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THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNOLOGICAL.

BY

JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.,

Author of "The Comprehensive English Dictionary," "The Student's English Dictionary," &c. &c.

NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND GREATLY AUGMENTED.

EDITED BY

CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A.

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE THREE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS PRINTED IN THE TEXT.

VOL. I. A—DEPASCENT.

Axb.c.1

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE present volume forms the first instalment of a New Edition of THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY—a work which has been accepted as a standard Lexicon of the English Language, and as one of the most extensively useful for the purposes of general reference and everyday requirement, for more than a quarter of a century. Since its first appearance, however, the advances made in the arts and sciences have been remarkably great, and multitudes of new words connected with all departments of human thought and action have been introduced or come into general use; hence a new and greatly augmented edition of this important work will no doubt be welcomed by all who value a Dictionary both full in vocabulary and ample in treatment.

This New Edition has been in preparation for above TEN YEARS, and so greatly has the vocabulary been augmented, and so extensive and important are the changes resulting from the revision, that the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, as now issued, may justly claim to be considered substantially a NEW WORK.

The words or separate entries comprised in it will be increased by about a third, being now estimated in all at 130,000—a larger number than is contained in any other similar Dictionary.

As a Literary Dictionary it is intended to supply a key to the written works in the language, and an aid to the use of the language itself, by registering and explaining the various meanings which are or have been attached to words by writers both new and old, by explaining idiomatic phrases and peculiar constructions, by distinguishing obsolete from current meanings and usages, and by carefully distinguishing between words closely synonymous in signification. And as the real meanings of words and the grammatical constructions into which they enter are generally most clearly shown by means of illustrative quotations, vast numbers of these are given, many thousands of them being inserted in the present edition for the first time.

As an Enclyclopedic Dictionary it does not confine itself merely to giving the meanings of words, it gives also as a rule some account of the things to which words are applied, supplying valuable information in regard to subjects upon which a bare definition would convey little or no information. The encyclopedic character of the work adds greatly to its real usefulness as a book of reference, and, in conjunction with the numerous interesting quotations it contains, relieves it of the imputation common to Dictionaries of being unattractive reading. In fact, as was said in the preface to the former edition: "A simple inspection of its pages will show that, wherever it may be opened, THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY presents something to interest and instruct—some useful fact stated in concise terms—some important maxim or sentiment in religion, morality, law, or civil policy; so that the charge usually preferred against English Dictionaries, namely, that they furnish but *dry sort of reading*, will not apply to this Dictionary."

While not professing to contain all the terms of every art and science, it will contain

far more than the reader is likely to meet with in general literature. It will be found especially full in the departments of Zoology, Botany, Geology, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery, Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Archæology, Architecture, Engineering, Machinery, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Commerce. To secure accuracy in the definition of scientific terms, and correctness generally in the treatment of scientific subjects, the articles belonging to the various sciences have been examined and where necessary amended by revisers eminent for their scientific attainments. And as no adequate description or definition can be given by mere words of a great number of objects and terms, the pages of THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY are enriched by upwards of three thousand carefully executed illustrative engravings on wood, which communicate explanation through the eye in a manner as clear and distinct as it is pleasing and attractive. In this feature the Work stands altogether unrivalled.

The Etymology in this new edition has been altogether remodelled and brought up to the present state of knowledge on the subject, full use having been made of the labours of both English and Foreign philologists and etymologists. In dealing with this important department of the Dictionary the aim has been to state in a concise form such facts regarding the derivations of the various words as might suffice to meet the wants of inquirers in general, and to avoid such extended treatment as could only be appreciated by persons having some special knowledge of philology.

The Pronunciation will be exhibited throughout according to the best usage, the words in all cases being re-spelled according to a simple and easily intelligible system of transliteration.

GLASGOW, *October, 1881.*

'KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION'
AND TO THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS EMPLOYED.

PRONUNCIATION.

IN showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of *re-writing* the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be expressed in the principal word. The *key* by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound.

Vowels.

ā, ... as in	*fate.*	o, ... as in	*not.*
ä, ... „	*far.*	ō, ... „	*move.*
a, ... „	*fat.*	ū, ... „	*tube.*
ą, ... „	*fall.*	u, ... „	*tub.*
ē, ... „	*me.*	u̇, ... „	*bull.*
e, ... „	*met.*	ü, ... „	Sc. *abune* (Fr. u).
ė, ... „	*her.*	oi, ... „	*oil.*
ī, ... „	*pine.*	ou, ... „	*pound.*
i, ... „	*pin.*	ẏ, ... „	Sc. *fey* (=e+i).
ō, ... „	*note.*		

Consonants.

ch, .. as in ..	*chain.*	ŦH, ... as *in*	*then.*
ċh, .. „ ..	Sc. *loch*, Ger. *nacht.*	th, ... „	*thin.*
j, .. „ ..	*job.*	w, ... „	*wig.*
g, .. „ ..	*go.*	wh, ... „	*whig.*
ṅ, .. „ ..	Fr. *ton.*	zh, ... „	azure
ng, .. „ ..	*sing.*		

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are pronounced in England.

Accent.—Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, being made so by means of the accent. In this dictionary it is denoted by the mark ′. This mark, called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words *la′bour*, *delay′*, and *comprehen′sion*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary, true, or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked ″, and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark ′, as in the word *excommu′nica″tion*.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND SYMBOLS.

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements.	Symbols.	Elements.	Symbols.
Aluminium,	Al	Molybdenum,	Mo
Antimony (Stibium),	Sb	Nickel,	Ni
Arsenic,	As	Niobium,	Ni
Barium,	Ba	Nitrogen,	N
Bismuth,	Bi	Osmium,	Os
Boron,	B	Oxygen,	O
Bromine,	Br	Palladium,	Pd
Cadmium,	Cd	Phosphorus,	P
Cæsium,	Cs	Platinum,	Pt
Calcium,	Ca	Potassium (Kalium),	K
Carbon,	C	Rhodium,	R
Cerium,	Ce	Rubidium,	Rb
Chlorine,	Cl	Ruthenium,	Ru
Chromium,	Cr	Selenium,	Se
Cobalt,	Co	Silicon,	Si
Copper (Cuprum),	Cu	Silver (Argentum),	Ag
Didymium,	D	Sodium (Natrium),	Na
Erbium,	E	Strontium,	Sr
Fluorine,	F	Sulphur,	S
Glucinium,	G	Tantalum,	Ta
Gold (Aurum),	Au	Tellurium,	Te
Hydrogen,	H	Thallium,	Tl
Indium,	In	Thorium,	Th
Iodine,	I	Tin (Stannum),	Sn
Iridium,	Ir	Titanium,	Ti
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe	Tungsten (Wolfram),	W
Lanthanium,	La	Uranium,	U
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb	Vanadium,	V
Lithium,	L	Yttrium,	Y
Magnesium,	Mg	Zinc,	Zn
Manganese,	Mn	Zirconium,	Zr
Mercury (Hydrargyrum),	Hg		

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus, H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine. (*See* ATOM, and *Atomic theory* under ATOMIC, in Dictionary.)

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus—O_2 signifies two atoms of oxygen, S_5 five atoms of sulphur, and C_{10} ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus—H_2O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus: $2H_2O$ represents two molecules of water, $4(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesic sulphate is $MgSO_4, 7H_2O$. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, $2H_2 + O_2 = 2H_2O$ expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or adj.	stands for	adjective.
abbrev.	...	abbreviation, abbreviated.
acc.	...	accusative.
act.	...	active.
adv.	...	adverb.
agri.	...	agriculture.
alg.	...	algebra.
Amer.	...	American.
anat.	...	anatomy.
anc.	...	ancient.
antiq.	...	antiquities.
aor.	...	aorist, aoristic.
Ar.	...	Arabic.
arch.	...	architecture.
archæol.	...	archæology.
arith.	...	arithmetic.
Armor.	...	Armoric.
art.	...	article.
A. Sax.	...	Anglo-Saxon.
astrol.	...	astrology.
astron.	...	astronomy.
at. wt.	...	atomic weight.
aug.	...	augmentative.
Bav.	...	Bavarian dialect.
biol.	...	biology.
Bohem.	...	Bohemian.
bot.	...	botany.
Braz.	...	Brazilian.
Bret.	...	Breton (=Armoric).
Bulg.	...	Bulgarian.
Catal.	...	Catalonian.
carp.	...	carpentry.
caus.	...	causative.
Celt.	...	Celtic.
Chal.	...	Chaldee.
chem.	...	chemistry.
chron.	...	chronology.
Class.	...	Classical (=Greek and Latin).
cog.	...	cognate, cognate with.
colloq.	...	colloquial.
com.	...	commerce.
comp.	...	compare.
compar.	...	comparative.
conch.	...	conchology.
conj.	...	conjunction.
contr.	...	contraction, contracted.
Corn.	...	Cornish.
crystal.	...	crystallography.
Cym.	...	Cymric.
D.	...	Dutch.
Dan.	...	Danish.
dat.	...	dative.
def.	...	definite.
deriv.	...	derivation.
dial.	...	dialect, dialectal.
dim.	...	diminutive.
distrib.	...	distributive.
dram.	...	drama, dramatic.
dyn.	...	dynamics.
E., *Eng.*	...	English.
eccles.	...	ecclesiastical.
Egypt.	...	Egyptian.
elect.	...	electricity.
engin.	...	engineering.
engr.	...	engraving.
entom.	...	entomology.
Eth.	...	Ethiopic.
ethn.	...	ethnography, ethnology.
etym.	...	etymology.
Eur.	...	European.
exclam.	...	exclamation.
fem.	...	feminine.
fig.	...	figuratively.
Fl.	...	Flemish.
fort.	...	fortification.
Fr.	...	French.
freq.	...	frequentative.
Fris.	...	Frisian.
fut.	...	future.
G.	...	German.
Gael.	...	Gaelic.
galv.	stands for	galvanism.
genit.	...	genitive.
geog.	...	geography.
geol.	...	geology.
geom.	...	geometry.
Goth.	...	Gothic.
Gr.	...	Greek.
gram.	...	grammar.
gun.	...	gunnery.
Heb.	...	Hebrew.
her.	...	heraldry.
Hind.	...	Hindostanee, Hindu, or Hindi.
hist.	...	history.
hort.	...	horticulture.
Hung.	...	Hungarian.
hydros.	...	hydrostatics.
Icel.	...	Icelandic.
ich.	...	ichthyology.
imper.	...	imperative.
imperf.	...	imperfect.
impers.	...	impersonal.
incept.	...	inceptive.
ind.	...	indicative.
Ind.	...	Indic.
indef.	...	indefinite.
Indo-Eur.	...	Indo-European.
inf.	...	infinitive.
intens.	...	intensive.
interj.	...	interjection.
Ir.	...	Irish.
Iran.	...	Iranian.
It.	...	Italian.
L.	...	Latin.
lan.	...	language.
Lett.	...	Lettish.
L.G.	...	Low German.
lit.	...	literal, literally.
Lith.	...	Lithuanian.
L.L.	...	late Latin, low do.
mach.	...	machinery.
manuf.	...	manufactures.
masc.	...	masculine.
math.	...	mathematics.
mech.	...	mechanics.
med.	...	medicine.
Med. L.	...	Medieval Latin.
mensur.	...	mensuration.
metal.	...	metallurgy.
metaph.	...	metaphysics.
meteor.	...	meteorology.
Mex.	...	Mexican.
M.H.G.	...	Middle High German.
milit.	...	military.
mineral.	...	mineralogy.
Mod. Fr.	...	Modern French.
myth.	...	mythology.
N.	...	Norse, Norwegian.
n.	...	noun.
nat. hist.	...	natural history.
nat. order,	...	natural order.
nat. phil.	...	natural philosophy.
naut.	...	nautical.
navig.	...	navigation.
neg.	...	negative.
neut.	...	neuter.
N.H.G.	...	New High German.
nom.	...	nominative.
Norm.	...	Norman.
North. E.	...	Northern English.
numis.	...	numismatics.
obj.	...	objective.
obs.	...	obsolete.
obsoles.	...	obsolescent.
O. Bulg.	...	Old Bulgarian (Ch. Slavic).
O.E.	...	Old English (*i.e.* English between A. Saxon and Modern English).
O. Fr.	...	Old French.
O.H.G.	...	Old High German.
O. Prus.	...	Old Prussian.
O. Sax.	...	Old Saxon.
ornith.	...	ornithology.
p.	stands for	participle.
palæon.	...	palæontology.
part.	...	participle.
pass.	...	passive.
pathol.	...	pathology.
pejor.	...	pejorative.
Per.	...	Persic or Persian.
perf.	...	perfect.
pers.	...	person.
persp.	...	perspective.
Peruv.	...	Peruvian.
Pg.	...	Portuguese.
phar.	...	pharmacy.
philol.	...	philology.
philos.	...	philosophy.
Phœn.	...	Phœnician.
photog.	...	photography.
phren.	...	phrenology.
phys. geog.	...	physical geography.
physiol.	...	physiology.
pl.	...	plural.
Pl.D.	...	Platt Dutch.
pneum.	...	pneumatics.
poet.	...	poetical.
Pol.	...	Polish.
pol. econ.	...	political economy.
poss.	...	possessive.
pp.	...	past participle.
ppr.	...	present participle.
Pr.	...	Provençal.
prep.	...	preposition.
pres.	...	present.
pret.	...	preterite.
priv.	...	privative.
pron.	...	pronunciation, pronounced.
pron.	...	pronoun.
pros.	...	prosody.
prov.	...	provincial.
psychol.	...	psychology.
rail.	...	railways.
R. Cath. Ch.	...	Roman Catholic Church.
rhet.	...	rhetoric.
Rom. antiq.	...	Roman antiquities.
Rus.	...	Russian.
Sax.	...	Saxon.
Sc.	...	Scotch.
Scand.	...	Scandinavian.
Scrip.	...	Scripture.
sculp.	...	sculpture.
Sem.	...	Semitic.
Serv.	...	Servian.
sing.	...	singular.
Skr.	...	Sanskrit.
Slav.	...	Slavonic, Slavic.
Sp.	...	Spanish.
sp. gr.	...	specific gravity.
stat.	...	statute.
subj.	...	subjunctive.
superl.	...	superlative.
surg.	...	surgery.
surv.	...	surveying.
Sw.	...	Swedish.
sym.	...	symbol.
syn.	...	synonym.
Syr.	...	Syriac.
Tart.	...	Tartar.
technol.	...	technology.
teleg.	...	telegraphy.
term.	...	termination.
Teut.	...	Teutonic.
theol.	...	theology.
toxicol.	...	toxicology.
trigon.	...	trigonometry.
Turk.	...	Turkish.
typog.	...	typography.
var.	...	variety (of species).
v.i.	...	verb intransitive.
v.n.	...	verb neuter.
v.t.	...	verb transitive.
W.	...	Welsh.
zool.	...	zoology.
†	...	obsolete.

(A Key to the Authorities quoted will be given on the completion of the Work).

THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY:

ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

A, the first letter in the English alphabet, as well as in the other alphabets derived from the Greek and Latin and ultimately from the Phœnician. As an alphabetical character it represents in English written and printed words a number of different vowel sounds, of which several at least would, in a more perfect alphabet, be represented by separate characters. Its principal sounds are those heard (1) in *far, father;* (2) *man, cat;* (3) *fall, walk;* (4) *mate, pare.* Of these sounds the first (which we may call the *ah*-sound) is the oldest and the one that may be said to belong most legitimately to the character, being the one also which, approximately at least, attaches to it in most other languages. This is one of those that are considered to be the three primary and original vowel sounds of the Indo-European languages, the others being *i* and *u*, pronounced as in *chagrin* and *rule*. It is, perhaps, the simplest and easiest of all the vowel sounds, being formed by a simple opening of the mouth and utterance of voice, accompanied by a gentle depression of the back part of the tongue. It is more distinctly vocal than either *i* or *u*, these latter having a close affinity with and tendency to merge into the consonantal sounds of *y* and *w*, while its vocal character is always unmistakable. It is also regarded as a stronger and more primitive sound than *i* and *u*, which, when we trace the history of words, have in a great many instances been found to arise from a weakening of an original *ah*-sound, while a change in the opposite direction is very rare. The other two vowels, *e* and *o*, it may be remarked are still later in character than *i* and *u*: the former comes midway between *a* and *i* if we change the position of the vocal organs gradually from that necessary for the *ah*-sound to that necessary for *i*, and in like manner *o* comes midway between *a* and *u*. Many English words exemplify the change of an original *ah*-sound to some other vowel sound, as for instance, *is, do, mother, brother, kin, thin*, &c., in all which the root-vowel was originally *a*. The *ah*-sound (with which may be ranked the slightly different vocal sound in *fast, grant*, &c.) now occurs in few English words, in far fewer certainly than in Anglo-Saxon and later, though to what extent the sound formerly prevailed is somewhat difficult to decide. In Anglo-Saxon the letter *a* represented at least two principal sounds, a shorter and a longer (the latter often marked with an accent). The shorter was no doubt similar in quality to the *a* of *father*, though shorter. Many words in which this sound occurred might be written indifferently with *o;* thus *monn* as well as *mann, hond* as well as *hand, fram* or *from*, &c. The long or accented *a* (*á, â*) had no doubt the same sound as *a* in *father*, though perhaps it may have also had a sound similar to our *a* in *fall*. This *á* often represents an older diphthongal *ai* seen in Gothic; thus A. Sax. *hám, home* = Goth. *haim*, G. *heim;* A. Sax. *hláf*, a loaf = Goth. *hlaif*. In modern English it has most commonly passed into long *o*—comp. A. Sax. *hám*, E. *home;* A. Sax. *lár*, E. *lore;* A. Sax. *rád*, E. *road*, &c. The sound of *a* in *fall* is now met with in a large number of English words, especially before *l;* it forms an intermediate step in pronunciation between the *ah*-sound in *father* and the *o* in *home*. The same sound is also represented by the combinations *au, aw*, as in *vault, claw*, which are only diphthongs in appearance. There is also a short sound corresponding to this, namely, that heard in *what, want, quality*. Intermediate between the *ah*-sound and the *e*-sound comes the sound of *a* in *man*, now one of those most commonly represented by this character. It is a comparatively modern and peculiarly English modification of the *ah*-sound, difficult for foreigners to acquire. In Anglo-Saxon this sound, or a sound very similar, was represented by *æ*, as in *glæd* = E. *glad; bæc*, E. *back*. The same character was also frequently used to represent our short *e*-sound, as in A. Sax. *lædde* = E. *led;* A. Sax. *læssa* = E. *less*. It seems often to have represented a local and especially a southern modification of the fuller *ah*-sound, thus *father*, one of the few words in which the old *ah*-sound is still pronounced, was in the Anglo-Saxon of the south written *fæder*, in the north *fadur, fader*. This character was hardly used after the beginning of the thirteenth century, being replaced as a rule either by *a* with the *ah*-sound or by *e*. The *æ*-sound (*a* in *man*) thus to some extent gave place to the *ah*-sound, though in modern times it has more than regained its footing. There was also a long or accented *æ;* it has now commonly become *ee*, or the same sound. Another very common sound of *a* is what is often called the long or name sound of the letter, that which it has namely when before a final consonant with *e* mute, as in *mare, hare, mate, pale*. Here the final *e* serves merely to mark the modification of the sound of the *a*, which thus resembles in character as in sound the German *a* modified (*ä* or *á*). Strictly speaking the *a* of *mare, hare*, differs from that of *mate, pale*, the former being a pure vowel, while the latter, according to what is considered the correct pronunciation, is not a true vowel, but diphthongal in character, a slight *i* being heard after the *a* or rather *e* sound. These are the chief varieties of sound which this letter has to represent. Less important are the sounds heard in *any, many*, and the obscure sound heard in *riband*, and in the final *a* of *America*. Though a very common letter, *a* occurs as a final only in the words *flea, lea, pea, plea, sea, tea, yea*. Formerly (in Anglo-Saxon) it was common enough in this position. Nor is it ever doubled, in which respect it resembles *i* and *u*.—This letter often stands in abbreviations, as in A.D., for *anno domini* (in the year of our Lord), A.B., A.M., *artium baccalaureus*, and *artium magister*, bachelor and master of arts.

A, *indefinite art.*, the form of *an* used before consonants and words beginning with a consonant sound; as, *a* man, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* union, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness. This form first appears about the beginning of the thirteenth century. It is placed before nouns of the singular number, and also before plural nouns when *few* or *great many* is interposed. In such phrases as a hundred *a* year, a pound *a* head, it more clearly retains its power as a numeral, and is practically equal to the distributive pronoun *each*. See further under AN.

A, as a prefix, or initial and generally inseparable particle, is a relic of both Teutonic and Classical particles. 1. As a Teutonic prefix it is of very heterogeneous origin, and in particular cases there is often difficulty in determining with certainty to what older particle or particles it must be referred. It often represents prepositions, especially *on*, A. Sax. *on, an*, as in *aback* (A. Sax. *onbæc*, and also *gebæc*), *amidst* (A. Sax. *on middan*), *asleep* ('fell *on sleep*,' Acts xiii. 36), *afoot* (also *on foot*), *aboard* (also *on board*), *aloft* (*on loft* in Chaucer), *alive* (*on live* in Chaucer), *asunder* (A. Sax. *onsundran*), &c. This is also the separable prefix *a-* that is prefixed to verbal nouns, as in *a-hunting, a-fishing*. It is doubtful, however, whether the *a-* in all these words directly represents the A. Sax. *on;* it seems rather to represent the Icel. *á*, on, upon, which is of course etymologically the same word (comp. Icel. *á baki*, aback, *á lopti*, aloft, *á lífi*, alive, &c.). Another preposition represented by it is *of* (A. Sax. *of, af*), as in *adown* (A. Sax. *of dune*), off the down or height, downwards. In *a-days* (in *now-a-days*) and in *a-nights* it represents an *of* with a somewhat different meaning. In *afore* it represents *at* (A. Sax. *œtfore*). Prefixed to verbs it represents the A. Sax. particle *á*, which was often prefixed with an intensive force, as in *arise, awake, arouse*, but in many cases it is difficult to discern any distinction in meaning between the compound and the simple word. The particle *ge* was similarly used, and in *abide, abear*, the *a* may represent either. The initial syllable in *aright, aware*, &c., appears to be of the same doubtful origin. In *ago, aby*, the *a* represents the old A. Sax. particle *á* in another sense, namely, that of away, back. In *ashamed, afeared*, it represents an old intensive *of*. Eng. *among* represents the A. Sax. *amang, onmang, ongemang, gemang; along* represents *andlang, endlong, gelang; and*- here = Goth. *anda*, back, *an*- in *answer*. 2. As a classical or Romance prefix it represents: (*a*) L. *ad*, to; as, *ascend*, from *ad*, and *scando*, to climb. (*b*) L. *a* or *ab*, from; as, *avert*, from *a*, and *verto*, to turn. (*c*) L. *e* or *ex*, out of; as, *amend* (Fr. *amender*, from L. *emendare*, compounded of *e* or *ex*, and *menda*, a fault). (*d*) Gr. *a*, neg. or priv.; as, *amorphous*, from *a*, not, and *morphē*, shape; *anonymous*, from *a*, not, and *onoma*, a name.

A, in *music*, the name of the sixth note of the model or natural diatonic scale of C; the *la* of continental musicians. It is the first note in the relative minor scale. It is the note sounded by the open second string of the violin, and to it as given by a fixed-toned instrument (say the oboe or organ) all the instruments of the orchestra are tuned.

A. 1. (With short sound.) An old (and also a

modern vulgar) corruption for *he, have, I,* &c.; as,

A babbled of green fields. *Shak.*

I had not thought my body could *a* yielded. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. (With long sound.) Scotch or Northern English for *all.*

A1. 1. A combination of characters applied to a vessel of the highest class in Lloyd's register of shipping. Iron vessels are classed A1 with a numeral prefixed, as 100 A1, 90 A1 (the numeral denoting that they are built respectively according to certain specifications), and they retain their character so long as on careful survey they are found in a fit and efficient condition to carry dry and perishable cargoes to and from all parts of the world. Wood and composite vessels are classed A1 for a term of years (hence such expressions as 12 A1, &c.), subject to survey. A1 in red denotes vessels that have already been classed A1 in black, but are now reduced to the second class. The letter A denotes the first-class character of the hull for build and seaworthiness; the figure 1 that the vessel is well found in rigging, gear, &c. When fittings and equipment are insufficient the 1 is omitted. There is now no A 2 class.—Æ in black marks the third class.—2. Used figuratively as an adjective, to denote excellence generally; first-class; as, an *A1* speaker. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

Aam (ąm), *n.* [Written also *Aum, Awm,* the same word as D. *aam,* a liquid measure; G. *ahm* and *ohm,* Icel. *ama,* all from L.L. *ama,* a tub, a tierce, from L. *hāma,* Gr. *amē* and *hamē,* a water-bucket, a pail.] A measure of liquids formerly or still to some extent in use in Holland and various countries of northern Europe, usually containing about 30 gals. more or less.

Aardvark (ärd'värk), *n.* [D. *aarde,* earth, and *varken,* a pig.] The ground-hog or earth-pig of South Africa. See ORYCTEROPUS.

Aardwolf (ärd'wůlf), *n.* [D. *aarde,* earth, and *wolf,* a wolf.] The earth-wolf of South Africa. See PROTELES.

Aaron (ā'ron), *n.* A corruption of *Arum,* sometimes used as the name of a British plant, *Arum maculatum.* See ARUM.

Aaronic, Aaronical (ā-ron'ik, ā-ron'ik-al), *a.* [Heb. *aaron,* perhaps, says Gesenius, the same with *hāron,* a mountaineer, from *harām,* to be high.] Pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish high-priest, or to the priesthood of which he was the head.

Aaronite (ā'ron-it), *n.* A descendant of Aaron, who served as a priest in the sanctuary or in the temple.

Aaron's-beard (ā'ronz-bērd), *n.* A popular name for *Hypericum calycinum,* a dwarf evergreen shrub with trailing underground stems, commonly planted on banks and rockeries.

Aaron's-rod (ā'ronz-rod), *n.* In *arch.* a rod with one serpent twined round it: sometimes confounded with *caduceus,* the rod of Mercury, which has two serpents.

Ab. A prefix in words of Latin origin, denoting disjunction, separation, or departure, as *abduct, abjure.* Before *c* and *t* it generally becomes *abs,* as *abscond, abstain,* before *v* and *m, a,* as *avert, amentia.* It is a Latin preposition, and etymologically the same as the Skr. *apa,* Gr. *apo,* G. *ab,* Goth. Sw. and Dan. *af,* E. *of, off.*

Ab (ab), *n.* [Of Syriac origin.] The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and a part of August. In the Syriac calendar *Ab* is the last summer month.

Abaca (ab'a-ka), *n.* The Philippine name of the plant *Musa textilis,* which yields the Manilla-hemp from which ropes, mats, and fine fabrics are prepared.

Abaciscus (ab-a-sis'kus), *n.* [Dim. of *abacus.*] In *arch.* (*a*) the square compartment of a mosaic pavement or one of the tesseræ used in making such pavements. (*b*) A small square tablet or bracket used for supporting a vase or other ornamental object. (*c*) An abacus. [Rare.]

Abacist (ab'a-sist), *n.* One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.

Aback (a-bak'), *adv.* [Prefix *a,* and *back;* A. Sax. *onbæc,* also *gebæc,* at, on, or towards the back. See BACK.] 1. Towards the back or rear; backward.

They drew *abacke,* as half with shame confound. *Spenser.*

2. On or at the back; behind; from behind.

His gallie . . . being set upon both before and *abacke.* *Knolles.*

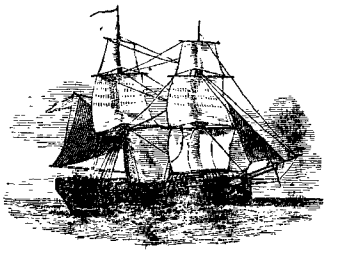
3. Away; aloof. [Scotch.]

O would they stay *aback* frae courts,
An' please themsels wi' countra sports. *Burns.*

4. *Naut.* pressed aft or against the mast by wind or otherwise: said of sails.—*To brace aback,* to swing (the yards) round so that the sails may be aback.

Brace the foremost yards *aback.* *Falconer.*

—*Taken aback.* (*a*) *Naut.* said of a vessel's sails when caught suddenly by the wind in

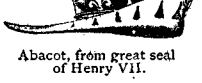


Brig laid aback.

such a way that it presses them aft against the mast. Hence, (*b*) *Fig.* suddenly or unexpectedly checked, confounded, or disappointed: said of a person; as, he was quite *taken aback* when I told him his plot was found out.—*Laid aback (naut.),* said of sails (or a vessel) when they are placed in the same position as when they are *taken aback,* in order to effect an immediate retreat, or to give the ship sternway, so as to avoid some danger discovered before her.

Aback† (ab'ak), *n.* [See ABACUS.] An abacus or something resembling one, as a flat, square stone, or a square compartment.

Abacot, Abocock (ab'a-kot, ab'o-kok), *n.* [This word is also written *Abococked, Abococket,* and is probably derived from L. *abacus* (which see) in the architectural sense, from a fancied resemblance of shape. Comp. *mitre* for a similar combination of meanings. The form *Bycocket,* which also occurs with the same meaning, may either be a corruption or more probably has a different origin, viz. *bi* (L. *bis*), double, and Fr. *coque,* a shell, formerly perhaps a cap, a hood, from its being turned or doubled up.] A kind of cap anciently worn by men of rank. See the following extract.



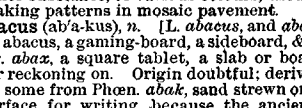
Abacot, from great seal of Henry VII.

It is, I think, evident that the *abocock* or bycocket was the cap so frequently seen in illuminations of the fifteenth century, turned up behind, coming to a peak in front, varying and gradually decreasing in height, encircled with a crown when worn by regal personages, and similar to if not identical with what is now called the knight's chapeau. *Planché.*

Abactor (ab-ak'tėr), *n.* [L., from *abigo, abactum,* to drive away—*ab,* from, away, and *ago, actum,* to drive.] In *law,* one that feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one who steals a single beast or two.

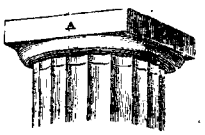
Abaculus (ab-ak'ū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *abacus.*] A small tile of glass, marble, or other substance, of various colours, used in making patterns in mosaic pavement.

Abacus (ab'a-kus), *n.* [L. *abacus,* and *abax,* an abacus, a gaming-board, a sideboard, &c.; Gr. *abax,* a square tablet, a slab or board for reckoning on. Origin doubtful; derived by some from Phœn. *abak,* sand strewn on a surface for writing, because the ancients used tables covered with sand on which to make figures and diagrams; by others derived from the names of the first letters of the Greek alphabet.] 1. A tray strewn with dust or sand anciently used for calculating.

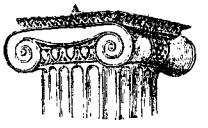


Abacus for Calculations.

2. A contrivance for calculation, used, with some variations of structure, by the Greeks and Romans, at least in later times, and still used by the Chinese, who call it *shwanpan,* and also in many modern schools for teaching children the elementary operations of arithmetic. It consists of an oblong frame, across which are stretched several wires, each supplied with ten balls. The balls on the under wire represent units; those on the next above it, tens; and so on to hundreds, thousands, &c. The balls at the left end of the engraved abacus represent the number 241,759; those at the right end are the spare ones. Called also *Abacus Pythagoricus.*



Doric Capital.
A, The Abacus.



Ionic Capital.
A, The Abacus.

3. In *arch.* (*a*) a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital. In the Grecian Doric it has simply the form of a flat square tile without either chamfer or moulding, but generally it has a more ornamental character, and in the richer orders it parts with its original form, the four sides or faces of it being arched or cut inwards, and having at the middle of each a rose or other carved ornament. (*b*) Any rectangular slab or piece, as a square marble or porcelain tablet let into a wall, a compartment in a mosaic floor, or the like.—*Abacus harmonicus,* in *anc. music,* a diagram of the notes with their names.—*Abacus Pythagoricus.* See this word, 2.

Abaddon (ab-ad'dun), *n.* [Heb. *abad,* to be lost or destroyed.] 1. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit. Rev. ix. 11.—2. The bottomless pit; the depth of hell. *Milton.*

Abaft (a-bäft'), *adv.* or *prep.* [Prefix *a,* on, at, and *bæftan, be-æftan,* after, behind—prefix *be,* by, and *æftan, æft,* E. *aft,* behind. See AFT, AFTER.] *Naut.* in or at the back or hinder part of a ship, or the parts which lie towards the stern: opposed to *afore;* relatively, denoting further aft, or towards the stern; as, *abaft* the main mast.—*Abaft the beam* implies that the relative situation of the object spoken of is in some part of the horizon contained between a line drawn at right angles to the keel and the point to which the ship's stern is directed. See AFT.

Abaisance (a-bā'sans), *n.* [An altered form of *Obeisance,* under the influence of *Abase.*] Same as *Obeisance. Johnson.*

Abaiser (a-bā'sėr), *n.* A name for ivory black or animal charcoal. *Weale; Simmonds.*

Abaissé (a-bās-sā). [Fr.] In *her.* a term applied to the fesse or any other bearing when it is depressed, or situated below the centre of the shield.

Abaist,† *pp.* [See ABASH.] Abashed; disconcerted; amazed. *Chaucer.*

Abalienate (ab-āl'yen-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abalienated;* ppr. *abalienating.* [L. *abalieno, abalienatum,* prep. *ab,* and *alienus,* foreign. See ALIENATE, ALIENE.] 1. To transfer the title of from one to another; to make over to another, as goods; a term of the civil law.—2.† To estrange or wholly withdraw. '*Abalienate* their minds.' *Abp. Sandys.*

Abalienated † (ab-āl'yen-āt-ęd), *a.* In *old med.:* (*a*) decayed or deranged, as the senses. (*b*) Benumbed or mortified.

Abalienation (ab-āl'yen-ā''shon), *n.* The act of transferring or making over the title to property to another; transfer; estrangement.

A ballata (ä bal-lat'ä). [It.] In *music,* in the manner of a song or ballad. Also, the chorus at the end of a verse. *Wilson.*

Aband† (a-band'), *v.t.* 1. To abandon (which see). 'The kingdom to *aband.*' *Spenser.*—2. To exile; to expel.

'Tis better far the enemies to *aband*
Quite from thy borders. *Mir. for Mags.*

Abandon (a-ban'dun), *v.t.* [Fr. *abandonner,* to forsake, to abandon, from prep. *à,* and O.Fr. *bandon,* O.E. *bandown, bandoune,* command, jurisdiction, from L.L. *bandum, bannum,* edict, proclamation, from the Teut. stem *ban,* seen in E. *ban, banns* of marriage. To *abandon* then is either to put to proclamation, to denounce or proscribe, or to give into the *bandon* or power of another. See BAN, BANNS, BANNER, BAN-

ISH.] 1. To detach or withdraw one's self from: (*a*) to desert; to forsake utterly; as, to *abandon* his home; to *abandon* duty. (*b*) To give up and forsake, as desperate or lost; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise or a sinking ship. (*c*) To resign; forego; renounce; to relinquish all concern in; as, to *abandon* the cares of empire. (*d*) To surrender; to give up to alien control; to yield up without restraint; as, he *abandoned* the city to the conqueror.—2.† To outlaw; to banish; to drive out or away.

Being all this time *abandoned* from your bed. *Shak.*

3.† To reject or renounce.

Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and *abandon* your name as evil.
Luke vi. 22 (*Rheims N. T.*).

4. In *com.* to relinquish to the underwriters all claim to, as ship or goods insured, as a preliminary towards recovering for a total loss.—*To abandon one's self*, to yield one's self up without attempt at control or self-restraint; as, to *abandon one's self* to grief.—*Forsake, Desert, Abandon.* See under FORSAKE.—SYN. To desert, forsake, resign, forego, surrender, quit, relinquish, renounce, leave.

Abandon (ə-ban'dun), *n.* [In first meaning borrowed directly from the French in modern times.] 1. Heartiness, the result of enthusiasm, unchecked by calculation of risks or consequences; dash; the frank, unrestrained demeanour of an impulsive temperament; as, the Inniskillings charged with characteristic *abandon;* I was charmed with the *abandon* of her manners. [In this sense the French pronunciation (ab-aṅ-doṅ) is frequently retained.]—2.† One who or that which is abandoned.

A friar, an *abandon* of the world. *Sir E. Sandys.*

3. The act of giving up or relinquishing; abandonment.

These heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richer sort.
Lord Kames.

Abandoned (a-ban'dund), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deserted; utterly forsaken; left to destruction; as, an *abandoned* ship.—2. Given up, as to vice, especially to the indulgence of vicious appetites or passions; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate.

Where our *abandoned* youth she sees,
Shipwrecked in luxury and lost in ease. *Prior.*

—*Profligate, Reprobate, Abandoned. Profligate* is applied to one who throws away means and character in pursuit of vice, and conveys the idea of depravity manifested outwardly in conduct; *reprobate* is used with regard to one who has become insensible to reproof, who steels himself against what is good, and even glories in his wickedness; *abandoned* is applied to one who has recklessly cast himself loose from all moral restraint, and given himself up to the gratification of his vicious appetites.

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*

And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a *reprobate* mind.
Rom. i. 28.

To be negligent of what any one thinks of you, does not only show you arrogant but *abandoned.*
T. Hughes.

SYN. Forsaken, deserted, destitute, forlorn, profligate, corrupt, vicious, depraved, reprobate, wicked, heinous, criminal, vile, odious, detestable.

Abandonee (a-ban'dun-ē'), *n.* In *law*, one to whom anything is abandoned.

Abandoner (a-ban'dun-ėr), *n.* One who abandons.

Abandonment (a-ban'dun-ment), *n.* 1. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned; absolute relinquishment; total desertion.—2. In *marine insurance*, the relinquishing to underwriters of all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril stated in the policy, in order that the insured may be entitled to indemnification for a total loss.—3. In the *customs*, the giving up of an article by the importer to avoid payment of the duty.—4. In *law*, (*a*) the relinquishment to a claim of privilege. (*b*) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by any particular relationship, as a wife, husband, or child; desertion.—*Abandonment of railways*, the giving up any scheme for making a railway and the dissolution of the company, by consent of three-fifths of the stock, and warrant of the Board of Trade.—*Abandonment of an action*, in *Scots law*, the act by which the pursuer abandons the cause. If this is done before the record is closed the costs are discretionary; if after, he must pay costs, but may bring a new action. It is equivalent to the English *discontinuance, nolle prosequi*, or *nonsuit*, according to the stage the action has reached.

Abandum (a-band'um), *n.* [See ABANDON.] In *old law*, anything forfeited or confiscated.

Abanet (ab'a-net), *n.* Same as *Abnet.*

Abanga (ab-ang'ga), *n.* The fruit of a species of palm in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, said to have medicinal properties.

Abannation, Abannition (ab-an-nā'shon, ab-an-ni'shon), *n.* [L.L. *abannitio, abannitionis*—L. *ab*, from, *annus*, a year, and *itio*, a going away.] A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.

Abaptiston (a-bap-tis'tun), *n.* [L.L. *abaptiston*—Gr. *a*, priv., and *baptizo*, to dip.] In *surg.* a name given to the old trepan, the crown of which was made conical to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too suddenly.

Abaret (a-bār'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *abarian.* See BARE.] To make bare; to uncover.

Abarticulation (ab-är-tik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [*L. ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint.] In *anat.* a term used sometimes as an equivalent to diarthrosis, or a movable articulation; sometimes to synarthrosis, or an immovable articulation.

Abas (a-bas'), *n.* [Per. and Ar. *Abbas*, the ancestor of the Abāsi Caliphs.] 1. A Persian coin, worth about 10*d.*, occasionally called *Abbajeer.*—2. An eastern weight for pearls equal to 2¾ grains troy, being one-eighth less than a carat. Written also *Abassi, Abassis.*

Abase (a-bās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abased;* ppr. *abasing.* [Fr. *abaisser*, to make low—*a*, to, and *baisser*, to lower, from L.L. *bassus*, low. See BASE.] 1. To lower or depress; to throw or cast down: said of material objects. [Rare.]

His spear he 'gan *abase.* *Spenser.*

And will she yet *abase* her eyes on me. *Shak.*

2. To cast down or reduce lower, as in rank, estimation, office, and the like; to depress; to humble; to degrade.—*Abase, Debase, Degrade. Abase*, to humble, to make of less esteem, to bring lower in state, or cause one to feel lower; *debase*, to lower morally or in quality, to make unworthy or less worthy of esteem, to mingle more or less of baseness with; *degrade*, lit. to bring down a step, to lower one's rank: often used as an official term, but also used of lowering a man morally; as, intemperance *degrades* its victims; a *degrading* employment.

Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase.*
Dan. iv. 37.

It is a kind of taking of God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes.
Hooker.

O miserable man! to what fall *degraded.* *Milton.*

SYN. To depress, humble, humiliate, degrade, bring low, debase.

Abased, Abaissed (a-bāst'), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* turned downwards, as the points of the wings of eagles. Also, same as *Abaissé.*

Abasement (a-bās'ment), *n.* The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

Abash (a-bash'), *v.t.* [Formerly written *abaish, abaysch*, &c., from O.Fr. *esbahir*, to astound, abash, ppr. *esbahissant*, from *baïr, baer*, to gape; Mod. Fr. *s'ébahir*, to be astonished; probably from *bah!* exclamation of astonishment. French verbs in *ir*, which form the ppr. in *issant*, take *ish* in becoming English, as *abolish*, from *abolir; ravish*, from *ravir; polish*, from *polir;* &c. The verb *abase* would no doubt have some effect on the form of this word. The D. *bazen, verbazen*, to astonish, if connected with *abash*, would point to a different origin. Comp. *abeyance, bash, bashful, bay.*] To confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c.; to destroy the self-possession of; to make ashamed or dispirited; to put to confusion.—*Abash, Confuse, Confound. Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound.* We are *abashed* in the presence of superiors or when detected in vice or misconduct. When we are *confused* the faculties get more or less beyond our control, the speech falters, and the thoughts lose their coherence. When we are *confounded* the reason is overpowered, a condition produced by the force of argument, testimony, or detection.

Abashed the devil stood and felt how awful goodness is. *Milton.*

Confused and sadly she at length replies. *Pope.*

Satan stood awhile as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

SYN. To confuse, confound, disconcert, shame, daunt, overawe.

Abashment (a-bash'ment), *n.* The act of abashing, or state of being abashed; confusion from shame; consternation; fear.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not ill.
Skelton.

That challenge did too peremptory seeme
And fild his senses with *abashment* great. *Spenser.*

Abassi, Abassis (a-bas'si, a-bas'sis), *n.* See ABAS, 2.

Abastardize† (a-bas'tėrd-īz), *v.t.* To bastardize; to render illegitimate or base.

Being ourselves
Corrupted and *abastardized* thus. *Daniel.*

Abatable (a-bāt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being abated; as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

Abate (a-bāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abated;* ppr. *abating.* [Fr. *abattre*, to beat down, from *batere*, a form of L. *batuo, batuere*, to beat. See BEAT, BATE.] 1.† To beat down; to pull or batter down.

The king of Scots . . . sore *abated* the walls (of the castle of Norham). *Hall.*

2. To deduct.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds.
Fuller.

3. To lessen; to diminish; to remit; to moderate; as, to *abate* zeal; to *abate* a demand; to *abate* a tax; to *abate* pride; to *abate* courage.—4.† To deject; to depress.

For misery doth bravest minds *abate.* *Spenser.*

5. In *law*, (*a*) to cause to fail; to annul; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as, to *abate* a writ: by the English law, a legacy to a charity is *abated* by a deficiency of assets. (*b*) To bring entirely down or put an end to; as, to *abate* a nuisance.—6.† To deprive; to curtail.

She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*

7. In *metal.* to reduce, as a metal, to a lower temper.

Abate (a-bāt'), *v.i.* 1. To decrease or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates;* a storm *abates.*—2. To be defeated or come to naught; to fail; as, a writ *abates;* by the civil law a legacy to a charity does not *abate* by deficiency of assets.

It was still open to dispute whether it might not *abate* by dissolution. *Hallam.*

3. In *law*, to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.—4. In the *manege*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.—SYN. To subside, decrease, intermit, decline, diminish, lessen.

Abate† (a-bāt'), *n.* Abatement or decrease. *Sir T. Browne.*

Abate (a-bā'tā), *n.* [It.] An abbot or abbé.

An old *abate* meek and mild,
My friend and teacher when a child. *Longfellow.*

Abatement (a-bāt'ment), *n.* 1. The act of abating, or the state of being abated; diminution, decrease, reduction, or mitigation; as, *abatement* of grief or pain.—2. The amount, quantity, or sum by which anything is abated; that by which anything is reduced; deduction; decrease.—3. In *her.* a mark annexed to coat armour in order to denote some dishonourable act of the party bearing the coat of arms. Nine such marks are mentioned by heralds, but no instance of their actual use is on record. The baston or baton, a mark of illegitimacy, is of the nature of an abatement.

Throwing down the stars (the nobles and senators) to the ground; putting dishonourable *abatements* into the fairest coats of arms. *Dr. Spencer.*

4. In *law*, (*a*) removal, as of a nuisance. (*b*) Defeat or overthrow, as of a writ. (*c*) The act of intruding upon a freehold vacant by the death of its former owner, and not yet taken up by the lawful heirs.—*Plea of abatement*, a defence by which a defendant shows cause to the court why he should not be impleaded or sued, or, if impleaded or sued, not in the manner and form adopted by the plaintiff, and prays that the action or suit may abate or cease.—SYN. Decrease, decline, mitigation, reduction, subsidence, diminution, discount, deduction.

Abater (a-bāt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which abates.

Abatial (ab-ā'shi-al), *a.* Same as *Abbatical.*

Abatis† (ab'a-tis), *n.* [L.L.—*a*, from, and *batus*, a measure.] In the middle ages, an officer of the stables who had the care of measuring out the provender; an avenor.

Abatis. See ABATTIS.

Abat-jour (a-ba-jör), *n.* [Fr., from *abattre* (see ABATE), and *jour*, day, light.] A skylight or sloping aperture made in the wall of an apartment for the admission of light.

Abator (a-bāt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which abates; specifically, in *law*, (*a*) a person who without right enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. (*b*) An agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

Abattis, Abatis (ab-a-tē or ab'a-tis), *n.* [Fr. *abatis*, *abattis*, from *abattre*, to beat down. See ABATE.] In *fort.* a collection of felled trees, from which the smaller branches have been cut off, and which are laid side by side, with the branched ends turned towards assailants, and the branches often sharpened and interlaced, the butt-ends being secured by pickets, or imbedded in the earth, the whole thus forming an obstruction to the progress of the enemy, and keeping them longer under the defenders' fire. An abattis is usually placed in front of the ditch in field fortifications. See FORTIFICATION.

Abattised (ab'a-tist), *a.* Provided with an abattis.

Abattoir (a-bat-wär), *n.* [Fr., from *abattre*, to beat or knock down. See ABATE.] A public slaughter-house.

Abatude (ab'a-tūd), *n.* [From *abate.*] Anything diminished. *Bailey.*

Abature (ab'a-tūr), *n.* [From *abate.*] The mark or track of a beast of the chase on the grass; foiling.

Abat-vent (ab-ä-vaṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *abattre*, to lower, and *vent*, the wind.] The sloping roof of a tower; a pent-house: so named because the slope neutralizes the force of the wind.

Abat-voix (ab-ä-vwą), *n.* [Fr., from *abbatre*, to lower, and *voix*, the voice.] The sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum: so named because it prevents the speaker's voice from rising and being lost or indistinct.

Abawe,† *v.t.* [O.Fr. *esbahir*, to abash. See ABASH.] To abash; to dazzle; to astonish.

> I was *abawed* for marveile. *Chaucer.*

Abb (ab), *n.* [A. Sax. *ab* or *ob*, the woof.] 1. Yarn for the warp in weaving.—2. The name given in sorting wool according to its fineness to two qualities of wool, called respectively coarse *abb* and fine *abb*.

Abba (ab'ba), *n.* [Syr. and Chal. *abba*, father. The root is in the Heb. *ab*, a father, which appears in *Abraham.*] A title (equivalent to 'Father') now or formerly applied, especially in the Eastern church, to monks, superiors of monks, and other ecclesiastics. In the *Syriac*, *Coptic*, and *Ethiopic Churches* it is given to the bishops, who in turn bestow it, by way of distinction, on the bishop or patriarch of Alexandria.

Abbacinate (ab-ba'sin-āt), *v.t.* [It. *abbacinare*, to abbacinate—*ad*, to, and *bacino*, a basin.] To deprive of sight by applying a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes: a mode of punishment employed in the middle ages.

Abbacination (ab-ba'sin-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of blinding a person by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes.

Abbacy (ab'ba-si), *n.* [L.L. *abbatia*, an abbey, from L. *abbas*, *abbatis*, an abbot. See ABBOT.] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot.

> According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office. *Ayliffe.*

Abbajeer (ab'ba-jēr), *n.* See ABBAS, 1.

Abbandonamente (ab-ban'don-ä-ment"ä), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, with self-abandonment; so as to make the time subservient to the expression.

Abbat (ab'bat), *n.* Same as *Abbot.*

Abbatical, Abbatial (ab-bat'ik-al, ab-bā'shi-al), *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

Abbé (ab-bā), *n.* [Fr., an abbot, from Syr. and Chal. *abba*, father. See ABBA.] In France, an abbot; but more generally, and especially before the French revolution, a title given to all those Frenchmen who devoted themselves to divinity, or who had at least pursued a course of study in a theological seminary, in the hope that the king would confer on them a real abbey, that is, a certain part of the revenues of a monastery. The abbés were numerous. Some acted as private tutors in families, others were professors of the university, and a great many employed themselves as men of letters. The name is also applied to persons holding a similar semi-clerical position in other Roman Catholic countries. — *Abbés commendataires* were such abbés as held abbeys *in commendam*—that is, with the right of administering their revenues or a part of them. See ABBOT.

Abbess (ab'bes), *n.* [Fr. *abbesse*, L.L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbot* (which see).] A female superior or governess of a nunnery or convent of nuns. An abbess in the Roman Catholic Church possesses, in general, the same dignity and authority as an abbot, except that she cannot exercise the spiritual functions appertaining to the priesthood. See ABBOT.

Abbey (ab'bē), *n.* [Fr. *abbaye*, from L.L. *abbatia*, an abbey. See ABBÉ.] 1. A monastery or convent; a society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion and celibacy. The males are called *monks*, and governed by an *abbot*; the females are called *nuns*, and governed by an *abbess*. Abbeys differ in nothing from priories, except that the latter are governed by priors instead of abbots.—2. In Scotland, the sanctuary afforded by the abbey of Holyrood Palace, as having been a royal residence.—3. A house adjoining a monastery or convent for the residence of the superior. 4. A church attached to a monastery or convent; as, Melrose *Abbey.* — 5. In the early times of the French monarchy, a name given to a duchy or county, the duke or count of which was, though really a secular person, made an *abbot in commendam*, in consequence of an abbey having been conferred on him by the crown. See ABBOT.— 6. A mansion, formerly used as an abbey, now converted to private use; as, Newstead *Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron.

Abbey-land (ab'bē-land), *n.* An estate in land annexed to an abbey.

Abbey-lubber (ab'bē-lub'ėr), *n.* [*Abbey* and *lubber.*] An old term of contempt for an idle, well-fed, lazy loiterer, who might work, but would not, preferring to depend on the charity of religious houses: frequently applied to the monks themselves in contempt. 'This is no huge, over-grown, *abbey-lubber.*' *Dryden.*

Abbot (ab'but), *n.* [Formerly *abbat*, L.L. *abbas*, *abbatis.* See ABBA.] 1. *Lit.* father; a title originally given to any aged monk, but afterwards limited to the head or superior of a monastery, which from him was called an abbey. As the influence of the religious orders became greater from their being the depositaries of learning, and as their wealth and territorial possessions increased, the power and dignity of the abbots were aggrandized proportionally. Many of them asserted independence of the bishops, assumed the mitre and crozier, exercised the episcopal functions in their own domains, became peers of the realm, and rivalled the prelates in rank and pomp. In the reign of Henry VIII. twenty-six mitred abbots sat in the House of Lords. Abbots are of two kinds, *regular*, or those who actually discharge the duties of the office, and *commendatory.* The latter title was formerly given to persons to whom abbeys were intrusted as tutors or trustees, or *in commendam*, and who applied the whole or part of the revenues to their own uses. Great secular lords frequently received this appointment. Thus Hugo Capet, the founder of the Capetian dynasty, was Abbot of St. Denis. Such abbots were by canon law bound to have received the tonsure, and to enter orders on attaining canonical age, but the obligation was easily evaded.— 2. A title formerly given to the chief magistrate of some communities or states, as in Genoa. — *Abbot of Misrule*, in England, *Abbot of Unreason*, in Scotland, the personage who took the principal part in the Christmas revels of the populace before the Reformation.

Abbotship (ab'but-ship), *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

Abbreviate (ab-brē'vi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abbreviated*; ppr. *abbreviating.* [L. *abbrevio*, *abbreviatum*, to shorten—*ab*, from, and *brevis*, short. See BRIEF, and ABRIDGE (which is really the same word).] 1. To make briefer; to shorten; to abridge; to make shorter by contraction or omission of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as, to *abbreviate* a writing or word. — 2. In *math.* to reduce to the lowest terms, as fractions.

Abbreviate (ab-brē'vi-āt), *v.i.* To practise or use abbreviation.

> It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon.*

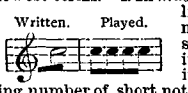
Abbreviate (ab-brē'vi-āt), *n.* An abridgment.—*Abbreviate of adjudication*, in *Scots law*, an abstract of adjudication. See ADJUDICATION.

Abbreviate (ab-brē'vi-āt), *a.* In *bot.* abbreviated; applied to an organ or part of an organ shorter than a contiguous one.

Abbreviation (ab-brē'vi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting, or the state of being abbreviated. 2. That which is abbreviated, as a short term or title used for a longer one; a syllable, generally the initial syllable, used for the whole word; a letter, or a series of letters, standing for a word or words; as, *esq.* for *esquire*; *F.R.S.* for *Fellow of the Royal Society*; *A.D.* for *Anno Domini.*

> This book, as graver authors say, was called Liber Domus Dei, and, by *abbreviation*, Domesday Book. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. In *math.* a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.—4. In *music*, a sloping line or lines placed below a note or through its stem to indicate that it is to be divided into a corresponding number of short notes. Thus, a minim carrying one line is played as four quavers, or carrying two lines as eight quavers. The same line-mark, standing alone, indicates a repetition of the preceding group of notes. — *Abbreviation, Contraction.* An *abbreviation* of a word, as distinguished from *contraction*, is strictly a part of it, generally the first syllable, taken for the whole, with no indication of the remaining portion; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *math.* for *mathematics*; *Will.* for *William*; while a *contraction* properly is made by the elision of certain letters or syllables from the body of the word, but in such a manner as to indicate the whole word; as, *Recd. payt.* for *Received payment*; *contd.* for *contracted* or *continued*; *Wm.* for *William.* In common usage, however, this distinction is not always attended to.



Abbreviator (ab-brē'vi-ā-tėr), *n.* [In first sense from the verb; in second from L.L. *abbreviator*, one of the officials mentioned under 2.] 1. One who abbreviates, abridges, or reduces to a smaller compass; specifically, one who abridges what has been written by another. 'Neither the archbishop nor his *abbreviator.*' *Sir W. Hamilton.*—2. One of a college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of the Roman Catholic pontiff, whose business is to draw up the pope's briefs, and reduce the petitions, when granted, to a suitable form for bulls.

Abbreviatory (ab-brē'vi-a-tō-ri), *a.* Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate; shortening; contracting.

Abbreviature† (ab-brē'vi-a-tūr), *n.* 1. A letter or character used for shortening; an abbreviation.

> The hand of Providence writes often by *abbreviatures*, hieroglyphics, or short characters. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. An abridgment; a compendium.

> This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Jer. Taylor.*

Abbroach,† **Abbroch**† (ab-brōch'), *v.i.* [L.L. *abrocanentum*, buying wholesale and selling by retail, from same root as E. *broke*, *broker.*] To forestall the market or monopolize goods.

Abbroachment,† **Abbrochment**† (ab-brōch'ment), *n.* The act of forestalling the market or monopolizing goods. See under FORESTALL.

Abb-wool (ab'wul), *n.* 1. Wool for the abb or warp of a web.—2. A variety of wool of a certain fineness. See ABB.

A, b, c. 1. The first three letters of the alphabet, used generally for the whole; as, the child is learning his *A, b, c.*—2. A little book for teaching the elements of reading. Called also an *A, b, c book.*

Abd (abd), *n.* [Ar., a slave, servant.] A common prefix in Arabic names of persons; as, *Abd*allah, servant of God; *Abd*-el-Kader, servant of the mighty God; *Abd*-ul-Latif, servant of the gracious God; &c.

Abdal (ab'dal), *n.* [Ar. *Abdallah*, a servant of God.] A dervish; one of a class of Persian religious devotees.

Abdalavi, Abdelavi (ab-dal-ä'vī, ab-del-ä'vī), *n.* The native name of the hairy cucumber of Egypt (*Cucumis Chate*).

Abderian (ab-dē'ri-an), *a.* [From *Abdera*, in Thrace, the birthplace of Democritus called the Laughing Philosopher, whence the application of the term.] Pertaining to Abdera or its inhabitants; resembling or recalling in some way the philosopher Democritus of Abdera; hence, a term applied to incessant or continued laughter; given to laughter.

Abderite (ab'der-īt), *n.* [L. *abderita*, Gr. *abdēritēs.*] An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town in Thrace, and sometimes a term equivalent to a stupid person, the inhabitants of this city being anciently proverbial for their stupidity.—*The Abderite*, Democritus of Abdera, often called the Laughing Philosopher, one of the most celebrated philosophers among the ancient Greeks.

Abdest (ab'dest), *n.* [Per. *ābdast—āb*, water, and *dast*, hand.] Purification or ablution before prayer: a Mohammedan rite.

Abdevenham (ab-dev'n-ham), *n.* In *astrol.* the head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

Abdicant (ab'di-kant), *n.* One who abdicates.

Abdicant (ab'di-kant), *a.* [See ABDICATE.] Abdicating; renouncing.

Monks *abdicant* of their orders. *Whitlock.*

Abdicate (ab'di-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abdicated*; ppr. *abdicating*. [L. *abdico, abdicatum*, to give up a right or claim—*ab*, indicating separation, and *dico, dicare*, to declare publicly, to consecrate, to set apart, of same root as *dicere*, to say.] 1. To give up, renounce, abandon, lay down, or withdraw from, as a right or claim, office, duties, dignity, authority, and the like, especially in a voluntary, public, or formal manner.

The father will disinherit or *abdicate* that power he hath rather than suffer it to be forced to a willing injustice. *Burton.*

The cross-bearers *abdicated* their service. *Gibbon.*

He (Charles II.) was utterly without ambition. He detested business, and would sooner have *abdicated* his crown than have undergone the trouble of really directing the administration. *Macaulay.*

Heros and Lazarus, the Gallic bishops, were denounced . . . as vagabond, turbulent, and intriguing prelates, who had either *abdicated* or abandoned their sees, and travelled about sowing strife and calumny wherever they went. *Milman.*

2. To cast away; to take leave of; as, to *abdicate* one's mental faculties. [Rare or obsolete.]—3. In *civil law*, to disclaim and expel from a family, as a child; to disinherit during lifetime: said of a father.

The father will disinherit or *abdicate* his child, quite cashier him. *Burton.*

4.† To put away or expel; to banish; to renounce the authority of; to dethrone; to degrade.

Scaliger would needs turn down Homer, and *abdicate* him after the possession of three thousand years. *Dryden.*

SYN. To give up, quit, vacate, relinquish, forsake, abandon, resign, renounce, desert.

Abdicate (ab'di-kāt), *v.i.* To renounce or give up something; to abandon some claim; to relinquish a right, power, or trust.

He cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. *Swift.*

Abdication (ab-di-kā'shon), *n.* The act of abdicating; the abandonment of an office, power or authority, right or trust; a casting off; renunciation: generally applied to giving up the kingly office.

The consequences drawn from these facts (were) that they amounted to an *abdication* of the government, which *abdication* did not only affect the person of the king himself, but also of all his heirs, and rendered the throne absolutely and completely vacant. *Blackstone.*

Abdicative (ab'di-kāt-iv), *a.* Causing or implying abdication. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

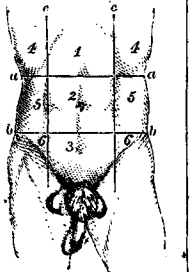
Abdicator (ab'di-kāt'ėr), *n.* One who abdicates.

Abditive (ab'di-tiv), *a.* [L. *abdo, abditum*, to hide—*ab*, away, and *do*, to give.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [Rare.]

Abditory (ab'di-tō-ri), *n.* [L. *abditorium*, from *abdo*. See ABDITIVE.] A place for hiding or preserving goods, plate, or money; a chest in which relics were kept.

Abdomen (ab-dō'men or ab'dō-men), *n.* [L., probably from *abdo*, to conceal, on type of *acumen* from *acuo*, and *foramen* from *foro.*] 1. That part of the human body which lies between the thorax and the pelvis. It is lined with a membrane called the *peritoneum*, and contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and intestines. It is separated from the breast internally by the diaphragm, and externally by the lower ribs. On its outer surface it is divided into certain defined portions called regions. The term is also sometimes applied to the belly of the lower animals. See *Abdominal Regions* under ABDOMINAL.—2. In *entom.* the posterior of the three parts of the perfect insect, united to the thorax by a slender connecting portion, and containing the greater portion of the digestive apparatus. It is divided into rings or segments, on the sides of which are small spiracles, or stigmata, for respiration.

Abdominal (ab-dom'in-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the abdomen or belly.—*Abdominal regions*, certain regions into which the abdomen in men is arbitrarily divided. An imaginary line (*a a*) is drawn transversely from the cartilage of the seventh rib on one side to the corresponding point of the opposite side, and another transverse line (*b b*) between the anterior superior spines of the ilia. The part above the upper line is called the *epigastric* region, that between the upper and lower lines the *umbilical* region, and that beneath the lower line the *hypogastric* region. These regions are sometimes subdivided by two vertical lines (*c c*), one being drawn on each side, from the cartilage of the seventh rib to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. The central portion of the epigastric region (1) retains the name of *epigastric*; the lateral portions (4, 4) are called the right and left *hypochondriac* regions; the middle part of the umbilical region (2) is still called *umbilical*, while the parts to the right and left (5, 5) are called *lumbar*; the hypogastric region is denominated *pubic* in its central portion (3), and is divided on each side (6, 6) into an *iliac* and *inguinal* region. The latter, however, belongs in strictness to the thigh. Posteriorly there are two regions recognized on either side of the backbone—the upper, corresponding to the hypochondriac, being called the *inferior dorsal*; the lower, the *lumbar.*—*Abdominal ring*, an oblong tendinous ring in both groins, through which pass the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women. Called also *Inguinal Ring.*—2. In *ich.* having ventral fins posterior to the pectoral; as, an *abdominal* fish.



Abdominal Regions.

Abdominal (ab-dom'in-al), *n.* One of a group of malacopterygian fishes, with the ventral fins posterior to the pectorals, including many fresh-water fishes, and others which periodically leave the sea to spawn in fresh water. Many species are edible. The salmon, parr, mullet, flying-fish, herring, and carp belong to this order.

Abdominales, Abdominalia (ab-dom-i-nā'lēz, ab-dom-i-nā'li-a), *n. pl.* A group of malacopterygian fishes. See ABDOMINAL, *n.*

Abdominoscopy (ab-dom'in-os"kō-pi), *n.* [L. *abdomen*, and Gr. *skopeo*, to view or examine.] In *med.* examination of the abdomen with a view to detect disease.

Abdominous (ab-dom'in-us), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the abdomen.—2. Having a large belly; pot-bellied. [Rare.]

Gorgonius sits *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan. *Cowper.*

Abduce (ab-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abduced*; ppr. *abducing*. [L. *abduco*, to lead away—*ab*, and *duco*, to lead, to draw. See DUKE.] To draw or conduct away; to withdraw or draw to a different part.

If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will not duplicate. *Sir T. Browne.*

Abducent (ab-dūs'ent), *a.* [L. *abducens, abducentis*, ppr. of *abduco*, to abduce.] Drawing away; pulling back; specifically, in *anat.* applied to those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body from the mesial line, in contradistinction to the *adducent muscles* or *adductors.*

Abduct (ab-dukt'), *v.t.* 1. Same as *Abduce.* 2. To take away surreptitiously and by force.

The thing is self-evident, that his majesty has been *abducted* or spirited away, '*enlevé*,' by some person or persons unknown. *Carlyle.*

Abduction (ab-duk'shon), *n.* [L. L. *abductio, abductionis*, a leading or drawing away. See ABDUCE.] 1. The act of abducing or abducting, or state of being abduced or abducted. 2. In *physiol.* the action by which muscles withdraw a limb or other part from the axis of the body, as when certain muscles separate the arm from the side or the thumb from the rest of the fingers.—3. In *surg.* a term formerly applied to a fracture in which the bone near a joint is so divided that the extremities recede from each other.—4. In *logic*, a kind of syllogism, called by the Greeks *apagoge*, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require further proof, as in this syllogism: 'All whom God absolves are free from sin: God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin.' This mode of reasoning is called *abduction*, because it withdraws us from the conclusion to the proof of a proposition concealed or not expressed. *Fleming, Vocab. of Philos.* 5. In *law*, the fraudulent or unlawful leading away of a person, more especially the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c., either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. The term is most commonly applied to the taking away of females. The term is also applied to the using or threatening to use force to prevent a voter from voting.

Abductor (ab-duk'tėr), *n.* One who or that which abducts; specifically, in *anat.* a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body; as, the *abductor oculi*, a muscle which pulls the eye outward: opposed to *adductor.*

Abeam (a-bēm'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *beam.*] *Naut.* on the beam, that is, at right angles to the keel of a ship; thus guns are said to be pointed *abeam* when they are pointed in a line at right angles to the ship's keel.

Abear (a-bār'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *aberan*, to bear, to carry, to suffer, from prefix *a*, and *beran*, to carry.] 1.† To bear; to behave: with reflexive pronoun.

Thus did the gentle knight *himself abear.* *Spenser.*

2. To suffer or tolerate. [Provincial or vulgar.]

Gin I mun doy I mun doy, for I couldn *abear* to see it. *Tennyson (Northern Farmer).*

Abearance (a-bār'ans), *n.* [From *abear* (which see).] Behaviour; demeanour.

The other species of recognizances with sureties is for the good *abearance* or good behaviour. *Blackstone.*

Abecedarian (ā'bē-sē-dā"ri-an), *n.* [A word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] 1. One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters. 2. A follower of Stork, an Anabaptist, in the sixteenth century, so called because he rejected all worldly knowledge, even the learning of the alphabet.

Abecedarian, Abecedary (ā'bē-sē-dā"ri-an, ā-bē-sē'dā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—*Abecedarian psalms, hymns*, &c., psalms, hymns, &c., in which (as in the 119th psalm), distinct portions have the verses begin with successive letters of the alphabet.

Abeche,† *v.t.* [O. Fr. *abēcher*; Fr. *abéquer, abecquer*, to feed with the beak, to feed an infant—*a*, and *bec*, the beak.] To feed, as a parent bird feeds its young.

Yet should I somedel ben *abeched*,
And for the time well refreshed. *Gower.*

Abed (a-bed'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *bed.*] 1. On or in bed.

Not to be *abed* after midnight is to be up betimes. *Shak.*

2. To bed.

Her mother dream'd before she was deliver'd
That she was brought *abed* of a buzzard. *Beau. & Fl.*

Abee (a-bē'). [Scotch.] Used in the same sense as *be.*—*To let abee*, to let alone; to let be.—*Let abee* is used as a noun in the sense of forbearance or connivance.—*Let abee for let abee*, one act of forbearance meeting another; mutual forbearance.

I am for *let abee for let abee.* *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Let abee* (*adv.*), far less; not to mention; as, he couldna sit *let abee* stand.

Abegge,† *v.t.* [See ABY.] To suffer for, or atone for; to aby.

There dorste no wight hond upon him legge,
That he ne swore he shuld anon *abegge.* *Chaucer.*

Abeigh (a-bēch'), *adv.* [O. Fr. *abbay, abbois*, Fr. *abois*, the bark of a dog; *tenir en abbay*, to hold at *bay*, from *baer, baïr*, to gape. See

ABASH, BAY.] [Scotch.] Aloof; at a shy distance.—*To stand abeigh*, to keep aloof.

Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd asklent and unco skeigh,
Gart poor Duncan *stand abeigh*—
Ha, ha, the wooing o't. *Burns.*

Abele, Abel-tree (a-bēl', ā'bel-trē), *n.* [G. *albele, alber;* M.H.G. *alber;* O.H.G. *albarî;* D. *abeel;* Fr. *aubel, aubrelle*, perhaps from L. *albellus*, whitish, or from L. *arbor*, It. *albero*, a tree.] The white poplar (*Populus alba*), so called from the white colour of its twigs and leaves. See POPLAR.

Abelian (ā-bel'yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematician *Abel.*—*Abelian equation*, an irreducible algebraic equation, one of whose roots is inexpressible as a rational function of a second, and shown by Abel to be solvable by the solution of a second equation of a lower degree.—*Abelian functions*, inverse Abelian integrals, analogous to functions of the amplitude of an ordinary elliptic integral, and also to inverse circular and logarithmic functions; as, sin. $-ix$, log. $-ix$. —*Abelian integrals*, a class of ultra-elliptic integrals first investigated by Abel.

Abelian (ā-bel'yan), *n.* A member of a sect in Africa which arose in the fourth century. They married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they maintained, of Abel, and attempted to keep up the sect by adopting the children of others. Also called *Abelonian* and *Abelite.*

Abelmoschus, Abelmosk (ā-bel-mos'kus, ā'bel-mosk), *n.* [Ar. *habb-el-mosk*, seed of musk, or *abu-el-mosk*, father of musk, that is, endued with musk.] A genus of plants nat. order Malvaceæ. *A. moschatus*, or *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, is an evergreen shrub of tropical Asia and America, 3 feet high. The seeds have a musky odour, for which reason the Arabs mix them with coffee. *A. esculentus* is an Indian annual, 4 feet high, variously called *ochro, bandikai, gombo*, &c. It yields a much esteemed mucilaginous fruit, used in soups and pickles in the W. Indies, Isle of France, &c. All the species yield good fibre.

Abel-tree. See ABELE.

A bene placito (ä bā'nā plach'ē-tō). [It.] In *music*, at pleasure; indicating that a piece is to be played in the way the performer likes best.

Aber (a'bèr), *n.* [Cym. and Pictish equivalent of Gael. *inver*. There are three Welsh forms to denote meeting of waters—*aber, ynver, cynver*, compounded of *cyn*=L. *con*, together, and *ber*, flowing, seen in *berad*, a running of water; Armor. *beri*, to flow. *Cwmry, Cymry, Cumberland, Cumbraes, Humber*, exhibit the word under various forms. See CYMRY, INVER.] A Celtic word prefixed to the names of many places in Great Britain, and signifying a confluence of waters, either of two rivers, or of a river with the sea; as, *Aber*deen, *Aber*dour, *Aber*gavenny, *Aber*ystwith.

Aberdevine (a-bèr'de-vīn), *n.* The *Fringilla spinus* or siskin, a well-known song-bird, belonging to the finch family (Fringillidæ), somewhat resembling the green variety of the canary bird. It is a native of Scandinavia, visiting Britain in autumn and winter.

Aberr (ab-er'), *v.i.* To wander; to err. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Aberrance, Aberrancy (ab-er'rans, ab-er'ran-si), *n.* [L. *aberro*, to wander from—*ab*, and *erro*, to wander.] A wandering or deviating from the right way; a deviation from truth or rectitude. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Aberrant (ab-er'rant), *a.* [L. *aberrans*, pp. of *aberro*, to wander.] 1. Wandering, straying from the right way.—2. In *zool.* and *bot.* applied to certain animals and plants which differ materially from the type of their natural group.

The more *aberrant* any form is, the greater must have been the number of connecting forms, which on my theory have been exterminated or utterly lost. *Darwin.*

Aberrate (ab-er'rāt), *v.i.* [L. *aberro, aberratum* (*ab* and *erro*), to wander from.] To wander or deviate from the right way. [Rare.]

The product of their defective and *aberrating* vision. *De Quincey.*

Aberration (ab-er-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *aberratio*, from *aberro, aberratum*—*ab*, from, *erro*, to wander.] 1. The act of wandering from; especially, in a figurative sense, the act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a type or standard.

So then we draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former *aberrations* from him, we renew our covenants with him. *Bp. Hall.*

2. In *astron.* the difference between the true and the observed position of a heavenly body, the result of the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the eye of the observer caused by the annual or diurnal motion of the earth, or of the motion of light and that of the body from which the light proceeds: when the auxiliary cause is the annual revolution of the earth round the sun, it is called *annual aberration*, in consequence of which a fixed star may appear as much as 20″·4 from its true position; when the auxiliary cause is the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis, it is called *diurnal aberration*, which amounts at the greatest to 0″·3; and when the auxiliary cause is the motion of the body from which the light proceeds, it is called *planetary aberration.*—3. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light when unequally refracted by a lens, or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus, but spread out, forming an indistinct and coloured image of the object. It is called *spherical* when the imperfection arises from the form of curvature of the lens or reflector, and *chromatic* when it arises from the different refrangibility of the rays composing white light, the image of the object being surrounded with prismatic colours. In the former case it produces distortion, and in the latter false colour of the object. In the eye the iris and crystalline lens prevent these aberrations. Optical instruments corrected for *chromatic aberration* are called achromatic.—4. In *physiol.* the passage of a fluid in the living body into vessels not destined to receive it, as also the determination of a fluid to an organ different from that to which it is ordinarily directed, as in vicarious hemorrhage.—5. In *zool.* and *bot.* deviation of a plant or animal from the type of its natural group.

In whichever light, therefore, insect *aberration* is viewed by us . . . we affirm that it does . . . exist. *T. V. Wollaston.*

6. Partial alienation of mind; mental wandering.—*Circle of aberration*, the circle of coloured light observed in experiments with convex lenses between the point where the violet rays and that where the red rays meet.—*Crown of aberration*, a luminous circle surrounding the disc of the sun depending on the *aberration* of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged.

Aberuncate† (ab-ē-rung'kāt), *v.t.* [Prefix *ab*, and L. *eruncō*, to weed out—*e*, out, and *runcō*, to weed.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Bailey.*

Aberuncator (ab-ēr-rung'kāt-ėr), *n.* An implement for extirpating weeds; a weeder or weeding-machine.

Abet (a-bet'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abetted*; ppr. *abetting.* [O.Fr. *abetter, abeter*, to incite, to lure, to deceive, to befool; O.Fr. *abet*, deceit; Norm. *abet*, a bait—prefix *a*, and root of *bait*, to incite, set on. See BAIT.] 1. To encourage by aid, countenance, or approval: used chiefly in a bad sense, and always with a personal object.

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison.*

2.† To maintain; to support; to uphold: in this sense sometimes with a thing for the object.

Then shall I soon, quoth he, . . .
Abet that virgin's cause disconsolate. *Spenser.*

3. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act. In *Scots law*, a person is said to be *abetting* though he may only protect a criminal, conceal him from justice, or aid him in making his escape. Hence—4. To lead to or encourage the commission of.

Would not the fool *abet* the stealth
Who rashly thus exposed his wealth? *Gay.*

SYN. To aid, assist, support, encourage, sustain, back, connive at.

Abet† (a-bet'), *n.* The act of aiding or encouraging, especially in a crime. *Chaucer.*

Abetment (a-bet'ment), *n.* The act of abetting.

Abettal (a-bet'al), *n.* Act of abetting; aid. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Abetter, Abettor (a-bet'ėr), *n.* 1. One who abets or incites; one who aids or encourages another to commit a crime; a supporter or encourager of something bad.

But let th' *abetters* of the panther's crime
Learn to make fairer wars another time. *Dryden.*

[In *law*, an *abettor*, as distinguished from an accessory, is more especially one who *being present* gives aid or encouragement.]

2. One who aids or encourages: in a good sense. *Pope.*

Abevacuation (ab-ē-vak'ū-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *ab* and E. *evacuation.*] In *med.* (*a*) a partial evacuation. (*b*) An immoderate evacuation.

Ab extra (ab eks'tra). [L.] From without.

Abeyance (a-bā'ans), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *abbaiaunce, abbaizance*, expectation, from *abbayer*, to listen with the mouth open, from *bayer, baer, baïr*, to gape, as in crying *bah!* See ABASH.] 1. In *law*, a state of expectation or contemplation; thus, the fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance* when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear. If, for instance, land is leased to a man for life, remainder to another for years, the remainder for years is in *abeyance* till the death of the lessee for life. Titles of honour and dignities are said to be in *abeyance* when it is uncertain who shall enjoy them, as when a nobleman holding his dignity descendible to his heirs general dies leaving daughters, the king by his prerogative may grant the dignity to which of the daughters he pleases, or on the male issue of one of such daughters. During the time the title to the dignity is thus in suspension it is said to be in *abeyance.*—2. A state of suspension or temporary want of exercise.

There is such a thing as keeping the sympathies of love and admiration in a dormant state, or state of *abeyance.* *De Quincey.*

Abeyant (a-bā'ant), *a.* In *law*, being in abeyance.

Abgregate† (ab'grē-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *abgrego*, to lead away from the flock—*ab*, away, and *grex, gregis*, a flock.] To separate from a herd.

Abgregation† (ab-grē-gā'shon), *n.* [L. L. *abgregatio*, from L. *abgrego*. See ABGREGATE.] The act of separating from a flock.

Abhal (ab'hal), *n.* A name given in the East Indies to the berries of a species of cypress or juniper which are believed to be a powerful emmenagogue. Written sometimes *Abhel.*

Abhominable (ab-hom'in-a-bl), *a.* An old mode of spelling *abominable* (from its being supposed to be derived from *ab homine*, from or repugnant to man), ridiculed as pedantic by Shakspere in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This is *abhominable* which he would call *abominable.* *Love's Labour Lost.*

Abhor (ab-hor'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abhorred*; ppr. *abhorring.* [L. *abhorreo*, to shrink back—*ab*, from, and *horreo*, to shudder, to feel horror.] 1. To hate extremely or with loathing; to loathe, detest, or abominate; to feel excessive repugnance towards; to shrink from with horror.

Therefore I say again,
I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul,
Refuse you for my judge. *Shak.*

Thou didst not *abhor* the virgin's womb. *Te Deum.*

2. To fill with horror and loathing. [Rare.]

It doth *abhor* me now I speak the word. *Shak.*

—*Hate, Abhor, Detest.* See under HATE.

Abhor† (ab-hor'), *v.i.* 1. To shrink back with disgust, or fear, and shuddering. 'To *abhorre* from those vices.' *Udall.*—2. To be inconsistent with, opposite or contrary to: followed by *from.*

Which is utterly *abhorring from* the end of all law. *Milton.*

Abhorred (ab-hord'), *p.* and *a.* Hated extremely; detested; as, no one is more *abhorred.*

Abhorrence (ab-hor'rens), *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation; great aversion.

A sensitive *abhorrence* of proselytism. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Abhorrency† (ab-hor'ren-si), *n.* Abhorrence.

The first tendency to any injustice . . . must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents. *Locke.*

Abhorrent (ab-hor'rent), *a.* 1. Hating; detesting; struck with abhorrence.

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn *abhorrent.* *Glover.*

2. Contrary; utterly repugnant; violently inconsistent with: formerly with *from*, now with *to.*

This legal, and as it should seem injudicious profanation, so *abhorrent* to our stricter principles, was received with a very faint murmur. *Gibbon.*

Abhorrently (ab-hor'rent-li), *adv.* With abhorrence.

Abhorrer (ab-hor'ėr), *n.* One who abhors; specifically, in the reign of Charles II., a

member of the court party, afterwards called *Tories*. They derived their name from their professed *abhorrence* of the principles of the *Addressers*, who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative. See ADDRESSER.

Great numbers of *abhorrers*, from all parts of England, were seized by order of the Commons, and committed to custody. *Hume.*

Abhorrible (ab-hor'ri-bl), *a.* Worthy or deserving to be abhorred. [Rare.]

Abhorring (ab-hor'ing), *n.* 1. Feeling of abhorrence; loathing.

I find no *abhorring* in my appetite, *Donne.*

2.† Object of abhorrence.

They shall be an *abhorring* to all flesh. Is. lxvi. 44.

Abib (ā'bib), *n.* [*Heb. abîb*, an ear of corn, from *abab*, to produce the first or early fruit—root *ab*, a swelling.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April. Its name is derived from the full growth of wheat in Egypt, which took place anciently, as it does now, at that season.

Abidance (a-bīd'ans), *n.* The act of abiding; abode; stay. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Abide (a-bīd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *abode;* ppr. *abiding.* [A. Sax. *abidan, gebidan*, to abide, from *bidan*, to bide. See BIDE.] 1. To take up one's abode; to dwell; to reside; to stay for a shorter or longer time.—2. To remain; not to depart.

Except these *abide* in the ship, ye cannot be saved. Acts xxvii. 31.

3. To continue in a certain condition; to remain steadfast or faithful. 1 Cor. vii. 40. 4. To inhere; to belong, as an attribute or quality; to have its seat.

Less spirit to curse *abides* in me. *Shak.*

—*Abide by*, (*a*) to remain at rest beside. '*Abide by* thy crib.' Job xxxix. 9. (*b*) To adhere to; to maintain; to defend; to stand to; as, to *abide by* a friend; specifically, in *Scots law*, to adhere to as true and genuine: said of the party who founds on a deed or writing which the other party desires to have reduced or declared null and void, on the ground of forgery or falsehood. (c) To await or accept the consequences of; to rest satisfied with; as, to *abide by* the event or issue.

Abide (a-bīd'), *v.t.* 1.† To wait for; especially, to stand one's ground against.

Abide me if thou darest. *Shak.*

2. To be prepared for; to await; to be in store for.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. Acts ix. 23.

3. To be able to endure or sustain, as a punishment, or judgment of God; to remain firm under.

To *abide* the indignation of the Lord. Joel ii. 11.

4. To put up with; to tolerate. [Colloq.]

I cannot *abide* the smell of hot meat. *Shak.*

5. [This meaning attaches to the word from a kind of confusion with *aby, abie*. See ABY.] To pay the price or penalty for; to suffer for.

If it be found so, some will dear *abide* it. *Shak.*

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain. *Milton.*

Abider (a-bīd'ėr), *n.* One who dwells or continues.

Abiding (a-bīd'ing), *a.* Continuing; permanent; steadfast; as, an *abiding* faith.

Abidingly (a-bīd'ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to continue; permanently.

Abies (ab'i-es), *n.* [L.] The fir, a genus of trees of the sub-order Abietinæ, nat. order Coniferæ, well known for the valuable timber that is produced by many of the species. It differs from the genus Pinus in the leaves growing singly on the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin. To this genus belong the silver fir (*A. picea*), the great Californian fir (*A. grandis*), the balm of Gilead fir (*A. balsamifera*), the large-bracted fir (*A. nobilis*), the hemlock spruce fir (*A. canadensis*), sacred Mexican fir (*A. religiosa*), Norway spruce fir (*A. excelsa*), Oriental fir (*A. orientalis*), white spruce fir (*A. alba*), Douglas' fir (*A. Douglasii*), &c. See FIR, PINE.

Abietic (ab-i-et'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to trees of the genus Abies. —*Abietic acid* ($C_{20}H_{30}O$), an acid discovered in the resin of trees of the genus *Abies*.

Abietinæ (ab'i-et-ī''nē), *n. pl.* [L. *abies*, the fir.] The firs and spruces, a sub-order of plants, nat. order Coniferæ, having the fertile flowers in cones, with one or two inverted ovules at the base of each scale. It includes many valuable timber-trees, often rising 130 to 180 feet high, arranged under the genera Pinus, Abies, Picea, Larix, Cedrus, Araucaria, Dammara, &c.

Abietite (ab'i-et-īt), *n.* ($C_6H_9O_3$.) A sugar obtained from the needles of *Abies pectinata*.

Abietites (ab'i-et-ī''tez), *n.* [L. *abies*, the fir.] A genus of fossil plants, nat. order Coniferæ, occurring in the Wealden and lower greensand strata.

Abigail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* [From the title of *handmaid* assumed to herself by *Abigail*, wife of Nabal, when carrying provisions to David. See 1 Sam. xx. 5.] A general name for a waiting woman or lady's-maid. [Colloq.]

I remember the time when some of our well-bred country-women kept their valet-de-chambre, because, forsooth, a man was much more handy about them than one of their own sex. I myself have seen one of these male *Abigails* tripping about the room with a looking-glass in his hand and combing his lady's hair a whole morning together. *Spectator.*

Abigeat (ab-ij'ē-at), *n.* [L. *abigeatus*, cattle-stealing, from *abigeus*, a cattle-driver, from *abigo*, to drive away.] In *law*, (*a*) the crime of stealing or driving off cattle in droves. (*b*) A miscarriage procured by art.

Abiliate† (a-bil'i-āt), *v.t.* [See ABLE.] To enable. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Abiliment† (a-bil'i-ment), *n.* Ability.

Abiliment to steer a kingdom. *Ford.*

Abiliments,† *n. pl.* Same as *Habiliments.*

Abilitate† (a-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* To assist. *Nicholas Ferrar.*

Ability (a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *habilité*, L. *habilitas*, ableness. See ABLE.] 1. The state or condition of being able; power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired, moral, conventional, or legal; skill or competence in any occupation or field of action.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure of the work. Ezra ii. 69.

Alas! what poor *ability's* in me
To do him good? *Shak.*

2. *pl.* In a concrete sense, talents; mental gifts or endowments.

Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Bacon.*

3.† The being in a condition to meet pecuniary obligations; commercial soundness; wealth or means.

Out of my lean and low *ability*
I'll lend you something. *Shak.*

A draft upon my neighbour was to me the same as money; for I was sufficiently convinced of his *ability*. *Goldsmith.*

—*Ability, Capacity.* The former denotes rather active power or power to perform, and is used with regard to power of any kind; *capacity* conveys the idea of receptiveness, of the possession of resources; it is potential rather than actual, and may be no more than undeveloped ability. *Ability* is manifested in action, while *capacity* does not imply action, as when we speak of a *capacity* for virtue. — *Abilities, Talents, Parts, &c.*, distinguished under GENIUS.—SYN. Capacity, talent, faculty, capability, efficiency, aptitude, aptness, address, dexterity, skill.

Abilliaments† (a-bil'i-a-ments), *n. pl.* Same as *Habiliments*, but applied more especially to armour and warlike stores.

And now the temple of Janus being shut, warlike *abilliaments* grew rusty. *Wilson, Hist. James I.*

Abime,† *n.* [Fr.] An abyss.

Column and base upbearing from *abime*. *Chaucer.*

Ab initio (ab in-i'shi-ō), *n.* [L.] From the beginning.

Abintestate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *a.* [L. *ab*, and *intestatus*, dying without a will—*in*, and *testor*, to bear witness.] In *law*, dying without making a will.

Ab intra (ab in'trā). [L.] From within: opposed to *ab extra*.

Abiogenesis (a-bī-ō-jen''ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation, production. See BIOGENESIS.] In *biol.* the doctrine that living matter may be produced by not living matter. In the seventeenth century this was the dominant view, sanctioned alike by antiquity and authority, and was first assailed by Redi, an Italian philosopher. Needham and Buffon, who have been regarded as the supporters of this hypothesis, held the doctrine in a very modified degree. They held that life is the indefeasible property of certain indestructible molecules of matter which exist in all living things, and have inherent activities by which they are distinguished from not living matter; each individual living organism being formed by their temporary combination, and they standing to it in the relation of the particles of water to a cascade or a whirlpool, or to a mould, into which the water is poured. See BIOGENESIS, HETEROGENESIS.

Abirritation (ab-ir'rit-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *ab*, as a dim., and *irritatio*, irritation.] In *med.* a diminished condition of the vital phenomena of the tissues, inclining to debility or asthenia.

Abit,† *v.i.* third person sing. of *abide*. Abideth. *Chaucer.*

Abject† (ab-jekt'), *v.t.* [See the adjective.] 1. To throw away; to cast off or out.

For that offence only Almighty God *abjected* Saul that he should no more reign over Israel. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. To make abject; to humiliate.

It *abjected* his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick. *Strype.*

What is it that can make this gallant so stoop and *abject* himself so basely? *Fotherby.*

Abject (ab'jekt), *a.* [L. *abjectus*, from *abjicio*, to throw away—*ab*, and *jacio*, to throw.] Sunk to a low condition; worthless, mean, despicable, low in estimation.

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd through sacred lust of praise. *Pope.*

SYN. Mean, base, worthless, low, grovelling, debased, despicable.

Abject (ab'jekt), *n.* A person in a low or abject condition. Ps. xxxv. 15.

We are the queen's *abjects*, and must obey. *Shak.*

Abjectedness (ab-jekt'ed-nes), *n.* A very low or despicable condition. [Rare.]

Abjection (ab-jek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of throwing away or down; the act of bringing down or humbling; overthrow. [Rare.]

The audacite and bolde speche of Daniel signifyeth the *abjection* of the kynge and his realme. *Joye.*

2. The state of being cast down or away; hence, a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness; abjectness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker.*

The just medium of this case lies between pride and *abjection*. *L'Estrange.*

Abjectly (ab'jekt-li), *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

Abjectness (ab'jekt-nes), *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

Abjudicate† (ab-jū'di-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *abjudico, abjudicatum*—*ab*, away, and *judico*, to judge. See JUDGE.] To give away by judgment. *Ash.*

Abjudication (ab'jū-di-kā''shon), *n.* Rejection. *Knowles.* [Rare.]

Abjugate† (ab'jū-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *abjugo, abjugatum*, to unyoke—*ab*, from, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To unyoke. *Bailey.*

Abjunctive (ab-jungk'tiv), *a.* [L. *abjungo, abjunctum*, to unyoke.] Isolated; exceptional. [Rare.]

It is this power which leads on from the accidental and *abjunctive* to the universal. *Is. Taylor.*

Abjuration (ab-jū-rā'shon), *n.* [See ABJURE.] 1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath. Formerly in England felons taking refuge in a church, and confessing their guilt, could not be arrested and tried, but might save their lives by 'an *abjuration* of the realm,' that is, by swearing to leave the country, and never to return.—2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment; as, 'an *abjuration* of heresy.'—*Oath of abjuration*, an oath asserting the title of the present royal family to the crown of England, and abjuring allegiance to that of the Pretender. A single oath is substituted for this and the *oath of allegiance and supremacy* by 21, 22 Vict. xlviii.

Abjuratory (ab-jū'ra-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to abjuration.

Abjure (ab-jūr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abjured;* ppr. *abjuring.* [L. *abjuro*, to deny upon oath—*ab*, and *juro*, to swear.] 1. To renounce upon oath; to withdraw formally from; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.—2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to abandon; as, to *abjure* errors. 'Magic I here *abjure*.' *Shak.*—3. To recant or retract. [Rare.]

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction, here *abjure*
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shak.*

—*Renounce, Recant, Abjure.* See under RENOUNCE.—SYN. To forswear, renounce, retract, recall, recant, revoke.

Abjure (ab-jūr'), *v.i.* To renounce the realm; to swear to forsake the country.

One Thomas Harding, . . . who had *abjured* in the year 1506, was now observed to go often into woods, &c. *Bp. Burnet.*

Abjurement (ab-jūr'ment), *n.* The act of abjuring; renunciation. *J. Hall.*

Abjurer (ab-jūr'ėr), *n.* One who abjures.

Abkari (ab-kär'ē), *n.* [Hind. *abkar*, a maker or seller of spirituous liquors.] Revenues in the East Indies derived from various duties or licenses on spirits, opium, and from gaming-houses, &c.

Ablactate (ab-lak'tāt), *v.t.* [L. *ablacto*, to wean—*ab*, from, and *lac*, milk.] To wean from the breast. [Rare.]

Ablactation (ab'lak-tā"shon), *n.* [See ABLACTATE.] 1. The weaning of a child from the breast.—2. In *hort.* a method of grafting, in which the scion is not separated from the parent stock till firmly united to that in which it is inserted. This is now called *grafting by approach* or *inarching*. See GRAFT.

Ablaqueate (ab-lak'wē-āt), *v.t.* [L. *ablaqueo, ablaqueatum*, to turn up earth around a tree.] To lay bare, as the roots of trees.

Ablaqueation (ab-lak'wē-ā"shon), *n.* A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water. *Evelyn.*

Ablation (ab-lā'shon), *n.* [See ABLATIVE.] 1. A carrying or taking away.

Prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud; whether it be by *ablation* or prevention or detaining of rights. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *med.* the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; an evacuation.—3. In *chem.* the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

Ablative (ab'la-tiv), *a.* [L. *ablativus*, from *ablatus*, pp. of *aufero*, to carry away—*ab*, away, and *fero*, to carry.] 1. Taking or tending to take away; tending to remove; pertaining to ablation. [Obsolete and rare.]

Where the heart is forestalled with mis-opinion, *ablative* directions are found needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A term applied to a case of nouns in Sanskrit, Latin, and some other languages, originally given to the case in Latin because separation from was considered to be one of the chief ideas expressed by the case.—*Ablative absolute*, in *Latin gram.* the name given to a noun with a participle or some other attributive or qualifying word, either expressed or understood, in the ablative case, which is not dependent upon any other word in the sentence.

Ablaut (ab'lout), *n.* [G., from *ab*, off, and *laut*, sound.] In *philol.* a substitution of one vowel for another in the body of the root of a word, to indicate a corresponding modification of use or meaning; as, *bind, band, bound, bond*, G. *bund;* more especially the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in strong verbs, instead of the addition of a syllable (*-ed*), as in weak verbs; as, *get, gat, got; sink, sank, sunk.* It indicates also change of intransitive verbs into causative; as, *sit, set; fall, fell;* and verbs into nouns, as *sit, seat; sing, song.*

Ablaze (a-blāz'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *blaze* (which see).] 1. On fire; in a blaze; as, the bonfire is *ablaze.*—2. *Fig.* in a state of eager excitement or desire. [Not used attributively in either sense.]

The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijos. *Carlyle.*

-Able, -Ible, -Ble. A very common termination of English adjectives, especially those based on words, representing the L. *-abilis, -ibilis*, a termination equivalent to the adjective *habilis*, fit, suitable. To the bases to which it is attached it generally adds the notion of capable of, worthy of, and sometimes full of, causing; as, *obtainable*, capable of being obtained; *tolerable*, capable of being borne; *laudable*, worthy of praise; *credible*, that may be believed, or worthy of belief; *forcible*, full of force; *horrible, terrible*, full of or causing horror, terror. Many of these adjectives, such as *tolerable, credible, legible*, have been borrowed directly from the Latin or the French, and are in a somewhat different position from those formed by adding the termination to an already existing English word, as in the case of *obtainable.* Adjectives of this kind, with a passive signification, are the most numerous, and the base may be Anglo-Saxon or Latin; *eatable, bearable, readable, believable*, &c., are of the former kind. Of those in *-able* with an active signification we may mention *delectable, suitable, capable.* Of a neuter signification are *durable, equable, conformable.* All these are from verbal bases, but there are others derived from nouns, such as *actionable, objectionable, peaceable, saleable, serviceable.* As to when *-able* and when *-ible* is to be used, Mr. Fitzedward Hall remarks, 'Generally, the termination is *-ible*, if the base is the essentially uncorrupted stem of a Latin infinitive or supine of any conjugation but the first. . . . To the rule given above, however, there are many objections. . . . To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted, infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex *-able* only.' See his work *On English Adjectives in -Able, with Special Reference to Reliable.*

Able (ā'bl), *a.* [O.E. *abil, abul, habil*, O.Fr. *able, hable*, Norm. *hable*, Fr. *habile*, skilful, fit, from L. *habilis*, suitable, fit, hardy, from *habeo*, to have, hold; from same base are *ability, habiliment*, &c., and suffix *-able* (which see).] 1. Having the power or means sufficient; as, a man *able* to perform military service; a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

Every man shall give as he is *able*. Deut. xvi. 17.

2. Legally entitled or authorized; having the requisite legal qualification; as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.—3. In an absolute sense, (*a*) vigorous; active.

His highness came post from Marseilles, of as *able* body as when he numbered thirty. *Shak.*

(*b*) Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as, an *able* minister.

Provide out of all the people *able* men. Ex. xviii. 2.

—*Able for* is now regarded as a Scotticism, though Shakspere has, 'Be *able for* thine enemy rather in power than use.'

His soldiers, worn out with fatigue, were hardly *able for* such a march. *Principal Robertson.*

SYN. Capable, competent, powerful, strong, efficient, effective, skilful, qualified, clever.

Able† (ā'bl), *v.t.* ['For some time the verb *able* was not uncommon. Bishop Bale uses it often. Bishop Latimer, Shakspere, Dr. Donne, Chapman, &c., have it too.' *Fitzedward Hall.*] 1. To enable.

And life by this death *abled* shall controll
Death, whom thy death slew. *Donne.*

2. To warrant or answer for.

None does offend, none; I say none, I'll *able* 'em. *Shak.*

Able-bodied (ā'bl-bo'did), *a.* 1. Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for work; as, 'A dozen *able-bodied* men.' *Addison.*—2. *Naut.* applied to a seaman who is well skilled in seamanship, and classed in the ship's books as such.

Ablegate† (ab'lē-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *ablego, ablegatum*, to send away—*ab*, away, and *lego*, to send as ambassador.] To send abroad.

Ablegation† (ab'lē-gā"shon), *n.* The act of ablegating, that is, sending abroad or away; the act of sending out.

An arbitrarious *ablegation* of the spirits into this or that determinate part of the body. *Dr. H. More.*

Ablen (ab'len), *n.* Same as *niblet.*

Ableness (ā'bl-nes), *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigour.

Ablepharus (a-blef'ar-us), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *blepharos*, an eyelid.] A genus of harmless lizards, family Scincidæ, with five-toed feet and only rudimentary eyelids.

Ablepsia, Ablepsy (a-blep'si-a, a-blep'si), *n.* [Gr. *ablepsia*—*a*, not, and *blepo*, to see.] Want of sight; blindness. [Rare.]

Able-seaman (ā'bl-sē-man), *n.* See ABLE-BODIED, 2.

Ablet (ab'let), *n.* [Fr. *ablette, able*, L.L. *abula* (for *albula*), from L. *albus, albulus*, white, whitish, from its colour. The name *bleak* is given it for the same reason.] A small fresh-water fish, the bleak, the scales of which are used in making artificial pearls. See BLEAK.

Abligate† (ab'li-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *ab*, from, and *ligo, ligatum*, to tie.] To tie up so as to hinder from.

Abligation† (ab'li-gā"shon), *n.* The act of tying up so as to hinder from.

Abligurition (ab-lig'ū-ri"shon), *n.* [L. *abliguritio*, a consuming in feasting.] Excess; prodigal expense for food. [Rare.]

Ablins (āb'linz), *adv.* Perhaps; peradventure. [Scotch.] See AIBLINS.

Ablocate (ab'lo-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *abloco*—*ab*, away, and *locare*, to let out, from *locus*, a place.] To let out; to lease.

Ablocation (ab-lo-kā'shon), *n.* A letting to hire.

Abloom (a-blöm'), *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *bloom.*] In a blooming state: not used attributively. *Eliot Warburton.*

Ablude (ab-lūd'), *v.i.* [L. *abludo*, to be unlike, to differ—*ab*, from, and *ludo*, to play.] To be unlike; to differ. [Rare.]

The wise advice of our Seneca not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed apostle. *Bp. Hall.*

Abluent (ab'lū-ent), *a.* [L. *abluens, abluentis*, ppr. of *abluo*, to wash off—*ab*, from, and *luo*, to wash.] Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.

Abluent (ab'lū-ent), *n.* In *med.* that which purifies the blood, or carries off impurities from the system, especially the stomach and intestines; a detergent; also, that which removes filth or viscid matter from ulcers or from the skin.

Ablution (ab-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, a washing, from *abluo, ablutum*. See ABLUENT, *a.*] 1. In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water; specifically, (*a*) the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties, enjoined by Moses and still practised in many countries.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*b*) In *chem.* the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts. (*c*) In *med.* the washing of the body *externally*, as by baths; or *internally*, by diluting fluids.—2. The water used in cleansing.

Cast the *ablutions* in the main. *Pope.*

3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the mixture of wine and water with which the officiating priest rinses out the chalice after mass, himself drinking the same.

Ablutionary (ab-lū'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to ablution.

Abluvion (ab-lū'vi-on), *n.* [L. *abluvium.* See ABLUENT.] 1.† A flood.—2. That which is washed off. *Dwight.* [Rare.]

Ably (ā'bli), *adv.* In an able manner; with ability.

Abnegate (ab'nē-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *abnego, abnegatum—ab*, from, and *nego*, to deny.] To deny; to renounce.

A God-created man, all but *abnegating* the character of man. *Carlyle.*

Abnegation (ab-nē-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *abnegatio.*] The act of abnegating; a denial; a renunciation. 'Judicious confirmation, judicious *abnegation.*' *Carlyle.*

With *abnegation* of God, of his honour, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court. *Knox.*

Abnegative (ab-neg'a-tiv), *a.* Denying; negative. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Abnegator (ab''nē-gā'tėr), *n.* One who abnegates, denies, renounces, or opposes anything. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Abnet (ab'net), *n.* [Heb.] The girdle of a Jewish priest.

Abnodate (ab'nō-dāt), *v.t.* [L. *ab*, from, and *nodus*, a knot.] To cut knots from, as trees. *Blount.*

Abnodation (ab'nō-dā"shon), *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees. *Bailey.*

Abnormal (ab-nor'mal), *a.* [L. *abnormis—ab*, from, and *norma*, a rule. See NORMAL.] Not conformed or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; irregular; contrary to system or law.

An argument is, that the above-specified breeds, though agreeing generally in constitution, habits, voice, colouring, and in most parts of their structure, with the wild rock-pigeon, yet are certainly highly *abnormal* in other parts of their structure. *Darwin.*

Abnormality (ab-nor-mal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from a standard, rule, or type; irregularity; abnormity.—2. That which is abnormal; that in which anything deviates from a standard, rule, or type. '*Abnormalities* in the structure of living beings.' *Pop. Ency.*

Abnormity (ab-nor'mi-ti), *n.* [See ABNORMAL.] Irregularity; deformity. *Bailey.*

Abnormous† (ab-nor'mus), *a.* Abnormal (which see).

A character of a more *abnormous* cast than his equally suspected coadjutor. *State Trials.*

Aboard (a-bōrd'), *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *board.* See BOARD.] Within a ship, vessel, or boat.

He loudly called to such as were *aboard.* *Spenser.*

—*To go aboard*, to enter a ship; to embark.—*To fall aboard of*, to come or strike against: said of a ship which strikes against another while one or both are in motion.—*To lay aboard*, to board. *Shak.*—*To get aboard*, to get foul of, as a ship.—*Aboard main tack*, an order to draw one of the lower corners of the main sail down to the chess-tree.

Aboard (a-bōrd'), *prep.* 1. On board; into.

We left this place, and were again conveyed *aboard* our ship. *Fielding.*

2. [In this sense perhaps from Fr. *à bord*, to (the opposite) bank.] From shore to shore; across; athwart.

Nor iron bands *aboard*
The Pontic sea by their huge navy cast. *Spenser.*

Aboard† (a-bōrd'), *n.* [Fr. *abord*, approach, address.] Approach.

He, at the first *aboard* of a stranger, would frame a right apprehension of him. *Sir K. Digby.*

Abococked,† *n.* [See ABACOT.] A cap of state; an abacot.

His high cap of estate, called *abococked*, garnished with two rich crowns, . . . presented to Kyng Edward at York. *Hall.*

Abodance† (a-bōd'ans), *n.* [From *abode*, to forebode.] An omen. 'Verbum valde ominatum, an ill *abodance*.' *Dr. Jackson.*

Abode (a-bōd'), pret. of *abide*.

Abode (a-bōd'), *n.* [See ABIDE.] 1.† Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a longer or shorter time. 'Fled away without *abode*.' *Spenser.*—2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation.—To *make abode*, to dwell or reside.—SYN. Stay, continuance, residence, dwelling, habitation, domicile.

Abode† (a-bōd'), *n.* [See BODE.] An omen; a prognostication.

High-thundering Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true *abodes*. *Chapman.*

Abode† (a-bōd'), *v.t.* [See BODE.] To foreshow; to prognosticate; to forebode.

This tempest
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach on't. *Shak.*

Abode† (a-bōd'), *v.i.* To be an omen; to forebode. 'This *abodes* sadly.' *Dr. H. More.*

Abodement† (a-bōd'ment), *n.* [From *abode*, to forebode.] A secret anticipation of something future; prognostication; omen.

Tush! man, *abodements* must not now affright us. *Shak.*

Aboding† (a-bōd'ing), *n.* Presentiment; prognostication; foreboding. 'Strange ominous *abodings* and fears.' *Bp. Bull.*

Abolete† (ab-ō-lēt'), *a.* [From L. *abolesco*, to decay, to grow out of use.] Old; obsolete.

Abolish (a-bol'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *abolir*; L. *abolere*, to annul, abolish—*ab*, from, and *oleo*, *olesco*, to grow. For term. *-ish*, see -ISH.] To do away with; to put an end to; to destroy; to efface or obliterate; to make void; to annul; to cancel; to annihilate; to put out of existence; as, to *abolish* laws, customs, or institutions; to *abolish* slavery; to *abolish* idols, Isa. ii. 18; to *abolish* death, 2 Tim. i. 10.

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake
For him what for thy glory thou hast made.
Milton.

His quick instinctive hand
Caught at the hilt as to *abolish* him. *Tennyson.*

—*Abolish, Repeal, Abrogate, Annul. Abolish*, to put an end to, to do away with anything actually existing: applied especially to institutions or customs; *repeal*, to set aside a former legislative act by a later one; *abrogate*, to abolish summarily, as by royal will or authority; *annul*, to make void or no longer of any effect, especially applied to contracts, agreements, and the like.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker.*

I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point they have most at heart, by the *repeal* of the test. *Swift.*

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they cannot alter or *abrogate*. *Burke.*

Tell me not of your engagements and promises to another; your promises are sins of inconsideration at best; and you are bound to repent and *annul* them. *Swift.*

SYN. To end, destroy, do away, set aside, revoke, abrogate, annul, repeal, cancel, annihilate.

Abolishable (a-bol'ish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being abolished, annulled, abrogated, or destroyed, as a law, rite, custom, &c.

And yet . . . hope is but deferred; not abolished, not *abolishable*. *Carlyle.*

Abolisher (a-bol'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which abolishes.

Abolishment (a-bol'ish-ment), *n.* The act of abolishing or putting an end to; abrogation; destruction. [Now rare.]

He should think the *abolishment* of Episcopacy among us would prove a mighty scandal. *Swift.*

Abolition (ab-ō-li'shon), *n.* The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as, the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, &c.; seldom applied to physical objects.

For the amalgamation of races, and for the *abolition* of villenage, she (Britain) is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle ages exercised over the laity. *Macaulay.*

Abolitionism (ab'ō-li''shon-izm), *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.

Abolitionist (ab-ō-li'shon-ist), *n.* A person who favours the abolition of anything: applied especially to those who favoured the abolition of slavery in the United States.

Abolla (a-bol'a), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.* a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers, and thus opposed to the *toga*. It was also worn by philosophers, especially by the Stoic philosophers, who wished to affect

Romans wearing the Abolla.

great austerity of life; whence Juvenal's expression *facinus majoris abollæ*, a crime of a deep philosopher. The form and mode of wearing it are seen in the figures annexed.

Aboma (a-bō'ma), *n.* A large species of serpent (*Boa Aboma*) which inhabits the fens and morasses of South America.

Abomasus, Abomasum (ab-ō-mā'sus, ab-ō-mā'sum), *n.* [Prefix *ab*, from, and *omasum*.] The fourth stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum or third stomach.

Abominable (a-bom'in-a-bl), *a.* [See ABOMINATE.] 1. Deserving or liable to be abominated; detestable; loathsome; odious to the mind; offensive to the senses: in colloquial language especially it often means little more than excessive, extreme, annoyingly great; as his self-conceit is *abominable*.

This infernal pit, *abominable*, accursed. *Milton.*

2.† Excellent; superior.

His short-winded farmer i' the country is wondrous wealthy, a most *abominable* farmer, and therefore he may do it in time. *Shak.*

3.† Numerous; large. See BOMINABLE.—SYN. Loathsome, detestable, execrable, odious, hateful, revolting.

Abominableness (a-bom'in-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.

Abominably (a-bom'in-a-bli), *adv.* In an abominable manner or degree; execrably; detestably; sinfully: sometimes equivalent merely to excessively or disagreeably; as, he is *abominably* vain.

Abominate (a-bom'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abominated*; ppr. *abominating*. [L. *abominor*, *abominatus*, to deprecate, as of ill omen—*ab*, from, and *omen*, an omen (which see).] To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest.

(We) do abhor, *abominate*, and loathe this cruelty. *Southern.*

Abomination (a-bom'in-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of abominating or state of being abominated; extreme hatred; detestation.

Who have nothing in so great *abomination* as those they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. That which is abominated or abominable; hence, hateful or shameful vice; an act of gross wickedness.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. Gen. xlvi. 34.

Ashtaroth, the *abomination* of the Sidonians. 2 Ki. xxiii. 13.

The adulterous Antony most large in his *abominations*. *Shak.*

SYN. Detestation, loathing, disgust, aversion, loathsomeness, odiousness.

Abomine† (a-bom'in), *v.t.* **Abominate.** 'I *abomine* 'em.' *Swift.*

Aboon (a-bün'), *prep.* or *adv.* Above. [Scotland and north of England.] See ABUNE.

Aboord,† Abord† (a-bōrd'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, from, and Fr. *bord*, edge, shore: lit. from the bank or shore; hence, astray.] At a loss. [Rare.]

That how t' acquit themselves unto the Lord
They were in doubt, and flatly set *abord*. *Spenser.*

Aboral (ab-ō'ral), *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *os*, *oris*, a mouth.] In *anat.* situated away from or at the opposite extremity from the mouth; as, the *aboral* end.

Abord† (a-bōrd'), *n.* [Fr. See BORDER.] 1. Arrival; approach.—2. Manner of accosting; address; salutation.

Your *abord*, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform. *Chesterfield.*

Abord† (a-bōrd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *aborder*.] To approach; to accost.

Aboriginal (ab'o-rij''in-al), *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *origo*, origin. See ORIGIN.] First; original; as, *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country.

It was soon made manifest . . . that a people inferior to none existing in the world had been formed by the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other, and with the *aboriginal* Britons. *Macaulay.*

Aboriginal (ab-o-rij'in-al), *n.* An original inhabitant; one of those found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement.

Aboriginally (ab'o-rij''in-al-li), *adv.* In or at first origin; originally; from the very first.

There are hardly any domestic races . . . which have not been ranked . . . as the descendants of *aboriginally* distinct species. *Darwin.*

Ab origine (ab ō-rij'i-nē). [L.] From the origin or beginning.

Aborigines (ab-o-rij'in-ēz), *n. pl.* [L., applied specially to the aboriginal inhabitants of Latium, the ancestors of the Roman people. See ABORIGINAL.] 1. The primitive inhabitants of a country; those found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement.—2. The original fauna and flora of a geographical area.

Aborsement† (a-bors'ment), *n.* [See ABORT.] Abortion. *Bp. Hall.*

Aborsive† (a-bor'siv). Same as *Abortive*. *Goodrich.*

Abort (a-bort'), *v.i.* [L. *aborior*, *abortus*, to miscarry. See ABORTION.] 1. To miscarry in giving birth. *Lord Herbert.*—2. To become aborted; to appear in a rudimentary or undeveloped state; as, organs liable to *abort*.

Abort† (a-bort'), *n.* An abortion. *Burton.*

Aborted (a-bort'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Brought forth before its time.—2. Imperfectly developed; incapable of discharging its functions.

Although the eyes of the Cirripeds are more or less *aborted* in their mature state, they retain sufficient susceptibility of light to excite retraction of the cirri. *Owen.*

Abortient (a-bor'shi-ent), *a.* [L. See ABORTION.] In *bot.* sterile; barren.

Abortion (a-bor'shon), *n.* [L. *abortio*, a miscarriage—*ab*, and *orior*, *ortus*, to arise, spring from. See ORIENT.] 1. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed; specifically, the expulsion of the human fetus *after* the sixth week, and *before* the sixth month, of pregnancy. Before the sixth week it is a *miscarriage*; after the sixth month, *premature labour*.—*Criminal abortion*, premeditated or intentional abortion procured by artificial means, and solely for the purpose of preventing the birth of a living child; feticide.—2. The product of untimely birth; hence, a misshapen being; a monster.—3. Any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity; hence, frequently in a figurative sense, anything which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfect, as a design or project.—4. In *bot.* and *zool.* the absence or incomplete development of an organ in relation to a typical form.

Abortive (a-bort'iv), *a.* 1. Brought forth in an immature state; rudimentary; imperfectly formed or developed, as an animal or vegetable production.

Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring,
Nipped with the lagging rear of winter's frost. *Milton.*

Hence—2. Not brought to completion or to a successful issue; failing; miscarrying; coming to nought; as, an *abortive* scheme. 3. Producing nothing (or perhaps bringing to nothing).

The void profound
Of unessential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plunged in that *abortive* gulf. *Milton.*

4. In *med.* producing or intended to produce abortion; as, *abortive* medicines.—5. Pertain-

ing to abortion; as, *abortive* vellum, made of the skin of an abortive calf. — 6.† Deformed; monstrous. [Rare.]

Thou elvish-marked, *abortive*, rooting hag!
Thou that wast sealed in thy nativity
The slave of nature and the son of hell! *Shak.*

Abortive (a-bort'iv), *n.* 1. That which is produced prematurely; an abortion; a monstrous birth. '*Abortives*, presages, and tongues of heaven.' *Shak.*—2. A drug causing or thought to cause abortion.

Abortively (a-bort'iv-li), *adv.* In an abortive manner; immaturely; in an untimely manner.

If *abortively* poor man must die,
Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?
Young.

Abortiveness (a-bort'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.

Abortment† (a-bort'ment), *n.* An untimely birth; an undeveloped fetus. 'The earth in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*.' *Bacon.*

Abote,† pp. of *abate.* Dejected; cast down. *Chaucer.*

Abought,† pp. of *abye.* [See ABY.] Endured; atoned for; paid dearly for. *Chaucer.*

Abou-hannes (ab'ō-han'nēz), *n.* ['Father John.'] The name given by the Arabs to the true Egyptian ibis, the *Ibis religiosa*. Written also *Abu-hannes*. See IBIS.

Abound (a-bound'), *v.i.* [Fr. *abonder*, from L. *abundare*, to overflow—*ab*, and *unda*, a wave.] 1. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.

Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound*.
Rom. v. 20.

2. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied: followed by *with* or *in*; as, to *abound with* provisions; to *abound in* good things.

Aboundance† (a-bound'ans), *n.* Old form of *Abundance*. *Time's Storehouse.*

Abounding (a-bound'ing), *n.* State of being abundant; abundance; increase. *South.*

About (a-bout'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *abutan, onbutan, ymbutan, embutan*, about, around—prefixes *a, on, ymb*, or *emb*, round about, and *butan*, without. See BUT.] 1. Around; on the outside or surface of; in a circle surrounding; round; as, two yards *about* the stem.

Bind them *about* thy neck. Prov. iii. 3; Is. l. 11.

Hence—2. Near to in place, time, size, number, quantity, &c.

Get you up from *about* the tabernacle. Num. xvi. 24.
He went out *about* the third hour. Mat. xxi. 3.
There fell that day *about* three thousand men.
Ex. xxxii. 28.

3. Over or upon different parts of; here and there in; backwards and forwards in various directions in; throughout.

Where lies the pain? All *about* the breast? *Shak.*

4. Near to the person; carried by or appended to the clothes; as, everything *about* him is in order.

You have not the Book of Riddles *about* you, have you? *Shak.*

5. Near to in action, or near to the performance of some act; on the point of.

Paul was *about* to open his mouth. Acts xviii. 14.

Hence—6. Concerned in; engaged in; as, what is he *about*?

I must be *about* my Father's business. Luke ii. 49.

7. Concerning; relating to; respecting; on account of. 'To treat *about* thy ransom.' *Milton.* 'He is mad *about* his throwing into the water.' *Shak.*—*About town*, frequenting the town, especially London.—*A man about town*, one who frequents fashionable resorts, especially in London.

About (a-bout'), *adv.* 1. Around the outside; in circuit; in a circle; circularly; as, the tree was six feet *about*.

Prithee, do not turn me *about*; my stomach is not constant. *Shak.*

2. By a circuitous route. 'To wheel three or four miles *about*.' *Shak.*—3. On all sides; around. 'And all *about* found desolate.' *Milton.*—4. Near to in number, time, place, quality or degree; as, *about* as high, or as cold.—5. On the point of: with *to* before a verb. [In this sense *about* may also be regarded as a preposition. See ABOUT, *prep.*, 5.]

Beauty and youth *about to* perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

6. Here and there; around; in one place and another; in different directions.

Wandering *about* from house to house. 1 Tim. v. 13.

7. Sometimes used as an imperative with the sense of go to work; set about it. '*About!* my brains.' *Shak.*—*To bring about*, to cause to happen; to be chief agent in producing; to effect or accomplish.—*To come about*, to come to pass; to happen.—*To go about*, (*a*) *lit.* to take a circuitous route; hence, to devise roundabout or secret methods of accomplishing anything; to contrive; to prepare; to seek the means.

Why *go* ye *about* to kill me? Jn. vii. 19.

(*b*) *Naut.* to change the course; to go on the other tack: said of a ship.—*Ready about, about ship*, are orders for tacking.—*Turn about, week about*, &c., alternately, on each alternate week, and the like.

A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men . . . had charge of the remains, which they watched *turn about*. *Thackeray.*

Abouten,† *prep.* About. *Chaucer.*

About-sledge (a-bout'slej), *n.* The largest hammer employed by smiths. It is slung round near the extremity of the handle, and generally used by under workmen, called *hammermen*.

Above (a-buv'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *abufan*, above. A triple compound of *a*, on, at, *be*, by, and *ufa* or *ufan*, high, upwards. The same root appears in A. Sax. *ofer*, E. *over*, Goth. *ufar*, G. *auf*, Icel. *of*, D. *booven* (*be-ov-en*), and in L. *super*, Gr. *hyper*, Skr. *upari*, above.] 1. In or to a higher place.

The fowls that fly *above* the earth. Gen. i. 20.

2. Superior in any respect: often, in a moral sense, too high for, as too high in dignity or fancied dignity; too elevated in character; as, this man is *above* his business, *above* mean actions.—3. More in number or quantity than; as, the weight is *above* a ton.

He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren at once.'
1 Cor. xv. 6.

4. More in degree than; in a greater degree than; beyond; in excess of.

Thou (the serpent) art cursed *above* all cattle.
Gen. iii. 14.
God . . . will not suffer you to be tempted *above* that ye are able. 1 Cor. x. 13.
Above the bounds of reason. *Shak.*

—*Above all*, above or before everything else; before every other consideration; in preference to all other things.—*Above the rest*, especially; particularly; as, one night *above the rest*.—*Above the world*, above considering what people say; also holding a secure position in life; having one's fortune made.

With such an income as that he should be *above the world*, as the saying is. *A. Trollope.*

Above (a-buv'), *adv.* 1. In or to a higher place; overhead: often, in a special sense, (*a*) in or to the celestial regions; in heaven.

And winds shall waft it to the powers *above*. *Pope.*

(*b*) Upstairs.

My maid's aunt has a gown *above*. *Shak.*

2. Higher in rank or power; as, the courts *above*.—3. Before, in rank or order, especially in a book or writing; as, from what has been said *above*.—4. Besides: in the expression *over and above*.

And stand indebted, over and *above*,
In love and service to you evermore. *Shak.*

[Shakspere has *more above* in the same sense:—

This, in obedience, hath my daughter shown me,
And *more above*, hath his solicitings, . . .
All given to mine ear.]

Above is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning (1) heaven. 'Every good gift and every perfect gift is from *above*.' Jam. i. 17. (2) The aforesaid; as, from the *above* you will learn. It is equal to an adjective in such phrases as, the *above* particulars, in which *cited* or *mentioned* is understood.

Above-board (a-buv'bōrd), *adv.* In open sight; without tricks or disguise; as, an honest man deals *above-board*.

Lovers in this age have too much honour to do anything underhand; they do all *above-board*.
Vanbrugh.

[A figurative expression, said to have originated in the fact that gamesters, when changing their cards, put their hands under the table.]

Above-deck (a-buv'dek), *adv.* or *a.* 1. Upon deck; as, the *above-deck* cargo.—2. *Fig.* without artifice: as, his dealings are all *above-deck*. [Colloq.]

Above-ground (a-buv'ground), *adv.* Alive; not buried.

I'll have 'em, an they lie *above-ground*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ab ovo (ab ō'vō). [L.] From the beginning.

Abracadabra (ab'ra-ka-dab'ra), *n.* [Apparently related to *Abracalam*.] A word of eastern origin used in incantations. When written on paper as many times as it contained letters, the last letter being omitted each time until only one letter remained,

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

and worn as an amulet, it was supposed to be an antidote against certain diseases.

Mr. Banester saith that he healed 200 in one year of an ague by hanging *abracadabra* about their necks, and would stanch blood, or heal the toothake, although the partyes were 10 myle of.
MS. in Brit. Museum.

Abracalam (ab-rak'a-lam), *n.* [See ABRACADABRA.] A cabalistic word which served as a charm amongst the Jews.

Abradant (a-brād'ant), *n.* [See ABRADE.] A material for grinding, usually in powder, such as emery, sand, glass, &c.

Abrade (a-brād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abraded*; ppr. *abrading*. [L. *abrado*, to scrape off—*ab*, away, and *rado*, to scrape, whence *raze, razor*, &c.] To rub or wear down; to rub or scrape off; to detach particles from the surface of by friction; as, glaciers *abrade* the rocks over which they pass; to *abrade* the prominences of a surface.

Abraded (a-brād'ed), *p.* and *a.* In *geol.* applied to surfaces of rocks denuded, striated, worn, and polished by icebergs or glaciers passing over them, by currents of water carrying gravel or fragments of rock, by the action of blown sand, &c.

Abrahamic (ā-bra-ham'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch; as, *Abrahamic* covenant.

Abrahamite (ā'bra-ham-īt), *n.* 1. One of a sect of Bohemian deists, which sprang up in 1782, professing to hold the faith of Abraham. They denied the divinity of Christ, and accepted nothing of the Bible save the Lord's Prayer.—2. One of a sect of Syrian deists of the ninth century.

Abrahamitical (ā'bra-ham-it''ik-al), *a.* Relating to Abraham or to the Abrahamites.

Abraham-man (ā'bra-ham-man), *n.* 1. Originally, one of a set of mendicant lunatics from Bethlehem Hospital, London. The wards in the ancient Bedlam bore distinctive names, as of some saint or patriarch. That named after *Abraham* was devoted to a class of lunatics who on certain days were permitted to go out begging. They bore a badge, and were known as *Abraham-men*. Many, however, assumed the badge without right, and begged, feigning lunacy. Hence the more received meaning came to be—2. An impostor who wandered about the country seeking alms, under pretence of lunacy.—*To sham Abraham*, to feign sickness.

Matthew, sceptic and scoffer, had failed to subscribe a prompt belief in that pain about the heart; he had muttered some words in which the phrase, '*shamming Abraham*,' had been very distinctly audible. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Abraid† (a-brād'), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *abredan, abregdan*—prefix *a*, and A. Sax. *brægdan*, to move, turn, braid, or weave, from a stem the original meaning of which seems to be that of starting or quick movement, as in O.E. *braide*, to awake, to cry out suddenly, to scold (whence *upbraid*); A. Sax. *brægd*, Icel. *bragth*, a quick movement, a trick, deceit. See BRAID, *a.*] To awake; to start. *Chaucer.*

Abraid† (a-brād'), *v.t.* To rouse; to awake. *Spenser.*

Abramis (ab'ra-mis), *n.* [Greek name of a fish found in the Nile and Mediterranean, perhaps a bream.] A genus of fresh-water malacopterygian fishes, family Cyprinidæ, containing the common bream (*Abramis brama*). There are two other rare British species, *A. blicca* (the white bream or bream-flat) and *A. Buggenhagii* (the Pomeranian bream). See BREAM.

Abranchia (a-brang'ki-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *branchia*, gills.] An order of Annelida without gills or branchiæ, but respiring through the whole surface of the skin, as the earthworm; or by internal cavities, as the leech.

Abranchian (a-brang'ki-an), *n.* One of the order Abranchia.

Abranchiata (a-brang'ki-ā"ta), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *Abranchia* (which see).—2. The name applied to those vertebrates—mammals, birds, and reptiles—whose young have at no time gills such as batrachia and fish possess.

Abranchiate (a-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Devoid of gills.

Abrasax (ab-ra-saks'), *n.* Same as *Abraxas.*

Abrase (a-brāz'), *a.* [See ABRADE.] Made clean by rubbing. 'A nymph as pure and simple as the soule or as an *abrase* table.' *B. Jonson.*

Abrasion (ab-rā'zhon), *n.* [L. *abrasio—ab* and *rado.* See ABRADE.] 1. The act of abrading; the act of wearing or rubbing off or down, as by friction or attrition; specifically, in *geol.* the wearing or rubbing away of rocks by icebergs or glaciers, by currents of water laden with sand, shingle, &c., by blown sand, or other means.—2. The substance worn off by attrition. *Berkeley.*—3. In *surg.* (*a*) a superficial lesion of the skin by the partial removal of the cuticle. (*b*) A very superficial ulcer or excoriation of the intestinal mucous membrane.

Abraum (ab'ram), *n.* [G.] Red ochre, used by cabinet-makers to give a red colour to new mahogany.

Abraxas (ab-raks'as), *n.* [The Greek letters *β, b, r, α, x, α, s* (*α, β, ε, α, ξ, α, ς*) as numerals express 365.] 1. A word denoting a power which presides over 365 others, the number of days in a year; and used as a mystical term to express the supreme God, under whom the Basilidians supposed 365 dependent deities. It was the principle of the Gnostic hierarchy, whence sprang their multitude of æons.—2. In *antiq.* a gem or stone, with the word *abraxas* engraven on it.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects, containing the large magpie-moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*), the larvæ of which are very destructive to our gooseberry and currant bushes, consuming their leaves as soon as they appear.

Abray† (ab-rā'), *v.i.* [As a present tense or infinitive this is a corrupt form. See ABRAID.] To awake.

But when as I did out of sleep *abray,*
I found her not where I left her whyleare.
Spenser.

Abrazite (ab'ra-zīt), *n.* [Gr. *a,* neg., and *brazō,* to bubble.] A mineral that does not effervesce when melted before the blowpipe.

Abrazitic (ab-ra-zit'ik), *a.* In *mineral.* not effervescing when melted before the blowpipe.

Abread, Abreed (a-brēd'), *adv.* Abroad. *Burns.* [Scotch.] Spelled also *Abraid.*

Abreast (a-brest'), *adv.* [Prefix *a,* on or at, and *breast.*] 1. Side by side, with the breasts in a line. 'The riders rode *abreast.*' *Dryden.*—2. *Naut.* lying side by side with stems equally advanced; also, when used to mark the situation of vessels in regard to other objects, opposite, over against, lying so that the objects are on a line with the beam: with *of.*

The Bellina . . . kept too close to the starboard shoal, and grounded *abreast of* the outer ship of the enemy. *Southey.*

3. *Fig.* up to a certain degree or pitch; up to a certain level; as, to keep *abreast* of the present state of science.—4.† At the same time; simultaneously.

Abreast therewith began a convocation. *Fuller.*

Abrede,† *adv.* Abroad. *Chaucer.*

Abrenounce† (ab'rē-nouns), *v.t.* [Prefix *ab,* and *renounce.*] To renounce absolutely.

Under pain of the pope's curse . . . either to *abrenounce* their wives or their livings.
Foxe, Book of Martyrs.

Abrenunciation† (ab'rē-nun-si-ā"shon), *n.* Renunciation; absolute denial. 'An *abrenunciation* of that truth which he so long had professed.' *Fuller.*

Abreption (ab-rep'shon), *n.* [L. *abripio, abreptum,* to snatch away from—*ab,* from, and *rapio, raptum,* to snatch. See RAVISH.] A carrying away, or state of being seized and carried away.

Abreuvoir (a-brü-vwor), *n.* [Fr. *abreuvoir,* a watering-place, from *abreuver,* O.Fr. *abeuvrer,* to water; It. *abbeverare;* L.L. *abeverare, abebrare,* from L. *ad,* indicating direction, and *bibo,* to drink.] 1. A receptacle for water.—2. In *masonry,* the joint between stones to be filled with mortar. *Gwilt.*

Abricock† (ab'ri-kok), *n.* Same as *Apricot* (which see).

Abricot† (ab'ri-kot), *n.* Same as *Apricot.*

Abridge (a-brij'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abridged;* ppr. *abridging.* [Fr. *abréger,* from L. *abbreviare,* to shorten; *abbreviare,* according to a principle seen in the change of many words from Latin to French, becoming *abbrevjare, abbrejare,* and finally *abréger.* Comp. L. *Hierosolyma, Hieronymus, sinia, diurnus, vindemia, alleviare, pipionem, rabies,* with Fr. *Jérusalem, Jérôme, singe, jour, vendange, alléger, pigeon, rage.*] 1. To make shorter; to curtail. '*Abridged* cloaks.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. To epitomize; to shorten by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance; to condense: used of writings; as, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius.—3. To lessen; to diminish; as, to *abridge* labour; to *abridge* power or rights.—4. To deprive; to cut off from: followed by *of* and formerly by *from;* as, to *abridge* one *of* his rights or enjoyments.

Nor do I now make moan to be *abridged*
From such a noble rate. *Shak.*

5. In *alg.* to reduce, as a compound quantity or equation, to its more simple form. SYN. To shorten, abbreviate, contract, epitomize, condense, compress, retrench, reduce, curtail, diminish, cut short.

Abridger (a-brij'ėr), *n.* One who or that which abridges.

Abridgment (a-brij'ment), *n.* 1. The act of abridging or state of being abridged; diminution; contraction; reduction; curtailment; restriction; as, an *abridgement* of expenses. '*Abridgment* of liberty.' *Locke.*

It was his sin and folly which brought him under that *abridgment.* *South.*

2. An epitome; a summary, as of a book; an abstract or condensation.

An *abridgment* or abstract of anything is the whole in little. *Locke.*

Here lies David Garrick, describe him who can,
An *abridgment* of all that was pleasant in man.
Goldsmith.

3. That which abridges or cuts short. [Rare.]

Look, where my *abridgment* comes [namely, that which cuts me short in my speech: compare, however, meaning 4]. *Shak.*

4. That which shortens anything, as time, or makes it appear short; hence, a pastime. [Rare.]

Say what *abridgment* have you for this evening?
What mask? What music? *Shak.*

—*Abridgment, Compendium, Epitome, Abstract.* An *abridgment* is a work shortened or abridged by being briefly expressed, or by having the less essential parts omitted; a *compendium* is a condensed view of a particular subject regarded as complete in itself; as, a *compendium* of literature, of the laws of commerce, &c.; an *epitome* is also a condensed view, but not necessarily of a whole subject, and has more reference to the selection of essential facts than an *abridgment;* every *epitome* is an *abridgment,* but every *abridgment* is not an *epitome;* an *abstract* is a bare statement of facts contained in, or of the leading features of a work.—SYN. Diminution, reduction, curtailment, contraction, deprivation, restraint, restriction, compendium, epitome, abstract.

Abroach (a-brōch'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *on,* and *broach* (which see).] Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a position for letting out; as, the cask is *abroach.*—*To set abroach,* (*a*) to set running; to cause to flow.

Hogsheads of ale were *set abroach.* *Sir W. Scott.*

(*b*) *Fig.* to give rise to; to spread abroad; to disseminate; to propagate. '*Set* mischief *abroach.*' *Shak.*

Abroach† (a-brōch'), *v.t.* To open, as a cask, for the purpose of taking out liquor; to tap; to broach.

Abroachment† (a-brōch'ment), *n.* Same as *Abbroachment.*

Abroad (a-brad'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *onbræde,* that is, on breadth, from *on,* and *brād,* broad. See BROAD.] At large; widely; without being confined to narrow limits; with expansion; as a tree spreads its branches *abroad.*

The angry northern wind
Will blow these sands, like Sibyl's leaves, *abroad.*
Shak.

Specifically, (*a*) beyond or out of the walls of a house, camp, or other inclosure; as, to walk *abroad.* (*b*) Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, to go *abroad* for an education; we have broils at home and enemies *abroad.* (*c*) Extensively; before the public at large.

He . . . began . . . to blaze *abroad* the matter.
Mark i. 45.

—*To be all abroad,* (*a*) to be wide of the mark, in a figurative sense; to be far wrong in one's guess or estimate. (*b*) To be at a loss; to be puzzled, perplexed, bewildered, non-plussed; to be all or quite at sea.—*The schoolmaster is abroad,* education is diffused among the people. See under SCHOOLMASTER.

Abrocoma (ab-ro'ko-ma), *n.* [Gr. *habros,* delicate, and *komē,* hair.] A genus of small rodent, rat-like animals, natives of South America, remarkable for the fineness of their fur. More properly *Habrocoma.*

Abrogable (ab'rō-ga-bl), *a.* Capable of being abrogated.

Abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abrogated;* ppr. *abrogating.* [L. *abrogo,* to repeal—*ab,* from, and *rogo,* to ask or propose, as a law.] 1. To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor: applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.—2. To keep clear of; to avoid: so used by a pedant in *Love's Labour's Lost.*

Perge, good Holofernes, *perge;* so it shall please you to *abrogate* scurrility. *Shak.*

—*Abolish, Repeal, Abrogate.* See under ABOLISH.—SYN. To repeal, annul, set aside, rescind, revoke, abolish, cancel.

Abrogate† (ab'rō-gāt), *a.* Annulled; abolished.

Abrogation (ab-rō-gā'shon), *n.* The act of abrogating; repeal by authority of the legislative power, or any competent authority.

Abroma (ab-rō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *a,* neg., and *brōma,* food.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sterculiaceæ, tribe Buttnerieæ. *A. augusta* is a native of the East Indies, and *A. fastuosa* of New South Wales. Some of the species are evergreen stove shrubs.

Abrood† (a-brōd'), *adv.* [Prefix *a,* on, and *brood.*] In the act, or as in the act of brooding.

The Spirit of God sat *abrood* upon the whole rude mass. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Abrooding† (a-brōd'ing), *n.* The act of brooding over.

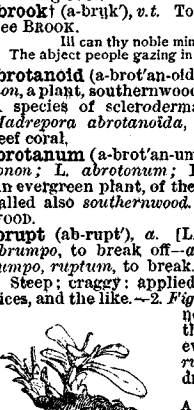
Abrook† (a-bruk'), *v.t.* To brook; to endure. See BROOK.

Ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing in thy face. *Shak.*

Abrotanoid (a-brot'an-oid), *n.* [Gr. *abrotonon,* a plant, southernwood, and *eidos,* form.] A species of sclerodermatous corals, the *Madrepora abrotanoïda,* an East Indian reef coral.

Abrotanum (a-brot'an-um), *n.* [Gr. *abrotonon;* L. *abrotonum;* L.L. *abrotanum.*] An evergreen plant, of the genus Artemisia, called also *southernwood.* See SOUTHERNWOOD.

Abrupt (ab-rupt'), *a.* [L. *abruptus,* from *abrumpo,* to break off—*ab,* off, from, and *rumpo, ruptum,* to break. See RUPTURE.] 1. Steep; craggy: applied to rocks, precipices, and the like.—2. *Fig.* sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; as, an *abrupt* entrance or dress.



1, Abrupt Root. 2, Abrupt Leaf. 3, Abrupt-pinnate.

Abrupt death,
A period puts and stops his impious breath.
Shak.

3. Unconnected; having sudden transitions from one subject to another; as, an *abrupt* style.—4. In *bot.* suddenly terminating.—*Abrupt leaf,* one that has its extremity cut off as it were by a transverse line.—*Abrupt-pinnate leaf,* a leaf which has neither leaflet nor tendril at the end.—*Abrupt root,* one terminating abruptly, as if part had been cut off.—SYN. Sudden, unexpected, hasty, rough, blunt, disconnected, broken.

Abrupt (ab-rupt'), *n.* An abrupt place; a vast chasm. [Rare and poetical.]

Or spread his aery flight,
Upborne with undefatigable wings
Over the vast *abrupt.* *Milton.*

Abrupt† (ab-rupt'), *v.t.* To break off; to interrupt; to disturb. 'Insecurity . . . *abrupteth* our tranquillities.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Abrupted (ab-rupt'ed), *a.* Torn off; torn asunder.

Abruption (ab-rup'shon), *n.* [See ABRUPT.] A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

By this *abruption* posterity lost more instruction than delight. *Johnson.*

Abruptly (ab-rupt'li), *adv.* 1. Precipitously; as, the rocks rise *abruptly* from the water's edge.—2. Suddenly, without giving notice, or without the usual forms; as, the minister left France *abruptly.*—3. In *bot.* with an abrupt termination; as, an *abruptly* pinnate leaf. See under ABRUPT.

Abruptness (ab-rupt'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being abrupt; as, (*a*) the state or quality of being steep or craggy; precipitousness. (*b*) Suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.—2. Harshness or roughness in sound.

Some other languages, for their soft and melting fluency, as having no *abruptness* of consonants, have some advantage of the English. *Howell.*

Abrus (ab'rus), *n.* [Gr. *habros*, elegant.] A genus of leguminous plants. *A. precatorius*, or wild liquorice, is a West Indian evergreen climber. Its polished and parti-coloured seeds, called *jumble beads*, were formerly strung and employed as beads for rosaries, necklaces, &c. Its root is used in the West Indies as liquorice is with us.

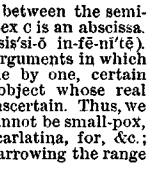
Abscess (ab'ses), *n.* [L. *abscessus*, a going away, and in medical language an abscess, from *abscedere*, to depart, to separate, to gather into an abscess—*abs*, away, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go, whence *cession*, *cede*, &c.] In *med.* a collection of purulent matter, formed or deposited in the structure of an organ or part; an imposthume. An *abscess* is never an original disease, but the effect of inflammatory action however excited.

Abscession† (ab-se'shon), *n.* [See ABSCESS.] An abscess.

Abscind (ab-sind'), *v.t.* [L. *abscindo*, to cut off—*ab*, from, and *scindo*, to cut.] To cut off. [Rare.] 'Two syllables *abscinded* from the rest.' *Johnson.*

Absciss (ab'sis), *n.* Same as *Abscissa.*

Abscissa (ab-sis'sa), *n.* pl. **Abscissæ** (ab-sis'sē). [L. *abscissus*, pp. of *abscindo*, to cut off. See ABSCIND.] Any part of the diameter or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex, or some other fixed point where all the abscissæ begin, and another line called the ordinate which is terminated in the curve. Thus, in the parabolic figure BCA, the part of the axis DC intercepted between the semi-ordinate BD and the vertex C is an abscissa.



Abscissio infiniti (ab-sis'si-ō in-fē-ni'tē). [L.] A logical series of arguments in which we go on excluding, one by one, certain suppositions from the object whose real nature we are seeking to ascertain. Thus, we may say of a disease it cannot be small-pox, for, &c.; it cannot be scarlatina, for, &c.; and so go on gradually narrowing the range of possible suppositions.

Abscission (ab-si'zhon), *n.* [L. *abscissio*, from *abscindo*, *abscissum*, to cut off.] 1. The act of cutting off; severance; removal. 'Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2.† The act of putting an end to; the act of annulling or abolishing. *Jer. Taylor; Sir T. Browne.*—3. Retrenchment. [Rare.]—4.† The sudden termination of a disease by death. *Hooper.*—5. In *rhet.* a figure of speech, when, having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood. Thus, 'He is a man of so much honour and candour, and such generosity—but I need say no more.'

Abscond (ab-skond'), *v.i.* [L. *abscondo*, to hide—*abs*, from, and *condo*, to hide.] 1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to withdraw or absent one's self in a private manner; to take one's self off; to decamp; especially used of persons who go out of the way in order to avoid a legal process.—2. To hide, withdraw, or lie concealed. 'The marmot *absconds* in winter.' *Ray.*

Abscond† (ab-skond'), *v.t.* To conceal.

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists but such as rise from our own globe. *Bentley.*

Abscondedly† (ab-skond'ed-li), *adv.* In concealment or hiding.

An old Roman priest that then lived *abscondedly* in Oxon. *Wood.*

Abscondence† (ab-skond'ens), *n.* Concealment.

Absconder (ab-skond'ėr), *n.* One who absconds.

Absconsio (ab-skon'shi-o), *n.* [See ABSCOND.] In *anat.* and *surg.* a cavity or sinus.

Absence (ab'sens), *n.* [L. *absentia*, absence, from *absens*, *absentis*, absent, pres. part. of *absum*, to be absent—*ab* or *abs*, away, and *sum*, *esse*, to be. From same base are *present*, *entity*, &c.] The state of being absent: (*a*) the state of being at a distance in place; state of being away: opposed to *presence;* as, speak no ill of one in his *absence.* (*b*) The state of being awanting; non-existence within a certain sphere; as, the *absence* of evidence. 'In the *absence* of conventional law.' *Ch. Kent.* (*c*) Inattention to things present; an example or instance of inattention. 'To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence.*' *Landor.* 'Reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind.' *Addison.*—*Absence of mind*, the result of the mind fixing its attention on a subject which does not occupy the rest of the company, and which draws it away from things or objects present, to others distant or foreign.—*Decree in absence*, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause.

Absent (ab'sent), *a.* 1. Not present; not in a certain place or among certain people; at a distance; away; somewhere else. '*Absent* from one another.' Gen. xxxi. 49.—2. Not existing somewhere; being awanting; not forming an attribute of something; as, among them refinement is *absent;* revenge is entirely *absent* from his character.—3. Inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation or surrounding objects; having the mind withdrawn from what is passing; heedless; as, an *absent* man is uncivil to the company.

What is commonly called an *absent* man, is commonly either a very weak or a very affected man. *Chesterfield.*

—*Absent, Abstracted.* An absent man is one whose mind is so constituted that it unconsciously wanders from the scene or circumstances in which he is; but a man is *abstracted* from what is present by some overmastering emotion, or some weighty matter for reflection concentrating his attention on itself.

Absent (ab-sent'), *v.t.* 1. To withdraw to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to keep away: used with reflexive pronouns; as, let a man *absent himself* from the company. 'If I should yet *absent me* from your bed.' *Shak.*—2.† To make absent.

Go: for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more. *Milton.*

Absent† (ab'sent), *n.* One who is not present.

Let us enjoy the right of Christian *absents*, to pray for one another. *Bp. Morton.*

Absentaneous† (ab'sen-tā"nē-us), *a.* Relating to absence; absent. *Bailey.*

Absentation (ab-sen-tā'shon), *n.* The act of absenting one's self; absence.

His *absentation* at that juncture becomes significant. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* [See ABSENCE.] One who is absent; more narrowly, one who withdraws from his country, office, estate, post, duty, or the like; one who removes to a distant place or to another country; it is a term specifically applied generally by way of reproach to landlords and capitalists, who, deriving their income from one country, reside in another, in which they spend their incomes.—*Absentee tax*, a tax of 4*s.* in the pound, imposed in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and pensions of absentees. It ceased in 1753. Unsuccessful attempts were made in 1773 and 1783 to reimpose it.

Absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* The practice or habit which gives the name of an absentee; the practice of absenting one's self from one's country, station, or estate.

Absenter (ab-sent'ėr), *n.* One who absents himself.

He (Judge Foster) has fined all the *absenters* £20 apiece. *Ld. Thurlow.*

Absently (ab'sent-li), *adv.* In an absent or inattentive manner; with absence of mind.

Absentment (ab-sent'ment), *n.* The state of being absent. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

Absinth (ab'sinth), *n.* Wormwood. See ABSINTHIUM.

Absinthe (ab-saṅt, ap-saṅt), *n.* [Fr.] A popular French liqueur or cordial consisting of brandy flavoured with wormwood.

Absinthian (ab-sin'thi-an), *a.* [See ABSINTHIUM.] Of the nature of wormwood. 'Tempering *absinthian* bitterness with sweets.' *Randolph.*

Absinthiate (ab-sin'thi-āt), *v.t.* To impregnate with wormwood.

Absinthin, Absinthine (ab-sin'thin), *n.* ($C_{16}H_{22}O_5$.) The crystalline bitter principle of wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*).

Absinthium (ab-sin'thi-um), *n.* [L. *absinthium*, Gr. *absinthion*, Pers. and Chal. *afsinthin.*] The common wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*), a bitter plant, used as a tonic. It belongs to the nat. order Compositæ.

Absis (ab'sis). In *astron.* see APSIS.

Absist† (ab-sist'), *v.i.* [L. *absisto*, to withdraw.] To stand off; to leave off.

Absistence† (ab-sis'tens), *n.* A standing off; a refraining or holding back from.

Absit omen (ab'sit ō'men). [L.] May it not be ominous! May the omen be falsified!

Absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus.* See ABSOLVE.] 1. Freed from limitation or condition; unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise; an *absolute* bond.—2. Unlimited by extraneous power or control; as, an *absolute* government or prince.—3. Complete in itself; finished; perfect; consummate; as, *absolute* beauty: now applied in this sense only to qualities, but formerly applied also to persons. 'As grave, as just, as *absolute* as Angelo.' *Shak.*

So *absolute* she seems
And in herself complete. *Milton.*

4. Positive; decided; certain; not in doubt: frequent in Shakspere, but now rare.

The colour of my hair he cannot tell,
Or answers dark, at random; while, be sure,
He's *absolute* on the figure, five or ten,
Of my last subscription. *Mrs. Browning.*

5. Peremptory; authoritative. 'Tapped her on the head with *absolute* forefinger.' *Mrs. Browning.*—6.† Absolved; freed. *Chaucer.* 7. In *metaph.* (*a*) not relative; as, *absolute* knowledge, that is, immediate knowledge of things as they exist in themselves, as distinguished from relative knowledge, which is a knowledge of things as they appear to the percipient mind. (*b*) Existing independent of any other cause; self-existing; self-sufficing; existing without condition or relation; unconditioned; as, God is *absolute.* (*c*) In the philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton, unconditionally limited; having limits which belong unconditionally to the object: opposed to *infinite.*—8. In *gram.* applied to the case used to express certain circumstances adverbially when the case is not determined by any other word in the sentence; as, the *genitive absolute* in Greek, and the *ablative absolute* in Latin.—9. In *chem.* pure; unmixed; as, *absolute* alcohol. —*Absolute equation*, in *astron.* the sum of the optic and eccentric equations. The apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit, arising from its unequal distances from the earth at different times, is called its optic equation; this would subsist if the planet's real motion was uniform. The eccentric inequality is caused by the planet's motion not being uniform.—*Absolute term* or *number*, in *alg.* that term which is completely known, and to which all the other part of an equation is made equal; thus, in the equation $x^2+12x=24$, the absolute term is 24.—*Absolute motion*, the absolute change of place in a moving body, independent of the motion of any other body.—*Absolute magnitude of a force*, the intensity of a force measured by weight, as by pounds, &c.—*Absolute gravity*, that by which a body descends freely and perpendicularly in a vacuum or non-resisting medium; or it may be considered as the whole force with which a body is impelled toward the centre of attraction, without regard to modifying circumstances.—SYN. Positive, peremptory, certain, unconditional, arbitrary, despotic, unconditioned, unrelated.

Absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *n.* In *metaph.* (*a*) that which exists independent of condition or relation; the self-existent unalterable original; the ultimate cause of all phenomena: always preceded by the definite article—*the* absolute.

All philosophy aims at a knowledge of *the absolute* under different phases. *Fleming.*

(*b*) In the philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton, that which is unconditionally limited; that to which limits belong in the very nature of things.

The unconditionally unlimited, or the infinite, the unconditionally limited, or *the absolute*, cannot positively be construed by the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Absolutely (ab'sō-lūt-li), *adv.* Completely; wholly; without restriction, limitation, or qualification; unconditionally; positively; peremptorily.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

Command me *absolutely* not to go. *Milton.*

Absoluteness (ab'sō-lūt-nes), *n.* The state of being absolute; independence; completeness; the state of being subject to no extraneous restriction or control; positiveness.

Absolution (ab-sō-lū'shon), *n.* [*L. absolutio.* See ABSOLVE.] 1. The act of absolving or state of being absolved; release from consequences, obligations, or penalties; specifically, in the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favour of a penitent. Protestants ascribe a declarative, but not an efficient power to absolution. It announces and assures forgiveness, on the ground of repentance, but does not impart it.—2. In the following passage the meaning is doubtful, perhaps finish; polish.

Some men are tall and big; so some language is high and great. Then the words are chosen, their sound ample, the composition full, the *absolution* plenteous, and poured out, all grave, sinewy, and strong. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Absolutism (ab'sō-lūt-izm), *n.* 1. State of being absolute, or principles of absolute government.

If the emperors cannot acquiesce in this, the other road is to complete *absolutism.* *Times newspaper.*

2. Doctrine of predestination or absolute decrees.

Absolutist (ab'sō-lūt-ist), *n.* 1. An advocate for despotism, or for absolute government. 2. In *metaph.* one who maintains that it is possible to realize a cognition or concept of *the absolute.*

Hence the necessity which compelled Schelling and the *absolutists* to place the absolute in the indifference of subject and object, of knowledge and existence. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Absolutistic (ab'sō-lūt-ist''ik), *a.* Pertaining to absolutism.

Absolutory (ab-sol'ū-to-ri), *a.* Absolving or capable of absolving. 'An *absolutory* sentence.' *Ayliffe.*

Absolvable (ab-sōlv'a-bl), *a.* That may be absolved.

Absolvatory (ab-solv'a-to-ri), *a.* Conferring absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

Absolve (ab-solv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *absolved;* ppr. *absolving.* [L. *absolvo*, to set free—*ab*, from, and *solvo*, to loose, to solve.] 1. To set free or release from some duty, obligation, or responsibility; as, *to absolve* a person from a promise.—2. To free from the consequences or penalties attaching to actions; to acquit; specifically, in *eccles. law*, to forgive or grant remission of sins to; to pronounce forgiveness of sins to.—3.† To accomplish; to finish. 'The work begun, how soon *absolved.*' *Milton.*—4.† To solve; to resolve; to explain. '*Absolve* we this?' *Young.*

We shall not *absolve* the doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

SYN. To free, release, exonerate, discharge, acquit, pardon.

Absolver (ab-solv'ėr), *n.* One who absolves; one that pronounces sin to be remitted.

Absolvitor (ab-solv'i-tor), *n.* In *law*, a decree of absolution.—*Degree absolvitor*, in *Scots law*, a decree in favour of the defender in an action. 'A decree in favour of the pursuer is called a *decree condemnator.*

Absonant† (ab'sō-nant), *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *sonans*, ppr. of *sonare*, to sound. See ABSONOUS.] Wide from the purpose; contrary; discordant: opposed to *consonant.* '*Absonant* to nature.' *Quarles.*

Absonate† (ab'sō-nāt), *v.t.* To avoid; to detest. *Ash.*

Absonous† (ab'sō-nus), *a.* [L. *absonus*—*ab*, from, and *sonus*, sound.] 1. Unmusical. 2. *Fig.* discordant; opposed; contrary. '*Absonous* to our reason.' *Glanville.*

Absorb (ab-sorb'), *v.t.* [L. *absorbeo*—*ab*, from, and *sorbeo*, to suck in.] 1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe, as a sponge; to take in by absorption, as the lacteals of the body. 2. To swallow up; to engulf, as a body in a whirlpool.

And dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all. *Cowper.*

3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, *to absorb* an estate in luxury.—4. To engross or engage wholly; as, these studies quite *absorbed his* attention.—5. To take up or receive in, as by chemical or molecular action, as when carbon *absorbs* gases. 6. In *med.* to counteract or neutralize; as, magnesia *absorbs* acidity in the stomach.—*Absorb, Engross. Absorb* rather refers to the occupation of one's mind or attention in anything so that the person is withdrawn from his external surroundings for the time being, a certain amount of passivity being attached to the use of the word; *engross* is rather to engage one's whole attention and energies, thus implying activity; thus one is *absorbed* in a novel, but *engrossed* in business: the words, however, are sometimes interchangeable.

Absorbability (ab-sorb'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.

Absorbable (ab-sorb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.

Absorbed (ab-sorbd'), *p.* and *a.* Specifically, applied to pictures in which the oil has sunk into the canvas, leaving the colour flat and the touches dead or indistinct: nearly synonymous with *chilled.*

Absorbent (ab-sorb'ent), *a.* Capable of absorbing fluids; imbibing; swallowing; performing the function of absorption; as, *absorbent* vessels; *absorbent* system. See the noun.—*Absorbent grounds*, in *painting*, picture grounds prepared either in board or canvas, so as to have the power of imbibing the redundant oil from the colours, for the sake of expedition, or to increase the brilliancy of the colours.

Absorbent (ab-sorb'ent), *n.* Anything which absorbs; specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* and *physiol.* a vessel which imbibes or takes in nutritive matters into the system; specifically, in the vertebrate class of animals, one of a system of vessels ramifying through the body and forming a connecting link between the digestive and the circulatory systems, that is, acting as the media through which matters are absorbed from the alimentary canal on the one hand, and from the blood and tissues on the other. They are denominated, according to the liquids which they convey, *lacteals* or *lymphatics*, which both end in a common trunk called the thoracic duct. (*b*) In *med.* a medicine which neutralizes acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, prepared chalk, &c. (*c*) In *surg.* a substance, as cobweb, sponge, &c., applied to a bleeding surface to arrest hemorrhage, by forming with the blood a solid adhesive compound. (*d*) In *chem.* anything that takes up into itself a gas or liquid, as a substance which withdraws moisture from the air; also a substance, such as magnesia, lime, &c., which neutralizes acids.

Absorbing (ab-sorb'ing), *p.* and *a.* Imbibing; engrossing; as, the spectacle was most *absorbing.*—*Absorbing well*, a shaft sunk through an impermeable bed or stratum into a permeable one so as to carry off water conveyed into it. Such wells are employed in mining and manufactures to carry off excess of drainage water or water defiled by noxious substances. Called also *Dead Well.*

Absorbition† (ab'sor-bi''shon), *n.* Absorption.

Absorpt† (ab-sorpt'). Same as *Absorbed.*

Absorptiometer (ab-sorp'shi-om''et-ėr), *n.* [L. *absorptio*, absorption, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument invented by Professor Bunsen to determine the amount of gas absorbed by a unit volume of liquid. It is a graduated tube in which a certain quantity of the gas and liquid is agitated over mercury. The amount of absorption is measured on the scale by the height the mercury presses up the liquid in the tube.

Absorption (ab-sorp'shon), *n.* [L. *absorptio.* See ABSORB.] The act or process of absorbing, or state of being absorbed in all the senses of the verb; as, (*a*) the act or process of imbibing, swallowing, engulfing mechanically. (*b*) The condition of having one's attention entirely occupied with something. (*c*) In *chem.* and *physics*, a taking in or reception by molecular or chemical action, as *absorption* of gases, light, heat; as, the *absorption* of heat by surrounding bodies; *absorption* of electricity. (*d*) In *physiol.* one of the vital organic functions by which the materials of growth and nutrition are absorbed and conveyed to the organs of plants and animals. In vertebrate animals this is performed by the absorbent system, consisting of the lymphatics and lacteals and their connected glands. Plants absorb moisture and nutritive juices principally by their roots, but sometimes by their general surfaces, as in sea-weeds, and carbonic acid by their leaves.—*Interstitial absorption.* See under INTERSTITIAL.—*Cutaneous* or *external absorption*, in *med.* the process by which certain substances, when placed in contact with a living surface, produce the same effects upon the system as when taken into the stomach or injected into the veins, only in a less degree. Thus, arsenic, when applied to an external wound, will sometimes affect the system as rapidly as when introduced into the stomach; and mercury, applied externally, has the effect of exciting salivation.—*Absorption of colour*, the phenomenon observed when certain colours are retained or prevented from passing through certain transparent bodies; thus pieces of coloured glass are almost opaque to some parts of the spectrum, while allowing other colours to pass through freely. The absorption of light is the same kind of phenomenon.—*Absorption of light*, that quality in an imperfectly transparent or opaque body by which some portion of an incident pencil of light is retained within the body, while the rest is either transmitted through it or reflected from it. It is owing to this that a certain thickness of pure water shows a greenish colour, glass a bluish-green colour.—*Absorption lines*, in *spectrum analysis*, dark lines produced in a spectrum by the absorbing of a portion of the light by a vapour intervening between the source of light and the spectroscope.—*Absorption spectrum*, a spectrum with absorption lines.—*Absorption of heat*, that quality in an imperfectly polished or opaque body by which the rays of heat impinging on its surface enter its body to be distributed afterwards by radiation: *absorption* is in inverse ratio to reflection.

Absorptive (ab-sorp'tiv), *a.* [Fr. *absorptif.*] Having power to absorb or imbibe.

Absorptivity (ab-sorp-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power or capacity of absorption. 'The *absorptivity* inherent in organic beings.' *Dana.* [Rare.]

Absquatulate (ab-skwot'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To run away; to abscond; to make off. [An American vulgarism.]

Absque hoc (abz'kwe hok). [L.] Without this or that; specifically, in *law*, words used in traversing what has been alleged, and is repeated.

Abstain (ab-stān'), *v.i.* [Norm. *absteigner*, Fr. *abstenir*, to hold one's self back, to abstain; L. *abstineo*, to keep from—*abs*, from, and *teneo*, to hold. *Contain, tenant, tenacious*, &c., are from the same stem.] To forbear or refrain from voluntarily, especially to refrain from what gratifies the passions or appetites; to refrain; to forbear; to withhold; as, to *abstain* from the use of ardent spirits; to *abstain* from luxuries.

Abstain from meats offered to idols. Acts xv. 29.

Abstainer (ab-stān'ėr), *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors; a teetotaller.

Abstemious (ab-stē'mi-us), *a.* [L. *abstemius*—*abs*, and root seen in *temetum*, strong drink. *temulentus*, drunken; Skr. *tim*, to be wet.] 1. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent.

Under his special eye
Abstemious I grew up and thrived amain. *Milton.*

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Characterized by great temperance; very moderate and plain; very sparing; spare; as, an *abstemious* diet: opposed to *luxurious* or *rich.*—3. Devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence; as, an *abstemious* life.

Till yonder sun descend, O let me pay
To grief and anguish one *abstemious* day. *Pope.*

4. Promoting or favouring abstemiousness; associated with abstemiousness. [Rare.]

Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well. *Dryden.*

Abstemiously (ab-stē'mi-us-li), *adv.* In an abstemious manner; temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

Abstemiousness (ab-stē'mi-us-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks. [This word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance.*]

Abstention (ab-sten'shon), *n.* [L. *abstentio.* See ABSTAIN.] The act of holding off or abstaining; abstinence.

As may well be supposed, this *abstention* of our light cavalry was observed by the Russians with surprise and thankfulness, by the head-quarters staff of the English with surprise and vexation, by the French with surprise and curiosity. *Kinglake.*

Absterge (ab-stėrj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *absterged;* ppr. *absterging.* [L. *abstergeo*, to wipe off—

abs, and *tergeo*, to wipe.] 1. To wipe, or make clean by wiping; to wash away. 'To *absterge*, belike, that fulsomeness of sweat to which they are then subject.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *med.* to cleanse by lotions, as a wound or ulcer; also, to purge. See DETERGE.

Abstergent (ab-stėrj'ent), *a.* Having cleansing or purgative properties.

Abstergent (ab-stėrj'ent), *n.* 1. Whatever aids in scouring or cleansing, as soap or fuller's earth.—2. In *med.* a lotion or other application for cleansing a sore: in this sense nearly superseded by *detergent.*

Absterse (ab-stėrs'), *v.t.* To absterge; to cleanse; to purify. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Abstersion (ab-stėr'shon), *n.* [*L. abstersio.* See ABSTERGE.] 1. The act of wiping clean. 'Ablution and *abstersion.*' *Sir W. Scott.* 2. In *med.* a cleansing by medicines which remove foulness about sores, or humours or obstructions from the system.

Abstersion is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid; and cutting between them and the part. *Bacon.*

Abstersive (ab-stėrs'iv), *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness. See DETERSIVE.

The seats with purple clothe in order due,
And let the *abstersive* sponge the board renew. *Pope.*

Abstersive (ab-stėrs'iv), *n.* That which effects abstersion; that which purifies.

Abstersives are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall. *Ep. Sprat.*

Abstersiveness (ab-stėrs'iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being abstersive or abstergent. 'A caustick or a healing faculty, *abstersiveness*, and the like.' *Boyle.*

Abstinence (ab'sti-nens), *n.* [L. *abstinentia.* See ABSTAIN.] 1. In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of anything within our reach; forbearing any action; abnegation.

Since materials are destroyed as such by being once used, the whole of the labour required for their protection, as well as the *abstinence* of the persons who supplied the means for carrying it on, must be remunerated. *J. S. Mill.*

More specifically—2. The refraining from indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or from customary gratifications of any animal or sensual propensities. It denotes either a total forbearance, or a forbearance of the usual quantity.

Against diseases here the strongest fence
Is the defensive virtue *abstinence.* *Herrick.*

Men flew to frivolous amusements and to criminal pleasures with greediness which long and enforced *abstinence* naturally produces. *Macaulay.*

3. In a still narrower sense: (*a*) forbearance from the use of ardent spirits: in this sense *abstinence* is usually preceded by the adjective *total.* (*b*) *Eccles.* the refraining from certain kinds of food on certain days, as flesh on Fridays.

Abstinency (ab'sti-nen-si), *n.* Same as *Abstinence.* [Rare.]

Abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *a.* [L. *abstinens, abstinentis.* See ABSTAIN.] Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.

Abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *n.* 1. One of a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.—2. A name sometimes given to a teetotaller.

Abstinently (ab'sti-nent-li), *adv.* In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

Abstorted † (ab-stort'ed), *a.* [*L. abs*, and *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo, tortum*, to wrench. See TORTURE.] Forced away. *Bailey.*

Abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.t.* [From L. *abstraho, abstractum*, to draw away—*abs*, and *traho, tractum*, to draw, which appears also in *contract, detract, retract*, &c., and is allied to E. *drag.*] 1. To draw away; to take away; to withdraw; as, to *abstract* the attention of any one.—2. To take away mentally; to separate, as the qualities or properties of an object in the mind; to consider separately; as, to *abstract* ideas.—3. To derive the idea of; to receive suggestions of; to deduce.

And thus from divers accidents and acts
Which do within her observation fall,
The goddesses and powers divine *abstracts*,
As Nature, Fortune, and the Virtues all.
Sir J. Davies.

4. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize or reduce to a summary.

Let us *abstract* them into brief compends. *Watts.*

5. To take secretly for one's own use from the property of another when placed in one's power; to purloin; as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel or money from a bank.—6. To separate, as the spirits or more volatile part from any substance by distillation: but in this sense *extract* is now more generally used. 'Having *abstracted* the whole spirit.' *Boyle.*

Abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.i.* To form abstractions; to separate ideas; to distinguish between the attribute and the concrete in which it exists. 'Brutes *abstract* not.' *Locke.*—*To abstract from*, to separate our thoughts from; to leave out of consideration.

Could we *abstract from* these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise. *Dr. H. More.*

Abstract (ab'strakt), *a.* [L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstraho, abstractum.* See ABSTRACT, *v.t.*] 1. Considered in itself; treated by itself; considered and treated apart from any application to a particular object; as, *abstract* mathematics; *abstract* logic.—2. Not concrete; very general; hence, abstruse, difficult; as, a very *abstract* subject of disquisition. In *metaph.* an *abstract idea* is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its colour or figure. In *gram.* and *logic, abstract nouns* or *terms* are names of qualities, in opposition to *concrete*, which are names of things. Some metaphysicians understand by abstract terms all names which are the result of abstraction or generalization. This latter usage is strongly condemned by J. S. Mill (*Log.* i. 2, § 4), who applies to such words the term *general names.*—*Abstract* or *pure mathematics* is that which treats of the properties of magnitude, figure, or quantity, absolutely and generally considered, without restriction to any particular object; such as arithmetic and geometry. Abstract mathematics is thus distinguished from mixed mathematics, in which simple and abstract quantities previously considered in the former are applied to particular sensible objects, as astronomy, mechanics, optics, &c.—*Abstract numbers* are assemblages of units considered independently of any thing or things that they might otherwise be supposed to represent. For example, 5 is an abstract number while it remains independent; but if we say 5 feet or 5 miles it is no longer an *abstract* but a *concrete number.*—3. † Having the senses unemployed; insensible to outward objects; abstracted. '*Abstract* as in a trance.' *Milton.* 4. Lacking a concrete object; refined; pure. [Rare.]

Love's not so pure and *abstract*, as they use
To say, which have no mistress but their muse.
Donne.

Abstract (ab'strakt), *n.* 1. That which concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive or more general, or of several things; the essence: now almost, if not quite exclusively applied to a summary or epitome containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing.

You shall there find a man who is the *abstract* of all faults all men follow. *Shak.*

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter he recollected the sentiments that he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read just after he had finished it. *Watts.*

Specifically—2. In *arch.* and *engin.* that portion of the bill of quantities, estimate, or account, which contains the summary of the various detailed articles: it is upon this *abstract* that the prices are applied.—3. A catalogue; an inventory. [Rare.]

He hath an *abstract* for the remembrance of such places, and goes to them by his note. *Shak.*

4. In *gram.* an abstract term or noun.

The concrete 'like' has its *abstract* 'likeness;' the concretes 'father' and 'son' have, or might have, the *abstracts* 'paternity' and 'filiety' or 'filiation.' *J. S. Mill.*

—*In the abstract*, in a state of separation; as, a subject considered *in the abstract, i.e.* without reference to particular applications. —*Abstract of title*, in *law*, an epitome or short statement of the evidences of ownership.—*Abridgment, Compendium, Epitome, Abstract.* See under ABRIDGMENT.

Abstracted (ab-strakt'ed), *pp.* and *a.* 1. Separated.

The evil one *abstracted* stood from his own evil.
Milton.

2. Refined; exalted. '*Abstracted* spiritual love.' *Donne.*—3. Difficult; abstruse; abstract. '*Johnson.*—4. Absent in mind; inattentive.

And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends
The water's murmuring lapse. *T. Warton.*

—*Absent, Abstracted.* See under ABSENT.

Abstractedly (ab-strakt'ed-li), *adv.* 1. In a separate state, or in contemplation only.

Deeming the exception to be rather a case *abstractedly* possible, than one which is frequently realized in fact. *J. S. Mill.*

2. In an abstracted or absent manner.

Abstractedness (ab-strakt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being abstracted; abstractness. 'The *abstractedness* of these speculations.' *Hume.*

Abstracter (ab-strakt'ėr), *n.* One who abstracts; as, (*a*) one who makes an abstract or summary. (*b*) One who purloins.

Abstraction (ab-strak'shon), *n.* [L. *abstractio.* See ABSTRACT, *v.t.*] 1. The act of abstracting or separating; the act of withdrawing; withdrawal; as, the *abstraction* of heat from the body. Specifically—2. The act of separating mentally the qualities or properties of an object; the act of considering separately what is united in a complex object. Thus, when the mind considers the branch of a tree by itself, or the colour of the leaves, as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction.* So also when it considers whiteness, softness, virtue, existence, as separate from any particular objects. Abstraction is the ground-work of classification, by which things are arranged in orders, genera, and species. We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class or collected body.

If, in contemplating several objects, and finding that they agree in certain points, we *abstract* the circumstances of agreement, disregarding the differences, and give to all and each of these objects a name applicable to them in respect of this agreement, *i.e.* a common name, as 'rose;' or again, if we give a name to some attribute wherein they agree, as 'fragrance' or 'redness,' we are then said to *generalize. Abstraction*, therefore, does not necessarily imply generalization, though generalization implies *abstraction.* *Whately.*

3. The act of ascending from what is concrete and particular to what is abstract and general; the act of refining or sublimating.

This was an age of vision and mystery; and every work was believed to contain a double or secondary meaning. Nothing escaped this eccentric spirit of refinement and *abstraction.* *T. Warton.*

4. Something abstract; an idea or notion of an abstract character; an idea or notion having no discoverable relation to fact or practice; a theoretical, impracticable notion.

What are metaphysics themselves but intricate subtilties and fruitless *abstractions?* *Butler.*

5. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's *abstraction.*—6. Absence of mind; inattention to present objects; the state of being engrossed with any matter to the exclusion of everything else; as, a fit of *abstraction.*—7. The taking for one's own use part of the property of another.—8. In *distillation*, the separation of volatile parts from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used when a fluid is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort, and distilled off, to change its state, or the nature of its composition.

Abstractitious † (ab'strak-ti"shus), *a.* Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation. *Ash.*

Abstractive (ab-strakt'iv), *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of abstracting. 'The *abstractive* faculty.' *Is. Taylor.*—2. † Abstractitious.

Abstractively (ab-strakt'iv-li), *adv.* In an abstractive manner; in or by itself; abstractly. [Rare or obsolete.]

The life which *abstractively* is good, by accidents and adherences may become unfortunate. *Feltham.*

Abstractly (ab-strakt'li), *adv.* In an abstract manner or state; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with anything else; in or by itself; as, matter *abstractly* considered.

Abstractness (ab'strakt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstract; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object. 'The *abstractness* of the ideas themselves.' *Locke.*

Abstriction (ab-strik'shon), *n.* [L. *ab*, from, and *stringo, strictum*, to bind.] The act of unbinding. [Rare.]

Abstringe † (ab-strinj'), *v.t.* [L. *abstringo—ab*, and *stringo*, to bind.] To unbind.

Abstrude (ab-strōd'), *v.t.* [L. *abstrudo—ab* or *abs*, and *trudo, trusum*, to thrust.] To thrust away. *Johnson.*

Abstruse (ab-strūs'), *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, to thrust away.] 1. Withdrawn

from view; out of the way; concealed. 'Hidden in the most *abstruse* dungeons of Barbary.' *Shelton.*—2. Remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; profound; opposed to what is obvious.

It must be still confessed that there are some mysteries in religion, both natural and revealed, as well as some *abstruse* points in philosophy, wherein the wise as well as the unwise must be content with obscure ideas. *Watts.*

Abstrusely (ab-strūs'li), *adv.* In an abstruse manner; in a manner not to be easily understood.

Abstruseness (ab-strūs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstruse, or difficult to be understood.

Abstrusion (ab-strö'zhon), *n.* The act of thrusting away. [Rare.]

Abstrusity† (ab-strūs'i-ti), *n.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse. 'Matters of difficulty and such which were not without *abstrusities.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Absume† (ab-sūm'), *v.t.* [L. *absumo—ab*, and *sumo*, to take.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to consume; to destroy; to cause to disappear. *Boyle.*

Absumption† (ab-sump'shon), *n.* [L. *absumptio.* See ABSUME.] Destruction. 'The total defect or *absumption* of religion.' *Bp. Gauden.*

Absurd (ab-sėrd'), *a.* [L. *absurdus—ab*, and *surdus*, deaf, insensible. See SURD.] 1. Acting in a manner contrary to common sense or sound judgment; inconsistent with common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical; as, an *absurd* fellow; an *absurd* statement; *absurd* conduct.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and stupid; but one who shews it in an improper place is as impertinent and *absurd.* *Addison.*

Specifically—2. In *logic* or *philos.* inconsistent with reason; logically contradictory; impossible; as, that the whole is less than the sum of its parts is an *absurd* hypothesis; an *absurd proposition.*—*Absurd, Foolish, Irrational, Infatuated, Preposterous. Absurd*, opposed to common sense, and hence often exciting ridicule or amusement; *foolish*, characterized by weakness of mind or silliness; *foolish* conduct is such as gives rise to a certain feeling of contempt; *irrational*, plainly and evidently opposed to reason; *infatuated*, driven on by fate, not under the control of reason, possessed or caused by some misleading but overmastering idea; *preposterous* is not used of persons, and when used of actions, modes of procedure, &c., expresses a very high degree of absurdity, as much as amounts to putting the cart before the horse.

'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great. *Pope.*

I am a very *foolish*, fond old man. *Shak.*

It seemed utterly *irrational* any longer to maintain it. *Is. Taylor.*

The people are so *infatuated* that if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it. *Addison.*

Though the error be easily fallen into, it is manifestly *preposterous.* *Is. Taylor.*

SYN. Foolish, irrational, ridiculous, preposterous, nonsensical, inconsistent, incongruous.

Absurd (ab-sėrd'), *n.* An act of absurdity. [Rare.]

This arch *absurd* that wit and fool delights. *Pope.*

Absurdity (ab-sėrd'i-ti), *n.* [L. *absurditas*; Fr. *absurdité.*] 1. The *quality of being* absurd or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment; want of rationality or common sense; as, the *absurdity* of such an idea; the *absurdity* of his conduct. 2. That which is absurd; an absurd action: in this sense it has a plural; as, the *absurdities* of men.—SYN. Folly, foolishness, inconsistency, preposterousness, self-contradiction, unreasonableness.

Absurdly (ab-sėrd'li), *adv.* In an absurd manner; in a manner inconsistent with reason or obvious propriety.

Absurdness (ab-sėrd'nes), *n.* The same as *Absurdity.*

Abthane (ab'thān), *n.* One of a lower kind of nobility existing in Scotland at a very early period. The high-steward is said to have borne this title.

Abuna (a-bö'na), *n.* The head of the Christian church in Abyssinia.

Abundance (a-bun'dans), *n.* [L. *abundantia*, abundance, from *abundo*, to abound (which see).] A fulness or plenteousness great to overflowing; great plenty; ample sufficiency; strictly applicable to quantity only; as, *abundance* of corn; *abundance* of rain; but used also of number; as, an *abundance* of peasants: when used absolutely, sometimes equivalent to abundant wealth or means; riches; affluence; as, to give of one's *abundance.*—SYN. Plenteousness, plentifulness, plenitude, plenty, copiousness, riches, affluence, wealth.

Abundant (a-bun'dant), *a.* 1. Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as, an *abundant* supply.—2. Abounding; overflowing.

The Lord . . . *abundant* in goodness and truth. Ex. xxxiv. 6.

The history of our species is a history of the evils that have flowed from a source as tainted as it is *abundant.* *Brougham.*

—*Abundant number*, in *arith.* a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus, 12 is an abundant number, for the sum of its aliquot parts 1+2+3+4+6=16. It is thus distinguished from a perfect number, which is equal to the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 6=1+2+3; and from a deficient number, which is greater than the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 14, which is greater than 1+2+7.—SYN. Plentiful, copious, ample, plenteous, exuberant, overflowing, rich.

Abundantly (a-bun'dant-li), *adv.* In a plentiful or sufficient degree; fully; amply; plentifully.

Abune (a-bün'), *adv.* and *prep.* [Contr. for *aboven, abuven*, A. Sax. *abufan.*] Above; beyond; in a greater or higher degree. Written also *Aboon.* [Scotch.]

A-burton (a-bėr'ton), *adv. Naut.* applied to casks when placed athwartships in the hold.

Abusable (a-būz'a-bl), *a.* That may be abused.

Abusage† (a-būz'āj), *n.* Abuse.

Abuse (a-būz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abused;* ppr. *abusing.* [Fr. *abuser;* L. *abutor, abusus—ab*, and *utor*, to use. See USE.] 1. To use ill; to misuse; to put to a wrong or bad use; to divert from the proper use; to misapply; as, to *abuse* rights or privileges; to *abuse* words. 'They that use this world as not *abusing* it.' 1 Cor. vii. 31.—2. To do wrong to; to act injuriously towards; to injure; to disgrace; to dishonour; to slander.

He shall not *abuse* Robert Shallow, esquire. *Shak.*

I swear 'tis better to be much *abused*
Than but to know't a little. *Shak.*

Poor soul, thy face is much *abused* with tears. *Shak.*

3. To violate; to ravish; to defile.—4. To treat with contumelious language; to revile.

He mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abused* them shamefully. 1 Mac. vii. 34.

5. To deceive; to impose on; to corrupt or seduce by cajolery. Shakspere has, 'You are a great deal *abused*,' in the sense of, You are much mistaken,

Nor be with all these tempting words *abused.* *Pope.*

SYN. To misuse, maltreat, injure, deceive, revile, reproach, vilify.

Abuse (a-būs'), *n.* 1. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; improper use or application; as, an *abuse* of our natural powers; an *abuse* of civil rights, or of religious privileges; *abuse* of advantages; *abuse* of words, &c. 'Perverts best things to worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use.' *Milton.*—2. A corrupt practice or custom; an offence; a crime; a fault; as, the *abuses* of government.

If *abuses* be not remedied they will certainly increase. *Swift.*

No, I am that I am, and they that level
At my *abuses* reckon up their own. *Shak.*

3. Ill-treatment of a person; injury; insult; dishonour; especially, ill-treatment in words; contumelious language. 'Exposed to daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.' *Milton.* 4. Violation of a female.

After the *abuse* he forsook me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5.† Deception.

This is a strange *abuse.* Let's see thy face. *Shak.*
Is it some *abuse*, and no such thing? *Shak.*

—*Abuse of distress*, in *law*, using an animal or chattel distrained, which makes the distrainer liable, as for wrongful appropriation.—*Abuse, Invective.* 'Abuse as compared with *invective* is more personal and coarse, being conveyed in harsh and unseemly terms, and dictated by angry feeling and bitter temper. *Invective* is more commonly aimed at character or conduct; and may be conveyed *in* writing and in refined language, and dictated by indignation against what is in itself blameworthy. It often, however, means public abuse under such restraints as are imposed by position and education.' *C. J. Smith.*

Abuseful (a-būs'fụl), *a.* Using or practising abuse; abusive. 'The *abuseful* names of hereticks and schismaticks.' *Bp. Barlow.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Abusefulness (ab-ūs'fụl-nes), *n.* Want or absence of usefulness. [Probably coined by Mr. Ruskin.]

And it depends on the person much more than on the article whether its usefulness or *abusefulness* will be the quality developed in it. *Ruskin.*

Abuser (a-būz'ėr), *n.* One who abuses, in speech or behaviour; one that deceives; a ravisher. 'Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear.' *Sir J. Denham.* 'That vile *abuser* of young maidens.' *J. Fletcher.*

Abusio (a-bū'zi-ō), *n.* [L.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which words are used with some deviation from their proper meaning.

Abusion† (a-bū'zhon), *n.* 1. Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach. 'Redress the *abusions* and exactions.' 23 Hen. VIII. xxxiii.

Shame light on him, that through so false illusion
Doth turn the name of souldiers to *abusion.*
Spenser.

2. Deceit; illusion.

They speken of magic and *abusion.* *Chaucer.*

Abusive (a-būs'iv), *a.* 1. Practising abuse; offering harsh words or ill-treatment; as, an *abusive* author; an *abusive* fellow.—2. Containing abuse, or serving as the instrument of abuse; rude; reproachful; as, *abusive* words.—3.† Misleading or tending to mislead; employed by misuse; improper.

In describing these battles, I am, for distinction sake, necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the *abusive* acception thereof for these latter years. *Fuller.*

SYN. Reproachful, scurrilous, opprobrious, insolent, insulting, injurious, offensive, reviling.

Abusively (a-būs'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.—2.† Improperly; by misuse. 'Words being carelessly and *abusively* admitted, and as inconstantly retained.' *Glanville.*

Abusiveness (a-būs'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person; ill-usage.

Abut (a-but'), *v.i.* [Fr. *aboutir*, to meet at the end, to border on—*a*, at, and *bout*, extremity. See BUTT.] To be contiguous; to join at a border or boundary; to form a point or line of contact; to terminate; to rest: with *on, upon, against;* as, his land *abuts upon* mine; the building *abuts on* the highway; the bridge *abuts against the* solid rock.

Abutilon (ab-ū'ti-lon), *n.* [Arabic name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ, of wide distribution; the Indian mallows. The large flowers of the *A. esculentum* are boiled and eaten in Brazil. Some species are favourite garden and greenhouse plants, of which *A. vescillarium* is an exuberant and showy climber.

Abutment (a-but'ment), *n.* 1. The condition of abutting.—2. That which abuts or borders on anything else; the part abutting; specifically, that which receives the end of, and gives support to, anything having a tendency to spread or thrust outwards, or in a horizontal direction, as the solid part of a pier or wall against which an arch abuts, or from which it springs. See BRIDGE.

Abuttal (a-but'al), *n.* The abutting or boundary of a piece of land; a portion of land contiguous to another.

Abuttal (a-but'al), *v.i.* To abut, as pieces of land. *Spelman.*

Abutter (a-but'ėr), *n.* That which abuts.

Abutting (a-but'ting), *p.* and *a.* Approaching or advancing towards each other; contiguous.

Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The perilous, narrow ocean parts asunder. *Shak.*

Abuy (a-bī'), *v.t.* [See ABY.] To pay the penalty of.

When a holy man *abuys* so dearly such a slight frailty, of a credulous mistaking, what shall become of our heinous and presumptuous sins? *Bp. Hall.*

Abuzz (a-buz'), *a.* or *adv.* Buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds: not used attributively.

The court was all astir and *abuzz.* *Dickens.*

Abvacuation† (ab-vak'ū-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *ab*, from, and *vacuo, vacuatum*, to empty.] Same as *Abevacuation.*

Abvolate† (ab'vō-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *ab*, from, and *volo, volatum*, to fly.] To fly from.

Abvolation (ab-vō-lā'shon), *n.* The act of flying from. [Rare.]

Aby† (a-bī'), *v.i.* [A softened form of *abide*, through influence of *aby.*] To hold out; to endure.

But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby.* *Spenser.*

Aby (a-bī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *abought* or *abied*. [A.Sax. *abicgan*, to buy back, to pay for, O.E. *abygge, abugge, abegge*, to pay a penalty, to aby—prefix *a*, back, and *biegan*, to buy. It is occasionally written *abuy*. See BUY.] To give or pay an equivalent for; to pay the penalty of; to atone for; to suffer for.

Whose hardie hand on her doth lay,
It dearely shall *aby*, and death for handsell pay.
Spenser.

She hath dearly *abied* it. *Sir W. Scott.*

Abyme.† Same as *Abysm*. Written also *Abime*.

Abysm† (a-bizm'), *n.* [O.Fr. *abisme*, from L.L. *abissimus*, a superl. form from *abyssus*, an abyss. The Romans affixed the superl. affix sometimes to nouns as well as to adjectives. Thus Plautus has *oculissimus*, from *oculus*, the eye, and the writers of the empire *dominissimus*, from *dominus*, a lord.] A gulf. 'The *abysm* of hell.' *Shak.*

Abysmal (a-biz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to an abyss; bottomless; profound; fathomless; immeasurable.

Geology gives one the same *abysmal* extent of time that astronomy does of space. *Carlyle.*

The Jews were struck dumb with *abysmal* terror. *Macaulay.*

Abyss (a-bis'), *n.* [Gr. *abyssos*, bottomless —*a*, priv., and *byssos*, bottom, Ionic for *bythos*.] 1. A bottomless gulf; any deep immeasurable space; anything profound and unfathomable, whether literally or figuratively; specifically, hell; the bottomless pit.

Thy throne is darkness, in the *abyss* of light.
Milton.

Some laboured to fathom the *abysses* of metaphysical theology. *Macaulay.*

2. In *her.* the centre of an escutcheon.

Abyssal (a-bis'al), *a.* Relating to or like an abyss.—*Abyssal zone*, in *phys. geog.* that belt or zone of the sea farthest from the shore, and above 100 fathoms deep—so named by Professor E. Forbes in dividing the bottom of the sea into zones when describing its plants and animals.

Abyssinian (ab-is-sin'i-an), *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia or its inhabitants.

Abyssinian (ab-is-sin'i-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Abyssinia.—2. A member of the Abyssinian Church.

Abyssus† (a-bis'us), *n.* Same as *Abyss*. *Th. Jackson.*

Acacia (a-kā'shi-a), *n.* [L. *acacia*, Gr. *akakia*, an Egyptian tree, the thorny acacia, from *akē*, a point.] 1. A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, sub-order Mimoseæ, for the most part natives of Arabia, Barbary, and the East Indies. As objects of ornament the acacias are usually of striking beauty. Some of the species produce catechu, as *A. Catechu*, and some exude gum-arabic, as *A. Verek*, *A. arabica*, *A. vera*

Acacia arabica.

(Egyptian thorn), *A. Adansoni*; the bark of others yields a large quantity of tannin, as *A. decurrens* and *A. mollissima*. Several species afford timber of good quality, as *A. elata*, *xylocarpa*, *odoratissima*, *Sundra*, &c.—2. In *med.* the inspissated juice of several species of acacia, known popularly as *gum-arabic* (which see).—3. A name given by antiquaries to an object somewhat like a roll or bag seen on medals in the hands of several consuls and emperors of the lower empire, the purpose of which has not yet been discovered.

Acacian (a-kā'shi-an), *n.* In *eccles. hist.* a member of certain sects of the fifth century, so denominated from their leaders, *Acacius*, bishop of Cæsarea, and *Acacius*, patriarch of Constantinople. Some of them maintained that the Son, though similar to, was not the same as the Father; others, that he was both distinct and dissimilar.

Acacia-tree (a-kā'shi-a-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to the false acacia or locust-tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*).

Acacio (a-kā'shi-ō), *n.* [See ACAJOU.] A heavy durable wood of the red-mahogany character, but darker and plainer. Called also *Acajou*.

Acacy† (ak'a-si), *n.* [Gr. *akakia*—*a*, priv., and *kakos*, bad.] Freedom from malice. *Ash.*

Academe (ak'a-dēm), *n.* [See ACADEMY.] 1. The garden at Athens where Plato taught; the Academy.—2. An academy. 'This your *academe*.' *Tennyson.*

Our court shall be a little *academe*. *Shak.*

Nor hath fair Europe her vast bounds throughout
An *academe* of note I found not out. *Howell.*

Academial (ak-a-dē'mi-al), *a.* Pertaining to an academy. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Academian† (ak-a-dē'mi-an), *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college. 'That new-discarded *academian*.' *Marston.*

Academic, Academical (ak-a-dem'ik, ak-a-dem'ik-al), *a.* [L. *academicus*; Fr. *académique*.] 1. Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato: in this sense the form *academic* is exclusively, or almost exclusively, used.—2. Belonging to an academy, or to a college or university; as, *academic* studies.—*Figure of academic proportions*, in *painting*, a figure of little less than half the size of nature, such as it is the custom for pupils to draw from the antique and from life; also, any figure in an attitude conventional, or resembling those chosen in life academies, for the purpose of displaying to the students muscular action, form, and colour to the best advantage.

Academic (ak-a-dem'ik), *n.* 1. One who belonged to the school or adhered to the philosophy of Plato.—2. A student in a college or university. 'A young *academic*.' *Watts.*

Academical (ak-a-dem'i-kal), *n.* 1. A member of any academical club.—2. *pl.* The costume proper to the officers and students of a school or college.

Academically (ak'a-dem"ik-al-li), *adv.* In an academical manner.

Academician (ak'a-dē-mi"shan), *n.* A member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, (*a*) a member of the Royal Academy of Arts; (*b*) a member of the French Academy. See ACADEMY, 3.

Academism (a-kad'em-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Academic philosophy.

Academist (a-kad'em-ist), *n.* 1. An Academic philosopher.—2. A member of an academy. *Ray.*

Academy (a-kad'ē-mi), *n.* [L. *academia*, Gr. *academeia*, the Academy, from the hero *Academus*, to whom the ground originally belonged which formed the garden in which Plato taught.] 1. Originally, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, Plato and his followers collectively; the members of the school of Plato.

Had the poor vulgar rout only been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, as to adore a marble or a golden deity, it might not so much be wondered at; but for the *Academy* to own such a paradox,—this was without excuse. *South.*

2. A school or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college and an elementary school; also, a school for teaching a particular art or particular sciences; as, a military *academy*.—3. An association for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, and sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals. The members (*Academicians*), who are usually divided into ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members, either select their own department or follow those prescribed by the constitution of the society, and at regular meetings communicate the results of their labours in papers, of which the more important are afterwards printed. The French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of the Fine Arts, and the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences compose the French National Institute. The Royal Academy of Arts, in London, was founded in 1768 'for the purpose of cultivating and improving the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture.' The number of academicians, originally thirty-six, is now forty-two, among whom are two engravers. The Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture was founded in 1826 on the model of the London Academy. It was incorporated in 1838, and consists of thirty academicians.—*Academy figure*, in *painting*, an academic study; a drawing or painting of the human figure nude, or partially draped, such as is made by students of painting.

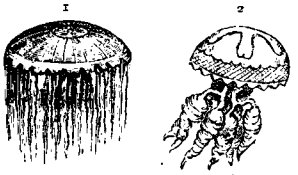
Acadian (a-kā'di-an), *a.* Belonging to Acadia or Nova Scotia.

Acadian (a-kā'di-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia or Nova Scotia.

Acajou (ak'a-jö), *n.* [Fr. *acajou*, Sp. *acaju*, Pg. *acaju*, *caju*, It. *acagiù*, *cajiù*, mahogany, probably from Malay *kāyu*, a tree.] 1. A kind of heavy red mahogany; acacio.—2. A gum and resin from the stem of the mahogany-tree.

Acaleph, Acalephan (ak'a-lēf, ak-a-lē'fan), *n.* A member of the order Acalephæ, or sea-nettles. Spelled also *Acalephe*.

Acalephæ (a-ka-lē'fē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akalēphē*, a nettle.] A name sometimes applied to a large number of marine animals included in the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, and represented chiefly by the Medusidæ and their allies, in popular language known as sea-nettles, sea-blubbers, jelly-fish, &c. As a strictly scientific term, Acalephæ, however, is not now used, the forms once included under it being now distributed among the Discophora and Lucernarida (both in class Hydrozoa), and the Ctenophora (in class Actinozoa). The most typical of the Acalephæ, the Medusidæ, are gelatinous, free-swimming animals, consisting of an umbrella-shaped disc containing canals which radiate from the centre whence hangs the digestive cavity. All have thread cells or urticating organs (see NEMATOPHORE) which discharge minute barbed structures that irritate the skin like the sting of a nettle, hence the name of the group.



Acalephæ.

1, Medusa pellucens. 2, Rhizostoma Cuvieri.

Acalephoid (a-ka-lē'foid), *a.* Like an acaleph or medusa. [Less commonly used than *Medusoid*.]

Acalycine, Acalycinous (a-kal'i-sin, ak-a-lis'in-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, not, and *kalyx*, a cup.] In *bot.* without a calyx or flower-cup.

Acanaceous (ak-a-nā'shus), *a.* [Gr. *akanos*, a prickly shrub.] In *bot.* armed with prickles: said of some rigid prickly plants, such as the pine-apple.

Acantha (a-kan'tha), *n.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine or thorn.] 1. In *bot.* a prickle.—2. In *zool.* a spine or prickly fin.—3. In *anat.* one of the acute processes of the vertebræ, the spine of the tibia, or the spina dorsi.

Acanthaceæ (ak-an-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, having for its type the genus Acanthus. The species are common in all tropical countries, and consist of herbaceous plants or shrubs, with opposite leaves and monopetalous corolla. They have mucilaginous and bitter properties.

Acanthaceous (ak-an-thā'shus), *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant; belonging to the order Acanthaceæ.

Acanthice (a-kan'this-ē), *n.* [Gr. *akanthikē mastichē*, the juice of a prickly plant that furnished a kind of mastic—*akantha*, a thorn.] The sweet juice of ivy buds.

Acanthichthyosis (ak-an-thik'thi-ō"sis), *n.* [Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, and *ichthys*, a fish.] In *med.* spinous fish-skin disease.

Acanthine (a-kan'thin), *a.* [See ACANTHUS.] Pertaining to or resembling the plant Acanthus; made of material derived from a prickly plant.

Acanthocephala, Acanthocephali (a-kan'thō-sef"a-la, a-kan'thō-sef"a-li), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine, and *kephalē*, the head.] An order of mouthless Entozoa, having curved hooks on a retractile proboscis to attach themselves to the tissues of animals.

One species occurs in the liver of the cat, another in the alimentary canal of the swine.

Acantho-derma (a-kan'thō-dėr"ma), *n.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine, and *derma*, the hide.] A genus of fossil, cartilaginous, hard-skinned fishes, with strong fin-spines, allied to Balistes.

Acanthodes (ak-an-thō'dēz), *n.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A genus of fossil fishes, from the carboniferous strata, with strong bony spines.

Acanthodidæ (ak-an-thō'di-dē), *n. pl.* A family of fossil fishes, including the genus Acanthodes (which see).

Acanthoid (a-kan'thoid), *a.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine.] Spiny.

Acanthophis (a-kan'thō-fis), *n.* [Gr. *akantha*, a prickle, and *ophis*, a serpent.] A genus of venomous colubrine snakes, the species of which are of small size, reside on dry land, and feed upon frogs, lizards, and small mammals. They have the tail furnished with a horny spur at the end, whence the generic name. *A. antarctica*, the death-adder, an inhabitant of Australia, is considered the most venomous reptile of that country.

Acanthophorous (ak-an-thō'for-us), *a.* [Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, and *phero*, to bear.] Having or producing spines or prickles.

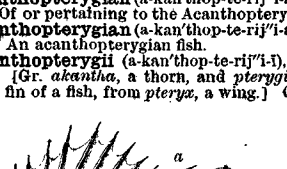
Acanthopteri (ak-an-thop'tėr-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine, and *pteron*, a wing.] A group of spine-finned osseous fishes, in modern classifications generally regarded as a sub-order of the order Teleostei, and equivalent to the Acanthopterygii (which see).

Acanthopterous (ak-an-thop'tėr-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Acanthopteri.

Acanthopterygian (a-kan'thop-te-rij"i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Acanthopterygii.

Acanthopterygian (a-kan'thop-te-rij"i-an), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish.

Acanthopterygii (a-kan'thop-te-rij"i-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, and *pterygion*, the fin of a fish, from *pteryx*, a wing.] One



a, b, c, Spines of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins of Acanthopterygii.

of the two primary divisions of the osseous fishes established by Cuvier, now forming a group or sub-order of the order Teleostei, and including by far the greatest number of ordinary fishes. They are characterized by having one or more of the first rays of the fins in the form of unjointed spines. In some species the first dorsal fin is represented by a few unconnected spines. The first rays of the anal fins consist of simple spines, and each ventral fin has usually one. The swim-bladder is in all a shut sac. They include the perch, mackerel, gudgeon, weever, stickleback, basse, flying-fish, mullet, braize, tunny, &c. Many fishes belonging to this division are used as food.

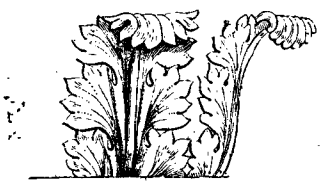
Acanthopterygious (a-kan'thop-te-rij"i-us), *a.* In *zool.* having the characters of the Acanthopterygii or spine-finned fishes; belonging to the Acanthopterygii.

Acanthoteuthis (a-kan'thō-tū"this), *n.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine, and *teuthis*, a cuttle-fish.] A genus of fossil cuttle-fishes occurring in the oolite. The internal bone or osselet (belemnite) is the part most generally preserved.

Acanthous (a-kan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine.] Spinous.

Acanthurus (ak-an-thū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *akantha*, a spine, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, distinguished by their compressed shape and lancet-like spines placed on each side of the tail, popularly called *surgeon* or *lancet fishes* and *thorn-tails*.

Acanthus (a-kan'thus), *n.* [L. *acanthus*, Gr. *akanthos*, from *akantha*, a prickle or thorn. See ACACIA.] 1. The plant bear's-breech, or brankursine, a genus of prickly plants, nat. order Acanthaceæ.—2. In *arch.* an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and said to have been invented by Callimachus, who took the idea of the Corinthian capital from observing an acanthus surrounding a tile-



Acanthus.

covered basket which had been placed over a tomb.

Acanthylis (a-kan'thi-lis), *n.* [Gr. *akanthyllis*, a kind of finch, dim. from *akanthis*, the siskin.] A genus of American, Indian, and Australian birds of the swallow family.

Acanticonite, Acanticone (a-kan'ti-kōn-īt, a-kan'ti-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *akanthis*, the siskin, and *konis*, powder, from the greenish colour of its powder.] A variety of prismatic epidote, an almost obsolete synonym of *Pistacite*. See EPIDOTE.

A capella (ä kä-pel'lä), *adv.* [It.] In the style of church or chapel music: applied to compositions sung without musical accompaniments; thus, mass *a capella* is a mass purely sung.

Acardia (a-kär'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kardia*, the heart.] The state of being without a heart, as is the case with some fœtuses or monstrous births.

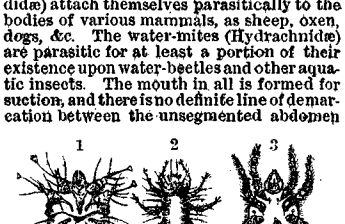
Acardiac (a-kär'di-ak), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kardia*, the heart.] Without a heart.

Acardiac (a-kär'di-ak), *n.* A fœtus without a heart.

Acaricide (a-kär'i-sīd), *n.* A substance that destroys acari or mites.

Acarid (ak'a-rid), *n.* One of the Acarida.

Acarida (a-kar'i-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akarēs*, too short to be cut, small, tiny — *a*, priv., and *keirō*, to cut.] A division of Arachnida, including the mites, ticks, and water-mites. Of the true mites, the domestic or cheese-mite and the itch-mite are examples. The garden-mites (Trombidiidæ) and spider-mites (Gamasidæ) live upon plants; the wood-mites (Oribatidæ) and harvest-ticks (Leptidæ) are found amongst moss and herbage, or creeping on trees and stones; while the true ticks (Ixodidæ) attach themselves parasitically to the bodies of various mammals, as sheep, oxen, dogs, &c. The water-mites (Hydrachnidæ) are parasitic for at least a portion of their existence upon water-beetles and other aquatic insects. The mouth in all is formed for suction, and there is no definite line of demarcation between the unsegmented abdomen



Acarida.

1, Itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*). 2, Cheese-mite (*Acarus domesticus*). 3, Harvest-tick (*Leptus autumnalis*).

and the cephalo-thorax. Also called *Acaridæ*, *Acaridans*, *Acarina*, and *Monomerosomata*.

Acaridæ (a-kar'i-dē). See ACARIDA.

Acaridan (a-kar'i-dan), *n.* One of the Acarida.

Acarina (a-ka-rī'na). See ACARIDA.

Acarnar (a-kär'när), *n.* [Arab. *ākhir-an-nahr*, extremity of the river, *An-nahr*, the river, being the Arabic name of the constellation Eridanus.] A bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation Eridanus. Written also *Achernar*, *Akharnar*.

Acarpous (a-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *akarpos*, unfruitful — *a*, priv., and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* not producing fruit: sterile; barren.

Acarus (ak'a-rus), *n.* The typical genus of insects belonging to the Acarida, comprising the mites and ticks.

Acast † (a-kast'), *a.* An old sea-term for lost or cast away.

Acatalectic (a'kat-a-lek"tik), *a.* [Gr. *akatalēktos*, not defective at the end — *a*, priv., *kata*, down, and *lēgō*, to cease.] Not halting short; complete; having the complete number of syllables; as, an *acatalectic* verse.

Acatalectic (a'kat-a-lek"tik), *n.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

Acatalepsy (a-kat'a-lep-si), *n.* [Gr. *akatalēpsia*, incomprehensibility — *a*, priv., *kata*, down, and *lēpsis*, a taking, from *lab*, *lēp*, root of *lambanō*, to take.] 1. Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility; specifically, a term employed to denote the doctrine held by the ancient academics and sceptics, that human knowledge never amounts to certainty but only to probability. [Rare.]—2. In *med.* uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.

Acataleptic (a'kat-a-lep"tik), *a.* Incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty.

Acataleptic (a'kat-a-lep"tik), *n.* One who believes that we can know nothing with certainty.

All sceptics and Pyrrhonians were called *acataleptics*. *Fleming.*

Acater † (a-kāt'ėr), *n.* [Norm. and O. E. *achatour*, *acatour*, a purchaser. See CATERER.] A purveyor; a caterer. 'Robin Hood's bailiff or *acater*.' *B. Jonson.*

Acates † (a-kāts'), *n. pl.* [Lit. things bought; Fr. *achat*, a purchase. See ACATER.] Viands. 'Setting before him variety of *acates*, and those excellently dressed.' *Shelton.*

Acatharsia (a-ka-thär'si-a), *n.* [Gr.] In *med.* (*a*) the filth or sordes proceeding from a wound; impurity of blood. (*b*) Omission of a purgative.

Acatharsy (a-ka-thär'si), *n.* Same as *Acatharsia*.

Acathistus (ak-a-this'tus), *n.* [L.L.] In the *early Greek Ch.* a thanksgiving hymn to the Virgin sung at Constantinople on the Saturday of the fifth week of Lent.

Acatry † (a-kā'tri), *n.* [Lit. place for the *acates*. See ACATES, ACATER.] The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provisions as the purveyors purchased for the king.

Acaules (a-kạl'ēz), *n. pl.* [*A.*, priv., and L. *caulis*, a stem. See ACAULOUS.] Plants which have either a very indistinct stalk or none at all, as lichens, fungi, algæ, &c.

Acaulescent (a-kạl-es'ent), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kaulos*, a stem.] In *bot.* stemless: a term applied to a plant in which the stem is apparently absent.

Acauline (a-kạl'in), *a.* Same as *Acaulous*.

Acaulous, Acaulose (a-kạl'us, a-kạl'ōs), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kaulos*, a stalk, the same word as L. *caulis*, a stem, and E. *kole*, *kail*, *cauliflower*.] In *bot.* without a conspicuous stem, called *caulis*, as the *Carduus acaulis*, or dwarf plume-thistle.

Accable † *v.t.* [Fr. *accabler*, to overhurden, to overwhelm.] To overwhelm; to oppress; to overburden.

Honours rather raise men's spirits than *accable* them. *Bacon.*

Accapitum † (ak-kap'i-tum), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] In *feudal law*, money paid by a vassal upon his admission to a feud; the relief due to the chief lord.

Accedas ad curiam (ak-sē'das ad kū'ri-am), *n.* [L., that you go to the court.] In *law*, formerly a writ obtainable by one who had received false judgment (or believed so) in a court-baron or hundred-court, issued by the chancery, and directed to the sheriff, directing him to make record of the judgment and return it to the King's Bench or Common Pleas, that its validity in law might be inquired into.

Accede (ak-sēd'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *acceded*; ppr. *acceding*. [Fr. *accéder*, to assent, from L. *accedo—ad*, to, and *cedo*, to move, to yield or give place.] 1. To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another; to become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention.

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover, in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*. *Chesterfield.*

2. To join or be added.

And vain were courage, learning; all,
Till power *accede*. *Shenstone.*

3. To succeed, as an heir; to come to by inheritance; as, Queen Victoria *acceded* to the throne in 1837.—SYN. To agree, assent, consent, comply, acquiesce.

Accelerando (a-chāl'er-an"dō). [It.] In *music*, a direction indicating that a passage is to be played gradually quicker.

Accelerate (ak-sel'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accelerated*; ppr. *accelerating*. [L. *accelero*, *acceleratum*, to hasten—*ad*, to, and *celer*,

swift. See CELERITY.] 1. To make quicker; to cause to move or advance faster; to hasten; to add to the velocity of; to give a higher rate of progress to; as, to *accelerate* motion or the rate of motion; to *accelerate* the transmission of intelligence; to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

Take new beer and put in some quantity of stale beer into it, and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification. *Bacon.*

Lo! from the dread immensity of space
Returning with *accelerated* course
The rushing comet to the sun descends. *Thomson.*

2. To bring nearer in time; to bring about, or help to bring about, more speedily than would otherwise have been the case; as, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* a battle.—*Accelerated motion*, in *mech.* that which continually receives fresh accessions of velocity. If the accessions be always equal in equal times the motion is said to be *uniformly accelerated*, as that of a heavy body descending by gravity; but if the accessions of velocity in equal times either increase or decrease, the motion is said to be *variably accelerated.*—*Accelerated force* is the increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion.—*Accelerating force* is the force which produces an accelerated motion, as gravity.

Acceleration (ak'sel-ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of accelerating or state of being accelerated; as, (*a*) the act or process of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. (*b*) The shortening of the time between the present and the happening of any future event; specifically, in *law*, the shortening of the time for the vesting in possession of an expectant interest. (*c*) In *physiol.* and *pathol.* increased activity of the functions, particularly of the circulating fluids.—*Acceleration of the moon*, the increase of the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth, the moon now moving rather faster than in ancient times. This phenomenon has not been fully explained, but it is known to be partly owing to the slow process of diminution which the eccentricity of the earth's orbit is undergoing, and from which there results a slight diminution of the sun's influence on the moon's motions.—*Diurnal acceleration* of the fixed stars, the apparent greater diurnal motion of the stars than of the sun, arising from the fact that the sun's apparent yearly motion takes place in a direction contrary to that of his apparent daily motion. The stars thus seem each day to anticipate the sun by nearly 3 minutes 56 seconds of mean time.—*Acceleration of a planet*, the greater rapidity with which it moves as it approaches the sun.—*Acceleration and retardation of the tides*, certain deviations between the time of the actual occurrence of high water at any place and what it would be if it occurred after the lapse of a uniform mean interval. In spring and neap tides the sun's action does not alter the time of high water, as in the former case the solar and lunar tides are synchronous, while in the latter the time of *actual* or *lunar low* water and of *solar high* water are the same. But in the first and third quarters of the moon there is *acceleration* or priming of high water, as the solar wave is to the west of the lunar; and in the second and fourth quarters there is *retardation* or lagging, for an analogous reason.

Accelerative (ak-sel'ėr-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to accelerate; adding to velocity; quickening progression.

Accelerator (ak-sel'ėr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which accelerates; a hastener. Hence—(*a*) A post-office van. (*b*) In *anat.* a muscle which contracts to expel or accelerate the passage of the urine. (*c*) In *photog.* a name given to any substance which shortens the time of exposure either in the camera or the printing frame.

Acceleratory (ak-sel'ėr-ā-to-ri), *a.* Accelerating or tending to accelerate; quickening motion.

Accend† (ak-send'), *v.t.* [L. *accendo, accensum*, to kindle—*ad*, and *candeo*, to be white, to shine, from root *can*, as in *canus*, hoary, white; the same stem gives also E. *candle, candid*, &c.] To set on fire; to kindle.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Dr. H. More.*

Accendent (ak-sen'dent), *n.* An accensor (which see).

Accendibility (ak-send'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being accendible.

Accendible (ak-send'i-bl), *a.* [See ACCEND.] Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

Accension (ak-sen'shon), *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire, or the state of being kindled; inflammation.

Accensor (ak-sen'sėr), *n.* [See ACCEND.] One who sets on fire or kindles; specifically, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a minister or servant whose business it is to light and trim the candles and tapers.

Accent (ak'sent), *n.* [L. *accentus*, an accent, —*ad*, to, and *cano, cantum*, to sing. See CHANT.] 1. A superior stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the other syllables. Many English words, as *as'pir-a"tion*, have two accents, a secondary and primary. In uttering the word *aspiration* we observe the *first* and *third* syllables are distinguished—the *third* by a full sound, which constitutes the primary accent; the *first*, by a degree of force in the voice which is less than that of the primary accent, but evidently greater than that which falls on the second and fourth syllables. Some words, as *in-con'pre-hen'si-bil"i-ty*, have two secondary or subordinate accents. When the full accent falls on a vowel, that vowel has its long sound, as in *vo'cal;* but when it falls on an articulation or consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *hab'it.* Accent alone regulates English verse. *Accent* must not be confounded with *emphasis*, the latter being used in reference to some one word or part of a sentence to which a speaker wishes to draw attention, by giving it a more marked pronunciation. 2. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation, or to mark a particular tone, length of vowel sound, or the like. There is commonly only one such sign used to mark the stress or accent in English, except in works on elocution, in which are employed the three Greek accents, namely the acute (ʹ), the grave (ˋ), and the circumflex (˜ or ^). In elocution the first shows when the voice is to be raised, and is called the rising inflection; the second, when it is to be depressed, and is called the falling inflection; and the third, when the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound, and is called the compound or waving inflection.—3. A peculiar or characteristic modulation or modification of the voice, such as that found in a given district or in a particular rank of society, or as expressive of passions or sentiments; manner of speaking or pronouncing. 'A perfect *accent.*' *Thackeray.*

The tender *accents* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*

4. Words, language, or expressions in general.

Words, on your wings, to heaven her *accents* bear,
Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear. *Dryden.*

5. In *music*, a stress or emphasis given to certain notes or parts of bars in a composition, divided into two kinds—*grammatical*, and *rhetorical* or *æsthetic*. The first is perfectly regular in its occurrence, always falling on the first part of a bar; the æsthetic accent is irregular, and depends on taste and feeling.—6. In *math.* (*a*) in *alg.* a mark used in order to avoid the confusion arising from the use of many letters in an algebraical problem or a diagram, and also on other accounts. In this way the same letter or letters, being distinguished by accents, may be used to represent different magnitudes or quantities; thus *abc* and *a'b'c'* may stand for magnitudes as different in value as those represented by different letters. (*b*) In *geom.* and *trigon.* an accent at the right hand of a number indicating minutes of a degree; two accents, seconds, &c.; as, $20° 10' 30'' = 20$ degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds. (*c*) In *mensur.* and *engin.* a mark used to denote feet and inches; thus, $3' 6'' = 3$ feet, 6 inches.

Accent (ak-sent'), *v.t.* 1. To express the accent of; to pronounce or utter with a particular stress or modulation of the voice; as, to *accent* a word properly.—2. To give expression to; to utter.

Congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies.
Dr. Wotton.

3. To mark with an accent or accents; as, to *accent* a word in order to indicate its pronunciation.—*Accented parts of a bar*, in *music*, those parts of the bar on which the stress falls, as the first and third parts of the bar in common time.

Accentor (ak-sent'ėr), *n.* [L. *accentor*, one who sings with—*ad*, to, and *cano*, to sing.] 1. In *music*, one that sings the leading part. 2. A genus of insessorial birds, family Sylviidæ, sub-family Accentorinæ. *A. modularis* is our well-known hedge-sparrow, hedge-warbler, shuffle-wing, or dunnock. See HEDGE-SPARROW.

Accentorinæ (ak-sen'tō-rī"nē), *n. pl.* A subfamily of dentirostral birds, of the order Insessores and family Sylviidæ, including the genus Accentor.

Accentual (ak-sent'ū-al), *a.* Pertaining to accent; rhythmical.

The term figurate which we now employ to distinguish florid from simple melody was used to denote that which was simply rhythmical or *accentual.* *W. Mason.*

Accentuate (ak-sent'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accentuated;* ppr. *accentuating.* To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents; to place an accent or accents on.

Accentuation (ak-sent'ū-ā"shon), *n.* The act of accentuating, or state of being accentuated; the act of pronouncing or marking with an accent or accents; the act of giving accent.

Accept (ak-sept'), *v.t.* [L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipio, acceptum*, to take to one's self, to accept—*ad*, to, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To take or receive, as something offered; to receive with approbation or favour; as, he made an offer which was *accepted.*

If you *accept* them, then their worth is great. *Shak.*

Bless, Lord, his substance, and *accept* the work of his hands. Deut. xxxiii. 11.

2. To take what presents itself or what befalls one; to accommodate one's self to; as, to *accept* the situation.

They carry it off well, these fair moving mountains, and like all French women *accept* frankly their natural fortunes. *Fraser's Magazine.*

3. To listen favourably to; to grant.

Sweet prince, *accept* their suit. *Shak.*

4. To receive or admit and agree to; to accede or assent to; as, to *accept* a treaty, a proposal, an amendment, an excuse: often followed by *of;* as, *accept of* the terms.—5. To receive in a particular sense; to understand; as, how is this phrase to be *accepted?*—6. In *com.* to acknowledge, especially by signature, as calling for payment, and thus to promise to pay; as, to *accept* a bill of exchange.—7. In a *deliberative body*, to receive in discharge of a duty committed; as, the report was *accepted.*

Accept† (ak-sept'), *n.* Consent or acceptance.

We will suddenly
Pass our *accept* and peremptory answer. *Shak.*

Acceptable (ak-sep'ta-bl), *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; as, an *acceptable* present.

The woman whom thou mad'st to be my help
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine. *Milton.*

Acceptableness, Acceptability (ak-sep'ta-bl-nes, ak-sep'ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being acceptable or agreeable to a receiver, or to a person with whom one has intercourse

Acceptably (ak-sep'ta-bli), *adv.* In an acceptable manner; in a manner to please or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace whereby we may serve God *acceptably.* Heb. xii. 28.

Acceptance (ak-sep'tans), *n.* 1. The act of accepting: (*a*) the act of taking or receiving anything offered; receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favourable reception. 'Such with him finds no *acceptance.*' *Milton.*

They shall come up with *acceptance* on my altar. Is. lx. 7.

(*b*) The act of agreeing to terms or proposals, and thereby becoming bound; the act of taking some obligation on one's self; specifically, in *law*, an agreeing to the act or contract of another by some act which binds the person in law; thus, if a person receiving an estate in remainder takes rent on a lease made by his predecessor, this is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party receiving to abide by the terms of the lease; in *com.* an engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn to pay the bill, usually made by the person writing the word 'accepted' across the bill and signing his name, or simply by writing his name across or at the end of the bill. Hence—2. A bill of exchange that has been accepted, or the sum contained in it.—3.† The sense in which a word or expression is understood; signification; meaning; acceptation. 'An assertion

under the common *acceptance* of it not only false but odious.' *South.—Acceptance with God*, in *theol.* forgiveness of sins and reception into God's favour.

Acceptancy (ak-sep'tan-si), *n.* Act of accepting; acceptance.

Here's a proof of gift,
But here's no proof, sir, of *acceptancy*. *E.B.Browning.*

Acceptant (ak-sep'tant), *n.* One who accepts; an accepter. *Spectator.*

Acceptation (ak-sep-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of accepting or receiving; also, kind reception; a receiving with favour or approbation; a state of being acceptable; favourable regard. 'Coldness of *acceptation*.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Some things are of great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hooker.*

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all *acceptation*. 1 Tim. i. 15.

2. The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood or generally received; as, a term is to be used according to its usual *acceptation*.

My words in common *acceptation*
Could never give this provocation. *Gay.*

Accepted (ak-sept'ed), *a.* Acceptable.

Behold, now is the *accepted* time; behold, now is the day of salvation. 2 Cor. vi. 2.

Accepter, Acceptor (ak-sept'ėr, ak-sept'or), *n.* 1. A person who accepts; specifically, in *com.* the person who accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay the sum contained in it.—2.† One who favours unduly; a respecter.

God is no *accepter* of persons, neither riches nor poverty are a means to procure his favour. *Chillingworth.*

Acceptilation† (ak-sep'ti-lā"shon), *n.* [*L. acceptilatio, acceptilationis—acceptum*, a receipt, and *latio*, a carrying, from *fero, latum*, to carry.] 1. In *civil* and *Scots law*, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract, with a declaration that the debt has been paid when it has not, or the acceptance of something merely imaginary in satisfaction of a verbal contract. *Wharton.* Hence—2. Free remission or forgiveness, as of sins.

Our justification which comes by Christ is by imputation and *acceptilation*, by grace and favour. *Jer. Taylor.*

Acception† (ak-sep'shon), *n.* 1. The received sense of a word; acceptation.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I shall testify. *Hammond.*

2. The act of favouring unequally; preference. 'Accepcioun of persons.' *Wickliffe.*

Acceptive† (ak-sep'tiv), *a.* Ready to accept.

The people generally are very *acceptive* and apt to applaud any meritable work. *B. Jonson.*

Acceptor. See ACCEPTER.

Acceptress (ak-sep'tres), *n.* A female who accepts. [Rare.]

Accerse† (ak-sėrs'), *v.t.* [L. *accerso*, to summon.] To call out or forth; to summon, as an army. *Hall.*

Access (ak'ses), *n.* [L. *accessus*, from *accedo*, to come near, to approach. See ACCEDE.] 1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; as, to gain *access* to a prince.

I did repel his letters, and denied
His *access* to me. *Shak.*

2. The means or way by which a thing may be approached; specifically, in *arch.* a passage in a building communicating between two or more apartments; a corridor; as, the *access* is by a neck of land.

All *access* was thronged. *Milton.*

3. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture *accets* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone.*

4. Addition; increase; accession.

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive *access* in every virtue. *Milton.*

5. The attack or return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, as of a fever; accession.

The first *access* looked like an apoplexy. *Bp. Burnet.*

Accessarily (ak"ses-sa'ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an accessary; accessorily.

Accessariness (ak"ses-sa'ri-nes), *n.* State of being accessary; accessoriness.

Accessary (ak'ses-sa-ri), *n.* An accomplice; an accessory.

Accessary (ak'ses-sa-ri), *a.* 1. Additional; accessory.

Among many secondary and *accessary* causes that support monarchy, these are not of least reckoning. *Milton.*

2. Acceding or contributing to a crime; as, he was *accessary* to rebellion. See ACCESSORY.

Accessibility (ak'ses-si-bil"i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being accessible or of admitting approach.

Accessible (ak-ses'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable; as, an *accessible* town or mountain. '*Accessible* by a bold and sudden attack.' *Sir W. Scott.* 'Most frankly *accessible*, most affable . . . most sociable.' *Barrow.* 'Proofs *accessible* to all the world.' *Buckle.*

There is a very great amount of labour employed in rendering the product *accessible* to those for whose use it is intended. *J. S. Mill.*

Accessibly (ak-ses'si-bli), *adv.* So as to be accessible.

Accession (ak-se'shon), *n.* [L. *accessio*. See ACCEDE.] 1. The act of acceding; the act of agreeing or assenting, as to proposals; the act of becoming joined, as to a party; as, his *accession* to my demands was long postponed; a king's *accession* to a confederacy. 2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; as, an *accession* of wealth or territory.

The only *accession* which the Roman Empire received was the province of Britain. *Gibbon.*

3. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity; as, the *accession* of Queen Victoria; the *accession* of the house of Stuart.

Nobody could pretend that the law had been altered since his (William's) *accession*. *Macaulay.*

4. In *law*, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth or by labour, has a right to the thing added or the improvement, provided the thing is not changed into a different species. Thus the owner of a cow becomes the owner of her calf.—5. In *med.* the attack, approach, or commencement of a disease.—*Deed of accession*, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by the creditors of a bankrupt, by which they approve of a trust given by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the plans proposed for extricating his affairs.

Accessional (ak-se'shon-al), *a.* Additional. [Rare.]

The specific and *accessional* perfections which the human understanding derives from it. *Coleridge.*

Accessit (ak-ses'sit), *n.* [L., he came near.] In *English universities*, a term applied to a certificate for a person second in merit.

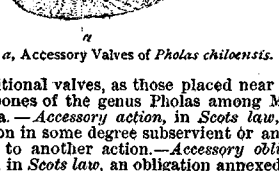
Accessive (ak-ses'iv), *a.* Additional. *Hopkins.*

Accessorial (ak-ses-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency; *accessorial* guilt.

Accessorily (ak"ses-sō'ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; not as principal but as a subordinate agent.

Accessoriness (ak"ses-sō'ri-nes), *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character.

Accessory (ak'ses-sō-ri), *a.* [L. *accessorius*, from *accessus, accedo*. See ACCEDE.] 1. [Of persons.] Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent: usually in a bad sense; as, John was *accessory* to the felony.—2. [Of things.] Contributing to a general effect; aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; belonging to something else as principal; accompanying; as, *accessory* sounds in music; *accessory* muscles.—*Accessory valves*, in *zool.* small



a a, Accessory Valves of *Pholas chiloensis*.

additional valves, as those placed near the umbones of the genus Pholas among Mollusca.—*Accessory action*, in *Scots law*, an action in some degree subservient or ancillary to another action.—*Accessory obligation*, in *Scots law*, an obligation annexed to another obligation. Thus, an obligation for the regular payment of interest is *accessory* to the obligation to pay the capital.

Accessory (ak'ses-sō-ri), *n.* 1. In *law*, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offence in person or as principal, but by being in some way concerned therein, as by advising or commanding another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender, or in any way helping him to escape punishment. An accessory *before* the fact is one who counsels or commands another to commit a felony, and is not present when the act is executed; *after* the fact, when one receives and conceals, or in any way assists, the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony. In treason there are no accessories, all implicated being treated as principals. See ABETTER.—2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal; something that contributes to an effect; an accompaniment. 'The aspect and *accessories* of a den of banditti.' *Carlyle.* Specifically, in the *fine arts*, a secondary object introduced as illustrative or explanatory of the scene, or contributing to the general effect and harmony of the piece; generally, anything introduced into a work which is not absolutely necessary. Vases, columns, armour, &c., in historical paintings and portraits, are *accessories*.—SYN. Accomplice, abettor, assistant, coadjutor, ally.

Acciaccatura (at'chäk-kä-tö"rä), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a grace-note one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed.

Accidence (ak'si-dens), *n.* [A corruption of *accidents*. See ACCIDENT, 4.] That part of grammar which treats of the accidents or inflection of words; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

I do confess I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *John Taylor.*

Accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* [*L. accidens*, falling—*ad*, and *cado*, to fall, whence *case, cadence, casual, decadence*, &c.] 1. Chance or what happens by chance; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected: often in the sense of an unforeseen and undesigned injury to human life or limb; casualty; mishap: in second extract equivalent to specimen of an injury.

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, *accident*, or the blind action of stupid matter. *Dwight.*

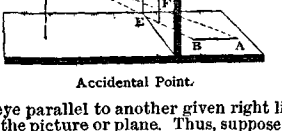
No, nothing particular. Rather a good *accident* brought into the casualty ward. *Dickens.*

2. Anything which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause and without design. 'The *accident* of an *accident*.' *Lord Thurlow.*

In his (the atheist's) eyes the universe . . . is but a happily ordered *accident*. *Dr. T. Brown.*

3. In *logic*, a property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it, nor is one of its invariable signs; a predicable which may be present or not, the essence of the species remaining the same; as, *whiteness* in paper. All qualities are called *accidents*, in opposition to *substances*, as *sweetness, softness*, &c. 4.† In *gram.* something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, and case. See ACCIDENCE.—5. In *her.* a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms.—SYN. Chance, contingency, casualty, misfortune.

Accidental (ak-si-dent'al), *a.* 1. Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous; opposed to constant, regular, or intended; as, an *accidental* visit.—2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging; adventitious; as, songs are *accidental* to a play.—*Accidental colours*, in *optics*, the imaginary complementary colours seen after fixing the eye for a short time on a bright-coloured object, and then turning it suddenly to a white or light-coloured surface. If the object is blue, the accidental colour is yellow; if red, green; thus, if we look fixedly at a red wafer on a piece of paper, and then turn the eye to another part of the paper, a green spot is seen.—*Accidental lights*, in *painting*, secondary lights which are not accounted for by the prevalent effect; effects of light other than ordinary daylight, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of a thicket of trees, or the effects of moonlight, candle-light, or burning bodies.—*Accidental point*, in *persp.* that point in which a right line drawn from



Accidental Point.

the eye parallel to another given right line, cuts the picture or plane. Thus, suppose A B to be the line given in perspective, C F E

the perspective plane, D the eye, CD the line parallel to AB; then is c the accidental point.—*Accidental, Casual, Fortuitous, Contingent, Incidental. Accidental* is applied to what falls out, as it were, by chance, and not in the regular course of events. *Casual* is applied to such occurrences as, coming by chance, have no immediate consequences beyond themselves: it is the accidental combined with the unimportant. *Fortuitous* (almost equal to *accidental*) is applied to what occurs without any known cause, and in opposition to what has been foreseen. A thing is *contingent* when it is such that, considered in itself, it may or may not happen, but is dependent for its happening on something else. *Incidental* is applied to what falls into some regular course of things, but forms no essential part thereof.

This is *accidental* to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

These are *casual* breaks in the general system. *W. Irving.*

As chance is the operator assigned in a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms, we would know what this chance, this wise and ingenious artist, is. *Henry Brooke.*

With an infinite being nothing can be *contingent.* *Paley.*

By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business. *H. Rogers.*

Accidental (ak-si-dent'al), *n.* Anything happening, occurring, or appearing accidentally, or as if accidentally; a casualty; a property not essential. [Rare.]

He conceived it just that *accidentals* . . . should sink with the substance of the accusation. *Fuller.*

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals.* *Watts.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *music*, a sharp, flat, or natural which does not occur in the clef, and which implies some change of key or modulation different from that in which the piece began. (*b*) In *her.* an additional mark in a coat of arms not essential to its character. (*c*) In *med.* texture resulting from morbid action: chiefly employed in this sense by French writers, but adopted by some English. (*d*) In *painting*, one of those fortuitous or chance effects, occurring from luminous rays falling on certain objects, by which they are brought into stronger light than they otherwise would be, and their shadows are consequently of greater intensity.

Accidentalism (ak-si-dent'al-izm), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being accidental; accidental character.—2. That which is accidental; accidental effect; specifically, in *painting*, the effect produced by accidental rays of light. *Ruskin.* See ACCIDENTAL, *n.* (*d*).

Accidentality (ak'si-den-tal"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being accidental; accidental character.

I wish in short to connect by a moral copula natural history with political history, or, in other words, to make history scientific, and science historical—to take from history its *accidentality*, and from science its fatalism. *Coleridge.*

Accidentally (ak-si-dent'al-li), *adv.* In an accidental manner; by chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey.*

Accidentalness (ak-si-dent'al-nes), *n.* The quality of being accidental.

Accidentary† (ak-si-dent'a-ri), *a.* Accidental. *Holland.*

Accidentiary† (ak-si-den'shi-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or learning the accidence.

You know the word 'sacerdotes' to signify priests, and not the lay-people, which every *accidentiary* boy in schools knoweth as well as you. *Bp. Morton.*

Accidie,† *n.* [L.L. *accidia, acedia*, sloth, from Gr. *akēdia*, ease, indifference, and in ecclesiastical Greek, sloth.] Sloth; negligence; indolence. *Chaucer.*

Accipenser. [Erroneous spelling.] Same as *Acipenser.*

Accipient† (ak-sip'i-ent), *n.* [L. *accipiens, accipientis*, ppr. of *accipio.* See ACCEPT.] A receiver.

Accipiter (ak-sip'i-tėr), *n.* [L. *accipiter*, a bird of prey, not from *accipio*, to receive, to take, but from root *ak*, signifying sharpness and swiftness, and *pet*, to fly, like Gr. *ōkypteros*, swift-winged.] 1. One of the order of birds Accipitres or Raptores. See RAPTORES.—2. In *surg.* a bandage applied over the nose: so called from its resemblance to the claw of a hawk.

Accipitrary† (ak-sip'i-tra-ri), *n.* A falconer. *Nash.*

Accipitres (ak-sip'i-trēz), *n. pl.* [See ACCIPITER.] The name given by Linnæus and Cuvier to the rapacious birds, now usually called Raptores (which see).

Accipitrinæ (ak-sip'i-trī"nē), *n. pl.* The hawks, a sub-family of raptorial birds, family Falconidæ, with the wings shorter than the tail, and the bill short and hooked from the base. They pounce on their prey when flying, and mostly inhabit cold climates.

Accipitrine (ak-sip'i-trin), *a.* [See ACCIPITER.] Of or pertaining to the Accipitres or raptorial birds; seizing; rapacious; as, the *accipitrine* order of birds.

Accismus (ak-sis'mus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *akismos*, coyness, affectation.] In *rhet.* a feigned refusal; an ironical dissimulation. *Smart.*

Accite† (ak-sīt'), *v.t.* [L. *ad*, and *cito*, freq. of *cieo, citum*, to call. See CITE.] 1. To call; to cite; to summon.

He by the senate is *accited* home. *Shak.*

2. To incite; to prompt; to move.

What *accites* your thoughts to think so? *Shak.*

[In this example perhaps a misprint for *excite.*]

Acclaim (ak-klām'), *v.t.* [L. *acclamo*—*ac* for *ad*, and *clamo*, to cry out, whence *claim, clamour*, &c.] 1. To applaud. [Rare.]

How gladly did they spend their breath in *acclaiming* thee. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To declare or salute by acclamation.

While the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of traitors. *Smollett.*

Acclaim (ak-klām'), *v.i.* To applaud.

Acclaim (ak-klām'), *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation.

The vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims*, and vast applause is rent. *Dryden.*

Acclamate† (ak'kla-māt), *v.t.* [L. *acclamo, acclamatum.* See ACCLAIM.] To applaud. *Waterhouse.*

Acclamation (ak-kla-mā'shon), *n.* [L. *acclamatio.* See ACCLAIM.] 1. A shout or other demonstration of applause made by a multitude, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good wishes. Acclamations are expressed by hurrahs, by clapping of hands, and often by repeating such cries as *Long live the queen! Vive l'empereur! Vive la république!* &c.

Those Presbyterian members of the House of Commons who had been expelled by the army, returned to their seats, and were hailed with *acclamations* by great multitudes. *Macaulay.*

When they (the Anglo-Saxons) consented to anything it was rather in the way of *acclamation* than by the exercise of a deliberate voice. *Burke.*

2. In *archæol.* a representation in sculpture or on medals of people expressing joy.

Acclamatory (ak-klam'a-to-ri), *a.* Expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

Acclimatation (ak-klī'ma-tā"shon), *n.* [Fr.] Acclimatization (which see). 'The *Acclimatation* Society of Nantes.' *Times newspaper.*

Acclimate (ak-klī'māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acclimated;* ppr. *acclimating.* [Fr. *acclimater*, to acclimate. See CLIMATE.] To habituate to a foreign climate; to render proof against the prejudicial influences of a foreign climate; to acclimatize: more especially applied to the adaptation of human beings to new climates; as, to *acclimate* settlers; to *acclimate* one's self. 'Natives and *acclimated* Europeans.' *J. Crawfurd.*

Acclimatement (ak-klī'māt-ment), *n.* Acclimation. [Rare.]

Acclimation (ak'klī-mā"shon), *n.* The process of acclimating, or state of being acclimated; acclimatization.

Acclimatization (ak'klī-mat-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized; the modification of physical constitution which enables a race or individual to live in health in a foreign country. [Some writers use this word only with regard to animals and plants, using *acclimation* when speaking of man.]

Acclimatize, Acclimatise (ak-klī'mat-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acclimatized;* ppr. *acclimatizing.* To accustom or habituate to a foreign climate; to adapt for existence in a foreign climate, especially to adapt a race or stock for permanent existence and propagation; as, to *acclimatize* plants; to *acclimatize* animals. 'Young soldiers, not yet *acclimatized*, die rapidly here.' *Times newspaper.*

Acclimature (ak-klī'mat-ūr), *n.* Act of acclimating, or state of being acclimated. [Rare.]

Acclinal (ak-klī'nal), *a.* [L. *acclino*, to bend up. See ACCLIVITY.] In *geol.* leaning or bending up, as the slopes of a stratum towards an anticlinal axis. See cut ANTICLINAL.

Acclive† (ak-klīv'), *a.* [L. *acclivus, acclivis*, sloping.] Rising; steep. 'The way easily ascending, hardly so *acclive* as a desk.' *Aubrey.*

Acclivitous (ak-kliv'i-tus), *a.* Rising with a slope; acclivous. *Is. Taylor.*

Acclivity (ak-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [L. *acclivitas*, an acclivity—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *clivus*, a slope, from root *cli* seen in *clino, inclino*, to incline, Gr. *klinō*, to bend, incline, E. *lean* (which see).] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or a side *descending;* specifically, in *fort.* the talus of a rampart.

Acclivous (ak-kliv'us), *a.* [L. *acclivus, acclivis*, sloping. See ACCLIVITY.] Rising, as a hill with a slope.

Accloy,† **Accloye**† (ak-kloi'), *v.t.* [See CLOY.] To cloy; to encumber; to embarrass with superfluity.

(It) with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloyes.* *Spenser.*

Accoast† (ak-kōst'), *v.i.* [See COAST.] To fly near the earth. 'Whether high towering or *accoasting* low.' *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Accoil† (ak-koil'), *v.i.* Same as *Accoyl.*

Accol† (ak-kol'), *v.t.* [Fr. *accoler*, to embrace—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *collum*, Fr. *col*, the neck.] To embrace round the neck. *Surrey.*

Accolade (ak-kō-lād'), *n.* [Fr. *accolade*, the accolade, lit. an embracing of the neck; It. *accolata*—L. *ad*, to, and *collum*, the neck; Fr. *accoler*, to embrace, *donner l'accolade*, to dub a knight. See COLLAR.] 1. A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in putting the hand on the knight's neck, afterwards in giving a blow with the naked fist, and still later with the flat of a sword, which last is the form in which the ceremony is now observed.—2. In *music*, a brace or couplet connecting several staves.

Accolent (ak'kō-lent), *n.* [L. *accolens*, ppr. of *accolo*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *colo*, to till, dwell, whence *culture*, &c.] A borderer; one who dwells on or near the border of a country. *Ash.*

Accollé (ak-kol-ā), *a.* [Fr. *accolé*, Norm. *accollé*, embraced round the neck, coupled—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *col*, the neck. See ACCOLADE.] In *her.* (*a*) gorged; collared: applied to animals with collars, &c., about their necks. (*b*) Wreathed; entwined. (*c*) Situated side by side, as two shields.

Accollé (ak-kol-ā), *n.* The accolade (which see).

Accombination (ak-kom'bin-ā"shon), *n.* The act of combining together. *Quart. Rev.*

Accommodable (ak-kom'mō-da-bl), *a.* Capable of being accommodated, made suitable, or made to agree; adaptable. 'Rules *accommodable* to all variety.' *Watts.* [Rare.]

Accommodableness (ak-kom'mō-da-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being accommodable. *Todd.* [Rare.]

Accommodate (ak-kom'mō-dāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accommodated;* ppr. *accommodating.* [L. *accommodo*, to apply or suit—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *commodo*, to profit or help, from *con*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. See MODE.] 1. To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent; to fit; to adapt; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances; to *accommodate* the choice of subjects to the occasions.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things and human affairs. *Locke.*

Hence, favoured. '*Accommodated* by the place.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—2. To show fitness or agreement in; to reconcile, as things which are at variance or which seem inconsistent; to bring into harmony or concord; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*

3. To adjust; to settle; as, to *accommodate* differences.—4. To supply or furnish; to provide with certain conveniences; to give accommodation to; as, I can easily *accommodate* you; my house can *accommodate* a large number of guests: followed by *with* when what is supplied is expressly mentioned; as, to *accommodate* a man *with* apartments; to *accommodate* a friend *with* money. SYN. To suit; adapt, conform, adjust, reconcile, serve, oblige, assist, aid.

Accommodate (ak-kom'mō-dāt), *v.i.* To be conformable. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Accommodate (ak-kom'mō-dāt), *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted. 'Means *accommodate* to the end.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Accommodately† (ak-kom'mō-dāt-li), *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

Of all these Moses . . . held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people. *Dr. H. More.*

Accommodateness† (ak-kom'mō-dāt-nes), *n.* Fitness. 'Aptness and *accommodateness* to the great purpose of men's salvation.' *Hallywell.*

Accommodating (ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing), *a.* Obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply and to oblige another; as, an *accommodating* man; an *accommodating* disposition.

Accommodation (ak-kom'mō-dā"shon), *n.* [L. *accommodatio, accommodationis.* See ACCOMMODATE.] 1. The act of accommodating; as, (*a*) adjustment; adaptation; especially, the adaptation or application of one thing to another by analogy, as the words of a prophecy to a subsequent event.

Many of these quotations were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations.* *Paley.*

(*b*) Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute. 'To come to terms of *accommodation.*' *Macaulay.* (*c*) Provision of conveniences; the act of supplying a want.

St. James's Church had recently been opened for the *accommodation* of the inhabitants of this new quarter. *Macaulay.*

2. The state of being accommodated; fitness; state of adaptation: followed by *to*, sometimes by *with.*

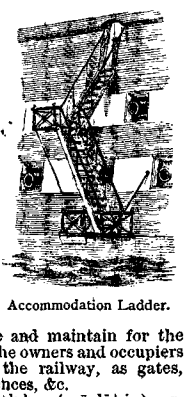
The organization of the body with *accommodation to* its functions. *Hale.*

Socinus' main design . . . was to bring all the mysteries of Christianity to a full *accommodation with* the general notion of man's reason. *South.*

3. Anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like; anything furnished for use; a convenience: chiefly applied to lodgings; as, *accommodation* for man and beast.

A volume of Shakspere in each pocket, a small bundle with a change of linen slung across his shoulders, an oaken cudgel in his hand, complete our pedestrian's *accommodations.* *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Specifically, in *com.* a loan of money, either directly, or by becoming security for the repayment of a sum advanced by another, as by a banker.—*Accommodation bill* or *note*, a bill or note of exchange drawn and accepted to raise money on, and not given like a genuine bill of exchange in payment of a debt, but merely intended to accommodate the drawer: colloquially called a *wind bill* and a *kite.*—*Accommodation ladder* (*naut.*), a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway to facilitate ascending from, or descending to, boats.—*Accommodation lands* lands bought by a builder or speculator who erects houses thereon, and then leases portions thereof upon an improved ground-rent.—*Accommodation works*, works which a railway company is required by 8 and 9 Vict. xx. to make and maintain for the accommodation of the owners and occupiers of land adjoining the railway, as gates, bridges, culverts, fences, &c.



Accommodation Ladder.

Accommodative (ak-kom'mō-dāt-iv), *a.* Furnishing accommodation.

Accommodator (ak-kom'mō-dāt-ėr), *n.* One who accommodates or adjusts.

Accomode† (ak-kom-ōd'), *v.t.* To accommodate.

Accompanable† (ak-kum'pan-a-bl), *a.* [See ACCOMPANY.] Sociable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Accompanier (ak-kum'pa-ni-ėr), *n.* One who accompanies.

Accompaniment (ak-kum'pa-ni-ment), *n.* [Fr. *accompagnement.* See ACCOMPANY.] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal *thing*, or for the sake of symmetry. Specifically, (*a*) in *music*, the subordinate part or parts performed by instruments accompanying a voice, or several voices, or a principal instrument; also, the harmony of a figured base, or thorough base.—*Accompaniment of the scale*, the harmony assigned to the series of notes forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending. (*b*) In *painting*, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration. (*c*) In *her.* anything added to a shield by way of ornament, as the belt, mantling, supporters, &c.; also, a secondary bearing, as a saltier, bend, fess, &c., about a principal one.

Accompanist (ak-kum'pan-ist), *n.* The performer in music who plays the accompaniment.

Accompany (ak-kum'pa-ni), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accompanied;* ppr. *accompanying.* [Fr. *accompagner*, to accompany—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *compagnon*, a companion. See COMPANION.] 1. To go with or attend as a companion or associate on a journey, walk, &c.; as, a man *accompanies* his friend to church, or on a tour.—2.† To live along with, as a companion; to act as companion to; to companion.

Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art *accompanied.* *Shak.*

They are never alone that are *accompanied* with noble thoughts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To exist along with; to go together; to be associated or connected with: said of things; as, pain *accompanies* disease.

There is reason to believe that different diseases can so *accompany* each other as to be united in the same individual. *Buckle.*

4.† To cohabit with.

The phasma, having assumed a bodily shape, or other false representation, *accompanies* her, at least as she imagines. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SYN. To attend, escort, wait on, go with.

Accompany (ak-kum'pa-ni), *v.i.* 1.† To be a companion or associate; as, to *accompany* with others.—2. To cohabit. [Rare or obsolete.]

The king . . . loved her, and *accompanied* with her only, till he married Elfrida. *Milton.*

3. In *music*, to perform the accompanying part in a composition.

Accomplice (ak-kom'plis), *n.* [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and the older E. *complice*, Fr. *complice*, L. *complex, complicis*, confederate, participant—*con*, with, and *plico*, to fold, *plica*, a fold, a stem which appears also in E. *comply, ply, double, triple*, &c. See PLY, &c.] 1.† A partner or co-operator: without any bad sense.

Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his *accomplices!* *Shak.*

2. An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It is followed by *with* before a person, and *in* or *of* before the crime; as, A was an *accomplice with* B *in* the murder of C. 'Thou the cursed *accomplice of* his treason.' *Johnson.* Dryden uses it *with to* before a thing.

Childless Arturius, vastly rich before,
Thus by his losses multiplies his store,
Suspected for *accomplice to* the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher.
Dryden.

SYN. Abetter, accessory, assistant, associate, confederate, coadjutor.

Accompliceship (ak-kom'plis-ship), *n.* State of being an accomplice. [Rare.]

Accomplicity (ak-kom-plis'i-ti), *n.* The state of being an accomplice. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Accomplish (ak-kom'plish), *v.t.* [Fr. *accomplir*, to finish—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *compleo*, to complete. See COMPLETE.] 1. To complete; to finish entirely; to reach the end of.

That he would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem. Dan. ix. 2.

2. To make complete by making actual; to execute; to carry out; to fulfil or bring to pass; as, to *accomplish* a vow, promise, purpose, or prophecy.

Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. Ezek. vi. 12.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me. Luke xxii. 37.

Hence—3.† To gain; to obtain as the result of successful exertions; to achieve. 'To *accomplish* twenty golden crowns.' *Shak.*—4. To make complete by furnishing what is wanting; as, (*a*)† to equip; to provide. 'The armourers *accomplishing* the knights.' *Shak.*

It (the moop) is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it. *Bp. Wilkins.*

(*b*) To equip or furnish with certain accomplishments or attainments: hardly used except in the past participle.—SYN. To perform, fulfil, realize, effect, effectuate, obtain, complete, execute, achieve, perfect, equip, furnish.

Accomplishable (ak-kom'plish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

Accomplished (ak-kom'plisht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Completed; effected; as, an *accomplished* fact.—2. Perfected; finished; consummate: used either in a good or bad sense; as, an *accomplished* scholar; an *accomplished* villain. 3. Possessing accomplishments; having the attainments and graces of cultivated or fashionable society. 'An *accomplished* and beautiful young lady.' *Thackeray.*

Accomplisher (ak-kom'plish-ėr), *n.* One who accomplishes.

Accomplishing (ak-kom'plish-ing), *n.* 1. The act of accomplishing.—2. The thing accomplished. [Rare.]

I shall simply enumerate, as ends, all that a university should accomplish, although these *accomplishings* may, strictly considered, often partake more of the character of means. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Accomplishment (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfilment; as, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy; the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.—2. Acquirement; attainment; especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society.

I was then young enough, and silly enough, to think gaming was one of their *accomplishments.* *Chesterfield.*

Yet wanting the *accomplishment* of verse. *Wordsworth.*

SYN. Completion, fulfilment, perfection, performance, acquirement, embellishment, ornament, qualification.

Accompt (ak-kount'), *n.* An account. See ACCOMPTANT.

Accomptable† (ak-kount'a-bl), *a.* Accountable.

I do not stand *accomptable* to reason. *Beau. & Fl.*

Accomptant (ak-kount'ant), *n.* A reckoner; a computer; an accountant. [*Accompt* and *accomptant* are obsolete or nearly so (*account, accountant*, being now generally written), though they may still be used in the formal or legal style.

Accompting-day† (ak-kount'ing-dā), *n.* Day of reckoning.

Accorage† (ak-kur'āj), *v.t.* Same as *Accourage.* *Spenser.*

Accord (ak-kord'), *n.* [Fr. *accord*, agreement—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *cor, cordis*, the heart, formed like L. *concors, discors*, E. *concord, discord.*] 1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills; assent. 'With full *accord* to our demands.' *Shak.*

These all continued with one *accord* in prayer and supplication. Acts i. 14.

2. The union of different sounds which is agreeable to the ear; concord; harmony.

Those sweet *accords* are even the angels' lays. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; harmony; as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden.*

4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act; unaided action or operation: used both of persons and things, and preceded by *own.*

Being more forward, of his *own accord* he went unto you. 2 Cor. viii. 17.

All animal substances exposed to the air turn alkaline of their *own accord.* *Arbuthnot.*

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation; as, the mediator of an *accord.*

If both are satisfied with this *accord,*
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.
Dryden.

Specifically, in *law*, an agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit.

Accord (ak-kord'), *v.t.* 1. To make to agree or correspond; to adapt, as one thing to another. [Rare.]

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice. *Sidney.*

2.† To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust, or compose; to reconcile; as, to *accord* controversies. 'When they were *accorded* from the fray.' *Spenser.*

All which particulars, being confessedly knotty and difficult, can never be *accorded* but by a competent stock of critical learning. *South.*

3. To grant; to give; to concede; as, to *accord* to one due praise.

Accord (ak-kord'), *v.i.* 1. To agree; to be in correspondence or harmony.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak.*

That mind and soul, *according* well,
May make one music as before. *Tennyson.*

2. To make an agreement or arrangement. 'As we *accorded* before dinner.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Accordable † (ak-kord'a-bl), *a.* Agreeable; consonant. *Gower.*

Accordance (ak-kord'ans), *n.* The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity with a thing.—SYN. Harmony, unison, coincidence.

Accordancy (ak-kord'an-si), *n.* Same as *Accordance*, but less used.

Accordant (ak-kord'ant), *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind. 'If he found her *accordant*.' *Shak.*

Accordantly (ak-kord'ant-li), *adv.* In accordance or agreement.

Accorder (ak-kord'ér), *n.* One that aids or favours. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

According (ak-kord'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Agreeing; harmonious.

Th' *according* music of a well-mixt state. *Pope.*

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance: followed by *to*.

Our zeal should be *according to* knowledge. *Sprat.*

Often applied to persons, but referring really to their statements or opinions.

According to him every person was to be bought. *Macaulay.*

—*According as*, agreeably, conformably, or proportionately as.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according as* he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift.*

Accordingly (ak-kord'ing-li), *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable; consequently; as, those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded *accordingly*. —*Accordingly, Consequently, Then, Therefore, Wherefore.* See under THEREFORE.

Accordion (ak-kord'i-on), *n.* [From *accord.*] A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds, constructed on the same principle as the concertina and the harmonium, but much inferior.

Accordionist (ak-kord'i-on-ist), *n.* A player on the accordion.

Accorporate † (ak-kor'pō-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *accorporo, accorporatum*, to join to—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *corpus, corporis*, the body.] To incorporate; to unite.

Custom being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *accorporate* herself with error. *Milton.*

Accorporation † (ak-kor'pō-rā"shon), *n.* Incorporation.

Accost (ak-kost'), *v.t.* [Fr. *accoster*, L.L. *accostare*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *costa* (Fr. *côte*), a rib, a side. See COAST.] 1. To come side by side, or face to face; to draw near; to approach; to make up to.

Accost, Sir Andrew, *accost*—what's that? *Accost* is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shak.*

[In this extract the object of the verb is suppressed.]—2. To speak to; to address.

I first *accosted* him, I sued, I sought. *Dryden.*

With taunts the distant giant I *accost*. *Pope.*

The following usage is somewhat peculiar.

As thus I sing a solemn sound
Accosts mine ear. *Mickle.*

3. † To border on; to adjoin.

Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as *accosts* the sea) by the English. *Fuller.*

Accost † (ak-kost'), *v.i.* To adjoin. 'The shores which to the sea *accoste*.' *Spenser.*

Accostable (ak-kost'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being accosted; easy of access; familiar.

The French are a free, debonnair, *accostable* people. *Howell.*

Accosted (ak-kost'ed), *a.* In *her.* a term used when charges are placed on each side of another charge; as, a pale *accosted* by six mullets. It is also applied to two beasts walking or running side by side.

Accoucheur (ak-kö-shèr'), *n.* [Fr., a man-midwife—*ac* for *ad*, and *coucher*, to lie or lay down, and this through O. Fr. *colcher*, from L. *collocare*, to place, lay. See COUCH.] A man-midwife; a medical practitioner who attends women in childbirth.

Accoucheuse (ak-kö-shéz'), *n.* [Fr.] A midwife.

Account (ak-kount'), *n.* [O.E. *accompt*—*ac* for *ad*, and O.Fr. *compte*, a calculation, from L. *computo*, to sum up, reckon. The modern Fr. *conte, conter*, present the same change of *m* into *n* as our own word.] 1. A reckoning, enumeration, or computation; method of computing; as, the Julian *account* of time.

That only to stand high in your *account*
I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends,
Exceed *account*. *Shak.*

2. A list of debts and credits, or charges; a statement in a book or on a piece of paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing; also, the document itself on which the items are stated and summed up; as, he tore the *account* in pieces; and metaphorically, the sum total set down; as, the *account* is larger than I expected.—3. Narrative; relation; statement of facts; recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as, an *account* of the revolution in France. 4. A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, &c., explanatory of some event; as, no satisfactory *account* has yet been given of these phenomena.—5. An explanatory statement or vindication of one's conduct, such as is given to a superior,

Give an *account* of thy stewardship. Luke xvi. 2.

6. Reason or consideration; ground; as, on all *accounts*; on every *account*.—7. High estimation; esteem; distinction; dignity; consequence or importance. 'Men of *account*.' *Pope.*—8. Profit; advantage; that is, a result or production worthy of estimation; as, to find our *account* in a pursuit; to turn to *account*.—9. Regard; behalf; sake; as, all this trouble I have incurred on your *account*.—10. In *stock-broking*, the operations on the stock-exchange performed during the period before the fortnightly settling-day.—*To go on the account*, a phrase formerly used of one who joined a piratical expedition; to turn pirate: probably from the parties sharing as in a commercial venture.

I hope it is no new thing for gentlemen of fortune who are *going on the account*, to change a captain now and then. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To make account*, † to form an expectation; to judge; to reckon.

This other part . . . *makes account* to find no slender arguments for this assertion out of those very Scriptures which are commonly urged against it. *Milton.*

They *made* no *account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

—*To make account of*, to hold in estimation or esteem; to value: generally with an adjective of quantity, as *much, little, no*, &c.; as, he *makes no account of* difficulties.

What is the son of man that thou *makest account of* him. Ps. cxliv. 3.

—*Writ of account*, in *law*, a writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant should render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary. Called also an *Action of Account*.—*To open an account*, to enter it for the first time in a ledger or other book.—*Account current*, a running account, and the statement of the mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor, and in the order of their dates.—*Account sales*, a separate account rendered to the merchant by his broker, showing the goods sold, the prices obtained, and the net result after deduction of all necessary expenses; also, a similar account rendered by the merchant to the consigner of goods, showing the net proceeds of each consignment, after deduction of freight, commission, &c.—*Account, Narrative, Recital. Account* is a statement of the details of an event or series of connected events, which the speaker need not have witnessed or been engaged in. He may have drawn his information from hearsay, from books, newspapers, or the like. *Narrative* is a continuous story of consecutive incidents, dependent upon each other for meaning and value, and generally with which the narrator has been personally connected. *Recital* is a statement of a series of events, and usually implies that the events peculiarly interest or affect the feelings of the reciter.

A connected and probable *account* can be given only by comparing the evidence. *Bancroft.*

Cynthia was much pleased with my *narrative*. *Johnson.*

Old men fall easily into *recitals* of past transactions. *Johnson.*

SYN. Narrative, narration, relation, recital, explanation, computation, reckoning, sake, end, reason, advantage, consideration, value, importance.

Account (ak-kount'), *v.t.* 1. To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion.

The opinion of more worlds than one has in ancient times been *accounted* a heresy. *Wilkins.*

Eat and be glad, for I *account* you mine. *Tennyson.*

2. † To reckon or compute. 'The motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*.' *Sir T. Browne.*—3. † To assign as a debt; to set to the credit of; as, a project *accounted* to his service.—4. † To give an account, reason, or explanation of; to account for; to explain. 'A way of *accounting* the solidity of ice.' *Glanville.*

Account (ak-kount'), *v.i.* 1. To render an account or relation of particulars; to answer in a responsible character: followed by *with* or *to* before a person, *for* before a thing; as, an officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer *for* money received.

To this diet all public functionaries must *account for* their administration. *Brougham.*

2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain: with *for*; as, idleness *accounts for* poverty.—3. † To reckon. 'Calendar months . . . by which months we still *account*.' *Holder.*—*To account of* (with qualifying words), to hold in esteem; to value.

It (silver) was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. 1 Ki. x. 21.

Account † (ak-kount'), *a.* Accounted; reckoned. 'Was with long use *account* no sin.' *Shak.* [In older editions this is printed *account'd*.]

Accountability (ak-kount'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state of being accountable or liable; liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust; liability to give account and to receive reward or punishment for actions. 'The awful idea of *accountability*.' *R. Hall.*

Accountable (ak-kount'a-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to pay or make good in case of loss; responsible for a trust; liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior; as, a sheriff is *accountable* as bailiff and receiver of goods; every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct.—2. Of which an account can be given; that can be accounted for: in this use opposed to *unaccountable*. [Rare.] —*Accountable receipt*, a written acknowledgment of the receipt of money or goods to be accounted for by the receiver. It differs from an ordinary receipt or acquittance in that the latter imports merely that money has been paid.—SYN. Amenable, answerable, responsible.

Accountableness (ak-kount'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being accountable; accountability.

Accountably (ak-kount'a-bli), *adv.* In an accountable manner.

Accountant (ak-kount'ant), *n.* One skilled in or who keeps accounts; one who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts.

Accountant † (ak-kount'ant), *a.* Accountable; responsible.

His offence is so as it appears,
Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shak.*

Accountant-general (ak-kount'ant-jen'ér-al), *n.* The principal or responsible accountant in a public office or in a mercantile or banking house or company, as in the offices of excise and customs, Bank of England, &c.; formerly also an officer in chancery who received all monies lodged in court and deposited the same in the Bank of England.

Accountantship (ak-kount'ant-ship), *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

Account-book (ak-kount'bụk), *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.

Account-day (ak-kount'dā), *n.* A half-monthly settling day on the Stock Exchange, when differences are adjusted between stockholders and stockbrokers.

Accouple † (ak-ku'pl), *v.t.* [Fr. *accoupler*, to couple—L. *ad*, to, and *copulo*, to join. See COUPLE.] To join or link together; to unite.

The Englishmen *accoupled* themselves with the Frenchmen. *Hall.*

Accouplement (ak-ku'pl-ment), *n.* 1. The act of accoupling or connecting in pairs; junction; also, the act of copulating. [Rare.]

The son, born of such an *accouplement*, shall be most untoward. *Trial of Men's Wits.*

2. That which serves to connect; specifically, in *carp.* a tie or brace.

Accourage † (ak-ku'rij), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *accourager*. See COURAGE.] To encourage.

But he endeavoured with speaches milde
Her to recomfort, and *accourage* bold. *Spenser.*

Accourt † (ak-kōrt'), *v.t.* [From prefix *ac* or *ad*, to, and *court*. See COURT, *n.*] To entertain with courtesy. '*Accourting* each her friend with lavish feast.' *Spenser.*

Accoutrements, † *n. pl.* Same as *Accoutrements.*

Accouter (ak-kö'tér), *v.t.* To accoutre (which see).

Accouterments (ak-kö'tér-ments), *n. pl.* Accoutrements (which see).

Accoutre (ak-kö'tér), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accoutred;* ppr. *accoutring.* [Fr. *accoutrer*, O.Fr. *accoustrer*, to equip—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and Fr. *couture*, O.Fr. *couusture*, It. *costura*, a seam, sewing, needlework, from L. *consutura*, a stitching together, and this from *con*, together, and *suo*, *sutum*, to sew.] To dress; to equip or furnish; specifically, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip for military service.

Upon the word,
Accoutred as I was I plunged in. *Shak.*

When we survey the bare outworks of this our globe, when we see so vast a body *accoutred* with so noble a furniture of air, light, and gravity . . . what else can be concluded but that all was made with manifest design? *Derham.*

Accoutrements (ak-kö'tér-ments), *n. pl.* Dress; equipage; trappings; specifically, military dress and arms; equipage for military service. 'How gay with all the *accoutrements* of war!' *Philips.*

Accoy † (ak-koi'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *accoyer*, to quiet—L. *ad*, and *quietus*, quiet. See COY.] 1. To render quiet; to soothe; to caress.

With kind words *accoyd*, vowing great love to me.
Spenser.

2. To dishearten or subdue; to daunt.

Then is your carelesse corage *accoied.* *Spenser.*

Accoyl † (ak-koil'), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *acoeillir* (Mod. Fr. *accueillir*), to gather together—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *coillir* (L. *colligere*), to collect. See COIL.] To gather together; to crowd.

About the caudron many cookes *accoyld.* *Spenser.*

Accredit (ak-kred'it), *v.t.* [Fr. *accréditer*, to give authority or credit to, to accredit—L. *ad*, to, and *credo*, *creditum*, to trust. See CREED.] 1. To repose confidence in; to trust; to esteem or have a high opinion of. 'Their most considerable and *accredited* ministers.' *Burke.*

His party will . . . protect and *accredit* him, in spite of conduct the most contradictory to their own principles. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To confer credit or authority on; to stamp with authority.

Being moved as well by these reasons as by many other which I could tell you, which *accredit* and fortifie mine opinion. *Shelton.*

I am better pleased indeed that he censures some things than I should have been with unmixed commendation; for his censure will . . . *accredit* his praises. *Cowper.*

Hence, specifically—3. To send with credentials, as an envoy.

They returned to court with no further pretension to power or influence than an ambassador in our days when he returns from the country to which he is *accredited.* *J. White.*

4. To believe; to put credit in.

He *accredited* and repeated stories of apparitions, and witchcraft, and possession, so silly, as well as monstrous, that they might have nauseated the coarsest appetite for wonder. *Southey.*

Accreditation (ak-kred'it-ā"shon), *n.* The act of accrediting, or state of being accredited.

Accresce (ak-kres'), *v.i.* [L. *accresco*, *accretum*, to increase, to grow to—*ad*, to, and *cresco*, to grow, increase.] To accrue (which see).

Accrescence (ak-kres'sens), *n.* Act of increasing; gradual growth or increase; accretion.

The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted hearsay. *Coleridge.*

Accrescent (ak-kres'sent), *a.* [L. *accrescens*, *accrescentis*, ppr. of *accresco*. See ACCRESCE.] Increasing; growing: specifically, in *bot.* applied to the parts of the calyx or corolla which grow larger after flowering.

Accrete (ak-krēt'), *v.i.* [See ACCRESCE.] 1. To grow by accretion; to gather additions from without. [Rare.]—2. To be added to; to accrue. [Rare.]

The House (of Commons), representing every class, would be stronger, more dignified, better fitted to exercise that vast, that almost excessive power, as sovereign senate, which is day by day *accreting* to it more rapidly. *Spectator newspaper.*

Accrete (ak-krēt'), *a.* In *bot.* grown together.

Accretion (ak-krē'shon), *n.* [L. *accretio*, *accretionis*, increase, from *accresco*, *accretum*. See ACCRESCE.] 1. The act of accreting or accrescing; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an addition; specifically, an increase by an accession of parts externally.

A mineral or unorganized body can undergo no change save by the operation of mechanical or chemical forces; and any increase of its bulk is due to the addition of like particles to its exterior: it augments not by growth but by *accretion.* *Owen.*

2. In *med.* the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes.—3. The thing added; an accession: commonly used in the plural, and restricted to those accessions made slowly and gradually by some external force.

As careful peasants with incessant toil,
Bring earth to vines in bare and rocky soil,
So those *accretions* to the mind will bring,
Whence fond regard and just esteem will spring.
Crabbe.

4. In *law*, the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another: generally applied to the increase which sometimes takes place on land situated on the bank of a river or the sea. When the accretion is by small and imperceptible degrees it belongs to the owner of the land immediately behind, but if it is sudden and considerable it belongs to the crown. In *Scots law*, the term is applied to the rendering any right, originally defective or imperfect, complete, by some posterior act on the part of him from whom the right is derived. Thus, where one not infeft conveys land, giving a precept of infeftment which is acted on, the subsequent infeftment of the seller renders valid the prior infeftment of the purchaser.

Accretive (ak-krēt'iv), *a.* Of or pertaining to accretion; increasing by growth; growing; adding to by growth. 'The *accretive* motion of plants.' *Glanville.*

Accriminate † (ak-krim'in-āt), *v.t.* [L. *ad*, to, and *criminor*, *criminatus*, to accuse of crime, from *crimen*, a crime.] To charge with a crime.

Accrimination (ak-krim'in-ā"shon), *n.* Accusation. [Rare.]

Accroach † (ak-krōch'), *v.i.* [Fr. *accrocher*, to fix on a hook, from *croc*, *crochet*, a hook, from a root both Teutonic and Celtic. See CROOK.] 1. To hook, or draw to one's self, as with a hook.—2. In *old laws*, to assume the exercise of royal prerogatives.

Accroachment † (ak-krōch'ment), *n.* Act of accroaching; an attempt to assume the royal prerogative; an encroachment.

Accrue (ak-krö'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *accrued;* ppr. *accruing.* [Fr. *accrue*, n. increase, *accrû*, pp. of *accroitre*, to increase; O.Fr. *accroistre*, *acrestre*, *accresser;* Pr. *acreisser*, from L. *accrescere*, to increase, from *ac* for *ad*, to, and *cresco*, to grow, seen also in *crescent*, *decrease*, *increase.*] 1. † To grow; to increase; to augment.

And though power failed, her courage did *accrue.*
Spenser.

2. To be added, as increase, profit, or damage; to be gained or obtained; to proceed or spring; as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; a loss *accrues* from the coinage of gold and silver.—*Accruing costs*, in *law*, expenses incurred after judgment.

Accrue † (ak-krö'), *n.* Something that accedes to or follows the property of another.

Accrued (ak-kröd'), *a.* In *her.* full-grown: a term sometimes applied to trees.

Accrument (ak-krö'ment), *n.* That which accrues; addition; increase. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Accubation (ak-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *accubatio*, *accubationis*, a reclining, from *accubo*, to recline—*ad*, to, and *cubo*, to lie down, from root *cub* or *cumb*, as in *accumb*, *succumb*, *recumbent*, &c.] A lying or reclining on a couch, as practised by the ancients at meals, the parties placing themselves with the head resting on a pillow or on the elbow, and the feet of one extended behind the back of another. 'Which gesture . . . cannot be avoided in the laws of *accubation.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Accumb † (ak-kumb'), *v.i.* [L. *accumbo*, to lie down—*ad*, to, and *cumbo*, a nasalized form of *cubo*, to lie down. See ACCUBATION.] To recline, as at table. *Bailey.*

Accumbency (ak-kum'ben-si), *n.* State of being accumbent or reclining.

Accumbent (ak-kum'bent), *a.* [L. *accumbens*, ppr. of *accumbo*, from *cubo*. See ACCUBATION.] 1. Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals.

The Roman recumbent, or more properly *accumbent* posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *bot.* lying against anything: used in opposition to *incumbent*, or lying upon something; as, *accumbent* cotyledons.

Accumbent Ovule (*Thlaspi arvense*).

Accumbent † (ak-kum'bent), *n.* One who reclines, as at meals; one placed at a dinner-table.

A penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes. *Bp. Hall.*

Accumbing † (ak-kum'bing), *a.* Fitted or intended for accubation. '*Accumbing* places.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accumulated;* ppr. *accumulating.* [L. *accumulo*, *accumulatum*, to heap up—*ad*, to, and *cumulus*, a heap. See CUMULATE.] To heap up; to pile; to amass; to collect or bring together; as, to *accumulate* earth or stones; to *accumulate* causes of misery; to *accumulate* wealth.

In the seventeenth century a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom. *Macaulay.*

SYN. To collect, pile up, amass, gather, aggregate, heap together.

Accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly; as, public evils *accumulate.*

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth *accumulates*, and men decay.
Goldsmith.

Accumulate † (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *a.* Collected into a mass or quantity; increased; intensified. 'A more *accumulate* degree of felicity.' *South.*

Accumulation (ak-kū'mū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together.

It is essential to the idea of wealth to be susceptible of *accumulation;* things which cannot, after being produced, be kept for some time before being used are never, I think, regarded as wealth. *J. S. Mill.*

Specifically, in *law*, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof.—2. That which is accumulated; as, a great *accumulation* of sand at the mouth of a river.—*Accumulation of degrees*, in *universities*, the taking of several degrees together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is generally allowed by the rules.—*Accumulation of power*, a term applied to that amount of force or capacity for motion which exists in some machines at the end of intervals of time, during which the velocity of the moving body has been constantly accelerated.

Accumulative (ak-kū'mū-lāt-iv), *a.* Causing accumulation; accumulating; heaping up.

Accumulatively (ak-kū'mū-lāt-iv-li), *adv.* In an accumulative manner; in heaps.

Accumulator (ak-kū'mū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which accumulates, gathers, or amasses; specifically, in *mech.* an india-rubber spring, either simple or compound, which accumulates lifting force and can be applied to many useful purposes in ships, machines, workshops, &c.

Accuracy (ak'kū-ra-si), *n.* [From *accurate.*] The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness; as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy;* copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy.*

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and *accuracy* in the expression. *Dryden.*

SYN. Exactness, correctness, exactitude, nicety, precision, carefulness.

Accurate (ak'kū-rāt), *a.* [L. *accuratus*, prepared with care—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *cura*, care. See CURE.] 1. Characterized by extreme care; hence, in exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect; exact; as, an *accurate* account; *accurate* measure; an *accurate* expression; an *accurate* calculator or observer.—2. † Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon those things below. *Bacon.*

SYN. Correct, precise, exact, nice, just, careful.

Accurately (ak'kū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; exactly; as, a writing *accurately* copied.

Accurateness (ak'kū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being accurate; accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

Accurse (ak-kėrs'), *v.t.* [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, or A. Sax. *a*, intens., and *curse*, A. Sax. *cursian*, to curse.] To imprecate misery or evil upon; to call down curses on; to curse. [Now hardly used except in the past participle.]

Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Accursed, Accurst (ak-kėrst' or ak-kėrs'-ed, ak-kėrst'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Doomed to destruction, misery, or evil of any kind; lying under a curse; blasted; ruined.

The city shall be *accursed*. John vi. 17.
Thro' you my life will be *accurst*. *Tennyson.*

2. Worthy of curses or execrations; detestable; execrable; cursed. 'Deeds *accursed*.' *Collins.*

Accusable (ak-kūz'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be accused or censured; chargeable with a crime; blamable; as, *accusable* of a crime.

Nature's improvision were justly *accusable*, if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler. *Sir T. Browne.*

Accusant (ak-kūz'ant), *n.* One who accuses.

The *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge. *Bp. Hall.*

Accusation (ak-kū-zā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of charging with a crime or offence; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice. — 2. That of which one is accused; a charge brought against one; the declaration containing the charge; as, the *accusation* was murder.

They set over his head his *accusation*. Mat. xxvii. 37.

SYN. Charge, impeachment, arraignment, indictment, crimination.

Accusative (ak-kūz'at-iv), *a.* [L. *accusativus*, accusative case, Varro calls *it casus accusandi*.] 1.† Producing accusations; accusatory.

This hath been a very *accusative* age. *Sir E. Dering.*

2. In *gram.* a term applied originally to the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, pronouns, &c., being that in which the action of a verb terminates or on which it falls. Corresponding to *objective* in English grammar.

Accusative (ak-kūz'at-iv), *n.* The fourth case of nouns and other declinable words in Latin, Greek, &c., corresponding to the *objective* in English.

Accusatively (ak-kūz'at-iv-li), *adv.* 1. In an accusative manner; by way of accusation.—2. In *gram.* in the position or relation of an accusative case.

Accusatorial (ak-kūz'a-tō'ri-al), *a.* Accusatory.

Accusatorially (ak-kūz'a-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* By way of accusation.

Accusatory (ak-kūz'a-to-ri), *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel.

Accuse (ak-kūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *accused*; ppr. *accusing*. [L. *accuso*, to call to account, blame, indict—*ad*, to, and *causa*, cause, process. See CAUSE.] 1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime either by plaint or complaint, information, indictment, or impeachment; to charge with an offence against the laws, judicially or by a public process; as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanour.—2. To charge with a fault; to blame; to censure.

Their thoughts in the meanwhile *accusing* or else excusing one another. Rom. ii. 15.
Accuse not nature; she hath done her part. *Milton.*

Followed by *of* before the subject of accusation, formerly sometimes by *for*.

The professors are *accused of* the ill practices. *Addison.*

Never send up the leg of a fowl at supper while there is a cat or dog in the house that can be *accused for* running away with it. *Swift.*

—*Accuse, Charge, Indict, Arraign, Impeach.* Of these words *charge* is the most general, and may be used in making any sort of imputation against a person, whether formally or informally, publicly or privately, and even in imputing special errors or defects to things. Thus Stillingfleet speaks of persons '*charging* the Scripture with obscurity and imperfection.' *Accuse* commonly, though not invariably, expresses something more formal than charge, and is seldom used of things. *Indict* is a purely legal term, meaning to make a written accusation against in legal form. *Arraign* is properly to bring to answer for wrong-doing before a court of justice; *impeach*, to bring to answer for wrong-doing before one or other of the branches of the legislature; and when either of these words is used in the general sense of to accuse, it is intended to convey the idea of peculiar dignity, impressiveness, or solemnity.

Accuse† (ak-kūz'), *n.* Accusation.

York, by false *accuse*, doth level at my life. *Shak.*

Accused (ak-kūzd'), *pp.* used as a *noun*. One charged with a crime; a panel; as, the *accused* was seen to enter the house. It has the same form in the plural; as, the *accused* are charged with conspiring.

Accusement† (ak-kūz'ment), *n.* Accusation. 'By forced *accusements* were condemned.' *Holinshed.*

Accuser (ak-kūz'ėr), *n.* One who accuses or blames; specifically, in *law*, an officer who prefers an accusation against a person for some offence, in the name of the government, before a tribunal that has cognizance of the offence.

Accustom (ak-kus'tum), *v.t.* [Fr. *accoutumer*, O.Fr. *accoustumer*, to accustom—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *coustume*, custom. See CUSTOM.] To familiarize by use or habit; to habituate or inure; as, to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet; time may *accustom* one to almost anything. — SYN. To habituate; inure, exercise, train, familiarize.

Accustom† (ak-kus'tum), *v.i.* 1. To be wont or habituated to do anything.

A boat, over-freighted, sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, in her first popping up again, which most living things *accustom*, got hold of the boat. *Carew.*

2. To cohabit.

Much better do we Britons fulfil the work of nature than you Romans; we, with the best men, *accustom* openly, you, with the basest, commit private adultery. *Milton.*

Accustom† (ak-kus'tum), *n.* Custom. 'Individual *accustom* of life.' *Milton.*

Accustomable† (ak-kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. '*Accustomable* residence.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Accustomably† (ak-kus'tum-a-bli), *adv.* According to custom or habit; habitually. 'King's fines *accustomably* paid.' *Bacon.*

Accustomance† (ak-kus'tum-ans), *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice. 'Through *accustomance* and negligence.' *Boyle.*

Accustomarily (ak-kus'tum-a-ri-li), *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [Rare.]

Accustomary (ak-kus'tum-a-ri), *a.* Usual; customary. 'Usual and *accustomary* swearing.' *Dr. Featley.* [Rare.]

Accustomate† (ak-kus'tō-māt), *a.* Customary. *Card. Bainbridge.* [Rare.]

Accustomed (ak-kus'tumd), *a.* 1. Often practised; customary; habitual; as, in their *accustomed* manner. 'It is an *accustomed* action.' *Shak.*—2.† Frequented. 'The first public-house . . . having been a well-*accustomed* inn.' *Rev. R. Graves.*—3. Often occupied; familiar by frequent occupancy.

My old *accustomed* corner here is,
The table still is in the nook;
Ah! vanished many a busy year is
This well-known chair since last I took.
Thackeray.

Accustomedness (ak-kus'tumd-nes), *n.* Familiarity. '*Accustomedness* to sin hardens the heart.' *Bp. Pearce.* [Rare.]

Ace (ās), *n.* [Fr. *as*, ace at dice or cards; L. *as*, a unit, a pound, a foot, &c.; Doric Gr. *as*, *ais*; Attic Gr. *heis*, for *hens*, one. Allied to L. *unus*, E. *one*.] 1. A unit; specifically, a single pip on a card or die, or the card or face of a die so marked.—2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle; as, a creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand. 'I'll not wag an *ace* farther.' *Dryden.*

Aceldama (a-sel'da-ma), *n.* [Properly *Hakaldema*, lit. field of blood.] 1. A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, the same as the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the *field of blood*. It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.—2. Used figuratively of any place stained by slaughter.

The system of warfare . . . which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *Aceldama*. *De Quincey.*

Acentric (a-sen'trik), *a.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *centre*.] Not centric; away from a centre.

-Aceous (ā'shus). [L. *-aceus*.] An adjectival termination of Latin origin denoting likeness, partaking of the qualities of, or consisting of; as, farin*aceous*, consisting of or like meal; sapon*aceous*, resembling soap; argill*aceous*, consisting of clay, clayey.

Acephala (a-sef'a-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akephalos*, neut. pl. *akephala*, headless—*a*, priv., and *kephalē*, head; Skr. *kapāla*, skull.] A division of molluscous animals, like the oyster and scallop, corresponding to what in modern classifications are known as the Lamellibranchiata (which see).

Acephalan, Acephal (a-sef'a-lan, as'ef-al), *n.* One of the Acephala.

Acephali (a-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, and *kephalē*, a head.] 1. *Eccles.* (*a*) an Egyptian sect of the fifth century, who renounced communion with the Patriarch of Alexandria. (*b*) Clergy and monks unattached, not living under episcopal jurisdiction, and bishops exempt from patriarchal jurisdiction. (*c*) A council of the Roman communion summoned without the authority of the pope. 2. A class of levellers in the reign of Henry I. who would acknowledge no head or superior.—3. A fabulous nation in Africa —the Blemmyes—reported by ancient writers to have no heads.

Acephalist† (a-sef'al-ist), *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior; in a special sense, one of the Acephali.

These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders. *Bp. Gauden.*

Acephalite (a-sef'al-īt), *n.* One of the Acephali in any of the senses of that word.

Acephalocyst (a-sef'al-ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *kephalē*, head, and *kystis*, bag.] A hydatid, or round or oval sac, filled with fluid, often occurring in hundreds in the viscera of animals, especially in the liver. They were formerly regarded as parasitic animals or Entozoa, but more probably they are merely morbid, dropsical cells. Some think that they are the cysts of Echinococci, from which the animals have disappeared.

Acephalous (a-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kephalē*, a head.] 1. Without a head; headless; applied (*a*) in *zool.* to animals not having any head. See ACEPHALA. (*b*) In *bot.* to ovaries, the style of which springs from their base instead of their apex. (*c*) In *anat.* to a fetus having no head. (*d*) In *pros.* to a line of poetry wanting its first syllable. 2. Wanting something essential. 'A false or *acephalous* structure of sentence.' *De Quincey.*—3. Without a leader or chief.

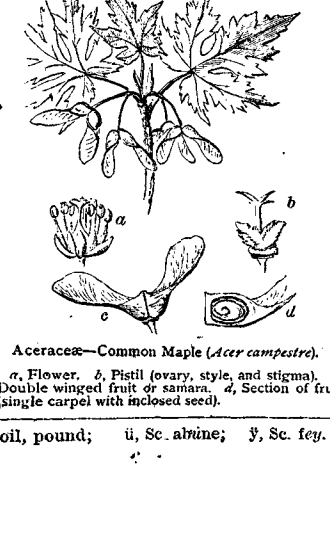
Acephalus (a-sef'al-us), *n.* 1. An obsolete name of the Tænia or tape-worm.—2. In *anat.* a monster without a head.—3. In *pros.* a verse defective in the beginning.

Ace-point (ās'point), *n.* The single spot on a card or die; also, the side of a die that has but one spot.

Acer (ā'sėr), *n.* [L. *acer*, the maple-tree.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Aceraceæ or Sapindaceæ, and composed of the maples. They are cultivated for their ornamental appearance, and because they yield good timber. *A. campestre* is the common maple of English hedges, *A. pseudoplatanus* the sycamore maple or Scotch plane, *A. saccharinum* the sugar-maple. Moose-wood is obtained from *A. striatum*, an American species. See MAPLE and SYCAMORE.

Acera (as'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *keras*, a horn.] 1. A family of apterous insects without antennæ.—2. A family of gasteropod molluscous animals, without tentacles, akin to the Aplysiæ, comprehending the genus Bulla. Called also *Aceræ*.

Aceraceæ (ā-sėr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of



Aceraceæ—Common Maple (*Acer campestre*).

a, Flower. *b*, Pistil (ovary, style, and stigma). *c*, Double winged fruit or samara. *d*, Section of fruit (single carpel with inclosed seed).

plants, comprehending the maples, and belonging to the thalamifloral division of dicotyledonous plants. There are about fifty species, belonging to three genera; they are all trees or shrubs, and inhabit the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, the north of India, and North America. They yield a sweet mucilaginous sap, from which sugar is often made. The bark is astringent, and yields yellow and reddish dyes. See ACER and MAPLE.

Aceræ (as'ēr-ē). Same as *Acera*, 2.

Aceran (as'ēr-an), *n.* One of the Acera.

Aceras (as'ēr-as), *n.* [Gr. prefix *a*, without, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ, differing from Orchis in being without a spur. *A. anthropophora*, man-orchis, is a British plant. See MAN-ORCHIS.

Acerb (a-sėrb'), *a.* [L. *acerbus*, unripe, harsh, sour, tart, from *acer*, sharp. Root *ac, ak*, a sharp point. See ACID.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness: a quality of unripe fruits. *Quincy.*

Acerbate (a-sėrb'āt), *v. t.* To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Acerbitude (a-sėrb'it-ūd), *n.* Sourness; acerbity. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Acerbity (a-sėrb'it-i), *n.* 1. Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste.—2. Poignancy or severity. 'Acerbity of pain.' *Barrow.*

It is ever a rule, that any over-great penalty, besides the *acerbity* of it, deadens the execution of the law. *Bacon.*

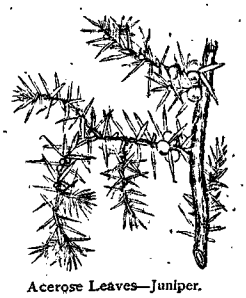
3. Harshness or severity of temper.

Talents for criticism, namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope.*

Aceric (a-ser'ik), *a.* [L. *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple.—*Aceric acid*, an acid found in the juice of the *Acer campestre* or common maple.

Acerina (as-ėr-ī'na), *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Percidæ or perches. The ruffe or pope (*A. cernua*), common in many English rivers, is a type of the genus.

Acerous, Acerose (as'ėr-us, as'ėr-ōz), *a.* [L. *acerosus*, chaffy, from *acus, aceris*, chaff. The second meaning comes rather from *acus*, a needle.] In *bot.* (*a*) chaffy; resembling chaff. (*b*) Narrow and slender, with



Acerose Leaves—Juniper.

a sharp point; as, an *acerous* or *acerose* leaf, which is one like that of the pine or common juniper.

Acertained † (a-sėr'tānd), *a.* [O.Fr. *acertainer, acertener.* See ASCERTAIN and CERTAIN.] Made certain; confirmed in opinion.

Acerval (a-sėrv'al), *a.* Pertaining to a heap. [Rare.]

Acervate (a-sėrv'āt), *v.t.* [L. *acervo*, to heap up, from *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up. [Rare.]

Acervate (a-sėrv'āt), *a.* In *bot.* heaped, or growing in heaps, or in closely-compacted clusters.

Acervation (as-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* The act of heaping together. *Johnson.*

Acervose † (a-sėrv'ōs), *a.* Full of heaps. *Bailey.*

Acescence (a-ses'ens), *n.* Acescency.

Acescency (a-ses'en-si), *n.* The act or process of becoming acescent; the process of becoming sour, tart, or acid; the state or quality of being moderately sour; sourness.

Nurses should never give suck after fasting; the milk having an *acescency* very prejudicial to the . . . recipient. *W. Jones.*

Acescent (a-ses'ent), *a.* [L. *acescens*, turning sour, from *acesco*, incept. of *aceo*, to be sour. See ACID.] Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition, as vegetable or animal juices or infusions. Hence, slightly sour; acidulous; subacid.

Acetable † (a'set-a-bl), *n.* An acetabulum; a measure of about one-eighth of a pint. *Holland.*

Acetabulifera (as-ē-tab'ū-lif''ėr-a), *n. pl.* [L. *acetabulum*, a sucker, and *fero*, to bear.] A section or order of cephalopodous molluscs, with rows of little cups or suckers on their arms or tentacles. Same as *Dibranchiata.*

Acetabuliferous (as-ē-tab'ū-lif''ėr-us), *a.* Pertaining to the Acetabulifera; having rows of cup-like suckers, like the cuttle-fish. *Dana.*

Acetabuliform (as'ē-ta-bū''li-form), *a.* In *bot.* cup-shaped. *Gray.*

Acetabulum (as-ē-tab'ū-lum), *n.* [L., from *acetum*, vinegar. See ACID.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a vessel in which sauce was served to table, and not unlike our vinegar cruets; also, a measure about one-eighth of a pint. 2. In *compar. anat.* (*a*) the cavity of a bone for receiving the protuberant end of another bone, the two together forming the articulation called enarthrosis; especially the cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the thigh-bone. (*b*) A term applied to the cotyledons or lobes of the placenta of ruminating animals. (*c*) In insects, the socket of the trunk in which the leg is inserted. (*d*) The cup-like sucker with which the arms of the cuttle-fish and other molluscs are provided.—3. In *bot.* (*a*) the cup- or saucer-like fructification of many lichens. (*b*) The receptacle of certain fungi.—4. In *music*, a very ancient kind of kettle-drum.

Acetal (a-sē'tal), *n.* ($C_6H_{14}O_2$.) A colourless, mobile liquid, with an agreeable odour, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol, under the influence of platinum black. Slow combustion converts it into acetic acid.

Acetamide (a-set'a-mid), *n.* ($N H_2C_2H_3O$.) A white crystalline solid, produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia. It acts both as a base and an acid, combining on the one hand with hydrochloric acid, and on the other forming salts by the replacement of one of its hydrogen atoms by metals.

Acetarious (as-ē-tā'ri-us), *a.* A term applied to plants containing acetary; more appropriately to plants used in making salads; such as lettuce, mustard and cress, endive, &c.

Acetary (as'ē-ta-ri), *n.* [L. *acetaria*, herbs eaten raw with vinegar and oil, from *acetum*, vinegar. See ACID.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear.

Acetate (as'ē-tāt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.

Acetated (as'ē-tāt-ed), *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

Acetic (a-set'ik), *a.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar; sour.—*Acetic acid* ($C_2H_4O_2$), an acid prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (acetous fermentation), the dry distillation of wood (in which case it is called pyroligneous acid), by decomposing an acetate, &c. It has a peculiar sharp smell and strong acid taste. It exists in vinegar in a dilute and impure form. In its pure state it is, at ordinary winter temperatures, a crystalline solid, and is known as *glacial or crystalline acetic acid.*—*Acetic ethers*, compounds consisting of acetates of alcohol radicals. Common acetic ether is a colourless, apple-flavoured, volatile fluid, and is a flavouring constituent in many wines. It is made artificially by distilling a mixture of alcohol, oil of vitriol, and acetate of potash.

Acetification (a-set'i-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The act of acetifying or making acetous or sour; the process of becoming acetous; the operation of making vinegar.—*Chemical acetification*, or the conversion of wine, beer, cider, and alcoholic fluids into acetic acid, is now supposed to be due to a minute mycoderma, a special vegetable organized being of the very simplest form, possessed of the power of almost inconceivably rapid development, as well as of fixing the oxygen of the air and transmitting it to the alcohol, thus establishing incomplete combustion.

Acetifier (a-set'i-fī-ėr), *n.* An apparatus for hastening the acidification of fermented liquors by exposing a large surface to the air, used in making vinegar.

Acetify (a-set'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acetified*; ppr. *acetifying.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into acid or vinegar.

Acetify (a-set'i-fī), *v.i.* To become acid; to be converted into vinegar.

Acetimeter, Acetometer (as-et-im'et-ėr, as-et-om'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of acids; an acidimeter.

Acetimetry (as-et-im'et-ri), *n.* The act or method of ascertaining the strength or purity of acids.

Acetone (as'et-ōn), *n.* 1. A limpid mobile liquid (C_3H_6O), with an agreeable odour and a strong peppermint-like taste, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates.—2. The general name for a class of compounds which may be regarded as built up of an acid and alcoholic radical.

Acetopathy (as-et-op'a-thi), *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] A method of treating ailments by applying dilute acetic acid to the surface of the body above the spine and the parts affected.

Acetosity † (as-et-os'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being acetous or sour; sourness; tartness.

Acetous, Acetose (a-sē'tus, as-et-ōs'), *a.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar.] 1. Having a sour taste; acid. 'An *acetous* spirit.' *Boyle.*—2. Causing or connected with acetification; as, *acetous* fermentation.—*Acetous fermentation*, the process by which alcoholic liquids, as beer or wine, yield acetic acid by oxidation. See under ACETIFICATION.—*Acetous acid*, a term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportions as in acetic acid, but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists, so that this term is not now in use.

Acetum (a-sē'tum), *n.* [L., from *aceo*, to be sour. See ACID.] Vinegar (which see).

Acetyle (as'ē-til), *n.* (C_2A_3O.) A hypothetical radical supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Aldehyde may be regarded as the hydride, and acetic acid as the hydrate of acetyle.

Ach, † **Ache** † (āch), *n.* [Fr. *ache*, from L. *apium*, parsley, from *apis*, a bee, bees being fond of parsley.] A kind of parsley. *Holland.*

Achæan, Achaian (a-kē'an, a-kā'an), *n.* and *a.* See ACHEAN.

Achate † (a-kāt'), *n.* An agate. 'The christall, jacinth, *achate*, ruby red.' *John Taylor.*

Achate, † *n.* [Fr. *acheter*, O.Fr. *achater, achapter*, to purchase, from L.L. *accaptare*, to acquire, from L. *ac* for *ad*, to, and *captare*, to snatch at, to strive to get, intens. of *capio*, to take.] 1. Purchase; contract; bargain. *Chaucer.*—2. A thing purchased; specifically, in *pl.* provisions: in this sense written also *Acates.*

The kitchen clerke, that hight Digestion,
Did order all th' *achates* in seemly wise. *Spenser.*

Achatina (a-ka-tī'na), *n.* [L. *achates*, an agate.] A genus of pulmonate gasteropodous Mollusca, family Helicidæ, which feed on trees and shrubs in warm climates, such as Africa and the West Indies. Agate-snails is a name by which they are popularly known. Some of them have shells which are among the largest of land shells. Two small species, *A. acicula* and *A. octina*, are found in England.

Achatour, † *n.* [Norm. Fr., a purchaser. See ACHATE, CATERER.] A purchaser; a purveyor; a caterer. Written also *Acater.*

A gentil maunciple was ther of a temple,
Of which *achatours* mighten take exemple
For to be wys in beyyng vitaille. *Chaucer.*

Ache (āk), *n.* [A. Sax. *ace, æce, ece*, ache, pain; *acan*, to ache; O.E. *ake, ache, hache, eche*; conjectured to be from natural cry expressive of pain or grief; comp. G. *ach*, pain; interj. *ach!* Dan. *ak! ak!* Gr. *achos*, pain.] Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain; a continued gnawing pain as in toothache or earache. Both verb and noun were formerly often pronounced, down at least to the time of Swift, with *ch* sounded as in *church*; though the old spelling *ake* sufficiently shows that the other pronunciation must also have been used. In the following couplet *ache* is made to rhyme with *patch*:—

Or Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch
Upon her temples when no tooth did *ache*.
Bp. Hall.

Thus pronounced, the plural of the noun and similar forms of the verb were dissyllabic.

A coming shower your shooting corns presage
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.
Swift.

This pronunciation was used, on the stage at least, even in the present century, being required by the metre in such passages as the following.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches;* make thee roar.
Shak.

Ache (āk), *v.i.* [See the noun.] To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; to be distressed. 'The sense *aches* at thee.' *Shak.* See under noun.

Achæan (a-kē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and a celebrated league or confederacy established there. This state lay on the Gulf of Corinth, within Peloponnesus. Written also *Achæan, Achaian.*

Achean (a-kē'an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Achaia.

Acheenese (ach'ēn-ēz), *a.* Pertaining to Acheen in the island of Sumatra.

Acheenese (ach'ēn-ēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Acheen.

Achetlary (a-kī'ta-ri), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *cheilos*, the lip.] Without a lip; specifically, in *bot.* a term denoting the absence of the labellum or lip in monstrous flowers of Orchidaceæ.

Acheked,† *pp.* Choked. *Chaucer.*

Achelor,† Ashlar.

Achene, Achenium (a-kēn', a-kē'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chainō*, to yawn, to gape.] In *bot.* a small dry carpel, containing a single seed, which does not open or dehisce when ripe. It is exemplified in the common buttercup and other members of the nat. order Ranunculaceæ, as well as in the orders Boraginaceæ, Compositæ, &c.

Achene—Lettuce and Ranunculus.

Achernar (a-kėr'när), *n.* Same as *Acarnar.*

Acherontia (ak-ėr-on'shi-a), *n.* A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, family Sphingidæ. *A. atropos* is the death's-head moth, or death's-head hawk-moth. See under DEATH'S-HEAD.

Acherset (ak'ėr-set), *n.* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about 8 bushels.

Acheta (ak'e-ta), *n.* [L. *acheta*, the male cicada, Dor. *achetas*, lit. the chirper, from Gr. *ēcheō*, to sound.] A generic name sometimes used as equivalent to Gryllus. See GRYLLIDÆ.

Achetidæ (a-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Acheta*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A name given by some naturalists to the Gryllidæ, or cricket family. See GRYLLIDÆ.

Ache-weed (āk'wēd), *n.* See GOUTWORT.

Achia, Achiar (a'cha, ach'ar), *n.* An Indian name for the pickled shoots of the young bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*), used as a condiment.

Achievable (a-chēv'a-bl), *a.* [See ACHIEVE.] Capable of being achieved or performed.

To raise a dead man to life doth not involve contradiction, and is therefore, at least, *achievable* by Omnipotence. *Barrow.*

Achievance (a-chēv'ans), *n.* Performance; achievement. 'His noble acts and *achievances.*' *Sir T. Elyot.* [Rare.]

Achieve (a-chēv'), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *achieved;* ppr. *achieving.* [Fr. *achever*, to finish; O.Fr. *chevęr*, to come to the end, from O.Fr. *cheve*, Fr. *chef*, the head or end, from L. *caput*, the head. See CHIEF.] 1. To perform or execute; to accomplish, as some great enterprise; to finish or carry on to a final and prosperous close.

And now great deeds had been *achieved.* *Milton.*

2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion; to bring about, as by effort.

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved.* *Prior.*
I have *achieved* that reputation, I suppose. *Dickens.*

Achieve (a-chēv'), *v.i.* To accomplish some enterprise; to bring about a result intended.

Fights dragon-like, and does *achieve* as soon
As draw his sword. *Shak.*

Achievement (a-chēv'ment), *n.* 1. The act of achieving or performing; an obtaining by exertion; accomplishment; as, the *achievement* of one's object.—2. That which is achieved; a great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valour or boldness.

The imagination of Xerxes was inflamed with the prospect of rivalling or surpassing the *achievements* of his glorious predecessors. *Bp. Thirlwall.*

3. In *her.* an escutcheon or ensign armorial: a term now generally applied to the funeral shield or hatchment affixed to the dwelling-house of a deceased person or in a church.

Funeral Achievement or Hatchment.

Achiever (a-chēv'ėr), *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

Achillea (a-kil-lē'a), *n.* [From a belief that *Achilles* used a plant of this genus to cure Telephus.] A genus of plants; the milfoil genus. See MILFOIL.

Achilleid (a-kil'lē-id), *n.* A name (rendered familiar by Grote, the historian of Greece) given to those books (i. viii. and xi.–xxii.) of the Iliad in which Achilles is prominent. They are supposed to have formed a separate and original poem, afterwards enlarged and expanded by additions, descriptive of various episodes in the Trojan war, in which other heroes than Achilles figure conspicuously, the whole forming an epic of the Trojan war, and called the *Iliad.* Those critics who recognize a personal Homer as the author of the Iliad and Odyssey suppose that the Achilleid was an earlier effort, afterwards developed, or that he found the Achilleid and made it the nucleus of a more extended epic.

Achillis tendo (a-kil'lis ten'do), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the tendon of Achilles; the strong tendon of the gastro-cnemius and soleus muscles, which is inserted in the heel: so called because the heel was said to have been the only vulnerable part of the hero.

Achimenes (a-kim'ē-nēz), *n.* [Perhaps from L. *achæmenis*, name of an Indian plant.] A genus of tropical and sub-tropical American plants, nat. order Gesneraceæ, much cultivated in our hothouses on account of their ornamental character. Many new forms, developing greater variety and attractiveness than are to be found in the original kinds, have been obtained in the cultivated state. They grow to from 1 to 2 feet high.

Aching (āk'ing), *p.* and *a.* Enduring or causing pain; painful.

What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd,
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an *aching* void
The world can never fill. *Cowper.*

Achiote (ä-chi-ō'tā), *n.* [Sp., from *achiolt*, the original Indian name of the tree.] The arnotto-tree, and the dye obtained from it. See ARNOTTO.

Achira (ä-chē'ra), *n.* A plant of the genus Canna (*C. edulis*), with a large esculent root, yielding *tous-les-mois*, a starch superior to the ordinary arrow-root. Its tubers are eaten as food in Chili and Peru.

Achirite (ak'i-rit), *n.* [After *Achir* Maned, who first brought it from Siberia, and tried to dispose of it for emerald.] Emerald malachite.

Achirus (a-kī'rus), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *cheir*, a hand.] A genus of fishes, family Pleuronectidæ (flat-fishes), distinguished from all the other genera by the total want of pectoral fins: hence their name. They abound mostly in the East and West Indies, keeping near the shores and furnishing a plentiful supply of wholesome food to the inhabitants. They resemble the common sole in appearance.

Achlamydate (a-klam'id-āt), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chlamys, chlamydos*, a cloak.] In *zool.* not possessing a mantle; as, *achlamydate* Branchiogasteropoda.

Achlamydeæ (a-kla-mid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A group of dicotyledonous plants which want both calyx and corolla, as the willows, oaks, and birches.

Achlamydeous (a-kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chlamys*, a mantle.] A term applied to plants which have neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently destitute of a covering, or naked; without floral envelope.

Achlya (ak'li-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *achlys*, gloom, obscurity—from the doubt regarding their affinities.] A remarkable group of water plants referred by some botanists to the algæ, but by others supposed to be aquatic forms of some fungi. They grow parasitically on dead flies lying in water, on fish, frogs, or decaying plants. They look like little gelatinous tufts, and are composed of colourless filaments.

Achmite (ak'mīt), *n.* Same as *Acmite.*

Achor (ā'kor), *n.* [Gr. *achōr*, dandruff.] Scald-head, a disease of infants, the face, and often the neck and breast, becoming incrusted with thin yellowish or greenish scabs. It arises in minute whitish pustules which discharge a viscid fluid, which dries into a scab, and is believed to be due to the growth of a fungus.

Achorion (a-kor'i-on), *n.* [See ACHOR.] A name sometimes given to the fungus which produces the disease achor.

Achras (ak'ras), *n.* [Gr. *achras*, the wild pear-tree.] A genus of tropical trees, nat. order Sapotaceæ, with entire leathery leaves, and yielding a copious milky fluid when wounded. One species, *A. Sapota* (called also *Sapota Achras*), is the sapodilla plum. See SAPODILLA.

Achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chrōma, chrōmatos*, colour.] Destitute of colour; transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colours; as, an *achromatic* lens or telescope.—*Achromatic lens*, a lense usually composed of two separate lenses, a concave and a convex one, made from substances, as crown-glass and flint-glass, having different refractive and dispersive powers, with the curvatures so adjusted that the chromatic aberration produced by the one is corrected by the other, and light emerges from the compound lens undecomposed.—*Achromatic telescope, microscope*, a telescope or microscope in which the chromatic aberration is corrected, usually by means of an achromatic object-glass.

Achromaticity (ak'rō-ma-tis"i-ti), *n.* State of being achromatic.

Achromatism (ak-rō'ma-tizm), *n.* The state of being achromatic; want of colour. See ACHROMATIC.

Achromatize (a-krō'ma-tīz), *v.t.* To deprive of colour.

Achromatopsy (a-krō'ma-top-si), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *chrōma*, colour, and *opsis*, sight.] Colour blindness, or inability to see or distinguish colours.

Achronic, Achronical (a-kron'ik, a-kron'ik-al), *a.* See ACRONYC.

Acicula (a-sik'ū-la), *n.* pl. **Aciculæ** (a-sik'ū-lē). [L. *acicula*, a needle.] A name given by naturalists to a spine or prickle of an animal or plant.

Acicular (a-sik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle; allied to L. *acies*, Gr. *akē*, a point. See ACID.] Having the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles; needle-shaped; as, an *acicular* prism is one with the crystals long, slender, and straight, as actinolite.

Acicularly (a-sik'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In an acicular manner; in the manner of needles or prickles.

Aciculate, Aciculated (a-sik'ū-lāt, a-sik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Needle-shaped; acicular.

Aciculiform (a-sik'ū-li-form), *a.* [L. *acicula*, a needle, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a needle or needles.

Aciculus (a-sik'ū-lus), *n.* [Dim. of *acus*, a needle.] In *bot.* a strong bristle.

Acid (as'id), *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour, from root *ac, ak*, a point, seen in *acus*, a needle; *acuo*, to sharpen; *acies*, the point or edge of a sword; *acer*, sharp; *aceo*, to be sour; *acetum*, vinegar, and in Gr. *akē, akron*, a point. The Greek *ok*, seen in *oxys*, sharp, *ōkys*, swift, L. *oculus*, the eye, is a modified form of the same root. The A. Sax. *æced, eced*, vinegar, is one of the few non-ecclesiastical words borrowed by the Anglo-Saxons from the Romans. This root appears in many English words (mostly from the Latin), as *acrid, acrimony, acumen, acute, ague, axe, edge*, &c.] Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; having the taste of vinegar; as, *acid* fruits or liquors.

Acid (as'id), *n.* A sour substance; specifically, in *chem.* a compound having all or most of the following properties:—(1) A

sour taste. [Strong acids require large dilution with water to make this perceptible.] (2) Solubility in water. (3) The power of changing most organic blue and violet colours into red, and of restoring original colours altered by an alkali. (4) The power of decomposing most carbonates, causing effervescence. (5) The power of uniting in definite proportions with the metals, called bases, forming salts, the metal replacing the hydrogen of the acid. (6) The power of exchanging the whole or part of their hydrogen for an alkaline metal presented to them in the form of a hydrate; this last is the only essential property of acids.

Acidiferous (as-id-if'ėr-us), *a.* [E. *acid*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] Bearing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid.—*Acidiferous minerals*, minerals which consist of an earth combined with an acid, as carbonate of lime, aluminite, &c.

Acidifiable (a-sid'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [From ACIDIFY.] Capable of being acidified or converted into an acid.

Acidification (a-sid'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

Acidifier (a-sid'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which acidifies; an acetifier; specifically, in *chem.* that which has the property of converting a substance into an acid.

Acidify (a-sid'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acidified*; ppr. *acidifying*. [E. *acid*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To make acid; to convert into an acid.

Acidimeter (as-id-im'et-ėr), *n.* [E. *acid*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the purity or strength of acids, founded on the principle mentioned under ACIDIMETRY.

Acidimetry (as-id-im'et-ri), *n.* The measurement of the strength of acids; especially the process of estimating the amount of acid in any liquid by finding how much of a standard alkaline solution is required to exactly neutralize a measured quantity of the given solution.

Acidity, Acidness (a-sid'i-ti, as'id-nes), *n.* The quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

Acidulate (a-sid'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acidulated*; ppr. *acidulating*. [Fr. *aciduler*, to make slightly sour; L. *acidulus*, slightly sour. See ACID.] To tincture with an acid; to make acid in a moderate degree. *Arbuthnot.*

Acidulous (a-sid'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *acidulus*, slightly sour. See ACID.] Slightly sour; sub-acid; as cream of tartar, oranges, gooseberries, &c.

Figure wearing the Acinaces.

Aciform (as'i-form), *a.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a needle.

Acinaceous (as-in-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape-stone or kernel.] Full of kernels.

Acinaces (a-sin'a-sēz), *n.* [L., from Gr. *akinakēs*, a Persian sword; Per. *ahenek*, a short sword—*ahen*, a sword, and *ek*, a diminutive termination.] A short, straight dagger, worn on the right side, peculiar to the Scythians, Medes, and Persians.

Acinaciform (as-in-as'i-form), *a.* [L. *acinaces*, a scimetar, Gr. *akinakēs*, and L. *forma*, form.] Formed like or resembling a scimetar; as, an *acinaciform* leaf, that is, one which has one edge convex and sharp and the other straight and thick, as in Mesembryanthemum.

Acinaciform Leaf.

Acinarious (as-in-ā'ri-us), *a.* In *bot.* covered with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape-seeds as in some algæ.

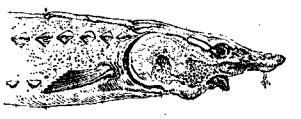
Acineta (a-sin-ē'ta), *n.* A genus of noble epiphytal orchids, from Central America, much prized in our hothouses.

Aciniform (a-sin'i-form), *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape-stone, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes; in *anat.* applied to many glands.

Acinose, Acinous (as'in-ōs, as'in-us), *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape-stone.] Consisting of minute granular concretions.

Acinus (as'in-us), *n.* pl. **Acini** (as'in-ī). [L., a grape-stone.] 1. In *anat.* a name sometimes given to certain glands or glandular bodies, as the pancreas.—2. In *bot.* one of the small grains which make up some kinds of fruit, as the blackberry, raspberry, &c.; also, a grape-stone.

Acipenser (as-i-pen'sėr), *a.* [L.] A genus



Acipenser—Head of Sturgeon.

of cartilaginous ganoid fishes, family Acipenseridæ or Sturionidæ, distinguished by the bony scales or plates arranged at intervals along the body in five longitudinal rows. The gills are free as in osseous fishes, the snout long and conical, and the mouth retractile, toothless, and projecting from the under surface of the head. The genus includes the sturgeon, sterlet, huso, &c.

Acipenseridæ (as'i-pen-se"ri-dē), *n. pl.* The sturgeon family, otherwise called the *Sturionidæ*.

Aciurgy (as-i-ėr'ji), *n.* [Gr. *akis*, a point or something sharp, and *ergon*, operation.] Operative surgery. [Rare.]

Ackele,† *v.t.* See AKELE.

Acketon (ak'ton), *n.* Same as *Acton*.

Ack-man (ak'man), *n.* A sailor's term for a fresh-water thief, or one who steals on navigable rivers. Called also an *Ack-pirate*. *Sailor's Word-book.*

Acknow† (ak-nō'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *oncnāwan*, to acknowledge.] To recognize; to acknowledge; to confess.

You will not be *acknown*, sir, why, 'tis wise:
Thus do all gamesters, at all games dissemble.
B. Jonson.

Acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acknowledged*; ppr. *acknowledging*. [Verbal prefix *a*, and *knowledge*, O.E. *cnawlece*, *knawlage*, *knowleche*, to acknowledge; from the noun (which see).] 1. To own or recognize by avowal as possessing a particular character, or as having certain claims; to recognize or admit as justly represented in a certain light; to assent to the truth of; as, to *acknowledge* the existence of a God; to *acknowledge* the inspiration of the Scriptures; to *acknowledge* a child.

He that *acknowledgeth* the Son hath the Father also. 1 Jn. ii. 23.

The influence attributed to Cecrops . . . indicates that Athens was *acknowledged* as the head of this confederacy. *Ep. Thirlwall.*

The ambassador was *acknowledged* at the court of St. James. *Macaulay.*

2. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt.

I *acknowledged* my sin unto thee. I said, I will confess my transgressions. Ps. xxxii. 5.

3. To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit.

They his gifts *acknowledge* not. *Milton.*

4. To own or avow receiving; as, please to *acknowledge* this letter.—5. To show recognition by some act, as by a bow, nod, smile, lifting the hat, &c., as a mark of friendship or respect; to salute; as, she met him in the street, but barely *acknowledged* him.—*Acknowledge, Confess. Acknowledge*, as contrasted with *confess*, and applied to things, is usually to admit that we ourselves see and know that we are at fault in acting in a certain way, to allow the truth or justice of some stricture to which we are directly or tacitly subjected, as to *acknowledge* a fault, to *acknowledge* our ignorance; *confess*, on the other hand, is to make known, whether referring to anything alleged against us or not; to *confess* sins is to make them known, to *acknowledge* them is to admit that they are sins. *Confess* is generally applied to actions of more moment than *acknowledge*. We *confess* sins and crimes; we *acknowledge* errors, mistakes, and faults.

All that was required of him to insure forgiveness was to *acknowledge* that he was in fault. *Miss Braddon.*

And both *confess'd*
Humbly their faults and pardon beg'd. *Milton.*

Acknowledged (ak-nol'ejd), *p.* and *a.* Well known; recognized; admitted; as, an *acknowledged* rascal; an *acknowledged* fact.

Acknowledger (ak-nol'ej-ėr), *n.* One who acknowledges.

Acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* 1. The act of acknowledging; as, (*a*) confession; avowal; as, the *acknowledgment* of a fault. (*b*) The act of recognizing the existence, authority, truth, or genuineness of; as, the *acknowledgment* of a God or of a public minister; the *acknowledgment* of a deed.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

(*c*) The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude; an expression of thanks; as, to render one's *acknowledgments* for a kindness.—2. Something given or done in return for a favour. *Smollett.*—*Acknowledgment money*, in *law*, money paid according to the customs of some manors by copyhold tenants on the death of a lord.

Ack-pirate (ak'pī-rāt), *n.* See ACK-MAN.

Aclide (ak'lid), *n.* [L. *aclis*, *aclidis*, a small javelin.] A heavy missive weapon formerly used. It was formed of a short thick club studded with sharp points, and was attached to a cord which enabled the soldier

Aclide.—From Chesnel.

to draw it back after having launched it against an enemy.

Aclinic (a-klin'ik), *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix *a*, and *klinō*, to incline.] Having no inclination.—*Aclinic line*, the name given by Professor August to an irregular curve in the neighbourhood of the terrestrial equator, where the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip. It has been also termed the *Magnetic Equator*.

Acme (ak-mē'), *n.* [Gr. *akmē*, a point. Root *ak*. See ACID.] 1. The top or highest point; the furthest point attained; the utmost reach. 'Its *acme* of human prosperity and greatness.' *Burke.*—2. The maturity or perfection of an animal.—3. In *med.* the height or crisis of a disease.—4. People of mature age collectively. [Rare.]

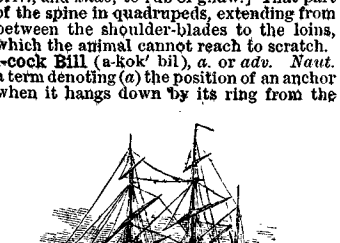
He must be one that can instruct your youth,
And keep your *acme* in the state of truth.
B. Jonson.

Acmite (ak'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *akmē*, a sharp point.] A mineral of a brownish-black or reddish-brown colour, isomorphous with augite, consisting of bisilicate of iron, silicate of soda, and alumina: so called from the form of its crystals. It is, perhaps, an altered form of pyroxene (which see).

Acne (ak'nē), *n.* [Gr. *aknē*.] A small hard pimple or tubercle on the face, due to inflammation in a hair follicle or sebaceous gland. One variety occurs on the nose of drunkards. Called also *Lycosis*.

Acnestis (ak-nes'tis), *n.* [Gr. *aknēstis*, from *a*, priv., and *knaō*, to rub or gnaw.] That part of the spine in quadrupeds, extending from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, which the animal cannot reach to scratch.

A-cock Bill (a-kok' bil), *a.* or *adv.* *Naut.* a term denoting (*a*) the position of an anchor when it hangs down by its ring from the



Barque, with Yards A-cock Bill.

cat-head; and (*b*) the position of the yards when they are topped up at an angle with the deck.

Acoie,† *v.t.* [See ACCOY.] To make quiet. *Chaucer.*

Acold† (a-kōld'), *a.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, or for old intens. prefix *of*, and *cold*. Comp. *aweary*, *athirst*, *ahungered*, *awry*.] Cold. 'Poor Tom's *acold*.' *Shak.*

Acollé (a-kol-ā), *p.* and *a.* See ACCOLLÉ.

Acology, Akology (ak-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *akos*, a remedy, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of remedies or the materia medica.

Acolyte (ak'o-līt), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *acolythus*, an acolyte; Gr. *akolouthos*, a follower.] 1. One who waits on a person; an attendant. 'With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes*.' *Motley.*—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.*

Acolytes.

the second of the inferior orders of clergy, whose office it is to follow and serve the superior orders in the ministry of the altar, light the candles, prepare the elements of the sacraments, &c.—3. In *astron.* an attendant or accompanying star or other heavenly body; a satellite.

Acolyth, Acolythe (ak'o-lith). See ACOLYTE.

Acolythist, Acolothist (a-kol'i-thist, a-kol'o-thist), *n.* Same as *Acolyte.*

Acomber,† *v.t.* To encumber; to clog; to overwhelm.

And lette his sheep *acombered* in the mire.
Chaucer.

Acondylous, Acondylose (a-kon'di-lus, a-kon'di-lōs), *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix *a*, and *kondylos*, a joint.] In *bot.* jointless.

Aconite (ak'on-īt), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr. *akonīton*.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus.* See ACONITUM. —*Winter aconite* (*Eranthis hyemalis*). See ERANTHIS.

Aconitic (ak-on-it'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite.—*Aconitic acid*, a tribasic acid ($C_6H_6O_6$) obtained from species of the genus Aconitum. It occurs as an amorphous mass, and forms three classes of salts.

Aconitin, Aconitine (ak-on'it-in), *n.* [See ACONITUM.] ($C_{30}H_{47}NO_7$.) A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, got from the roots and leaves of several species of Aconitum. It forms white powdery grains, or a compact, vitreous, transparent mass; is bitter, acrid, and very soluble in alcohol. It is an important anodyne in neuralgia, and contracts the pupil of the eye. One-tenth of a grain is sufficient to kill a sparrow instantly.

Aconitum (ak-on-ī'tum), *n.* [L.; Gr. *akonīton*, a poisonous plant, like monk's-hood.] A genus of poisonous plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The species are hardy, herbaceous plants, many of them of great beauty. The *Bish* or *Bikh* of Nepaul, used in poisoning arrows, &c., is derived from a plant of this genus, supposed to be a variety of *A. Napellus.* See WOLF'S-BANE.

Acontiadæ (a-kon-ti'a-dē), *n. pl.* A family of saurian reptiles, of which the genus Acontias is the type. It includes three genera. See ACONTIAS.

Acontias (a-kon'ti-as), *n.* [Gr. *akontias*, a dart, from *akōn*, a dart.] 1. A genus of timid lacertian reptiles, group Scincoidei, which have rudiments only of the hind limbs, allied to the slow-worm of Britain. They occur in almost all regions, particularly the warm and dry. *A. meleagris* is sometimes called *dart-snake*, from its manner of darting on its prey. This snake-like animal is about 3 feet in length, of a light gray colour, with black spots resembling eyes; the belly perfectly white. It is a native of Africa and the Mediterranean isles. 2. In *bot.* a genus of Brazilian plants, nat. order Araceæ, with spots on their stems like those of the reptiles so called.

Acop† (a-kop'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *cope.*] At the top. 'It stands *acop.*' *B. Jonson.*

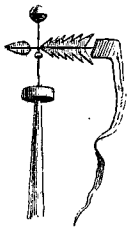
Acopic (a-kop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *akopos*, removing weariness, from negative prefix *a*, and *kopos*, a striking, hence suffering, toil, weariness, from *koptō*, to strike.] In *med.* fitted to relieve weariness; restorative. *Buchanan.*

Acoraceæ (a-kor-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Sweet-flags; a nat. order of herbaceous plants, of which the genus Acorus is the type. They are generally included in the Araceæ, from which they differ only in having hermaphrodite flowers. See ACORUS, SWEET-RUSH.

Acorn (ā'korn), *n.* [A. Sax. *æceren, æcern*, an acorn; Goth. *akran*, fruit; Icel. *akarn*, Dan. *agern*, D. *aker*, L.G. *ecker*, O.H.G. *ackeran*, an acorn; the word seems originally to have meant simply fruit, as in Gothic, though in early English it seems to have been regarded as a compound of *oak*, A. Sax. *āc*, and *corn.* It is probably allied to *acre* (which see).] 1. The fruit of the oak; a one-celled, one-seeded, oval nut, which grows in a permanent cup. In bygone times acorns were used as human food, and are still eaten in different parts of the Continent in scarce years. They form an excellent food for swine.

The first settlers of Boston were reduced to the necessity of feeding on clams, mussels, ground-nuts, and *acorns.* *B. Trumbull.*

2. *Naut.* a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical or globular shape, sometimes fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast-head, to keep the vane from being blown off.—3. See ACORN-SHELL.



Acorn of Coasting Craft.

Acorn-cup (ā'korn-kup), *n.* The capsule of the acorn. The acorn-cups of the *Quercus Ægilops*, under the name *valonia*, have become an important article of commerce, large quantities being used in tanning. See VALONIA.

Acorned (ā'kornd), *a.* 1. Furnished or loaded with acorns; specifically, in *her.* said of an oak represented on a coat of arms as loaded with acorns.—2. Fed with acorns.

Acorn-oil (ā'korn-oil), *n.* An oil expressed from acorns.

Acorn-shell (ā'korn-shel), *n.* 1. The shell of the acorn.—2. One of the cirripeds of the genus Balanus, allied to the barnacles, called by this name from a supposed resemblance of some of the species to acorns. See BALANUS, CIRRIPEDIA.

Acorus (ak'ō-rus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *akoros*, the sweet-flag.] A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ. *A. Calamus*, the *Calamus aromaticus* of druggists, is the sweet-flag or sweet-rush. See SWEET-RUSH.

Acosmia (a-koz'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kosmos*, order or beauty.] Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises: also, ill-health, with loss of colour in the face. [Rare or obsolete.]

Acosmism (a-koz'mizm), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *a*, and *kosmos*, the world in a state of order.] The denial of the existence of an eternal world. *Dean Mansel.*

Acosmist (a-koz'mist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of acosmism.

Acosmistic (a-koz-mist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of acosmism.

Acosmism (a-koz'mi-um), *n.* A group of Brazilian plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ, now included in the genus Sweetia.

Acotyledon (a-kot-il-ē"don), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kotyledon*, any cup-shaped cavity, from *kotylē*, a hollow.] In *bot.* a plant whose seeds, called spores, are not furnished with

Acotyledones.

1, Spores of lichens, germinating; 2, Spores of horsetails (Equisetaceæ), germinating; 3, Spores of mosses, germinating.

cotyledons or seed-lobes. In the natural system of Jussieu the Acotyledones form a class which corresponds with the Cryptogamia of Linnæus. See COTYLEDON.

Acotyledonous (a-kot'il-ē"don-us), *a.* Having no seed-lobes.

Acouchy (a-kōsh'i), *n.* [Fr. *acouchi, agouchi*, name in Guiana.] An animal belonging to the Caviidæ or guinea-pig family, the olive cavy or Surinam rat, a small species of Agouti inhabiting Guiana.

Acoumeter (a-koum'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *akouō*, to hear, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

Acousmatic (a-kous-mat'ik), *n.* See ACOUSTIC, *n.* 2.

Acoustic (a-kous'tik), *a.* [Gr. *akoustikos*, from *akouō*, to hear.] Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.—*Acoustic duct*, in *anat.* the meatus auditorius, or external passage of the ear. See AUDITORY.—*Acoustic vessels*, in the *anc. drama*, brazen tubes or vessels, shaped like a bell, used to propel the voice of the actors, so as to render them audible to a great distance, in some theatres 400 feet.

Acoustic (a-kous'tik), *n.* 1. In *med.* a remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing. [Rare.] 2. A name given to such of the disciples of Pythagoras as had not completed their five years' probation. Called also *Acousmatics.*

Acoustical (a-kous'tik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to the science of acoustics; acoustic.

This principle, which is important in many *acoustical* problems, is, in the one now before us, unimportant. *Whewell.*

Acoustician (a-kous-ti'shan), *n.* One skilled in the science of sound; a student of acoustics.

The transverse vibrations were the only ones noticed by the earlier *acousticians.* *Whewell.*

Acoustics (a-kous'tiks), *n.* [See ACOUSTIC, *a.*] The science of sound, teaching the cause, nature, and *phenomena* of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing. The manner in which sound is produced, its transmission through air and other media (sometimes called *diacoustics*), the doctrine of reflected sound, or echoes (sometimes called *catacoustics*), the properties and effects of different sounds, including musical sounds or notes, the structure and action of the organ of hearing, are all treated of under acoustics.

Acquaint (ak-kwānt'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *accointer*; Pr. *accoindar*; L.L. *accognitare*, to make known, from L. *ad*, to, and *cognitus*, known, from *cognosco, cognitum*, to know, same root as in *know, can, ken, cunning, quaint*, &c.] 1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar; as, to *acquaint* one's self with a subject; time and circumstances may *acquaint* a man with many a strange experience.

A man of sorrows, and *acquainted* with grief.
Isa. liii. 3.

2. To inform; to communicate notice to; as, a friend in the country *acquaints* me with his success: *with* is used before the subject of information, if a noun; *of* was formerly used, but is now obsolete or considered improper.

But for some other reason, my grave sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father *of* this business. *Shak.*

SYN. To inform, apprise, disclose, communicate, make known.

Acquaintable (ak-kwānt'a-bl), *a.* Easy to be acquainted with; affable. *Chaucer.*

Acquaintance (ak-kwānt'ans), *n.* 1. A state of being acquainted, or of having more or less intimate knowledge: used with reference both to persons and things.

If there be no great love in the beginning, yet heaven may decrease it upon better *acquaintance*, when we are married. *Shak.*

Such knowledge, however, and fitness for judgment as springs from special skill, and from a familiar *acquaintance* with the mechanical processes of certain arts, trades, and manufactures, will often be found in this class. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

2. A person known to one, especially a person with whom one is not on terms of great intimacy; as, he is not a friend, only an *acquaintance.*

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances.*
Boyle.

'3. The whole body of those with whom one is acquainted: in this sense without a plural, the word being plural in meaning. [Todd suggests that *acquaintance* in this use is catachrestic for *acquaintants*, on type of *accidence* for *accidents.*]

Mine *acquaintance* are verily estranged from me.
Job xix. 13.

—*To cultivate one's acquaintance*, to endeavour to become intimate with a person.—

Acquaintance, Familiarity, Intimacy. *Acquaintance*, knowledge arising from occasional intercourse; *familiarity*, knowledge arising from frequent or daily intercourse; *intimacy*, unreserved intercourse, intercourse of the closest possible kind.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

That *familiarity* produces neglect has been long observed. *Johnson.*

The *intimacy* between the father of Eugenio and Agrestis produced a tender friendship between his sister and Amelia. *Hawkesworth.*

SYN. Familiarity, intimacy, knowledge, cognizance.

Acquaintanceship (ak-kwānt'ans-ship), *n.* State of being acquainted.

Acquaintant † (ak-kwānt'ant), *n.* A person with whom one is acquainted. See ACQUAINTANCE, 3.

He and his readers are become old *acquaintants.* *Swift.*

Acquainted (ak-kwānt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having acquaintance; informed; having personal knowledge.—2. † Known; familiarly known; not new. 'Things *acquainted* and familiar to us.' *Shak.*

Acquaintedness (ak-kwānt'ed-nes), *n.* State of being acquainted. [Rare.]

Acqua tofana (ak-wä tō-fä'na), *n.* [It.] See AQUA TOFANA.

Acquest (ak-kwest'), *n.* [Fr. *acquêt*, O.Fr. *acquest*, an acquisition. See ACQUIRE, ACQUISITION.] 1. † The act of acquiring; acquirement. 'Countries of new *acquest.*' *Bacon.*—2. † The thing gained; an acquisition; a place acquired by force. 'New *acquests* and encroachments.' *Woodward.*—3. In *law*, property not descended by inheritance, but acquired by purchase or donation.

Acquiesce (ak-kwi-es'), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *acquiesced*; ppr. *acquiescing.* [L. *acquiesco*, to rest, to acquiesce—*ad*, to, and *quiesco*, to be quiet; *quies*, rest; Fr. *acquiescer.*] 1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent; usually implying previous opposition, uneasiness, or dislike, but ultimate compliance or submission; as, to *acquiesce* in the dispensations of Providence.

They were compelled to *acquiesce* in a government which they did not regard as just. *De Quincey.*

2. To be satisfied of the truth or correctness of something; to rest convinced; as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion.

He that never compares his notions with those of others readily *acquiesces* in his first thoughts. *Spectator.*

SYN. To concur, assent, agree, submit, consent, accede.

Acquiescence (ak-kwi-es'ens), *n.* The act of acquiescing or giving a quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent consent; distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other from opposition or open discontent; as, an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of Providence. 'Certain indistinct murmurs of *acquiescence.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

Acquiescency (ak-kwi-es'ens-si), *n.* Same as *Acquiescence.*

Acquiescent (ak-kwi-es'ent), *a.* Disposed to acquiesce; disposed to submit; submissive; easy; unresisting. 'A mind naturally *acquiescent.*' *Johnson.*

Acquiescently (ak-kwi-es'ent-li), *adv.* In an acquiescent manner.

Acquiet † (ak-kwī'et), *v. t.* [L. *adquieto*, to make quiet—L. *ad*, to, and *quietus*, quiet.] To render quiet; to compose; to set at peace. '*Acquiet* his mind from stirring you.' *Sir A. Shirley.*

Acquirability (ak-kwīr'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* State of being acquirable. *Paley.* [Rare.]

Acquirable (ak-kwīr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being acquired.

Acquire (ak-kwīr'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *acquired*; ppr. *acquiring.* [L. *acquiro*, to get—*ad*, to, and *quæro*, to look or search for; Fr. *acquérir.* See QUEST.] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the subject; as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c.; to *acquire* a stammer; sugar *acquires* a brown colour by being burned. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *obtain*, *procure*, &c.; as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan.

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate by right of representation, as his heir at law. *Blackstone.*

No virtue is *acquired* in a moment, but step by step. *Barrow.*

SYN. To get, obtain, gain, attain, procure, win, earn, secure.

Acquired (ak-kwīrd'), *p.* and *a.* Gained; not originally conferred by nature; as, abilities natural and *acquired*; an *acquired* taste.

Acquirement (ak-kwīr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of acquiring, or of making acquisition.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste. *Addison.*

2. That which is acquired; attainment. [In this latter sense *acquirement* is used in opposition to natural gift or *endowment*; as, elocution and skill in music and painting are *acquirements*, genius a gift or *endowment* of nature. It denotes especially *personal* attainments, that is, attainments inherent in the possessor, in opposition to material or external things gained, which are more usually called *acquisitions*; but this distinction is not always observed.

His *acquirements* by industry were enriched and enlarged by many excellent *endowments* of nature *Sir J. Hayward.*]

SYN. Attainment, acquisition, gain.

Acquirer (ak-kwīr'ėr), *n.* A person who acquires.

Acquiring † (ak-kwīr'ing), *n.* Acquirement; acquisition. 'The *acquirings* of his father's profession.' *Sir R. Naunton.*

Acquiry † (ak-kwī'ri), *n.* Acquirement.

No art requireth more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it than contentment. *Barrow.*

Acquisible (ak-kwiz'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being acquired. [Rare.]

Acquisite † (ak'kwiz-it), *a.* Acquired; gained. 'Three (notions) being innate, and five *acquisite.*' *Burton.*

Acquisition (ak-kwi-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, from *acquiro*, *acquisitum.* See ACQUIRE.] 1. The act of acquiring; as, a man takes pleasure in the *acquisition* of property as well as in the possession. 'The *acquisition* or loss of a province.' *Macaulay.*—2. The thing acquired or gained: generally, but not uniformly, applied to material gains. See ACQUIREMENT, 2.

The Cromwellians were induced to relinquish one-third of their *acquisitions.* *Macaulay.*

Acquisitive (ak-kwiz'it-iv), *a.* 1. Acquired. [Rare.]

He died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil. *Wotton.*

2. Disposed to make acquisitions; having a propensity to acquire property; as, an *acquisitive* disposition.

Acquisitively (ak-kwiz'it-iv-li), *adv.* In an acquisitive manner; by way of acquisition.

Acquisitiveness (ak-kwiz'it-iv-nes), *n.* 1. State or quality of being acquisitive; a propensity to acquire property.—2. In *phren.* the organ to which is attributed the function of producing the desire to acquire and possess in general, apart from the uses of the objects. See cut PHRENOLOGY.

Acquisitor (ak-kwiz'it-ėr), *n.* One who makes acquisitions. *C. Richardson.* [Rare.]

Acquist † (ak-kwist'), *n.* [See ACQUEST.] 'New *acquist* of true experience.' *Milton.*

Acquit (ak-kwit'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *acquitted*; ppr. *acquitting.* [Fr. *acquitter*, to discharge, to set at rest with respect to a claim—L. *ad*, to, and *quietus*, at rest, quiet.] 1. To release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever is laid against or upon a person as a charge or duty; to set free; specifically, in *law*, to pronounce not guilty; as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner; we *acquit* a man of evil intentions: it is followed by *of* before the thing; to *acquit from* is obsolete.—2. † To make full payment for; to atone for. [Rare.]

Till life to death *acquit* my forced offence. *Shak.*

3. With the reflexive pronoun, (*a*) to clear one's self.

Pray God he may *acquit him* (himself) of suspicion! *Shak.*

(*b*) To behave; to bear or conduct one's self; as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle; the orator *acquitted himself* indifferently.—SYN. To clear, discharge, release, set free, absolve, pardon, forgive.

Acquit (ak-kwit'), *pp.* Acquitted.

Ne do I wish
To be *acquit* from my continual smart. *Spenser.*

Acquite (ak-kwīt'), *v. t.* To requite.

Midst foes (as champion of the faith) he ment
That palme or cypress should his paines *acquite.* *Carew.*

Acquitment (ak-kwit'ment), *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted; acquittal. [Rare.]

Acquittal (ak-kwit'al), *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted; specifically, in *law*, (*a*) a judicial setting free or deliverance from the charge of an offence by pronouncing a verdict of not guilty. (*b*) Freedom from entries and molestations by a superior lord for services issuing out of lands. *Cowell.*

Acquittance (ak-kwit'ans), *n.* 1. The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the state of being so discharged.

Now must your conscience my *acquittance* seal. *Shak.*

2. The writing which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

You can produce *acquittances* for such a sum. *Shak.*

3. † The act of clearing one's self. 'Being suspected and put for their *acquittance* to take the sacrament of the altar.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Acquittance † (ak-kwit'ans), *v. t.* To acquit.

Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shak.*

Acrase † (a-krāz'), *v. t.* [Fr. *écraser*, to break, to destroy. See CRAZE.] To impair; to destroy. 'My substance impaired, my credit *acrased.*' *Gascoigne.*

Acrasy, Acrasia † (ak'ra-si, a-krā'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *akrasia*, intemperateness—*a*, priv., and *kratos*, power.] Excess; surfeit; intemperance; incontinence.

Acrasies, whether of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness. *Cornish.*

Acraze † (a-krāz'), *v. t.* [Prefix *a*, intens., and *craze* (which see).] To make crazy; to infatuate. 'I *acrazed* was.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Acre (ā'kėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *æcer*, *œcer*, a field; this is a widely-spread word, comp. D. *akker*, Icel. *akr*, Dan. *ager*, G. *acker*, Goth. *akrs*, arable land, a field; and the cog. L. *ager*, Gr. *agros*, Per. *agar*, Armenian *agarah*, Skr. *ajra*, a field. From root *ag*, *ak*, as in L. *ago*, Icel. *aka*, to drive, the word probably meaning originally the place to or over which cattle were driven; a pasture. *Acorn* is probably from this root, meaning originally fruit or produce.] 1. Originally, an open, ploughed, or sowed field. This signification was gradually lost after the acre was made a definite measure of surface, which was first done by an act passed in the thirty-first year of Edward III. 'My bosky *acres* and my unshrubbed down.' *Shak.* 'Over whose *acres* walked those blessed feet.' *Shak.*—2. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards. This is the English statute or imperial acre which is employed over the United Kingdom and its colonies and in the United States, though Scotland and Ireland have respectively an acre of their own, which is still to some extent used in measurements. The Scotch acre is larger than the English, as it contains 6104·128 square yards, 48 Scotch acres being equal to 61 English acres. The Irish acre is also larger than the English, inasmuch as 100 Irish acres are nearly equivalent to 162 English acres.—*God's acre*, God's field; the church-yard.

I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
The burial-ground *God's acre!* It is just;
It consecrates each grave within its walls,
And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust.
Longfellow.

Acreable (ā'kėr-a-bl), *a.* According to the acre; measured or estimated in acres or by the acre.

The *acreable* produce of the two methods was nearly the same. *Complete Farmer.*

Acreage (ā'kėr-āj), *n.* The number of acres in a piece of land; acres taken collectively; as, the *acreage* of Britain.

No coarse and blockish God of *acreage*
Stands at thy gate for thee to grovel to. *Tennyson.*

Acred (ā'kėrd), *a.* Possessing acres or landed property: used chiefly in composition; as, 'Large-*acred* men.' *Pope.* 'Many-*acred* men.' *Sir W. Jones.*

Acre-dale (ā'kėr-dāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *æcer*, a field, and *dæl*, a division. See DEAL.] Land in a common field, different parts of which are held by different proprietors. [Provincial English.]

Acre-fight (ā'kėr-fīt), *n.* [*Acre*, a field, and *fight.*] A kind of duel in the open field formerly fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, on the debatable land between the frontiers of their respective kingdoms.

Acre-shot (ā'kėr-shot), *n.* [*Acre*, a field, and *shot*, proportion, reckoning. See SCOT.] A local land-tax or charge. *Dugdale.*

Acrid (ak'rid), *a.* [L. *acer, acris, acre*, sharp; Fr. *âcre;* root *ac.* (See ACID.) The termination in this word may have arisen from a spurious form *acridus* perhaps used in modern scientific Latin.] 1. Sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; bitter; as, *acrid* salts.—2. Severe; virulent; violent; stinging. '*Acrid* temper.' *Cowper.*—*Acrid* substances are those which excite in the organs of taste a sensation of pungency and heat, and when applied to the skin irritate and inflame it.—*Acrid poisons*, including those also called *corrosive* and *escharotic*, are those which irritate, corrode, or burn the parts to which they are applied, producing intense burning sensation, and acute pain in the alimentary canal. They include concentrated acids and alkalies, compounds of mercury, arsenic, copper, &c.

Acrid † (ak'rid), *n.* An acrid poison. 'A powerful *acrid.*' *Pereira.*

Acridia, Acridii (a-krid'i-a, a-krid'i-ī), *n. pl.* See ACRIDIDÆ.

Acridian (a-krid'i-an), *n.* One of the Acrididæ.

Acrididæ (a-krid'i-dē), *n.* A family of orthopterous insects containing the grasshoppers. All the species of this family can leap.

Acridity (a-krid'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Acridness.*

Acridness (ak'rid-nes), *n.* The quality of being acrid or pungent.

Acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* 1. Abounding in acrimony or acridness; acrid; bitter; corrosive. 'If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious* and bitter of itself.' *Harvey.*—2. *Fig.* severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging: applied to language, temper, and the like. '*Acrimonious* contempt.' *Johnson.* 'An *acrimonious* conflict.' *Macaulay.* [The latter is now the commoner sense.]

Acrimoniously (ak-ri-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; sharply; bitterly; pungently.

Acrimoniousness (ak-ri-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.

Acrimony (ak'ri-mo-ni), *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, sharpness, from *acris*, sharp (see ACID), and affix *monia.*] 1. A quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others; also, harshness or extreme bitterness of taste; pungency.

Those milks (in certain plants) have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon.*

2. *Fig.* sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill-nature, or petulance; pungency; virulence. '*Acrimony* and indignation.' *South.* '*Acrimony* of voice and gesture.' *Bp. Hacket.*—*Acrimony, Asperity, Harshness, Tartness.* *Acrimony* expresses a high degree of bitterness of language proceeding from a soured or malignant temper; *asperity* refers rather to the manner than the disposition, and does not necessarily imply any malignity of temper, but may be due to a feeling of just indignation; *harshness* generally implies an undue measure of asperity; *tartness* expresses a comparatively slight degree of bitterness, and usually implies also a certain amount of wit.

No order of men have an enmity of more *acrimony.* *Johnson.*

The orators of the opposition declared against him with great animation and *asperity.* *Macaulay.*

My needful seeming *harshness*, pardon it. *Tennyson.*

The popular harangue, the *tart* reply. *Cowper.*

Acrisia (a-kris'i-a), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *a*, and *krisis*, judgment.] A condition of disease in which no judgment can be formed, or in which an unfavourable judgment must be given. *Dunglison.*

Acrisy (ak'ri-si), *n.* [See ACRISIA.] [Rare.] 1. Same as *Acrisia.*—2. Injudiciousness.

Acrita (ak'ri-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akritos*, indiscernible.] A name of the lower Radiata, now called Protozoa, having no distinct discernible nervous system, as sponges.

Acritan, Acrite (ak'ri-tan, ak'rīt), *n.* One of the Acrita.

Acritical (a-krit'ik-al), *a.* In *med.* (*a*) having no crisis; as, an *acritical* abscess. (*b*) Giving no indications of a crisis; as, *acritical* symptoms.

Acritude (ak'ri-tūd), *n.* [See ACRID.] An acrid quality; bitterness to the taste; biting heat. [Rare.]

Acrity † (ak'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *acritas*, sharpness. See ACRID, &c.] Sharpness; keen severity; strictness. 'The *acrity* of prudence, and severity of judgment.' *Bacon.*

Acroamatic, Acroamatical (ak'rō-a-mat''ik, ak'rō-a-mat''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *akroamatikos*, from *akroaomai*, to hear.] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning, and opposed to *exoteric.* Aristotle's lectures were of two kinds: *acroatic, acroamatic*, or *esoteric*, which were intended for hearing only and were not committed to writing, and were delivered to a class of select disciples, who had been previously instructed in the elements of learning; and *exoteric*, which were delivered in public. The former respected being, God, and nature; the principal subjects of the latter were logic, rhetoric, and policy.

We read no *achroamatic* lectures. *Hales.*

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and exoterical. *Hales.*

Acroamatics (ak'rō-a-mat''iks), *n. pl.* Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy. See ACROAMATIC.

Acroatic (ak-rō-at'ik), *a.* [Gr. *akroatikos*, pertaining to hearing, from *akroaomai*, to hear.] Abstruse. Same as *Acroamatic* (which see).

Acroatics (ak-rō-at'iks), *n. pl.* Same as *Acroamatics.*

Acrobat (ak'rō-bat), *n.* [Gr. *akrobateō*, to go on tip-toe, to climb upwards—*akros*, high, on the tip of anything, and *bainō*, to go.] A rope-dancer; also, one who practises high vaulting, or similar feats of personal agility, as tumbling, throwing somersaults, &c.

Acrobates (a-krob'at-ēz), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, and *bainō*, to go.] A sub-genus of Petaurus, a genus of marsupial animals, family Phalangistidæ, indigenous to Australia, con-

Opossum Mouse (*Acrobates pygmæus*).

taining the opossum mouse (*A. pygmæus*), one of the smallest of the Marsupialia. It is hardly larger than a mouse, and has a parachute.

Acrocarpi (ak-rō-kärp'ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a division of the mosses containing the species in which the capsule terminates the growth of a primary axis.

Acrocarpous (ak-rō-kärp'us), *a.* In *bot.* applied to mosses whose flower terminates the growth of a primary axis; of or pertaining to the Acrocarpi.

The flower of mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis (*acrocarpous*), or the flower is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order (*pleurocarpous*). *Sachs.*

Acrocephalic (ak'rō-sē-fal''ik), *a.* [Gr. *akros*, high, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *ethn.* a term applied to the pyramidal or high-skulled tribes of men, or to their skulls.

Acroceraunian (ak'rō-sē-rą''ni-an), *a.* [Gr. *akron*, a summit, and *keraunos*, thunder.] An epithet applied to certain mountains in the north of Epirus in Greece. They project into the Adriatic, and were so termed from being often struck with lightning. Written also *Akrokeraunian.*

The thunder-hills of fear,
The *acroceraunian* mountains of old name. *Byron.*

Acrochordon (ak-rō-kord'on), *n.* [Gr., from *akros*, high, extreme, and *chordē*, a string.] An excrescence on the skin, with a slender base.

Acrocinus (ak-rō-sī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *akron*, point, *kineō*, I move.] A genus of longicorn coleopterous insects, family Cerambycidæ, so called from having the spine on each side of the thorax movable. *A. longimanus*, the harlequin beetle of South America, is the type. It is 2¼ inches long, with antennæ 5, and fore-legs alone 4 inches in length.

Acrocomia (ak-rō-kō'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *kōmē*, a tuft.] A genus of tropical American plants, nat. order Palmaceæ, allied to the cocoa-palm. The species include some of the most majestic palms, 30 or 40 feet high, and crowned with a tuft of gigantic leaves. *A. aculeata* has a stem as thick as a man's body, and yields a small round fruit, with a thin, sweetish, astringent pulp, and a nut with a white edible kernel. See MACAW-TREE.

Acrodactylum (ak-rō-dak'til-um), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, uppermost, and *daktylos*, a digit.] The upper surface of each digit in a bird.

Acrodont (ak'rō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, on the top, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A term common to those lacertian reptiles which have their teeth united at the top of the alveolar ridge.

Acrodont (ak'rō-dont), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the acrodonts; characterized by an arrangement of the teeth like that of the acrodonts.

Acrodus (ak'rō-dus), *n.* [See ACRODONT.] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, vulgarly styled *fossil leeches*, with large enamelled striated teeth. The teeth especially are common in the chalk and oolite.

Acrogen (ak'rō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, on the top, and *gennaō*, to produce.] An acrogenous plant. In *bot.* the acrogens form a division of the Cryptogamia, distinguished by the habits of growth and the mode of impregnation from the Thallogens. They have true stems with leafy appendages (excepting the Riccias and Marchantias), and the embryonic sac is impregnated by the spermatozoids. They are divided into two groups:—(*a*) Those composed wholly of cellular tissue, the charas, liverworts, and mosses; and (*b*) Those in which vascular tissue is present, the ferns, horsetails, pillworts, and club-mosses.—*The age of acrogens*, in *geol.* the carboniferous era, when acrogens were the characteristic vegetable forms.

Acrogenous (a-kroj'en-us), *a.* Increasing by growth at the summit, as the tree-ferns; pertaining to the acrogens.

Acrognathus (a-krog'na-thus), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, and *gnathos*, the jaw.] A genus of fossil fishes of the salmon family, occurring in the lower chalk.

Acrography (a-krog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, and *graphō*, to write or engrave.] The art of producing designs in relief on metal or stone by etching, for the purpose of printing from them along with type, and thus superseding wood-engraving.

Acroke, † *a.* Crooked; awkward. 'The matter is *acroke.*' *Chaucer.* Written also *Acrooke.*

Acrolein, Acroleine (a-krō'lē-in), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, on the top, and L. *oleum*, oil.] (C_3H_4O.) A colourless limpid liquid obtained by distilling glycerine with acid potassium sulphate. This substance is produced by the destructive distillation of fatty bodies, such as an ordinary candle; it has a most intensely irritating odour. Acrolein is the aldehyde of the allyl series. See ALLYL.

Acrolith (ak'rō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *arch.* and *sculp.* a statue, of which only the extremities are stone.

Acrolithan (a-kro'lith-an), *a.* Pertaining to an acrolith; formed like an acrolith; as, an *acrolithan* statue.

Acromial (a-krō'mi-al), *a.* In *anat.* relating to the acromion.

Acromion (a-krō'mi-on), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme, and *ōmos*, shoulder.] In *anat.* that process of the spine of the scapula which receives the extreme part of the clavicle, and gives attachment to part of the deltoid and trapezius muscles.

Acromonogrammatic (a-krom'o-nō-gram-mat''ik), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, *monos*, alone, and *gramma*, a letter.] A term applied to a poetical composition in which every verse begins with the same letter as that with which the preceding verse ends.

Acro-narcotics (ak'rō-när-kot''iks), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and E. *narcotics.*] A division of poisons, chiefly of vegetable origin, which irritate and inflame the alimentary canal, and act on the brain and spinal cord, producing stupor, coma, paralysis, and convulsions. Called also *Narcotico-acrids* or *Narcotico-irritants.*

Acronyc, Acronycal (a-kron'ik, a-kron'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *nyx*, night.] In *astron.* culminating at midnight: said of a star which rises as the sun sets, and sets as the sun rises, and is, therefore, directly opposite the sun: opposed to *cosmical.* Spelled also, though improperly, *Acronic, Aconical.*

Acronycally (a-kron'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an acronycal manner; so as to culminate at midnight. A star is said to rise and set *acronycally* when it rises as the sun sets, and sets as the sun rises.

Acropetal (ak'rō-pet-al), *a.* [Gr. *akros*, top, and *petalon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having an origin successively nearer the top of the axis, as leaves.

Acropodium (ak-rō-pō'dĭ-um), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, the top, and *pous*, foot.] In *zool.* the upper surface of the whole foot.

Acropolis (a-krop'o-lis), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, and *polis*, a city.] The citadel of a Grecian city, usually situated on an eminence commanding the town, and strong by nature or art; that of Athens contained some of the finest buildings of the city, such as the Parthenon and Erechtheum.

Acrosaurus (ak'rō-sa-rus), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *sauros*, a lizard.] An extraordinary fossil reptile, with thirty or forty teeth, and a broad cheek-bone process, occurring in the trias sandstones of South Africa.

Acrospire (ak'rō-spīr), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *speira*, a spire, or spiral line.] The first leaf which rises above the ground when corn germinates; also, the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain; the developed plumule of the seed.

Acrospired (ak'rō-spīrd), *a.* Having or exhibiting the acrospire; especially, in *malt-making*, a term applied to the grains of barley which have sprouted so far as to exhibit the blade or plumule end, the root or radicle also appearing.

Acrosporous (a-kro'spōr-us), *a.* [Gr. *akros*, a summit, and *sporos*, seed.] A term applicative of one of the two modes in which fruit is formed in fungi. In this method the spores are naked and produced at the tips of cells. For the other method see ASCIGEROUS.

Across (a-kros'), *prep.* [Prefix *a*, and *cross*.] 1. From side to side: opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over; as, a bridge is laid *across* a river. — 2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as, a line passing *across* another.

Across (a-kros'), *adv.* 1. From one side to another; crosswise.

With arms *across*,
He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*

2. Adversely; contrarily. 'Things go *across*.' *Mir. for Mags.*—3.† Used as a kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried, in allusion to failure when jousting, as at the quintain. 'Good faith, *across!*' *Shak.* —*To break across*, in *tilting*, to allow one's spear by awkwardness to be broken across by the body of the adversary, instead of by the push of the point.

One said he *brake across*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Acrostic (a-kros'tik), *n.* [Gr. *akrostichion*, an acrostic — *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order or verse.] 1. A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, &c., which is the subject of the poem. 'Anagrams, chronograms, *acrostics*.' *Burton.* — 2. A Hebrew poem of which the initial letters of the lines, or stanzas, were made to run over the letters of the alphabet in their order. Twelve of the psalms are of this character, of which Psalm cxix. is the best example.

Acrostic (a-kros'tik), *a.* That relates to or contains an acrostic; as, *acrostic* verses.

Acrostically (a-kros'tik-al-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

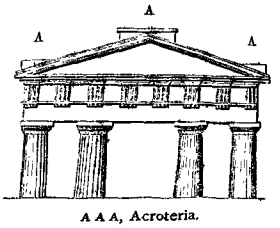
Acrotarsium (ak-rō-tär'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *tarsos*, tarsus, sole of the foot.] In *anat.* the upper surface of the tarsus. See TARSUS.

Acroteleutic (ak'rō-tel-ū"tik), *a.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *teleutē*, end.] *Eccles.* an appellation given to anything added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology.

Acroter (ak'ro-tėr), *n.* Same as *Acroterium*.

Acroterial (ak-rō-tē'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the acroterium; as, *acroterial* ornaments.

Acroterium (ak-rō-tē'ri-um), *n.* pl. **Acroteria** (ak-rō-tē'ri-a). [Gr. *akrotērion*, a summit, apex, from *akros*, highest.] 1. In *arch.* an ornament, the apex or angles of a pediment. The term is generally restricted to the small pedestals placed on the apex and angles of a pediment for the support of statues or other ornaments. It is also used to denote the pinnacles or other ornaments on the horizontal copings or parapets of buildings, and which are sometimes called acroterial ornaments. —2. In *anat.* an extremity of the human body, as a hand, a foot, &c.



A A A, Acroteria.

Acrothalliginæ (ak-rō-thal'ĭ-jĭ"nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, *thallos*, a thallus or frond, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *bot.* a term for cryptogamic plants which increase only at the top, and have thalli in place of leaves.

Acrothymion (ak-rō-thim'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *thymos*, thyme.] In *med.* a rugose wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme. Called also *Thymus*.

Acrotic (a-krot'ik), *a.* [L.L. *acroticus*, from Gr. *akros*, extreme.] Belonging to or affecting external surfaces; as, *acrotic* diseases.

Acrotomous (a-krot'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *tomos*, a cutting.] In *mineral.* having a cleavage parallel to the top or base.

Acrylic (a-kril'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to acrolein.—*Acrylic acid* ($C_3H_4O_2$), an agreeably smelling liquid, produced by the oxidation of acrolein. This acid is monobasic, and its salts are very soluble in water.

Act (akt), *v.i.* [L. *ago*, *actum*, to exert power, to put in motion, to do; Gr. *agō*, to lead; allied to Icel. *aka*, to drive, and probably to E. *acre* (which see).] 1. To exert power; to produce effects; as, the stomach *acts* upon food; the will *acts* upon the body in producing motion.

How body *acts* upon the impassive mind. *Garth.*

2. To be in action or motion; to carry into effect a purpose or determination of the mind.

He hangs between in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

3. To behave, demean, or conduct one's self, as in morals, private duties, or public offices.

He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, *acts* the best.
P. J. Bailey.

4. To perform, as an actor; to represent a character; to feign: as, he *acts* very well; he is only *acting*.—*To act up to*, to equal in action; to perform an action or series of actions correspondent to; to fulfil; as, he has *acted up to* his engagement or his advantages.

Act (akt), *v.t.* 1. To transact; to do or perform.

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To *act* her earthy and abhorr'd commands. *Shak.*

Industry doth beget ease by procuring good habits and facility of *acting* things expedient for us to do.
Barrow.

2. To represent as real; to perform on or as on the stage; to play; hence, to feign or counterfeit; as, to *act* Macbeth; to *act* the same part nightly. 'With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued.' *Dryden.*—3. To perform the office of; to assume the character of; as, to *act* the hero.—4.† To put in action; to actuate.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour. *South.*

Self-love, the spring of motion, *acts* the soul. *Pope.*

Act (akt), *n.* 1. That which is being done or which has been done; the exertion of power; the effect of which power exerted is the cause; as, the *act* of giving or receiving; a deed. In this sense it denotes an operation of the mind as well as of the body.

Illustrious *acts* high raptures do infuse. *Waller.*

—*In the act*, in the actual performance or commission: said especially of persons who are caught when engaged in some misdeed.

This woman was taken *in the* very *act*. *Jn.* viii. 4.

—*In act to*, prepared or ready to; on the very point: implying a certain bodily disposition or posture; as, *in act to* strike.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand.
Pope.

2. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility; actuality.

The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be.
Hooker.

3. A part or division of a play performed without interruption, in which a definite and coherent portion of the plot is represented; generally subdivided into smaller portions, called *scenes*. — 4. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, statute, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as, an *act* of parliament; an *act* of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—5. In *English universities*, a thesis maintained in public by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student. At Oxford, the occasion when masters and doctors complete their degrees is also called the *act*.—6. In *law*, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction; as, I deliver this as my *act* and deed.—*Act of bankruptcy*. See under BANKRUPTCY.—*Act of faith*, auto de fé (which see).—*Act of God*, in *law*, an accident or event which takes place without human intervention, and is beyond man's control, as the consequences arising from storms, lightning, &c., and which no party is bound to make good to another, independently of special contract.—*Act of grace*, a term sometimes applied to general pardons at the beginning of a new reign, &c.—*Act of indemnity*. See INDEMNITY.—*Act of Parliament*. See PARLIAMENT. — *Act of sederunt*, an ordinance of the Court of Session under authority of an act of the Scottish Parliament passed in 1540, by which the judges are empowered to make such statutes as may be necessary for expediting justice.—*Action*, *Act*. See ACTION.

Acta (ak'ta), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Acts.—2. Specifically, proceedings in a legal or ecclesiastical court.—*Acta Sanctorum*, the Acts of the Saints, the name sometimes applied to all collections of accounts of ancient saints and martyrs, both of the Roman and Greek Churches, but specifically the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, a society of Jesuits, in 1643, and not yet completed, portions of it still appearing at intervals, it being carried on in the order of the calendar.

Actæa (ak-tē'a), *n.* [L. *actæa*, herb-christopher, Gr. *aktē*, *aktea*, the elder, from the leaves resembling those of the elder.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ, found in Europe, the north of Asia, and America. The species are possessed of nauseous and deleterious properties. Two American species are considered to be a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake—hence called *rattlesnake herbs*. *A. spicata* is called in England *herb-christopher* and *bane-berry*.

Actian (ak'shi-an), *a.* Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus; as, *Actian* games, which were instituted by Augustus to celebrate his naval victory over Anthony, near that town, Sept. 2, B.C. 31. They were celebrated every five years. Hence, *Actian* years, reckoned from that era.

Actinenchyma (ak-tin-en'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *enchyma*, infusion.] The radiated cellular tissue of some medullas; stellate cellular tissue.

Acting (akt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Performing duty, service, or functions; often applied to one who does the real work of an office for a nominal or honorary holder of the post; one who does interim duty for a superior in the case of the latter's absence or decease.

The day after Captain Kearney's decease, his *acting* successor made his appearance aboard.
Marryat.

Actinia (ak-tin'i-a), *n.* A genus of zoophytes, belonging to the Radiata of Cuvier, regarded as the type of the class Actinozoa, sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, in modern classification. The body is cylindrical, and is attached by one extremity, the mouth occupying the middle of the upper or free extremity. Tentacles, disposed in concentric circles, surround the mouth, which, when spread, resemble the petals of a flower; whence the popular name *animal-flowers*, *sea-anemones* (which see). They are not perfectly radial in symmetry, the common polyp of the seashore (*A. mesembryanthemum*) having the oral aperture slightly elliptical, the long axis being marked by a tubercle at either end; the animal thus presents a faint but well-marked indication of bilateral symmetry. They move by alternately contracting and expanding their base, and by their tentacles. The species are often of brilliant colours, and many of them are eaten. See ACTINOZOA.

Actiniadæ (ak-tin-ĭ'a-dē), *n. pl.* A family of Cœlenterata, belonging to the order Heli-

anthoida, of which the genus Actinia is the type. See ACTINIA.

Actinic (ak-tin'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to actinism; specifically, pertaining to the chemical rays of the sun.—2. In *photog.* applied to a compound lens when the real image which it gives upon the screen is such that a large number of those coloured rays which exert chemical action upon the substances composing the sensitive tablet are combined with sufficient of the luminous rays to render the image visible. See ACTINISM.

Actiniform (ak-tin'i-form), *a.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and L. *forma*, form.] Having a radiated form.

Actinism (ak'tin-izm), *n.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray.] 1. The radiation of heat or light; or that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the radiation of heat or light.—2. The property of the chemical part of the sun's rays, which, as seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions. A ray, when decomposed by refraction through a prism, is found to possess three properties, viz. the luminous, the heating, and the chemical or actinic, the two latter acting at opposite ends of the spectrum. The actinic property or force, or *actinism*, begins among the violet rays, and extends a long way beyond the visible spectrum.

Actinocarpus (ak'tin-ō-kär"pus), *n.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and *karpos*, fruit.] A genus of plants, nat. order Alismaceæ; star-fruit. *A. Damasonium* is a British plant, growing in ditches and pools, mostly in a gravelly soil.

Actino-chemistry (ak'tin-ō-kem"is-tri), *n.* Chemistry in its relation to actinism. See ACTINISM.

Actinograph (ak-tin'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays, the intensity of which bears no direct relation to the quantity of light, but varies at different periods of the day and of the year. There are several forms of this instrument, all of them depending on the same principle, namely, the depth of the blackening effect of the chemical rays allowed to fall on a sensitive piece of paper for a given time.

Actinoid (ak'tin-oid), *a.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling a ray or rays; radiated.

Actinoida (ak'tin-oid-a), *n. pl.* A class of marine Radiata; the same with *Actinozoa* (which see).

Actinolite (ak-tin'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral, called by Werner *strahlstein* (ray-stone), nearly allied to hornblende, and consisting chiefly of silica, calcium, magnesium, and iron.—*Actinolite schist*, a metamorphic rock consisting principally of actinolite, with an admixture of mica, quartz, or feldspar; its texture is slaty and foliated.

Actinolitic (ak-tin'ō-lit"ik), *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite.

Actinometer (ak-tin-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays. Several of these instruments have been invented based upon the production of certain chemical reactions by means of the chemical rays.

Actinometric (ak-tin'ō-met"rik), *a.* Of or belonging to the actinometer, or the measurement of the chemical action of the sun's rays.

Actinosoma (ak-tin'ō-sō"ma), *n.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and *sōma*, body.] A term employed to designate the entire body of any actinozoön, whether this be simple (as in the sea-anemones) or composed of several zoöids (as in most corals).

Actinote (ak'tin-ōt), *n.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray.] A radiated mineral, consisting of silicate of calcium and magnesium.

Actinozoa (ak-tin'ō-zō"a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *aktis, aktinos*, a ray, and *zōon*, an animal.] A class of radiated, soft marine zoophytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, &c., in which the stomach acts also as a lung, and is separated from the mouth by a space divided into chambers by partitions bearing the reproductive organs. Some are compound, living on a polypidom, some adhere to rocks, &c., and some are free. All have beautifully rayed tentacula arranged around the mouth, which, when displayed, present in some genera, as Actinia, no remote resemblance to some of our finest composite flowers. They are reproduced by germs thrown out at the mouth, by gemmules or buds developed on the base of their disk, and by division, each separated part becoming a complete animal. They present that strange generative phenomenon known as metagenesis or alternation of generation. They, with the Hydrozoa, constitute the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata.

Actinozoon (ak-tin'ō-zō"on), *n.* [See ACTINOZOA.] An individual member of the Actinozoa, whether simple or compound.

Action (ak'shon), *n.* [L. *actio*. See ACT.] 1. The state or manner of acting or being active, as opposed to *rest;* activity; active exertion; energy manifested in outward acts; bustle or traffic of life; as, a man of *action*. 'A life of civic *action*.' *Tennyson.*

It is necessary to that perfection of which our present state is capable that the mind and body should both be kept in *action*. *Johnson.*

I myself must mix with *action* lest I wither by despair. *Tennyson.*

2. An act or thing done; a deed; an exploit; a feat; specifically, in *ethics*, any result of activity regarded as proceeding from a moral agent.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed. 1 Sam. ii. 3.

3. The exertion of power or force by one thing on another; agency; operation; impulse; as, the *action* of wind upon a ship's sails.—4. In *poetry* and the *drama*, the connected series of events on which the interest of the piece depends; the main subject or fable as distinguished from an incidental action or episode. The unity of *action* is regarded as one of the dramatic unities.

This *action* should have three qualifications: first, it should be one *action;* secondly, it should be an entire *action;* and thirdly, it should be a great *action*. *Addison.*

5. In *rhet.* gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings of the mind.

Suit the *action* to the word, the word to the *action*. *Shak.*

6. In *physiol.* any one of the active processes going on in an organized body; some manifestation of vital activity; the performance of a function; as, the *action* of the stomach or the gastric juice on the food; a morbid *action* of the liver. Among these actions some are distinguished as *voluntary*, as the contractions of the voluntary muscles; *involuntary*, as those of the lungs and heart; *mixed*, as those of respiration, deglutition, &c.; *reflex*, which doubtless include most involuntary actions, but correspond also to those performed by voluntary muscles under the influence of stimuli which do not reach the consciousness.—7. In *law*, (*a*) a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. Actions are *real, personal*, or *mixed; real*, or *feudal*, when the demandant claims a title to real estate; *personal*, when a man demands a debt, personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property; and *mixed*, when real estate is demanded, with damages for a wrong sustained. Actions are also *civil* or *penal; civil*, when instituted solely in behalf of private persons, to recover debts or damages; *penal*, when instituted to recover a penalty imposed by way of punishment. (*b*) The right of bringing an action; as, the law gives an *action* for every claim.—8. [A French usage.] A share in the capital stock of a company, or in the public funds; in the plural, stocks.—9. In *painting* and *sculp.* (*a*) the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, as expressive of the passions or emotions by which it is actuated. (*b*) The effect of a figure or figures acting together. (*c*) The principal event which forms the subject of a picture or bas-relief.—10. Battle; fight; engagement between troops, whether on land or water.

How many gentlemen have you lost in this *action*? *Shak.*

11. The mechanism of a pianoforte, organ, or other compound instrument of the same kind.—12. The movement or works of a watch or clock.—13. In the *manege*, general movements of the limbs and body; as, a horse of fine *action*.—*Quantity of action*, in *physics*, the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through and its velocity.—*Principle of least action*, Lagrange's name for a law of motion which he enunciates thus:—'In a system of moving bodies, the sum of the products of the masses of the bodies by the integral of the products of the velocities, and the elements of the spaces passed over is constantly a maximum or minimum.'—*Action, Act.* In many cases *action* and *act* are synonymous, but some distinction between them is observable. *Action* seems to have more relation to the *power* that acts, and its operation and process of acting; and *act* more relation to the *effect* or operation complete. *Action* is also more generally used for ordinary transactions, and *act* for such as are remarkable or dignified; as, all our *actions* should be regulated by prudence; a prince is distinguished by *acts* of heroism or humanity. *Act* is individual, but we speak of a course of *action*.

Actionable (ak'shon-a-bl), *a.* Furnishing ground for an action at law; characterized by something for which an action at law may be sustained; as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

Actionably (ak'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an actionable manner; in a manner that may subject to legal process.

Actionary, Actionist (ak'shon-a-ri, ak'shon-ist), *n.* A proprietor of stock in a joint-stock company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock. [Rare.]

Action-sermon (ak'shon-sėr'mon), *n.* In the *Scotch Church*, the sermon preached prior to the dispensation of the communion.

Action-taking † (ak'shon-tāk-ing), *a.* Litigious; accustomed to seek redress by law in place of by the sword: a term of contempt. 'A lily-livered, *action-taking* knave.' *Shak.*

Actious † (ak'shus), *a.* Active; full of activity. *Warner.* [Very rare.]

Actitation (ak-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *actito, actitatum*, to act or plead frequently, only spoken of lawsuits and dramas; double freq. from *ago, actum*, to act.] Frequent action; specifically, the debating of lawsuits. [Rare.]

Activate † (ak'tiv-āt), *v.t.* To make active; to intensify.

Snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water to ice, and that in a few hours. *Bacon.*

Active (ak'tiv), *a.* [L. *activus;* Fr. *actif, active*. See ACT.] 1. Having the power or property of acting; having the property of causing change or communicating action or motion; having the power to exert an influence; as, attraction is an *active* power; the *active* powers of the mind: opposed to *passive*.—2. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile; as, an *active* animal. Hence—3. Busy; constantly engaged in action; pursuing business with vigour and assiduity: opposed to *dull, slow*, or *indolent;* as, an *active* officer. It is also opposed to *sedentary;* as, an *active* life. Hence—4. In *com.* indicating much business; as, an *active* demand for iron; freights are *active*.—5. In a state of action, operation, or motion; actually proceeding; accompanied by overt action: opposed to *dormant* or *suspended*. '*Active* hostilities.' *Motley.*

The world hath had in these men fresh experience how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

6. In *med.* applied to certain medicines which produce quick and notable changes upon the body; also, to the method of treatment in which active remedies are used.—7. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects: opposed to *speculative;* as, the *active* duties of life.—8. In *gram.* (*a*) with some grammarians, expressing action; as, an *active* verb. Active verbs are subdivided into two classes, namely, *active intransitive* and *active transitive;* the former implying action confined to the actor; as, I *walk, run, think;* the latter action passing from the actor to an object; as, I *chase* the hare; I *teach* the boy. (*b*) With other grammarians, same as *Transitive*.—*Active capital* or wealth, money or property that may readily be converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit.—*Active commerce*, the commerce in which a nation carries its own and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens, as contradistinguished from *passive*, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another.—*Active* or *living force*, in *physics*, same as *Vis viva* (which see).—*Active symptoms*, in *pathol.* symptoms of excitement.—SYN. Agile, alert, brisk, vigorous, nimble, lively, quick, sprightly, prompt, industrious, operative.

Active † (ak'tiv), *n.* That which is active.

It is well knowe, both to reason and experience, every *active* worcheth on his passive. *Chaucer.*

Actively (ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In an active manner; by action; in a state of action; nimbly; briskly; energetically; also in an active signification; as, a word is used *actively*.

Activement † (ak'tiv-ment), *n.* Business; employment. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Activeness (ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; quickness of motion: less used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Activity (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being active; the active faculty; active force, or a specific exertion thereof; nimbleness; agility; briskness; also, the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business; as, a man of *activity*. 'It is applied to persons or things. 'All those *activities*, bodily and mental, which constitute our ordinary idea of life.' *H. Spencer.*

Salt put to ice increaseth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon.*

Actless (akt'les), *a.* Without action or spirit. 'A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing.' *Southern.* [Rare.]

Acton (ak'ton), *n.* [Fr. *hoqueton*, O.Fr. *acoton*, *auqueton*, Sp. *al-coton*, Ar. *al-q'oton*, from being originally padded with cotton.] A kind of vest or tunic made of taffeta or leather, quilted, worn under the habergeon or coat of mail to save the body from bruises, and sometimes worn alone like a buffcoat; the coat of mail itself. 'His *acton* it was all of black.' *Percy Reliq.*

Yet was his helmet hack'd and hew'd,
His *acton* pierced and tore. *Sir W. Scott.*

Written also *Acketon*, *Acqueton*, *Hacqueton*. See GAMBESON.

Actor (ak'tér), *n.* 1. One that acts or performs; specifically, one that represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage-player.—2. In *law*, (*a*) an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes. (*b*) A plaintiff. [In this sense properly a Latin word.]

Actress (ak'tres), *n.* A female who acts or performs anything.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the Æneid. *Addison.*

Specifically, a female who represents or acts a part in a play. [In explanation of numerous passages in our old plays, it is to be observed that actresses were not introduced till after the Restoration. In Shakspere's time female parts were performed by boys. 'The king, one night, was impatient to have the play begin. 'Sire,' said Davenant, 'they are *shaving the queen*.'' *Memoirs of Count de Grammont.*]

Acts of the Apostles. One of the books of the New Testament, the authorship of which is commonly ascribed to St. Luke. It begins with the ascension of Christ, and gives an account of the early spread of the gospel, and more especially of the part played therein by St. Paul, little being said of the other apostles except St. Peter. The narrative comes down to 62 A.D.

Actual (ak'tū-al), *a.* 1. Acting or existing really and objectively; existing in act; real; effectively operative; effectual: opposed to *virtual*, *potential*, *nominal*, *speculative*.

The *actual* cautery, or the burning the body by a red-hot iron, is opposed to the *virtual* cautery, which produces the same effect, in a different way, by means of caustics and escharotics. *Cruikshank.*

So Alfenus was a cobbler, even when not at work, that is, he was a cobbler *potential*; whereas, when busy in his booth, he was a cobbler *actual*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Peter the Great, introducing new offices, nominated the eldest Boyars, or those of the first class *actual* privy-councillors; and those of the second class privy-councillors. *Brougham.*

For he that but conceives a crime in thought
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault. *Dryden.*

2. Now existing; present; as, in the *actual* position of affairs.—3. † Active. 'Beside her walking and other *actual* performances.' *Shak.*—*Actual sin*, in *theol.* that committed by a person himself, in opposition to *original sin*, inherited from Adam.

Actuality (ak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being actual, as opposed to potentiality; reality, as opposed to ideality.

It will be found that Pope himself has no small portion of this *actuality* of relation—this nudity of description, and poetry without an atmosphere. *Crabbe.*

2. That in which anything is realized.

Nature and religion are the bands of friendships; excellency and usefulness are its great endearments; society and neighbourhood, that is, the possibilities and the circumstances of converse, are the determinations and *actualities* of it. *Jer. Taylor.*

Actualization (ak'tū-al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* A making real or actual; the reducing of an idea to a state of actuality or realness; the state of being made actual. 'He (Aristotle) seeks the idea only in its *actualization*.' *J. H. Seelye.*

Actualize (ak'tū-al-īz), *v.t.* To make actual.

Actually (ak'tū-al-li), *adv.* 1. In fact; really; in truth.—2. With outward and active manifestation.

Of all your sex, yet never did I know
Any that yet so *actually* did shew
Such rules for patience, such an easy way. *Dryden.*

Actualness (ak'tū-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being actual. [Rare.]

Actuarial (ak-tū-ā'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an actuary or actuaries, or to the business of an actuary; as, the *Actuarial* Society of Edinburgh.

Actuary (ak'tū-a-ri), *n.* [L. *actuarius*, a clerk, a registrar.] 1. A registrar or clerk: a term of the civil law, and used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction; specifically, (*a*) a clerk that registers the acts and constitutions of the lower house of convocation. (*b*) An officer appointed to keep savings-banks' accounts.—2. An official in a joint-stock company, particularly an insurance company, whose duty it is to make the necessary computations required in the business, and generally to advise on all questions relating to statistics and finance; a person skilled in the doctrine of life annuities and insurances, who is in the habit of giving opinions upon cases of annuities, reversions, &c.

Actuate (ak'tū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *actuated*; ppr. *actuating*. [From *act*.] 1. To put into action; to move or incite to action; as, men are *actuated* by motives or passions.

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*

2. † To invigorate; to develop; to strengthen; said of inanimate objects.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems by some vital irradiation to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. † To carry out; to execute; to perform. 'To *actuate* what you command.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Actuate (ak'tū-āt), *a.* Put into action. *South.* [Rare.]

Actuation (ak-tū-ā'shon), *n.* The state of being put in action; effectual operation.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the *actuation* of his will. *Bp. Pearson.*

Actuator (ak'tū-āt-ėr), *n.* One who actuates or puts in action.

Actuose (ak'tū-ōs), *a.* Having the power of action; having strong powers of action. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Actuosity (ak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [Rare.] 1. Power or state of action.—2. In *metaph.* a state of activity which is complete in itself without leading to any result which must be regarded as its completion. 'That *actuosity* in which the action and its completion coincide, as to think, to see.' *J. Hutchison Stirling.*

Acture † (ak'tūr), *n.* Action; performance. *Shak.*

Actus (ak'tus), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a road for passengers riding or driving; a highway. [Rare.]

Acuate † (ak'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *acuated*; ppr. *acuating*. [L. *acuo*, to sharpen. See ACID.] To sharpen; to make pungent or corrosive.

Immoderate feeding upon pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood. *Harvey.*

Acuate † (ak'ū-āt), *a.* Sharpened; pointed. *Ashmole.*

Acuition † (ak-ū-i'shon), *n.* [From L. *acuo*, to sharpen.] The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect, as by the addition of a mineral acid to a vegetable acid.

Acuity † (a-kū'i-ti), *n.* Sharpness. 'The *acuity* or bluntness of the pin that bears the card.' *Perkins.*

Aculeata (a-kū'lē-ā"ta), *n.* [See ACULEATE.] Sting-bearers, a name sometimes given to a group of hymenopterous insects, in which the abdomen of the females and neuters is armed with a sting, consisting of two fine spiculæ, with reverted barbs, connected with a poison reservoir. It includes bees and wasps.

Aculeate, Aculeated (a-kū'lē-āt, a-kū'lē-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, dim. of *acus*, a needle. See ACID.] 1. In *bot.* having prickles or sharp points; pointed: used chiefly to denote plants having prickles fixed in the bark, in distinction from thorns, which grow from the wood.—2. In *zool.* having a sting.

Aculeate (a-kū'lē-āt), *n.* A hymenopterous insect, one of the Aculeata.

Aculeate (a-kū'lē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aculeated*; ppr. *aculeating*. To make pointed; to sharpen. [Rare.]

Aculeiform (a-kū'lē-i-form), *a.* Formed like a prickle.

Aculeolate (a-kū'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* having small prickles or sharp points. *Gray.*

Aculeous (a-kū'lē-us), *a.* In *bot.* having prickles; aculeate; thorny. *Sir T. Browne.*

Aculeus (a-kū'lē-us), *n.* pl. **Aculei** (a-kū'lē-ī). [L.] In *bot.* a hard, sharp, conical hair, or cellular process of the epidermis or bark of plants; a prickle.

Acumen (a-kū'men), *n.* [L. *acumen*, from *acuo*, to sharpen.] Quickness of perception; the faculty of nice discrimination; mental acuteness or penetration; keenness of insight. 'His learning, above all kings christened, his *acumen*, his judgment, his memory.' *Sir E. Coke.*

Acuminate (a-kū'min-āt), *a.* [L. *acuminatus*, sharpened, from *acumen*.] Pointed; acute; specifically, in *bot.* having a long tapering termination: applied to leaves. When the narrowing takes place at the base it is so expressed, *e.g. acuminate at the base*; when used without any limitation it always refers to the apex of the leaf.

Acuminate Leaf.

Acuminate (a-kū'min-āt), *v.t.* To render sharp or keen. 'To *acuminate* despair.' *Cowper.* [Rare.]

Acuminate † (a-kū'min-āt), *v.i.* To taper to a point; to rise like a cone.

They (the bishops) . . . *acuminating* still higher and higher in a cone of prelaty, instead of healing up the gashes of the church . . . fall to gore one another with their sharp spires, for upper places and precedence. *Milton.*

Acuminated (a-kū'min-āt-ed), *a.* Sharpened to a point; acuminate.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. *Sir T. Browne.*

Acumination (a-kū'min-ā"shon), *n.* 1. Act of acuminating, or state of being acuminated; sharpening; termination in a sharp point.—2. Something with a sharp point; a pointed extremity.

The coronary thorns . . . did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous *acuminations*. *Bp. Pearson.*

3. Acuteness of intellect. [Rare.]

Wits, which erect and inscribe, with notable zeal and *acumination*, their memorials in every mind they meet with. *Waterhouse.*

Acuminose, Acuminous (a-kū'min-ōs, a-kū'min-us), *a.* In *bot.* having a sharp or tapering point. [Rare.]

Acupression (ak-ū-pre'shon), *n.* Acupressure (which see).

Acupressure (ak-ū-pre'shūr), *n.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and E. *pressure*.] In *surg.* a method of stopping hæmorrhage in arteries in amputations, &c., consisting in pressing the artery closely by means of a pin or needle or bit of inelastic wire, introduced through the sides or flaps of the wound, instead of tying with a thread. There are various modes of inserting the pin.

Acupuncturation (ak-ū-pungk'tūr-ā"shon), *n.* Pricking with a needle; acupuncture.

Acupuncturator (ak-ū-pungk'tū-rāt-ėr), *n.* An instrument for performing the operation of acupuncture.

Acupuncture (ak-ū-pungk'tūr), *n.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a pricking. See PUNCTURE.] 1. A surgical operation resorted to in certain complaints, as in headaches and lethargies, &c., and consisting in the insertion of a delicate needle or set of needles beneath the tissues. This operation has for many ages been practised, and is still in high repute in China, Japan, and India. In modern surgery it is confined to muscular, tendinous, and aponeurotic parts, and is employed chiefly to relieve neuralgic and chronic rheumatic pains, the needles being sometimes used to conduct a galvanic current, and sometimes made hollow to convey an anodyne or sedative into the tissues.—2. A mode of infanticide in some countries, a needle being forced into the brain through the spinal marrow, &c.

Acuru (ak'ö-rö), *n.* The name in India of a fragrant aloe-wood.

Acutangular (a-kūt'ang-gū-lėr), *a.* Acute-angular (which see). *Warburton.*

Acute (a-kūt'), *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed, from *acuo*, to sharpen. From root *ac*, *ak*, a point. See ACID.] 1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point: opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse;* specifically applied in *bot.* to a leaf or a division of the floral envelope ending in a sharp point; and in *geom.* to an angle less than a right angle. See ACUTE-ANGLED.—2. Possessing, exhibiting, or characterized by nice discernment or discrimination; perceiving or using minute distinctions, or characterized by the use of such; characterized by keenness of insight: opposed to *dull* or *stupid:* (*a*) applied to persons; as, an *acute* reasoner. 'The *acute* and ingenious author.' *Locke.* (*b*) Applied to mental endowments; as, the author possesses an *acute* reasoning faculty. In the following passage Shakspere uses the word in the sense of reaching a high pitch, peculiarly great; but as he puts it in the mouth of a pedant, Schmidt suggests that it may be purposely misused.

Acute Leaves.

The gift (of alliterative rhyming) is good in those in whom it is *acute.*

(*c*) Applied to mental performances; as, the reasoning of the author is very *acute.*—3. Applied to the senses, having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small objects; as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

Were our senses made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. Keen; sharp: said of pain.—5. High in pitch; shrill: said of sound: opposed to *grave:* in this sense specifically applied to an accent which elevates or sharpens the voice.—6. In *med.* a term applied to a disease which is attended with more or less violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy: opposed to *chronic.*—SYN. Subtle, ingenious, keen, penetrating, sharp, shrill.

Acute (a-kūt'), *v.t.* To render the accent acute. [Rare.]

He *acutes* his rising inflection too much. *Walker.*

Acute-angled (a-kūt'ang-gld), *a.* Having sharp or acute angles, or angles less than right angles.—An *acute-angled triangle*, one that has all its angles less than right angles.

Acute-angular (a-kūt'ang-gū-lėr), *a.* 1. Having an angle less than a right angle.—2. In *bot.* applied to stems with sharp corners or edges, as in the Labiatæ.

Acutely (a-kūt'li), *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

Acutenaculum (ak'ū-tē-nak''ū-lum), *n.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *tenaculum*, a holder, from *teneo*, to hold.] In *surg.* a needle with a handle, which is used to send it faster through the skin, &c., in stitching a wound.

Acuteness (a-kūt'nes), *n.* The quality of being acute; as, (*a*) the quality of being sharp or pointed; as, 'the lance-shaped windows form at their vertex angles of varying degrees of *acuteness.*' *Oxford Glossary.* (*b*) *Fig.* the faculty of nice discernment or perception; quickness or keenness of the senses or understanding. By an *acuteness* of the senses or of mental feeling we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an *acuteness* of intellect we discern nice distinctions.

Mr. Colbert . . . was a man of probity, of great industry, and knowledge of detail; of great experience and *acuteness* in the examination of public accounts. *Adam Smith.*

(*c*) In *rhet.* or *music*, sharpness or elevation of sound. (*d*) In *med.* violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

Acutiator† (a-kū'shi-āt''ėr), *n.* In the *middle ages*, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments. Before the invention of firearms such officers attended armies to sharpen their weapons.

Acutifoliate (a-kūt-i-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp, from *acuo*, to sharpen, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having sharp-pointed leaves. *Gray.*

Acutilobate (a-kūt-i-lō'bāt), *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp, and *lobus*, a lobe.] In *bot.* having acute lobes: said of certain leaves. *Gray.*

Acyanoblepsy (a-sī'an-ō-blep-si), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *kyanos*, blue, *blepō*, to look on.] A defect in vision, in consequence of which the colour blue cannot be distinguished.

Ad, *prefix.* [Akin to the L. conjunctions *et*, and, too, *at*, still, moreover, and to E. *at* (which see).] A Latin preposition signifying *to;* and appearing as a prefix in a great number of words of Latin origin, in which case the final letter is usually assimilated to the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; thus, in *acclaim*, *affirm*, *alligation*, *approve*, *arrive*, *attrition*, &c., the *ac*, *af*, *al*, *ap*, &c., are all modified forms of *ad.* In *ascend*, *ascribe*, the *d* has been lost altogether.

Adact† (a-dakt'), *v.t.* [L. *adigo*, *adactum*—*ad*, to, and *ago*, to lead or drive.] To drive; to compel. *Fotherby.*

Adactyl (a-dak'til), *a.* In *zool.* applied to a locomotive extremity without digits or toes. Written also *Adactyle.*

Adactyl (a-dak'til), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *daktylos*, a digit.] In *zool.* a locomotive extremity without digits. Written also *Adactyle.*

Adage (ad'āj), *n.* [Fr. *aduge;* L. *adagium*, *adagio*, a proverb, by some derived from *adigo*, to adduce—*ad*, to, and *ago*, to bring; by others from *ad*, to, and *aio*, Skr. *ah*, to say, to speak.] A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a wise observation handed down from antiquity.

Unless the *adage* must be verified,
That beggars mounted run their horse to death.
Shak.

—*Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, *Apophthegm*, *Adage*, *Proverb*, *Byword*, *Saw.* See under APHORISM.

Adagial† (a-dā'ji-al), *a.* Proverbial. 'That *adagial* verse.' *Barrow.*

Adagio (a-dä'jō), *a.* and *adv.* [It.] In *music*, slow; slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio*, *adagio*, it directs the performance to be very slow.

Adagio (a-dä'jō), *n.* In *music*, a slow movement.

Adagy† (ad'a-ji), *n.* Same as *Adage.*

Adalantado (ad'a-lan-tä''do), *n.* Same as *Adelantado.*

Adalid (ad-a-lēd'), *n.* [Sp.] A commander. *Irving.*

Adam (ad'am), *n.* [Heb. *ādām*, a human being, male or female, perhaps so called from his ruddiness (*ādam*, to be red). *Gesenius.*] 1. The name of the first man; the progenitor of the human race.—2. Jocularly, a serjeant or bailiff: explained by the commentators as referring to the fact that the buff worn by the bailiff resembled the native buff of our first parent.

Not that *Adam* that kept the garden, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison. *Shak.*

3. The frailty inherent in human nature, regarded as inherited from Adam in consequence of the fall.

And whipp'd the offending *Adam* out of him. *Shak.*

—*Adam's apple*, (*a*) *Pomum Adami*, the prominence on the fore part of the thyroid formed by the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx, so called from an idle notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat and occasioned the tumour. (*b*) A variety of the lime (*Citrus Limetta*) with a depression, which is fancifully regarded in Italy as the mark of Adam's teeth. See CITRON.—*Adam and Eve*, the popular name in the United States for a terrestrial orchid (*Aplectrum hiemale*). —*Adam's needle*, the popular name of a genus of liliaceous plants, Yucca (which see).—*Adam's ale*, *Adam's wine*, water. [Colloq.]

Adamant (ad'a-mant), *n.* [L. *adamas*, *adamantis*, Gr. *adamas*, the hardest iron or steel, anything inflexible, the diamond; lit. the unconquerable—Gr. *a*, priv., and *damaō*, to tame. See TAME and DIAMOND.] 1. A term formerly sometimes equivalent to diamond, but generally, as is now the case, used vaguely to express any substance of impenetrable hardness: it is chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word.

As an *adamant* harder than flint have I made thy forehead. Ezek. iii. 9.

But who would force the soul, tilts with a straw
Against a champion cased in *adamant*. *Wordsworth.*

2.† Loadstone or magnet: a sense not uncommon in our earlier writers, though it is not easy to see why the word should have assumed this meaning.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*,
And yet you draw not iron, for my heart
Is true as steel. *Shak.*

Adamantean (ad'a-mant-ē''an), *a.* Hard as adamant.

Useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

Adamantine (ad-a-mant'in), *a.* 1. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; impenetrable. 'In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound.' *Pope.*

Each gun
From its *adamantine* lips
Flung a death-cloud round the ships. *Campbell.*

2. Resembling the diamond in hardness or in sparkling lustre.—*Adamantine spar*, (*a*) a very hard, hair-brown variety of corundum, often of *adamantine*, or diamond-like lustre. It yields a very hard powder used in polishing diamonds and other gems. (*b*) A hair-brown sapphire. (*c*) Corundum, from its hardness or peculiar occasional lustre. See CORUNDUM.

Adamic (a-dam'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Adam. —*Adamic earth*, common red clay, from a notion that Adam means red earth.

Adamite (ad'am-it), *n.* *Eccles.* one of a sect of visionaries of the second century, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and, like *Adam*, went naked. They abhorred marriage, holding it to be the effect of sin. Several attempts have been made to revive this sect, one as late as the fifteenth century.

Adamitic (ad-am-it'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling the Adamites.

Nor is it other than rustic or *Adamitic* impudence to confine nature to itself. *Jer. Taylor.*

Adansonia (ad-an-sō'ni-a), *n.* [From M. *Adanson*, a French botanist who travelled in Senegal.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sterculiaceæ: *A. digitata* is the African calabash-tree, or baobab-tree of Senegal. (See BAOBAB.) *A. Gregorii*, the only other species, is the cream-of-tartar tree of North Australia. See CREAM-OF-TARTAR TREE under CREAM.

Adapis (ad'a-pis), *n.* [Gr. *a*, intens., and *dapis*, a rug.] An extinct thick-skinned mammal of the tertiary formation, somewhat resembling a hedgehog, but about three times its size, discovered by Cuvier in the plaster quarries near Paris. Its teeth combine the characters of the Anoplotherium and the tapir.

Adapt (a-dapt'), *v.t.* [L. *ad*, to, and *apto*, to fit; Gr. *haptō*, to cling to, to overtake; Skr. *āp*, to come to, to obtain.] 1. To make suitable; to make to correspond; to fit or suit; to proportion.

A good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope.*

For nature, always in the right,
To your decays, *adapts* my sight. *Swift.*

2. Specifically, to remodel, work up, and render fit for representation on the stage, as a play from a foreign language or a novel.

Adaptability (a-dapt'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being capable of adaptation.

Adaptable (a-dapt'a-bl), *a.* That may be adapted.

Adaptableness (a-dapt'a-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *Adaptability.*

Adaptation (ad-ap-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of adapting or making suitable; the state of being suitable or fit; fitness.

The exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless, though small asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other. *Boyle.*

2. That which is adapted; specifically, a play translated or constructed from a foreign language or a novel, and rendered suitable for representation; as, this comedy is a free *adaptation* from a French author.

Adaptedness (a-dapt'ed-nes), *n.* State of being adapted; suitableness.

Adapter (a-dapt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which adapts; specifically, one who translates, remodels, or works up, rendering fit to be represented on the stage, as a play from a foreign tongue or from a novel.—2. In *chem.* same as *Adopter* (which see).

Adaption† (a-dap'shon), *n.* Adaptation; the act of fitting. 'Wise contrivances and prudent *adaptions.*' *Cheyne.*

Adaptive (a-dapt'iv), *a.* Tending to adapt; suitable. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Adaptiveness (a-dapt'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being adaptive; suitableness.

Adaptly† (a-dapt'li), *adv.* In a suitable or convenient manner.

For active horsemanship *adaptly* fit. *Prior.*

Adaptness† (a-dapt'nes), *n.* The state of being fitted. '*Adaptness* of the sound to the sense.' *Bp. Newton.*

Adaptorial (ad-ap-tō'ri-al), *a.* Tending to adapt or fit; suitable. [Rare.]

Adar (ā'dăr), *n.* [Possibly from Heb. *adar*, splendour, from the exuberance of vegetation in this month in Palestine.] A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the twelfth of the sacred and sixth of the civil year.

Adarce (a-dăr'si), *n.* [Gr. *adarkēs.*] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is soft and porous, and has been used to cleanse the skin in leprosy, tetters, &c.

Adarcon (a-dăr'kon), *n.* In *Jewish antiq.* a gold coin worth about 25*s.* sterling. The distinguishing mark of the piece was a crowned archer.

Adarme (a-dăr'mā), *n.* A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce.

Adase,† *v.t.* Same as *Adaze. Chaucer.*

Adatis (ad'at-is), *n.* A muslin or species of fine cotton cloth from India.

Adaunt† (a-dạnt'), *v.t.* [See DAUNT.] To subdue. '*Adaunted* the rage of a lyon savage.' *Skelton.*

Adaw† (a-dạ'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, intens., and *daw*, in Prov. E. to daunt or frighten; connected by Wedgwood with such words as Icel. *thagga*, to silence; M.H.G. *dagen*, *gedagen*, to be still; Hessian *dachen*, to allay or still.] 1. To daunt; to quell; to cow.

The sight thereof did greatly him *adaw. Spenser.*

2. To moderate; to abate.

Gins to abate the brightness of his beame
And fervour of his flames somewhat *adawe. Spenser.*

Adaw† (a-dạ'), *v.i.* To moderate; to become less vehement.

Her wrathful corage gan apal,
And haughtie spirits meekly to *adaw. Spenser.*

Adaw,† **Adawe**† (a-dạ'), *v.i.* [Prefix *a*, intens., and O.E. and Sc. *daw*, to wake out of sleep, to dawn; A. Sax. *dagian*, *dæġi·an*, Icel. *daga*, to become day, from A. Sax. *dæg*, Icel. *dagr*, day.] To awake.

But sire, a man that wakith out of his slep,
He may not sodeynly well taken keep,
Upon a thing, ne seen it parfytly
Til that he be *adawed* verrayly. *Chaucer.*

Adawlet, Adawlut (a-dạ'lėt), *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, a court of justice, civil or criminal.

Adays (a-dāz'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, for *on* or *of*, and *days*, a genitive form of *day.*] 1. On or in days, as in the phrase now *adays.*—2. In the day-time.

I have miserable nights; . . . but I shift pretty well *adays. Mrs. Thrale.*

Adaze† (a-dāz'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, intens., and *daze.*] To dazzle. *Sir T. More.*

Ad captandum (ad kap-tan'dum). [L.] For the purpose of catching; as in the phrase, *ad captandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble: applied often as an adjective to meretricious attempts to catch popular favour or applause; as, *ad captandum* oratory.

Adcorporate† (ad-kor'pō-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adcorporated;* ppr. *adcorporating.* [See ACCORPORATE.] To unite, as one body with another; to accorporate.

Add (ad), *v.t.* [L. *addo*, to add—*ad*, to, and *do*, to put, to place, to give.] 1. To set or put together; to join or unite, as one thing or sum to another, in an aggregate; as, *add* three to four; *add* still one more; *add* this to your store.—2. To connect in some way; to bestow.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers. *Shak.*

And to *add* greater honours to his age than man could give him, he died fearing God. *Shak.*

3. To say further; to subjoin; as, to what I have already said let me *add* this.—*To add to*, to augment; to increase; to make some addition to. [Though the verb in this phrase has no expressed object, yet it is often really transitive.]

Rehoboam said, I will *add to* your yoke.
1 Ki. xii. 14.

The sea, all water, yet receives rain still,
And in abundance *addeth to* his store. *Shak.*

—*Add, Annex.* *Add*, to put together so as to form an aggregate or whole; *annex*, literally to tie to, to join to at an end, as a smaller thing to a greater.

As easily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days or two years. *Locke.*

He *annexed* a codicil to his will. *Johnson.*

SYN. Adduce, adjoin, annex.

Add (ad), *v.i.* 1. To be or serve as an addition; to be added: with *to;* as, the consciousness of folly often *adds to* one's regret. [See *To add to* under ADD, *v.t.*]—2. To perform the arithmetical operation of addition; as, this boy can *add* very rapidly.

Adda (ad'da), *n.* A small species of Egyptian lizard (*Scincus officinalis*); the skink (which see).

Addable (ad'a-bl), *a.* See ADDIBLE.

Addax (ad'aks), *n.* A species of antelope (*Hippotragus* (*Oryx*) *nasomaculatus*), and one of the largest of the genus, being of the size of a large ass, with much of its make. The horns of the male are particularly magnificent. They are about 4 feet long, and beautifully twisted into a wide-sweeping spiral of two turns and a half, with the points directed outwards. It has no proper mane on the back of the neck; but has tufts of hair on the forehead and throat, and large broad hoofs to tread on the sand. It was unknown to modern naturalists till discovered by the German traveller Rüppel on the barren sands of Nubia and Kordofan.

Head of Addax (*Hippotragus nasomaculatus*).

It is also found in the woody parts of Caffraria. It is the *strepsiceros* (twisted-horn) of the older writers.

Addecimate (ad-de'si-māt), *v.t.* [L. *ad*, to, and *decimus*, tenth.] To take or to ascertain the tithe or tenth part of; to tithe; to decimate. *Bailey.*

Addeem† (ad-dēm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *ad*, to, and *deem.*] 1. To award; to adjudge; to sentence.

Unto him they did *addeem* the prize. *Spenser.*

2. To deem; to judge; to determine; to esteem; to account.

She scorns to be *addeemed* so worthless-base. *Daniel.*

Addendum (ad-den'dum), *n.* pl. **Addenda** (ad-den'da). [L.] A thing to be added; an addition; an appendix to a work.

Adder (ad'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *œtter*, O.E. *addre*, *addere*, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. *edder*, D. and L.G. *adder*, Dan. *otterslange*, G. *otter*, an adder, a viper. These forms recall the A. Sax. *ātor*, *œtter*, Icel. *eitr*, Dan. *ædder*, O.H.G. *eitar*, venom, poison, Icel. *eitr-orm*, a viper, O.H.G. *eiten*, to burn, yet this may be a casual resemblance, and more probably the word has lost an initial *n*, seen in A. Sax. *nœdre*, *nœddre*, *neddre*, O. and Prov. E. *nedder*, Icel. *nadr*, *nadra*, Goth. *nadrs*, G. *natter*, Ir. and Gael. *nathair*, O.W. *neidr*, which would appear to be the same word as L. *natrix*, a snake, adder. For a similar variety of form comp. *apron*, *napron.*] A venomous serpent or viper, an ophidian reptile, family Viperidæ, the *Vipera communis*, found in Britain and over Europe. It is rarely above 2 or 3 feet long, and has black spots on an olive, rich deep brown, or dirty brownish-yellow ground. Its bite is rarely fatal to man. The name is often vaguely used for any poisonous serpent of the family Viperidæ. —*Great sea-adder*, an acanthopterygian fish, the sea stickleback (*Gasterosteus spinachia*). It is 5 or 6 inches long, with fifteen or sixteen spinous rays on the back. It occurs in the North Sea.

Adder-bolt (ad'ėr-bōlt), *n.* The dragon-fly. [Provincial.]

Adder-fly (ad'ėr-flī), *n.* A name of the dragon-fly or Libellula. Sometimes called *Adder-bolt.*

Adder-grass (ad'ėr-gras), *n.* A name in the south of Scotland for the common *Orchis maculata.* See ORCHIS.

Adder-pike (ad'ėr-pik), *n.* A species of fish, 5 or 6 inches long, found on our coast. Called also the *Lesser Weever* or *Sting-fish.* It is the *Trachinus vipera*, family Percidæ, of naturalists. See WEEVER.

Adder-stone (ad'ėr-stōn), *n.* The name given in different parts of the country to certain rounded perforated stones or glass beads found occasionally, and supposed to have a kind of supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders. They are believed by archæologists to have been anciently used as spindle-whorls, that is, a kind of small fly-wheels to keep up the rotatory motion of the spindle. Some stones or beads of this kind or similar were by one superstitious tradition said to have been produced by a number of adders putting their heads together and hissing till the foam became consolidated into a bead, which was supposed to be a powerful charm against disease. Called also *Serpent-stone* and *Druidical Bead.*

Adder's-tongue (ad'ėrz-tung), *n.* A species of fern, of the genus Ophioglossum, whose spores are produced on a spike, supposed to resemble a serpent's tongue. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.

Adder's-wort (ad'ėrz-wėrt), *n.* Snakeweed (*Polygonum Bistorta*), so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents. Called also *Bistort.*

Addibility (ad-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The condition of being addible; the capability of being added. 'The endless addition or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers.' *Locke.* [Rare.]

Addible (ad'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being added.

The clearest idea we can get of infinity is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary. *Locke.*

Addice† (ad'dis), *n.* Same as *Adze* (which see).

Addict (ad-dikt'), *v.t.* [L. *addico*, *addictum*, to devote—*ad*, to, and *dico*, to dedicate.] To devote or give up entirely; to apply habitually; to habituate; to attach closely; generally with a reflexive pronoun, and sometimes in a good sense, but, as now used, more often in a bad; as, to *addict* one's self to intemperance, to gambling, or the like. 'The same *addicted* fidelity.' *Milton.* '*Addicted* from their births so much to poesy.' *Drayton.*

They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. 1 Cor. xvi. 15.

There has always prevailed among that part of mankind that *addict* their minds to speculation a propensity to talk much of the delights of retirement. *Adventurer.*

Charles came forth from that school with social habits, with polite and engaging manners, and with some talent for lively conversation, *addicted* beyond measure to sensual indulgence, incapable of self-denial and of exertion, without faith in human virtue or in human attachment, without desire of renown, and without sensibility to reproach. *Macaulay.*

—*To addict one's self to a person,*† to attach or devote one's self to a person: a sense borrowed from the Romans, who used the word (*addico*) for assigning debtors in servitude to their creditors. 'Yours entirely *addicted*, madam.' *B. Jonson.*

I am neither author or fautor of any sect; I will have no man *addict himself to me;* but if I have anything right, defend it as truth's. *B. Jonson.*

Addict† (ad-dikt'), *a.* Addicted.

If he be *addict* to vice,
Quickly him they will entice. *Shak.*

Addictedness (ad-dikt'ed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being addicted. 'My former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments.' *Boyle.*

Addiction (ad-dik'shon), *n.* The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted; devotedness; devotion. 'An *addiction* to certain sciences.' *Warburton.*

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shak.*

Ad diem (ad dī'em). [L.] In *law*, at the day.

Addison's Disease (ad'di-sunz diz-ēz'), *n.* A structural disease of the supra-renal capsules characterized by anæmia, extreme prostration, and the brownish olive-green colour of the skin. Called also *Supra-renal Melasma* or *Bronzed-skin Disease*, first described by Dr. Addison.

Additament (ad-dit'a-ment), *n.* [L. *additamentum*, an addition, from *addo*, *additum*, to add. See ADD.] An addition, or the thing added. [Rare.]

In a palace . . . there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use. *Sir M. Hale.*

Addition (ad-di'shon), *n.* [L. *additio*, from *addo*, to add.] 1. The act or process of adding: opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution;* as, a sum is increased by *addition;* to increase a heap by the *addition* of more. Specifically, in *arith.* the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also, the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. *Simple addition* is the adding of numbers, irrespective of any things denoted by them, or the adding of sums of the same

denomination, as pounds to pounds, shillings to shillings, &c. *Compound addition* is the adding of sums of different denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence to pounds, shillings, and pence.—2. Anything added, whether material or immaterial. Specifically, (*a*) in *law*, a title annexed to a man's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence; as, John Doe, *Esq.*; Richard Roe, *Gent.*; Robert Dale, *Mason*; Thomas Way, *of Glasgow*. In *Scots law* the term *designation* has the same signification. By 14 and 15 Vict. c. no indictment shall be held insufficient for want of or imperfection in the addition of any defendant. Hence, (*b*) Any epithet applied to a person, or any added designation. [A use frequent in Shakspere, but now obsolete.]

They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our *addition*. *Shak.*

This man, lady, hath robbed many beasts of their particular *additions*; he is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Shak.*

(*c*) † In *music*, a dot at the side of a note to lengthen its sound one-half. (*d*) In *her.* something added to a coat of arms as a mark of honour: opposed to *abatement*, as bordure, quarter, canton, gyron, pile, &c. See these terms. (*e*) In *distilling*, anything added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation. — SYN. Increase, accession, augmentation, annexation, superaddition, additament, increment, appendage, adjunct.

Addition † (ad-di'shon), *v.t.* To furnish with an addition, or designation additional to one's name.

Some are *additioned* with the title of laureate. *Fuller.*

Additional (ad-di'shon-al), *a.* Added; supplementary.

Additional (ad-di'shon-al), *n.* Something added; an addition. [Rare.]

Many thanks for the *additionals* you are pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Howell.*

Additionally (ad-di'shon-al-li), *adv.* By way of addition.

Additionary † (ad-di'shon-a-ri), *a.* Additional. 'What is necessary and what is *additionary*.' *Herbert.*

Adititious (ad-di-ti'shus), *a.* Added without good authority. *Goodrich.* [Rare.]

Additive (ad'it-iv), *a.* Falling to be added; additional; helping to increase.

The general sum of such work is great; for all of it, as genuine, tends towards one goal; all of it is *additive*, none of it subtractive. *Carlyle.*

Additory (ad'i-to-ri), *a.* Adding or capable of adding; making some addition. *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

Addle (ad'l), *a.* [A. Sax. *ádl*, corrupted, putrid; *adela*, filth; Sw. *adel* (seen in *ko-adel*, cow urine), urine; Sc. *addle*, putrid water, urine; allied to W. *hadl*, corrupt.] Having lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid: applied to eggs; hence, barren; producing nothing.

His brains grow *addle*. *Dryden.*

Addle (ad'l), *n.* 1. The dry lees of wine. *Ash.*—2. Urine; the drainage from a dunghill.

Addle (ad'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *addled*; ppr. *addling*. 1. To make corrupt or putrid; to make rotten as eggs.

Themselves were chilled, their eggs were *addled*. *Cowper.*

2. To manure with liquid. [Scotch.]

Addle (ad'l), *v.t.* [Same word as Icel. *ödlask*, *ódlask*, to earn, to gain, from *ódal*, A. Sax. *ethel*, a property or patrimony.] To earn; to accumulate gradually, as money. [Provincial.]

Addle (ad'l), *n.* Labourer's wages. *Halliwell.* [Provincial.]

Addle † (ad'l), *v.i.* To grow; to thrive.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more. *Tusser.*

Addle-headed, Addle-pated (ad'l-hed-ed, ad'l-pāt-ed), *a.* Stupid; muddled.

Addle-plot (ad'l-plot), *n.* A person who spoils any amusement; a mar-sport.

Addling (ad'l-ing), *n.* 1. The act of earning by labour.—2. *pl.* That which is earned; earnings. [Provincial.]

Addoom † (ad-dōm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *ad*, to, and *doom*, equivalent to *deem*; comp. *addeem*.] To adjudge. 'Unto me *addoom* that is my due.' *Spenser.*

Addorsed (ad-dorst'), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *dorsum*, the back.] In *her.* having the backs turned to each other, as beasts. See ADORSED.

Address (ad-dres'), *v.t.* [Fr. *adresser*; It. *addirizare*—*ad*, to, and a hypothetical L. verb *drictiare*, *directiare*, to direct, to put one on the right way, from L. *dirigo*, *directum*, to keep straight—*di* or *dis*, intens., and *rego*, *rectum*, to lead straight. See DRESS.] 1. † To aim or direct; to throw or hurl.

Imbrasides *address* his javelins at him. *Chapman.*
'Good youth, *address* thy gait unto her. *Shak.*

2. *Fig.* To direct or aim words; to pronounce, as a discourse: with the thing spoken as the object of the verb, and the preposition *to* before the person or persons to whom the speech is directed.

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers *to* him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

Rarely without any indication of the persons addressed.

A popular preacher who . . . should *address* the most orthodox Mohammedan discourse . . . in a mosque of Constantinople . . . would have been viewed with extreme jealousy by his superiors. *Brougham.*

3. To direct speech to or towards; to apply to by words or writings; to accost; to speak to: with the person spoken to as the object; as, he *addressed* the judges.

The representatives of the nation *addressed* the king. *Swift.*

Often with the reflexive pronoun as the object, followed by the preposition *to*, the meaning remaining the same; as, he *addressed* himself *to* the speaker.—4. To direct in writing; to write an address on, as a letter intended for transmission by post or otherwise.—5. † To prepare; to make ready: often with *to* or *for*.

The five foolish virgins *addressed* themselves at the noise of the bridegroom's coming. *Jer. Taylor.*
Turnus *addressed* his men *to* single fight. *Dryden.*
To-morrow *for* the march we are *addrest*. *Shak.*

Hence—6. † To clothe or array; to dress.

Other writers and recorders of fables could have told you that Tecla sometime *addressed* herself in man's apparel. *Bp. Jewel.*

7. To court or make suit to, as a lover.

To prevent the confusion that might arise from our both *addressing* the same lady, I shall expect the honour of your company to settle our pretensions in King's-Mead-Fields. *Sheridan.*

8. In *com.* to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.

Address † (ad-dres'), *v.i.* 1. To address one's self; to direct speech.

My lord of Burgundy,
We first *address* towards you. *Shak.*
Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addrest*. *Dryden.*

2. To make an address or appeal.

The Earl of Shaftesbury having *addressed* in vain for his majesty's favour resorted by *habeas corpus* to the King's Bench. *Marvell.*

3. To prepare one's self; to get one's self ready.

Let us *address* to tend on Hector's heels. *Shak.*
They ended parle, and both *address'd* for fight. *Milton.*

Address (ad-dres'), *n.* [Fr. *adresse*. See the verb.] 1. The act of addressing one's self to a person; a speaking to; as, *Sir* is a term of *address*.—2. Any speech or writing in which one person or set of persons makes a communication to another person or set of persons on some special occasion in which both parties are specially interested; as, Parliament presents *addresses* to the queen in reply to the queen's speech; a corporation presents an *address* of thanks, congratulation, &c., to some distinguished person; a member of parliament delivers an *address* to his constituents, the lord rector of a Scotch university to the students, and the like.—3. Manner of speaking to another; a person's bearing in conversation; as, a man of pleasing *address*.—4. Courtship: more generally in the plural, *addresses*; as, he makes or pays his *addresses* to a lady. 'Tell me whose *address* thou favour'st most.' *Addison.* 'A gentleman . . . made his *addresses* to me.' *Addison.*—5. Skill; dexterity; skilful management; adroitness; as, the envoy conducted the negotiation with *address*.—6. Direction of a letter, including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended. Hence these particulars are called a person's *address*.—SYN. Speech, lecture, oration, skill, dexterity, tact, management, adroitness, readiness, direction, superscription.

Addressee (ad-dres'ē), *n.* One who is addressed; specifically, one to whom a letter is addressed.

Addresser (ad-dres'ér), *n.* One who addresses or petitions; specifically, one of the opponents of the court party or *Abhorrers*, in the time of Charles II., so called from their *address* to the king praying for an immediate assembly of the Parliament, which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court. They received also the name of *Petitioners*, and afterwards that of *Whigs*. See ABHORRER.

Addressful (ad-dres'ful), *a.* Skilful; dexterous. *Mallet.*

Addression † (ad-dre'shon), *n.* The act of addressing or directing one's course.

To Pylos first be thy *addression* then. *Chapman.*

Adduce (ad-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adduced*; ppr. *adducing*. [L. *adduco*, to lead or bring to—*ad*, to, and *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.] To bring forward, present, or offer; to advance; to cite; to name or instance as authority or evidence for what one advances.

Celsus *adduces* neither oral nor written testimony against Christ's miracles. *Bp. Cumberland.*

SYN. To offer, present, allege, advance, cite, name, mention, quote.

Adducent (ad-dūs'ent), *a.* Bringing forward or together; as, an *adducent* muscle. See ADDUCTOR.

Adducer (ad-dūs'ér), *n.* One that adduces.

Adducible (ad-dūs'i-bl), *a.* That may be adduced. 'Proofs innumerable . . . are *adducible*.' *Is. Taylor.*

Adduct † (ad-dukt'), *v.t.* [L. *adduco*, *adductum*. See ADDUCE.] To draw on; to induce; to allure.

Either impelled by lewd disposition or *adducted* by hope of rewarde. *Time's Storehouse.*

Adduction (ad-duk'shon), *n.* 1. The act of adducing or bringing forward in support of a contention or argument. 'An *adduction* of facts gathered from various quarters.' *Is. Taylor.*—2. In *anat.* the action by which a part of the body is drawn towards the bodily axis; the action of the adducent muscles.

Adductive (ad-dukt'iv), *a.* Adducing or bringing forward.

Adductor (ad-dukt'ér), *n.* [L.] 1. In *anat.* a muscle which draws one part of the body toward another; as, the *adductor* of the eye, which turns the eye toward the nose; the *adductor* of the thumb, which draws the thumb toward the fingers.—2. In *zool.* one of the muscles which bring together the valves of the shell of the bivalve molluscs.

Addulce † (ad-duls'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *adulcir*, *addolcir*, to sweeten—L. *ad*, to, and *dulcis*, sweet.] To sweeten. 'Some mirth t' *addulce* man's miseries.' *Herrick.*

Adelantadillo (ad-ā-lan-tä-dēl'yō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish red wine made of the earliest ripe grapes.

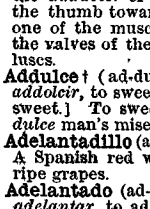
Adelantado (ad-ā-lan-tä'do), *n.* [Sp. pp. of *adelantar*, to advance.] A name formerly given to the governor of a province; a lieutenant-governor; a commander. 'Invincible *adelantado* over the army of pimpled-faces.' *Massinger.*

The president desired the Marquis of Los Velez, who held the office of *adelantado* of the adjoining province of Murcia, to muster a force and provide for the defence of the frontier. *Prescott.*

Adelaster (ad-ē-las'tér), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dēlos*, apparent, and term. *aster*, as in poet-*aster*.] In *bot.* a name proposed for those garden plants which have come into cultivation without their flowers being known, and have not therefore been referred to their genera.

Adelite (ad'ē-līt), *n.* One of a class of Moorish conjurors in Spain, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances.

Adelopod, Adelopode (a-dēl'ō-pod, a-dēl'ō-pōd), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dēlos*, apparent, and *pous*, foot.] An animal whose feet are not apparent.


Adelphia.

Adelphia (a-del'fi-a), *n.* [Gr. *adelphos*, a brother.] In *bot.* a collection of stamens into a bundle; a term employed by Linnæus for those plants in which the stamens, instead of growing singly, combine by the filaments into one or more parcels, or brotherhoods. See MONADELPH, DIADELPH, &c.

Adelphous (a-del'fus), *a.* In *bot.* forming an adelphia or adelphias; uniting by the

filaments into one or more parcels: said of stamens.

Adempt† (a-demt'), *a.* [L. *adimo, ademptum*, lit. to buy or take to one's self, hence to take away—*ad*, to, and *emo*, to buy.] Taken away. 'Without any sinister suspicion of anything being added or *adempt*.' *Latimer.*

Ademption (a-dem'shon), *n.* [L. *ademptio*, a taking away, from *adimo*. See ADEMPT.] In *civil law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

Adenalgy (ad-en-al'ji), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *algos*, pain.] In *pathol.* pain in a gland.

Adenanthera (ad'en-an-thē''ra), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *anthēra*, an anther.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natives of the East Indies and Ceylon, nat. order Leguminosæ, sub-order Mimoseæ; the gland flowers. *A. pavonina* is one of the largest and handsomest trees of India, and yields hard solid timber called red sandal-wood. The bright scarlet seeds, from their equality in weight (each = 4 grains), are used by goldsmiths in the East as weights.

Adeniform (a-den'i-form), *a.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and E. *form*.] Of a gland-like shape.

Adenitis (ad-en-ī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and term. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of a gland.

Adenochirapsology† (ad'en-ō-kīr'ap-sol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, *cheirapsia*, touching by the hand, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the reputed power of English kings to cure diseases, as scrofula or king's evil, by touching the patient. A book bearing this title was published in 1684.

Adenography (ad-en-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *graphō*, to describe.] That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

Adenoid (ad'en-oid), *a.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *eidos*, form.] In the form of a gland; glandiform.

Adenological (ad'en-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands.

Adenology (ad-en-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *logos*, discourse.] In *anat.* the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

Adenoncus (ad-en-ong'kus), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *ongkos*, a mass, a tumour.] A swelling of a gland. See ADENOPHYMA.

Adenophyllous (ad'en-ō-fil''lus or ad-en-of'-il-us), *a.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having leaves bearing glands, or studded with them.

Adenophyma (ad-en-ō-fī'ma), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *phyma*, a suppurating tumour.] In *med.* a swelling of a gland: sometimes used to signify a soft swelling, as distinguished from *adenoncus*, one of a harder character. *Dunglison.*

Adenose, Adenous (ad'en-ōs, ad'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland.] Like or appertaining to a gland.

Adenotomy (ad-en-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *anat.* and *surg.* a cutting or incision of a gland.

Adephaga (a-def'a-ga), *n.* [See ADEPHAGIA.] A family or group of carnivorous and very voracious coleopterous insects divided into the sub-families Carabidæ and Cicindelidæ (which see).

Adephagia (ad-ē-fā'jī-a), *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, abundantly, and *phagō*, to eat.] Voracious appetite; bulimia.

Adeps (ad'eps), *n.* [L., fat, whence *adipose, adipic*, &c.] Fat; animal oil; the contents of the cells of the adipose tissue.

Adept (a-dept'), *n.* [L. *adeptus*, pp. of *adipiscor*, to obtain—*ad*, and *apiscor*, to reach after, allied to Skr. *āp*, to arrive at. Alchemists who claimed or were reputed to have *obtained* the philosopher's stone, or the panacea, were termed *adepts*; hence *adept*, a proficient.] One fully skilled or well versed in any art; a proficient; a master. 'Easy to all true *adepts*.' *Pope.*

Adept (a-dept'), *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with. '*Adept* in everything profound.' *Cowper.*

Adeption† (a-dep'shon), *n.* [L. *adeptio*. See ADEPT.] An obtaining; acquirement; gaining.

In the wit and policy of the captain consisteth the chief *adeption* of the victory. *Grafton.*

Adeptist (a-dept'ist), *n.* An adept. [Rare.]

Adequacy (ad'ē-kwa-si), *n.* The state of being adequate; the condition of being proportionate or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose; as, the *adequacy* of supply to expenditure; an *adequacy* of provisions.

Adequate (ad'ē-kwāt), *a.* [L. *adæquatus*, made equal, pp. of *adæquo*—*ad*, to, and *æquus*, equal.] Equal; proportionate; exactly correspondent; fully sufficient; as, means *adequate* to the object. 'In those days Ireland had no *adequate* champion.' *De Quincey.*

Adequate† (ad'ē-kwāt), *v.t.* 1. To make equal or adequate.

Let me give you one instance more of a truly intellectual object, exactly *adequated* and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite; and that is, learning and knowledge. *Fotherby.*

2. To equal.

Though it be an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity, yet he hath ordained all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally. *Shelford.*

Adequately (ad'ē-kwāt-li), *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; sufficiently.

Adequateness (ad'ē-kwāt-nes), *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency.

Adequation (ad-ē-kwā'shon), *n.* 1. Adequateness. [Rare.]

The principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and *adequation* between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved. *Sp. Barlow.*

2. That which is equal to something else. [Rare.]

It was the arme (not of King Henry) but King Edward the First, which is notoriously known to have been the *adequation* of a yard. *Fuller.*

Adessenarian (a-des'sē-nā''ri-an), *n.* [L. *adesse*, to be present—*ad*, to, *esse*, to be.] In *eccles. hist.* one of a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. The members of the sect differ, however, as to this presence, some holding the body of Christ to be *in* the bread, others *about* the bread.

Adfected (ad-fekt'ed), *a.* [L. *adfectus* or *affectus*, pp. of *afficio, affectum*, to affect, endow—*ad*, to, and *facio*, to do.] In *alg.* compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.—An *adfected* or *affected equation*, one in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different degrees or powers; thus, $x^3 - px^2 + qx = a$, is an adfected equation, as it contains three different powers of the unknown quantity x.

Adfiliated† (ad-fil'i-āt-ed), *a.* Adopted as a son; affiliated.

Adfiliation† (ad-fil'i-ā''shon), *n.* Affiliation.

Adfluxion (ad-fluk'shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *fluo, fluxum*, to flow.] A flow, as of sap, from a drawing not a propelling force.

Adhatoda (ad-hat'ō-da), *n.* [A Latinized form of the Ceylonese or Malabar name.] A genus of herbs or shrubs, nat. order Acanthaceæ. *A. vasica* is used in India to expel the dead fetus in abortion.

Adhere (ad-hēr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *adhered*; ppr. *adhering*. [L. *adhæreo*—*ad*, to, and *hæreo*, to stick, whence *hesitate*.] 1. To stick fast; to cleave; to become joined or united so as not to be easily separated without tearing; as, glutinous substances *adhere* together; the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.—2. To belong intimately; to be closely connected. 'A shepherd's daughter, and what to her *adheres*.' *Shak.*—3. To be fixed in attachment or devotion; to be devoted; to be attached, as a follower or upholder; as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or creed; rarely, to be attached, as a friend.

Two men there are not living to whom he more *adheres*. *Shak.*

4. To be consistent; to hold together; to be in accordance or agreement, as the parts of a system; to cohere. [Rare or obsolete.]

Everything *adheres* together. *Shak.*

5. Specifically, in *Scots law*, (*a*) to affirm a judgment; to agree with the opinion of a judge pronounced previously. (*b*) To return to a husband or wife who has been deserted. See ADHERENCE, 3.—6. In *logic* and *metaph.* to be accidentally connected. See ADHERENT, 3.

Adherence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* 1. The quality or state of sticking or adhering: rare in a physical sense, *adhesion* being commonly used.—2. *Fig.* state of being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment; as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion. *Addison.*

3. In *Scots law*, the return of a husband or wife who has deserted for some time the party to whom he or she is married; an *action of adherence* is competent either for a husband or wife who has been deserted by the other party to compel the latter to return.—4. In *painting*, the effect of those parts of a picture which, wanting relief, are not detached, and hence appear adhering to the canvas or surface. *Fairholt.*—5. In *logic* and *metaph.* the state of being adherent. See ADHERENT, 3.

Adherency† (ad-hēr'en-si), *n.* 1. The state of being adherent. '*Adherencies* and admirations of men's persons.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. That which is adherent. 'Vices have a native *adherency* or vexation.' *Dr. H. More.*

Adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *a.* 1. Sticking; clinging; adherent.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. In *bot.* attached: used, like *adnate*, of parts that are nominally separate; as, an *adherent* (or *adnate*) *ovary*, an ovary attached or united by its whole surface to the tube of the calyx.—3. In *logic* and *metaph.* accidentally connected with; not belonging to the nature of a thing; not inherent in; as, if a cloth is wet, its wetness is a quality *adherent* to, not inherent in it.

Adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *n.* 1. The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church. 'Partisans and *adherents*.' *Swift.*—2.† Anything outwardly belonging to a person; an appendage. 'His humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*.' *Dr. H. More.*—SYN. Follower, partisan, upholder, disciple, supporter, dependent.

Adherently (ad-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In an adherent manner.

Adherer (ad-hēr'ėr), *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.

Adhesion (ad-hē'zhon), *n.* [L. *adhæsio*, from *adhæreo, adhæsum*. See ADHERE.] 1. The act or state of adhering, or being united and attached; close connection or association; intimate union: said either of material or immaterial objects; as, the *adhesion* of parts united by growth, cement, or the like.

There grows up in course of time an *adhesion* between the tendon of the rotator muscles and the several movements of walking. *Prof. Bain.*

2. Steady attachment of the mind or feelings; firmness in opinion; adherence; as, an *adhesion* to vice. 'Obstinate *adhesion* to false rules of belief.' *Whitlock.*—3. Assent; concurrence.

To that treaty Spain and England gave in their *adhesion*. *Macaulay.*

4. In *physics*, the tendency which heterogeneous bodies have to remain attached to each other when their surfaces are brought into contact. In some instances, however, it seems little, if at all, different from *cohesion*, which serves to unite the particles of the same kind of matter. *Adhesion* may take place between two solids, as two plates of glass, or between a solid and a fluid, or between two fluids. The force of *adhesion* is measured by the weight required to separate the bodies.—5. In *bot.* and *pathol.* the union of parts normally separate.—6. In *surg.* the re-union of divided parts by a particular kind of inflammation, called the *adhesive*.

Adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *a.* 1. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.—2. *Fig.* remaining in; not deviating from.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the track. *Thomson.*

—*Adhesive plaster*, in *surg.* a plaster made of common litharge plaster and resin.—*Adhesive inflammation*, in *med.* and *surg.* that kind of inflammation which causes union by adhesion, or union by the first intention, without suppuration.—*Adhesive slate*, a variety of slaty clay adhering strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbing water.

Adhesively (ad-hē'siv-li), *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

Adhesiveness (ad-hē'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being adhesive, or of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.—2. In *phren.* an organ, or supposed organ, whose function it is to promote attachment to objects, animate or inanimate, lasting friendships, social intercourse, &c. It is said to be strongest in women.

Adhibit (ad-hib'it), *v.t.* [L. *adhibeo, adhibitum*, to apply to—*ad*, to, and *habeo*, to hold.] 1. To use or apply; to exhibit. [Rare.]

Wine also that is dilute may safely and properly be *adhibited*. *Tob. Whitaker.*

2. To attach: obsolete, except in sense of attaching one's signature; as, he *adhibited* his name to the address.

The greatest lords *adhibited* . . . faith to his words. *Hall.*

Adhibition (ad-hi-bi'shon), *n.* Application; use; exhibition. 'The *adhibition* of dilute wine.' *Tob. Whitaker.* [Rare.]

Ad hominem (ad hom'i-nem). [L. *ad*, to, and *homo*, man.] To the man; to the interests or passions of the man.—An *argumentum ad hominem*, in *logic*, an argument which presses a man with consequences drawn from his own principles and concessions, or from his conduct.

Adhort† (ad-hort'), *v.t.* To exhort; to advise.

That eight times martyred mother in the Maccabees, when she would *adhort* her son to a passive fortitude, . . . desires him to look upon the heavens, the earth, all in them contained. *Feltham.*

Adhortation (ad-hor-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *adhortatio*, an encouragement.] Advice; exhortation. 'The sweet *adhortations*, the high and assured promises.' *Peacham.* [Rare.]

Adhortatory (ad-hor'ta-to-ri), *a.* [L. *adhortor*, to advise—*ad* and *hortor*.] Advisory; conveying counsel, warning, or encouragement. *Abp. Potter.*

Adiabatic (a-dī-a-bat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dia*, through, and *bainō*, to go.] In *thermodynamics*, the term applied to a line which exhibits the variations of pressure and volume of a fluid when it expands without either receiving or giving out heat. *Macquorn Rankine.*

Adiactinic (a'dī-ak-tin"ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dia*, through, and E. *actinic*.] Refusing a passage, or impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light.

Adiantites (ad'i-an-tī"tēz), *n.* [From the resemblance of the species to *Adiantum*, maiden-hair fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, found in the coal-measures.

Adiantum (ad-i-an'tum), *n.* [Gr. *adianton*, maiden-hair fern, from *adiantos*, unwetted, dry—*a*, priv., and *diainō*, to wet: so called because, according to Pliny, it remains dry even though plunged into water.] An extensive genus of ferns, great favourites in hothouses on account of their beautiful forms. The maiden-hair fern (*A. capillus-veneris*) is the only native species. It is an elegant plant, found in the south of England and Ireland.

Adiaphoracy (a-dī-af'or-a-si), *n.* Indifference. [Rare and obsolete.]

Adiaphorist, Adiaphorite (a-dī-af'or-ist, a-dī-af'or-īt), *n.* [Gr. *adiaphoros*, indifferent. See ADIAPHOROUS.] A moderate or indifferent person; specifically, a name given in the sixteenth century to certain followers of Melanchthon, who held some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical.

He (Lord Burleigh) may have been of the same mind with those German Protestants who were called *Adiaphorists*, and who considered the popish rites as matters indifferent. *Macaulay.*

Adiaphorous (a-dī-af'or-us), *a.* [Gr. *adiaphoros*, not different, indifferent—*a*, priv., and *diaphoros*, different, from *diapherō*, to carry across, to differ—*dia*, through, across, and *pherō*, to carry.] 1. Indifferent; neutral; neither right nor wrong morally.

Why does the Church of Rome charge upon others the shame of novelty for leaving of some rites and ceremonies which by her own practice we are taught to have no obligation in them, but to be *adiaphorous*. *Jer. Taylor.*

2.† An epithet applied by Boyle to a spirit neither acid nor alkaline.—3. In *med.* a term applied to medicines which do neither good nor harm.

Adiaphory† (a-dī-af'o-ri), *n.* Neutrality; indifference.

Adiathermic (a'dī-a-thėr"mik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dia*, through, and *thermē*, heat.] Impervious to heat.

Adieu (a-dū'). [Fr. *à*, to, and *Dieu*, God, It. *addio*, Sp. *a dios*, all forms of L. *ad*, to, and *Deus*, God.] *Lit.* to God: an ellipsis for I commend you to God; farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue. *Byron.*

Adieu (a-dū'), *n.* pl. **Adieus** or **Adieux** (a-dūz'). A farewell or commendation to the care of God; as, an everlasting *adieu*.

While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. *Prior.*

Adight† (a-dīt'), *v.t.* To set in order. See DIGHT.

Adight† (a-dīt'), *p.* and *a.* Set in order; arrayed.

Ad infinitum (ad in-fin-ī'tum). [L.] To endless extent.

Ad inquirendum (ad in-quī'ren-dum). [L. for the purpose of inquiring.] In *law*, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made of any matter relating to a cause depending in a superior court.

Ad interim (ad in'tėr-im). [L.] In the mean time; for the present.

Adipate (ad'i-pāt), *n.* A salt of adipic acid.

Adipic (a-dip'ik), *a.* [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.] Of or belonging to fat.—*Adipic acid*, an acid got by treating oleic acid or fatty bodies with nitric acid. It consists of $C_6H_{10}O_4$, and forms soft, white, opaque, hemispherical, nodular crusts, which seem to be aggregates of small crystals.

Adipocerate (ad-i-pos'ėr-āt), *v.t.* To convert into adipocere.

Adipoceration (ad-i-pos'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of changing or state of being changed into adipocere.

Adipocere (ad'i-pō-sēr), *n.* [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, Fr. *cire*, wax.] A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, of a light brown colour, into which the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity. Adipocere is speedily produced when the body is immersed in running water. It consists of margarates of ammonia, potassium, and calcium.—*Adipocere mineral*, a fatty matter found in some peat-mosses, and in the argillaceous iron-ore of Merthyr; adipocerite. It is inodorous when cold, but when heated it emits a slightly bituminous odour.

Adipocerite (ad-i-pos'ėr-īt), *n.* Adipocere mineral. See under ADIPOCERE.

Adipocerous (ad-i-pos'ėr-us), *a.* Relating to adipocere; containing adipocere.

Adipocire (ad'i-pō-sēr), *n.* Same as *Adipocere*.

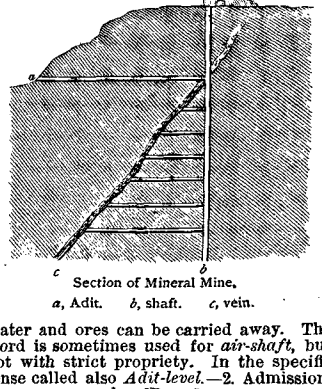
Adipose (ad'i-pōs), *a.* [From L. *adeps*, fat.] Fatty; consisting of, partaking of the character of, or resembling fat.—*Adipose tissue*, an aggregation of minute cells (*adipose cells* or *vesicles*), which draw fat or oily matter from the blood, dispersed in the interstices of common areolar tissue, or forming distinct masses. The cells are $\frac{1}{300}$th to $\frac{1}{100}$th of a line in diameter, and contain the fat within a transparent membrane $\frac{1}{12000}$th of a line thick. Adipose tissue underlies the skin, surrounds the large vessels and nerves, invests the kidneys, &c. It sometimes accumulates in large quantities, and forms swellings, which are called in pathology adipose tumours.—*Adipose substance*, animal fat.—*Adipose arteries*, the branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries which nourish the fat around the kidneys.

Adipose (ad'i-pōs), *n.* Fat in general; specifically, the fat on the kidneys.

Adipous (ad'i-pus), *a.* Fat; of the nature of fat; adipose.

Adipsia, Adipsy (a-dip'si-a, a-dip'si), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *dipsa*, thirst.] In *med.* the total absence of thirst.

Adit (ad'it), *n.* [L. *aditus*, an approach, from *adeo*, *aditum*, to approach—*ad*, to, and *eo*, *itum*, to go; Skr. L. Gr. root *i*, to go.] 1. An entrance or passage; specifically, in *mining*, the more or less horizontal opening giving access to the shaft of a mine, or by which



Section of Mineral Mine.
a, Adit. *b*, shaft. *c*, vein.

water and ores can be carried away. The word is sometimes used for *air-shaft*, but not with strict propriety. In the specific sense called also *Adit-level*.—2. Admission; access; approach. [Rare.]

Yourself and yours shall have
Free *adit*. *Tennyson.*

Adition† (a-dish'on), *n.* [See ADIT.] Act of going to. *Bailey.*

Adive (a-dīv'), *n.* Another name for the *Corsak* (which see).

Adjacence (ad-jā'sens), *n.* The state of being adjacent; proximity; nearness.

Adjacency (ad-jā'sen-si), *n.* 1. The state of being adjacent, or lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon, or lying next to; as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings.—2.† That which is adjacent. 'Distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Adjacent (ad-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *adjacens*, *adjacentis*, pp. of *adjaceo*, to lie contiguous—*ad*, to, and *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon; neighbouring; as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.—*Adjacent angles.* See ANGLE.—*Adjacent, Adjoining, Contiguous, Adjacent*, lying near to, but not necessarily in actual contact; *adjoining*, lying near to so as to touch in some part; *contiguous*, lying near to so as to touch on the whole or a considerable part of one side; lying side by side.

It may corrupt within itself, though no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon.*

Among the pleasant villages and farms *adjoining*. *Milton.*

Joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryden.*

Adjacent (ad-jā'sent), *n.* That which is next to or contiguous. 'No *adjacent*, no equal, no co-rival.' *Shelford.* [Rare.]

Adjacently (ad-jā'sent-li), *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

Adject (ad-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *adjicio*, *adjectum*—*ad*, to, and *jacio*, to throw.] To add or put, as one thing to another. [Rare.]

Lanstufan castel and lordship by the new act is . . . *adjected* to Pembrokeshire. *Leland.*

Adjection (ad-jek'shon), *n.* The act of adjecting or adding, or the thing added. [Rare.]

This is added to complete our happiness, by the *adjection* of eternity. *Bp. Pearson.*

Adjectitious (ad-jek-ti'shus), *a.* [See ADJECT.] Added. '*Ajectitious* work.' *Maundrell.* [Rare.]

Adjectival (ad-jek-tīv'al or ad'jek-tiv-al), *a.* Belonging to or like an adjective; having the import of an adjective.

Adjectivally (ad-jek-tīv'al-li or ad'jek-tiv-al-li), *adv.* By way of, or as, an adjective; as, a noun or participle *adjectivally* used.

Adjective (ad'jek-tiv), *n.* [L. *adjectivum*, from *adjectivus*, being added. See ADJECT.] In *gram.* a word used with a noun to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to specify or describe a thing as distinct from something else, and so to limit and define it. It is called also an *attributive* or *attribute*. Thus in the phrase, A *wise ruler*, *wise* is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of *ruler*, while by excluding all rulers who are not wise it very greatly limits the application of the noun, and so tends to define it.

Adjective (ad'jek-tiv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an adjective; as, the *adjective* use of a noun. 2. Added or adjected; additional. [Rare.]—*Adjective colours*, in *dyeing*, colours which, having but slight attraction, require to be fixed by some base or mordant in order to render them permanent.

Adjective (ad'jek-tiv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adjectived*; ppr. *adjectiving*. To make an adjective of; to form into an adjective; to give the character of an adjective to.

In English, instead of *adjectiving* our own nouns, we have borrowed in immense numbers *adjectived* signs from other languages, without borrowing the *unadjectived* signs of these ideas. *Horne Tooke.*

Adjectively (ad'jek-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used *adjectively*.

Adjoin (ad-join'), *v.t.* [Fr. *adjoindre*; L. *adjungo*—*ad*, to, and *jungo*, to join. See JOIN.] To join or add; to put in addition; to unite; to annex or append.

Corrections and improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary. *Watts.*

Adjoin (ad-join'), *v.i.* 1. To lie or be next or in contact; to be contiguous: with *to*. 'A farm *adjoining to* the highway.' *Blackstone.* [*To* is now almost always omitted; as, a field *adjoining* the lawn.]—2.† To approach; to join.

She lightly unto him *adjoined* side to side. *Spenser.*

Adjoinant† (ad-join'ant), *a.* Contiguous.

To the town there is *adjoinant* in site . . . an ancient castle. *Carew.*

Adjoining (ad-join'ing), *p.* and *a.* Adjacent; contiguous; neighbouring. 'The *adjoining*

tane.' *Dryden.*—*Adjacent, Adjoining, Contiguous.* See under ADJACENT.

Adjoint (ad'joint), *n.* One joined to another in company, or in an enterprise. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

Adjourn (ad-jėrn'), *v. t.* [Fr. *ajourner*, O. Fr. *ajorner*, *adjorner*—prefix *a* for *ad*, to, and O. Fr. *jorn* (now *jour*), a day, from L. *diurnus*, belonging to a day, from *dies*, a day. For change similar to that of L. *di* into Fr. *j* see ABRIDGE.] 1. To put off or defer to another day or till a later period.

It is a common practice to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a further time. *Barrow.*

Specifically—2. To suspend the meeting of, as of a public or private body, to a future day; also, to defer or postpone to a future meeting of the same body; as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness
That we *adjourn* this court till further day.
Shak.

SYN. To delay, postpone, defer, put off.

Adjourn (ad-jėrn'), *v. i.* To cease sitting and carrying on business for a time, as from one day to another, or for a longer period; usually said of legislatures, courts, or other bodies; as, the House of Commons *adjourned* at four o'clock.

Adjournal (ad-jėr'nal), *n.* In *Scots law*, the proceedings of a single day in, or of a single sitting of, the Court of Justiciary: equivalent to *sederunt* as applied to a civil court. —*Act of adjournal*, the record of a sentence in a criminal cause.—*Book of adjournal*, a book containing the records of the Court of Justiciary.

Adjournment (ad-jėrn'ment), *n.* 1. The act of adjourning; the putting off till another day or time specified.

We run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time. *L'Estrange.*

2. The period during which a public body adjourns its sittings; as, during an *adjournment* of six weeks.—*Adjournment, Recess, Prorogation, Dissolution.* An *adjournment* is the time or interval during which a public body defers business or suspends its meetings in virtue of authority inherent in itself. A *recess* is a customary suspension of business, as during the period of certain stated or recognized holidays; as, the Easter *recess.* A *prorogation* is the adjournment of the sittings of the body at the instance of the superior authority, as the sovereign, which called it together, during which the body can hold no sittings, but, in order to do so, must be again summoned; the close of a session of the British Parliament is called a *prorogation.* A *dissolution* is the act by which the body, as such, is broken up, and its members dismissed from their duties. During a dissolution the body has no existence, and has to be reconstituted by the authority to whom it owes its existence, as by a new election, when it may consist of the same or of new members.

Adjudge (ad-juj'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *adjudged*; ppr. *adjudging.* [Fr. *adjuger*, from L. *adjudicare*—*ad*, to, and *judicare*, to judge, from *judex*, judge. See JUDGE.] 1. To award judicially in the case of a controverted question; to assign; as, the prize was *adjudged* to him who seemed most worthy.—2. To decide by a judicial opinion or sentence; to adjudicate upon; to determine; to settle; as, the case was *adjudged* in Hilary term.—3. To pass sentence on; to sentence or condemn. 'Those rebel spirits *adjudged* to hell.' *Milton.*—4. To deem; to judge. [Rare.]

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. *Knolles.*

SYN. To decree, award, assign, decide, determine, settle, adjudicate.

Adjudge (ad-juj'), *v. i.* To decree; to decide; to pass sentence.

There let him still victory sway
As battel hath *adjudged.* *Milton.*

Adjudgment (ad-juj'ment), *n.* The act of adjudging; adjudication; sentence. 'The *adjudgment* of the punishment.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Adjudicate (ad-jū'di-kāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *adjudicated*; ppr. *adjudicating.* [L. *adjudico*, to give sentence—*ad*, to, and *judico*, to judge. See JUDGE.] To adjudge; to award judicially.

Adjudicate (ad-jū'di-kāt), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *adjudicated*; ppr. *adjudicating.* To sit in judgment; to give a judicial decision; as, the court *adjudicated* upon the case.

He *adjudicated* that Aquitane was forfeited by Pepin. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Adjudication (ad-jū'di-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of adjudicating; the act or process of trying and determining judicially; the passing of a judicial sentence; specifically, in *law*, the act of a court declaring a person bankrupt; as, a ship was taken and sent into port for *adjudication.*—2. A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.—3. In *Scots law*, the diligence or process by which land is attached in security for or in payment of a debt.

Adjudicator (ad-jū'di-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who adjudicates.

Adjugate† (ad'jū-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *adjugo*, to yoke to, to join—*ad*, to, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To yoke to. *Bailey.*

Adjument† (ad'jū-ment), *n.* [L. *adjumentum*, help—*ad*, to, and *juvo*, to help.] Help; support; that which supports or assists.

Nerves are *adjuments* to corporal activity. *Waterhouse.*

Adjunct (ad'jungkt), *n.* [L. *adjunctus*, joined, from *adjungo*—*ad*, to, and *jungo*, *junctum*, to join. See JOIN.] 1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it; as, water is the *adjunct* of a cloth or sponge by which it is absorbed.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself. *Shak.*

Discretion in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances is nowhere so useful as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2.† A person joined to another in some duty or service; a colleague. 'An *adjunct* of singular experience and trust.' *Sir H. Wotton.*—3. In *metaph.* a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired, as *colour* in the body, *thinking* in the mind.—4. In *gram.* a word added to qualify or amplify the force of other words; as, the history *of the American revolution*: the words in italics are the adjuncts of history.—5. In *music*, a scale or key closely related to another; a relative scale or key. The relative minor or major scales; the scales founded on the dominant and the subdominant are *adjuncts* of the tonic.

Adjunct (ad'jungkt), *a.* 1. United with in office or in action of any kind; as, an *adjunct* professor.—2. Added to or conjoined with, as a consequence; attending; accompanying.

Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
By heaven, I would do it. *Shak.*

—*Adjunct notes*, in *music*, unaccented auxiliary notes, not forming an essential part of the harmony.

Adjunction (ad-jungk'shon), *n.* 1. The act of joining.

When a thing belonging to one is attached to that which belongs to another, whether by inclusion, soldering, sewing, construction, writing, or painting, the whole (by *adjunction*) generally becomes the property of the latter. *Wharton.*

2. The thing joined.

Adjunctive (ad-jungk'tiv), *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

Adjunctive (ad-jungk'tiv), *n.* One who or that which is joined.

Adjunctively (ad-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

Adjunctly (ad-jungkt'li), *adv.* In connection with; by way of addition or adjunct.

Adjuration (ad-jū-rā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

To the *adjuration* of the high-priest, 'Art thou the Christ, the son of the blessed God?' our Saviour replies in St. Matthew, 'Thou hast said.' *Blackwall.*

2. A solemn oath.

To restrain the significance too much, or too much to enlarge it, would make the *adjuration* either not so weighty or not so pertinent. *Milton.*

Adjuratory (ad-jūr'a-to-ri), *a.* Containing an adjuration, or characterized by earnest adjurations; as, an *adjuratory* appeal.

Adjure (ad-jūr'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *adjured*; ppr. *adjuring.* [L. *adjuro*, to swear solemnly, or compel one to swear—*ad*, to, and *juro*, to swear.] 1. To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly, often with an appeal to God or the invocation of a curse in case of disobedience. 'I *adjure* thee by the living God.' Mat. xxvi. 63.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city of Jericho. Josh. vi. 26.

The magistrates . . .
Adjured by all the bonds of civil duty. *Milton.*

2. To swear by: as, to *adjure* the holy name of God. [Rare.]

Adjurer (ad-jūr'ėr), *n.* One who adjures.

Adjust (ad-just'), *v. t.* [Fr. *ajuster*, to fit or frame—L. *ad*, to, and *justus*, just, exact. See JUST.] 1. To fit; to make correspondent or conformable; to adapt; to accommodate: generally with *to* before the remoter object; as, to *adjust* a garment *to* the body, or things to a standard. '*Adjust* the event *to* the prediction.' *Addison.*

Nothing is more difficult than to *adjust* the marvellous with the probable. *Blair.*

2. To put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; to bring to a proper state or position; as, to *adjust* a scheme; to *adjust* affairs. '*Adjusting* the orthography.' *Johnson.* 'To *adjust* the focal distance of his optical instruments.' *J. S. Mill.*—3. To settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result; as, to *adjust* accounts; the differences are *adjusted.*—4. In *painting*, to arrange the draperies in, as a picture.—SYN. To adapt, suit, arrange, regulate, accommodate, set right, rectify, settle.

Adjustable (ad-just'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

Adjustage (ad-just'āj), *n.* Adjustment. *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

Adjuster (ad-just'ėr), *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

Adjustive (ad-just'iv), *a.* Tending or serving to adjust.

Adjustment (ad-just'ment), *n.* 1. The act of adjusting; regulation; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.—2. The state of being adjusted; as, the microscope is out of *adjustment.*—3. In *marine insurance*, the settling and ascertaining the amount of indemnity which the party insured is entitled to receive under the policy after all proper allowances and deductions have been made, and fixing the proportion of that indemnity which each underwriter is liable to bear.—4. In *painting*, the manner in which draperies are chosen, arranged, and disposed; proper disposition.—SYN. Arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, disposal.

Adjutage (ad'jū-tāj). See AJUTAGE.

Adjutancy (ad'jū-tan-si), *n.* [See ADJUTANT.] 1. The office of an adjutant.—2. Assistance.

It was, no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division. *Burke.*

Adjutant (ad'jū-tant), *n.* [L. *adjutans*, ppr. of *adjuto*, to assist—*ad*, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.] 1. *Milit.* an officer whose business is to assist the commanding officer of a regiment or garrison by receiving and communicating orders. Each battalion of foot and each regiment of horse has generally one adjutant, the officer in command of larger bodies may have one or more as required. The adjutant has to make known the orders of his chief, to receive reports intended for him, to see that proper discipline is kept up, to regulate the rotation of duty among the different portions of the body of troops with which he is connected, &c.—2. A helper; an assistant; an aid. [Rare.]

A fine violin must be the best *adjutant* to a fine voice. *W. Mason.*

3. The adjutant-*bird* (which see).

Adjutant-bird (ad'jū-tant-bėrd), *n.* A very large grallatorial bird allied to the storks (*Ciconia* or *Leptoptilus Argala*), and included in the family Ardeidæ, a native of the warmer parts of India. It is 5, or often 6 feet high, and its expanded wings measure 14 feet from tip to tip. It has an enormous bill, nearly bare head and neck, and a sausage-like pouch hanging from the under part of the neck. It is one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known, and in India, from its devouring all sorts of carrion and noxious animals, is protected by law.

Adjutant-bird (*Ciconia Argala*).

It is said to be able to swallow a cat, a leg of mutton, or a large bone with the utmost facility. It is easily tamed. From the under side of the wings and tail are obtained the fine feathers known as *marabou* feathers, which are also obtained from an allied West African species, the marabou stork (*Ciconia* or *Leptoptilus marabou*). The native Indian name is *Argala*.

Adjutant-crane (ad'jū-tant-krān), *n.* Same as *Adjutant-bird*.

Adjutant-general (ad'jū-tant-jen'ėr-al), *n.* 1. *Milit.* a staff-officer, one of those next in rank to the commander-in-chief. He superintends the details of all the dispositions ordered by the commander-in-chief, communicates general orders to the different brigades, and receives and registers the reports of the state of each as to numbers, discipline, equipments, &c.—2. *Eccles.* the title formerly given to one of a select number of Jesuit fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care. His business was to communicate with his province by his delegates, emissaries, or visitors, and give information to the father-general.—*Adjutant-general of the forces*, an officer of high rank at the Horse Guards, to whom all communications are addressed regarding leave of absence, discharging, recruiting, &c.

Adjutant-stork (ad'jū-tant-stork), *n.* The same as *Adjutant-bird*.

Adjutator (ad'jū-tāt-ėr), *n.* [Fréq. of *adjutor*.] An adjutor or helper. [Rare.]

Adjute † (ad-jūt'), *v.i.* [See ADJUTANT.] To give help.

There be
Six bachelors as bold as he, *adjuting* to his company.
B. Jonson.

Adjutor (ad-jūt'ėr), *n.* A helper. 'He . . . and such as his *adjutors* were.' *Drayton.* [Rare; its compound *coadjutor* is in common use.]

Adjutory † (ad'jū-to-ri), *a.* Serving to help or aid. *Bailey.*

Adjutrix (ad-jū'triks), *n.* A female assistant.

Adjuvant (ad'jū-vant or ad-jū'vant), *a.* Helping; assisting. '*Adjuvant* causes.' *Howell.*

Adjuvant (ad'jū-vant or ad-jū'vant), *n.* 1. An assistant. 'A careful *adjuvant*.' *Sir H. Yelverton.*—2. In *med.* whatever aids in removing or preventing disease; specifically, a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis.

Adlegation (ad-lē-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, and *legatio*, an embassy, from *lego*, to send, whence *legate*, *legacy*, *legation*.] A right claimed by the states of the old German Empire of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interest of the empire.

Ad libitum (ad lib'i-tum), *n.* [L.] At pleasure; to the extent of one's wishes. Specifically, in *music*, a term denoting that the performer is at liberty to pause, or to perform or omit a cadence of the composer, or even to introduce any cadence or addition of his own, as his judgment directs. An accompaniment is said to be *ad libitum* when it is not essential, and may be either used or omitted as circumstances may require.

Adlocution (ad-lō-kū'shon). See ALLOCUTION.

Admarginate (ad-mär'jin-āt), *v.t.* To note or write on the margin. [Rare.]

Receive candidly the few hints which I have *admarginated*.
Coleridge.

Admeasure (ad-me'zhūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *admeasured*; ppr. *admeasuring*. [L. *ad*, to, and E. *measure*. See MEASURE.] 1. To ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; to measure.—2. † In *law*, to restrict to due proportions; as, to *admeasure* dower or common of pasture; also, to apportion shares among.

Upon this suit all the commoners shall be *admeasured*.
Blackstone.

Admeasurement (ad-me'zhūr-ment), *n.* 1. The measuring of dimensions by a rule, as of a ship, cask, and the like.—2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained.—3. In *law*, formerly the adjustment of proportion or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. This was done by *writ of admeasurement* directed to the sheriff.

Admeasurer (ad-me'zhūr-ėr), *n.* One that admeasures.

Admensuration (ad-men'sūr-ā"shon), *n.* [See MENSURATION.] Same as *Admeasurement*. [Rare.]

Adminicle (ad-min'i-kl), *n.* [L. *adminiculum*, a prop, stay, or support.] 1. † Help; support. *Bailey.*—2. In *law*, imperfect proof; specifically, in *Scots* and *French law*, a term used in the action of proving the tenor of a lost deed, and signifying any deed, or even scroll, tending to establish the existence or terms of the deed in question.—3. In *med.* any aid to the action of a remedy.—4. In *zool.* one of the small teeth on the abdomen of the subterranean nymphæ of insects, by means of which they issue from the earth.

Adminicular, Adminiculary (ad-min-ik'-ū-lėr, ad'min-ik"ū-la-ri), *a.* Supplying help; helpful.

The several structural arrangements *adminicular* to the integrity of the whole are thus co-ordinated.
H. Spencer.

—*Adminicular evidence*, in *law*, explanatory or completing evidence.

Adminiculate (ad-min-ik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To give adminicular evidence.

Adminiculator † (ad-min-ik'ū-lā-tėr), *n.* An assistant; specifically, an advocate for the poor.

Administer (ad-min'is-tėr), *v.t.* [L. *administro*—*ad*, to, and *ministro*, to serve or manage. See MINISTER.] 1. To manage or conduct as minister or administrator of public affairs; to manage or conduct as chief agent; to direct or superintend the execution of, as laws: although the word may be used of absolute monarchs, it is more appropriate to the officers of a constitutional government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd* is best. *Pope.*

2. To afford; to give or furnish; to supply; to dispense; as, to *administer* relief; to *administer* justice.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs. *J. Philips.*

Have they not the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer cakes? *Hooker.*

3. To give, as a dose; to direct or cause to be taken, as medicine.—4. To tender, as an oath.

Swear, by the duty that you owe to Heaven,
To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shak.*

5. In *law*, (*a*) to manage the estate of one who has died intestate, or without a competent executor, under a commission. (*b*) To manage the estate of a deceased person as an executor. See ADMINISTRATION, 7.—SYN. To manage, conduct, minister, furnish, afford, supply, dispense, distribute.

Administer (ad-min'is-tėr), *v.i.* 1. To contribute assistance; to bring aid or supplies; to add something: with *to*; as, to *administer to* the necessities of the poor.

There is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which . . . *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spectator.*

2. To perform the office of administrator; as, A *administers* upon the estate of B.

Administerial (ad-min'is-tē"ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

Administrable (ad-min'is-tra-bl), *a.* Capable of being administered.

Administrate † (ad-min'is-trāt), *v.t.* To administer; to dispense; to give; to supply. '*Administrated* to animal bodies.' *Woodward.*

Administration (ad-min'is-trā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

The energy of the Protector's *administration* in nowise relaxed. *Macaulay.*

2. The duty or duties of an administrator; specifically, the executive functions of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift.*

3. The persons, collectively, who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain; the executive.

Did the *administration* . . . avail themselves of any one of those opportunities? *Burke.*

4. Dispensation; distribution; rendering; as, the *administration* of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace. 2 Cor. ix. 12.—5. The act of prescribing medically; exhibition.—6. The act of tendering, as an oath.—7. In *law*, (*a*) the management of the estate of an intestate person, or of a testator having no competent executor, under a commission (called *letters of administration*) from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs. (*b*) The management of the estate of a deceased person by an *executor*, the corresponding term *execution* not being in use. Administration of a deceased person's estate may be granted for general, special, or limited purposes; as, (*a*) *Administration durante absentia*, granted when the next person entitled to the grant is beyond sea. (*b*) *Administration pendente lite*, granted when a suit is commenced in the probate court regarding the validity of a will or the right to administration, lasting till the suit be determined. (*c*) *Administration with the will annexed* (*cum testamento annexo*), administration granted in cases where a testator makes a will without naming executors, or where the executors named in the will are incapable of acting or refuse to act. (*d*) *Administration de bonis non*, when the first administrator dies before he has fully administered.—SYN. Conduct, management, direction, regulation, execution, dispensation, distribution.

Administrative (ad-min'is-trāt-iv), *a.* Pertaining to administration; administering. '*Administrative* energy.' *Goodrich.* '*Administrative* purposes.' *Merivale.*

Administrator (ad-min'is-trāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites, either in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.—2. In law, (*a*) a man who, by virtue of a commission from the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate during their minority.

Administratorship (ad-min'is-trāt-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of an administrator.

Administratrix (ad-min'is-trāt-riks), *n.* A female administrator.

Admirability (ad'mi-ra-bil"i-ti), *n.* Admirableness. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Admirable (ad'mi-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *admirabilis*, wonderful, admirable, from *admiror*, to wonder at, to admire.] 1. † Fitted to excite wonder; wonderful; strange; astonishing; amazing.

It seemeth equally *admirable* to me that holy King Edward the Sixth should do any wrong, or harsh Edward the Fourth do any right to the Muses.
Fuller.

In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; most excellent: used of persons or things.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty! In form and moving, how express and *admirable*! *Shak.*

Admirableness (ad'mi-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

Admirably (ad'mi-ra-bli), *adv.* In an admirable manner; in a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem, or veneration.

Admiral (ad'mi-ral), *n.* [O.E. *amiral*, *ammiral*, *amirail*, *admirald*, Fr. *amiral*, It. *amiraglio*, L.L. *amiralius*, from Ar. *amir*, *emir*, a prince, chief, with the Ar. article suffixed, being supposed by Diez to be a contraction of such forms as *amîr-ul-mâ*, ruler of the water, or *amîr-ul-ba'hr*, ruler of the sea; Ar. *amr*, or *amâra*, to command; Heb. *âmar*, Chal. *amâr*, to say, to command.] 1. A naval officer of the highest rank; a commander-in-chief of a fleet or navy. In the British navy admirals were formerly divided into three classes, named after the colours of their respective flags, admirals of the *red*, of the *white*, and of the *blue*, with vice-admirals and rear-admirals of each flag. In 1864, however, this distinction was given up, and now there is one flag common to all ships of war, namely, the white ensign divided into four quarters by the cross of St. George, and having the Union in the upper corner next the staff; while, instead of nine, there are now only three degrees of this rank, namely, *admiral*, *vice-admiral*, and *rear-admiral*. The admiral displays his flag at the maintop-gallant-mast head.—

Admiral of the fleet, an honorary title of distinction conferred on a few admirals, and carrying an increase of pay along with it. —*Vice-admiral*, (*a*) an officer next in rank and command to the admiral. He carries his flag at the foretop-gallant-mast head. (*b*) A name also given to certain officers, as the lords-lieutenant of counties, governors of colonies, &c., who have power to hold courts of vice-admiralty.—*Rear-admiral*, an officer next in rank to the vice-admiral. He carries his flag at the mizzentop-gallant-mast head.—*Lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, an officer who (when this rare dignity is conferred) is at the head of the naval administration of Great Britain. There have been few high admirals since 1632, when the office was first put in commission. James Duke of York (afterwards James II.) held it for several years during Charles II.'s reign. In the reign of William and Mary it was vested in lords commissioners of the admiralty, and since that time it has been held for short periods only by Prince George of Denmark in the time of Queen Anne, and by William IV., then Duke of Clarence, in 1827–28. The lords commissioners of the admiralty were formerly seven, but are now four in number, with the addition of a civil lord; the first lord is always a member of the cabinet, and it is he who principally exercises the powers of the office.—2. The ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of any fleet, as of merchantmen or of fishing vessels. [Milton uses the form *Ammiral* (which see) in this sense.]

The *admiral* of the Spanish Armada was a Flemish ship. *Sir R. Hawkins.*

Like some mighty *admiral*, dark and terrible, bearing down upon his antagonist with all his canvas straining to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides. *E. Everett.*

3. A name given to two species of butterflies: *Vanessa atalanta*, or red admiral, and *Limenitis camilla*, or white admiral.

Admiral (ad'mi-ral), *a.* Carrying an admiral; chief in a fleet.

The *admiral* galley . . . struck upon a rock. *Knolles.*

Admiral-shell (ad'mi-ral-shel), *n.* The popular name of a sub-genus of magnificent shells of the genus Voluta. See VOLUTA.

Admiralship (ad'mi-ral-ship), *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [Rare.]

Admiralty (ad'mi-ral-ti), *n.* 1. The office and jurisdiction of the lords commissioners appointed to take the general management of maritime affairs, and of all matters relating to the royal navy, with the government of its various departments.—2. The officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs; a board of naval commissioners. The lords commissioners of the admiralty are now four in number, exclusive of a civil lord. See under ADMIRAL.—3. The building in which the lords of the admiralty transact business, and in which the clerks and other officials connected with this department are employed.—*Admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, a tribunal having jurisdiction over maritime causes, whether of a civil or criminal nature. It was formerly held before the lord high admiral, and was afterwards presided over by his deputy or the deputy of the lords commissioners. It now forms a branch of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, the judge in it being appointed by the crown as one of the judges of the High Court. The court of admiralty is twofold: the instance court and the prize court. The civil jurisdiction of the *instance court* extends generally to such contracts as are made upon the sea, and are founded in maritime service or consideration. It also regulates many other points of maritime law—as disputes between part-owners of vessels, and questions relating to salvage. It has likewise power to inquire into certain wrongs or injuries committed on the high seas, as in cases of collision. In criminal matters the court of admiralty has, partly by common law and partly by a variety of statutes, cognizance of piracy and all other indictable offences committed either upon the sea, or on the coasts when beyond the limits of any English county. The *prize court* is the only tribunal for deciding what is and what is not lawful prize, and for adjudicating upon all matters, civil and criminal, relating to prize, or every acquisition made by the law of war, which is either itself of a maritime character, or is made, whether at sea or by land, by a naval force. The court of admiralty for Scotland was abolished by 1 William IV. lxix., and the cases formerly brought before this court are now prosecuted in the Court of Session or in the sheriff court, in the same way as ordinary civil causes.—*Droits of Admiralty*. See DROITS.

Admirance† (ad-mīr'ans), *n.* Admiration.

(She) with great *admirance* inwardly was moved,
And honoured him with all that her behoved.
Spenser.

Admiration (ad-mi-rā'shon), *n.* 1.† Wonder; astonishment; amazement; surprise.

And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints . . . and when I saw her I wondered with great *admiration*. Rev. xvii. 6.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see. *Dryden.*

2. Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, great, beautiful, or excellent; as, *admiration* of virtue or goodness, *admiration* of a beautiful woman or a fine picture.

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent, *Tillotson.*

Admirative† (ad'mi-rā-tiv), *n.* The point of exclamation or admiration, marked thus (!).

Admire (ad-mīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *admired*; ppr. *admiring*. [L. *admiror—ad*, and *miror*, to wonder; Fr. *admirer*.] 1.† To regard with simple wonder, amazement, or surprise; to wonder at.

Neither is it to be *admired* that Henry, who was a wise as well as a valiant prince, should be pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests. *Dryden.*

M. Alphonse de Beauchamp makes the wall 10 feet without appearing to *admire* the leap. *Southey.*

2. To regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; to feel admiration for; to take pleasure in the beauty of; to look on or contemplate with pleasure; as, to *admire* virtue; to *admire* the works of the Creator; to *admire* a landscape or a painting; to *admire* a woman.

And Enid woke and sat beside the couch,
Admiring him, and thought within herself,
Was ever man so grandly made as he? *Tennyson.*

Admire (ad-mīr'), *v.i.* 1. To wonder; to be affected with surprise; to marvel.

Let none *admire*
That riches grow in hell. *Milton.*

I *admire* where a fellow of his low rank should acquire such a nobleness and dignity of sentiment. *Henry Brooke.*

Sometimes with *at*. '*Admired at* his own contrivance.' *Ray.*

When I ride about in winter and see such prodigious flocks of various kinds of birds I cannot help *admiring at* these congregations. *Gilbert White.*

2. To feel or express admiration.

I'll report it,
Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles;
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I' the end, *admire*. *Shak.*

Admired (ad-mīrd'), *p.* and *a.* Regarded with wonder; wonderful; admirable.

You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shak.*

Admirer (ad-mīr'ėr), *n.* One who admires; with admiration; one who esteems greatly; colloquially, one who pays court to a woman; one who openly shows his admiration of a woman; a lover.

For fear of Lucia's escape, the mother is . . . constantly attended by a rival that explains her age, and draws off the eyes of her *admirers*. *Tatler.*

Admiringly (ad-mīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an admiring manner; with admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

Admissibility (ad-mis'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being admissible.

Admissible (ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [Fr. *admissible*, L.L. *admissibilis*, from *admitto*, *admissum*, to admit.] That may be admitted, allowed, or conceded; as, the testimony is *admissible*.

Admissibly (ad-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In an admissible manner; so as to be admitted.

Admission (ad-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *admissio—ad*, to, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send. See MISSION.] 1. The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; as, the *admission* of aliens into a country.—2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; as, to grant a person *admission*.

What numbers groan for sad *admission* there! *Young.*

3. *Eccles.* (*a*) In the Church of England, the act of a bishop admitting or allowing a clerk to enter a cure to which he has been presented. (*b*) In the Church of Scotland, an act of a presbytery admitting a minister to his church, or, as the law expresses it, collating him to his benefice.—4. The granting of an argument or position not fully proved; a point or statement admitted; allowance; as, this *admission* lost him the argument.—5. Acknowledgment; confession of a charge, error, or crime; as, he made full *admission* of his guilt.—*Admissions in a suit*, in law, those facts or matters necessary to support the case of a plaintiff, or of the defendant, in a suit in equity, the necessity of proving which is removed by the opposite party admitting them. Admissions are either upon the record or by agreement between the parties.—SYN. Admittance, access, entrance, concession.

Admissory (ad-mis'sō-ri), *a.* Granting admittance; admitting.

Admit (ad-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *admitted*; ppr. *admitting*. [L. *admitto—ad*, to, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance to, whether into a place or an office, or into the mind or consideration; as, to *admit* a student into college; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind.—2. To give right of entrance to; as, a ticket *admits* one into a play-house.—3. To grant in argument; to receive as true; as, the argument or fact is *admitted*.—4. To permit, grant, or allow, or to be capable of; as, the words do not *admit* such a construction. See ADMIT, *v.i.* 5. To acknowledge; to own; to confess; as, he *admitted* his guilt.—SYN. To let in, receive, allow, permit, grant, concede, acknowledge, own, confess.

Admit (ad-mit'), *v.i.* To give warrant or allowance; to grant opportunity; to permit: with *of*; as, circumstances do not *admit of* this; the text does not *admit of* this interpretation.

Admittable (ad-mit'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being admitted or allowed.

Admittance (ad-mit'ans), *n.* 1. The act of admitting.—2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; and hence, actual entrance; as, he gained *admittance* into the church.—3.† Concession; admission; allowance; as, the *admittance* of an argument.—4.† The custom or privilege of being admitted to the society of the great.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, . . . of great *admittance*. *Shak.*

5. In *law*, the giving possession of a copyhold estate.

Admittatur (ad-mit-tā'tėr), *n.* [L., let him be admitted.] A certificate of admission, as in some colleges.

Admitter (ad-mit'ėr), *n.* One who or that which admits.

Admittible (ad-mit'i-bl), *a.* Admissible. [Rare.]

Admix (ad-miks'), *v.t.* To mingle with something else. See MIX.

Admixtion† (ad-miks'chon), *n.* [L. *admixtio* or *admistio—ad*, to, and *misceo*, *mistum*, *mixtum*, to mix. See MIX.] The act of mingling or admixing; a mingling of different substances together.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

Admixture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* 1. The act of mingling or mixing; the state of being mingled together.—2. That which is mingled or formed by mingling; a compound of substances mixed together.

Admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v.t.* [L. *admoneo—ad*, and *moneo*, to teach, warn, admonish; the root is the same as in E. *mind*, *mean*. It seems to have taken the term. *ish* in imitation of other verbs with this ending derived through the French; comp. O. E. *amoneste*, O. Fr. *amonester*, to admonish, from L.L. *monestum*, a form of L. *monitum*, pp. of *moneo*.] 1. To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother. 2 Thes. iii. 15.

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise; to exhort; to warn.

I warn'd thee, I *admonished* thee, foretold
The danger and the lurking enemy. *Milton.*

The fruitful scenes and prospects waste
Alike *admonish* not to roam. *Cowper.*

3. To instruct or direct; to guide. 'Ye choice spirits that *admonish* me.' *Shak.*

Moses was *admonished* by God when he was about to make the tabernacle. Heb. viii. 5.

4. To inform; to acquaint with; to notify; to remind; to recall or incite to duty.

The angel bright,
Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turned,
Admonished by his ear. *Milton.*

But Maggie stood, right sair astonished,
Till by the heel and hand *admonished*. *Burns.*

5. *Eccles.* to reprove a member of the church for a fault, either publicly or privately: the first step in church discipline. It has a like use in colleges.

Admonisher (ad-mon'ish-ėr), *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*, a court satirist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

Admonishment (ad-mon'ish-ment), *n.* Admonition; counsel; warning.

When was my lord so much ungently temper'd
To stop his ears against *admonishment*?
Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day. *Shak.*
Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me. *Shak.*

Admonition (ad-mō-ni'shon), *n.* The act of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction.

Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples; and they are written for our *admonition*.
1 Cor. x. 11.

Eccles. public or private reproof to reclaim an offender: a step preliminary to excommunication.—*Admonition*, *Reprehension*, *Reproof*. *Admonition*, a caution or warning, containing instruction as regards duty or conduct for future guidance; *reprehension* and *reproof* are both retrospective. The former is rather the milder of the two and expresses literally the act of taking back, as to compel attention to the error committed, hence a finding fault with for something done; *reproof*, an authoritative fault-finding, censure addressed to inferiors and children.

A man that is an heretic, after the first and second *admonition*, reject. Tit. iii. 10.

The *admonitions*, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow-Christians, or the governors of the church, then more public *reprehensions*. *Hammond.*

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise.
Pope.

Admonitioner (ad-mō-ni'shon-ėr), *n.* An admonisher; a dispenser of admonitions. *Hales.*

Admonitionist (ad-mō-ni'shon-ist), *n.* One of a body of Puritans who in 1571 sent an *admonition* to Parliament condemning everything in the English Church not in accord with the principles and practice of that of Geneva.

Admonitive (ad-mon'it-iv), *a.* Containing admonition. 'Instructive and *admonitive* emblems.' *Barrow.* [Rare.]

Admonitively (ad-mon'it-iv-li), *adv.* By admonition.

Admonitor (ad-mon'it-ėr), *n.* An admonisher; a monitor.

Conscience is at most times a very faithful, and very prudent *admonitor*. *Shenstone.*

Admonitory (ad-mon'i-to-ri), *a.* Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish. '*Admonitory* of duty.' *Barrow.*

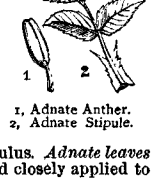
Admortization (ad-mor'ti-zā"shon), *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. See MORTMAIN.

Admove† (ad-möv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *admoved;* ppr. *admoving.* [L. *admoveo—ad*, to, and *moveo*, to move.] To move to; to bring one thing to another. '*Admoved* into the light.' *Evelyn.*

Admurmuration† (ad-mėr'mėr-ā"shon), *n.* A murmuring.

Adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, *nascens*, growing.] Growing to or on something else. 'Moss, which is an *adnascent* plant.' *Evelyn.*

Adnate (ad'nāt), *a.* [L. *adnatus—ad*, to, and *natus*, grown.] Growing attached; specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* attached by cartilage; having the character of an epiphysis. See ENATE. (*b*) In *bot.* applied to a part of an organism growing attached to another by its whole length. Thus *adnate stipules* are such as grow to the petiole or leaf-stalk, as in the rose. *Adnate anthers* are such as are united to their filaments throughout their whole length, as in the ranunculus. *Adnate leaves* are such as are erect and closely applied to their stem.



1, Adnate Anther.
2, Adnate Stipule.

Ad nauseam (ad nâ'sē-am). [L.] To disgust.

Adnominal (ad-nom'in-al), *a.* In *gram.* relating to an adnoun or adjective; adjectival. *Prof. Gibbs.*

Adnoun (ad'noun), *n.* [*Ad* and *noun*.] In *gram.* an adjective or attribute. [Rare.]

Adnubilated (ad-nū'bi-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *nubilo*, *nubilatum*, to be or to make cloudy, from *nubes*, a cloud.] Clouded; obscured.

Ado (a-dö'), *n.* [Prefix *a* for *at*, and *do*, that is, to do. The full form *at do* is found in Old English, *at* being here the sign of the infinitive, as in Icelandic.] Bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty; as, to persuade one with much *ado*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*. *Shak.*
And what is life, that we should moan? Why make we such *ado*? *Tennyson.*

Adobe (a-dō'be), *n.* [Sp., from *adobar*, to dress, prepare.] A sun-dried brick; and, as an adjective, built of sun-dried bricks; as, an *adobe* house.

Adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* [L. *adolescentia*, from *adolescens*, growing up, from *adolesco—ad*, and *olesco*, to grow, from *oleo* (only in composition), to grow. Root *ol*, probably cognate with *al* in L. *alo*, to nourish, to rear.] The state of growing: applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between childhood and the full development of the frame, extending in man from about fourteen to twenty-five, and in woman from twelve to twenty-one.

Adolescency (ad-ō-les'en-si), *n.* Same as *Adolescence*.

Adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *a.* [See ADOLESCENCE.] Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood.

Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,
Detain their *adolescent* charge too long. *Cowper.*

Adolode (ad'ō-lōd), *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *dolos*, fraud.] An apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

Adonean (ad-ō-nē'an), *a.* [L. *adoneus.*] Pertaining to or connected with Adonis. 'Fair *Adonean* Venus.' *Faber.*

Adonia (a-dō'ni-a), *n.* A festival of two days' duration celebrated anciently in honour of *Adonis*, by females. The first day was spent in mourning and lamentation, and the second in feasting and merry-making.

Adonic (a-don'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Adonis.—*Adonic verse.* See the noun.

Adonic (a-don'ik), *n.* An Adonic verse: so called, it is said, because used in songs sung at the Adonia, or festival of Adonis. It consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee, as *rārā jŭvĕntŭs*, and on account of its animated movement is adapted to gay and lively poetry. It is, however, seldom used by itself, but joined with other kinds of verse.

Adonis (a-dō'nis), *n.* [This was the name of the sun-god among the Phœnicians, of same origin as Heb. *adonai*, lord, *adon*, master.] 1. In *Greek myth.* the favourite of Aphroditē (Venus), said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He was fond of hunting, and received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar. Aphroditē lamented his death, and changed him into the plant which bears his name. This name is often used as typical of manly beauty, or is applied to one who is excessively particular in his dress; an exquisite; as, he is quite an *Adonis*. 2. In *bot.* a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ. In the corn-adonis (*A. autumnalis*) the petals are bright scarlet, and are considered as emblematical of the blood of Adonis, from which the plant is fabled to have sprung.

Adonise, Adonize (ad'on-īz), *v.t.* [From *Adonis* (which see).] To make beautiful or attractive; to adorn one's self with the view of attracting admiration: said only of males. [Rare.]

I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and *adonizing* myself. *Smollett.*

Adonist (ad-ōn'ist), *n.* [Heb. Chal. and Syriac, *Adon*, Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.] One of a sect or party of Biblical critics who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah* are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are vowel-points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*, applied to the ineffable name *Jehovah*, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word *Adonai* instead of *Jehovah*.

Adoors† (a-dōrz'), *adv.* [*A* for *at*, and *doors*.] At doors; at the door.

I took him in *adoors*,
A straggling beggar outcast from his shores.
Vicar, 1630.

Adopt (a-dopt'), *v.t.* [L. *adopto—ad*, and *opto*, to desire or choose. See OPTION.] 1. To take a stranger into one's family as son and heir; to take one who is not a child and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child.—2. To take, select, or receive as one's own; as, to *adopt* the opinions of another; to *adopt* a particular mode of husbandry.

I have *adopted* the Roman sentiment, that it is more honourable to save a citizen than to kill an enemy. *Johnson.*

Adoptedly (a-dopt'ed-li), *adv.* In the manner of something adopted. '*Adoptedly*, as school-maids change their names.' *Shak.*

Adopter (a-dopt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which adopts.—2. In *chem.* a large round receiver, with two necks, diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations to give more space to elastic vapours, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

Adoptian (a-dop'shi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of adoption.—*Adoptian controversy* (*eccles.*), a controversy which originated in Spain in the eighth century with the Archbishop of Toledo, who maintained that although Christ, in respect of his divine nature, was by generation the Son of God, yet that, as regards his human nature, he was only a declared and adopted son. The heresy was condemned by several synods, but it has reappeared at various times, and was defended by, amongst others, Duns Scotus, in the fourteenth century.

Adoption (a-dop'shon), *n.* [L. *adoptio*. See ADOPT.] 1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child; as, the *adoption* of a child; a son by *adoption*.—2. The receiving of a person into a more intimate relation than formerly; reception; admission; as, the *adoption* of a person into a society.—3. The act of adopting or receiving as one's own what is new or not natural; selection; assumption; as, the *adoption* of a method of agriculture.

The *adoption* of vice has ruined ten times more young men than natural inclinations.
Lord Chesterfield.

Adoptionist (a-dop'shon-ist), *n.* One who maintains that Christ was the Son of God by adoption only. *Prof. Murdock.*

Adoptious† (a-dop'shus), *a.* Adoptive; that is adopted or assumed. 'Pretty, fond, *adoptious* christendoms.' *Shak.*

Adoptive (a-dopt'iv), *a.* [L. *adoptivus.*] 1. Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted. '*Adoptive* father.' *Ayliffe.* '*Adoptive* son.' *Bacon.*—2. Assumed. '*Adoptive* and cheerful boldness.' *Milton.*—*Adoptive arms*, in *her.* arms enjoyed by the concession of another which the adopter is obliged to marshal with his own, as being the condition of some honour or estate left him.

Adoptive (a-dopt'iv), *n.* A person or thing adopted.

Adorability (a-dōr'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being adorable. *Coleridge.*

Adorable (a-dōr'a-bl), *a.* 1. Demanding adoration; worthy of being adored; worthy of divine honours. 'The *adorable* Author of Christianity.' *Cheyne.*—2. Worthy of the utmost love or respect.

Adorableness (a-dōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

Adorably (a-dōr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

Adoration (ad-ōr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of adoring; the act of paying honours, as to a divine being; worship addressed to a deity; in the *Christian Church*, the supreme and highest form of worship due to God alone; sometimes used specifically of words addressed to the Deity expressive of a sense of his infinite holiness and perfection.

Lowly reverent
Towards either throne they bow, and to the ground
With solemn *adoration* down they cast
Their crowns. *Milton.*

In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the word sometimes expresses an inferior sort of divine homage; thus, it may be applied (*a*) to the homage paid to the eucharist, because Catholics believe in the real presence of Christ in the sacramental elements. (*b*) To the ceremony of prostration before the crucifix practised in all Catholic churches on Good Friday. (*c*) To the worship paid to the Virgin, saints, angels, and relics. [Considered an improper

usage, however.] The term is also applied to a ceremonious manifestation of respect and submission shown by the cardinals to the pope after his election.—2. Homage, or an act of homage, paid to one in high esteem or place; profound reverence; the utmost respect, regard, or esteem; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman; heart's devotion.

How does he love me?
With *adorations*, fertile tears,
With groans that thunder love, with sighs of fire. *Shak.*

3. A mode by which the cardinals in conclave sometimes elect the Roman pontiff. In adoration, unlike scrutiny, the cardinals rush hastily, as if actuated by some overpowering internal impulse, and elect a pope by acclamation.—4. In *art*, a pictorial representation of the adoration of the infant Jesus by the magi and the shepherds.

Adore (a-dōr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adored;* ppr. *adoring.* [L. *adoro*, to ask in prayer, to adore—*ad*, to, and *oro*, to ask. Root *or*, seen also in *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] 1. To worship with profound reverence; to address with exalted thoughts by prayer and thanksgiving; to pay divine honours to; to honour as a god or as divine. 'Bishops and priests bearing the host which he publicly *adored.*' *Smollett.*

God shall be all in all. But, all ye gods,
Adore him, who to compass all this dies;
Adore the Son, and honour him as me. *Milton.*

2. To honour and regard in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect; to love in the highest degree, as a man a woman. 'The people appear *adoring* their prince.' *Tatler.*

Make future times thy equal act *adore.* *Pope.*
When he who *adores* thee has left but the name
Of his faults and his follies behind. *Moore.*

Adore † (a-dōr'), *v.t.* [L. *ad*, to, and *aurum*, gold.] To gild; to adorn.

Like to the hoar
Congealed drops which dó the morn *adore.* *Spenser.*

Adorement † (a-dōr'ment), *n.* Adoration; worship. '*Adorement* of cats, lizards, and beetles.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Adorer (a-dōr'ér), *n.* 1. One who adores: (*a*) one who worships or honours as divine; one who admires or esteems greatly. 'An *adorer* of truth.' *Clarendon.* (*b*) One who esteems or respects highly; a lover; an admirer. 'I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend.' *Shak.*

Adoring (a-dōr'ing), *n.* Act of adoration; act of homage paid by a lover.

And soft *adorings* from their loves receive. *Keats.*

Adoringly (a-dōr'ing-li), *adv.* With adoration.

Adorn (a-dorn'), *v.t.* [L. *adorno*—*ad*, to, and *orno*, to deck or beautify.] 1. To deck or decorate; to add to beauty or attractiveness by dress or ornaments; hence, in general, to set off to advantage; to render pleasing, or more pleasing or attractive; to embellish; as, to *adorn* a speech by appropriate action, sentiments with elegance of language, or a gallery with pictures. 'To point a moral and *adorn* a tale.' *Johnson.*

A bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. Is. lxi. 10.

Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when *unadorned*, *adorned* the most. *Thomson.*

2. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to *adorn* the doctrine of God. Tit. ii. 10.—SYN. To deck, decorate, embellish, ornament, beautify, grace, garnish, dignify, exalt, honour.—*Adorn*, *Decorate*, *Embellish*. *Adorn*, to enhance the beauty of an object; to make a real addition to the beauty or attractiveness of a thing, so that it is more pleasing as a whole. It may be used of what is purely moral; as, many virtues *adorn* his character. *Decorate*, to add something for the purpose of adornment; to beautify or attempt to beautify by the addition of something external and material—something which tends to attract notice to itself as a detail or part of a whole; as, to *decorate* one's self with flowers or feathers; to *decorate* a room with wreaths of flowers or hangings. *Embellish*, to deck, beautify, or ornament for the purpose of attracting attention: often used of gaudy or meretricious ornament.

Adorn † (a-dorn'), *n.* Ornament.

Her breast all naked as nett yvory,
Without *adorne* of gold or silver bright. *Spenser.*

Adorn † (a-dorn'), *a.* Adorned; decorated. 'Made so *adorn* for thy delight.' *Milton.*

Adornate † (a-dor'nāt), *v.t.* To adorn. 'To *adornate* gardens.' *Frampton.*

Adornation † (ad-or-nā'shon), *n.* Ornament.

Memory is the soul's treasury, and thence she hath her garments *of adornation.* *Wits' Commonwealth.*

Adorner (a-dorn'ér), *n.* One who adorns.

Adorning (a-dorn'ing), *n.* Ornament; decoration. 1 Pet. iii. 3.

Adorningly (a-dorn'ing-li), *adv.* By adorning.

Adornment (a-dorn'ment), *n.* An adorning; ornament.

I will write all down:
Such and such pictures; there the window; such
The *adornment* of her bed. *Shak.*

Adorsed, Adossed (a-dorst', a-dost'), *a.* [Fr. *adossée*, part. of *adosser*, to set back to back, from *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back.] In *her.* applied to any two animals, birds, fishes, or other bearings placed back to back.

Two dolphins adorsed.

Adosculation (ad-os'kū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *osculatio*, a kissing, from *osculum*, a kiss, or little mouth, dim. of *os*, *oris*, the mouth. See ORAL.] 1. In *bot.* (*a*) the impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils. (*b*) The inserting of one part of a plant into another.—2. In *physiol.* impregnation by external contact merely, and not by intromission, as in fishes.

Adossed. See ADORSED.

Adown (a-doun'), *prep.* [Prefix *a*, off, and *down*, A. Sax. *of-dune*, off or from the down or hill.] 1. From a higher to a lower situation; down: implying descent.

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

2. From top to bottom of; along the length of; downwards; all along.

Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,
Though passing strange indeed the tale. *Percy, Reliq.*

Adown (a-doun'), *adv.* From a higher to a lower part; downward; down; to or on the ground. 'Crept *adown* to where the waters slept.' *Tennyson.* 'Thrice did she sink *adown.*' *Spenser.*

Adoxa (a-doks'a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *doxa*, glory.] A genus of plants, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. The only species, *A. moschatellina* (moschatel), is a little inconspicuous plant, 4 or 5 inches high, found in woods and moist shady places in all parts of Europe. The pale-green flowers have a musky smell, and the plant is much sought after by the curious for the sake of its modest delicate appearance.

Adpressed (ad-prest'), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to branches or leaves which rise parallel and close to the stem, and are brought into contact with it without adhering to it.

Adpromissor (ad-prō-mis'or), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. law*, an accessory to a promise in order to give a stipulator greater security.

Ad quod damnum. [L.] In *law*, a writ to inquire whether certain liberties to be granted by the crown, as a fair, highway, &c., will be to the public damage.

Adragant (ad'ra-gant), *n.* Gum-tragacanth.

Adread † (a-dred'), *a.* [O.E. *adrad*, *adradde*—prefix *a*, in, or *a* (for *of*), intens., and *dread.* See DREAD.] Affected by dread. 'Thinking to make all men *adread.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Adreamt † (a-dremt'), *pp.* or *a.* Used only in the phrase, *I was adreamt*, for, I dreamed.

I was adreamt on thee too. *Webster.*

[In Oxfordshire *adreamt* means dosing. *Halliwell.*]

Adrianople-red (ad'ri-an-ō-pl-red), *n.* [From *Adrianople*, a city of Turkey.] Turkey-red: a dyer's term for red obtained from madder.

Adriatic (ad'ri-at-ik), *a.* [L. *Adriaticus* or *Hadriaticus*, Adriatic, pertaining to *Adria* or *Hadria*, a town between the mouths of the Po and the Adige.] Pertaining to the gulf called, from Venice, the Gulf of Venice.

Adriatic (ad'ri-at-ik), *n.* The Gulf of Venice; a sea that washes the eastern coast of Italy.

Adrift (a-drift'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *drift*, a driving or floating. See DRIVE.] 1. Floating at random; impelled or moving without direction; not fastened by any kind of moorings; at the mercy of winds and currents: as an adjective it always follows its noun. 'Trees *adrift* down the great river.' *Milton.*

So on the sea she shall be set *adrift*,
And who relieves her dies. *Dryden.*

Hence—2. *Fig.* swayed by any chance impulse; also, all abroad; at sea; at a loss.

Frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift.* *Locke.*

Adrogate (ad'rō-gāt), *v.t.* To adopt by adrogation.

Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, was *adrogated* into a plebeian family. *Smith, Dict. Antiq.*

Adrogation (ad-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *adrogatio*, *arrogatio*—*ad*, to, and *rogo*, to ask, whence *rogation*, *interrogation.*] A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person capable of choosing for himself was admitted into the relation of a son by a vote of the Comitia Curiata, or in later times a rescript of the emperor: so called from the questions put to the parties. Written also *Arrogation.*

All the later writers, . . . call the kind of adoption which was confirmed by a law of the people an *adrogation.* *Middleton.*

Adroit (a-droit'), *a.* [Fr. *adroit*, dexterous—*a*, to, and *droit*, right, as opposed to left (comp. *dexterous*, from L. *dexter*, right); Fr. *dreit*, It. *dritto*, *diritto*, from L. *directus*, straight—*di* for *dis*, and *rego*, *rectum*, to guide straight.] Dexterous; skilful; active in the use of the hand, and, figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution. '*Adroit* mechanics.' *Prof. Bain.*

He (Halifax) was *adroit* in intrigue; and it was difficult, even for shrewd and experienced men, who had been amply forewarned of his perfidy, to withstand the fascination of his manner, and to refuse credit to his professions of attachment. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Dexterous, skilful, ingenious, expert, ready.

Adroitly (a-droit'li), *adv.* In an adroit manner; with dexterity; readily; skilfully.

Use yourself to carve *adroitly* and genteelly. *Chesterfield.*

Adroitness (a-droit'nes), *n.* The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs or of the mental faculties.

Adroitness was as requisite as courage. *Motley.*

Adry † (a-drī'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *of*, intens., and *dry.*] Thirsty; in want of drink.

Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold? *Burton.*

Adscititious (ad-si-ti'shus), *a.* [From L. *adscisco*, *ascisco*, to take knowingly, to appropriate—*ad*, to, and *sciscor*, to seek to know, an inceptive from *scio*, to know.] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.

The fourth epistle on happiness may be thought *adscititious*, and out of its proper place. *J. Warton.*

Adscititiously (ad-si-ti'shus-li), *adv.* In an adscititious manner.

Adscript (ad'skript), *n.* [L. *adscriptus*, pp. of *adscribo*, to enrol—*ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write.] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place; as, when a slave is made an *adscript* of the soil.

Adscriptive (ad-skript'iv), *a.* Held to service as attached to some object or place, as a serf or slave.

Many estates peopled with crown peasants have been ceded to particular individuals on condition of establishing manufactories; these peasants, called *adscriptive*, working at the manufactories on fixed terms. *Brougham.*

Adscriptus glebæ (ad-skrip'tus glē'bē). [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil, as a serf. This term was in Rome applied to a class of slaves attached in perpetuity to and transferred with the land they cultivated. Colliers and salt-workers in Scotland were in a similar position till the passing of 15 Geo. III. xxviii.

Adsignification (ad-sig'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* A modification of meaning by means of a prefix or suffix. *Tooke.*

Adsignify (ad-sig'ni-fī), *v.t.* To add signification or meaning to a word by a prefix or suffix. *Tooke.* [Rare.]

Adstipulator (ad-stip'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* In *law*, an accessory party to a promise, who has received the same promise as his principal did, and can equally receive and exact payment.

Adstriction (ad-strik'shon), *n.* [L. *adstrictio*, *astrictio*—*ad*, to, and *stringo*, to strain or bind fast. See STRICT.] 1. The act of binding fast together.—2. In *med.* costiveness; constipation.

Adstrictory (ad-strik'to-ri). See ASTRICTORY.

Adstringent (ad-strin'jent). See ASTRINGENT.

Adularia (ad-ū-lā'ri-a), *n.* [From *Adula*, the summit of St. Gothard, where fine specimens are got.] A very pure, limpid, translucent variety of the common felspar, called by lapidaries *moonstone*, on account of the play of light exhibited by the arrangement of its crystalline structure. It is found on

the Alps, but the best specimens are from Ceylon.

Adulate (ad'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [See ADULATION.] To show feigned devotion to; to flatter servilely.

'Tis not that I *adulate* the people,
Without me there are demagogues enough.
Byron.

Adulation (ad-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *adulatio, adulationis*, a fawning. Origin doubtful, many etymologies being suggested; ? *ad*, and root *ul*=Gr. *oura*, a tail, the primary sense being to wag the tail like a fawning dog; *ad*, and *aula*, a hall, the primary sense being to wait in the hall, as a Roman client on his patron; *ad*, and *ululo*, to whine like a dog; *ad*, and Gr. *doulos*, a slave.] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment.

Adulation pushed to the verge, sometimes of nonsense, and sometimes of impiety, was not thought to disgrace a poet. *Macaulay.*

—*Adulation, Flattery, Compliment. Adulation*, praise proceeding from a fawning servile spirit, and generally intended to produce some ulterior advantage to the bestower of such homage; *flattery*, praise bestowed to gratify the vanity of the object of it, with or without a purpose on the part of the flatterer; *compliment* is less strong and more sincere than *flattery*, and may be the expression of the respect or esteem the bestower entertains for the recipient.

Adulator (ad'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

Adulatory (ad'ū-lāt-o-ri), *a.* Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an *adulatory* address.

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory*.
Chesterfield.

Adulatress (ad'ū-lāt-res), *n.* A female adulator or flatterer.

Adullamite (a-dul'am-īt), *n.* A member of a party of the more moderate Liberals who seceded from the Whig leaders and voted with the Conservatives on the occasion of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introducing a measure for the reduction of the elective franchise in 1866. They received the name from their being likened by Mr. Bright to the political outlaws who took refuge with David in the cave of Adullam; 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2. The party was also known collectively as *The Cave*.

Adult (a-dult'), *a.* [L. *adultus*, grown to maturity, from *oleo*, to grow. See ADOLESCENCE.] 1. Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; as, an *adult* person or plant. 'The elaborate reasonings of the *adult* man.' *Herbert Spencer.*—2. Pertaining or relating to adults; suitable for an adult; as, *adult* age; *adult* school.

Adult (a-dult'), *n.* A person, animal, or plant grown to full size and strength; one who has reached the age of manhood or womanhood.

Adulted† (a-dult'ed), *p.* and *a.* Completely grown.

Now that we are not only *adulted* but ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven is prayer and praise.
Howell.

Adulter† (a-dul'tėr), *n.* [L.] An adulterer.

We receive into our mass open sinners, the covetous, the extortioners, the *adulter*, the back-biter.
Tyndale.

Adulter† (a-dul'tėr), *v.i.* 1. To commit adultery.

He *adulters* still; his thoughts lie with a whore.
B. Jonson.

2. To pollute; to adulterate. '*Adultering* spots.' *Marston.*

Adulterant (a-dul'tėr-ant), *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.

Adulterate (a-dul'tėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adulterated*; ppr. *adulterating*. [L. *adultero*, from *adulter*, mixed, or an adulterer—*ad*, to, and *alter*, other.] 1. To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials; as, to *adulterate* liquors; to *adulterate* drugs; to *adulterate* coffee.

The present war has . . . *adulterated* our tongue with strange words. *Spectator.*

2. To give a hybrid character to. 'Excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and flowers.' *Peacham.*—SYN. To corrupt, debase, contaminate, vitiate, sophisticate.

Adulterate† (a-dul'tėr-āt), *v.i.* To commit adultery.

But Fortune, oh! . . .
She *adulterates* hourly with thine uncle John.
Shak.

Adulterate (a-dul'tėr-āt), *a.* 1. Tainted with adultery. 'The *adulterate* Hastings.' *Shak.* 2. Debased by foreign mixture; adulterated. '*Adulterate* copper.' *Swift.*

Adulterately (a-dul'tėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

Adulterateness (a-dul'tėr-āt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being adulterated or debased.

Adulteration (a-dul'tėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by foreign mixture; the use of ingredients in the production of any professedly genuine article, which are cheaper and of a worse quality, or which are not considered so desirable by the consumer as other or genuine ingredients for which they are substituted. The adulteration of liquors, drugs, tea, bread, beer, &c., is punishable by law. See further in extract.

Adulteration, a term not only applied in its proper sense to the systematic mixture of articles of commerce, food, drink, drugs, &c., with noxious or inferior ingredients, but also by magistrates and analysts to accidental impurity, and even in some cases to actual substitution. The chief objects of adulteration are to increase the weight or volume of the article, such as water added to milk; butter, &c.; to give a colour which either makes a good article more pleasing to the eye or else disguises an inferior one, as Prussian blue, black lead, &c., to green teas, annatto to cheese, alum to bread, &c.; to substitute a cheaper form of the article, or the same substance from which the strength has been extracted, as tea mixed with spent leaves; and to give it a false strength, as *cocculus indicus* to beer and alcohol to wine. *Pop. Ency.*

Adulterator (a-dul'tėr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who adulterates.

Adulterer (a-dul'tėr-ėr), *n.* [Formed either from the E. verb *adulter*, or more probably from L. *adulter*, with an additional English noun termination.] 1. A man guilty of adultery; a married man who has sexual commerce with any woman except his wife. See ADULTERY.—2. In *Scrip.* an apostate from the true faith; a very wicked person. Jer. ix. 2; xxiii. 14; Jam. iv. 4.

Adulteress (a-dul'tėr-es), *n.* 1. A woman guilty of adultery.—2. In *Scrip.* a woman guilty of apostasy from the true faith. Jam. iv. 4.

Adulterine (a-dul'tėr-īn), *a.* 1. Proceeding from adulterous commerce. 'An *adulterine* bastard.' *Sir F. Palgrave.*—2. Debased; spurious.

When any particular class of artificers or traders thought proper to act as a corporation, without a charter, such were called *adulterine* guilds.
Adam Smith.

Adulterine (a-dul'tėr-īn), *n.* In *civil law*, a child begotten in adultery.

Adulterize (a-dul'tėr-īz), *v.i.* To be guilty of adultery. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Adulterous (a-dul'tėr-us), *a.* 1. Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.—2. Illicit: said of combinations or relations of any kind.

Some of our kings have made *adulterous* connections abroad. *Burke.*

3. Spurious; corrupt; adulterated. 'Forged and *adulterous* stuff.' *Trans. of Casaubon.* [Rare.]—4. In *Scrip.* faithless in religion; very wicked. Mat. xii. 39.

Adulterously (a-dul'tėr-us-li), *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

Adultery (a-dul'tėr-i), *n.* [L. *adulterium*. See ADULTERATE.] 1. Violation of the marriage-bed; a crime or a civil injury which introduces or may introduce a spurious offspring into a family. When committed between two married persons it is sometimes termed *double* adultery; and when only one of the parties is married it is termed *single* adultery. In many continental countries adultery is regarded as a criminal offence, but in none does the punishment exceed imprisonment for a short period accompanied by a fine. In England, formerly, it was punished by fine and imprisonment, and in Scotland it was frequently made a capital offence. In Great Britain at the present day, however, it is punishable only by ecclesiastical censure. But when committed by the wife, adultery is regarded as a civil injury, and forms the ground of an action of damages against the paramour. No corresponding action is competent to the wife either in England or America. Adultery forms the most common ground of divorce. See DIVORCE.—2. In *Scrip.* (*a*) all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as forbidden by the seventh commandment. Mat. v. 28. (*b*) Idolatry or apostasy from the true God. Jer. iii. 8.—3. In *old laws*, the fine and penalty imposed for the offence of adultery.—4. *Eccles.* the intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the bishop.—5. In *old arboriculture*, the grafting of trees, from the process being considered as an unnatural union.—6.† Adulteration; corruption. 'All the *adulteries* of art.' *B. Jonson.* 7.† Injury; degradation; ruin.

You might wrest the caduceus out of my hand to the *adultery* and spoil of nature. *B. Jonson.*

Adultness (a-dult'nes), *n.* The state of being adult.

Adumbrant (ad-um'brant), *a.* [L. *adumbrans*, ppr. of *adumbro*. See ADUMBRATE.] Giving a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance.

Adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v.t.* [L. *adumbro*, to shade—*ad*, and *umbra*, a shade.] 1. To give a faint shadow of; to exhibit a faint resemblance of, like a shadow; to indicate or give tokens of by resemblance or correspondence; to shadow forth.

Heaven is *adumbrated* by all positive excellences.
Decay of Piety.

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated*. *Is. Taylor.*

2. To overshadow, partially darken, or conceal.

Nor did it (a veil) cover, but *adumbrate* only
Her most heart-piercing parts. *Marlowe.*

Adumbration (ad-um-brā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of adumbrating or making a shadow or faint resemblance.—2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing; something that suggests by resemblance, or shadows forth.

Our knowledge is . . . at best a faint confused *adumbration*. *Glanville.*

In distracted black-magical phantasmagory, *adumbrations* of yet higher and higher alliances hover stupendously in the back-ground. *Carlyle.*

3. In *her.* the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a colour darker than the field.

Adumbrative (ad-um'bra-tiv), *a.* Shadowing forth; faintly resembling; suggesting by resemblance.

Adumbratively (ad-um'bra-tiv-li), *adv.* In an adumbrative manner.

Adunation† (ad-ū-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *unus*, one.] The state of being united; union. 'Real union or *adunation*.' *Boyle.*

Aduncity (a-dun'si-ti), *n.* [L. *aduncitas*, hookedness—*ad*, to, and *uncus*, a hook.] Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook. 'The *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks.' *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

Aduncous (ad-ungk'us), *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked. See ADUNCITY.] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook.

Ad unguem (ad un'gwem). [L.] To the nail, or touch of the nail; exactly; nicely.

Adunque† (ad-ungk'), *a.* Aduncous; hooked. 'Parrots have an *adunque* bill.' *Bacon.*

Adure† (ad-ūr'), *v.t.* [L. *aduro*—*ad*, and *uro*, to burn.] To burn up. *Bacon.*

Adurent† (ad-ūr'ent), *a.* [L. *adurens*, ppr. of *aduro*. See ADURE.] Burning; heating. *Bacon.*

Adust (a-dust'), *a.* [L. *adustus*, burned, the participle of *aduro*, to burn. See ADURE.] 1. Burned; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery. 'The Libyan air *adust*.' *Milton.*—2. Looking as if burned or scorched. 'A tall, thin man, of an *adust* complexion.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3.† In *med.* having much heat: said of the blood and other fluids of the body; hence, ardent; sanguine; impetuous.

The same *adust* complexion (temperament) has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

Adusted† (a-dust'ed), *a.* Become hot and dry; burned; scorched. *Howell.*

Adustible† (a-dust'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being burned up.

Adustion (a-dust'yon), *n.* 1. The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried. *Harvey.*—2. In *med.* cauterization.

Advailable (ad-vāl'a-bl), *a.* Available. *Simon Fish.* [Rare.]

Ad valorem (ad va-lō'rem). [L.] *Lit.* according to value: used (*a*) in *com.* as applied to customs or duties, levied according to the value or worth of the goods, as sworn to by the owner. (*b*) In *law*, as applied to lawyers' fees for the drawing of certain deeds, chargeable according to the value of the property involved.

Advance (ad-vans'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *advanced*; ppr. *advancing*. [O.Fr. *advancer*, Fr. *avancer*, to push forwards, Pr. *avant*, *abans*, It. *avanti*, forward, before; L. *abante*, from before, in front—*ab*, from, *ante*, before. This is also the origin of E. *van*, *advantage*.] 1. To bring forward; to move further in front.

Now morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.
Milton.

2.† To impel; to incite. 'That lewd ribauld with vyle lust *advaunst*.' *Spenser.*—3. To promote; to raise to a higher rank; as, to *advance* one from the bar to the bench.—4.† To commend; to extol; to praise. 'Greatly *advancing* his gay chivalrie.' *Spenser.*—5. To raise; to enhance; as, to *advance* the price of goods.—6. To improve or make better; to benefit; to promote the good of; as, to *advance* one's true interests.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. *South.*

7. To forward in time; to accelerate the growth of; as, to *advance* the growth of plants.—8. To offer or propose; to bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; to allege; to adduce; to bring forward; as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument.—9. To put forth or exhibit with a view to display. [Rare.]

And every one his love-feat will *advance*
Unto his several mistress. *Shak.*

10. In *com.* to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done; or to furnish as a part of a stock or fund; to supply or pay in expectation of reimbursement; as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or towards a purchase or establishment.

They *advanced* the money out of their own funds, and took the sheriff's deeds in their own name. *Kent.*

11.† To raise; to lift up; to elevate. 'They . . . *advanced* their eyelids.' *Shak.*

O, peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he jets under his *advanced* plumes! *Shak.*

A cherub tall;
Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled
Th' imperial ensign; which, full high *advanced*,
Shone like a meteor. *Milton.*

SYN. To bring forward, forward, promote, further, raise, elevate, exalt, improve, heighten, accelerate, allege, adduce, assign.

Advance (ad-vans'), *v.i.* 1. To move or go forward; to proceed; as, the troops *advanced*.—2. To improve or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older; as, to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, in rank or dignity, or in years.—3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; as, he rapidly *advanced* through all the grades of promotion.

Advance (ad-vans'), *n.* 1. A moving forward or towards the front; a march forward.—2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge.—3. Advancement; promotion; preferment; as, an *advance* in rank or office.—4. An offer or tender.

The *advance* of kindness which I made was feigned. *Dryden.*

5. First step towards the attainment of any result to be brought about by the mutual consent of different parties; as, A made an *advance* towards a reconciliation with B. In this sense it is very frequently used in the plural.

The amours of an empress require the plainest *advances*. *Gibbon.*

6. In *com.* (*a*) addition to price; rise in price; profit; as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods; there is an *advance* on cottons. (*b*) A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, towards a capital or stock, or on loan, or in expectation of being reimbursed in some way; as, A made large *advances* to B.

I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances*. *Jay.*

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*

(*c*) The money or goods thus furnished.—*In advance*, (*a*) in front; before; as, the cavalry marched *in advance*. (*b*) Beforehand; before an equivalent is received.

They . . . paid you *in advance* the dearest tribute of their affection. *Junius.*

(*c*) Used adjectively, in the sense of having made an advance; as, A is *in advance* to B a thousand pounds.

Advance (ad-vans'), *a.* Being before, either in time or place; beforehand, or in front; advanced; as, *advance* money; *advance* guard.—*Advance fosse, advance moat, advance ditch*, in *fort.* a ditch thrown round the esplanade or glacis of a place.

Advanced (ad-vanst'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Situated in front or before others. Hence—2. In the front, as regards intellectual, scientific, political, or moral progress, and the like; as, an *advanced* Liberal. 'Advanced men of science.' *H. Spencer.* 'The most *advanced* strategic ideas of the day.' *Grote.* 'The more *advanced* European thinkers.' *Buckle.*—3. Having reached a comparatively great length of years; as, he is now at an *advanced* age.

Advancement (ad-vans'ment), *n.* 1. The act of moving forward or proceeding.—2. The act of promoting, or state of being promoted; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; improvement; furtherance. 3.† Settlement on a wife, or jointure. *Bacon.* 4. In *law*, provision made by a parent for a child during the parent's life, by gift of property to which the child would be entitled as heir after his parent's death.—5. The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance.—SYN. Progress, progression, improvement, proficiency, promotion, exaltation, elevation, preferment, enhancement.

Advance-note (ad-vans'nōt), *n.* A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to the sailors, on their signing the articles of agreement.

Advancer (ad-vans'ėr), *n.* 1. One who advances; a promoter.—2. A branch of a buck's horn, the second from the base.

Advancive, Advansive (ad-vans'iv), *a.* Tending to advance or promote. [Rare.]

Advantage (ad-van'tāj), *n.* [O.Fr. *advantage*, Fr. *avantage*, that which forwards, from *avant*, before. See ADVANCE.] 1. Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favourable to success, prosperity, interest, reputation, or any desired end; anything that aids, assists, or is of service; as, he had the *advantage* of a good constitution, of an excellent education; the enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground. 'The *advantages* of a close alliance.' *Macaulay.*

Advantage is a better soldier than rashness. *Shak.*
Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse. *Shak.*

2. Superiority or prevalence: with *of* or *over*.

Lest Satan should get an *advantage of* us.
2 Cor. ii. 11.

I have seen the hungry ocean gain
Advantage on the kingdom of the shore. *Shak.*

3. Benefit; gain; profit.

What *advantage* will it be to thee? Job xxxv. 3.

Yet hath Sir Proteus, for that's his name,
Made use and fair *advantage* of his days. *Shak.*

4.† Usury; interest; increase.

Methought you said you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shak.*
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shak.*

Advantage (ad-van'tāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *advantaged*; ppr. *advantaging*. 1. To bring advantage to; to be of service to; to benefit; to yield profit or gain to.

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? Luke ix. 25.

2. To gain ground, or win acceptance for; to promote or further. [Rare and obsolete.]

The Stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

3.† To increase, as by interest. 'Advantaging their love with interest of ten times double gain of happiness.' *Shak.*

Advantageable (ad-van'tāj-a-bl), *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful. [Rare.]

It is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Advantage-ground (ad-van'tāj-ground), *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages, as for annoyance or resistance; vantage-ground. *Clarendon.*

Advantageous (ad-van-tā'jus), *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing convenience or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an *advantageous* position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

Some *advantageous* act may be achieved
By sudden onset. *Milton.*

SYN. Opportune, convenient, profitable, beneficial, useful, gainful.

Advantageously (ad-van-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Advantageousness (ad-van-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle.*

Advectitious (ad-vek-tish'us), *a.* [L. *advectitius*, from *adveho*, to conduct—*ad*, to, and *veho*, to carry.] Brought from another place.

Advene (ad-vēn'), *v.i.* [L. *advenio*, to come to—*ad*, to, and *venio*, to come.] To accede, or come to; to be added to, or become a part of, though not essential. 'Where no act of the will *advenes* as a co-efficient.' *Coleridge.* [R.]

Advenient† (ad-vē'ni-ent), *a.* Advening; coming from outward causes; superadded.

Divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception. *Sir T. Browne.*

Advent (ad'vent), *n.* [L. *adventus*, an arrival, from *advenio*—*ad*, to, and *venio*, to come.] 1. A coming; approach; visitation. 'Death's dreadful *advent*.' *Young.*

With the *advent* of the empire all this was destined to undergo a complete change. *Merivale.*

Specifically—2. The coming of our Saviour. Hence—3. A period including four Sundays before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's day, or on the Sunday nearest to it either before or after it, appointed by the English and other Christian Churches, to be kept as a season of devotion, with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh, and his second coming to judge the world. Advent is first mentioned as a period to be observed by the church on the occasion of the Synod of Lerida in 524 A.D.

Adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us), *a.* [L. *adventitius*, from *advenio*. See ADVENT.] 1. Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; foreign; accidentally or casually acquired; specifically, in *fine arts*, applied to that which does not properly belong to a subject, but which is adopted in a picture or other work of art to give it additional power or effect. 'Th' *adventitious* fire rais'd by high meats.' *Bowles.*

To things of great dimensions, if we annex an *adventitious* idea of terror, they become beyond comparison greater. *Burke.*

2. In *bot.* applied to anything produced in an abnormal position, as leaf-buds on the surface of a stem, or roots from the aerial stems or branches, as in the banian-tree.

Adventitiously (ad-ven-tish'us-li), *adv.* In an adventitious or extrinsic manner; accidentally.

Adventitiousness (ad-ven-tish'us-nes), *n.* The state of being adventitious.

Adventive (ad-vent'iv), *a.* 1.† Accidental; adventitious. 'The relative and *adventive* characters of offences.' *Bacon.* Specifically—2. In *bot.* applied to plants not commonly indigenous appearing spontaneously in a country.

Adventive† (ad-vent'iv), *n.* One who or that which comes from without.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon.*

Adventry † (ad-ven'tri), *n.* An enterprise; an adventure.

Act a brave work, call it thy last *adventry*. *B. Jonson.*

Adventual (ad-vent'ū-al), *a.* Relating to the season of advent. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *aventure, aventure*, Fr. *aventure*, Sp. Pr. *aventura*, It. *avventura*, L.L. *adventura, aventura*, from L. *adventurus*, about to arrive, fut. part. of *advenio, adventum*, to arrive. (See ADVENT.) The same word appears in G. as *abenteur*, M.H.G. *aventiure*.] 1. Hazard; risk; chance. 'At all *adventures*' (that is, at all hazards). *Shak.* 'To try the fair *adventure* of to-morrow.' *Shak.*—2. A hazardous enterprise; a bold and dangerous undertaking of uncertain issue.

He forged,
But that was later, boyish histories
Of battle, bold *adventure*, dungeon, wreck. *Tennyson.*

3. A speculation of any kind, commercial, financial, or mining; specifically, a speculation in goods sent abroad.—4. A remarkable occurrence in one's personal history; a note-worthy event or experience in one's life; as, to tell all his *adventures* would fill a volume.—5.† Peril; danger.

He was in great *adventure* of his life. *Berners.*

—*Bill of adventure*, a writing signed by a merchant, stating that goods shipped in his name belong to another, the *adventure* or chance of which the person so named is to stand, with a covenant from the merchant to account to him for the produce.

Adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *adventured*; ppr. *adventuring*. 1. To risk or

hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events; as, to *adventure* one's life.

My father fought for you, and *adventured* his life far. Judg. ix. 17.

2. To venture on; to attempt. 'Leander would *adventure* it.' *Shak.*

Adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *v.i.* and *t.* 1. To run all hazards; to take any risk.

I would *adventure* for such merchandize. *Shak.*

2. To run the hazard of; to risk: with an infinitive.

I will *adventure* to be banished myself. *Shak.*

Adventureful (ad-ven'tūr-fụl), *a.* Given to adventure; full of enterprise.

Adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who attempts or takes part in bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises; thus the volunteers who went out in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to prey on the Spanish treasure-ships returning from America were *adventurers;* Sir Francis Drake had under him 2000 such adventurers. The Young *Adventurer* was an epithet applied to Prince Charles Edward Stuart. In modern times the word has almost lost this honourable signification, usually meaning—2. One who tries to keep up a certain status in society, and advance his fortune by expedients of a more or less discreditable, if not dishonest character; one who tries to push his fortunes by underhand or equivocal means; one who lives by a system of imposition.—3. One who engages in an adventure or speculation; a speculator; a shareholder in working a mine.

Adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), *a.* Bold; daring; incurring hazard. See VENTURESOME.

Adventuresomeness (ad-ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

Adventuress (ad-ven'tūr-es), *n.* A female adventurer; a female capable of bold enterprises, especially enterprises of equivocal character.

It might be very well for Lady Bareacres . . . and other ladies . . . to cry fie at the idea of the odious *adventuress* making her curtsey before the sovereign. *Thackeray.*

Adventurous (ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* 1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard or engage in adventures; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising.

In many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight.
Dryden.

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

And followed freedom on the *adventurous* tide. *Trumbull.*

—*Rash, Reckless, Adventurous.* See under RASH. —SYN. Bold, enterprising, daring, courageous, rash, foolhardy.

Adventurously (ad-ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged, and so would this be, if he durst steal anything *adventurously.* *Shak.*

Adventurousness (ad-ven'tūr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being adventurous.

Adverb (ad'vėrb), *n.* [L. *adverbium—ad,* to, and *verbum,* a word, a verb.] In *gram.* one of the indeclinable parts of speech, so called from being frequently joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification; as, I fear *greatly;* I *readily* admit. They may also qualify adjectives; as, *very* cold; *naturally* brave; and other adverbs; as, *very generally* acknowledged; *much more* clearly. Adverbs may be placed either before or after the words they qualify. They may be classified as follows:—1. Adverbs of time, as *now, then, never,* &c. 2. Of place, as *here, there, where,* &c. 3. Of degree, as *very, much, nearly, almost,* &c. 4. Of affirmation, negation, or doubt, as *yes, no, perhaps,* &c. 5. Of manner, as *well, badly, clearly,* &c.

Adverbial (ad-vėrb'i-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the character or structure of an adverb.—2. Much inclined to use adverbs.

He is also wonderfully *adverbial* in his expressions, and breaks off with a 'Perhaps' and a nod of the head upon matters of the most indifferent nature. *Tatler.*

Adverbially (ad-vėrb'i-al-li), *adv.* In the manner or with the force or character of an adverb.

Adversable† (ad-vėrs'a-bl), *a.* Contrary to; opposite to. *Bailey.*

Adversaria (ad-vėr-sā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *adversaria* (*scripta*), lit. (writings) opposite each other, a note-book, journal, from *adversus,* in front of, opposite—*ad,* to, and *verto, versum,* to turn. See VERSION.] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace book.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria.* *Bp. Hall.*

Adversarious (ad-vėr-sā'ri-us), *a.* Adversary. *Southey.* [Rare.]

Adversary (ad'vėr-sa-ri), *n.* [L. *adversarius,* opposite, opposing, an antagonist, an adversary. See ADVERSE.] 1. An enemy; a foe; an antagonist; an opponent.

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries.* Nah. i. 2.

Specifically—2. An opponent or antagonist in a suit at law; an opposing litigant. Mat. v. 25; Luke xii. 58.—*Adversary, Antagonist, Enemy. Adversary,* one who is opposed to another, without necessarily having hostile feelings, one who takes an opposite side; it does not necessarily involve so close and personal a relation as that which exists between *antagonists,* an *antagonist* being one who strives personally against another for victory, the two being directly pitted against each other; an *enemy* is one who entertains feelings of personal hostility, and thus attempts, or at least desires, to injure a person.—SYN. Antagonist, opponent, opposer, foe, enemy.

Adversary (ad'vėr-sa-ri), *a.* 1. Opposed; opposite to; adverse. '*Adversary* forces.' *Bp. King.* [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In *law,* having an opposing party, in contradistinction to unopposed; as, an *adversary* suit.

Adversation (ad-vėr-sā'shon), *n.* The state of being adverse; adverseness; opposition.

Adversative (ad-vėrs'at-iv), *a.* Expressing difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, an *adversative* conjunction; thus, in the sentence, John is an honest man, *but* a fanatic, *but* has an *adversative* force, and is called an *adversative* conjunction.

Adversative (ad-vėrs'at-iv), *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

Adverse (ad'vėrs), *a.* [L. *adversus,* opposite—*ad,* to, and *versus,* turned, from *verto,* to turn.] 1. Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; opposing; as, *adverse* winds.

With *adverse* blast up-turns them from the south. *Milton.*

2. Opposed to; hostile; inimical; as, an *adverse* party; *adverse* criticism.—3. Opposing desire; contrary to the wishes or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; pernicious; unprosperous; as, *adverse* fate or circumstances.

He lived, we are told, to experience sport of *adverse* fortune. *Merivale.*

—*Adverse leaf,* in *bot.* a leaf which has its margin turned towards the stem.—*Adverse possession,* in *law,* occupancy of realty without molestation which may at length ripen into an unimpeachable title.—SYN. Opposite, opposing, contrary, inimical, hostile, unfortunate, calamitous, unprosperous.

Adverse† (ad-vėrs'), *v.t.* To oppose. 'Fortune should him *adverse.*' *Gower.*

Adversely (ad'vėrs-li), *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; inimically; offensively; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely,* I make a crooked face at it. *Shak.*

Adverseness (ad'vėrs-nes), *n.* 1. Opposition; repugnance.

This would account for an *adverseness* to all our overtures for peace. *Hallam.*

2. Adversity; unprosperousness; as, *adverseness* of circumstances.

Adversifoliate, Adversifolious (ad-vėrs'-i-fō"li-āt, ad-vėrs'i-fō"li-us), *a.* [L. *adversus,* opposite, and *folium,* a leaf.] In *bot.* having opposite leaves: applied to plants where the leaves are arranged opposite to each other on the stem.

Adversity (ad-vėrs'i-ti), *n.* 1. An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

Ye have rejected God, who saved you out of all your *adversities.* 1 Sam. x. 19.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity,*
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shak.*

2. Applied to a crabbed, cross-grained person. 'Well said, *adversity.*' *Shak.*—SYN. Calamity, misfortune, affliction, distress, misery.

Advert(ad-vėrt'), *v.i.* [L. *adverto—ad,* to, and *verto,* to turn.] To turn the mind or attention; to regard, observe, or notice; to refer or allude: now always with the preposition *to* before the object regarded, formerly sometimes with *upon;* as, he *adverted to* what was said, or *to* a circumstance that occurred. 'The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert to* more than one thing.' *Ray.*

As I cannot be conscious of what I do not perceive, so I do not perceive that which I do not *advert upon.* That which makes me feel makes me *advert.* *Wollaston.*

—*Advert, Allude, Refer. Advert,* to turn to directly, and it may be abruptly; *allude, lit.* to play upon—to refer to a thing slightly and without making any direct mention of it, it may be in a very vague and uncertain manner; *refer, lit.* to carry back—to bring a thing already well known into notice; to mention or speak of directly.

He *adverted* to the king's well-known disinclination to and inaptitude for business, the supineness of the nation, and the lethargy of parliament. *Smollett.*

These speeches of Jerome and Chrysostom do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

To do good is the great duty to which Solomon *refers* in the text. *Sharp.*

Advert† (ad-vėrt'), *v.t.* To advise, warn, or counsel.

I can no more, but in my name *advert*
All earthly powers beware of tyrant's heart.
Mir. for Mags.

Advertence, Advertency (ad-vėrt'ens, ad-vėrt'en-si), *n.* A turning or directing of the mind; attention; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

To this difference it is right that *advertence* should be had in regulating taxation. *J. S. Mill.*

Advertent (ad-vėrt'ent), *a.* Attentive; heedful. '*Advertent* lest he should be deceived.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Advertently (ad-vėrt'ent-li), *adv.* In an advertent manner.

Advertise (ad-vėr-tīz', formerly pronounced ad-vėr'tiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *advertised;* ppr. *advertising.* [Fr. *avertir, avertissant,* to warn, to inform, from L. *adverto,* to turn, or direct towards—*ad,* to, and *verto,* to turn. See VERSION.] 1.† To inform; to give notice, advice, or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future.

I will *advertise* thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter day. Num. xxiv. 14.

I thought to *advertise* thee, saying, Buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people. Ruth iv. 4.

In this sense it has *of* before the subject of information when the subject is a noun; as, to *advertise* a man *of* his losses.—2. To give information to the public concerning; to make public intimation of, as of anything for sale, lost or found, a meeting or entertainment, or the like; as, to *advertise* goods for sale, a house to let, a meeting of shareholders, a Christmas pantomime.—3.† To instruct; to assist with counsel; to advise.

Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise*
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shak.*

SYN. To apprise, inform, make known, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish.

Advertise (ad-vėr-tīz'), *v.i.* To make public announcement of goods for sale or of anything of which it is desired to inform the public; to announce one's wishes or intentions by advertisement; as, if you wish to succeed in business, *advertise.*

We have witnessed in later times scenes of blood enacted under his successors, and torments as cruel as the torture which he had abolished, inflicted on the very spot where he had *advertised for* a free statement of all the grievances of which his Italian subjects could complain. *Brougham.*

Advertisement (ad-vėr'tiz-ment), *n.* 1.† The giving of notice; information; intelligence. 'An *advertisement* of danger.' *Bp. Burnet.* 'This *advertisement* is five days old.' *Shak.* 2.† Instruction; advice; moral admonition. 'That is an *advertisement* to a proper maid . . . to take heed.' *Shak.*—3. A written or printed notice intended to make something known to the public; especially a printed and paid notice in a newspaper or other public print.

The best evidence of the enormous increase of advertising since that year (1853), will be found in the increase of newspapers, the *advertisements* in which are one of the main sources of their profits. *M'Culloch.*

Advertiser (ad-vėr-tīz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which advertises: a title often given to newspapers.

Advertising (ad-vėr-tīz'ing, formerly pronounced ad-vėr'tiz-ing), *a.* 1. Fond of using advertisements; furnishing many advertisements to newspapers; as, an *advertising*

firm. —2.† Monitory, or active in giving advice or intelligence.

As I was then
Advertising and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorney'd at your service. *Shak.*

Advesperate† (ad-ves'pėr-āt), *v.i.* [L. *advesperascit*, it grows towards evening—*ad*, to, and *vesper*, evening.] To draw towards evening. *Bailey.*

Advice (ad-vīs'), *n.* [O. Fr. *advis*, opinion; hence, expressed opinion, counsel—L. *ad*, to, and *visum*, seen or judged proper, as in the expression *visum est*, it has seemed good to me, I think. See VISION.] 1. An opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion. 'What *advice* give ye?' 2 Chr. x. 9.—2. Deliberate consideration; reflection; cogitation.

That's not suddenly to be performed, but with *advice* and silent secrecy. *Shak.*

3. Information; notice; intelligence; as, we have late *advice* from Paris of the outbreak of a revolution. Specifically—4. In *com.* a notification by one person to another in respect of a business transaction in which they are mutually engaged, as information given by one party to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him.—*To take advice*, to consult with others; specifically, to consult one who has a special knowledge of a subject; to take the opinion of a professional or skilful man, as a physician, lawyer, and the like.—SYN. Counsel, admonition, recommendation, exhortation, persuasion, information, notice, intelligence.

Advice-boat (ad-vīs'bōt), *n.* A small, swift-sailing vessel employed to carry despatches or information.

Advigilate† (ad-vij'il-āt), *v.t.* [L. *advigilo, advigilare*—*ad*, to, and *vigilo*, to watch, from *vigil*, watchful.] To watch diligently. *Bailey.*

Advisability (ad-vīz'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being advisable or expedient; advisableness; expediency.

Mr. Benjamin Allen was holding a hurried consultation with Mr. Bob Sawyer on the *advisability* of bleeding the company generally. *Dickens.*

Advisable (ad-vīz'a-bl), *a.* [See ADVISE.] 1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course. *South.*

2. Open to advice.

He was so strangely *advisable* that he would advert unto the judgement of the meanest person. *Bp. Fell.*

SYN. Prudent, expedient, proper, desirable.

Advisableness (ad-vīz'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient.

Advisably (ad-vīz'a-bli), *adv.* With advice.

Advise (ad-vīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *advised*; ppr. *advising*. [Fr. *aviser*. See ADVICE.] 1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion to, as worthy or expedient to be followed; as, I *advise* you to be cautious of speculation.—2. To give information to; to communicate notice to; to make acquainted with: followed by *of* before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were *advised* of the risk. SYN. To counsel, admonish, inform, apprise, acquaint, make known.

Advise (ad-vīz'), *v.i.* 1.† To deliberate, weigh well, or consider; to reflect.

Now, reader, close thy book, and then *advise*,
Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise. *Quarles.*

Advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv. 13.

Sometimes followed by a kind of reflexive or complementary pronoun; as, '*advise thyself* of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me.' 1 Chr. xxi. 12.

Advise you what you say: the minister is here. *Shak.*

There's for thy labour, Montjoy,
Go, bid thy master well *advise himself*. *Shak.*

2. To take counsel; to join others in deliberating; to seek the advice of another or others: followed by *with*; as, I shall *advise with* my friends as to what is to be done.

Advised (ad-vīzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.

Let him be . . . *advised* in his answers. *Bacon.*
With the well *advised* is wisdom. Prov. xiii. 10.

2. Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended; as, an *advised* act or scheme.

We have no express purpose . . . nor any *advised* determination. *Hooker.*

Advisedly (ad-vīz'ed-li), *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design; as, I speak *advisedly*; an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

Advisedness (ad-vīz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being advised; deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

Advisement† (ad-vīz'ment), *n.* 1. Counsel; advice.

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser.*

2. Deliberation; circumspection; consultation.

Among those that do all things with *advisement* there is wisdom. Prov. xiii. 10 (Trans. 1539).

Adviser (ad-vīz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates or persuades. Specifically—2. In *politics*, one of the royal counsellors or ministers, who are legally responsible for the sovereign's acts in his or her official capacity.

The *advisers* whom necessity had compelled Charles to call around him were by no means men after his own heart. *Macaulay.*

Advisership (ad-vīz'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of an adviser. [Rare.]

Advising (ad-vīz'ing), *n.* Advice; counsel.

Fasten your ear on my *advisings*. *Shak.*

Adviso† (ad-vīz'ō), *n.* Advice; consideration. 'Counsels and *advisos*.' *Whitlock.*

Advisory (ad-vīz'o-ri), *a.* 1. Having power to advise.

The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches. *B. Trumbull.*

2. Containing advice; as, their opinion is merely *advisory*.

Advize† (ad-vīz'), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Advise*. *Spenser.*

Advocacy (ad'vō-ka-si), *n.* 1. The act of pleading for; intercession.—2.† Judicial pleading; lawsuit. *Chaucer.*

Advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* [L. *advocatus*, one summoned to aid, counsel, or plead for—*ad*, to, and *voco, vocatum*, to call. See VOICE, VOCAL.] 1. One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law. Specifically, (*a*) the title given to the counsel who practised in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts in England, which, as separate courts, are now extinct. (*b*) The title given in Scotland, first, to the counsel practising before the supreme court, and, second, to those procurators or solicitors who act before the inferior courts at Aberdeen, and are members of the society there.—2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; a pleader in favour of; an upholder; a defender; as, an *advocate* for peace or for the oppressed.

That cause seems commonly the better that has the better *advocate*. *Sir W. Temple.*

In *Scrip.* Christ is called an *advocate* for his people. 'We have an *advocate* with the father.' 1 Jn. ii. 1.—3. *Eccles.* (*a*) a person appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church or monastery. (*b*) Formerly, the patron of a church or owner of an advowson. See ADVOWSON.—*Faculty of advocates*, in Scotland, a society of lawyers, who practise in the highest courts, and who are admitted members after following a certain course of study, undergoing the prescribed examinations, and paying the requisite fees. It consists of about 400 members, and from this body vacancies on the bench are usually supplied.—*Lord advocate*, in Scotland, the principal crown counsel in civil cases, the public prosecutor of crimes, and the highest political functionary in the management of Scottish affairs. His tenure of office ceases with that of the administration with which he is connected. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by the solicitor-general and four advocates-depute, appointed by himself. The lord advocate has usually a seat in parliament; and he and the solicitor-general alone wear silk-gowns. Called also *Crown Advocate, Queen's* (or *King's*) *Advocate*.—*Judge advocate*, in courts-martial, a person who manages the prosecution.—*Devil's advocate*, (*a*) in *R. Cath. Ch.* a person appointed to act as accuser of any one proposed for canonization at the examination preceding this rite, and to state all possible objections to its consummation. Hence, (*b*) a scandal-monger; one given to bring forward malicious accusations.—*God's advocate*, in *R. Cath. Ch.* the defender of the character of the person proposed for canonization at the examination preceding this rite.

Advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *advocated*; ppr. *advocating*. 1. To plead in favour of; to defend by argument before a tribunal; to support or vindicate.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible which has been *advocated*. *Burke.*

The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause. *Milford.*

2. In *Scots law*, formerly to transfer from an inferior court to the Court of Session, as an action while still pending, or after judgment had been given, in order that the judgment might be reviewed. See ADVOCATION.

Advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *v.i.* To act as an advocate; to plead. 'To *advocate* in my own child's behalf.' *Dawbeny.* [Rare.]

Advocateship (ad'vō-kāt-ship), *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

Advocatess† (ad'vō-kāt-es), *n.* A female advocate. [Rare.]

God hath provided us with an *advocatess*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Advocation (ad-vō-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of advocating; a pleading for; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in time. *Shak.*

2. In *Scots law*, a form of process, the object of which was to remove a cause from an inferior to the Supreme Court, in order that a judgment might be reviewed, or that future procedure might be conducted in the Court of Session. Abolished in 1868, process of appeal being substituted.

Advocatus Dei (ad-vō-kā'tus dē'ī), *n.* [L.] Same as *God's Advocate*. See under ADVOCATE.

Advocatus Diaboli (ad-vō-kā'tus dī-a'bō-li), *n.* [L.] Same as *Devil's Advocate*. See under ADVOCATE.

Advoke (ad-vōk'), *v.t.* [L. *advoco*, to summon—*ad*, to, and *voco*, to call.] To transfer to a higher court. [Rare and obsolete.]

(He) had privately prevailed with the pope to *advoke* the cause to Rome. *Fuller.*

Advolation† (ad-vō-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *volo, volatum*, to fly.] Act of flying to something. *Bailey.*

Advolution† (ad-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *volvo, volutum*, to roll.] A rolling towards something. *Bailey.*

Advoutrer† (ad-vou'trėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *advoutre, advoultre*, from L. *adulter*, an adulterer. See ADULTERATE.] An adulterer.

Advoutress† (ad-vou'tres), *n.* An adulteress.

Advoutrous† (ad-vou'trus), *a.* Adulterous.

Advoutry † (ad-vou'tri), *n.* [See ADVOUTRER.] Adultery. 'A marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape.' *Bacon.*

Advowee (ad-vou-ē'), *n.* One who has the right of advowson.

Advowson (ad-vou'sn), *n.* [O. Fr. *advoesin*, right of presentation to a church living, from L. *advocatio, advocationis*, a calling to one for help. In the early ages of the church ecclesiastics could not appear before lay tribunals. They therefore had recourse to the aid of laymen to plead their cause, and these persons receive the name of *advocates*, Fr. *advoués*. In the decline of the Roman Empire, when defence from violence was more necessary than legal skill, the church selected as their advocates powerful nobles able to defend her property from rapine and plunder or enrich her by donations, and in return conferred on them the right of presentation to livings. *Advocatio* thus came to mean not only defence in a court, and protection, aid, and support generally, but also the right of presentation to a living, to which last meaning *advowson* is now restricted. *Patronus*, the Latin name for an advocate in the court, a protector, benefactor, has undergone a similar change of meaning, and now signifies the person in whom such a right vests.] The right of presentation to a vacant benefice. *Advowsons* are of three kinds, *presentative, collative*, and *donative*; *presentative* when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative* when the bishop is the patron, and institutes or collates his clerk by a single act; *donative* when a church is founded by the king, and assigned to the patron, without being subject to the ordinary, so that the patron confers the benefice on his clerk without presentation, institution, or induction. *Advowsons* are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to a manor; or *in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of the patron.

Advoyer, Avoyer (ad-voi'ėr, a-voi'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *avoyer*.] A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland.

Adward† (ad-wȧrd'). Same as *Award. Spenser.*

Adynamic, Adynamical (a-di-nam'ik, a-di-nam'ik-al), *a.* [See ADYNAMY.] Weak; destitute of strength.—*Adynamic fevers*, a term employed by Pinel to denote malignant or putrid fevers, attended with great muscular debility.

Adynamon (a-din'a-mon), *n.* [See ADYNAMY.] A factitious wine made of must boiled down with water, or of new white wine and water, often given to the sick when pure wine would be injurious.

Adynamy (a-din'a-mi), *n.* [Fr. *adynamie*, Gr. *adynamia*, *a*, priv., and *dynamis*, power.] In *med.* weakness; want of strength occasioned by disease; a deficiency of vital power.

Adyt† (ad'it), *n.* Same as *Adytum.*

Adytum (ad'i-tum), *n.* pl. **Adyta** (ad'i-ta). [L. *adytum*, Gr. *adyton*, an adytum, a shrine, a place not to be entered—*a*, priv., and *dyō*, to go into, to enter.] 1. A secret place of retirement in the ancient temples, esteemed the most sacred; the innermost sanctuary or shrine. From this place the oracles were given, and none but the priests were permitted to enter into it. The Jewish *sanctum sanctorum* or Holy of Holies was a similar part of the temple of Jerusalem.—2. The chancel or altar-end of a church.

Adze, Adz (adz), *n.* [*O.E. addice*, A. Sax. *adese*, an adze.] A cutting instrument used for chipping the surface of timber. It consists of a blade of iron forming a portion of a cylindrical surface, ground to an edge from the concave side outwards at one end, and having a hole or socket at the other end for the handle.

Adze.

Adze (adz), *v.t.* To chip or shape with an adze; as, to *adze* logs of timber.

Æ. The symbol used to denote the third class of wooden and composite ships in Lloyd's register. See A1.

Æchmodus (ēk'mō-dus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *aiehmē*, a point, and *odous*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, family Lèpidoïdei, remarkable for their small, sharp-pointed teeth, found in the lias.

Aedilis (ē-dī'lis), *n.* [L.] Same as *Edile. North.*

Aefauld (ā-fȧld'), *a.* [Sc. *ae*, one, and *fald*, fold.] [Scotch.] 1. Honest; upright; without duplicity.—2.† Rarely used to denote the unity of the divine essence in a trinity of persons. *Barbour.*

Aefauldness (ā-fȧld'nes), *n.* Honesty; uprightness; straightforwardness; singleness of heart; freedom from duplicity. [Scotch.]

Ægagrus (ē-gag'rus), *n.* [Gr. *aigagros—aix*, *aigos*, a goat, and *agros*, a field.] A wild species of ibex (*Capra ægagrus*), found in troops on the Caucasus, and many Asiatic mountains. It is believed to be the original source of at least one variety of the domestic goat. In its stomach and intestines, as in those of other artiodactyles, are found the concretions called *bezoar-stones.*

Ægean (ē-jē'an), *a.* See EGEAN.

Ægeriidæ (ē-jēr-ī'i-dē), *n.pl.* [From the typical genus *Aegeria*, which name again is taken from that of the Roman nymph *Egeria.*] A family of Lepidoptera, section Heterocera, comprising a moderate number of interesting insects. The larvæ live in the interior of the branches or roots of trees. Some of them feed upon the apple. One species (*Ægeria tipuliformis*) is destructive to currant-bushes, feeding on the pith.

Ægiceras (ē-jis'ēr-as), *n.* [Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, a goat, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of small trees, nat. order Myrsinaceæ, natives of the swampy shores of India and Australia. Their seeds germinate while still on the trees, and send down perpendicular roots into the mud, and thus form impenetrable thickets, constituting the only vegetation for miles along some coasts, particularly of Sumatra.

Ægilopical, *a.* Same as *Egilopical.*

Ægilops, *n.* Same as *Egilops.*

Ægis (ē'jis), *n.* [Gr. *aigis*, a goat skin, the ægis, from *aix*, a goat.] 1. In *Greek myth.* originally the skin of the goat Amalthea which suckled Zeus, and which skin was afterwards worn by him as part of his armour or as a covering of his shield; also the shield itself. In later times the ægis was represented as part of the armour of Pallas Athena, and appears as a kind of breastplate covered with metal scales, and made terrible by the head of the Gorgon Medusa, being also fringed with serpents.

Pallas wearing the Ægis.—From an antique statue.

Hence—2. Anything that protects. 'Under the imperial *ægis.*' *Gretton.*

Ægle (ē'glē), *n.* [Gr. *aiglē*, splendour, a female name in Greek mythology.] A genus of plants, nat. order Aurantiaceæ, with separate stamens. *A. Marmelos* (the Bengal quince, golden apple, or bhel) has a delicious aperient fruit, somewhat like an orange. A perfume and a yellow dye are got from the rind, and a cement from the mucus of the seed.

Ægophonic, *a.* Same as *Egophonic.*

Ægophony, *n.* Same as *Egophony.*

Ægrotat (ē-grō'tat), *n.* [L., he is sick.] In *Eng. universities*, a medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending to his duties.

Æneid (ē-nē'id), *n.* [L. *Æneis*, genit. *Æneidis* or *Æneidos.*] An epic poem written by Virgil, of which Æneas, a Trojan, is the hero. It describes the taking of Troy by the Greeks, the subsequent wanderings of Æneas, and the final settlement of himself and companions in Italy.

Æolian (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* Same as *Eolian.*

Æolic, *n.* and *a.* See EOLIC.

Æolidæ (ē-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of nudibranchiate gasteropod molluscs. See EOLIDÆ.

Æolina (ē-ō-lī'na), *n.* [From *Æolus*, the god of the winds.] A modification of the accordion invented by Wheatstone before the concertina.

Æolipile, Same as *Eolipile.*

Æolist (ē'ol-ist), *n.* [From *Æolus*, the god of the winds.] A pretender to inspiration. *Swift.*

Æolophon (ē-ol'ō-fon), *n.* [From *Æolus*, the god of the winds, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] Another name for the *Seraphine.*

Æolus (ē'ō-lus), *n.* [L., the god of the winds.] An apparatus for renewing the air in rooms.

Æon, *n.* Same as *Eon.*

Æpyornis (ē-pi-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *aipys*, *aipyos*, high, and *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic birds found fossil in Madagascar. It had three toes like Dinornis, but it is not certain whether it ought to be classed with the cursorial birds or with the raptorial. Its eggs measured 14 inches in length: the bird which laid them may well have been the roc of eastern tradition. Written also *Epiornis.*

Æquisonant, *a.* Same as *Equisonant.*

Ærarian (ē-rā'ri-an), *n.* [L. *ærarius*, from *æs*, *æris*, bronze, bronze money.] A Roman citizen of the lowest class of free-men, who paid only a poll-tax, and had not the suffrage.

Aerate (ā'ēr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aerated*; ppr. *aerating.* [See AIR.] 1. To combine with carbonic acid or other gas, or with air.—2. In *physiol.* to change the circulating fluids of animals by the agency of the air; to arterialize.—*Aerated waters*, a term applied to a variety of acidulous and alkaline beverages, more or less impregnated with carbonic acid. Aerated waters are brisk, sparkling, or effervescing beverages, of a pungent, and sometimes of a pleasantly acidulous taste. The most common, *carbonic acid water*, usually called *soda-water*, is made on a large scale by pouring dilute sulphuric acid on carbonate of lime, whiting, or chalk. Carbonic acid gas is evolved, which is received into a reservoir, and then by means of a pump or otherwise forced into water, which takes up five times its volume of gas. A small quantity of essence of ginger or extract of capsicums mixed with sugar placed in the bottles before filling them converts this into *gingerade*; while essence of lemon, with citric acid and sugar, gives *lemonade.* All water from natural springs is more or less aerated; and the flat, mawkish taste of recently boiled water is due to the absence of carbonic acid gas and atmospheric air. Aerated waters are made on a small scale for domestic use by means of a gazogene, in which bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid are used to evolve the carbonic acid.

Aeration (ā-ēr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or operation of combining or saturating with a gas, as carbonic acid or common air.—2. In *physiol.* the change in the circulating fluids of animals effected by the agency of air, as the arterialization of the venous blood by respiration in the higher animals and the corresponding changes in the lower animals.—*Aeration of soils*, the exposing of them to the action of air by means of ploughing, harrowing, &c.

Aerator (ā'ēr-āt-ēr), *n.* [L. *aer*, the air.] 1. A blower; a contrivance for fumigating wheat and other corn, to bleach it and destroy fungi and insects.—2. An apparatus for making aerated waters.

Aerial (ā-ē'ri-al), *a.* [L. *aërius.* See AIR.] 1. Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; growing, existing, or happening in the air; produced by or in the air; as, *aerial* regions; *aerial* perspective; *aerial* songsters; *aerial* roots; *aerial* ascents. 'The *aerial* blue.' *Shak.* '*Aerial* honey and ambrosial dew.' *Dryden.*—2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; as, *aerial* particles.—3. Reaching far into the air; high; lofty; elevated; as, *aerial spires*; *aerial* flight.—4. Possessed of a light and graceful beauty.

> Some music is above me; most music is beneath me. I like Beethoven and Mozart—or else some of the *aerial* compositions of the older Italians.
> *Coleridge.*

—*Aerial acid*, an old name for carbonic acid, from a belief that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.—*Aerial plants*, those which absorb their food from the atmosphere, as lichens, epiphytal orchids, &c.—*Aerial perspective.* See under PERSPECTIVE.—*Aerial tints*, in *painting*, tints or modifications of colour by which the expression of distance is attained.—*Aerial figures*, those by which painters seek to represent the fabled inhabitants of the air, as demons, genii, gnomes, &c.—*Aerial images*, images which are caused by the convergence of rays of light reflected or refracted from objects through strata of air of different densities, the images appearing suspended in the air, as the different kinds of mirage; also those images perceived by looking into or towards a concave mirror.—*Aerial poisons.* Same as *Miasma.*—*Aerial railway*, a railway supported in the air by posts, such as is to be seen in some of the towns of the United States.—*Aerial rocks*, in *geol.* same as *Eolian rocks* (which see under EOLIAN).

Aerially (ā-ē'ri-al-li), *adv.* In an aerial manner; so as to resemble air or the atmosphere.

> Your eyes
> Touched with a somewhat darker hue,
> And less *aerially* blue. *Tennyson.*

Aerian (ā-ē'ri-an), *n.* *Eccles.* one of a branch of Arians, so called from *Aerius*, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

Aerides (ā-er'i-dēz), *n.* [L. *aer*, the air.] A genus of epiphytal plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ. These plants have distichous leaves, and large brightly-coloured and sweet-scented flowers. They are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, and are extensively cultivated in hothouses.

Aerie (ē'rē), *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *aire*, Norm. *aery*, *aire*, L.L. *aerta*, *aerea*, *aria*, *area*, an aerie. Littré, Mahn, and Fr. Müller refer all these forms to the L. *area*, an open space, an area, a plot or bed of ground, &c.; in later times a waste uncultivated place, though the connection of meanings is not very clear; probably L. *aer*, air, may have had some influence on the form of the word, *aeries* being situated aloft in the air. Wedgwood considers *aer* to have been the origin of the word through the notions of air, climate, and hence residence.] 1. The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk.—2. A brood of eagles or hawks.—3. An eagle. [Rare.]

> Your *aerie* buildeth in our *aerie's* nest. *Shak.*

4. An elevated spot. [Rare and poetical.]

Wherever beauty dwell,
In gulf or *aerie*, mountain or deep dell. *Keats.*

Written also *Eyry, Eyrie.*

Aeriferous (ā-ēr-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *fero*, to carry.] Conveying air, as the larynx and bronchial tubes, and the trachea of insects.

Aerification (ā'ėr-i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of combining air with anything; the state of being filled with air.—2. The act of becoming air or of changing into an aeriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapour; the state of being aeriform.

Aeriform (ā'ėr-i-form), *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic invisible fluid. The gases are *aeriform* fluids.

Aerify (ā'ėr-i-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aerified*; ppr. *aerifying*. [L. *aer*, air, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.—2. To change into an aeriform state.

Aerocyst (ā'ėr-ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *kystis*, a bladder.] In *bot.* the air-vessel, or bladder, by means of which many algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, are supported in the water, and oceanic species, as the Gulf-weed, float on the surface.

Aerodynamics (ā'ėr-ō-di-nam"iks), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *dynamis*, power.] The science which treats of the motion of the air and other gases, or of their properties and mechanical effects when put in motion.

Aerognosy, Aerography (ā-ėr-og'nō-si, ā-ėr-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *gnōsis*, knowledge, *graphō*, to describe.] Aerology (which see). [Rare.]

Aerohydrodynamic (ā'ėr-ō-hī'drō-di-nam"-ik), *a.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, *hydōr*, water, and *dynamis*, power.] Acting by the power of air and water.—*Aerohydrodynamic wheel*, an apparatus invented by M. Calles, a Belgian engineer, for transmitting power to a great distance. It consists of a wheel submerged in water, under which air forcibly driven through a tube is discharged so as in ascending to make the wheel revolve. *E. H. Knight.*

Aerolite (ā'ėr-ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *lithos*, a stone.] A stone falling from the air or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone; a meteorite. There have been many conjectures as to the source of aerolites. By some they have been supposed to be projected by lunar volcanoes to a distance beyond the sphere of the moon's attraction; by others they have been thought to be formed in the air by the union of simpler forms of matter volatilized from the earth's surface; but they are, most probably, cosmical bodies of the same nature as shooting-stars, revolving round the earth, and falling into it when they come within the sphere of its attraction. Some of them are large, weighing 15 tons. They are all found to agree in their constituent parts, and are covered with a thin, slag-like crust of a deep black colour, probably produced by strong, transient heating in their rapid passage through the air. Their exterior is roughened with small projections, and they are destitute of gloss. Internally their texture is granulated, and of a grayish colour; they appear composed of a number of small spherical bodies and metallic grains imbedded in a softer matter. When analyzed they are found to consist of twenty-two of the elements found in terrestrial minerals, the most prominent components being malleable metallic iron and nickel.

Aerolith (ā'ėr-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *Aerolite.*

Aerolithology (ā'ėr-ō-lith-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of aerolites. *Dana.*

Aerolitic (ā'ėr-ō-lit"ik), *a.* Relating to aerolites.

Aerologic, Aerological (ā'ėr-ō-loj"ik, ā'ėr-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

Aerologist (ā-ėr-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

Aerology (ā-ėr-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, and *logos*, description.] That branch of physics which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena.

Aeromancy (ā'ėr-ō-man"si), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric substances: now sometimes used to denote the practice of forecasting changes in the weather.

Aerometer (ā-ėr-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the density of air and gases.

Aerometric (ā'ėr-ō-met"rik), *a.* Pertaining to aerometry; measuring air.

Aerometry (ā-ėr-om'et-ri), *n.* The science of measuring the weight or density of air and gases, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation.

Aeronaut (ā'ėr-ō-nąt), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *nautēs*, a sailor, from *naus*, a ship.] One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator; a balloonist.

Aeronautic, Aeronautical (ā'ėr-ō-nąt"ik, ā'ėr-ō-nąt"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to aeronautics or aerial sailing.

Aeronautics (ā'ėr-ō-nąt"iks), *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of floating in the air, as by means of a balloon.

Aeronautism (ā'ėr-ō-nąt-izm), *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, as in balloons.

Aerophane (ā'ėr-ō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *phanos*, light, bright.] A light kind of gauze or imitation crape. *E. H. Knight.*

Aerophobia (ā'ėr-ō-fō"bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *phobos*, fear.] A dread of air, that is, of a current of air: a symptom common in cases of hydrophobia, and occasionally observed in other diseases.

Aerophyte (ā'ėr-ō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives exclusively in air, absorbing all its food from it alone, as some orchids and bromelias; an aerial plant. See EPIPHYTE.

Aeroscopy, Aeroscopy (ā'ėr-ō-skep"si, ā-ėr-os'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *skopeō*, to explore.] 1. The investigation or observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.—2. The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects.

Aerosite (ā'ėr-ō-sit), *n.* Dark red silver ore; pyrargyrite.

Aerosphere (ā'ėr-ō-sfėr), *n.* Same as *Atmosphere.*

Aerostat (ā'ėr-ō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *statos*, sustaining, from *histēmi*, to stand.] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air-balloons.

Aerostatic, Aerostatical (ā'ėr-ō-stat"ik, ā'ėr-ō-stat"ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to aerostatics.—2. Pertaining to aerostation, or the art of aerial navigation.—*Aerostatic press*, a machine for extracting the colouring matter from dye-stuffs. It consists of a box divided in the centre by a perforated plate. On this the dye-stuff is placed, and a second plate similarly pierced is placed above it. The extracting liquor is poured on the top, and on the air being exhausted from the under part of the vessel the liquor is forced through the substance by atmospheric pressure.—*Aerostatic balance*, an instrument, on the principle of the barometer, for ascertaining the weight of the air.

Aerostatics (ā'ėr-ō-stat"iks), *n.* 1. The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them.—2. Aerostation (which see).

Aerostation (ā'ėr-ō-stā"shon), *n.* 1. Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in air-balloons.—2. The science of aerostatics. [Rare.]

Aero-steam Engine (ā'ėr-ō-stēm" en-jin), *n.* [Gr. *aēr*, air, and E. *steam-engine*.] An engine in which the expansive power of combined heated air and steam is used in driving a piston. *E. H. Knight.*

Æruginous, Ærugineous (ē-rō'jin-us, ē-rō-jin'ē-us), *a.* [L. *æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, rust of copper.] 1. Partaking of verdigris or the rust of copper, or pertaining to that substance.—2. Resembling verdigris in appearance.

Ærugo (ē-rō'gō), *n.* [L.] Verdigris (which see).—*Ærugo nobilis*, a greenish crust found on antique bronzes, of the same composition as the mineral atacamite (which see).

Aery (ā'ėr-i), *a.* Airy; breezy; exposed to the air; elevated; lofty. [Rare and poetical.]

The shepherd's pipe came clear from *aery* steep.
Keats.

Aery-light (ā'ėr-i-lit), *a.* Light as air. *Milton.*

Æschynanthus (ēs-kin-an'thus), *n.* [Gr. *aischynomai*, to be modest, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of beautiful epiphytal plants, natives of tropical Asia, nat. order Gesneraceæ, with pendent stems and scarlet or orange flowers. They are among the most splendid ornaments of our hothouses.

Æschynite. Same as *Eschynite.*

Æsculaceæ (ēs-kū-lā'sē-ē), *n.* [L. *æsculus*, the winter or Italian oak.] A group of plants, also called *Hippocastaneæ*, included in the Sapindaceæ. The species are handsome trees or small bushes, chiefly remarkable for their large seeds, with an extensive hilum. The seeds are bitter, and contain a large quantity of starch and a considerable proportion of potash. They are used as food, and also as cosmetics. The horse-chestnut belongs to this group. See HIPPOCASTANEÆ.

Æsculus (ēs'kū-lus), *n.* [L.] The horse-chestnut, a genus of trees. See HORSE-CHESTNUT.

Æsir (ē'sėr), *n.* [Nom. pl. of Icel. *ass*, a god.] In *Scand. myth.* the general name for the heathen gods of Scandinavia. See AS.

Æsthesia (ēs-thē'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *disthēsis*, sensibility.] Perception; feeling; sensibility. See ANÆSTHESIA.

Æsthesiometer (es-thē'si-om"et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception, from *aisthanomai*, to perceive, and *metron*, a measure.] In *med.* an instrument for testing the tactile sensibility of the human body in health and disease, by ascertaining, through the application of the points of the instrument to the skin, the shortest distance at which two points can be perceived as distinctly separate.

Æsthetic, Æsthetical (ēs-thet'ik, ēs-thet'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *aisthētikos*, from *aisthanomai*, to perceive by the senses.] 1. Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to the sense of the beautiful.—2. In *metaph.* pertaining to sensation.

Æsthetic, Æsthetick (ēs-thet'ik), *n.* In *metaph.* the doctrine of sensation.—*Transcendental æsthetic*, in the Kantian philosophy, the doctrine of pure sensation, or that part of the Kantian metaphysics which treats of what is given in sense independently of all experience, namely, of what Kant calls the forms of sensation, space, and time.

Æsthetically (ēs-thet'ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the principles of æsthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

Æstheticism (ēs-thet'i-sizm), *n.* 1. The principles or doctrines of æsthetics.—2. Attachment to æsthetics; a proneness to indulge and cultivate the sense of the beautiful.

Æsthetics (ēs-thet'iks), *n.* The science of deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science or that branch of philosophy which deals with the beautiful; the doctrines of taste. Written also *Esthetics.*

Æstho-physiology (ēs'thō-fiz'i-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aisthanomai*, to perceive, and E. *physiology*.] The physiology of sensation; that part of physiology which treats of the organs of sense and the parts of the body which exercise subsidiary functions. *H. Spencer.*

Æstiferous (ēs-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *æstus*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing heat.

Æstival, *a.* Same as *Estival.*

Æstivate, *v.i.* Same as *Estivate.*

Æstivation. See ESTIVATION.

Æstheogamous (ā-ē'thē-og"a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *aēthēs*, unusual, and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* a term applied to denote such plants as propagate themselves in an unusual manner; originally proposed as a substitute for *cryptogamic* (which see); but restricted by Decandolle to such plants as have vessels as well as cellular tissue, such, namely, as ferns, lycopodiums, and their allies.

Æther. Same as *Ether.*

Æthiops Mineral. See *Ethiops Mineral.*

Æthrioscope (ēth'ri-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *aithrios*, clear, pertaining to the open air, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky. It consists of a differential thermometer, both bulbs of which are within a cup-shaped mirror, one of them in the focus of the mirror, so as to be peculiarly affected on being exposed to the sky. The cup is kept covered with a lid, except when the instrument is being used.

Æthusa (ē-thū'sa), *n.* [Gr. *aithō*, to burn.] A genus of poisonous plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. *Æ. Cynapium* is fool's parsley (which see).

Ætiology. See ETIOLOGY.

Aëtites (ā-e-tī'tēz), *n.* [Gr., from *aetos*, an eagle.] Same as *Eagle-stone.*

Aface (a-fās'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, in, and *face*.] In face; in front. 'Right *aface* of him.' *Lever.*

Afar (a-fär'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, in, at, and *far*; A. Sax. *of feor.* See FAR.] At a distance in place; to or from a distance: used absolutely, or with *from* preceding or *off* following or both; as, he was seen *from afar*, or *from afar off*; I saw him *afar off*.

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar*. *Beattie.*

[Shakspere uses *afar off* in the sense of indirectly. 'A kind of tender, made *afar off* by Sir Hugh here.']

Afeard † (a-fērd'), *a.* [O.E. *afered*, A. Sax. *āfæred*, pp. of *āferan*, to frighten.] Afraid.

Be not *afeard*; the isle is full of noises. *Shak.*

Afer (ā'fėr), *n.* [L.] The south-west wind. *Milton.*

Aff (af), *prep.* or *adv.* [Scotch.] Off.—*Aff-hands*, hands off.—*Aff-loof*, right off from memory; without premeditation. *Burns.*—*Aff-han'*, without reserve; frankly.

Aye free *aff-han'* your story tell,
When wi' a bosom crony. *Burns.*

Affa (af'fa), *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce.

Affability (af-fa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See AFFABLE.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness in receiving others, and in conversation; ready condescension; benignity; mildness.

Hearing of her beauty, and her wit,
Her *affability* and bashful modesty,
Her wondrous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shak.*

SYN. Courtesy, courteousness, urbanity, civility, complaisance.

Affable (af'fa-bl), *a.* [L. *affabilis*, affable—*af* for *ad*, to, *fari*, to speak.] 1. Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescending; kind or benevolent in manner: now usually applied to superiors; as, an *affable* prince. 'An *affable* and courteous gentleman.' *Shak.* 'An *affable* wolves, meek bears.' *Shak.*—2. Expressing or betokening affability; mild; benign; as, an *affable* countenance: opposed to *forbidding*.—SYN. Courteous, civil, complaisant, accessible, mild, benign, condescending.

Affableness (af'fa-bl-nes), *n.* Affability.

Affably (af'fa-bli), *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly.

Affabrous † (af'fa-brus), *a.* [L. *affaber*, skilful—*ad*, and *faber*, an artist.] Skilfully made. *Bailey.*

Affabulation † (af-fab'ū-lā''shon), *n.* [L. *affabulatio*—*ad*, to, and *fabula*, a fable.] The moral of a fable. *Bailey.*

Affained † (af-fānd'), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *a* for *ad*, to, and *feign.*] Laid to one's charge falsely or feignedly.

Errors maliciously *affained* to him. *Bp. Hall.*

Affair (af-fār'), *n.* [Fr. *affaire*—*à*, to, and *faire*, from L. *facere*, to make, do. This word in formation is parallel to the E. *ado.*] 1. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done; matter; concern: sometimes used by itself in the plural with the specific sense of public affairs; administration of the state. 'At the head of *affairs*.' *Junius.* 'A talent for *affairs*.' *Prescott.* Sometimes with the sense of pecuniary affairs; finances; as, his *affairs* are embarrassed.—2. Function; special business; duty.

Oh generous youth! my counsel take,
And warlike acts forbear;
Put on white gloves and lead folks out,
For that is your *affair*. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

3. A partial engagement of troops; a rencontre; a skirmish.

In this little *affair* of the advanced posts, I am concerned to add that Lieut. B. was killed. *Wellington's Despatches.*

4. † Endeavour; attempt.

And with his best *affair* obeyed the pleasure of the sun. *Chapman.*

—*Affair of honour*, a duel.

Affamish † (af-fam'ish), *v. t.* [See FAMISH.] To starve.

Affamishment † (af-fam'ish-ment), *n.* The act of starving, or state of being starved. 'Carried into the wilderness for the *affamishment* of his body.' *Bp. Hall.*

Affatuate † (af-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.* [L. *af* for *ad*, and *fatuus*, foolish.] To infatuate. *Milton.*

Affear † (af-fēr'), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *afæran*, *gefæran*, to make afraid. See FEAR.] To frighten.

Affear † (af-fēr'), *v. t.* [See AFFEER.] To confirm.

Affect (af-fekt'), *v. t.* [L. *affecto*, to desire, to strive after, freq. of *afficio*, *affectum*, to affect the mind or body—*af* for *ad*, to, and *facio*, to do.] 1. To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; to influence: with a personal object, to move or touch by exciting the feelings; as, cold *affects* the body; loss *affects* our interests; to *affect* a person with grief.—2. † To urge; to incite. *Joye.*—3. † To be pleased with; to like; to take pleasure in. 'How doth your grace *affect* their motion.' *Shak.*—4. † To love; to regard with the feelings of a lover. 'The lady whom I *affect*.' *Shak.*—5. To aim at; to aspire to; to endeavour after.

In this point charge him home that he *affects*
Tyrannical power. *Shak.*
But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden.*

6. To use or adopt by preference; to choose; to follow after.

Musing meditation most *affects*
The pensive secrecy of desart-cell. *Milton.*
This method, as the most natural and simple, is the one most *affected* by the early writers. *Prescott.*

7. To tend to by natural affinity or disposition.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure. *Newton.*

8. To make a show of; to put on a pretence of; to assume the appearance of; to pretend; as, to *affect* ignorance.

Lewis at first *affected* to receive these propositions coolly, and at length agreed to them with the air of a man who is conferring a great favour. *Macaulay.*

9. To imitate in a constrained and unnatural manner.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language. *B. Jonson.*

10. † To resemble; to smack of.

He hath a trick of Cœur-de-Lion's face;
The accent of his tongue *affecteth* him. *Shak.*

11. † To render liable to a charge of; to show to be chargeable with.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud. *Ayliffe.*

12. To appoint; to attach. [Rare.]

One of the domestics was *affected* to his especial service. *Thackeray.*

SYN. To influence, act on, concern, move, melt, soften, subdue, overcome, pretend, assume, put on.

Affect † (af-fekt'), *n.* 1. Affection; passion; sensation; inclination. 'The *affects* and passions of the heart.' *Bacon.*—2. Quality; circumstance. *Wiseman.*

Affectate † (af-fek'tāt), *a.* Affected. *Eliot.*

Affectation (af-fek-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *affectatio.*] 1. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretence; artificial appearance or show; as, an *affectation* of wit or of virtue.

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural. *Locke.*

2. † Fondness; affection. 'Bonds of *affectation* . . . between man and wife.' *Bp. Hall.*

Affected (af-fekt'ėd), *a.* 1. Inclined or disposed: followed by *to*, sometimes by *in*; as, well *affected to* government.

It is good to be zealously *affected* always *in* a good thing. Gal. iv. 18.

2. Given to affectation; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; as, an *affected* lady.—3. Assumed artificially; not natural; as, *affected* airs.—4. † Beloved; as, 'his *affected* Hercules.' *Chapman.*—5. In *alg.* same as *Adfected.*

Affectedly (af-fekt'ed-li), *adv.* 1. In an affected or assumed manner; with affectation; hypocritically; with more show than reality; as, to walk *affectedly*; *affectedly* civil.—2. † With tender care; lovingly.

Letters sadly penn'd in blood
With sleided silk feat and *affectedly*
Enswathed. *Shak.*

Affectedness (af-fekt'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

Affecter (af-fekt'ėr), *n.* One who affects, pretends, or assumes.

Affectibility (af-fekt'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The state of being affectible.

Affectible (af-fekt'i-bl), *a.* That may be affected.

Affecting (af-fekt'ing), *a.* 1. Having power to excite or move the passions; tending to move the affections: pathetic; as, an *affecting* spectacle; an *affecting* speech.—2. † Full of affectation. 'A drawling *affecting* rogue.' *Shak.*

Affectingly (af-fekt'ing-li), *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

Affection (af-fek'shon), *n.* [L. *affectio*, *affectionis*, the being affected or touched. See AFFECT.] 1. The state of having one's feelings affected in some way; bent or disposition of mind; phase of mental disposition; feeling.

Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind when impressed by any object or quality. *Cogan.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *ethics*, one of those principles of action in man which have persons for their immediate object, as esteem, gratitude, friendship (*benevolent affections*), hatred, envy, jealousy, revenge (*malevolent affections*). (*b*) Desire; inclination; appetite; propensity, good or evil; as, virtuous or vile *affections*. Rom. i. 26; Gal. v. 24. (*c*) † One of the passions or violent emotions.

Most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend. *Spenser.*

2. A settled good-will, love, or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent for his child: generally followed by *for*, sometimes *to* or *toward*, before the object.—3. † Characteristic susceptibility arising from idiosyncrasy or peculiarity of temperament; natural instinct or impulse; sympathy.

Affection,
Mistress of passion, sways it to the mood
Of what it likes or loathes. *Shak.*

4. † Prejudice; bias.

'Well,' he says, 'a woman may not reign in England.' 'Better in England than anywhere, as it shall well appear to him that without *affection* will consider the kind of regiment.' *Bp. Aylmer.*

5. An attribute, quality, or property which is inseparable from its object; as, figure, weight, &c., are *affections* of bodies.—6. A disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a gouty *affection*; hysteric *affection.*—7. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion. *Wotton.* [Rare.]—8. † Affectation.

Pleasant without scurrility, witty without *affection*. *Shak.*

SYN. Passion, attachment, tenderness, fondness, kindness, love, good-will.

Affectional (af-fek'shon-al), *a.* Relating to or implying affection.

Affectionate (af-fek'shon-āt), *a.* 1. Having great love or affection; warmly attached; fond; kind; loving; as, an *affectionate* brother.—2. Warm in feeling; zealous. [Rare and obsolete.]

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*. *Bp. Sprat.*

3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; tender; as, the *affectionate* care of a parent. 'An *affectionate* countenance.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

He (Lord Russell) had sent to Kettlewell an *affectionate* message from the scaffold. *Macaulay.*

4. † Strongly disposed or inclined: with *to*. 'Affectionate to the war with France.' *Bacon.*—SYN. Tender, attached, loving, devoted, warm, fond, earnest.

Affectionated † (af-fek'shon-āt-ed), *a.* Disposed; inclined.

Be kindly *affectionated* one to another. (Rom. xii. 10) *New Testament, Cambridge*, 1683.

Affectionately (af-fek'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In an affectionate manner; with affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly. 'Being *affectionately* desirous of you.' 1 Thes. ii. 8.

Affectionateness (af-fek'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being affectionate; fondness; good-will; affection. 'The playfulness of a child, the *affectionateness* of a woman, and the strong sense of a man.' *Quart. Rev.*

Affectioned (af-fek'shond), *a.* 1. Having a certain disposition of feeling; disposed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. Rom. xii. 10.

2. † Affected; conceited. 'An *affectioned* ass.' *Shak.*

Affective (af-fekt'iv), *a.* That affects or excites emotion; suited to affect. 'A preacher more instructive than *affective*.' *Bp. Burnet.* [Rare.]

Affectively (af-fekt'iv-li), *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.

Affector (af-fekt'ėr), *n.* Same as *Affecter.*

Affectuosity † (af-fek'tū-os''i-ti), *n.* Passionateness. *Bailey.*

Affectuous † (af-fek'tū-us), *a.* Full of passion; earnest. 'Made such *affectuous* labour.' *Fabian.*

Affectuously † (af-fek'tū-us-li), *adv.* Passionately; zealously. 'St. Remigius prayed so *affectuously*.' *Fabian.*

Affeer (af-fēr'), *v. t.* [O.Fr. *afferer*, *affeurer*, or *aforer*, to assess or value, from *feur*, market price, fixed rate, from L. *forum*, a market.] 1. To confirm. 'Thy title is *affeered*.' *Shak.* Spelled also *Affear.*—2. In *law*, to assess or settle, as an arbitrary fine.

Affeerment (af-fēr'ment), *n.* The act of affeering, or assessing an amercement according to the circumstances of the case.

Affeeror, Affeerer (af-fēr'ėr), *n.* One who affeers; a person sworn to assess arbitrary fines to what seems a reasonable amount.

Afferent (af'fėr-ent), *a.* [L. *afferens, afferentis*, ppr. of *affero*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fero*, to carry.] Carrying to, or inwards: used especially in *physiol.*; as, *afferent* vessels; *afferent* nerves.

Affermed,† *pp.* Confirmed. *Chaucer.*

Affettuoso (af-fet-tu-ō'zō). [It.] In *music*, a direction to sing or play a movement softly and affectingly. Written also *Con affetto.*

Affiance (af-fī'ans), *n.* [Norm. and O.Fr. *affiaunce, affiance*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fiancer*, to betroth, from L.L. *fidantiare*, derived through *fidantia* from L. *fidans, fidantis*, the ppr. of *fido*, to pledge one's faith, *fides*, faith.] 1. Marriage contract or promise; faith pledged.

Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begins. *Spenser.*

2. Trust in general; confidence; reliance.

The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*. *Hammond.*

Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have
Most love and most *affiance*. *Tennyson.*

Affiance (af-fī'ans), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *affianced;* ppr. *affiancing.* 1. To betroth; to bind by promise of marriage; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage; as, to *affiance* a daughter; to *affiance* one's self.

To me, sad maid, he was *affianced*. *Spenser.*

2. To give confidence to. [Rare.]

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope.*

Affianced (af-fī'anst), *n.* One bound by a promise of marriage; a future husband or wife. 'With Melissa Florian, I with my *affianced.*' *Tennyson.*

Affiancer (af-fī'ans-ėr), *n.* One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

Affiant (af-fī'ant), *n.* In *law*, one who makes an affidavit.

Affiche (af-fēsh), *n.* [Fr.] A paper of any kind or bill pasted or affixed to a wall with the view of being seen or read; a poster.

Affidation, † Affidature† (af-fi-dā'shon, af'fi-dāt-ūr), *n.* [From L. *affido.* See AFFIDAVIT.] A mutual contract of fidelity.

Affidavit (af-fi-dā'vit), *n.* [L.L. third pers. sing. pres. ind. of *affido*, to pledge one's faith —L. *af* for *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith.] A written declaration upon oath; a statement of facts in writing signed by the party, and sworn to or confirmed by a declaration before an authorized magistrate. In England affidavits are often required when evidence is to be laid before a judge or court. Evidence brought before a jury is given orally.

Affie† (af-fī'), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Affy* (which see).

Affile, † Affyle,† *v.t.* [Fr. *affiler*, to sharpen —*af* for *ad*, to, and *fil*, a thread, an edge; L. *filum*, a thread.] To polish.

He moste preche and well *affyle* his tunge. *Chaucer.*

Affiliable (af-fil'i-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being affiliated, or referred to as the origin or cause.

The distribution of sediment and other geological processes which these marine currents effect, are *affiliable* upon the force which the sun radiates. *Herbert Spencer.*

Affiliate (af-fil'i-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *affiliated;* ppr. *affiliating.* [L.L. *adfiliare*, to adopt as a son—L. *ad*, to, and *filius*, a son; Fr. *affilier*, to adopt, to initiate into the mysteries of a religious order.] 1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son; hence, to bring into intimate association or close connection.

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *I. Taylor.*

2. To establish the paternity of: generally used in speaking of establishing the paternity of bastard children; a woman is said to *affiliate* a child upon a man. Hence—3. To connect in the way of descent.

How do these facts tend to *affiliate* the faculty of hearing upon the aboriginal vegetative processes? *H. Spencer.*

4. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, &c.—*Affiliated societies*, local societies connected with a central society or with each other.

Affiliation (af-fil'i-ā"shon), *n.* 1. Adoption; association in the same family or society.—2. In *law*, the assignment of a child, as a bastard, to its father, and the fixing upon him of the obligation to maintain it. Hence —3. The assignment of anything to its origin; connection by way of descent.

The relationship of the sense of smell to the fundamental organic actions is traceable, not only through its *affiliation* upon the sense of taste, but is traceable directly. *H. Spencer.*

Affinage (af'fin-āj), *n.* [Fr., from *affiner*, to refine. See FINE, *a.*] The act or process of refining metals. *Bailey.*

Affinet† (af-fīn'), *v.t.* To refine. *Holland.*

Affined† (af-find'), *a.* [O.Fr. *affiner*, to unite, from *affin*, L. *affinis*, neighbouring, related to—L. *ad*, to, and *finis*, a boundary.] 1. Joined in affinity; akin.

For then the bold and coward,
The wise and fool, the artist and unread,
The hard and soft, seem all *affined* and kin.
Shak.

2. Joined by any tie; leagued. 'Affined or leagued in office.' *Shak.*—3. Bound or impelled by any kind of affinity.

Now, sir, be judge yourself,
Whether I in any just term am *affined*
To love the Moor. *Shak.*

Affinitatively (af-fin'i-tāt-iv-li), *adv.* By means of affinity.

Affinity (af-fin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *affinitas*, from *affinis*, adjacent, related by marriage—*af* for *ad*, to, and *finis*, boundary.] 1. The relation contracted by marriage between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relation by blood.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh. 1 Ki. iii. 1.

2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the *affinity* of sounds, of colours, or of languages.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity* with that of poetry. *Dryden.*

3.† Intercourse; acquaintance.

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer. *Burton.*

4. In *chem.* that force by which bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound, different in its nature from any of its constituents—called *chemical* or *elective affinity.* See under CHEMICAL.—5. In *biol.* a resemblance in general plan or structure, or in the essential structural parts, existing between two organisms or groups of organisms.

Affirm (af-fėrm'), *v.t.* [L. *affirmo*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *firmo*, to make firm.] 1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true: opposed to *deny.* 'Affirming each his own philosophy.' *Tennyson.*

Of one Jesus, which was dead, whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. Acts xxv. 19.

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm, or ratify; as, the supreme court *affirmed* the judgment.—SYN. To assert, aver, declare, asseverate, assure, pronounce, protest, avouch, confirm, establish, ratify.

Affirm (af-fėrm'), *v.i.* 1. To declare or assert positively or solemnly.

Not that I so *affirm*, though so it seem
To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth.
Milton.

2. To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate; to make a legal affirmation. See AFFIRMATION.

Affirmable (af-fėrm'a-bl), *a.* That may be affirmed, asserted, or declared: followed by *of*; as, an attribute *affirmable of* every just man.

Affirmably (af-fėrm'a-bli), *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

Affirmance (af-fėrm'ans), *n.* 1. Confirmation; ratification.

All sentences are liable to the king's *affirmance* or reversal. *Brougham.*

2. Declaration; affirmation. [Rare.]

They swear it till *affirmance* breeds a doubt. *Cowper.*

3. In *law*, confirmation of a voidable act.

Affirmant (af-fėrm'ant), *n.* 1. One who affirms or asserts.—2. One who makes affirmation instead of an oath.

Affirmation (af-fėr-mā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of affirming or asserting as true: opposed to *negation* or *denial.*—2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded. *Hammond.*

3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishment of what has been before done or decreed.

Our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation* or ratification of that which by common law was held before. *Hooker.*

4. In *law*, the solemn declaration made by Quakers, Moravians, and any others who from conscientious scruples refuse or are unwilling to take an oath in cases where an oath is required from others. False affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury.

Affirmative (af-fėrm'at-iv), *a.* 1. Affirming or asserting; declaratory of what exists: opposed to *negative;* as, an *affirmative* proposition.

The principle of *affirmative* syllogisms is, that things which co-exist with the same thing co-exist with one another. *H. Spencer.*

2. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act *affirmative* of common law.—3. In *alg.* positive; a term applied to numbers which have the sign + (*plus*), denoting addition, and opposed to *negative*, or such as have the sign— (*minus*), denoting subtraction.—4.† Positive; dogmatic.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter. *Jer. Taylor.*

Affirmative (af-fėrm'at-iv), *n.* 1. A statement in which anything is affirmed; an affirmative proposition; an affirmation. 'The *affirmatives* are indemonstrable.' *Stillingfleet.*—2. A word or phrase expressing assent to an affirmation expressed or implied, or answering a question affirmatively; as, *yes, yea, that is so.* 'If your four negatives make your two *affirmatives.*' *Shak.*

A government is perfect of which the *affirmative* can be truly stated in answering these questions. *Brougham.*

3. That side of a debated question which maintains the truth of the affirmation or affirmative proposition: opposed to the *negative;* as, seventy-five voted in the *affirmative*, and thirty-five in the negative.—4. *Naut.* the signal flag or pendant by which a request or order is answered.

Affirmatively (af-fėrm'at-iv-li), *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question: opposed to *negatively.*

I believe in God. First, in God *affirmatively*. I believe he is; against atheism. Secondly, in God exclusively, not in gods; as against polytheism and idolatry. *Bp. Pearson.*

Affirmer (af-fėrm'ėr), *n.* One who affirms.

The burthen of the proof in law resteth upon the *affirmer*. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Affix (af-fiks'), *v.t.* [L. *affigo, affixum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo, fixum*, to fix.] 1. To subjoin, annex, unite, or add at the close or end; to append; as, to *affix* a syllable to a word; to *affix* a seal to an instrument.—2. To fasten in any manner; to attach physically.

Should they (butterflies) *affix* them (eggs) to the leaves of a plant improper for their food, such caterpillars must needs be lost. *Ray.*

3. To attach, unite, or connect, as in the mind; as, 'ideas with names *affixed* to them.' *Locke.*—SYN. To attach, subjoin, append, fasten, connect, annex, unite.

Affix (af'fiks), *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word; a suffix; a post-fix; as, *-ness, -hood, -fy, -ize*, in *goodness, manhood, verify, civilize.*

Affixal (af-fiks'al), *a.* Pertaining to an affix; having the character of an affix.

Affixion (af-fik'shon), *n.* The act of affixing or state of being affixed. 'In his scourging, in his *affixion*, in his transfixion.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Affixture (af-fiks'tūr), *n.* That which is affixed. [Rare.]

Afflation (af-flā'shon), *n.* [L. *affio, afflatum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *flo*, to blow. See BLOW.] A blowing or breathing on.

Afflatus (af-flā'tus), *n.* [L. See AFFLATION.] 1. A breath or blast of wind.—2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge or the power of prophecy; specifically, the inspiration of the poet.

The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Jos. Spence.*

3. In *med.* a current of air which strikes the body and produces disease.

Afflict (af-flikt'), *v.t.* [L. *afflicto*, to trouble, harass or annoy, intens. of *affligo*, to dash down—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fligo*, to strike.] 1.† To strike down; to prostrate; to overthrow; to rout.

And, reassembling our *afflicted* powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend
Our enemy. *Milton.*

2. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued or of some permanence; to trouble, grieve, harass, or distress; as, one is *afflicted* with the gout, or with melancholy, or with losses and misfortunes.—3.† To place in a low or inferior position; to humiliate; to regard with disfavour; to persecute.

Men are apt to prefer a prosperous error before an *afflicted* truth. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. To trouble, grieve, pain, distress, harass, torment, wound, hurt.

Afflictedness (af-flikt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being afflicted: superseded by *Affliction.*

Thou art deceived if thou thinkest that God delights in the *afflictedness* of his creatures. *Bp. Hall.*

Afflicter (af-flikt'ėr), *n.* One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind.

Afflicting (af-flikt'ing), *a.* Grievous; distressing; as, an *afflicting* event.

Afflictingly (af-flikt'ing-li), *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

Affliction (af-flik'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief. 'To visit the fatherless and widows in *affliction.*' Jam. i. 27.

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison.*

2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.

Many are the *afflictions* of the righteous. Ps. xxxiv. 19.

—*Affliction, Grief, Sorrow. Affliction* is stronger than *grief*, and *grief* than *sorrow. Affliction* is acute mental suffering caused by the loss of something cherished, as friends, health, or fortune, and is personal; *grief* is suffering caused by something recently past, and may be sympathetic; *sorrow* is a feeling of suffering or regret milder than *grief*, and may arise from present as well as from past trouble.—SYN. Calamity, trouble, distress, grief, pain, sorrow, adversity, misery, wretchedness, misfortune.

Afflictive (af-flikt'iv), *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing. 'Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain.' *Prior.*—SYN. Painful, distressing, grievous, calamitous, adverse, oppressive.

Afflictively (af-flikt'iv-li), *adv.* In a manner to give pain or grief. *Sir T. Browne.*

Affluence (af'flū-ens), *n.* [L. *affluentia*, from *affluo*, to flow to—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fluo*, to flow.] 1. A flowing to or concourse.

There is an unusual *affluence* of strangers this year. *Carlyle.*

2. *Fig.* an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, but specifically, of riches; hence, great plenty of worldly goods; wealth.

Many old and honourable families disappeared, and many new men rose rapidly to *affluence.* *Macaulay.*

SYN. Abundance, exuberance, plenty, wealth, opulence.

Affluency (af'flū-en-si), *n.* Same as *Affluence*, but rarer.

There may be certain channels running from the head to this little instrument of loquacity (a woman's tongue), and conveying into it a perpetual *affluency* of animal spirits. *Addison.*

Affluent (af'flū-ent), *a.* [L. *affluens, affluentis*, ppr. of *affluo.* See AFFLUENCE.] 1. Flowing to. '*Affluent* blood.' *Harvey.*—2. Wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant. 'Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store.' *Prior.*

Affluent (af'flū-ent), *n.* A tributary stream; a small stream or river flowing into a larger one, or into a lake, and the like.

Affluently (af'flū-ent-li), *adv.* In an affluent manner; in abundance; abundantly.

Affluentness (af'flū-ent-nes), *n.* State of being affluent.

Afflux (af'fluks), *n.* [From L. *affluo, afluxum.* See AFFLUENCE.] The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to; as, an *afflux* of blood to the head. *Locke.*

Affluxion (af-fluk'shon), *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to. *Sir T. Browne.* See AFFLUX.

Afforcement,† Afforciament† (af-fōrs'-ment, af-fōrs'i-a-ment), *n.* [O.Fr. *afforcement*, from *afforcer*, to fortify; L.L. *afforciare—af* for *ad*, to, and *fortis*, strong.] A fortress; a fortification for defence. *Bailey.*

Afford (af-fōrd'), *v.t.* [O.E. *aforth*, to afford (*Piers Plowman*), from prefix *a*, and *forth;* comp. A. Sax. *forthian, geforthian*, to further, aid, advance; Sc. *forder*, to further.] 1. To give forth; to yield or produce, as fruit, profit, issues, or results; as, the earth *affords* grain; trade *affords* profit; distilled liquors *afford* spirit.—2. To yield, grant, or confer; as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age.

The quiet lanes of Surrey . . . *afford* calmer retreat on every side. *Gilpin.*

3. To buy, grant, sell, expend, and the like, without loss or injury to one's estate; as, a man can *afford* a sum yearly in charity; one man can *afford* more expensive wines than another; A can *afford* his wares at a lower price than B.—4. To be sufficiently confirmed or established to be able to stand or bear what might otherwise prove injurious: said of character, social position, and the like; as, his character could *afford* this escapade; his constitution could *afford* such a severe strain. [In the two last senses this verb is generally used with an auxiliary, as *may, might, can, could;* and may take an infinitive or infinitive clause for the object instead of a noun; as, I *cannot afford* to give my son an expensive education; a man convinced of his integrity *can afford* to despise such insinuations.

He *could afford* to suffer
With those whom he saw suffer. *Wordsworth.*]

Affordment (af-ford'ment), *n.* A donation; a grant. 'Your forward helps and *affordments.*' *H. Lord.*

Afforest (af-for'est), *v.t.* [L.L. *afforestare*, to convert into a forest—*af* for *ad*, to, and *foresta*, a forest.] To convert ground into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of affording themselves the pleasures of the chase. *Sir J. Davies.*

Afforestation (af-for'es-tā"shon), *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or wood land.

Richard I. and Henry II. . . . had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Sir M. Hale.*

Afformative (af-form'a-tiv), *n.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *formative.*] In *philol.* an affix. Examples of affirmatives are *-ly* as in *kingly, -en* as in *wooden, -ous* in *virtuous.*

Affranchise (af-fran'chiz), *v.t.* [Fr. *affranchir, affranchissant*, to make free—*af* for *ad*, and *franc*, free. See FRANK, FRANCHISE.] To make free.

Affranchisement (af-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* The act of making free, or liberating from dependence or servitude.

Affrap† (af-frap'), *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and Fr. *frapper*, to strike.] To strike.

They bene ymett, both ready to *affrap.* *Spenser.*

Affray (af-frā'), *n.* [O.Fr. *affrai, esfroi*, Mod. Fr. *effroi*, Pr. *esfrei*, terror, and formerly also outcry, disturbance, from Pr. *esfreyar, esfreidar*, to frighten, from L.L. *exfrigidare*—L. *ex*, intens., and *frigidus*, cold. Wedgwood and others, however, derive the word from L. *fragor*, a crushing, from *fraq*, root of *frango*, to break (and allied to E. *break*). *Fray* is an abbreviated form.] 1.† Fear.

Full of ghastly fright, and cold *affray.* *Spenser.*

2. A public fight; a noisy quarrel; a brawl; a tumult; disturbance; specifically, in *law*, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others. [A fighting in private is not in a legal sense an affray.]—SYN. Quarrel, brawl, scuffle, encounter, fight, contest, feud, tumult, disturbance.

Affray (af-frā'), *v.t.* [Fr. *effrayer*, O. or Prov. Fr. *affraier, effroyer*, Fr. *esfreyar, esfreidar*, to frighten. See the noun.] To frighten; to terrify; to give a shock to.

The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet
Affray his ears. *Keats.*

Affrayer (af-frā'ėr), *n.* One who raises, or is engaged in, affrays or riots. 'Felons, night-walkers, *affrayers.*' *M. Dalton.* [Rare.]

Affrayment† (af-frā'ment), *n.* Same as *Affray.*

Affreight (af-frāt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *freight.*] To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight. *Smart.*

Affreighter (af-frāt'ėr), *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods. *Crabb.*

Affreightment (af-frāt'ment), *n.* The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods.

Affret† (af-fret'), *n.* [It. *affrettare*, to hasten. See FRET, to rub.] A furious onset or attack.

With the terrour of their fierce *affret*
They rudely bore to ground both man and horse. *Spenser.*

Affriction† (af-frik'shon), *n.* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *friction.*] The act of rubbing. See FRICTION. *Boyle.*

Affriended,† Affrended† (af-frend'ed), *a.* Made friends; reconciled. 'Deadly foes so faithfully *affriended.*' *Spenser.*

Affright (af-frit'), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *afyrhtian, afyrhtan*, to affright—prefix *a*, intens., and *fyrhtan*, to frighten. See FRIGHT.] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; to terrify or alarm.

When in their naked, native force display'd,
Look answers look, *affrighting* and afraid. *Crabbe.*

SYN. To terrify, frighten, alarm, dismay, daunt, intimidate, appal, shock, confound, dishearten, dispirit.

Affright (af-frit'), *n.* 1. Sudden or great fear; terror: it expresses a stronger impression than *fear* or *apprehension*, and perhaps less than *terror.*

He looks behind him with *affright*, and before him with despair. *Goldsmith.*

2. The cause of terror; a frightful object.

The gods upbraid our soul'rings,
By sending these *affrights.* *B. Jonson.*

Affrightedly (af-frit'ed-li), *adv.* In an affrighted manner; with fright.

Affrighten (af-frit'n), *v.t.* To terrify; to affright.

Affrightful† (af-frit'ful), *a.* Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful. '*Affrightful* accidents.' *Bp. Hall.*

Affrightment (af-frit'ment), *n.* 1. The act of terrifying.

Since your *affrightment* (you) could not make her open unto you. *Brome.*

2. The state of being frightened; affright; terror. 'With as much *affrightment* as if an enemy were near.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Passionate words or blows . . . fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment.* *Locke.*

Affront (af-frunt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *affronter*, to encounter face to face—*af* for *ad*, to, and L. *frons, frontis*, front, face.] 1.† *Lit.* to meet or encounter face to face; to confront; to front; to face.

That he, as 'twere by accident, might here
Affront Ophelia. *Shak.*
The seditious *affronted* the king's forces. *Hayward.*

2. To offend by an open manifestation of disrespect; to insult; to offend by insolence; as, to *affront* one by giving him the lie.

Only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton.*

3. To put to shame or confusion; to put out of countenance: it may be unintentionally.

Affront (af-frunt'), *n.* 1.† Opposition to the face; open defiance; encounter.

This day thou shalt have ingots; and, to-morrow, give lords th' *affront.* *B. Jonson.*
I walk'd about admir'd of all and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront.* *Milton.*

2. An act of an insulting or disrespectful character; an open manifestation of disrespect or contumely; an outrage; an insult. 'An *affront* to our understanding.' *Addison.*

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts.* *Milton.*

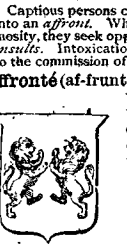
3. Shame; disgrace; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.

Antonius . . . was defeated, upon the sense of which *affront* he died of grief. *Arbuthnot.*

—*Affront, Insult, Outrage. Affront*, an intentional act of disrespect, often rendered the more galling as being given in the presence of others; *insult*, a direct and personal attack intended to humiliate or degrade; *outrage*, an insult or affront of the grossest kind, implying an extreme breach of the laws of society. An *insult* aggravated by personal violence becomes an *outrage.*

Captious persons construe every innocent freedom into an *affront.* When people are in a state of animosity, they seek opportunities of offering each other *insults.* Intoxication or violent passion impels men to the commission of *outrages.* *Crabb.*

Affronté (af-frunt-ē), *a.* [Fr.] In *her.* (*a*) front to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other aspectant on an escutcheon, a kind of bearing which is otherwise called *confronté*, and stands opposed to *adorsed.* (*b*) Facing the spectator, as the lion in the crest of Scotland. (*c*) Applied to a savage's head that on a charge is full faced.


Affronté.

Affrontedly† (af-frunt'ed-li), *adv.* In a manner to affront; provokingly. *Bacon.*

Affronter (af-frunt'ėr), *n.* One who affronts.

Affronting (af-frunt'ing), *a.* Contumelious; abusive. 'Words *affronting* and reproachful.' *Watts.*

Affrontingly (af-frunt'ing-li), *adv.* In an affronting manner.

Affrontive† (af-frunt'iv), *a.* Giving offence; tending to offend; abusive. 'How much more *affrontive* it is to despise mercy.' *South.*

Affrontiveness (af-frunt'iv-nes), *n.* The quality that gives offence. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Affuse (af-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *affused;* ppr. *affusing.* [L. *affundo, affusum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fundo, fusum*, to pour out.] To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.

I first *affused* water upon the compressed beans. *Boyle.*

Affusion (af-fū'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid, as water upon a child in baptism.

When the Jews baptized their children, in order to circumcision, it seems to have been indifferent whether it was done by immersion or *affusion.* *Wheatley.*

2. In *med.* the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means, as by a shower-bath, &c.

Affy† (af-fī'), *v.t.* [Fr. *affier*, It. *affidare*—L. *af* for *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith.] 1. To betroth; to affiance.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king. *Shak.*

2. To bind; to join.

Personal respects rather seem to *affy* me unto that synod. *Montagu.*

Affy† (af-fī'), *v.i.* To trust; to confide.

I do *affy* in thy uprightness. *Shak.*

Afghan (af'gan), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan. —2. The language of the Afghans.—3. A kind of carriage blanket.

Afghan (af'gan), *a.* Of or relating to Afghanistan or its people.

Afield (a-fēld'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *field.*] 1. To the field; in the field. 'We drove *afield.*' *Milton.*

What keeps Gurth so long *afield*? *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Astray; off the right path.

Why should he wander *afield* at the age of fifty-five? *Trollope.*

Afile† (a-fīl'), *v.t.* To file; to polish or refine. See AFFILE.

Afire (a-fīr'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *fire.*] On fire.

The match is left *afire.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Aflame (a-flām'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *flame.*] Flaming; glowing. '*Aflame* with a glory beyond that of amber and amethyst.' *George Eliot.*

Aflat (a-flat'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *flat.*] On a level with the ground.

Lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground. *Bacon.*

Aflaunt (a-flant'), *a.* or *adv.* In a flaunting manner; with showy equipage or dress. 'His hat all *aflaunt* and befeathered with all kinds of coloured plumes.' *Copley.*

Aflight,† *v.i.* To be terrified; alarmed. 'Her herte *aflight.*' *Gower.*

Aflight,† *v.t.* To terrify; to alarm.

Judas . . . tooke a speciall pleasure to see them so *aflighted.* *Sir T. More.*

Afloat (a-flōt'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *float* (which see).] 1. Borne on the water; floating; swimming; as, the ship is *afloat.*—2. *Fig.* moving; passing from place to place; in circulation; as, a rumour is *afloat.*—3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; as, our affairs are all *afloat.*

Afoam (a-fōm'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *foam.*] In a foaming state; foaming; as, the water was all *afoam.*

Afoot (a-fut'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *foot.*] 1. On foot; borne by the feet; in a condition to walk, especially after sickness.

He distinguished himself as a sick-nurse, till his poor comrade got *afoot* again. *Carlyle.*

2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution; as, a design is *afoot.*

Afore (a-fōr'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, at, and *fore;* A. Sax. *ætfore, ætforan.* Except as a nautical word *afore* is now obsolete or provincial in all its senses. It is almost uniformly employed in Scotland for *before.*] Before. (*a*) In front; in the fore part; specifically (*naut.*), in the fore part of a vessel.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body, monstrous, horrible, and vast. *Spenser.*

(*b*) In time foregone or past.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shak.*

(*c*) Before, in position.

Will you go on *afore*? *Shak.*

Afore (a-fōr'), *conj.* Rather than; before.

Afore I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue,
And such a pride——, What will you do?—
Tell truth. *B. Jonson.*

Afore (a-fōr'), *prep.* 1. Before. (*a*) In time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you. *Shak.*

(*b*) In position, station, or rank.

In the Trinity none is *afore* or after another. *Athanasian Creed.*

(*c*) In or into the presence of; under the regard or notice of. '*Afore* God, I speak simply.' *B. Jonson.* 'Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you.' *B. Jonson.*—2. *Naut.* before; more toward the head of a ship than; further forward or nearer the stem than; as, *afore* the windlass.—*Afore the mast*, applied to a common sailor who does duty on the main deck, and has no special office on board the ship.

Aforegoing (a-fōr'gō-ing), *a.* Going before. See FOREGOING, which is chiefly used.

Aforehand (a-fōr'hand), *adv.* 1. In time previous; by previous provision; as, he is ready *aforehand.*

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body. Mark xiv. 8.

2. Well advanced; not behindhand; hence, in satisfactory pecuniary circumstances; as, he is *aforehand* with the world. '*Aforehand* in all matters of power.' *Bacon.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Aforementioned (a-fōr'men-shond), *a.* Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

Aforenamed (a-fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named before.

Aforesaid (a-fōr'sed), *a.* Said, recited, or mentioned before, or in a preceding part.

Aforethought (a-fōr'that), *a.* Thought of beforehand; premeditated; prepense; as, malice *aforethought*, which is required to constitute murder.

Aforetime (a-fōr'tīm), *adv.* In time past; in a former time.

For whatsoever things were written *aforetime* were written for our learning. Rom. xv. 4.

Aforne-caste,† *a.* [*Aforne* = *afore*, and *cast.*] Premeditated. *Chaucer.*

A fortiori (ā for-shi-ō'rī). [L.] For a stronger reason. In *logic*, a term employed in a chain of reasoning, to imply that what follows is a more powerful argument than what has been already adduced. It is also used by mathematicians in the same signification.

Afoul (a-foul'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *foul.*] Not free; in collision; entangled; as, the brig ran *afoul* of the steamer.

Afraid (a-frād'), *a.* [O.E. *affrayd, afrayde*, &c., pp. of the obsolete verb *affray*, to frighten. See AFFRAY.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful: followed by *of* before the object of fear; as, to be *afraid of* death.

Be of good cheer: it is I; be not *afraid.* Mat. xiv. 27.

[*Afraid* expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened.* In colloquial language *I am afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like, and is regularly used as a kind of polite introduction to a correction, objection, &c., or to make a statement sound less positive; as, *I am afraid* you are wrong; *I am afraid* that argument won't hold.]

Afrancesado (a-frän-thā-sä'THŌ), *n.* [Sp.] A term given to the members of that party in Spain who, during the war of independence (1808 to 1814), allied themselves to the French.

Afreet. See AFRIT.

Afresh (a-fresh'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *fresh.*] Anew; again; after intermission.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God *afresh.* Heb. vi. 6.

Afric (af'rik), *a.* Same as *African.* '*Afric* shore.' *Milton.*

African (af'rik-an), *a.* Pertaining to Africa.—*African hemp*, or *African bowstring hemp*, one of the names of the fibre obtained from the leaves of the *Sanseviera guineensis*, nat. order Liliaceæ.—*African oak* or *teak*, a valuable wood for some ship-building purposes, obtained from *Oldfieldia africana*, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ.

African (af'rik-an), *n.* 1. A native of Africa. 2. The African marigold (*Tagetes erecta*). [Rare.]

Africanism (af'rik-an-izm), *n.* A word, phrase, or custom peculiar to Africa.

Africanize (af'rik-an-īz), *v.t.* 1. To give an African character to.—2. To place under negro domination. *Bartlett.* [American.]

Afright,† *a.* In fear; terrified.

Myn herte is sore *afright.* *Chaucer.*

Afrit, Afreet (af-rit', af-rēt'), *n.* In *Mohammedan myth.* a powerful evil jinnee or demon. Written also *Efreet, Afrite.*

Afront (a-frunt'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *front.*] In front.

These four came all *afront.* *Shak.*

Aft (aft), *a.* or *adv.* [A. Sax. *æft, eft*, after, behind; Goth. *afta*, from A. Sax. *af, æf*, Goth. *af*, E. *of.* See AFTER.] *Naut.* a word used to denote position at or near, or direction towards the stern of a ship; as, the *aft* part of the ship; haul *aft* the main sheet, that is, further towards the stern.—*Fore and aft*, the whole length of a ship.—*Right aft*, in a direct line with the stern.

Aft, Aften (aft, af'n), *adv.* Oft; often. [Scotch.]

Aftcastle (aft'kas-l), *n.* *Naut.* an elevation on the after-part of ships of war, for the purpose of fighting: opposed to *forecastle.*

After (aft'ėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *æfter*, a compar. from *af*, E. *of*, *-ter* being the compar. syllable, seen as *ther* in *whether, hither*, as *der* in *under.* See OF.] 1. Later in time; subsequent; succeeding; as, an *after* period of life: in this sense often combined with the following noun; as, *after-ages.*—2. *Naut.* more aft, or towards the stern of the ship; as, the *after* sails; *after* hatchway.

After (aft'ėr), *prep.* 1. Behind in place; as, men placed in a line one *after* another.—2. Later in time; as, *after* supper. [This word often precedes a sentence, as a governing preposition.

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee. Mat. xxvi. 32.]

3. In pursuit of; in search of; engaged about; with or in desire for.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? 1 Sam. xxiv. 14.
Ye shall not go *after* other gods. Deut. vi. 24.
As the hart panteth *after* the water-brooks, so panteth my soul *after* thee, O God. Ps. xlii. 1.

4. In imitation of, or in imitation of the style of; as, to make a thing *after* a model; *after* the antique; *after* Raphael.—5. According to; in proportion to; in accordance with. '*After* its intrinsic value.' *Bacon.*

O Lord deal not with us *after* our sins . . . Neither reward us *after* our iniquities. *Common Prayer.*

6. According to the direction and influence of; according to the demands or appetites of.

For if ye live *after* the flesh, ye shall die. Rom. viii. 13.

7. Below in rank or excellence; next to; as, *after* Shakspere I class Milton as our greatest poet.—8. Concerning; as, to inquire *after* a person.—*After all*, when all has been taken into view, and there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; upon the whole; at the most; notwithstanding; as, *after all*, things are not so bad as they looked.

After (aft'ėr), *adv.* 1. Later in time; afterwards; as, it was about the space of three hours *after.*

First, let her show her face, and *after* speak. *Shak.*

2. Behind; in pursuit; as, to follow *after*, 'I'll *after.*' *Shak.* [Though apparently an adverb the word is often, however, really a preposition, the object being understood.]

After-age (aft'ėr-āj), *n.* A later age or time; posterity. 'For all succeeding time and *after-age.*' *Oldham.*

To *after-age* thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue. *Milton.*

Most commonly used in the plural.

What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain of their religion? *Addison.*

After-birth (aft'ėr-bėrth), *n.* That which is excluded from the uterus after the birth of a child; it includes the placenta, part of umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. Called also *Secundines.*

After-body (aft'ėr-bo-di), *n.* That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships or dead-flat, as seen from the stern. The term is, however, more particularly used in expressing the figure or shape of that part of the ship.

After-burthen† (aft'ėr-bėr-THen), *n.* The after-birth: a term frequently employed in the depositions relating to the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1688.

After-cabin (aft'ėr-kab-in), *n.* The best or stern cabin of a vessel. Sometimes called the *Saloon.*

After-clap † (aft'ėr-klap), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. 'Those dreadful *after-claps.*' *South.*

After-come (aft'ėr-kum), *n.* What comes after; consequence. 'And how are you to stand the *after-come?*' *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

After-cost (aft'ėr-kost), *n.* Later cost; expense after the execution of the main design.

After-crop (aft'ėr-krop), *n.* The second crop in the same year.

After-damp (aft'ér-damp), *n.* Choke-damp or carbonic acid, found in coal-mines after an explosion of 'fire-damp' or light carburetted hydrogen.

After-designed (aft'ér-dē-sīnd), *a.* In *law*, designed or specified afterwards.

After-eye (aft-ér-ī'), *v.t.* To keep one in view.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere let
To *after-eye* him. *Shak.*

After-feed (aft'ér-fēd), *n.* The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and not cut a second time as after-math, but fed off. [Provincial.]

Aftergame (aft'ér-gām), *n.* A subsequent game or expedient; a plan laid after the original scheme has failed.

Our first design, my friend, has proved abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison.*

After-grass (aft'ér-gras), *n.* The second crop of grass from lands which have been previously mowed the same year.

After-grief (aft'ér-grēf), *n.* Grief following on the first outburst.

There are *after-griefs* . . . which leave behind them scars never to be effaced. *Southey.*

After-growth (aft'ér-grōth), *n.* A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed; hence, any form or development naturally arising after any change, social or moral. 'The *after-growths* which would have to be torn up or broken through.' *J. S. Mill.*

After-guard (aft'ér-gärd), *n.* In the *navy*, the seamen who are stationed on the poop and quarter-deck of vessels to attend and work the after-sails, &c.

After-help (*aft*'ér-help), *n.* Secondary help; subsidiary cause. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Afterhind (eft'ér-hind), *adv.* [*After*, and *hind*, as in *behind*.] Afterwards. Written also *Afterhin*, *Afterhint*. [Scotch.]

After-hold (aft'ér-hōld), *n.* *Naut.* that portion of the hold lying behind the mainmast.

The *Glasgow* was in flames, the steward having set fire to her while stealing rum out of the *after-hold*. *Southey.*

After-hope (aft'ér-hōp), *n.* Future hope. *B. Jonson.*

After-hours (aft'ér-ourz), *n. pl.* Hours that follow; time following. 'That *after-hours* with sorrow chide us not.' *Shak.*

Afterings (aft'ér-ingz), *n. pl.* 1. The last milk drawn in milking; strokings.—2. Latter part of a series of events.

These are the *afterings* of Christ's sufferings. *Bp. Hall.*

After-leavings (aft'ér-lē-vingz), *n. pl.* Refuse. *Weale.*

After-life (aft'ér-līf), *n.* 1. Future life; remainder of life.

My dead face would vex her *after-life*. *Tennyson.*

2. The life after death.

After-love (aft'ér-luv), *n.* Second or future love.

Aftermath (aft'ér-math), *n.* [*After* and *math*. See MATH.] A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season. Also called *Lattermath*, *Rowen*, or *Rowett*, and in some places, when left long on the ground, *Fog*.

After-mentioned (aft-ér-men'shond), *a.* Mentioned or to be mentioned afterwards; as, the *after-mentioned* persons.

Aftermost (aft'ér-mōst), *a. superl.* [A. Sax. *æftemest*, *æftermest*, a double superlative, *mest* being from *ma*+*st*, two superlative suffixes. The termination has become falsely assimilated to *most*. See HINDMOST.] Hindmost; *naut.* nearest the stern: opposed to *foremost*.

Afterness (aft'ér-nes), *n.* The state of being or coming after. [Rare.]

Afternoon (aft'ér-nön), *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.

Afternoon (aft'ér-nön), *a.* Relating to the after part of the day; as, the *afternoon* watch.

After-note (aft'ér-nōt), *n.* In *music*, the second or unaccented note, the first of every two being naturally accented; one or more small notes that are not *appoggiaturas*, but belong to the preceding instead of the succeeding note.

After-pains (aft'ér-pānz), *n. pl.* The pains which succeed childbirth.

After-part (aft'ér-pärt), *n.* 1. The latter part.—2. *Naut.* the part of a ship towards the stern.

After-peak (aft'ér-pēk), *n.* *Naut.* the contracted part of a vessel's hold, which lies in the run or aftermost portion of the hold: in contradistinction to the *fore-peak*.

After-piece (aft'ér-pēs), *n.* A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal performance.

After-proof (aft'ér-pröf), *n.* Subsequent proof or evidence; a fact or piece of evidence subsequently becoming known.

After-rake (aft'ér-rāk), *n.* *Naut.* that part of the hull of a vessel which overhangs the after-end of the keel.

After-sail (aft'ér-sāl), *n.* *Naut.* one of the sails on the main and mizzen masts.

After-study (aft'ér-stu-di), *n.* A study subsequent to another, or that is undertaken at some future time.

As a slender introduction to the *after-study* of logic, it is not to be despised. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

After-swarm (aft'ér-swarm), *n.* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.

After-taste (aft'ér-tāst), *n.* A taste which succeeds eating or drinking.

After-thought (aft'ér-thạt), *n.* Reflection after an act; some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late, or after the performance of the act to which it refers.

After-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair. *Dryden.*

After-time (aft'ér-tīm), *n.* Succeeding time.

Wheresoever I am sung or told,
In *after-time*, this also shall be known. *Tennyson.*

More commonly used in the plural.

The mere possession of a fief, or even of a dignity, though originally a means of acquiring nobility, did not of itself confer it in *after-times*. *Brougham.*

Afterward, Afterwards (aft'ér-wérd, aft'ér-wérdz), *adv.* [A. Sax. *æfterweard*. See WARD.] In later or subsequent time.

After-wise (aft'ér-wīz), *a.* Wise after the event; wise when it is too late; after-witted.

There are such as we may call the *after-wise*, who, when any project fails, foresaw all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves. *Addison.*

After-wit (aft'ér-wit), *n.* Wisdom that comes too late.

There is no recalling of what's gone and past; so that *after-wit* comes too late when the mischief is done. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought. *Southwell.*

After-witted (aft'ér-wit-ed), *a.* Characterized by after-wit; circumspect when it is too late; after-wise.

Our fashions of eating make us slothfull and unlusty to labour . . . *after-witted* (as we call it), uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash. *Tyndale.*

After-yard (aft'ér-yärd), *n.* *Naut.* a yard belonging to the mizzen-mast.

Aft-meal (aft'mēl), *n.* A meal as an accessory to the main meal, as dessert to dinner; an after or late meal.

At *aft-meals* who shall pay for the wine? *Thynne.*

Aftmost (aft'mōst), *a.* *Naut.* situated nearest the stern.

Aft-ward (aft'wérd), *adv.* *Naut.* towards the stern or hinder part of a vessel.

Aga (ä'ga), *n.* [Turk. *aghá*, a great lord, commander.] In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer. The title is given to various chief officers, whether civil or military, also to great landholders, and to the higher officers of the sultan's seraglio. Spelled also *Agha*.

Agabanee (ag-a-ba'nē), *n.* A cotton fabric embroidered with silk made in Aleppo.

Again (a-gen'), *adv.* [O.E. *agen*; A. Sax. *ágên*, *ágegn*, *ongegn*, *ongeán*, again; *gên*, *geán*, *gegn*, against. See AGAINST.] 1. A second time; once more.

I will not *again* curse the ground. Gen. viii. 21.

2. On another occasion.

For unto which of the angels said he at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee? And *again*, I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son? And *again*, . . . Let all the angels of God worship him. Heb. i. 5.

3. On the other hand; on the contrary.

The one is my sovereign . . . . . the other *again*
Is my kinsman, whom the king hath wronged. *Shak.*

4. Moreover; besides; further.

Again, there is sprung up
An heretic, an arch one, Cranmer. *Shak.*

5. In return; back; in answer; in restitution.

I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
And I did never ask it you *again*. *Shak.*
Bring us word *again* which way we shall go.
Deut. i. 22.

6. Anywhere else; in any other place.

There is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

[The general idea involved in this word is that of return or repetition; as in these phrases—give it back *again*; give him as much *again*, that is, the same quantity once more or repeated, &c. There is an idiomatic use of the word in such phrases as, he struck it till it rung *again*, implying energy on the part of the subject or actor, and reciprocal action or return on that of the object.

He laughed till the glasses on the sideboard rang *again*. *Dickens.*]

—*Again and again*, often; with frequent repetition.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated *again and again*. *Locke.*

Again (a-gān', a-gen'), *prep.* [O.E. and Sc.] 1. Against.

Through treason, *again* him wrought. *Skelton.*

2. Toward; in the direction to meet.

And praide him for to ride *again* the quene. *Chaucer.*

Againbuy † (a-gān'bī), *v.t.* To redeem.

We hopeden that he should have *againbought* Israel. *Wickliffe.*

Againrising † (a-gān'rīz-ing), *n.* Resurrection. 'The *againrising* of deede men.' *Wickliffe.*

Againsaw † (a-gān'sạ), *n.* Contradiction.

Againsay † (a-gen'sā), *v.t.* [*Again* for *against*, and *say*.] To gainsay. For extract see under AGAINSTAND.

Against (a-genst'), *prep.* [O.E. *agenes*, *ayens*, *agayns*, *ongaenes*, A. Sax. *tó-gegnes*, against. The *es* is an adverbial or genit. termination and the *t* does not properly belong to the word, having been added, like that in *amidst*, *betwixt*. The A. Sax. *gegn*, again or against, is only used in compounds; it is the same as *gain* in *gainsay*, Icel. *gegn*, Sw. *gen*, G. *gegen*, against.] 1. Opposite in place; abreast; as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river: in this sense it is often preceded by *over*.

Aaron lighted the lamps thereof *over against* the candlestick. Num. viii. 3.

2. In opposition to; in contrariety to; adverse or hostile to; as, twenty votes *against* ten; this change of measures is *against* us; *against* law, reason, or public opinion.

His hand will be *against* every man. Gen. xvi. 12.

3. Towards or upon; so as to meet; in an opposite direction to; as, to strike *against* a rock; the rain beats *against* the window; to ride *against* the wind.—4. Bearing or resting upon; as, to lean *against* a wall.—5. In provision for; in preparation for.

Against the day of my burying hath she kept this. Jn. xii. 7.

—*Against time*, as in the phrases, a match *against time*, a race *against time*, signifies that some specified things have to be done or distance run before the close of a given time.

I always felt as if I was riding a race *against time*. *Dickens.*

Againstand † (a-gen'stand), *v.t.* [*Again* for *against*, and *stand*.] To oppose; to withstand.

Agait (a-gāt'), *adv.* Same as *Agate*.

Agalactia (a-ga-lak'ti-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gala*, *galactos*, milk.] A deficiency of milk in a mother after child-birth.

Agal-agal (ä'gal-ä'gal), *n.* Same as *Agar-agar*.

Agalaxy (ag'a-lak-si), *n.* Same as *Agalactia*.

Agalloch (ag'al-ok), *n.* Same as *Agallochum*.

Agallochum (a-gal'lok-um), *n.* [Gr. *agallochon*. Origin unknown.] A name given to two kinds of fragrant wood largely used by the orientals as supplying a perfume. The agallochum of Cochin-China is obtained from *Aloexylon Agallochum*, a leguminous tree growing in the mountainous regions of that country; while the Indian variety is the wood of *Aquilaria Agallocha*, a large tree inhabiting Silhet. Both woods abound in resin and an essential oil which yield the highly esteemed perfume used as incense in religious ceremonies. Agallochum is supposed by some to be the almug-tree of Scripture. Called also *Agal-wood*, *Eagle-wood*, *Lign-aloes*, and *Calambac*.

Agalma (a-gal'ma), *n.* [Gr., an image.] In *law*, the impression or image of anything upon a seal.

Agalmatolite (a-gal-mat'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *agalma*, image, and *lithos*, stone.] A name given to a soft stone found in China and resembling steatite. It is a clay-slate altered by heat, and by the addition of alka-

lies from the decomposition of felspar. It contains no magnesia, but otherwise has the characters of steatite. It can be cut with the knife and polished; and in China is thus formed into works of art, as grotesque figures, pagodas, &c. Called also *Figure-stone*, *Lard-stone*, and *Pagodite*.

Agal-wood (ā'gal-wụd), *n.* [Usually corrupted to *Eagle-wood*.] See AGALLOCHUM.

Agama (ag'a-ma), *n.* [Native name in Guinea.] A genus of small saurian reptiles, family Iguanidæ. *A. egyptiaca* changes its colour like the chameleon.

Agamæ (ag'am-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gamos*, marriage.] A name given by some authors to the large division of flowerless or cryptogamic plants, which were supposed formerly to be without the sexes of the more perfect plants.

Agami (ag'a-mī), *n.* [Native name.] The

Agami (*Psophia crepitans*).

Psophia crepitans, an interesting grallatorial bird, family Gruidæ, a native of South America, often called the golden-breasted trumpeter. It is of the size of a pheasant, runs with great speed, is easily tamed, and becomes as docile and attached to man as a dog.

Agamic (a-gam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gamos*, marriage.] In *zool.* applied to reproduction without the congress of individuals of the opposite sex, as by fission, budding, encystment, or parthenogenesis.

Agamidæ (a-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Agama*, the name of a lizard, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of lacertilian reptiles, allied to the Iguanidæ, characterized by the absence of palatal teeth, a depressed head, inflated skin, and by the caudal scales being imbricated. There are many genera found both in the Old and in the New World. See IGUANIDÆ.

Agamist (ag'am-ist), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gamos*, marriage.] One who does not marry; one who refuses or rejects marriage. '*Agamists* and wilful rejecters of matrimony.' *Foxe, Book of Martyrs.*

Agamogenesis (a-gam'ō-jen"e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *gamos*, marriage, and *genesis*, reproduction.] In *zool.* the production of young without the congress of the sexes, one of the phenomena of alternate generation; parthenogenesis. See AGAMIC.

Agamogenetic (a-gam'ō-jen-et"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to agamogenesis; produced without the congress of the sexes.

Agamoid (ag'am-oid), *a.* Pertaining to the Agamidæ.

Agamous (ag'am-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *gamos*, marriage.] In *bot.* of or pertaining to the Agamæ (which see).

Agapanthus (ag-a-pan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *agapē*, love, and *anthos*, a flower.] A small genus of ornamental plants belonging to the nat. order Liliaceæ. The species are perennial herbs from South Africa, with large umbels of bright blue flowers. They have been long in cultivation.

Agape (a-gāp'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *gape*.] Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention; having the mouth wide open.

> Thou art not come to see this courtly show,
> Which sets the young *agape*. *Joanna Baillie.*

Agape (ag'a-pē), *n.* [Gr. *agapē*, love.] Among the primitive Christians a love-feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor. Such feasts were held at first without scandal, but afterwards being abused, they were condemned at the Council of Carthage, A.D. 397.

Agapemone (ag-a-pē'mō-nē), *n.* [Gr. *agapē*, love, and *mōnē*, abode, from *menō*, to remain.] The abode of love; an association of men and women living promiscuously on a common fund. *Brewer.*

Agaphite (ag'a-fīt), *n.* [After a naturalist *Agaphi*.] A name sometimes given to the turquoise, more especially the fine blue variety of that stone.

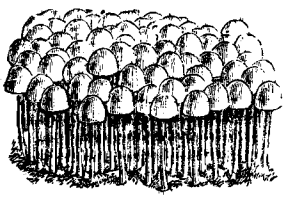
Agar-agar (ā'gar-ā'gar), *n.* The native name of Ceylon moss or Bengal isinglass, a dried sea-weed, the *Gracilaria lichenoides*, much used in the East for soups and jellies.

Agaric (a-gar'ik), *n.* [Gr. *agarikon*, a fungus used as tinder, from *Agaria*, according to Dioscorides, a town of Sarmatia, where this fungus abounded.] One of the fungi that form the genus Agaricus. By the old herbalists the name had a wider range, including the corky forms growing on trunks of trees, like the 'female agaric' (*Polyporus officinalis*), to which the word was originally applied. See AGARICUS and POLYPORUS.—*Agaric mineral*, *mountain-milk*, or *mountain-meal*, one of the purest of the native carbonates of lime, found chiefly in the clefts of rocks and at the bottom of some lakes in a loose or semi-indurated form resembling a fungus. The name is also applied to a stone of loose consistence found in Tuscany, of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water, and of which the ancients are supposed to have made their floating bricks. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesium, mixed with lime, alumina, and a small quantity of iron.

Agaricia (a-ga-rish'i-a), *n.* [From *Agaricus*, a genus of fungi.] The mushroom madrepore, a genus of coral madrepores, so named from their resemblance to mushrooms.

Agaricini (a-gar'ī-sī"nī), *n. pl.* A group of fungi having the fruit-bearing surface arranged in radiating gills, as in the mushrooms and toad-stools.

Agaricus (a-gar'ik-us), *n.* [See AGARIC.] A large and important genus of fungi, characterized by having a fleshy cap or pileus, and a number of radiating plates or gills on



Agaricus disseminatus.

which are produced the naked spores. The majority of this species are furnished with stems, but some are attached to the objects on which they grow by their pileus. Over a thousand species are known, and are arranged in five sections according as the colour of their spores is white, pink, brown, purple, or black. Many of the species are edible like the common mushroom (*A. campestris*), and supply a delicious article of food, while others are deleterious and even poisonous. See MUSHROOM.

Agast. See AGHAST.

Agastric (a-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *gastēr*, *gastros*, belly.] Without a stomach or proper intestinal canal, as the tape-worm.

Agate (a-gāt'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *gate*, a road, a way. See GATE.] On the way; going; agoing; in motion. 'Set him *agate* again.' *Old play.* 'Set the bells *agate*.' *Cotgrave.* [Old and Provincial English and Scotch.]

Agate (ag'āt), *n.* [Fr. *agate*; L. *achates*, because found near a river of that name in Sicily.] 1. A siliceous semi-pellucid compound mineral, consisting of bands or layers of various colours blended together, the base generally being chalcedony, and this mixed with variable proportions of jasper, amethyst, quartz, opal, heliotrope, and carnelian. The varying manner in which these materials are arranged causes the agate when polished to assume some characteristic appearances, and thus certain varieties are distinguished, as the ribbon agate, the fortification agate, the zone agate, the star agate, the moss agate, the clouded agate, &c. In some agates vegetable or animal remains have been observed imbedded. Agate is chiefly found in trap-rocks and serpentine, often in the form of nodules, called *geodes*. Agates are esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. They are cut and polished in large quantities at Oberstein in Saxony, where also artificial means are used to produce striking varieties of colour in these stones. In Scotland also they are cut and polished, under the name of *Scotch pebbles*. They are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, handles of small utensils, &c. Agate is used by Shakspere as a symbol of littleness or smallness, from the little figures cut in these stones when set in rings.

> I was never manned with an *agate* till now.
> 2 Henry IV. act 1, sc. 2.

2. An instrument used by gold wire-drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it. 3. *Naut.* the cap for the pivots of the compass-cards, so named because formed of a hard siliceous stone, a chalcedony or carnelian, &c.—4. In *printing*, a kind of type, called also *Ruby* (which see).

Agathis (ag'a-this), *n.* Same as *Dammara*.

Agathodæmon (ag'ath-ō-dē"mon), *n.* [Gr. *agathos*, good, and *daimōn*, a spirit.] The good genius or spirit, a divinity to whom the ancient Greeks drank a cup of unmixed wine at the end of every repast.

Agathosma (a-ga-thoz'ma), *n.* [Gr. *agathos*, pleasant, and *osmē*, smell.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rutaceæ, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The Kaffirs mix the dried and powdered leaves of *A. pulchella* with the grease with which they smear their bodies, giving them a smell unbearable by Europeans.

Agathotes (a-gath'o-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *agathotēs*, excellence.] A genus of plants found in India, nat. order Gentianaceæ. The *A. Chirayta* is the officinal *chiretta* (which see).

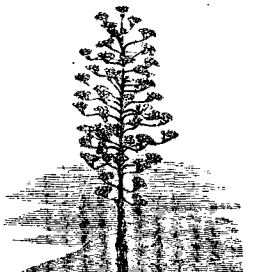
Agatiferous (ag-āt-if'ėr-us), *a.* [E. *agate*, and L. *fero*, to produce.] Containing or producing agates. *Craig.*

Agatine (ag'āt-īn), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling agate.

Agatize (ag'āt-īz), *v.t.* To change into agate. —*Agatized wood*, a kind of hornstone formed by petrifaction.

Agaty (ag'āt-i), *a.* Of the nature of agate. 'An *agaty* flint.' *Woodward.*

Agave (a-gā'vē), *n.* [Gr. *agauos*, noble.] A genus of plants, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, comprehending the American aloe. The plants are generally large, and have a massive tuft of fleshy leaves with a spiny apex. They live for many years—ten to seventy—before flowering. When this takes place the tall flowering stem springs from the centre of the tuft of leaves, and grows very rapidly until it reaches a height of 15, 20, or even 40 feet, bearing towards the end a large number of flowers. The best-known species is *A. americana*, which was introduced into Europe in 1561. This yields many important products. The sap, obtained in abundance from the plant when the flowering stem is just ready to burst forth, produces, when fermented, a beverage resembling cider, called by the Mexicans *pulque*. The fibres of the leaves are formed into thread and ropes, and an extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap; the flower-stem, when withered, is cut up into slices to form razor-strops.



American Aloe (*Agave americana*).

Agazed † (a-gāzd'), *pp.* or *a.* [This may be either a word independently formed from prefix *a*, on or at, and the noun *gaze* = at gaze, or simply another form of *agast*, *aghast*,

modified by the influence and somewhat similar meaning of *gaze*. See AGHAST.] Gazing with astonishment.

The French exclaim'd the devil was in arms;
All the whole army stood *agazed* on him. *Shak.*

Age (āj), *n.* [Fr. *âge;* O.Fr. *eage*, and *edage*, age, through rustic or L.L. *ætaticum*, from L. *ætas, ætatis*, an abbrev. of *ævitas*, from *ævum*, life-time, age, which word is really the same as the Gr. *aἰ(f)ών*, life-time, eternity; and allied to *ai*, ever; Skr. *áy*, in *áyus*, life, and also to E. *aye*. *Eternal* is also from *ævum*.] 1. A period of time representing the whole or a part of the duration of any individual thing or being; the time during which an individual has existed or may exist; as, the *age* of a man; the *age* of a plant; the *age* of the world, or of a rock; my *age* is twenty years.

Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of *age*. Luke iii. 23.

2. The latter part of life or long-continued duration; the lapse of time, especially as affecting a person's physical powers; the state of being old; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for *age*. Gen. xlviii. 10.
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

3. One of those periods or stages of development into which human life may be divided, as marked by certain characteristics; time of life; as, life is divided into four *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood, and old age.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven *ages*. *Shak.*

4. The state of having arrived at maturity; mature years; maturity.

He is of *age*, ask him. Jn. ix. 21.

5. Specifically, the first twenty-one years of one's life, at the completion of which one is legally master of his actions; full age; as, he is of *age;* to come of *age*. [There are certain periods of life before which one is not legally competent to do certain things. At the age of fourteen a person of either sex may choose a guardian. A female at the age of twelve years, and a male at the age of fourteen, may make a valid will of personal estate, but no person under the age of twenty-one years can make a will of lands. A person of either sex at the age of seventeen may be an executor or executrix. A woman may, by law, consent to marriage at twelve, and a man at fourteen; but parties under the age of twenty-one cannot actually marry without the consent of guardians. A person of either sex who has attained the age of fourteen years is liable to prosecution and punishment for crimes; but a child above seven years of age, and under fourteen, may be tried and punished for a crime provided it clearly appears that he is conscious of the nature and wickedness of the crime.]—6. A particular period of history, as distinguished from others; a historical epoch; as, the golden *age;* the *age* of heroes or of chivalry. *The age* is often used of the present as a historical period; the times we live in; as, to fully understand the spirit of *the age*.

The age of chivalry is gone. *Burke.*

7. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation and a succession of generations; as, *ages* yet unborn. 'The mystery hid from *ages*.' Col. i. 26.—8. A century; the period of one hundred years.

Henry . . . justly and candidly apologizes for these five *ages*. *Hallam.*

9. Great length of time; protracted period; as, I haven't seen you for an *age*. 'Tomorrow, and that's an *age* away.' *Tennyson.*
10. Old people generally.

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking *age* and whispering lovers made.
Goldsmith.

—*Age of the moon*, the time elapsed since her last conjunction with the sun.—*Geologic age*, or *period*, one of those divisions or periods into which geologic time has been classified according to the prevalence of certain animal or vegetable forms, and the comparative antiquity or recentness of organic remains in the strata; as, the mesozoic *age*, the *age* of reptiles, &c.—The *Archæological Ages* or *Periods* are three—the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age, these names being given in accordance with the materials employed for weapons, implements, &c., during the particular period. The Stone Age has been subdivided into two—the Palæolithic and Neolithic. (See these words.) The word *age* in this sense has no reference to the lapse of time, but simply denotes the stage at which a people has arrived in its progress towards civilization. There are tribes yet in their stone age. Neither do the more primitive implements necessarily disappear on the appearance of those of a more advanced stage, stone implements being yet to some extent employed in Britain. The phrase Stone Age, therefore, merely marks the period before the use of bronze, and Bronze Age that before the employment of iron, among any specific people.—SYN. Time, period, generation, date, era, epoch, maturity, ripeness.

Age (āj), *v.i.* To grow old; to assume the appearance of old age; as, he *ages* rapidly.

I am *aging;* that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-coloured hair here and there. *Landor.*

Age (āj), *v.t.* To leave to the influence of time; to bring to maturity, or to a state fit for use; to give the character of age or ripeness to; as, to *age* wine; to *age* clay, &c.

Aged (āj'ed), *a.* 1. Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being: applied to animals or plants; as, an *aged* man, or an *aged* oak. 2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man *aged* forty years.

Agedly (āj'ed-li), *adv.* Like an aged person.

Agedness (āj'ed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being old; oldness.

Custom without truth is but *agedness* of error. *Milton.*

Agee (a-jē'), *adv.* Same as *Ajee*.

Ageless (āj'les), *a.* Without age; without definite limits of existence.

Agen † (a-gen'), *adv.* Again.

Borne far asunder by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet *agen*.
Dryden.

Agency (ā'jen-si), *n.* [L.L. *agentia*, from L. *agens*, ppr. of *ago*, to act. See ACT.] 1. The state of being in action or of exerting power; action; operation; instrumentality. 'The *ageney* of providence in the natural world.' *Woodward.*—2. The office of an agent or factor; business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another; as, the principal pays the charges of *agency*.

Agend (ā'jend), *n.* [Contr. for L. *agendum*.] Something that is to be done; specifically in *theol.* a thing to be done, in contradistinction to a thing to be believed. See AGENDUM, 1.

For the matter of our worship, our credends, our *agends* are all according to the rule. *Wilcock.*

Agendum (a-jen'dum), *n.* pl. **Agenda** (a-jen'da). [L., something to be done.] 1. In *theol.* something which a man is bound to perform, in opposition to *credendum*, or something which he is bound to believe. 'The moral and religious credenda and *agenda* of any good man.' *Coleridge.*—2. *pl.* (*a*) Memoranda; a memorandum-book. (*b*) A church service; a ritual or liturgy.

Agenesis (a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *genesis*, generation.] In *physiol.* any anomaly of organization, consisting in absence or imperfect development of parts.

Agent (ā'jent), *a.* [L. *agens, agentis*, acting. See ACT.] Acting: opposed to *patient*, or sustaining action. 'The body *agent.*' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Agent (ā'jent), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act; as, a moral *agent*.—2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, heat is a powerful *agent*. In *physics*, anything which has power to act upon something else is an *agent;* in *chem.* substances which occasion the decomposition of others, or produce a chemical change on other bodies, are called *agents;* in *med.* anything which affects or tends to affect the human body is called an *agent*.—3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one intrusted with the business of another; an attorney, solicitor, or other representative of a person, the person represented being called the *principal* in relation to his agent.—*Morbific agents*, in *med.* causes of disease; *therapeutic agents*, the means of treating disease.—A *voluntary* or *free agent* is one that may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions result from the exercise of his own will.—*Agent and patient*, in *law*, a person who is both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done; thus when a person who is due money to another dies and makes the creditor his executor the latter may retain out of the estate as much as satisfies his claim, and is thus said to be *agent and patient*.

Agential (ā-jen'shal), *a.* Pertaining to an agent or agency.

Agentship† (ā'jent-ship), *n.* The office of an agent; agency. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ageratum (a-jer'a-tum), *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, free from, and *geras, geratos*, old age.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *A. mexicanum* is a well-known flower-border annual, 1½ foot high, with dense lavender-blue heads, which keep their colour long.

Ageustia (a-gūs'ti-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *geuomai*, to taste.] In *med.* a defect or loss of taste, often seen in colds and fevers, or from palsy of the tongue.

Aggelation† (a-jel-ā'shon), *n.* [L.L. *aggelatio, aggelationis*—L. *ag* for *ad*, to, and *gelo, gelatum*, to freeze, from *gelu*, ice.] Concretion of a fluid into ice. *Sir T. Browne.*

Aggeneration† (a-jen'ér-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *ag* for *ad*, to, and E. *generation*.] The state of becoming absorbed in and so as to form part of another substance. *Sir T. Browne.*

Agger (aj'ér), *n.* [L., from *ad*, to, and *gero*, to carry.] A Latin term signifying an earthwork or any artificial mound or rampart made use of in the attack and defence of a military position.

Aggerate (aj'ér-āt), *v.t.* [L. *aggero, aggeratum*, to form a heap.] To heap up. *Bailey.*

Aggeration (aj-ér-ā'shon), *n.* A heaping; accumulation. '*Aggerations* of sand.' *Ray.* [Rare.]

Aggerose (aj'ér-ōs), *a.* In heaps, or formed in heaps. *Dana.*

Aggest† (ad-jest'), *v.t.* [L. *aggero, aggestum*—*ag* for *ad*, to, and *gero*, to carry.] To heap up.

The violence of the waters *aggested* the earth. *Fuller.*

Agglomerate (ag-glom'ér-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *agglomerated;* ppr. *agglomerating*. [L. *agglomero—ad*, and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn, kindred with *globus*, a globe.] To collect or gather into a mass. 'In one *agglomerated* cluster hung.' *Young.*

Agglomerate (ag-glom'ér-āt), *v.i.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass. 'Hard, *agglomerating* salts.' *Thomson.*

Agglomerate (ag-glom'ér-āt), *n.* In *geol.* a collective name for masses consisting of angular fragments ejected from volcanoes: when the mass consists of fragments worn and rounded by water it is called a *conglomerate*. Called also *Coarse Ash*.

Agglomerate, Agglomerated (ag-glom'ér-āt, ag-glom'ér-āt-ed), *a.* Gathered into a ball or mass; specifically, in *bot.* collected into a head, as the stamens in Anona or Magnolia, or the male flowers in a pine-tree.

Agglomeration (ag-glom'ér-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of agglomerating or state of being agglomerated; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.—2. That which is agglomerated; a collection; a heap.

Agglomerative (ag-glom'ér-āt-iv), *a.* Disposed or having a tendency to gather together or collect.

Taylor is eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) *agglomerative*. *Coleridge.*

Agglutinant (ag-glū'tin-ant), *n.* Any viscous substance which agglutinates or unites other substances by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion.

Agglutinant (ag-glū'tin-ant), *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion. 'Something strengthening and *agglutinant*.' *Gray.*

Agglutinate (ag-glū'tin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *agglutinated;* ppr. *agglutinating*. [L. *agglutino—ad*, and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. See GLUE.] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

Agglutinate (ag-glū'tin-āt), *a.* United as by glue; joined.—*Agglutinate languages*, languages in the second stage of development, or that midway between the monosyllabic and inflectional stages. The suffixes for inflection are glued to the root, but retain a kind of independence, and are felt to be distinct from the body of the word; the root stands at the head of the word and undergoes no modification, while the suffixes often undergo vowel modification by what has been called the law of harmony, every such ending having two forms, one with a heavy vowel and another with a light, these forms being employed in conformity with the character of the vowel in the root; thus, from Turk. *baba*, father, we have *babalar-um-dan*, from our fathers, but from

dedeh, grandfather, *dede-ler-in-den*, from their grandfathers. Called also *Agglutinative*, *Agglutinating*, *Polysynthetic*, or *Terminational Languages*.

Agglutinating (ag-glū'tin-āt-ing), *a.* In *philol.* characterized by agglutination; agglutinate. See AGGLUTINATE, *a.*

Agglutination (ag-glū'tin-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united; adhesion of parts. —2. In *philol.* the most characteristic feature of the Turanian languages, consisting in a union of formative elements with roots in such a way that both retain a kind of semi-independence and the root is never obscured. See AGGLUTINATE, *a.*

In the Aryan languages the modifications of words, comprised under declension and conjugation, were likewise originally expressed by *agglutination*. But the component parts began soon to coalesce, so as to form one integral word, liable in its turn to phonetic corruption to such an extent that it became impossible after a time to decide which was the root and which the modificatory element. *Max Müller.*

Agglutinative (ag-glū'tin-āt-iv), *a.* 1. Tending or having power to agglutinate or unite; having power to cause adhesion; as, an *agglutinative* substance.—2. In *philol.* exhibiting or characterized by the formative process known as agglutination; agglutinate; as, an *agglutinative* language.

There was a very good reason why the Turanian languages should have remained in this second or *agglutinative* stage. It was felt essential that the radical portion of each word should stand out in distinct relief and never be obscured or absorbed, as happens in the third or inflectional stage. *Max Müller.*

Aggrace† (ag-grās'), *v.t.* 1. To show grace or favour to. *Spenser.*—2. To make beautiful or graceful.

And that which all faire workes doth most *aggrace*,
The art which all that wrought appeared in no place.
Spenser.

Aggrace† (ag-grās'), *n.* Kindness; favour. 'Courteous *aggrace*.' *Spenser.*

Aggrandizable (ag'gran-dīz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being aggrandized.

Aggrandization (ag'gran-dīz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of aggrandizing.

No part of the body will consume by the *aggrandization* of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts. *Waterhouse.*

Aggrandize (ag'gran-dīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aggrandized*; ppr. *aggrandizing*. [Fr. *agrandir*—L. prefix *ag* for *ad*, to, and *grandis*, grand.] 1. To make great or greater in power, wealth, rank, or honour; to exalt; as, to *aggrandize* a family. 'His scheme for *aggrandizing* his son.' *Prescott.*—2.† To magnify or exaggerate.

If we trust to fame and reports these may proceed . . . from small matters *aggrandized*. *Wollaston.*

3. To widen the scope of; to enlarge, extend, or elevate.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions. *Watts.*

4.† To increase. '*Aggrandize* their tortures.' *Sir T. Herbert.*—SYN. To augment, exalt, promote, prefer, advance, enlarge, increase.

Aggrandize (ag'gran-dīz), *v.i.* To grow or become greater. 'Follies, continued till old age, do *aggrandize* and become horrid.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Aggrandizement (ag'gran-dīz-ment), *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honour; exaltation; enlargement; as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family.

The chief movers and mainsprings were the papal and the imperial powers; the *aggrandizement* or diminution of which has been the drift of almost all the politics, intrigues, and wars which have employed and distracted Europe to this day. *Burke.*

SYN. Augmentation, exaltation, enlargement, advancement, promotion, preferment.

Aggrandizer (ag'gran-dīz-ėr), *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honour.

Aggrappes† (ag-graps'), *n. pl.* [O.Fr.; Fr. *agraffe*, a hook; O.H.G. *krapfo*, a clasp; allied to E. *grab*, &c.] Hooks and eyes used in armour or in ordinary costume.

Aggrate† (ag-grāt'), *v.t.* [It. *aggratare*—L. *ag* for *ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing.] To please.

Each one sought his lady to *aggrate*. *Spenser.*

Aggravable† (ag'gra-va-bl), *a.* Calculated to aggravate; capable of aggravating.

This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invocation of saints and idols. *Dr. H. More.*

Aggravate (ag'gra-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aggravated*; ppr. *aggravating*. [L. *aggravo*—*ad*, and *gravis*, heavy, whence *grave*, *grief*, &c.] 1.† To add to; to increase.

Ford's a knave, and I will *aggravate* his style (that is, add to his titles): thou, Master Brook, shalt know him for a knave and cuckold. *Shak.*

Then, soul, live thou upon thy servant's loss,
And let that pine to *aggravate* thy store. *Shak.*

2. To make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; to make more enormous, or less excusable; to intensify; as, to *aggravate* the evils of life; to *aggravate* pain or punishment. 'To *aggravate* the horrors of the scene.' *Prescott.*—3. To exaggerate; to give colouring to in description; to give an exaggerated representation of; as, to *aggravate* circumstances.—4. To provoke; to irritate; to tease. [Colloq.]

I was so *aggravated* that I almost doubt if I did know. *Dickens.*

SYN. To heighten, raise, make worse, increase, magnify, exaggerate, tease, irritate.

Aggravating (ag'gra-vāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Provoking; annoying: colloquially applied to persons as well as things; as, he is an *aggravating* fellow. 'Which makes it only the more *aggravating*.' *Thackeray.*—2. In *law*, making worse or more heinous; as, *aggravating* circumstances.

Aggravatingly (ag'gra-vāt-ing-li), *adv.* In an aggravating manner.

Aggravation (ag-gra-vā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making worse: used of evils, physical or moral; hence, the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper; as, an *aggravation* of pain, grief, or crime.—2. Exaggeration in a representation; heightened description.

Accordingly they got a painter by the knight's directions to add a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features to change it into the Saracen's Head. *Addison.*

3. Provocation; irritation. *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

Aggregate (ag'grē-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aggregated*; ppr. *aggregating*. [L. *aggrego*, *aggregatum*, to collect in troops—*ad*, and *grex*, *gregis*, a herd or band, whence *gregarious*.] To bring together; to collect into a sum, mass, or body. 'The *aggregated* soil.' *Milton.*

Aggregate (ag'grē-gāt), *a.* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total; as, the *aggregate* amount of charges.

In making bread, for example, the labour employed about the thing itself is that of the baker; but the labour of the miller, though employed directly in the production, not of bread but of flour, is equally part of the *aggregate* sum of labour by which the bread is produced. *J. S. Mill.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *geol.* composed of several different mineral constituents capable of being separated by mechanical means; as, granite is an *aggregate* rock. (*b*) In *anat.* formed into clusters; as, *aggregate* glands, those which are clustered together, as the tonsils, the salivary, pancreatic, and mammary glands. (*c*) In *bot.* composed of many small florets having a common undivided receptacle, the anthers being distinct and separate, the florets commonly standing on stalks, and each having a partial calyx: said of flowers.—*Corporation aggregate*, in *law*, see under CORPORATION.

Aggregate (ag'grē-gāt), *n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; as, a house is an *aggregate* of stones, brick, timber, &c.: it differs from a *compound* in this, that the particulars of an *aggregate* are less intimately mixed than in a *compound*. 'Some *aggregate* whose units are partially independent.' *H. Spencer.*—*In the aggregate*, taken altogether; considered as a whole; collectively.

Our judgment of a man's character is derived from observing a number of successive acts, forming *in the aggregate* his general course of conduct. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Aggregately (ag'grē-gāt-li), *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit. *Chesterfield.*

Aggregation (ag-grē-gā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass.

Each genus is made up by the *aggregation* of species. *Carpenter.*

2. An assemblage or conglomeration of particulars or units; an aggregate.

Aggregative (ag'grē-gāt-iv), *a.* 1. Taken together; collective. 'In the disjunctive not the *aggregative* sense.' *Spelman.*—2. Gregarious; social. [Rare.]

His (Mirabeau's) sociality, his *aggregative* nature . . . will now be the quality of qualities for him. *Carlyle.*

Aggregator (ag'grē-gāt-ėr), *n.* One who collects into a whole or mass. *Burton.*

Aggress (ag-gres'), *v.i.* [L. *aggredior*, *aggressus*—*ad*, and *gradior*, to go, *gradus*, a step, whence *grade*, *degree*, &c.] To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offence; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to be first to assault or invade.

Tell *aggressing* France
How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

Aggress (ag-gres'), *v.t.* To attack. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Aggress† (ag-gres'), *n.* Aggression; attack. 'Military *aggresses* upon others.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Aggression (ag-gre'shon), *n.* The first attack or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to a war or controversy; as, to make an *aggression*. '*Aggressions* of power.' *Hallam.*—SYN. Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offence.

Aggressive (ag-gres'iv), *a.* Characterized by aggression; tending to aggress; prone to begin a quarrel; making the first attack; as, the minister pursued an *aggressive* foreign policy.

That which would be violent if *aggressive*, might be justified if defensive. *Sir W. Scott.*

Aggressiveness (ag-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being aggressive.

Aggressor (ag-gres'ėr), *n.* The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader.

The insolence of the *aggressor* is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. *Ames.*

Aggrievance, Agrievance (ag-grēv'ans), *n.* [See AGGRIEVE.] Oppression; hardship; injury; grievance. '*Agrievances* late urged against you by your mother.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]

Aggrieve (ag-grēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aggrieved*; ppr. *aggrieving*. [O.Fr. *agrever*, to weigh down, from *grever*, to oppress, from L. *gravis*, heavy, whence also *grief*, *grave*, *aggravate*, &c.] 1. To give pain or sorrow; to afflict; to grieve. 'Which yet *aggrieves* my heart.' *Spenser.*—2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure in one's rights; to vex or harass by civil or political injustice.

The two races, so long hostile, soon found that they had common interests and common enemies. Both were alike *aggrieved* by the tyranny of a bad king. *Macaulay.*

Aggrieve† (ag-grēv'), *v.i.* To mourn; to lament.

My heart *aggriev'd* that such a wretch should reign. *Mir. for Mags.*

Aggroup (ag-grōp'), *v.t.* [Prefix *ag* for *ad*, to, and *group*.] To bring together; to group; to collect many persons in a crowd, or many figures into a whole, in statuary, painting, or description.

Bodies of divers natures which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together are agreeable and pleasant to the sight. *Dryden.*

Agha (ä'ga). See AGA.

Aghanee (ag-hä'nē), *n.* [Hind. *aghani*, the produce of the month *Aghan*, the eighth in the Hindu year, answering to the last half of November and the first half of December.] The name given to the chief rice crop in Hindustan. It is the middle of the three crops, being laid down along with the Bhadoee crop in April and May, and reaped in November and December. Called *Amun* in lower Bengal.

Aghast (a-gast'), *a.* or *p.* [From prefix *a*, intens., and stem seen in Goth. *gaisjan*, *us-gaisjan*, to terrify, *us-geisnan*, to be astonished, Icel. *geiski*, panic, Dan. *gyse*, to shudder; comp. also O. or Prov. E. *gast*, *gaster*, to terrify, *gast*, fear, *gastness*, *gastful*.] Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror. Written also *agast*, which is etymologically the better spelling.

Aghast he waked, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread.
Dryden.

[Formerly *aghast* might be used as a present, a preterite, or an infinitive. 'Or other grisly thing that him *aghast*.' *Spenser.* 'This hond, that Balthasar so sore *agaste*.' *Chaucer.*

'Now dere suster myn, what may it be
That me *agasteth* in my dream?' quod she.
Chaucer.

Followed by a reflexive pronoun it might have a passive meaning.

The rynges on the temple dore that honge,
And eek the dores, clatereden ful faste,
Of which Arcita somwhat *hym agaste*, *Chaucer.*]

Agible† (aj'i-bl), *a.* [L. *ago*, to do.] Capable of being done; doable. 'When they were fit for *agible* things.' *Sir A. Shirley.*

Agile (aj'il), *a.* [Fr. *agile*; L. *agilis*, from *ago*. See ACT.] Nimble; having the faculty

of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk; active.

And bending forward struck his *agile* heels. *Shak.*

SYN. Active, alert, nimble, brisk, lively, quick, sprightly, prompt, ready.

Agilely (aj'il-li), *adv.* In an agile or nimble manner.

Agileness (aj'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agile; nimbleness; activity; agility.

Agility (a-jil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *agilitas.* See AGILE.] 1. The state or quality of being agile; the power of moving the limbs quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity; quickness of motion.

A limb overstrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

2.† Powerful agency.

No wonder there be found men and women of strange and monstrous shapes considering the *agility* of the sun's fiery heat. *Holland.*

Agillochum (a-gil'lō-kum), *n.* Aloes-wood. See AGALLOCHUM.

Agio (ā'ji-ō), *n.* [It. *agio, aggio,* exchange, discount.] 1. In *com.* the difference in value between one sort of money and another, especially between paper money and metallic coin: usually connected with continental rates of exchange.

It was wonderful to hear him talk about millions and *agios,* discounts, and what Rothschild was doing, and Baring Brothers. *Thackeray.*

2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value.

Agiosymandron, Agiosymandrum (ā'ji-ō-si-man''dron, ā'ji-ō-si-man''drum), *n.* [Gr. *hagios,* holy, and *sēmaïno,* to show.] An instrument of wood or metal to make a sound on being struck, used by Christians in place of bells, in countries subject to the Turks, who forbid their use.

Agiotage (ā'ji-ot-āj), *n.* The management or manœuvres by which speculators in stocks or public funds contrive, by disseminating false rumours or otherwise, to lower or enhance their price; stock-jobbing.

Vanity and *agiotage* are, to a Parisian, the oxygen and hydrogen of life. *Landor.*

Agist (a-jist'), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *agister,* to give lodgings, to take in cattle to feed, from *giste* (mod. Fr. *gîte*), a lodging, from L. *jacitum,* from *jacere,* to lie.] In *law,* to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum; to feed or pasture the cattle of others: used originally for the feeding of cattle in the king's forests.

Agistage, Agistment (a-jist'āj, a-jist'ment), *n.* [See AGIST.] In *law,* (*a*) the taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land. (*b*) The price paid for such feeding. (*c*) Generally, any burden, charge, or tax.

Agistator (a-jist'āt-or), *n.* Same as *Agister.*

Agister, Agistor (a-jist'ėr), *n.* An officer of a royal forest, having the care of cattle agisted, and collecting the money for the same.

Agitable (aj'it-a-bl), *a.* [See AGITATE.] Capable of being agitated or shaken; capable of being debated or discussed.

Agitate (aj'it-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *agitated;* ppr. *agitating.* [L. *agito, agitatum,* freq. from *ago.* See ACT.] 1. To move or force into violent irregular action; to shake or move briskly; as, the wind *agitates* the sea; to *agitate* water in a vessel.—2. To disturb, or excite into tumult; to perturb.

The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions. *Johnson.*

3. To discuss; to debate; to arouse public attention to, by speeches, articles, pamphlets, and the like; as, to *agitate* a question. 'This controversy hotly *agitated* among the moderns.' *Boyle.*—4. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation. 'When politicians most *agitate* desperate designs.' *Eikon Basilike.*—5.† To move or actuate.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole!
Blackmore.

SYN. To move, shake, excite, rouse, disturb, distract, revolve, consider, deliberate, discuss, debate, canvass, controvert, examine.

Agitate (aj'it-āt), *v. i.* To engage in agitation; to arouse or attempt to arouse public attention to some political or social question; as, he set out to *agitate* in the country.

Agitated (aj'it-āt-ed), *a.* Disturbed; excited; expressing agitation; as, in an *agitated* manner. 'An *agitated* countenance.' *Thackeray.*

Agitating (aj'it-āt-ing), *a.* Calculated to agitate, rouse, or excite; as, an *agitating* occurrence, discourse, &c.

Agitation (aj-it-ā'shon), *n.* The act of agitating, or state of being agitated: (*a*) the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion; as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation.* (*b*) Disturbance of tranquillity in the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion. (*c*) Examination of a subject in controversy; deliberation; discussion; debate. 'Speculative questions, the *agitation* of which has ever been the chief aversion of English statesmen.' *Froude.*—'The project now in *agitation* for repealing the Test Act.' *Swift.* (*d*) The act of arousing public attention to a political or social question by speeches, &c.; as, he went on a tour of *agitation.*—SYN. Disturbance, commotion, excitement, emotion, trepidation, tremor.

Agitative (aj'it-āt-iv), *a.* Having a tendency to agitate.

Agitato (aj-ē-tä'tō). [It.] In *music,* a broken, hurried, or restless style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation.

Agitator (aj'it-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which agitates; specifically, (*a*) one who engages in some kind of political agitation; one who stirs up, or excites others, with the view of strengthening his own cause or party.

History will prove Shakspere's aphorism, 'There's magic in a name,' especially for the working of evil. The political *agitators* who give nicknames are guided by this aphorism. *Miss Strickland.*

(*b*) In *mach.* a rotating beater for thoroughly mixing and agitating substances suspended mechanically in water, as the pulp in paper-making.—2. A name given to certain officers in the time of Cromwell appointed by the army to manage their concerns. There were two from each regiment. [In this sense the proper spelling is probably *Adjutator,* meaning not one who agitates but one who assists.]

They proceeded from those elective tribunes called *agitators,* who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army. *Hallam.*

Aglaia (ag-lā'i-a), *n.* 1. In *class. myth.* one of the three Graces.—2. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. Luther, 15th September, 1857.

Aglee, Agley (a-glē', a-glī'), *adv.* [Scotch.] Off the right line; obliquely; wrong. *Burns.*

Aglet, Aiglet (ag'let, āg'let), *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette,* a point, from *aiguille,* a needle; L.L. *acucula* for *acicula,* dim. of *acus,* a needle.] 1. A tag or metal sheathing of a lace or of the points or ribbons, generally used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to fasten or tie dresses. They were frequently formed of the precious metals, carved into small figures, and suspended from the ribbon, &c., as ornaments, and are still so used in the form of tagged points or braid hanging from the shoulder in some military uniforms. In this sense written also *Aiguillette.* 'His gown, addressed with *aglets,* esteemed worth 25*l.*' *Sir J. Hayward.*—2.† In *bot.* a pendant at the ends of the stamens of flowers, as in the rose and tulip; an anther.

Aglet-baby† (ag'let-bā-bi), *n.* A small image on the end of a lace. See AGLET.

Marry him to a puppet or an *aglet-baby. Shak.*

Aglist† (a-glist'), *a.* Glistening; as, *aglist* with dew.

Aglow (a-glō'), *a.* [Prefix *a,* on, and *glow.*] In a glow; glowing; as, her cheeks were all *aglow.*

The landscape was all *aglow* with the crimson of the setting sun. *W. Collins.*

Aglutition (ag-glū-ti'shon), *n.* [L. *a,* priv., and *glutio,* to swallow.] Inability to swallow.

Agminal† (ag'min-al), *a.* [L. *agmen,* a troop or body of men arrayed, from *ago,* to drive.] Pertaining to an army or troop. *Bailey.*

Agnail (ag'nāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *angnægl—ange,* pain, and *nægl,* nail.] 1. A hangnail.—2.† A corn on the foot.

Agnate (ag'nāt), *n.* [L. *agnatus, adnascor—ad,* and *nascor, natus,* to be born. See NATURE.] Any male relation by the father's side.

Agnate (ag'nāt), *a.* [See the noun.] 1. Related or akin by the father's side.—2. Allied; as, '*agnate* words.' *Pownall.* [Rare.]

Agnatic (ag-nat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. '*Agnatic* succession.' *Blackstone.* [Rare.]

Agnation (ag-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *agnatio.* See AGNATE, *n.*] 1. Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line: distinct from *cognation,* which includes descent in the male and female lines.—2. Alliance or relationship generally. [Rare.]

Agnation may be found amongst all the languages in the Northern Hemisphere. *Pownall.*

Agnel (ag'nel), *n.* [O. Fr. *agnel,* a lamb, from L. *agnellus,* dim. of *agnus,* a lamb, from the figure struck on the coin.] An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers, bearing the figure of the paschal lamb. It was called also *Mouton d'Or* and *Agnel d'Or.*

Agnition† (ag-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *agnitio,* from *agnosco, agnitum,* to recognize—*ad,* and *gnosco, nosco,* to know.] Acknowledgment.

Agnize† (ag-nīz'), *v. t.* To acknowledge; to own.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity,
I find in hardness, and do undertake
These present wars against the Ottomites. *Shak.*

Agnœtæ, Agnoitæ (ag-nē'tē, ag-noi'tē), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *agnoeō,* not to perceive or know.] 1. A sect of the fourth century, followers of Theophronius the Cappadocian, who questioned the omniscience of God.—2. A sect of the sixth century, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, who held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment.

Agnoiology (ag-noi-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *agnoia,* ignorance, and *logos,* discourse.] In *metaph.* the doctrine or theory of ignorance, in which it is determined what we are and can be ignorant of, and what we are necessarily ignorant of: a doctrine having an important place in the philosophy of Prof. Ferrier.

Agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.* [L. *ag* for *ad,* to, and *nomen,* a name. See NAME.] 1. An additional name given by the Romans to an individual in allusion to some quality, circumstance, or achievement by which he was distinguished, as *Africanus* added to P. Cornelius Scipio. Hence—2. Any additional name or epithet conferred on a person.

Agnominate† (ag-nom'in-āt), *v. t.* [L. *agnomino—ag* for *ad,* and *nomino,* from *nomen,* name.] To name.

The flowing current's silver streams . . .
Shall be *agnominated* by our name. *Lovinè.*

Agnomination (ag-nom'in-ā''shon), *n.* 1. An additional name or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c.; a surname.—2. Resemblance in sound between one word and another, especially by alliteration; also, the practice of using words so resembling in close proximity to one another (see ANNOMINATION); as, 'Scott of Scotstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen.'

Our bards hold *agnominations* and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other to be the greatest elegance. . . . So have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so: . . . 'In selva salvo a me: Piu caro cuore.' *Howell.*

Agnostic (ag-nos'tik or a-nos'tik), *n.* [Gr. *a,* priv., and *gnōstikos,* good at knowing, from *gignōskō,* to know.] One of a school of thinkers who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the origin of the universe. This school holds that the mind of man is limited to an *a posteriori* knowledge of phenomena and the relative, and that, therefore, the infinite, the absolute, and the unconditioned are beyond all experience, and consequently beyond its range.

Agnostic (ag-nos'tik or a-nos'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines.

Agnosticism (ag-nos'ti-sizm or a-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The doctrines of the agnostics. 2. The act of holding the doctrines of the agnostics.

Agnotherium (ag-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *agnoeō,* not to know, and *thērion,* a wild beast.] Same as *Amphicyon.*

Agnus (ag'nus), *n.* [L.] An image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of our Saviour; an agnus Dei.

They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most devoutly a scapulary, an *agnus,* or a set of beads about them. *Brevint.*

Agnus Castus (ag'nus kas'tus), *n.* A species of Vitex (*V. Agnus Castus*), nat. order Verbenaceæ, called *castus* (L.), chaste, and having attributed to it the imagined virtue of preserving chastity, from the resemblance of the Greek name *agnos* to Gr. *hagnos,*

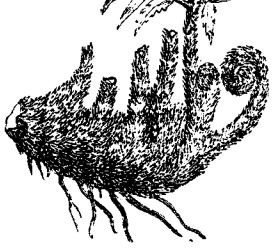
chaste. It rises 8 or 10 feet high with spikes of flowers, and is a native of the countries round the Mediterranean.

Agnus Dei (ag'nus dē'ī). [L., Lamb of God.] 1. One of the titles of Christ. John i. 29.—

Agnus Dei that belonged to Charlemagne.—From Aix-la-Chapelle Cathedral.

2. In *R. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) a medal, or more frequently a cake of wax, consecrated by the pope, stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the banner of the cross; supposed to possess great virtues, such as preserving those who carry it in faith from accidents, &c. (*b*) A prayer in the office of the mass beginning with these words.—3. In *Greek Ch.* the cloth which covers the communion service, bearing the figure of a lamb.

Agnus Scythicus (ag'nus sith'ik-us), *n.* [L.] The Scythian lamb, a name applied to the rhizome of the fern *Cibotium barometz*, which is covered with silky fibrous hairs,



Agnus Scythicus (*Cibotium barometz*).

and when inverted and artificially trimmed somewhat resembles a small lamb. The plant is a native of Tartary, and was formerly reported to have a semi-animal semi-vegetable nature.

Ago (a-gō'), *a.* or *adv.* (really a *pp.*). [Shortened form of *agone.*] Past; gone; as, a year *ago.*

Agog (a-gog'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *gog*, W. *gogi*, to shake, of which *jog* and Sc. *shog* seem to be forms; comp. Prov. E. *gog*, a bog, *gog*-mire, a quagmire.] In a state of desire; highly excited by eagerness after an object.

Six precious souls, and all *agog*
To dash through thick and thin. *Cowper.*

Agoggled (a-gog'ld), *a.* Having staring eyes. 'A little *agoggled* in his eyes.' *Lever.* [Rare.]

Agoing (a-gō'ing), *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and verbal noun *going*, lit. on the going.] 1. In motion: used only with transitive verbs; as, to set a mill *agoing.*—2. On the point of going; about to go; ready to go; as, he is *agoing* immediately. [Vulgar.]

Agon † (ā'gŏn), *n.* [Gr. See AGONY.] A contest for a prize. *Abp. Sancroft.*

Agone (a-gon'), *pp.* or *adv.* [A. Sax. *ágán*, gone, past, from prefix *á*, away, and *gán*, *ge-gán*, gone. Wedgwood and others, however, regard this word as changed from O.E. *ygone*, in which the *y* represents the participial augment *ge.*] Ago; past; since.

My master left me, because three days *agone* I fell sick. *1 Sam. xxx. 13.*

Agone (ag'ōn), *n.* An agonic line. See AGONIC.

Agonic (a-gon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gōnia*, an angle.] Not forming an angle.—*Agonic lines*, the name given by Prof. August to two lines on the earth's surface, on which the magnetic needle points to the true north, or where the magnetic meridian coincides with the geographical. One of these lines, called the *American agone*, is in the Western Hemisphere, and the other, or *Asiatic*, is in the Eastern Hemisphere. Although they extend from south to north, they do not coincide with the meridians, but intersect them under different angles.

Agonism (ag'ō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *agōnismos.* See AGONIZE.] Contention for a prize. [Rare.]

Agonist (ag'ō-nist), *n.* [Gr. *agōnistēs.* See AGONY.] 1. One who contends for the prize in public games; a combatant; a champion. Milton has given the name 'Samson *Agonistes*' to his tragedy, from Samson's exploits in slaying the Philistines.—2. *Eccles.* a name given by Donatus to such of his disciples as he sent to contend for the truth by preaching at markets and fairs.

Agonistarch (ag-on-ist'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *agōnistēs*, a prize-fighter, and *archos*, a ruler.] One who trained persons to compete in public games.

Agonister † (ag'ō-nist-ėr), *n.* One who contends in public games.

Agonistic, Agonistical (ag-ō-nist'ik, ag-ō-nist'ik-al), *a.* [See AGONIST.] Pertaining to contests of strength, or athletic combats, or to contests of any kind, as forensic or argumentative contests. [Rare.]

As a scholar he (Dr. Parr) was brilliant, but he consumed his power in *agonistic* displays. *De Quincey.*

Agonistically (ag-ō-nist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an agonistic manner. [Rare.]

Agonistics (ag-ō-nist'iks), *n.* The art or quasi-science of contending in public games or prize-fighting.

Agonize (ag'ō-nīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *agonized;* ppr. *agonizing.* [Gr. *agōnizomai*, to contend for a prize. See AGONY.] To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.

To smart and *agonize* at every pore. *Pope.*

Agonize (ag'ō-nīz), *v.t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture.

He *agonized* his mother by his behaviour. *Thackeray.*

Agonizing (ag'ō-nīz-ing), *a.* Giving extreme pain; causing great agony; as, *agonizing* pains.

Agonizingly (ag'ō-nīz-ing-li), *adv.* In an agonizing manner; with extreme anguish.

Agonothete (a-gō'no-thēt), *n.* [Gr. *agōnothetēs*—*agōn*, contest, and *tithēmi*, to appoint.] One of the officials who presided over the public games in Greece.

Agonothetic (a-gō'no-thet''ik), *a.* Pertaining to the office of an agonothete.

Agonus (ag'on-us), *n.* Same as *Aspidophorus.*

Agony (ag'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *agōnia*, struggle, anguish, from *agōn*, an assembly, specifically applied to the concourse of people at the athletic games of Greece, thence to the struggle for a prize, and then to a contest or struggle of any kind, from *agō*, to lead, to bring together.] 1. † A violent contest or striving.

Till he have thus denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly unqualified for these *agonies.* *Dr. H. More.*

2. The struggle, frequently unconscious, that precedes natural death; as, the death-*agony:* in this sense often used in the plural; as, he is in the *agonies* of death.—3. The supreme struggle for life in the immediate presence of extreme danger or violent death, accompanied with excessive mental anguish or terror.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his *agony.* *Byron.*

4. Extreme bodily or mental pain; intense suffering.

That death were better than such *agony*
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Spenser.*

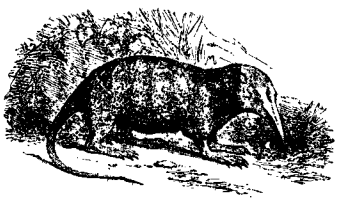
Specifically—5. The sufferings of our Saviour in the garden of Gethsemane.—*Agony, Anguish.* *Agony* is pain so extreme as to cause writhing of the body, continued and excruciating general pain; *anguish* is now generally used of great mental distress, though in older English such expressions as 'the *anguish* of a wound' were common.—SYN. Anguish, torment, throe, struggle, distress, pangs, suffering.

Agood † (a-gud'), *adv.* *In earnest.* 'I made her weep *agood.*' *Shak.*

Agora (ag'ō-ra), *n.* The public square and market-place of a Greek town, answering to the *forum* of the Romans.

Agouara (a-gō'a-ra), *n.* [Name in South America.] A species of racoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*), called also the *crab-eating racoon*, from its habit of eating all kinds of crustaceans and molluscs, marine and terrestrial. It is a native of the warmer parts of America, and in size is equal to an average fox.

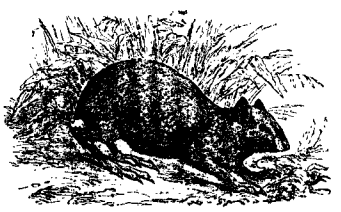
Agouta (a-gō'ta), *n.* [Native name.] An insectivorous mammal peculiar to Hayti, of the family Talpidæ, and the sole member of the genus Solenodon. It is so puzzling to naturalists that it has received the name of *S. paradoxus.* It has the fur, ears, and tail



Agouta (*Solenodon paradoxus*).

of the opossum, but the teeth and elongated nose of the shrews. All the feet terminate in five toes, and the long claws are curved and evidently adapted for scraping in the earth. The dentition is unique, the grooving of the second incisor of the lower jaw distinguishing this genus from all others whose dental system is known. It is of the size of a rat, and not unlike one.

Agouti (a-gō'ti), *n.* The Indian name of several species of rodent mammals, family Caviidæ, genus Dasyprocta or Chloromys. The common agouti, or yellow-rumped cavy (*D. Agouti*), is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground or in hollow trees, lives on vegetables, doing much injury to the sugar-cane, is as voracious as a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore-paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry its hair is erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind-feet. Its flesh is white and well tasted, so that it is



Agouti (*Dasyprocta Agouti*).

pursued as game in Brazil. Spelled also *Agouty.*

Agrace † (a-grās'), *v.t.* Same as *Aggrace.*

Agrammatist † (a-gram'mat-ist), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gramma*, a letter.] An illiterate person. *Bailey.*

Agraphis (ag'ra-fis), *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *graphō*, to write, from there being no markings on the petals.] A genus of plants belonging to the Liliaceæ, and nearly allied to the squills and hyacinths. *A. nutans* is the common wild hyacinth, the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus* of Linnæus.

Agrarian (a-grā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *agrarius*, from *ager*, a field. See ACRE.] 1. Relating to lands, especially public lands; pertaining to the equitable division of public lands; as, *agrarian* laws.

His grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an *agrarian* experiment. *Burke.*

2. Growing in fields; wild: said of plants.

The charlock is only an *agrarian* form of Brassica. *Prof. Buckman.*

—*Agrarian laws*, in ancient Rome, laws for regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens.—*Agrarian murder, agrarian outrage*, an outrage or murder brought about by some dispute as to the occupancy of land.

Agrarian (a-grā'ri-an), *n.* 1. One in favour of an equal division of property, especially landed property, among the inhabitants of a country.—2. An agrarian law. 'An equal *agrarian* is a perpetual law.' *Harrington.* [Rare.]

Agrarianism (a-grā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The act of upholding an equal division of lands and

property in general; the principles of one who does so.

Agrarianize (a-grā'ri-an-īz), *v.t.* To distribute among the people, as land.

Agre,† Agree,† *adv.* In good part; kindly; in a friendly manner. 'Took *agree* all my whole play.' *Chaucer.*

Agree (a-grē'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *agreed;* ppr. *agreeing.* [Fr. *agréer*, to give one's consent, to agree—*a*, and *gré*, O.Fr. *gret*, Pr. *grat*, good-will, favour, from L. *gratus*, pleasant, whence also *gratitude, grateful,* &c.] 1. With a personal subject, in which case *agree* is either used absolutely or is followed by *with* before the person with whom the agreement subsists, and by *upon, on, for,* or *to* before the person or thing which is the subject or condition of the agreement. (*a*) To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion; as, in the expediency of the law all the parties *agree*. (*b*) To live in concord or without contention; to live together in some manner as regards harmony.

How dost thou and thy master *agree*? *Shak.*

(*c*) To come to one opinion or mind; to determine unanimously; to come to an arrangement or understanding; to arrive at a settlement.

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree* to write clearly, . . . they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us something. *Boyle.*

Make not a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can *agree upon* the first place. *Shak.*

Didst thou not *agree with* me *for* a penny a day? Mat. xx. 13.

Hence, to come to an agreement after a quarrel or dispute; to be reconciled.

Agree with thine adversary quickly. Mat. v. 25.

(*d*) To yield assent; to consent; to express concurrence; as, he *agreed* to accompany the ambassador. '*Agree to* any covenants.' *Shak.* Followed by *with* before the thing agreed on.

Agree with his demands to the point. *Shak.*

2. With a thing or things for the subject, in which case *agree* now takes no preposition except *with* after it, though formerly *to* was also so used. (*a*) To be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict or be repugnant; as, this story *agrees with* what has been related by others.

Their witness *agreed* not together. Mark xiv. 56.

When we possess ourselves with the utmost security of the demonstration, that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, what do we more but perceive, that equality to two right ones does necessarily *agree to*, and is inseparable from the three angles of a triangle. *Locke.*

All these qualities *agree* just as well *to* the oak, against which he contends. *Bp. Lowth.*

(*b*) To resemble; to be similar; to be applicable or appropriate; to tally; to match; to correspond; as, the picture does not *agree with* the original. (*c*) To suit; to be accommodated or adapted; as, the same food does not *agree with* every constitution. (*d*) In *gram.* to correspond in number, case, gender, or person; as, a verb must *agree with* its nominative. [In certain phrases the verb *to agree* is still conjugated, like some other intransitive verbs, with the auxiliary *to be* instead of *have*, which gives these phrases, *to be agreed, all are agreed,* and the like, the appearance of being in the passive. 'The traitors *are agreed*' (that is, the traitors have agreed, have or are come to an agreement). *Shak.*]

Agree (a-grē'), *v.t.* To settle; to determine; to arrange.

He saw from far . . . . . .
Some troublous uprore or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to *agree*. *Spenser.*

I do believe the two Pretenders had, privately, *agreed* the matter beforehand. *Gray.*

[This use of the verb *agree* is now obsolete except in the passive in the phrase *it is agreed.*

It is thus *agreed*
That peaceful truce shall be proclaimed in France. *Shak.*]

Agreeability (a-grē'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being agreeable; easiness of disposition. [Rare.]

Agreeable (a-grē'a-bl), *a.* 1. Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent: with *to;* as, the practice of virtue is *agreeable to* the law of God and our own nature.—2. In pursuance of; in conformity with; as, *agreeable to* the order of the day, the House took up the report of the committee. This was formerly the common usage, and is grammatically correct, *agreeable* being an adjective in concord with the latter clause of the sentence: the House took up the report of the committee (which taking up was) *agreeable* to the order of the day. *Agreeable* has now, however, in this use, been almost superseded by *agreeably.*—3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; as, *agreeable* manners; fruit *agreeable* to the taste.

My idea of an *agreeable* person, said Hugo Bohun, is a person who agrees with me. *Disraeli.*

4. Willing or ready to agree or consent.

These Frenchmen give unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be but content and *agreeable* that they may enter into the said town. *Latimer.*

I'll meet you there, and bring my wife that is to be. . . . You're *agreeable?* *Dickens.*

5. † Concordant. 'These manifold and *agreeable* testimonies of the olde and new writers.' *Author of 1596 quoted by Fitzedward Hall.*

Agreeable† (a-grē'a-bl), *adv.* In an agreeable or pleasing manner; agreeably.

To speak *agreeable* to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good words, or in good order. *Bacon.*

Agreeableness (a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agreeable; as, (*a*) suitableness; conformity; consistency; as, the *agreeableness* of virtue to the laws of God. (*b*) The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses; as, an *agreeableness* of manners; there is an *agreeableness* in the taste of certain fruits. [This is the usual sense of the word.] (*c*) † Concordance; harmony.

The *agreeableness* between man and other parts of creation. *Grew.*

Agreeably (a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* In an agreeable manner; as, (*a*) suitably; consistently; conformably.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down. *Paley.*

See remark under AGREEABLE, 2. (*b*) Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure; as, to be *agreeably* entertained with a discourse. (*c*) † Alike; in the same or a similar manner; similarly.

Armed both *agreeably*. *Spenser.*

Agreeingly (a-grē'ing-li), *adv.* In conformity to. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]

Agreement (a-grē'ment), *n.* 1. The state of agreeing or being agreed; as, (*a*) concord; harmony; conformity; resemblance.

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols? 2 Cor. vi. 16.

Expansion and duration have this farther *agreement*. *Locke.*

(*b*) Union of opinions or sentiments; as, a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council. (*c*) In *gram.* correspondence of words in respect of number, gender, &c. See AGREE, *v.i.*, 2 (*d*).—2. The act of coming to a mutual arrangement; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation; as, he made an *agreement* for the purchase of a house.

Make an *agreement* with me by a present. 2 Ki. xviii. 23.

Agrefe,† *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *grief.*] In grief. *Chaucer.*

Agrege,† Agregge† (a-grej'), *v.t.* and *i.* [O.Fr. *agreger, aggreger,* from rustic L. *aggraviare,* classical L. *aggravare,* to aggravate, as *abridge* from *abbreviare.*] To aggravate; to exaggerate.

Agrestial (a-gres'ti-al), *a.* Rustic; countrified. [Rare.]

Agrestic, Agrestical (a-gres'tik, a-gres'tik-al), *a.* [L. *agrestis,* from *ager,* a field.] Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; unpolished. [Rare.]

Agreve,† *v.t.* To grieve. *Chaucer.*

Agricolation† (a-grik'ō-lā"shon), *n.* Cultivation of the soil. *Bailey.*

Agricolist† (a-grik'ōl-ist), *n.* [L. *agricola,* a husbandman—*ager,* a field, and *colo,* to cultivate.] An agriculturist.

The pasture and the food of plants
First let the young *agricolist* be taught. *Dodsley.*

Agricolous (a-grik'ō-lus), *a.* Agricultural. *S. Smith.*

Agricultor (ag'ri-kult-or), *n.* [L., from *ager,* a field, and *cultor,* a cultivator.] One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman; one skilled in husbandry. [Rare.]

Agricultural (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in agriculture. — *Agricultural societies,* societies for promoting agricultural improvements, such as the improvement of land, of implements, of the breeds of cattle, &c.—*Agricultural chemistry,* a branch of chemistry treating of the composition and properties of plants, soils, manures, feeding-stuffs for cattle, &c. It teaches how to improve barren soils and renew exhausted ones, as also what soils and manures are suitable for specific crops.—*Agricultural geology* treats of the resources of a country in respect of soils, subsoils, subjacent strata, and mineral manures.

Agriculturalist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al-ist), *n.* An agriculturist. *A. J. Ellis.*

Agriculture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *ager,* a field, and *cultura,* cultivation. See ACRE and CULTURE.] The cultivation of the ground, more especially with the plough and in large areas or fields in order to raise grain and other crops for man and beast, including the art of preparing the soil, sowing and planting seeds, removing the crops, and also the raising and feeding of cattle or other live stock; husbandry; tillage; farming. Agriculture has been divided into *theoretical* and *practical. Theoretical agriculture,* or the *theory of agriculture,* is a science, comprehending in its scope the nature and properties of soils, the different sorts of plants and seeds fitted for them, the composition and qualities of manures, and the rotation of crops, and involves a knowledge of chemistry, geology, and kindred sciences. *Practical agriculture,* or *husbandry,* is an art, comprehending all the labours of the field and of the farm-yard, such as preparing the land for the reception of the seed or plants, committing the seed to the earth, rearing the crop, gathering in the fruits, cultivation and economy of animal and vegetable productions, &c.

Agriculturism (ag-ri-kul'tūr-izm), *n.* The art or science of agriculture. [Rare.]

Agriculturist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; a husbandman.

They preferred the produce of their flocks to that of their lands, and were shepherds instead of *agriculturists.* *Buckle.*

Agrievance.† See AGGRIEVANCE.

Agrimonia (ag-ri-mō'ni-a), *n.* [L.L. *agrimonia,* L. *argemonia,* Gr. *argemōnē,* agrimony. Said to be from Gr. *argema,* a whitish speck on the eye arising from ulceration (which this plant was supposed to cure), from *argos,* white.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ; agrimony. The species are slender perennial herbs found in temperate regions. The common agrimony (*A. eupatoria*) was formerly of much repute as a medicine. Its leaves and root-stock are astringent, and the latter yields a yellow dye.

Agrimony (ag'ri-mon-i), *n.* The common name of the plants of the genus Agrimonia. Hemp agrimony belongs to the genus Eupatorium (*E. cannabinum*), nat. order Compositæ.

Agriopes, Agriopus (a-grī'ō-pēs, a-grī'ō-pus), *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Cataphracti, particularly distinguished from most other genera of fishes by having only nine rays in the pectoral fins. The *A. torvus,* or sea-horse, is upwards of 2 feet in length, and is common on the shores of the Cape of Good Hope.

Agrippinian (a-grip-pin'i-an), *n.* *Eccles.* a follower of *Agrippinus,* bishop of Carthage in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptism.

Agrise,† Agryse,† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *āgrīsan,* to dread. Allied to *grīslic,* E. *grisly.*] To shiver; to shudder, as from fear, disgust, or sympathy, and the like.

The kinges herte of pitee gan *agrise*. *Chaucer.*

Agrise,† *v.t.* 1. To cause to shudder; to terrify; to disgust. 'Swiche peines that your hertes might *agrise*.' *Chaucer.*—2. To make frightful; to disfigure. 'Engrost with mud which did them fowle *agrise*.' *Spenser.*

Agrom (ā'grom), *n.* The native name for a disease frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and becomes rough and sometimes covered with white spots.

Agronomic, Agronomical (ag-rō-nom'ik, ag-rō-nom'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *agros,* a field, and *nomos,* a law.] Relating to agronomy, or the management of farms. [Rare.]

The experience of British agriculture has shown that the French *agronomical* division of the soil is infinitely less profitable . . . than that prevailing in this country. *Edin. Rev.*

Agronomist (a-gron'ō-mist), *n.* One who studies the management of farms. 'An impartial foreign *agronomist*.' *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]

Agronomy (a-gron'ō-mi), *n.* [Fr. *agronomie,* from Gr. *agronomos,* rural, from *agros,* a field,

and *nomos*, a rule.] The art of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

Agrose,† pret. of *agrise*.

Agrostemma (ag-rō-stem'ma), *n.* [Gr. *agros*, a field, and *stemma*, a wreath.] A Linnæan genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. It is now generally regarded as a section of the genus Lychnis, from which it only differs in the elongated segments of the calyx limb, in the petals being without a prominent scale at the base of the expanded portion, and in the capsule opening by valves alternate with and not opposite to the calyx segments. *A. (Lychnis) Githago* (the common corn-cockle), with large entire purple petals, is the only species belonging to the section as now limited.

Agrostis (a-gros'tis), *n.* [Gr. *agrōstis*, the name of several grasses.] A genus of grasses, consisting of many species found in the temperate and cold climates of the world. They are valuable as pasture-grasses. The genus is distinguished from other grasses by having membranous and awnless empty glumes. The bent-grasses belong to this genus.

Agrostography (a-gros-tog'ra-fi), *n.* A description of grasses.

Agrostology (a-gros-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *agrōstis*, a grass, and *logos*, speech.] That part of botany which relates to grasses.

Aground (a-ground'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a* = *at* or *on*, and *ground*.] 1. On the ground—a nautical term signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water.—2. *Fig.* brought to a stop for want of resources, matter, and the like; as, the speaker is *aground*.

Agroupment (a-grōp'ment), *n.* [Fr. *agrouper* to group. See GROUP.] The arrangement of a group in a picture or in statuary; grouping.

Aguardiente (a'gwär-dē-ent''ā), *n.* [Sp., contr. for *agua ardiente*, burning water.] 1. A second-class brandy made from the red wines of Spain and Portugal, as also from the refuse of the grapes left in the wine-press, the scrapings of casks and vats, and deposits in bottles, generally flavoured with anise. It is the popular spirituous beverage in these countries.—2. A Mexican alcoholic drink distilled from the fermented juice of the agave. Called also *Pulque* (which see).

Agua-toad (ä'gwä-tōd), *n.* The *Bufo agua*, family Bufonidæ, a gigantic species of toad found in intertropical America and the West Indies. It is one of the noisiest of its tribe, uttering a loud snoring kind of bellow, chiefly during night. It is very voracious, and being believed to devour rats, has been largely imported from Barbadoes into Jamaica to keep down the swarms of rats that destroy the plantations.

Ague (ā'gū), *n.* [Fr. *aigu*, acute; *fièvre aigue* (L.L. *febris acuta*), acute fever; L. *acutus*, sharp. See ACUTE, ACID.] 1. The cold fit or rigor which precedes a fever or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents.—2. A periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan, the paroxysm leaving the patient in apparent health, and returning daily, or every second or third day. It arises from marsh miasmata, a temperature above 60° being however apparently required to produce it.—3. Chilliness; a chill or state of shaking not resulting from disease.

Ague (ā'gū), *v.t.* To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. *Heywood.* [Rare.]

Ague-cake (ā'gū-kāk), *n.* The tumour caused by enlargement and hardening of the spleen. It is often the consequence of intermittent fever or ague.

Agued (ā'gūd), *a.* Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear; characterized by shivering. 'With flight and *agued* fear.' *Shak.*

Ague-drop (ā'gū-drop), *n.* A solution of the arsenite of potassium, or the liquor arsenialis of the Pharmacopœia. It is also known as *Fowler's Solution*.

Ague-fit (ā'gū-fit), *n.* A paroxysm of cold or shivering; chilliness.

> This *ague-fit* of fear is overblown. *Shak.*

Ague-proof (ā'gū-prōf), *a.* Proof against ague. 'I am not *ague-proof*.' *Shak.*

Aguerry† (a-gwe'ri), *v.t.* [Fr. *aguerrir*, from *guerre*, war.] To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. 'An army the best *aguerried* of any troops in Europe.' *Lord Lyttleton.*

Ague-spell (ā'gū-spel), *n.* A spell or charm to cure or prevent ague. 'His pills, his balsams, and his *ague-spells*.' *Gay.*

Ague-tree (ā'gū-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras on account of its febrifuge qualities.

Aguiler,† *n.* [Fr. *aiguille*, a needle.] A needle-case. *Chaucer.*

Aguise, Aguize† (a-gēz'), *v.t.* [See GUISE.] To dress; to adorn. 'Wherewith above all knights ye bravely seem *aguised*.' *Spenser.*

Aguise† (a-gēz'), *n.* Dress. 'Their fashions and brave *aguise*.' *Dr. H. More.*

Aguish (ā'gū-ish), *a.* 1. Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an ague; as, an *aguish* fever.

> Her *aguish* love now glows and burns. *Granville.*

2. Productive of agues; as, an *aguish* locality.

Aguishness (ā'gū-ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being aguish; chilliness.

Agynous (a'jin-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* applied to plants having no female organs.

Ah (ä). [A natural cry expressive of sudden emotion; comp. G. *ach*, L. *ah*, Gr. *a*, *ā*, Skr. *á*, *áh*, ah.] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

Aha (ä-hä'). [A lengthened form of *ah*, or formed of *ah* and *ha*; comp. G. *aha*, Skr. *ahó*, *ahaha*.] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features. Ps. xxxv. 21.

Aha (ä'hä), *n.* [See HA-HA.] A sunk fence, not visible without near approach. More commonly spelled *Ha-ha* or *Hah-hah*.

Ahead (a-hed'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, at, and *head*.] 1. Headlong; without restraint; head foremost.

> It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run *ahead*, and when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. In or to the front; in advance; before; as, they walked *ahead* of us all the way; he soon ran *ahead* of us; specifically (*naut.*), before or in front of a vessel, or in the direction to which a vessel's head is directed; farther forward: in opposition to *astern*; as, to lie *ahead*; to move *ahead*.

> The east end of the island bore but a little *ahead* of us. *Fielding.*

—*To run ahead of one's reckoning* (*naut.*), to sail beyond the places erroneously estimated in the dead-reckoning as the ship's station.—*To go ahead*, a phrase originating in the United States, but now common in Britain, signifying to push forward; to be enterprising or speculative: generally used, as an admonition, in the imperative mood, '*go ahead*;' and not rarely as an adjective; as, a *go-ahead* person.

Aheap (a-hēp'), *a.* or *adv.* [Apparently from prefix *a*, on or in, and *heap*; but possibly the word, in first extract at any rate, is really another form of the O.E. *awhape*, to astonish. See AWHAPE.] 1. In a quiver or tremble with terror; having received a shock of fear.

> When some fresh bruit
> Startled me all *aheap!* and soon I saw
> The horridest shape that ever raised my awe.
> *Hood.*

2. Huddled together through fear; in a crowd.

> So did that sudden Apparition scare
> All close *aheap* those small affrighted things (fairies).
> *Hood.*

Aheight† (a-hīt'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on or at, and *height*.] Aloft; on high. 'Look up *aheight*.' *Shak.*

Ahigh† (a-hī'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *high*.] On high. 'One heav'd *ahigh*, to be hurled down below.' *Shak.*

Ahint, Ahin (a-hint', a-hin'), *prep.* or *adv.* Behind. [Scotch.]

Ahold† (a-hōld'), *adv.* Near the wind, so as to hold or keep to it; as, to lay a ship *ahold*. *Shak.*

Ahouai (a-hō'ī), *n.* The native name of a Brazilian tree, the *Cerbera Ahouai*, nat. order Apocynaceæ. It is 20 feet high, its leaves thick and succulent, the wood stinks abominably, and the kernels of the nuts are very poisonous. Written also *Ahovai*.

Ahoy (a-hoi'), *exclam.* [Longer form of *hoy!*] A word used chiefly at sea in hailing.

Ahriman (ä'ri-man), *n.* [Per. *ahriman*, Zend, *angro-mainyus*, the malignant destroying spirit.] The evil genius or demon according to the dualistic doctrine of Zoroaster. Ahriman is the personification of malignity, the original source of all moral and physical evil, the chief of the devils and malignant spirits, the king of darkness and of death, and the eternal foe of Ormuzd and his kingdom of light and life.

Ahu (a'hū), *n.* One of the native names of the common gazelle of Asia. See GAZELLE.

A-hull (a-hul'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *hull*.] *Naut.* a word used with regard to a ship when all her sails are furled, and her helm lashed on the lee-side on account of the violence of a storm; she then lies nearly with her side to the wind and sea, her head somewhat turned toward the direction of the wind: applied also to a ship deserted and exposed to tempestuous winds.

A-hungered† (a-hung'gėrd), *a.* [Prefix *a* (for *of*), intens., and *hungered*; it is the same word as Piers Plowman's *afyngered*, from A. Sax. *of-hyngrian*, to be very hungry. *An-hungered* is a form of this word.] Pinched with hunger; hungry.

A-hungry† (a-hung'gri), *a.* [Prefix *a*, intens., and *hungry*. See A-HUNGERED.] Hungry. 'I am not *a-hungry*.' *Shak.*

Ai (ā'ē), *n.* The three-toed sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*), so called from having a feeble plaintive cry somewhat like its name. See SLOTH.

Aiblins (āb'linz), *adv.* [Probably from *able*, and *adv.* term. *lins* = *ling* in *darkling*; comp. Sc. *backlins*, backwards; or from *if*, Goth. *ibai*, G. *ob*, and same termination.] Perhaps; peradventure; possibly. [Scotch.]

> But fare-ye-weel, auld Nickie-ben!
> Oh wad ye tak' a thought and men',
> Ye *aiblins* might—I dinna ken—
> Still hae a stake. *Burns.*

Aich's Metal (īchs met'al), *n.* An alloy of iron, copper, and zinc, said to be more tenacious and ductile than gun-metal, named from the patentee Johann *Aich*. Called also *Sterro-metal*.

Aid (ād), *v.t.* [Fr. *aider*, O.Fr. *ajuder*, to help; Pr. *aidar*, *ajudar*, *adjudar*; L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvo*, *adjutum*, to help—*ad*, to, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.] To help; to assist; to come to the support or relief of; to succour, either by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or by preventing or removing obstacles.—SYN. To help, assist, support, sustain, succour, relieve.

Aid (ād), *n.* [Fr. *aide*, O.Fr. *aïde*, *ajude*. See the verb.] 1. Help; succour; support; assistance.

> Sweet father, I behold him in my dreams
> Gaunt, as it were the skeleton of himself,
> Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's *aid*.
> *Tennyson.*

2. The person or thing that aids or yields assistance; a helper; an auxiliary; an assistant.

> It is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself.
> Tobit viii. 6.

3. In *law*, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament to the crown for various purposes. 4. In *feudal law*, a tax paid by a tenant to his lord; originally a gift, which afterward became a legal right. The aids of this kind were chiefly three: (*a*) to ransom the lord when a prisoner; (*b*) to make the lord's eldest son a knight; (*c*) to marry the lord's eldest daughter. Aids were abolished by 12 Car. II. xxiv.—5. An aide-de-camp, so called by abbreviation.

Aid (ād), *n.* A Staffordshire mining term for a vein of ore going downwards out of the perpendicular line.

Aidance (ād'ans), *n.* Aid; help; assistance. 'The means and *aidances* supplied by the Supreme Reason.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Aidant† (ād'ant), *a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid.

> Be *aidant* and immediate
> In the good man's distress. *Shak.*

Aide-de-camp (ād-de-koṅ), *n.* pl. **Aides-de-camp** (ād-de-koṅ). [Fr.] *Milit.* an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, to act as his secretary, and the like. Written also *Aid-de-camp*.

Aider (ād'ėr), *n.* One who helps; an assistant or auxiliary; an abettor; an accessory.

> All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Burnet.*

Aidful (ād'ful), *a.* Giving aid; helpful. '*Aidful* to the distresses of God's people.' *Pp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Aidless (ād'les), *a.* Without aid; helpless; without succour; unsupported.

Aid-major† (ād'mā-jėr), *n.* The former title of the adjutant of a regiment.

Aiglet (āg'let), *n.* In *her.* an eaglet or young eagle.

Aiglet (āg'let), *n.* See AGLET.

Aigre (ā'gėr), *n.* The flowing of the sea. See EAGRE.

Aigre† (ā'gėr), *a.* [Fr., from L. *acrem*, sharp. See ACRID, ACID.] Sharp; sour. 'Like *aigre* droppings into milk.' *Shak.*

Aigremore (ā'gėr-mōr), *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] A name given to charcoal when in that state of preparation for the making of gunpowder which renders it fit for the admixture of the other constituent materials.

Aigret, Aigrette (ā'gret, ā-gret'), *n.* [See EGRET.] 1. A name of the small white heron. See EGRET.—2. In *bot.* same as *Egret.*—3. A plume or ornament for the head composed of feathers or precious stones.

Aiguille (ā'gwil), *n.* [Fr., a needle. See AGLET.] 1. An instrument used by military engineers and others for piercing a rock, for the lodgment of gunpowder in a mine or blast-hole.—2. A name given to the needle-like points or tops of granite, gneiss, quartz, and other crystalline rocks and mountain masses; also applied to sharp-pointed masses of ice on glaciers and elsewhere.

Aiguillette (ā'gwil-et), *n.* [Fr., a dim. of *aiguille*, a needle. See AGLET.] 1. A point or tag at the end of a fringe or lace.—2. *Milit.* a tagged point hanging down from the shoulder; also, a braid or cord worn from shoulder to shoulder in some military uniforms.

Aiguisé (ā-gwēz-ā), *a.* [Fr. *aiguiser*, to sharpen.] In *her.* applied to a cross with its four ends sharpened, but so as to terminate in obtuse angles. Written also *Éguisé.*

Aiglet (ā'gu-let), *n.* [See AGLET.] A tag or point. 'Golden *aiglets.*' *Spenser.*

Ail (āl), *v.t.* [O.E. *eylen*, A. Sax. *eglian*, to feel pain, to ail; *eglan*, to give pain; *egle*, trouble, grief; *egl*, *egel*, that which pricks, a thistle, an 'ail' or beard of barley (Prov. E.); allied to Goth. *aglo*, affliction; *aglus*, troublesome; perhaps to Sw. *agg*, a prick; E. *to egg* on, and perhaps *ache*, A. Sax. *ace*, ache, pain, and therefore to widely-spread root *ak.* See ACID.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or mind; to trouble; to be the matter with: used to express some uneasiness or affection whose cause is unknown; as, what *ails* the man? I know not what *ails* him.

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? Gen. xxi. 17.

Rarely used of a specific disease; thus we seldom say a pleurisy *ails* him, but something *ails* him, nothing *ails* him.

Ail (āl), *v.i.* To feel pain; to be in pain or trouble.

And much he *ails*, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel.*

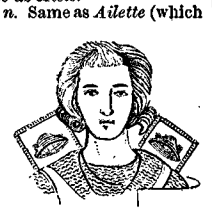
Ail (āl), *n.* Indisposition or morbid affection; ailment. *Pope.*

Ailanthus, Ailantus (ā-lan'thus, ā-lan'tus), *n.* [From *ailanto*, the Malacca name for one species, signifying tree of heaven.] A genus of large timber-trees, nat. order Simarubaceæ. *A. glandulosus* is a handsome tree of India and China, attaining a height of 60 feet. It is planted in France and Germany to shade public walks, and has been called *false varnish-tree.* The *Bombyx Cynthia*, a species of silk-worms, feeds on its leaves. In Japan the produce of silk-worms fed on this tree is very large, and the material, though wanting the fineness and gloss of mulberry silk, is produced at far less cost, and is more durable.

Ailet† (īl), *n.* Same as *Aisle.*

Aileron (āl'ėr-on), *n.* Same as *Ailette* (which see).

Ailette, Aillette (āl-let'), *n.* [Fr., a little wing.] One of the small square shields of arms worn upon the shoulders of knights during a part of the middle ages; the prototype of the modern epaulet. Called also *Aileron.*



Ailettes.

Ailment (āl'ment), *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body: but the word is not applied ordinarily to acute diseases.

Ailurus (āl-ū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *ailouros*, a cat.] A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, family Ursidæ. *A. refulgens*, the only known species, is the panda (which see).

Aim (ām), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *esmer*, *aesmer*, to aim or level at, purpose, reckon; Pr. *aymar*, *aesmar*, *adesmar*, to reckon—L. *ad*, to, and *æstimare*, to value, consider, reckon. See ESTEEM.] 1. To direct a missile towards an object.—2. To point to in a figurative sense; to direct the mind to an object; specifically, (*a*) to guess; to conjecture,

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.—
I *aimed* so near, when I supposed you loved.
Shak.

[Formerly common, but now rare in this sense.] (*b*) To direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach or accomplish; to tend toward; to endeavour; as, a man *aims* at distinction, or *aims* to be rich: in all its senses followed by *at* before the object where the object is expressed.—*To cry aim*, in *archery*, to encourage the archers by crying out *aim* when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to mean to applaud or encourage in a general sense.

It ill beseems this presence *to cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions. *Shak.*

Aim (ām), *v.t.* To direct or point to a particular object; to level at; as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

Aim (ām), *n.* 1. The pointing or directing of a missile; the direction of anything to a particular point or object with a view to strike or affect it, as a spear, a blow, a discourse or remark.

Each at head levelled his deadly *aim.* *Milton.*

2.† The direction in which a missile is pointed; the line of shot; hence, *fig.* the direction in which anything tends.

And when the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the *aim* and very flash of it. *Shak.*

3. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be effected; the mark. 'To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot.' *Shak.*—4. A purpose; intention; design; scheme; as, men are often disappointed of their *aim.*

But see, how oft ambitious *aims* are cross. *Pope.*

5.† CONJECTURE; guess.

He that seeth no mark, must shoot by *aim.* *Bp. Jewel.*
It *is impossible* by *aim* to tell it. *Spenser.*

—*To give aim*, in *archery*, to stand near the butts to tell the archers where their arrows alight. The terms are 'wide on the shaft (right) hand;' 'wide on the bow (left) hand;' 'short;' 'gone;' the distances being measured by bow-lengths. See BOW-HAND.—SYN. End, object, scope, drift, design, purpose, intention, scheme.

Aim-crier† (ām'krī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who encouraged an archer by crying *aim* when he was about to shoot. Hence—2. An encourager generally; an approving on-looker; an abettor. 'Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes' fall.' *Markham.*

Aimer (ām'ėr), *n.* One that aims.

Aim-frontlet (ām'frunt-let), *n.* A piece of wood fitted to the muzzle of a gun so as to make it level with the breech, formerly in use among gunners. *E. H. Knight.*

Aimless (ām'les), *a.* Without aim; purposeless.

The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion. *Dryden.*

Aimlessly (ām'les-li), *adv.* Without aim; purposelessly.

Ain (ān), *a.* [See OWN.] Own. [Scotch.]

Aince, Ains (āns), *adv.* Once. [Scotch.]

Ainent (ā'nent), *a.* [O.Fr. *aner* (the Mod.Fr. *aller*), to go, from L. *adnare*, originally to swim to.] In *her.* running: applied to beasts.

Ainsell (ān'sel), *n.* Ownself. [Scotch.]

Ain't, An't (ānt). A vulgar corruption of *are not;* sometimes also used for *is not* and *am not.*

Air (ār), *n.* [Fr. *air*, Pr. *air*, *aire*, L. *aër*, Gr. *aēr*, air.] 1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colourless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed, essential to respiration and combustion, and the medium of sounds. Atmospheric air is composed by volume of 20 or 21 oxygen and 80 or 79 nitrogen; by weight, of 23 oxygen to 77 nitrogen. These gases are not chemically united, but mixed mechanically. Air contains also $\frac{1}{2000}$ of carbonic acid, aqueous vapour, and varying proportions of ammonia, nitric acid, ozone, and organic matter. The body of air surrounding the earth is called the *atmosphere.* The specific gravity of the air is to that of water nearly as 1 to 828, and 1000 cubic inches at mean temperature and pressure weigh 30½ grains. Air is necessary to life; being inhaled into the lungs, the oxygen is separated from the nitrogen, and it is supposed to furnish the body with heat and animation. By the ancient philosophers air was considered one of the four elements.—2.† In *chem.* same as *Gas;* thus oxygen was called *dephlogisticated air.*—3. Air in motion; a light breeze. 'The summer *airs* blow cool.' *Tennyson.*—4.† Utterance abroad; publication; publicity.

You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden.*

Wind is used in like manner. Hence—5.† Intelligence; information; advice.

It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon.*

6. In *music*, (*a*) a tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes which gives music its character; melody; as, a *soft air.* (*b*) A song or piece of poetry for singing; as, the *air*, 'Sound an Alarm.' (*c*) The soprano part in a harmonized piece of music.—7. Any piece of poetry. 'The repeated *air* of sad Electra's poet.' *Milton.* [Rare.]—8. The peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person; as, the *air* of a youth; a graceful *air;* a lofty *air.*—9. The general character or complexion of anything; appearance; semblance.

Too great liberties taken (in translation) in varying either the expression or composition, in order to give a new *air* to the whole, will be apt to have a very bad effect. *Bp. Lowth.*

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope.*

10. *pl.* An affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity; assumed haughtiness: chiefly in the phrase *to give one's self airs.*

Mrs. Crackenbury read the paragraph in bitterness of spirit, and discoursed to her followers about the *airs* which that woman was *giving herself.* *Thackeray.*

11. *pl.* The artificial motions or carriage of a horse.—12. In *painting*, (*a*) that which expresses action; manner; gesture; attitude. (*b*) The representation of the effect of the atmospheric medium, through which natural objects are viewed.—*To take the air*, to go abroad; to walk or ride a little distance.—*To take air*,† to be divulged; to be made public; as, the story has *taken air.* *Air* is frequently found in composition, and as the compounds are in many cases words of obvious meaning, only those which have a peculiar or specific sense are entered below in alphabetical order.

Air (ār), *v.t.* 1. To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; as, to *air* clothes; to *air* a room. Hence—2. To expose ostentatiously; to display; to bring before public notice; as, to *air* one's views. '*Airing* a snowy hand and signet ring.' *Tennyson.*—3. To expose to heat; to warm; as, to *air* linen; to *air* liquors.

Air, Ear (ār), *a.* and *adv.* Early. [Scotch.] 'An *air* winter's a sair winter.' *Scotch proverb.*

Aira (ār'a), *n.* [Greek name of a kind of darnel.] Hair-grass, a genus belonging to the nat. order Gramineæ, characterized by two-flowered spikelets. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, but few are of much value as fodder plants. *A. cæspitosa* (the tufted hair-grass) is from 2 to 4 feet high, growing in meadows and boggy heaths, where its tufts are useful as stepping-places. It affords a fine cover for game, and constitutes the bulk of bog-hay on moors. Its long, narrow, rough leaves wound the skin if drawn smartly across it.

Airable (ār'a-bl), *a.* Suitable to be sung. *Howell.* [Rare and obsolete.]

Air-balloon (ār-bal-lōn') *n.* See BALLOON.

Air-bath (ār'bath), *n.* 1. The exposure of the person to the action of the air, recommended by Dr. Franklin.—2. An arrangement for drying substances by exposing them to air of any temperature desired.

Air-bed (ār'bed), *n.* A bed made by inflating an air-tight bed-shaped bag with air.

Air-bladder (ār'blad-dėr), *n.* 1. A vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *air-bladders* in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A bag situated under the back-bone of certain fishes, and which, being full of air, is supposed to assist in breathing, and in regulating the buoyancy of the animal.

Air-bone (ār'bōn), *n.* A bone with a large cavity filled with air, as in birds. *Owen.*

Air-brake (ār'brāk), *n.* A railway brake applied by means of condensed atmospheric air.

Air-braving (ār'brāv-ing), *a.* Defying the influence of the air. '*Air-braving* towers.' *Shak.*

Air-brick (ār'brik), *n.* An iron box, commonly made of the size and shape of a brick, and perforated with holes, placed in the

walls of houses so as to facilitate the transmission of air, and thus promote ventilation.

Air-built (ār'bilt), *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as, an *air-built* castle; *air-built* hopes.

Air-cane (ār'kān), *n.* An air-gun fitted up in a walking-stick.

Air-casing (ār'kās-ing), *n.* An air-tight casing of sheet-iron around a pipe to prevent undue transmission of heat or cold; specifically, the casing round the base of the funnel of a steam-vessel, to prevent too great a transmission of heat to the deck.

Air-cell (ār'sel), *n.* In *bot.* one of the cavities in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air. They are well seen in the bladders of sea-weeds, and are found in other aquatic plants, which they serve to float. Called also *Air-chambers.*—2. In *anat.* (*a*) the minute bronchial cells constituting the texture of the lungs, into which the air is conveyed by the ultimate ramifications of the windpipe, for the oxygenation of the blood; (*b*) the dilatations of the trachea or air-tube in insects forming the respiratory apparatus.

Air-cells in Gulf-weed (*Sargassum vulgare*).

Air-chamber (ār'chām-bėr), *n.* 1. Air-cell (which see).—2. A cavity in a hydraulic machine, such as a fire-engine, the air in which, on being compressed by the admission of water into the chamber, by its elastic force acts as a spring, and equalizes the flow of the liquid.

Air-condenser (ār-kon-dens'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for condensing air. It consists of a close vessel with a syringe attached to it, which is used for injecting air into the vessel until the requisite degree of condensation be produced.

Air-cone (ār'kōn), *n.* A cone in a marine-engine to receive the gases which enter the hot-well from the air-pump, whence, after ascending, they escape through a pipe at the top.

Air-course (ār'kōrs), *n.* A general name for the passages in a coal-mine intended for ventilation.

Air-cushion (ār'kush-on), *n.* A cushion made by inflating a bag with air.

Air-dew (ār'dū), *n.* Manna. [Rare.]

Air-drain (ār'drān), *n.* A cavity formed round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and causing dampness.

Air-drawn (ār'drąn), *a.* Drawn or depicted in the air. 'The *air-drawn* dagger.' *Shak.*

Air-drill (ār'dril), *n.* A drill driven by the pressure of condensed air. *E. H. Knight.*

Air-engine (ār'en-jin), *n.* An engine in which air, heated or compressed, is employed as the motive power. Condensed-air engines have been found to be the best and safest for working the rock-drill in mining operations, the waste air serving to ventilate the mine and reduce the oppressive heat.

Airer (ār'ėr), *n.* 1. One who airs, or exposes to the air.—2. A screen for drying clothes, &c.

Air-escape (ār'es-kāp), *n.* A contrivance for permitting air which has collected in water-pipes to escape.

Air-exhauster (ār'egz-hąst-ėr), *n.* 1. An air-trap by which collected air may escape from water-mains, &c.—2. A contrivance for removing exhausted air from any place intended to be ventilated.

Air-filter (ār'fil-tėr), *n.* A contrivance for filtering or purifying air. The common method is to make the air pass through a wire screen, and then expose the current to the action of water.

Air-fountain (ār'fount-ān), *n.* An apparatus for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel, and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised.

Air-funnel (ār'fun-nel), *n.* *Naut.* a cavity formed by the omission of a timber in the upper works of a vessel, to promote the ventilation of the hold.

Air-furnace (ār'fėr-nās), *n.* A term used to denote a furnace which has no blast, but only a natural draught.

Air-gas (ār'gas), *n.* An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary atmospheric air with the vapours of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance. The substance so used is called gasolene, and must be such as to evaporate with great readiness. It is placed in a vessel called a generator, where it is exposed to a current of air, and various contrivances are adopted to promote the evaporation, and prevent the too rapid cooling which the evaporation is liable to bring about.

Air-grating (ār'grāt-ing), *n.* A grating to admit air for ventilation.

Air-gun (ār'gun), *n.* A kind of gun in which

Air-gun.

highly-condensed air is used to project the ball. A common variety is shaped like a rifle or musket, a hollow spherical ball, into which air has been forced by a condensing syringe, being attached to it and serving as a reservoir for the condensed air. A portion of this air escapes into the barrel, by the opening of a valve, each time the trigger is drawn, so that it presses against the ball precisely in the same way as gunpowder. Air condensed to $\frac{1}{10}$th of its bulk gives about half the velocity of gunpowder.

Air-holder (ār'hōld-ėr), *n.* 1. A vessel for holding air for various purposes; as (*a*) for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury; (*b*) for the purpose of keeping up a moderate and steady current of air. In the latter case the air is contained in an inverted vessel which rises and falls in a tank of water, and has the air supplied to it by one pipe and carried off by another.—2. † A gasometer.

Air-hole (ār'hōl), *n.* 1. An opening to admit or discharge air.—2. In *founding*, a fault in a casting, caused by a bubble of air passing from a core outwards, and which is retained in the metal. Called also a *Blow-hole.*

Airily (ār'i-li), *adv.* In an airy manner; gaily.

> Fanny bade her father good-night, and whisked off *airily*. *Dickens.*

Airiness (ār'i-nes), *n.* 1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air; as, the *airiness* of a country-seat.—2. Gaiety; levity; as, the *airiness* of young persons. 'A certain talkativeness and *airiness* in their (the French) tongue.' *Sterne.*

Airing (ār'ing), *n.* 1. An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying.—2. Exercise in the open air; a short excursion.

Airing-stage (ār'ing-stāj), *n.* A platform on which powder is dried by exposure to sun and air.

Air-jacket (ār'jak-et), *n.* A jacket inflated with air, or to which bladders filled with air are fastened to render persons buoyant in water.

Airless (ār'les), *a.* Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air or communication with open air.

Air-level (ār'lev-el), *n.* A name sometimes given to a spirit-level (which see).

Airling† (ār'ling), *n.* A thoughtless, gay person.

> Slight *airlings* will be won with dogs and horses. *B. Jonson.*

Air-lock (ār'lok), *n.* An air-tight chamber in a caisson in which operations are being carried on under water, communicating by one door with the outer air and the main entrance shaft of the caisson, and by another door with the chambers filled with condensed air in which the men are at work. Before entering the latter chambers one must pass through the air-lock, where one remains until the air within it has been brought to the same degree of compression as that in the working chambers.

Air-machine (ār'ma-shēn), *n.* In *mining*, the apparatus by which pure air is forced into parts badly ventilated, and the foul air extracted.

Airn (ārn), *n.* Iron. [Scotch.]

Airo-hydrogen (ār-ō-hī'drō-jen), *a.* Pertaining to a mixture of atmospheric air and hydrogen.—*Airo-hydrogen blowpipe*, a blowpipe in which atmospheric air and hydrogen are burned together in order to produce an intense heat.

Airometer (ār-om'et-ėr), *n.* [*Air*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] Same as *Air-holder* (*b*).

Air-passage (ār'pas-āj), *n.* 1. In *anat.* one of the tubes by which air is admitted to the lungs, comprising the larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, and their minute ramifications. 2. In *bot.* a large intercellular space in the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, and in the stems of endogens.

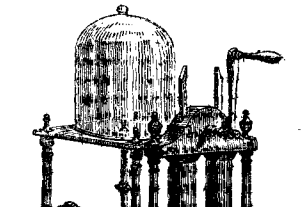
Air-pipe (ār'pīp), *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air out of, or conduct fresh air into close places. Specifically, (*a*) a pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold by means of a communication with the furnace, and the rarefaction of the air by the fire. This pipe is intended to supply the combustion with the air of the hold, by preventing the access of other air to the fire. (*b*) In *mining*, a pipe or tube made of wood or iron, for conducting or conveying fresh air into levels having but one communication with the atmosphere.

Air-plant (ār'plant), *n.* 1. A general name for the orchids belonging to the genus Aerides (which see).—2. A general term applied to epiphytes which derive all their food from the atmosphere. See EPIPHYTE.

Air-poise (ār'poiz), *n.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

Air-port (ār'pōrt), *n.* A name given to large scuttles in ships' bows for the admission of air when the other ports are down. The Americans call their side-ports also by this name.

Air-pump (ār'pump), *n.* A most valuable pneumatic machine, for the purpose of exhausting the air from a closed vessel called a receiver, and thereby producing what is called a *vacuum*, which, however, is only partial. It was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, but has since been much improved. The air-pump acts by the elastic force of air, and gradually exhausts the air from the receiver by means of a piston, with a proper valve, working in a cylindrical barrel or tube, somewhat after the manner of a common water-pump; each successive stroke rarefies the air more and more, a barometer gauge showing the extent of the rarefaction. The exhaustion is limited by the elasticity of the remaining air being no longer capable of opening the valves. *Air-pumps* are variously constructed; the most common forms



Air-pump.

have two barrels and two pistons wrought by a toothed wheel, as that represented in the annexed cut. See VACUUM.—The *air-pump of a steam-engine* is the pump by which the condensing water and condensed steam are drawn off from the condenser. It is an appendage of every condensing engine, but is not, of course, requisite in high-pressure or non-condensing engines. See cut STEAM-ENGINE.—*Air-pump bucket*, an open piston with valves on the upper surface opening upwards so as to admit the air and water in the down-stroke, and lift it with the up-stroke of the pump.

Air-sac (ār'sak), *n.* In *physiol.* one of the membranous bags or receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones, the cavities of the body, and the quills of birds, and communicating with the lungs. They enlarge the respiratory surface, accelerate circulation, and thus increase muscular energy. They are also supposed to render the body specifically lighter, and to supply the place of a muscular diaphragm.

Air-scuttle (ār'skut-l), *n.* Same as *Air-port.*

Air-shaft (ār'shaft), *n.* A passage for air into a mine, usually opening in a perpendicular direction, and meeting the adits or horizontal passages, and so causing a free circulation of fresh air through the mine.

Air-slacked (ār'slakt), *a.* Slacked or pulverized by the action of air, or of the moisture in the atmosphere; as, *air-slacked* lime.

Air-stove (ār'stōv), *n.* A stove which is employed to heat a current of air directed against its surface by means of pipes, which heated air is then admitted to the apartment requiring to be heated.

Airt, Airth (ârt, ârth), *n.* [Gael. *aird*, point of the compass; or perhaps connected with Icel. *átt*, *ætt*, a quarter of the heavens.] Point of the compass; direction. [Scotch.]

Of a' the *airts* the wind can blaw
I dearly like the west. *Burns.*

Airt (ârt), *v.t.* To direct. [Scotch.]

Air-thermometer (âr'thêr-mom"et-êr), *n.* A thermometer in which air is employed as a substitute for mercury and spirit of wine. Of these there are several kinds, but the most important is Leslie's Differential Thermometer. They are well fitted for measuring high degrees of heat, but are difficult to manage, wherefore Regnault prefers vapour of mercury. See *Differential Thermometer* under DIFFERENTIAL.

Air-thread (âr'thred), *n.* A name given to the filaments attached by spiders to the tops or ends of branches of shrubs or trees, and serving to support the spider when in quest of prey.

Air-tight (âr'tît), *a.* So tight or close as to be impermeable to air. A vessel or tube is said to be *air-tight* when it possesses that degree of closeness which prevents the passage of air under the circumstances in which it is placed.

Air-trap (âr'trap), *n.* A contrivance for excluding the effluvia arising from drains and sinks. Also, a recess at a knee of a water-main, for receiving and retaining air that may be liberated from the water. It is provided with a valve for taking off the air from time to time, as it accumulates.

Air-trunk (âr'trungk), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the stagnation of putrid effluvia in jails or apartments where many people are collected. It is merely a square open tube, passing from the ceiling to the open air above the roof, by which the heated air escapes.

Air-tube (âr'tûb), *n.* 1. In *zool.* a name given to certain horny passages for air in the abdomen of some aquatic insects. — 2. *Naut.* a small iron tube hung in a coal box from the deck, and filled with water, for the purpose of ascertaining the temperature of the coals by a thermometer as a precaution against spontaneous combustion. *E. H. Knight.*—3. The tube of an atmospheric railway (which see under ATMOSPHERIC).

Air-valve (âr'valv), *n.* A valve applied to steam-boilers to prevent a vacuum when the steam is condensing in the boiler; the safety-valve fixed at the top of the boiler of the steam-engine.

Air-vessel (âr'ves-sel), *n.* In *hydraulics*, a vessel in which air is condensed by pressure, for the purpose of employing the reaction of its elasticity as a moving or as a regulating power. Such vessels are employed in fire-engines and force-pumps.

Air-way (âr'wâ), *n.* A passage for air; specifically, a passage for the admission of air to a mine. To maliciously fill up, obstruct, or damage an air-way is, by 24 and 25 Vict. xcvii., a felony punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment at the discretion of the judge.

Airy (â'ri), *a.* 1. Consisting or having the character of air; ethereal. 'The thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies.' *Bacon.*— 2. Relating or belonging to the air; high in air. '*Airy* navies grappling in the central blue.' *Tennyson.*—3. Open to a free current of air; as, an *airy* situation.— 4. Light as air; resembling air in being impalpable or invisible; unsubstantial; hence, *fig.* without reality or sincerity; trifling; empty; as, *airy* ghosts; *airy* notions.

The poet's pen . . . gives to *airy* nothing
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shak.*

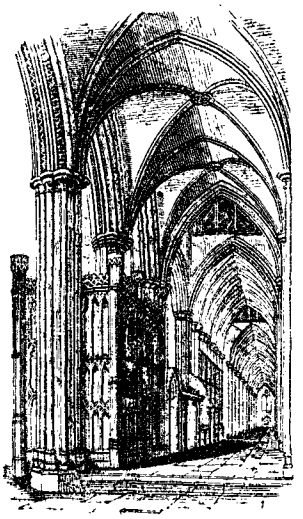
5. Gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and levity; light of heart; lively.

His light *airy* brilliancy has suddenly become solemn, fixed in the earnest stillness of eternity. *Carlyle.*

6. In *landscape-painting*, showing that proper recession of all parts which expresses distance and atmosphere.

Airy (â'ri), *n.* Same as *Aerie.*

Aisle (îl), *n.* [O.Fr. *aisle*, Fr. *aile*, a wing, an aisle; L. *ala*, a wing; the *s* does not properly belong to the word.] The wing of a building: usually applied to the lateral divisions of a cathedral or other church, which are separated from the central part, called the nave and choir, by pillars or piers. The nave is frequently, though incorrectly, termed the middle aisle, and the lateral divisions side aisles. Sometimes incorrectly written *Isle*. See figure showing ground plan of a cathedral under CATHEDRAL.



Aisle, Salisbury Cathedral.

Aisled (îld), *a.* Furnished with aisles. A church which in its breadth is divided into three or five parts is sometimes called a three or five aisled church.

Ait (ât), *n.* [Another form of *eyot*, an islet.] A small island in a river or lake. 'Fog up the river, where it flows among green *aits* and meadows.' *Dickens.*

Aitchbone (âch'bōn), *n.* Edgebone (which see).

Aitch-piece, H-piece (âch'pēs), *n.* That part of a plunger-lift in which the clack or valve of a pump of any description is fixed. See PUMP.

Aith (âth), *n.* Oath. [Scotch.]

Aitiology (i-ti-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of efficient, as opposed to final, causes.

Aits (âtz), *n.* Oats. [Scotch.]

Aiver, Aver (â'vèr), *n.* [Norm. and O.E., from L.L. *averia*, horses, cattle, pl. of *averium*, wealth, from Fr. *avoir*, L. *habere*, to have.] A work-horse. [Scotch.]

Aix-beds (âks'bedz), *n. pl.* In *geol.* thick fresh-water tertiary strata, occurring near Aix, in Provence, in France, consisting of calcareous marls, calcareo-siliceous grits and gypsum, and full of fossil fishes, insects, and plants.

Aizle (ŷz'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *ysela*, *ysla*, a spark, an ember.] A hot cinder; an ember. [Scotch.]

Aizoon (â-zō'on), *n.* [L. *aizoon*, from Gr. *aeizōon*, ever-living — *aei*, ever, aye, and *zōon*, living.] A genus of prostrate herbaceous plants, nat. order Ficoideæ, and containing about twenty species natives of subtropical regions. They are very tenacious of life. *A. canariense* and *A. hispanicum* abound in soda.

Ajar (a-jär'), *adv.* [In O.E. also *achar* and *onchar*, lit. on the turn, from prefix *a*, on, at, and *jar* or *char*, A. Sax. *cerre*, a turn, seen also in *char* or *chare*, *charwoman*.] On the turn; neither quite open nor shut; partly opened: said of a door.

Ajee (a-jē'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, at, and *jee* or *gee*, to move, to move to one side.] Awry; off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [Scotch.]

His brain was a wee *ajee*, but he was a braw preacher for a' that. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ajuga (a-jū'ga), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ, containing about fifty species of annual or perennial herbs occurring in the temperate regions of the Old World. Four of the species are British, inhabiting pastures chiefly. *A. reptans* is the common bugle.

Ajuru (a-ū'rų), *n.* The Brazilian generic name for parrot.

Ajust,† *v.t.* To adjust; to apply. *Chaucer.*

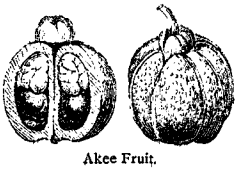
Ajutage (a'jūt-āj), *n.* [Fr. *ajoutage*, something added, from *ajouter*, to join, and this from L.L. *adjuxtare*, to apply, fit, or fix to —L. *ad*, to, and *juxta*, nigh.] A sort of tube fitted to the aperture of a vessel through which water is played.

Akbeer (ak'bēr), *n.* A red powder thrown on the clothes and person at Hindu festivals.

Ake† (āk), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Ache.*

His limbs must *ake* with daily toil oppress. *Prior.*

Akee (a-kē'), *n.* The fruit of *Blighia sapida*, nat. order Sapindaceæ, a native of Guinea, whence it was carried by Captain Bligh to Jamaica in 1793, and thence disseminated over the West Indies and South America. It is much esteemed as a fruit. The plant is a tree 30 or 40 feet high; the leaves some-



Akee Fruit.

what resemble those of the ash; the flowers are small and white; the fruit is oblong, ribbed, of a reddish-orange colour, and contains several large seeds partly imbedded in a white, succulent, and slightly acid aril, which is the part eaten, and is very grateful to the palate.

Akehorn,† *n.* Acorn. *Chaucer.*

Akele,† *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, and *kele*, A.Sax. *cêlan*, to cool.] To cool. *Chaucer.*

Aker-staff (â'kėr-staf), *n.* [*Aker* = *acre*, field.] In *agri.* an instrument for clearing the coulter of the plough.

Aketon (ak'ton), *n.* The acton (which see).

Akimbo (a-kim'bō), *a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *kimbo* (which see).] Arched; crooked. The arms are *akimbo* when the hands are on the hips and the elbows arched outwards. 'With one arm *akimbo*.' *Irving.*

Akin (a-kin'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, of, and *kin*. See KIN.] 1. Related by blood: used of persons; as, the two families are near *akin*.—2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; as, envy and jealousy are near *akin*. 'Pity's *akin* to love.' *Southern.*

Aknee (a-nē'), *adv.* On the knee. [Rare.]

Aknee they fell before the prince. *Southey.*

Akrokeraunian (ak're-ke-rą"ni-an), *a.* Same as *Acroceraunian*. 'The vast *Akrokeraunian* walls.' *Tennyson.*

Al,† *a. adv. n.* All.

Ala (ā'la), *n.* pl. **Alæ** (ā'lē). [L., a wing.] 1. In *bot.* one of the two side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or the membranous expansion of an organ, as of a fruit, seed, stem, &c. See WING.—2. In *anat.* a term applied to many parts; as, *ala auris*, the upper and outer part of the external ear; *alæ nasi*, the lateral cartilages of the nose, &c.

Alabandine (al-a-ban'din), *n.* Manganese glance or blende. It is a sulphide of manganese.

Alabarches (al-a-bär'kēz), *n.* In ancient times, the chief magistrate of the Jews in Alexandria, whose duty lay chiefly in raising and paying taxes. Written also *Arabarches.*

Alabaster (al'a-bas-tėr), *n.* [L. *alabaster*, from Gr. *alabastros*, from Alabastron, a village in Egypt where there were quarries of this mineral.] 1. A marble-like mineral of which there are two well-known varieties—the gypseous and the calcareous. The former is a crystalline granular variety of sulphate of calcium or gypsum ($CaSO_4 2H_2O$). It is of various colours, as yellow, red, and gray, but is most esteemed when pure white. Being soft it can be formed by the lathe or knife into small works of art, as vases, statuettes, &c. For this purpose the snow-white, fine-grained variety found near Florence is especially used. Calcareous alabaster is a variety of carbonate of lime occurring as a stalactite or stalagmite in caverns of limestone rocks.—2. A vessel for holding odoriferous liquors or ointments, originally so called because made of alabaster, but the name was applied also to similar vessels of other materials, as gold.

Alabaster (al'a-bas-tėr), *a.* Made of alabaster, or resembling it. 'An *alabaster* column.' *Addison.*

Alabastrian (al-a-bas'tri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or like alabaster.

Alabastrine (al-a-bas'trin), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or resembling alabaster.—*Ala-*

bastrine positive, in *photog.* the name given to a collodion positive in which the film, after being coloured with dry pigments, is rendered permeable to varnish, and thus shows the colour in the collodion itself.

Alabastrite (al-a-bas'trīt), *n.* [L. *alabastrites*, alabaster. See ALABASTER.] 1. A name sometimes given to alabaster. Hence— 2. A vase, box, or other vessel formed of alabaster.

Alabastron (al-a-bas'tron), *n.* Same as *Alabaster*.

Alabastrus (al-a-bas'trus), *n.* [L. L., from *alabaster*.] A name given to a flower-bud. It was originally applied to the rose-bud. Written also *Alabastrum*.

Alack (a-lak'), *interj.* [Probably a form of *alas*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right. *Shak.*

Alackaday (a-lak'a-dā), *interj.* [*Alas-the-day!* Comp. *Well-a-day!*] An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow. Written also *Alack-the-day*. [Obsolescent.]

Alack-the-day . . . I pray you tell me is my boy alive or dead. *Shak.*

Alacrify (a-lak'ri-fī), *v. t.* [L. *alacer*, *alacris*, cheerful, and *facio*, to make.] To make cheerful; to rouse to action; to excite.

Alacrious (a-lak'ri-us), *a.* Cheerful; lively.

'Twere well if we were a little more *alacrious* and exact in the performance of the duty. *Hammond.*

Alacriously (a-lak'ri-us-li), *adv.* Cheerfully.

Alacriousness (a-lak'ri-us-nes), *n.* Briskness. 'To infuse some life, some *alacriousness* into you.' *Hammond.*

Alacrity (a-lak'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, *alacris*, cheerful.] Cheerfulness; gaiety; sprightliness; more usually, a cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act; cheerful willingness; as, the soldiers advanced with *alacrity* to meet the enemy.

I have not that *alacrity* of spirits
Nor cheer of mind that I was wont to have. *Shak.*

Alactaga (a-lak-tā'ga), *n.* The jumping rabbit of Siberia, a rodent of the family Dipodidæ or jerboas.

Aladinist (a-lad'in-ist), *n.* [From *Aladdin*, a learned divine under Mohammed II. and Bajazed II.] A free-thinker among the Mohammedans.

A-la-grecque, A-la-grec (ä-lä-grek). [Fr., after the Greek fashion.] In *arch.* a name for one of the varieties of the fret ornament, used for running freizes, borders, &c., and

A-la-grecque.

frequently seen in ancient Roman pavements.

Alameda (a-la-mē'da), *n.* [Sp.] A public walk planted with trees.

A-la-mi-re (ä-lä-mē'rā), *n.* [*A, la, mi, re*, notes on the musical scale.] In *music*, the name of the note A in the acute and superacute hexachords of Guido Aretino's system of notation.

Alamodality (al'a-mō-dal''i-ti), *n.* Conformity to the prevailing mode or fashion of the times. [Rare.]

Alamode (ä-lä-mōd'), *adv.* [Fr. *à la mode*, after the fashion.] According to the fashion or prevailing mode: sometimes used as an adjective; as, '*alamode* beef-chops.' *Macaulay.*

Alamode (ä-lä-mōd'), *n.* A thin glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, &c.

A-la-mort (ä-lä-mort'), *a.* [Fr., to, at, or after the manner of death, formed on the type of *a-la-mode*; or a corruption of *all amort*. The corresponding phrase *all alive* gives probability to the latter suggestion. See AMORT.] In a half-dead or die-away condition; depressed; melancholy.

'Tis wrong to bring into a mixed resort,
What makes some sick and others *a-la-mort*.
Cowper.

Aland† (a-land'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, at or on, and *land*.] At or on land.

And in mid ocean left them moored *aland*.
Dryden.

Aland,† **Alaun,**† *n.* [Sp. *alano*.] A kind of mastiff chiefly used for hunting the boar.

Around his char there wenten white *alauns*
Twenty and mo, as gret as any stere,
To hunten at the leon or the dere. *Chaucer.*

Alane (a-lān'), *adv.* Alone. [Scotch.]

Alant (al'ant), *n.* [See ALAND.] In *her.* a mastiff dog with short ears.

Alantin, Alantine (a-lan'tin), *n.* [G. *alant*, elecampane.] An amylaceous or starchy substance obtained from elecampane; inulin (which see).

Alar (ā'lär), *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] Pertaining to or having wings or alæ.

Alarged† (a-lärjd'), *pp.* 1. Given largely.— 2. Enlarged. *Wickliffe.*

Alaria (a-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] A genus of Algæ, inhabiting the colder parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The membranous frond is from 3 to 20 feet long and has a thick midrib. *A. esculenta* is variously called *badderlocks*, *henware*, or *muslins*. The nutritious midrib, stripped of the membranes on each side, is eaten. See BADDERLOCKS.

Alarm (a-lärm'), *n.* [Fr. *alarme*, alarm, from It. *all'arme*, = L. *ad arma*, to arms. The Dan. *larm* and G. *lärm*, noise, are from the same source.] 1. A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy; any sound, outcry, or information intended to give notice of approaching danger. 'Sound an *alarm* in my holy mountain.' Joel ii. 1.— 2. A hostile attack; a tumult; a broil; a disturbance.

Remove your siege from my unyielding heart;
To love's *alarms* it will not ope the gate. *Shak.*

Crowds of rivals for thy mother's charms
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*. *Pope.*

3. A sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger; apprehension; terror; as, there is nothing in his illness to cause *alarm*.—4. A mechanical contrivance, in the character of a clock or watch, for awakening persons from sleep or rousing their attention.—5. In *fencing*, an appeal or challenge.—*Alarm*, *Terror*, *Consternation*. *Alarm* is a sudden shock of fear agitating the feelings and especially arising from some danger to ourselves or others dear to us; *terror*, excessive fear, affecting the understanding and the will, though not necessarily accompanied by any apprehension of danger—it might be caused by some supposed supernatural appearance for instance; *consternation*, overwhelming fear accompanied with a certain amount of astonishment, caused by something both terrible and unexpected, completely paralyzing the mental faculties. SYN. Fright, affright, terror, consternation, dismay, agitation, disquiet, disquietude.

Alarm (a-lärm'), *v. t.* 1. To call to arms for defence; to give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance and exertions for safety.—2. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil. 'When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*.' *Tickell.*

Alarm-bell (a-lärm'bel), *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger, as the approach of an enemy, fire, &c. 'On the gates *alarm-bells* or watch-bells.' *Milton.*

Alarm-clock (a-lärm'klok), *n.* A clock which can be so set as to ring loudly at a particular hour, to wake from sleep or excite attention.

Alarmed (a-lärmd'), *a.* Indicating alarm; as, an *alarmed* look.

Alarm-gauge (a-lärm'gāj), *n.* An automatic contrivance in a steam-engine by which notice is given when the pressure of steam becomes too high, or the water too low in the boiler.

Alarm-gun (a-lärm'gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal of alarm.

Alarming (a-lärm'ing), *a.* Calculated to rouse alarm; of such a nature as to excite apprehension; as, on the fifth day *alarming* symptoms appeared.

Alarmingly (a-lärm'ing-li), *adv.* In an alarming manner; with alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.

This mode of travelling . . . seemed to our ancestors wonderfully, and indeed, *alarmingly* rapid. *Macaulay.*

Alarmist (a-lärm'ist), *n.* One that excites alarm; one who is prone to take alarm, and to circulate and exaggerate any sort of bad news, particularly in regard to political matters.

He was frightened into a fanatical royalist, and became one of the most extravagant *alarmists* of those wretched times. *Macaulay.*

Alarm-post (a-lärm'pōst), *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

Alarm-watch (a-lärm'woch), *n.* A watch that can be so set as to strike rapidly at a pre-arranged hour, to awaken from sleep or rouse attention.

You shall have a gold *alarm-watch*, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Alarum (a-lär'um), *n.* [A corruption of *alarm*.] 1. A watchword or signal indicating danger or the nearness of an enemy.

Strike *alarum*, drums. *Shak.*

2. Any loud noise or disturbance. 'Though it pass your patience and mine to endure her loud *alarums*.' *Shak.*

Alarum (a-lär'um), *v. t.* To rouse to a sense of danger, as by sounding an alarm; to alarm.

Withered murder
Alarum'd by his sentinel the wolf
(Whose howl's his watch), thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shak.*

Alarum-bell (a-lär'um-bel), *n.* Same as *Alarm-bell*. *Shak.*

Alary (ā'la-ri), *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] 1. Relating to the wings of birds and insects. 'The *alary* system of insects.' *Wollaston*.—2. In *anat.* and *bot.* wing-shaped.

Alas (a-las'), *exclam.* [Fr. *hélas*, O. Fr. *alas*, *ha las*, *hailas*; Pr. *ailas*, fem. *ai lassa*; It. *ahi lasso—ahi*, *ah*, and *lasso*, weary, unfortunate, from L. *lassus*, weary.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil: in old writers sometimes followed by *day* or *while*; as, *alas the day*, *alas the while*. See ALACKADAY.

Alas the day! I never gave him cause. *Shak.*

For pale and wan he was (*alas the while!*) *Spenser.*

Alasmodon (a-las'mō-don), *n.* A genus of bivalve molluscs, the river pearl-mussels of North America.

Alate† (a-lāt'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, of, and *late*.] Of late; lately.

Where chilling frosts *alate* did nip,
There flasheth now a fire. *Greene.*

Alated, Alate (ā'lāt-ed, ā'lāt), *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing; *alatus*, winged.] Winged; having membranous expansions like wings. Specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* applied to stems and leaf-stalks when the edges or angles are longitudinally expanded into leaf-like borders. (*b*) In *conch.* applied to shells having an expanded lip.

A latere (a lat'ér-ē). [L.] From the side; from beside a person: used in the phrase *Legate a latere*. See under LEGATE.

Alatern, Alaternus (al'a-tèrn, al-a-tèr'nus), *n.* A species of Rhamnus or buckthorn often planted in English town gardens; *Rhamnus Alaternus*. See RHAMNUS.

Alauda (a-la'da), *n.* The genus of insessorial birds to which the lark belongs, containing many species, found in all parts of the globe, and distinguished everywhere for their vigilance and their singing on the wing when soaring upward in the air. See LARK.

Alb.

Alaudidæ (a-la'di-dē), *n. pl.* The lark family. (See LARK.) The larks are sometimes classed as a sub-family (Alaudinæ) of the finches (Fringillidæ).

Alb, Albe (alb), *n.* [L. *alba*, white (*vestis*, garment, understood).] A clerical vestment worn by Roman Catholic priests while officiating in the more solemn functions of the divine office. It is a long robe of white linen reaching to the feet, bound round the waist by a cincture, and fitting more closely to the body than the surplice. In front at the foot, embroidery or orphreywork, of a form usually square or oblong, is attached, and at the wrists several enrichments appear. These ornaments are called the *apparels* of the alb. It was originally the common dress of ecclesiastics.

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white,
The bishops donn'd their *albs* and copes of state.
Fairfax.

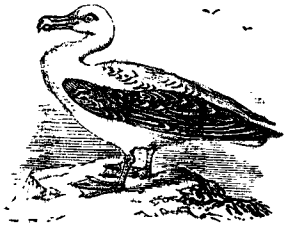
Albacore (al'ba-kōr), *n.* [Sp. *albacora*, Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, Fr. *albicore*, from Ar. *bakr*, a young camel, a young cow or heifer, and the article *al*.] A name given to several fishes of the tunny or mackerel kind, especially to the Pacific tunny (*Thynnus Pacificus*). Written also *Albicore*.

Albadara (al-ba-dā'ra), *n.* The Arabian cabalistic name for the sesamoid joint of the great toe, to which extraordinary gifts were anciently ascribed.

Albata (al-bā'ta), *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, tin, and copper, often with antimony and silver, united in various proportions. It is a white metal, resembling silver in appearance, and is made into spoons, forks, teapots, &c. Called also *British Plate* and *German-silver*.

He was not the genuine article, but a substitute, a kind of *albata*. *G. A. Sala.*

Albatros, Albatross (al'ba-tros), *n.* [Fr. *albatros*, in Flacourt and Dampier *algatros*, a corruption of Sp. Pg. *alcatraz*, originally a pelican, but also applied to other aquatic birds. Marcel Devic (in supplement to Littré's *Dictionary*) takes *alcatraz* to be equivalent to Pg. *alcatruz* (Ar. *al-qādūs*), the bucket of a noria or water-wheel, this term being applied to the pelican for the same reason that the Arabs call it *saqqā* or water-carrier, from being supposed to carry water to its young ones in the pouch below its bill.] An aquatic natatorial bird, family Procellariadæ, of which the wandering albatros (*Diomedea exulans*) is



Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

the best known species. The bill is straight; the upper mandible crooked at the point, and the lower one truncated; the nostrils are oval, open and little prominent, and placed on the sides; the wings are pennated, and there are three webbed toes on each foot. The upper part of the body is of a spotted brown, and the belly white. It is the largest sea-bird known, some measuring 17½ feet from tip to tip of their expanded wings. They abound at the Cape of Good Hope and in Behring's Straits, and have been known to accompany ships for whole days without ever resting on the waves. From this habit it is regarded with feelings of attachment and superstitious awe by sailors, it being reckoned unlucky to kill one. Coleridge has availed himself of this feeling in his 'Ancient Mariner.'

Albe,† **Albee,**† *adv.* Albeit. *Spenser.*

Albeit (al-bē'it), *conj.* [A compound of the old *al* in the sense of though, *be*, and *it*, and equivalent to *be it so*; comp. Chaucer's 'al speke he,' 'al have I;' he also uses the fuller form 'al be it so that.'] Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

Whereas ye say, The Lord saith it, *albeit* I have not spoken. Ezek. xiii. 11.

Albeit so masked, I speak the truth. *Tennyson.*

Alberia (al-bē'ri-a), *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] In *her.* a shield without ornament or armorial bearings, so called from being white.

Albert, Albert-chain (al'bėrt, al'bėrt-chān), *n.* [After the Prince Consort, *Albert.*] A short chain attaching the watch to a waistcoat button-hole, where it is secured by a bar or hook.

Albescent (al-bes'ent), *a.* [L. *albesco*, to grow white, an incept. from *albus*, white.] Becoming white or rather whitish; moderately white; of a pale, hoary aspect.

Albicore (al'bē-kōr), *n.* Same as *Albacore.*

Albification (al'bi-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *albus*, white, and *facio*, to make.] The act or process of making white. *Chaucer.*

Albigenses, Albigeois (al-bi-jens'ez, al-bē-zhwą), *n. pl.* A party of reformers who separated from the Church of Rome in the twelfth century, and were ruthlessly persecuted; so called from *Albigeois*, a small territory round Albi, a town of Languedoc in France, where they resided.

Albin (al'bin), *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] A mineral of an opaque white colour, regarded as a variety of Bohemian apophyllite.

Albinism, Albinoism (al'bin-izm, al-bī'nō-izm), *n.* The state or condition of an albino; leucopathy.

The peculiarity of *albinism* or leucopathy is always born with the individual, and may occur among men of any colour. Nor is it confined to the human race, having been observed also in horses, rabbits, rats, mice, &c., birds (white crows and blackbirds are not particularly uncommon), fishes, and perhaps also insects. *Pop. Ency.*

Albino (al-bī'nō), *n.* pl. **Albinos** or **Albinoes** (al-bī'nōz). [Pg., from L. *albus*, white.] A person of pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes. This abnormal condition appears to depend on an absence of the minute particles of colouring matter which ordinarily occur in the lowest and last deposited layers of the epidermis or outer skin. Albinos occasionally occur among all races of men. The term is also applied to animals characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution. See ALBINISM.

Albion (al'bi-on), *n.* [Celt. *albain—alb*, *alp*, height, cliff, and *bàn*, white; a name given to the island presumably from the *white cliffs* of the south coast, the first object seen by the early immigrants. Grimm regards *alb*, *alp*, a height, as related to *alb* (L. *albus*), white, as indicating the whiteness of snow-clad summits.] An ancient name of Britain, gradually restricted to Scotland; still frequently used in poetry as equivalent to Britain.

Albite (al'bīt), *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Tetrartoprismatic felspar; soda felspar. A name given to felspar whose alkali is soda instead of potash. Albite forms a constituent part of the greenstone rocks in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and of Aberdeen granite.

Alborak (al-bō'rak), *n.* [Ar. *al-burak*, from *al*, the article, and *baraka*, to flash, *barkum*, lightning, splendour.] The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have journeyed from the temple of Jerusalem to heaven.

Albuginea (al-bū-jin'ē-a), *n.* [See ALBUGINEOUS] In *anat.* the white fibrous coating of the eye; the white; also, a tough fibrous coating of the testicle.

Albugineous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *a.* [Fr. *albugineux*, from L. *albugo*, *albuginis*, whiteness, from *albus*, white.] Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg.—*Albugineous humour*, the aqueous humour of the eye.—*Albugineous tunic*, the external covering of the eyeball, the albuginea.

Albuginous (al-bū'jin-us), *a.* Same as *Albugineous. Sir T. Browne.*

Albugo (al-bū'gō), *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.] The disease of the eye, otherwise called *Leucoma* (which see).

Album (al'bum), *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a white tablet, on which the names of public officers and also public transactions were written down.—2. A book, originally blank, in which may be inserted autographs of celebrated persons or favourite pieces of poetry or prose, generally contributed by friends.—3. A blank book with ornamental binding for preserving photographic views, cartes de visite, &c.—4. In *law*, white or silver money paid as rent.

Albumen (al-bū'men), *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.] In *physiol.* a substance so named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it abounds in its purest natural state, serving as the type of the protein compounds or the nitrogenous class of food stuffs. It is a proximate principle, entering largely into the composition of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids, is coagulable by heat at and above 160°, and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, with a little sulphur. It abounds in the serum of the blood, the vitreous and crystalline humours of the eye, the fluid of dropsy, the substance called coagulable lymph, in nutritive matters, the juice of flesh, &c. The blood contains about 7 per cent. of albumen. It is the starting-point of all the tissues. Vegetable albumen exists in most vegetable juices and many seeds, and has the same composition and properties as animal. Albumen is used to clarify syrupy liquors, and to fix colours in printing. In cookery white of eggs is employed for clarifying, but in large operations like sugar-refining the serum of blood is used. With lime it forms a cement to mend broken ware.

Albumen—Section of a grain of Wheat.

In *bot.* the name is applied to the farinaceous matter which surrounds the embryo. It constitutes the meat of the cocoa-nut, the flour or meal of cereals, the roasted part of coffee, &c. Albumen exists either as soluble or as insoluble albumen. The former variety is converted into the latter by the action of heat.

Albumenize (al-bū'men-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *albumenized*; ppr. *albumenizing*. To convert into albumen; to cover or impregnate with albumen, as paper with the white of an egg for photographic purposes.

Album Græcum (al'bum grē'kum), *n.* The dung of dogs, wolves, hyænas, &c., which, from exposure to the air, becomes white like chalk. It was formerly used as a medicine, and is still used by tanners to soften leather.

Albuminin (al-bū'min-in), *n.* Oonin; the substance of the cells inclosing the white of birds' eggs. It contains no nitrogen, and dissolves in caustic potash.

Albuminoid (al-bū'min-oid), *a.* [L. *albumen*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Like albumen.

Albuminoid (al-bū'min-oid), *n.* A substance resembling albumen. Same as *Proteid* (which see).

Albuminose, Albuminous (al-bū'min-ōs, al-bū'min-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the properties of albumen.—2. In *bot.* applied to plants whose seeds have a store of albumen, as all kinds of grain, palms, &c.

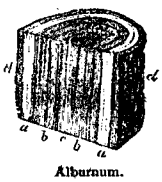
Albuminousness (al-bū'min-us-nes), *n.* The state of being albuminous.

Albuminuria (al-bū'mi-nū"ri-a), *n.* [L. *albumen*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] In *med.* a granular disease of the cortical part of the kidney, which gives occasion to the secretion of urine that contains albumen.

Alburn (al'bėrn), *n.* Same as *Alburnum.*

Alburn (al'bėrn), *n.* [L. *alburnus*, from *albus*, white.] A name sometimes given to the fish more commonly called the *Bleak.*

Alburnitas (al-bėr'ni-tas), *n.* A disease in trees, in which the wood remains like alburnum.



Alburnum.

a a, Alburnum or sapwood. *b b*, Heart-wood. *c*, Pith. *d d*, Bark.

Alburnous (al-bėr'nus), *a.* Relating to alburnum.

Alburnum (al-bėr'num), *n.* [L. *alburnum*, sapwood, from *albus*, white.] The white and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants between the inner bark and the heart-wood. It is frequently called *Sapwood*, and is gradually transformed into heart-wood or duramen.

Albyn (al'bin), *n.* [See ALBION.] Another form of *Albion;* especially restricted to the Highlands of Scotland.

Weep, *Albyn!* to death and captivity led. *Campbell.*

Alca (al'ka), *n.* [L., from Norse. See AUK.] A genus of short-winged sea-birds, the auks. See AUK.

Alcadæ (al'ka-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcidæ.*

Alcahest (al'ka-hest), *n.* Same as *Alkahest.*

Alcaic (al-kā'ik), *a.* [L. *alcaicus.*] Pertaining to *Alcæus*, a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who flourished about the close of the seventh and beginning of the sixth century B.C.—*Alcaic verse.* See next article.

Alcaic (al-kā'ik), *n.* A variety of verse used in Greek and Latin poetry, so called from Alcæus, the inventor; also, a line written in this measure. It consists of five feet, a spondee or iambus, an iambus, a long syllable, and two dactyls.

Alcaid (al-kād'), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *alcaide*, a governor—Ar. *al*, the, and *qâid*, chief, governor, *kâda*, to lead.] In Spain, Portugal, &c., a commander of a fortress; the chief civil magistrate of a town or city; also, a jailer.

Alcalde (äl-käl'dā), *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *al-qâdî*, the judge, from *qada*, to judge.] A Spanish magistrate or judge.

Alcali. Same as *Alkali* (which see).

Alcanna (al-kan'na), *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *al-hinnâ*, henna.] Same as *Henna.*

Alcarraza (al-ka-rä'za; Sp. pron. äl-kä-rä'thä), *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *al-kurrâz*, an earthen vessel.] A vessel made of a species of porous pottery manufactured in Spain for the purpose of cooling water.

Alcazar (al-kä'zär, Sp. pron. äl-kä'thär), *n.* [Sp., a castle, a fort, a quarter-deck, from the Arabic.] A fortress: applied also to the royal palaces in Spain, even when not fortified.

In the ancient *alcazar* of the Moors he found a stately residence. *Prescott.*

Alcedinidæ (al-sē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of fissirostral inessorial birds, the kingfishers, typical genus Alcedo. Called also *Halcyonidæ.*

Alcedo (al-sē'dō), *n.* [L. *alcedo, alcyon*, a kingfisher. See HALCYON.] The kingfisher; a genus of birds, family Alcedinidæ. See KINGFISHER.

Alces (al'sēs), *n.* [L. *alces*, Gr. *alkē*, an elk.] A genus of animals of the Cervidæ or deer family, characterized by short and thick neck, thick and brittle hair, a mane on throat, and by having a tuft of hair above the middle of the metatarsal bones of the hind-leg; the elk. It is the size of a horse, and inhabits Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Norway, but particularly the north of North America. See ELK.

Alchemic, Alchemical (al-kem'ik, al-kem'-ik-al), *a.* Relating to or produced by alchemy.

Alchemically (al-kem'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.

> Lully would prove it *alchemically*. *Camden.*

Alchemilla (al-kē-mil'la), *n.* [Arabic name *al-kemelyeh*, it being supposed to have wonderful alchemic properties.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ; lady's-mantle. They are herbs, with lobed leaves and small yellow or green flowers. See LADY'S-MANTLE.

Alchemist (al'kem-ist), *n.* One who practises alchemy.

> You are an *alchemist;* make gold of that. *Shak.*

Alchemistic, Alchemistical (al-kem-ist'ik, al-kem-ist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or practising alchemy.

Alchemize (al'kem-īz), *v.t.* To change by alchemy; to transmute, as metals. *Lovelace.* [Rare.]

Alchemy, Alchymy (al'ke-mi, al'ki-mi), *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *kīmīā*, chemistry. See CHEMISTRY.] 1.† Chemistry. ('Alchemy was never at any time anything different from chemistry.' *Liebig.*) Hence, from the fact that the early chemists were often deficient in their theoretical views, and pursued in their experiments delusive ends, such as the discovery of the philosopher's stone, which, being mixed with the baser metals, was to transmute them into gold, to be a panacea or universal remedy for diseases, and an alkahest or universal solvent, it came to mean, specifically—2. The doctrines and practice of those who dabbled in such arts.—3. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils. It was a modification of brass; so called because believed to have been originally formed by the art of alchemy: used figuratively by Milton for a trumpet.

> Your speedy cherubims
> Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*.
> *Milton.*

Alchymic, Alchymical (al-kim'ik, al-kim'-ik-al), *a.* Same as *Alchemic, Alchemical.*

Alchymically (al-kim'ik-al-li), *adv.* Same as *Alchemically.*

Alchymist (al'kim-ist), *n.* Same as *Alchemist.*

Alchymistic, Alchymistical (al-kim-ist'ik, al-kim-ist'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Alchemistic, Alchemistical.*

Alchymy (al'ki-mi), *n.* Same as *Alchemy.*

Alcidæ (al'si-dē), *n. pl.* [L.L. *alca*, an auk. See AUK.] The auk family, a family of natatorial sea-birds, distinguished by a long-ish bill, mostly curved toward the tip, wings short, tail short and graduated, hind toe small or absent, comprehending the subfamilies Alcinæ (auks proper), Spheniscinæ (penguins), and Urinæ (guillemots).

Alcinæ (al-sī'nē), *n. pl.* The auks, a subfamily of natatorial sea-birds, family Alcidæ, distinguished by a shorter bill than in the penguins and guillemots, compressed and boldly keeled above and below, by having the tip of the upper mandible hooked, and by narrow nostrils. Wings moderate, first quill largest. The hind toe is absent. It comprehends the genera Alca or auks proper, and Fratercula or puffins.

Alcmanian (alk-mā'ni-an), *a.* [L. *alcmanianus.*] Pertaining to Alcman, a Greek lyric poet of the seventh century B.C., celebrated for his amorous verses.—*Alcmanian verse* (*Alcmanianum metrum*), in *pros.* a verse consisting of two dactyls and two trochees.

Alco (al'kō), *n.* A small variety of dog with a small head and large pendulous ears, found wild in Mexico and Peru, and now domesticated.

Alcoate, Alcohate (al'ko-āt, al'ko-hāt), *n.* Same as *Alcoholate.*

Alcohol (al'kō-hol), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *alcohol*—Ar. *al*, the, and *kohl*, a fine powder of antimony applied by orientals to the eyes. On account of the fineness of this powder the name is said to have been transferred to anything very fine or purified, as rectified spirits.] (C_2H_6O.) A liquid forming the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors. It is formed by the fermentation of aqueous sugar solutions, and by the destructive distillation of organic bodies, as coal. It has also been produced by causing water (H_2O) to combine chemically with olefiant gas (C_2H_4), the method adopted being to shake the gas with strong sulphuric acid, and afterwards to dilute the mixture with water and distil. 'Having been first procured from wine, the name of *spirit of wine* is given to the strongest alcoholic found in commerce, containing about 90° per cent. of pure alcohol. *Absolute* or pure alcohol is a transparent fluid, of a pleasant spirituous smell and burning taste; sp. gr. 0·793 at 60° F. It has never been frozen, but it becomes viscid at very low temperatures. It is very inflammable, and mixes with water in all proportions, is a solvent of all bodies which are rich in hydrogen, as organic bases, resins, and oils, and as such much used in chemical operations, and for the preparation of druggists' tinctures; and is a powerful stimulant and antiseptic. It is employed in filling thermometers for low temperatures. By volume 55 parts of alcohol and 45 of water, or 49·2 parts by weight of alcohol and 50·8 of water, form *proof spirit*. *Under-proof* and *over-proof* are the designations of weaker or stronger solutions. Alcohol, mixed with various proportions of water, essential oils, sugar, and extracts, forms the different kinds of alcoholic drinks known as ardent spirits, wine, beer, &c. Spirits, as whisky, brandy, &c., contain 40 to 50 per cent. of absolute alcohol; wines, from 17 to 7 or 8; strong ale and porter, 6 to 8; and small beer, 1 per cent. Alcohol is also the general name given to a series of chemical compounds, all of which are constituted similarly.

Alcoholate (al'kō-hol-āt), *n.* A salt in which alcohol appears to replace the water of crystallization.

Alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities.

Alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *n.* An alcoholic liquid.

Alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm), *n.* The condition of habitual drunkards, whose tissues are saturated with spirits. Called also *Chronic Alcoholism.*

Alcoholization (al-kō-hol'iz-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly deprived of impurities.—2.† The act of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder. *Johnson.*

Alcoholize (al'kō-hol-īz), *v.t.* 1. To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit till it is wholly purified.—2.† To reduce to an impalpable powder. *Johnson.*

Alcoholmeter (al-kō-hol'mē-tėr), *n.* Same as *Alcoholometer.*

Alcoholometer, Alcohometer (al'kō-hol-om'et-ėr, al'kō-hom"et-ėr), *n.* [*Alcohol*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the quantity of pure alcohol in any liquid, with a scale graduated so as to indicate the percentage, either by weight or volume.

Alcoholometrical, Alcohometrical (al'-kō-ho-lo-met"rik-al, al'kō-ho-met"rik-al), *a.* Relating to the alcoholometer; as, *alcoholometrical* tables.

Alcoholometry, Alcoometry (al'kō-hol-om"ėt-ri, al'kō-om"et-ri), *n.* The process of estimating the percentage of pure or absolute alcohol in a spirituous liquid.

Alcoometer (al-kō-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *alcoometre.*] Same as *Alcoholometer* (which see).

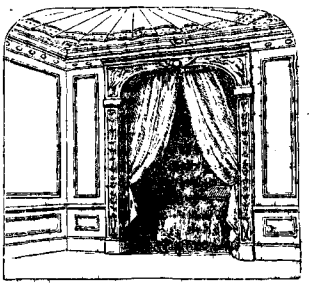
Alcoran (al'kō-ran or al'kō-rąn). See KORAN and ALKORAN.

Alcoranic (al-kō-ran'ik or al-kō-rąn'ik), *a.* Relating to the Alcoran or Mohammedanism.

Alcoranish (al-kō-ran'ish or al-kō-rąn'ish), *a.* Belonging to the Koran or Alcoran, or to Mohammedanism. 'Some *Alcoranish* doctors.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Alcoranist (al-kō-ran'ist or al-kō-rąn'ist), *n.* A strict adherent to the letter of the Koran or Alcoran.

Alcove (al'kōv), *n.* [Sp. *alcoba*, Fr. *alcove*—Ar. *al*, the, and *kubbeh*, an alcove, a little chamber.] A recess; especially, (*a*) a wide and deep recess in a room, usually separated from it by a screen of columns, by a balustrade, or by draperies, and intended for the reception of a bed of state or seats, and often having its floor raised above that of the



Alcove.

room. More rarely, (*b*) a lateral recess in a library for the reception of books. (*c*) An arched or covered seat in a garden. (*d*) Any natural recess, as a recess in a grove or wood, a small bay, a place nearly inclosed by rocks, hills, and the like. [Chiefly poetical.]

> On mossy banks, beneath the citron grove,
> The youthful wand'rers found a wild *alcove*.
> *Falconer.*

Alcyon (al'si-on), *n.* An old or poetical name of the kingfisher. Same as *Halcyon* (which see).

Alcyonaria (al'si-o-nā"ri-a), *n. pl.* [See ALCYONIUM.] An order of actinozoan corals, distinguished by six or eight broad leaf-like tentacles, arranged round the mouth like the rays of a star-fish (whence their alternative name *Asteroida*). They inhabit a polypidom, and consist of a fleshy external layer, supported on a calcareous axis secreted from the outer surface of the animal, and embrace the organ-pipe corals, the Alcyonidæ or dead-men's fingers, the Gorgonidæ or sea-fans, and the sea-pens. Some species very much resemble sponges; others are like fans, feathers, &c. Technically they are called *Sclerobasic Zoantharia.*

Alcyonaria.

1, Sea-fan (*Gorgonia flabellum*). 2, Sea-pen (*Pennatula phosphorea*). 3, *Cornularia rugosa.*

Alcyonic (al-si-on'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Alcyonidæ (which see).

Alcyonidæ, Alcyoneæ (al-si-on'i-dē, al-si-on'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [See ALCYONIUM.] A family of asteroid polypes, somewhat resembling the sponges. *Alcyonium digitatum*, called variously, from its occasional form, dead-man's hand or cow's paps, is the type. They are found in all seas and at various depths.

Alcyonite (al'si-on-it), *n.* A fossil alcyonium; one of the spongiferous fossils common in the chalk formation.

Alcyonium (al-si-ō'ni-um), *n.* [L. *alcyonium*, Gr. *alkyonion, alkyoneion*, a zoophyte so called from its resemblance to the Halcyon's nest. See HALCYON.] A genus of asteroid polypes or Actinozoa, belonging to the family Alcyonidæ (which see).

Alcyonoid (al'si-on-oid), *n.* A member of the family Alcyonidæ or Alcyoneæ. Written also *Halcyonoid.*

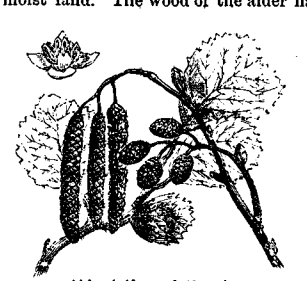
Aldebaran (al-deb'ăr-an), *n.* [Ar. name, from *al*, the, *debarān*, coming behind: so called, it is said, because it comes behind the remarkable group of the Pleiades.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus. Vulgarly called, the *Bull's*

Eye. It is the bright star in the group of five called the Hyads.

Aldehyde, Aldehyd (al'dē-hīd), *n.* [*Al*, first syllable of *alcohol*, and *dehyd*, the first two of *dehydrogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen.] 1. A transparent colourless liquid (C_2H_4O) produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol. It is alcohol minus two atoms of hydrogen. It has a suffocating odour, and is so volatile that it boils by the warmth of the hand. When exposed to air or oxygen it becomes entirely converted into acetic acid or vinegar, by the addition of one atom of oxygen. Called also *Acetic Aldehyde.*—2. One of a class of organic compounds, intermediate between alcohols and acids, derived from alcohol by the abstraction of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of one atom of oxygen. They are all liquids except one, which is a fatty solid. They are called *benzoic, acetic, butyric,* &c., *aldehydes.*

Aldehydic (al-dē-hīd'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to or containing aldehyde.

Alder (ạl'dėr), *n.* [O. and Prov. E. *aller, eller,* &c.; A. Sax. *ælr, aler, alor, alr;* Icel. *elrir, elri, ölr;* N. *older, elle;* Sw. *al;* Sw. dial. *alder;* G. *eller, erle;* all allied to L. *alnus,* an alder, and to D. and G. *else,* Slav. *olsza, olsche,* an alder. The *d* is inserted in the same way as in *alder* for *aller,* old genit. pl. of *all.* See next art. and ELDER, the tree.] The popular name of plants of the genus Alnus, nat. order Betulaceæ. *A. glutinosa* is the common alder, usually growing in moist land. The wood of the alder has



Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).

the quality of long endurance under water. It is chiefly used for hurdle-wood and the manufacture of charcoal. See ALNUS.—Berry-bearing or black alder, the alder-buckthorn, or *Rhamnus Frangula.* Red alder, the name given at the Cape of Good Hope to *Cunonia capensis.* White alder, the North American name for *Clithra alnifolia.*

Alder,† Aller† (ạl'dėr, ạl'ėr), *a.* The ancient genitive plural of *all;* in A. Sax. *eal,* genit. pl. *ealra, alra.* It was also written *Alther.* It was formerly prefixed to adjectives in the superlative; as, *alder-first,* first of all; *alder-best,* best of all; *alder-liefest* or *alder-lievest,* dearest of all. It is largely used by Chaucer.

'You, mine *alder-liefest* sovereign.' *Shak.*

A-morwe when the day began to spring,
Up rose our hoste, and was our *aller* cok. *Chaucer.*

Alder-buckthorn (ạl'dėr-buk-thorn), *n.* A British plant of the genus Rhamnus, nat. order Rhamnaceæ, the *R. Frangula.* It is a shrub 3 to 10 feet high, and grows in woods and thickets. See RHAMNUS.

Alderman (ạl'dėr-man), *n.* pl. **Aldermen** (ạl'dėr-men). [A. Sax. *aldorman, ealdorman —ealdor,* an elder, from *eald,* old, and *man.*] 1. Among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, a person of rank or dignity, a prince, a nobleman. It was originally used as a name of dignity unconnected with office, but in later times the title had a more specific sense, and was applied to the members of the Anglo-Saxon nobility next in rank to the king, and at the head of the government of the shires or other districts as well as of cities and boroughs.—2. In present usage, a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor, possessing a certain judicial authority as well as municipal administrative powers. The number of aldermen is different in different cities, but by 5 and 6 Will. IV. lxxvi. they must be one-third of the councillors. The corresponding title in Scotland is *bailie.*—3. Half-a-crown: a meaning explained by Brewer as containing an allusion to the fact that an alderman is a sort of half-king. [Slang.]—4. A turkey. [Slang.]—*An alderman in chains,* a turkey hung with sausages. [Slang.]—*Alderman's pace,* a slow stately pace, equivalent to the French *pas d'abbé.*

Aldermancy (ạl'dėr-man-si), *n.* The office of an alderman.

Aldermanic (ạl'dėr-man'ik), *a.* Relating to or becoming an alderman.

Aldermanity (ạl'dėr-man'i-ti), *n.* 1. Aldermen collectively; the body of aldermen. *B. Jonson.*—2. The dignity or qualities of an alderman.

Aldermanlike (ạl'dėr-man-līk), *a.* Like an alderman.

Aldermanly (ạl'dėr-man-li), *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman.

Aldermanry (ạl'dėr-man-ri), *n.* The office or quality of an alderman.

Aldermanship (ạl'dėr-man-ship), *n.* The condition of an alderman. *Fabyan.*

Aldern (al'dėrn), *a.* Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats first plowed the ocean. *May.*

Aldine (al'dīn), *a.* A term applied to those editions, chiefly of the classics, which proceeded from the press of *Aldus* Manutius, of Venice, and his family, from 1490 to 1597. The distinguishing mark is an anchor entwined with a dolphin, generally with the motto *sudavit et alsit* (he has sweated and frozen, that is, he has endured all extremes of hardship). The term has been also applied to certain editions of English works.

Aldrian,† *n.* A star in the neck of the Lion. *Chaucer.*

Ale (āl), *n.* [A. Sax. *eale, ealu, eala;* Dan. Sw. and Icel. *öl,* ale. In the O. Icel. *öl* is used of any intoxicating drink, and Wedgwood derives it from a root meaning to drink, seen in Gael. *ol,* to drink.] 1. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. It is of different sorts, chiefly *pale* and *brown,* the first made from malt slightly dried, the second from malt more considerably dried or roasted. It is usually made with barley, but sometimes with wheat, rye, millets, oats, &c. *Pale ale* is made with the palest hops, and the fermenting temperature is kept below 72° to prevent the formation of acetic acid.—2. A merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk. 'At wakes and *ales.*' *B. Jonson.* 3.† An ale-house.

O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the *ale* there. *Thom. Lord Cromwell.*

—*Medicated ales* are those which are prepared for medicinal purposes by an infusion of herbs during fermentation.

Aleak (a-lēk'), *adv.* In a leaking state.

Aleatory (al'ē-a-to-ri), *a.* [L. *alea,* a die, chance.] Depending on a contingent event. —*Aleatory contract,* in *law,* an agreement of which the conditions depend on an uncertain event.—*Aleatory sale,* a sale the completion of which depends on the happening of some uncertain event.

Aleavement† (a-lēv'ment), *n.* Alleviation.

Yet this is some *aleavement* to my sorrow.
Solimon and Perseda, 1599.

Ale-bench (āl'bensh), *n.* A bench in or before an ale-house. 'Sit on their *ale-bench* with their cups and cans.' *Sir John Oldcastle.*

Ale-berry (āl'be-ri), *n.* A beverage formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

Ale-brewer (āl'brö-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to brew ale.

Alecampane (al-e-kam-pān'), *n.* A kind of coarse sweetmeat. See ELECAMPANE, 2.

Ale-conner (āl'kon-ėr), *n.* [*Ale,* and *con,* to know or see.] Originally, an officer appointed to assay ale and beer, and to take care that they were good and wholesome, and sold at a proper price. The duty of the ale-conners of London now is to inspect the measures used in public-houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors. Four of these are chosen annually by the liverymen, in common hall, on midsummer's day.

Ale-cost (āl'kost), *n.* Costmary, a plant (*Balsamita vulgaris*) put into ale to give it an aromatic flavour. See COSTMARY.

Alector (a-lek'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *alektōr,* a cock.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, commonly called *curassows,* family Cracidæ. They are peculiar to the New World, and somewhat resemble turkeys. See CURASSOW.

Alectoria (a-lek-tō'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *alektōr,* a cock.] 1. Cock-stone; a peculiar stone, supposed to be sometimes found in the stomach or liver of an aged cock or capon. Many virtues were attributed to it, but these, as well as the origin of the stone, are imaginary. 2. A genus of lichens. *A. jubata,* or rock hair, grows on trees and rocks, and affords food for the reindeer during deep snow.

Alectoromachy, † Alectryomachy† (a-lek'-tōr-om"a-ki, a-lek'tri-om"a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *alektōr,* a cock, and *machē,* a fight.] Cock-fighting.

Alectryomancy, Alectoromancy (a-lek'-tri-ō-man-si, a-lek'tō-rō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *alektryōn,* a cock, and *manteia,* divination.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The letters of the alphabet were traced on the ground, and a grain of corn placed on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under the grains selected, being formed into words, were supposed to foretell the event.

Ale-draper † (āl'drā-pėr), *n.* A humorous name for a keeper of an ale-house; one who sells ale: probably from the ancient custom of measuring ale by the yard. See ALE-YARD.

I get mee a wife; with her a little money; when we are married, seeke a house we must; no other occupation have I but to be an *ale-draper. Henry Chettle.*

Alee (a-lē'), *adv.* [Prefix *a,* on or at, and *lee.* See LEE.] *Naut.* on the side opposite to that on which the wind strikes: opposite of *a-weather.* The helm of a ship is *alee* when pressed close to the lee-side.—*Hard alee,* or *luff alee,* an order to put the helm to the lee-side.—*Helm's alee,* that is, *the helm is alee,* a notice given as an order to the seamen to cause the head-sails to shake in the wind with a view to bring the ship about.

Ale-fed (āl'fed), *p.* and *a.* Nourished with ale. 'The growth of his *ale-fed* corps.' *Stafford.*

Aleft (a-left'), *adv.* [Prefix *a,* on, and *left.*] On or to the left. *Southey.* [Rare.]

Alegar (al'ē-gėr), *n.* [*Ale,* and *eager,* Fr. *aigre,* sour.] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale. [Rare.]

For not, after consideration, can you ascertain what liquor it is you are imbibing; whether . . . Hawkin's entire, or, perhaps, some other great brewer's penny-swipes, or even *alegar. Carlyle.*

Alege,† Alegge,† *v.t.* [See ALLAY.] To allay; to alleviate; to soothe; to assuage.

The joyous time now nigheth fast
That shall *alegge* this bitter blast. *Spenser.*

Alegeaunce,† *n.* [See ALEGE.] Alleviation. *Chaucer.*

Aleger† (al'ē-jėr), *a.* [Fr. *allègre,* L. *alacris,* sprightly.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, and tobacco . . . do all condense the spirits and make them strong and *aleger. Bacon.*

Ale-gill (āl'jil), *n.* [See GILL.] A kind of medicated liquor from the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

Ale-glass (āl'glas), *n.* A glass from which ale is drunk.

Ale-hoof (āl'höf), *n.* [D. *eiloof,* ivy.] Ground-ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*). The word assumed this form because its leaves were used in making ale before the use of hops.

Ale-house (āl'hous), *n.* A house where ale is retailed.

The redcoats filled all the *ale-houses* of Westminster and the Strand. *Macaulay.*

Aleis,† *n.* [Fr. *alize.*] The lote-tree. *Chaucer.*

Ale-knight † (āl'nīt), *n.* A pot-companion.

Come, all you brave wights, that are dubbed *ale-knights* . . .
Know malt is of mickle might. *Wit's Recreations.*

Alemannic (al-ē-man'ik), *a.* [L. *Alemanni,* from two German words signifying *all men.* Comp. Fr. *Allemagne,* Germany.] Belonging to the Alemanni, a military confederacy of several German tribes who began to appear on the Lower and Middle Maine about the beginning of the third century.

Alemannic (al-ē-man'ik), *n.* The language of the Alemanni, or ancient people of Germany.

Alembdar (a-lem'där), *n.* In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed when the sultan appears in public.

Alembic (a-lem'bik), *n.* [L.L. *alembicum;* Sp. *alambique*—Ar. *al,* the, *ambik,* an alembic, from Gr. *ambix, ambikos,* a cup, a beaker, the cap of a still.] A chemical vessel formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or copper. The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, was called the *matrass* or *cucurbit;* the upper part, which received and condensed the volatile products, was called the *head* or *capital,* the beak of which was fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head was more properly the alembic. It is now superseded by the retort and worm-still.

Alembic.

Alembroth (a-lem'broth), *n.* [Chal., lit.

key of art.] The salt of wisdom of the alchemists; a double chloride of mercury and ammonia, from which the old white precipitate of mercury is made. Although poisonous it was formerly used as a stimulant.

Alençon Lace (ä-läṅ-soṅ lās), *n.* A kind of French lace, with a six-sided mesh of two threads, made of pure, hand-spun linen thread; it is the richest, strongest, finest, and most expensive of the French laces, and is surpassed only by that of Brussels. It receives its name from *Alençon*, the chief town of the department of the Orne. Called also *Alençon Point*.

Alength† (a-length'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, at, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched at full length.

Alepidote (a-lep'i-dōt), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *lepis*, a scale.] Not having scales; as, an *alepidote* fish.

Alepidote (a-lep'i-dōt), *n.* Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

Ale-pole, Ale-post (āl'pōl, āl'pōst), *n.* See ALE-STAKE. The term *ale-pole* was sometimes applied to the May-pole.

Ale-pot (āl'pot), *n.* A pot or mug for holding ale.

A clean cloth was spread before him, with knife, fork, and spoon, salt-cellar, pepper-box, glass, and pewter *ale-pot*. *Dickens.*

Aleppine (a-lep'pīn), *a.* Pertaining to *Aleppo*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, or its inhabitants.

Aleppine (a-lep'pīn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Aleppo.

Alert (a-lėrt'), *a.* [Fr. *alerte*, alert, and (as noun) alarm or notice of danger, formerly *allerte*, and *à l'erte*, borrowed from It. *all'erta*, on the alert, lit. on or to the eminence, from *all'*, to the, and *erta*, an acclivity, adj. *erto*, erect, from L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigo*, *erectum*, to erect.] 1. Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilant.

He was always *alert* . . . to the claims of friendship. *Rev. R. Graves.*

2. Moving with celerity; brisk; nimble. 'An *alert* young fellow.' *Addison.*—SYN. Vigilant, watchful, heedful, brisk, nimble, active, lively, quick, prompt.

Alert (a-lėrt'), *n.* A position of vigilance; watch; guard: only in the phrase *on* or *upon the alert*, upon the watch; on the lookout; guarding against surprise or danger. 'The readiness of one *on the alert*.' *Dickens.*

Alertness (a-lėrt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alert; briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness. *Addison.*

Ale-scot,† **Ale-shot**† (āl'skot, āl'shot), *n.* [*Ale*, and *scot*, or its corrupted form *shot*, the quota of a tavern-bill. See SCOT.] A reckoning to be paid for ale.

Ale-silver (āl'sil-vėr), *n.* A duty anciently paid to the Lord-mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

Ale-stake (āl'stāk), *n.* A stake having a garland or bush of twigs at the top of it, set up as a sign before an ale-house. Called also *Ale-pole*, *Ale-post*.

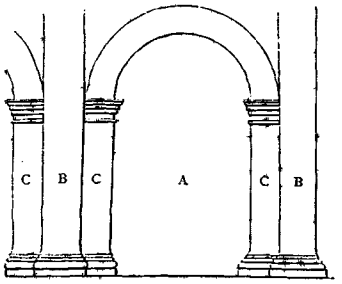
A garland had he sette upon his hede
As gret as it were for an *ale-stake*. *Chaucer.*

Ale-taster (āl'tāst-ėr). The same as *Ale-conner* (which see).

Alethiology (a-lē'thī-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aletheia*, truth, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of truth; the method of investigating the laws of truth. [Rare.]

Modified logic falls naturally into three parts. The first part treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the highest laws for their discrimination, *Alethiology*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Alette (a-let'), *n.* [Fr.; It. *aletta*, dim. of



A, Arch. BB, Pillars. CC, Alettes.

L. *ala*, a wing.] In *arch.* a small wing of a building; a pilaster or buttress; the face of the pier of an arch, extending from the edge of the opening; but more particularly that portion betwixt the edge of the opening and the pillar or pilaster which is used to decorate the arch.

Aleurites (a-lū-rī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *aleurites*, wheaten bread, from *aleuron*, wheaten flour—the plants being covered with a mealy substance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The only species, *A. triloba* (the candle-berry tree), a tree 30 to 40 feet high, is a native of the Moluccas and some of the Pacific islands, and is cultivated in tropical countries for its nuts, which abound in oil, and when dried are used by the Polynesian islanders as a substitute for candles, whence they are called *candle-nuts*, or *candle-berries*.

Aleuromancy (a-lūr'o-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *aleuron*, meal, and *manteia*, divination.] A kind of divination by meal, practised by the ancients.

Aleurometer (a-lūr-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *aleuron*, wheaten flour, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument invented by M. Boland for indicating the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour. The indications depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour when freed of its starch by pulverization and repeated washings with water.

Ale-vat (āl'vat), *n.* A vat in which ale is fermented.

Alew† (a-lū'), *n.* Halloo; howling; lamentation.

Yet did she not lament with loud *alew*
As women wont. *Spenser.*

Ale-washed (āl'wosht), *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale. '*Ale-washed* wits.' *Shak.*

Ale-wife (āl'wīf), *n.* pl. **Ale-wives** (āl'wīvz). A woman who keeps an ale-house.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *ale-wife*. *Swift.*

Alewife (āl'wīf), *n.* pl. **Alewives** (āl'wīvz). [Properly *aloof*, the Indian name of the fish.] A North American fresh-water fish (*Alosa tyrannus*), 8 to 10 inches long, resembling the shad, and taken in large numbers with that fish.

Alexanders (al-egz-an'dėrz), *n.* The English name of a genus of umbelliferous plants, Smyrnium (which see). Called also *Alisander*.

Alexandrian (al-egz-an'dri-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Alexandria:* often applied as an attribute to, or used as a noun for, one who professed or taught in connection with Alexandria, in Egypt.—*Alexandrian Codex*, an important manuscript of the Scriptures, in the British Museum, written on parchment in uncial characters. Its probable date is the fifth or sixth century.—*Alexandrian Library*, the largest collection of books of the ancient world, founded by Ptolemy Soter at Alexandria, in Egypt, and said to have contained 700,000 volumes of the literature of Rome, Greece, and Egypt. Supposed to have been ultimately destroyed by fanatic Arabs A.D. 641.

Alexandrine (al-egz-an'drīn), *n.* 1. A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables in English poetry, or in French of twelve and thirteen in alternate couplets, and properly having the pause or break at the end of the third foot: so called from a poem written in French on the life of *Alexander the Great*. French tragedies are generally composed in Alexandrines. The last line of the following extract is an example.

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song
That like a wounded snake drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

2. The name of several ancient medical preparations, especially a garlic plaster invented by an ancient physician of the name of *Alexander*. *Dunglison.*

Alexandrite (al-egz-an'drīt), *n.* [After *Alexander I.*, emperor of Russia.] A variety of chrysoberyl found in the mica-slate of the Urals.

Alexipharmacal† (a-lek'si-fārm''a-kal), *a.* Same as *Alexipharmic*. *Dean Pierce.*

Alexipharmic, Alexipharmical (a-lek'si-fārm''ik, a-lek'si-fārm''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *alexō*, to ward off, *pharmakon*, a drug, remedy, poison.] 1. Acting as a means of warding off disease; acting as a remedy.—2. Having the power of warding off the effects of poison; acting as an antidote; antidotal.

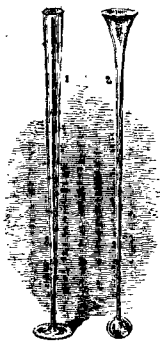
Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer is *alexipharmick*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Alexipharmic (a-lek'si-fārm''ik), *n.* 1. A medicine; a remedy.

Finding his strength every day less, he was at last terrified, and called for help upon the sages of physic: they filled his apartments with *alexipharmics*, restoratives, and essential virtues. *Johnson.*

2. An antidote to poison or infection.

Alexiteric, Alexiterical (a-lek'si-ter''ik, a-lek'si-ter''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *alexō*, to ward off, and *dēlētērion*, poison.] Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.



1, Ale-yard.
2, Tricky Ale-yard.

Alexiteric (a-lek'si-ter''ik), *n.* A medicine to resist the effects of poison or the bite of venomous animals.

Ale-yard (āl'yārd), *n.* A very elongated form of drinking-glass and measure for ale formerly used. There were also half-yards and quarter-yards, for pints and half-pints respectively. A 'tricky' ale-yard was also used, in which the narrow end opened into a small globe, so contrived that, in the process of draining, the ale came out on the drinker's face with a spirt.

Alfa, Alfa-grass (al'fa, al'fa-gras), *a.* A North African name for *Macrochloa arenaria* and its fibre, one of the varieties of esparto.

Alfet (al'fet), *n.* [L.L. *alfetum*, from A. Sax. *ælfæt*, a pot to boil in—*æl*, fire, and *fæt*, a vat.] A vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm as a test of his innocence or guilt.

Al fresco (al fres'ko), *a.* [It.] In the open air; cool.

Alga (al'ga), *n.* [L.] A sea-weed; one of the Algæ.

Algæ (al'jē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of cryptogamic or thallogenous plants found for the most part in the sea and fresh water, comprising sea-weeds. The higher forms have stems bearing leaf-like expansions, and they are often attached to the rocks by roots which, however, do not take food from the rocks. The stem is most frequently absent, and the plant consists of the foliar expansion

Algæ.

1, *Dictyota elichotoma*: *a*, Spore. *b*, Vertical view of a sorus. *c*, Vertical section of a sorus.
2, *Plocamium coccineum*: *f*, Tetraspore. *g*, Stichidium. *h*, Branchlet with a tubercle.

of one or more cells. They are nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they live. The species vary in size from the microscopic diatoms to forms whose trunks exceed those of forest trees, and whose fronds rival the leaves of the palm. They are entirely composed of cellular tissue, and many are edible and nutritious, as carrageen or Irish-moss, dulse, &c. Kelp, iodine, and bromine are products of various species. The Algæ are also valuable as manure.

Algal (al'gal), *n.* One of the Algæ (which see).

Algal (al'gal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Algæ; having the nature of the Algæ.

Alga-roba (al'ga-rō'ba), *n.* [Ar.] 1. The Arabic name of a tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See CERATONIA.—2. The name in Panama for the tree *Hymenæa Courbaril*. See HYMENÆA.

Algarot, Algaroth (al'ga-rot, al'ga-roth), *n.* [From the name of the inventor, *Algarotti*, a celebrated physician of Verona.] A violently purgative and emetic white powder, which falls when chloride of antimony is

dropped into water: it is a compound of chloride and oxide of antimony.

Algate, Algates (al'gāt, al'gāts), *adv.* [*All*, and *(O.E.* and Sc.*)* *gate*, a way; Icel. *gata*, a way. See GAIT, GATE.] 1. In every direction; everywhere. [Obsolete except in Scotch form *a'gate* or *a'gates*.]—2. In every respect; altogether; entirely. [Obsolete and northern provincial.]

Una now he *algates* must forego. *Spenser.*

3.† In any way; at all.

Fairer than herselfe, if aught *algate*
Might fayrer be. *Spenser.*

4.† By all means; on any terms.

And therefore would I should be *algates* slain;
For while I live his life is in suspense. *Fairfax.*

5.† Notwithstanding; nevertheless.

A maner latin corrupt was hir speche,
But *algates* ther-by was she understonde.
Chaucer.

Algebra (al'je-bra), *n.* [Sp. *algebra*, Fr. *algèbre*, from Ar. *al-gabr* or *al-jabr*, the putting together of broken things, reduction of fractions to whole numbers, from Ar. *gabara* or *jabara* to bind together, to consolidate; the full name of the science in Arabic is *al-gebr w-al-muqâbalah*, (the science *of*) reduction (or connection) and comparison.] That branch of mathematical analysis in which signs are employed to denote arithmetical operations, and letters are made to represent numbers and quantities; a kind of universal arithmetic. It takes an unknown quantity sought as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered, by some other known quantity to which it is equal. It is necessary for explaining the foundations and investigating the rules of the more difficult parts of arithmetic; and by means of its symbols it affords directions for computation often more concise, and sometimes more perspicuous, than any which rules expressed in ordinary language can convey. It is divided into two branches—the first treating of equations involving unknown quantities having a determinate value; the other, called *diophantine*, or *indeterminate analysis*, treating of quantities having no fixed value, but depending in some degree on assumption. This science was of oriental discovery; but whether among the Arabians or Indians is uncertain.

Algebraic, Algebraical (al-je-brā'ik, al-je-brā'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation.—*Algebraic curve*, a figure whose intercepted diameters bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates.—*Algebraic equation*, an equation of which the terms contain only algebraic quantities.—*Algebraic geometry*, a name given to the application of algebra to the solution of geometrical problems.—*Algebraic signs*, certain signs or characters used in algebraical and mathematical operations, to denote the relations of numbers, magnitudes, and quantities; as, (=) equal to, (+) plus, (−) minus, (×) multiplied by, &c. See SIGN.

Algebraically (al-je-brā'ik-al-li), *adv.* By algebraic process.

Algebraist (al-je-brā'ist), *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.

Algebraize (al-je-brā'iz), *v.t.* To perform by algebra; to reduce to algebraic form.

Algerian (al-jē'ri-an), *n.* An inhabitant of the French province of Algeria.

Algerian (al-jē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Algeria or its inhabitants.

Algerine (al-je-rēn'), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Algiers, in Africa.—2. Hence, from the people of Algiers being much addicted to piracy, a pirate.

Algerine (al-je-rēn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Algiers, or its inhabitants.

Algid (al'jid), *a.* [L. *algidus*, cold.] Cold.—*Algid cholera*, in *med.* Asiatic cholera, from diminution of temperature being one of its leading characteristics.

Algidity, Algidness (al-jid'i-ti, al'jid-nes), *n.* The state of being algid; chilliness; coldness.

Algific (al-jif'ik), *a.* [L. *algificus*—*algus*, cold, and *facio*, to make.] Producing cold.

Algol (al'gol), *n.* [Ar. *al-ghûl*, that is, the ghoul, namely Medusa.] A bright star, *β* Persei, called also *β* Medusæ, remarkable as being a 'variable' star, changing from the second or third magnitude to the fifth in 2 days 20 hours 50 minutes.

Algology (al-gol'o-ji), *n.* [L. *alga*, a seaweed, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on algæ or sea-weeds; the study or science of algæ.

Algor (al'gor), *n.* In *med.* an unusual coldness in the human system; rigor or chill on the onset of fever.

Algorithm, Algorism (al'gō-rithm, al'gō-rizm), *n.* [Fr. *algorithme*, O. Fr. *algorisme*, Sp. *algoritmo*, O. Sp. *alguarismo*—Ar. *al*, the, and a noun formed from Gr. *arithmos*, number.] The art of computing or reckoning in reference to some particular subject, or in some particular way; as, the *algorithm* of numbers; the *algorithm* of the differential calculus.

Algose (al'gōs), *a.* [L. *algosus*, from *algus*, cold.] Cold in a high degree. *Bailey.*

Algous (al'gus), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the algæ or sea-weeds; abounding with sea-weed.

Algrim† (al'grim), *n.* [See ALGORITHM. The etymology given in the extract below is curious.] An ancient name for arithmetic.

The name of this craft is in Latin *algorismus*, and in English *algrim*; and it is named of *algos*, that is to say, craft, and *rismus*, that is, nounbre; and for this skille it is called craft of nounbringe. *Old MS.*

Alguazil (äl-gwä-zēl'), *n.* [Pg. *alguacil*, *alvacil*, *alvazil*, *alvasir*, Sp. *alguacil*, from Ar. *al wazir*, the *vizier*.] In Spain, an inferior officer of justice; a constable.

The corregidor . . . has sent this *alguazil* to apprehend you. *Smollett.*

Algum. See ALMUG.

Alhagi (al-hā'jī), *n.* [Ar., the camel's-thorn.] A genus of Leguminosæ, sub-order Papilionaceæ, containing several species, inhabiting southern Asia and western Africa. *A. Camelorum* is the true camel's-thorn. The leaves and branches of *A. Maurorum*, an evergreen shrub in Persia and Bokhara, exude manna in hot weather, which, when it hardens, is obtained by merely shaking the branches. This sweet secretion of the Persian and Bokharan plant is much prized by the Afghans as food for cattle, camels especially being fond of it.

Alhambraic, Alhambresque (äl-äm-brā'ik, äl-äm'bresk), *a.* [The *Alhambra* (from Ar. *al*, the, and *ahmar*, fem. *hamrâ*, red; lit. the red house) is a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada, in Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Granada, about 1253, and presenting the finest existing specimen of Moorish or Arabesque architecture.] Of or pertaining to the Alhambra; built or decorated after the fanciful manner of the Alhambra. The style of the Alhambra is remarkable for the elaborate complexity and variety of its details, in which all animal forms are omitted, and vegetable or floral ones so far modified as to distantly resemble nature. See ARABESQUE.

Alhenna (al-hen'na), *n.* Henna (which see).

Aliaceous (al-i-ā'shus), *a.* Same as *Alliaceous*.

Alias (ā'li-as), *adv.* [L., elsewhere, otherwise.] At another time; in another place; in other circumstances; otherwise: a word used in judicial proceedings to connect the different names by which a person is called who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one: thus, Simson *alias* Smith, means a person calling himself at one time or one place Smith, at another Simson.

Alias (ā'li-as), *n.* pl. **Aliases** (ā'li-as-ez). 1. In *law*, formerly a second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.—2. An assumed name; another name.

An author was forced to assume every week new *aliases* and new disguises. *Macaulay.*

Alibi (al'i-bī), *adv.* [L.] In *law*, elsewhere; at another place.

The prisoner had little to say in his defence; he endeavoured to prove himself *alibi*. *Arbuthnot.*

Alibi (al'i-bī), *n.* In *law*, a plea, allegation, or defence which avers that the accused was in another place at the time of the commission of the offence.

Alible† (al'i-bl), *a.* [L. *alibilis*, from *alo*, to nourish.] 1. Nutritive.—2. That may be nourished.

Alicante, Alicant (al-i-kan'tā, al'i-kant), *n.* [From *Alicante*, a town in Valentia, Spain, where it is made.] A strong, sweet, dark-coloured Spanish wine; also known as *Vino tinto*.

Alidade (al'i-dād), *n.* [Sp. *alidada*, *alhidada*, from Ar. *al-idâda*.] The movable arm of a graduated instrument, as a quadrant, astrolabe, or theodolite, carrying sights or a telescope, by which an angle is measured from a base-line observed through the stationary or level line of sights.

Alien (ā'lyen), *a.* [L. *alienus*, alien, from *alius*, another. The same root appears in E. *else* (which see).] 1. Not belonging to the same country, land, or government, or to the citizens or subjects thereof; foreign; as, *alien* subjects; *alien* property.—2. Wholly different in nature; estranged; foreign; adverse; hostile.

They encouraged persons and principles, *alien* from our religion and government, in order to strengthen their faction. *Swift.*

—*Alien water*, any stream of water carried across an irrigated field or meadow, but which is not employed in the process of irrigation.

Alien (ā'lyen), *n.* 1. A foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen. In France, a child born of residents who are not citizens is an *alien*. In Great Britain, the children of aliens born in that country are mostly natural born subjects, and the children of British subjects owing allegiance to the crown of England, though born in other countries, are natural subjects, and entitled to the privileges of resident citizens.—2. A stranger. 'Who can not have been altogether an *alien* from the researches of your lordship.' *Landor.* [Rare.]

Alien (ā'lyen), *v.t.* 1. To transfer or convey, as title or property, to another.

If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To make averse or indifferent; to turn the affections or inclinations of; to estrange.

The prince was totally *alienedfrom* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

Alienability (ā'lyen-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being alienable; the capacity of being alienated or transferred. 'The *alienability* of the domain.' *Burke.*

Alienable (ā'lyen-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being alienated, sold, or transferred to another; as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the state.

Alienage (ā'lyen-āj), *n.* 1. The state of being an alien.

Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage*? *Story.*

2. The state of being alienated or transferred to another; alienation.

The provinces were treated in a far more harsh manner than the Italian states, even in the latter period of their *alienage*. *Brougham.*

Alienate (ā'lyen-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alienated*; ppr. *alienating*. [L. *alieno*, *alienatum*, to alienate, from *alienus*. See ALIEN, *a.*] 1. To transfer or convey, as title, property, or other right, to another; as, to *alienate* lands or sovereignty.—2. To withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; to estrange; to wean: with *from* before the secondary object.

The nephew might *alienate* as many hearts by trying to make England a military country, as the uncle had *alienated* by trying to make her a Roman Catholic country. *Macaulay.*

The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more *alienates* him *from* the realities of the present. *Is. Taylor.*

Alienate (ā'lyen-āt), *a.* [L. *alienatus*. See the verb.] Estranged; withdrawn; stranger to: with *from*.

O *alienate from* God, O spirit accurst! *Milton.*

The Whigs were *alienate from* truth. *Swift.*

Alienate† (ā'lyen-āt), *n.* A stranger; an alien.

Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*. *Stapleton.*

Alienation (ā-lyen-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *alienatio*.] The act of alienating or the state of being alienated: (*a*) in *law*, a transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property to another. (*b*) A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the heart or affections. '*Alienation* of heart from the king.' *Bacon.* (*c*) Deprivation, or partial deprivation, as of mental faculties; wandering; derangement; insanity. '*Alienation* of mind.' *Hooker.*

Alienator (ā'lyen-ā'tėr), *n.* One who alienates or transfers property.

Aliene (ā-lyēn'), *v.t.* Same as *Alien*.

Alienee (ā-lyen-ē'), *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred. 'If the *alienee* enters and keeps possession.' *Blackstone.*

Alienism (āl'yen-izm), *n.* The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*. *Ch. Kent.*

Alienor (āl'yen-or), *n.* One who transfers property to another.

Alife† (a-līf'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *life*.] On my life.

A clean instep,
And that I love, *alife!* *Beau. & Fl.*

Aliferous (a-lif'ĕr-us), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *fero*, to bear.] Having wings.

Aliform (ā'li-form), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing or wings; in *anat.* a term applied to the pterygoid processes and the muscles associated with them. See PTERYGOID.

Aligant† (al'i-gant), *n.* Wine of Alicante in Spain. 'Three pottles of *Aligant*.' *Dekker.*

Aligerous (a-lij'ĕr-us), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *gero*, to carry.] Having wings.

Alight (a-līt'), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *álihtan*, *gelihtan*, to alight or light. See the verb LIGHT in this sense.] 1. To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage.—2. To fall or descend and settle or lodge; as, a bird *alights* on a tree; snow *alights* on a roof.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*.
Dryden.

Alight (a-līt'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, in, or into, and *light* (which see).] 1. Lighted up. 'The lamps were *alight*.' *Dickens.*—2. Into light. 'He pretended to be blowing it *alight* again.' *Dickens.*

Align (a-līn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *aligner*, to align—*a* for *ad*, to, and *ligne*, L. *linea*, a line.] To adjust to a line; to lay out or regulate by a line; to form in line, as troops.

Alignment (a-līn'ment), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of aligning; the act of laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line; the state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment; the line on which troops are formed in battle order.—2. In *engin.* the ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile.

Alike (a-līk'), *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *like;* A. Sax. *gelic*, alike. See LIKE.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; without difference.

In birth, in acts, in arms *alike* the rest. *Fairfax.*

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee.
Ps. cxxxix. 12.

[This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.]

Alike (a-līk'), *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common.

He fashioneth their hearts *alike*. Ps. xxxiii. 15.

However true it may be that all *alike* have sinned, it is far from true that all have sinned *alike*.
Contemporary Review.

Alike-minded (a-līk'mīnd-ed), *a.* Having the same mind; like-minded. *Bp. Hall.*

Aliment (al'i-ment), *v.t.* In *Scots law*, to maintain or support, as a person unable to support himself: used especially in reference to the mutual obligation of parents and children to support each other.

Aliment (al'*i-ment*), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, nourishment—*alo*, to nourish, a verbal stem seen also in Icel. *ala*, to nourish; Goth. *alan*, to grow, *aljan*, to nourish; Gael. *al*, food, nurture.] That which nourishes; food; nutriment; anything which feeds or adds to a substance, animal or vegetable, in natural growth; specifically (*Scots law*), the sum paid for support to any one entitled to claim it, as the dole paid to a pauper by his parish.

The *aliment* was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the daughters.
Erskine's Inst.

Alimental (al-i-ment'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment; supplying food; having the quality of nourishing; furnishing the materials for natural growth; as, chyle is *alimental;* *alimental* sap.

Alimentally (al-i-ment'al-li), *adv.* In an alimental manner; so as to serve for nourishment or food.

Alimentariness (al-i-ment'a-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being alimentary, or of supplying nutriment.

Alimentary (al-i-ment'a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing; as, *alimentary* particles.—*Alimentary canal*, in *anat.* the great duct or intestine in an animal body, from which the alimentary portion of the food is absorbed into the system, the useless parts being carried off by it.—*Alimentary debt*, in *Scots law*, a debt incurred for necessaries or maintenance.—*Alimentary fund*, a fund set apart by the destination of the giver for an aliment to the receiver. If not unreasonable for the rank of the receiver it is not arrestable by creditors.

Alimentation (al'i-ment-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act or power of affording nutriment.—2. The state of being nourished.

Alimentiveness (al-i-ment'iv-nes), *n.* In *phren.* the organ that is said to communicate the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking, and which prompts us to take nourishment. Its supposed seat is in the zygomatic fossa.

Alimonious (al-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [See ALIMONY.] Affording food; nourishing; nutritive. '*Alimonious* humours.' *Harvey.* [Rare.]

Alimony (al'i-mo-ni), *n.* [L. *alimonia*, from *alo*, to feed. See ALIMENT.] In *law*, (*a*) an allowance out of her husband's estate made for the support of a woman legally separated from him when she is not charged with adultery or wilful desertion. (*b*) In *Scots law*, aliment. *Erskine.*

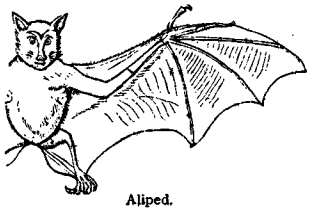
Alineation (a-lin'ē-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *a*, by or from, and *linea*, a line.] The determination or ready recognition of the position of a more remote object, by following a line drawn through one or more intermediate and more easily recognizable objects, and imagined to be produced.

A method of determining the positions of the stars, susceptible of a little more exactness than the former, is the use of *alineations*, already noticed in speaking of Hipparchus' catalogue. Thus a straight line passing through two stars of the Great Bear passes also through the pole-star. *Whewell.*

Alioth (al'i-oth), *n.* [The Arabic name.] A star in the tail of the Great Bear (ε Ursæ), much used in finding the latitude. Also the very bright star Capella (α Aurigæ), in the constellation Auriga, or charioteer.

Aliped (ā'li-pēd or al'i-ped), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] 1. Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing, as the bats.—2.† Swift of foot.

Aliped (ā'li-pēd or al'i-ped), *n.* An animal



Aliped.

whose toes are connected by a membrane, serving for a wing; a cheiropter, as the bat.

Aliquant (al'i-kwant), *a.* [L. *aliquantum*, somewhat.] In *arith.* applied to a number which does not measure another without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder 1.

Aliquot (al'i-kwot), *a.* [L. *aliquot*, some, several.] In *arith.* applied to a part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

Alisander (a-li-san'dĕr), *n.* Same as *Alexanders.*

Alish (ā'lish), *a.* Like ale; having the qualities of ale. 'A sweet *alish* taste.' *Mortimer.*

Alisma (a-liz'ma), *n.* [Gr. *alisma*, water-plantain.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Alismaceæ; water-plantain. All the species are aquatic; one, *A. Plantago*, the common water-plantain, is common in ditches in Britain. See WATER-PLANTAIN.

Alismaceæ (al-iz-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of endogenous plants, growing in water or in marshes.

Alitrunk (ā'li-trungk or al'i-trungk), *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *truncus*, a trunk.] The segment of the posterior thorax of an insect to which the wings and two posterior pairs of legs are attached.

Alive (a-līv'), *a.* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *life;* in Old English it was written *on live*, *on lyve*, where *live*, *lyve* is a dat. form of *life*.] 1. Having life, in opposition to dead; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions; living; as, the man or plant is *alive*.—2. In a state of action; in force or operation; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; as, keep the process *alive*.—3. Full of alacrity; cheerful; sprightly; lively; as, the company were all *alive*.—4. Keenly interested in and watchful after; having lively feelings; easily impressed; sensitive to; susceptible; as, he is sufficiently *alive* to the beauties of nature, but yet more *alive* to his own interests.—5. Exhibiting motion or moving bodies in great numbers; as, the city was all *alive* when the general entered. 6. Of all living, by way of emphasis.

The Earl of Northumberland was the proudest man *alive*. *Clarendon.*

[*Alive* always follows the noun which it qualifies.]

Alizarine (al'i-za-rin), *n.* [Fr. *alizarine*, from *aliza'i*, the commercial name of madder in the Levant, from the (Ar.) root of *azure*, with the article prefixed.] ($C_{14}H_8O_4$.) A peculiar red colouring matter obtained from madder. It has been prepared artificially from coal-tar residues, which contain a substance called anthracene ($C_{14}H_{10}$). The elimination of hydrogen from, and addition of oxygen to, this body gives rise to the formation of alizarine.

Alk (alk), *n.* A resin obtained from *Pistacia terebinthus.*

Alkahest (al'ka-hest), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists.

Alkahestic (al-ka-hest'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest.

Alkalescency (al-ka-les'en-si), *n.* [See ALKALI.] A tendency to become alkaline; a tendency to the properties of an alkali; the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed or to be predominant. *Ure.*

Alkalescent (al-ka-les'ent), *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

Alkali (al'ka-lī), *n.* pl. **Alkalies** or **Alkalis** (al'ka-liz). [Sp. Fr. *alcali*, Ar. *al-qali*, the ashes of the plant from which soda was first obtained, or the plant itself—Ar. *al*, the, and *qalaj*, to roast.] A term first used to designate the soluble part of the ashes of plants, especially of sea-weed. Now applied to various classes of bodies having the following properties in common:—(1) solubility in water; (2) the power of neutralizing acids, and forming salts with them; (3) the property of corroding animal and vegetable substances; (4) the property of altering the tint of many colouring matters—thus, they turn litmus, reddened by an acid, into blue; turmeric, brown; and syrup of violets and infusion of red cabbages, green. The alkalies are hydrates, or water in which half the hydrogen is replaced by a metal or compound radical. In its restricted and common sense the term is applied to four substances only: hydrate of potassium (potash), hydrate of sodium (soda), hydrate of lithium (lithia), and hydrate of ammonium (an aqueous solution of ammonia). In a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of the so-called *alkaline earths* (baryta, strontia, and lime), and to a large number of organic substances, both natural and artificial, described under ALKALOID.

Alkalifiable (al'ka-lī-fī-a-bl or al-kal'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being alkalified or converted into an alkali.

Alkalify (al'ka-li-fī or al-kal'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alkalified;* ppr. *alkalifying.* [*Alkali*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To form or to convert into an alkali; to alkalize.

Alkalify (al'ka-li-fī or al-kal'i-fī), *v.i.* To become an alkali.

Alkaligenous (al-ka-lij'en-us), *a.* [*Alkali*, and Gr. *gennaō*, to generate.] Producing or generating alkali.

Alkalimeter (al-ka-lim'et-ĕr), *n.* [*Alkali*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in caustic potash and soda, by the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid, of a known strength, which a certain weight of them would neutralize. *Ure.*

Alkalimetric, Alkalimetrical (al'ka-li-met"rik, al'ka-li-met"rik-al), *a.* Relating to alkalimetry.

Alkalimetry (al-ka-lim'et-ri), *n.* The finding of the amount of real alkali in an alkaline mixture or liquid. This may be done by volumetric analysis, that is, by estimating the amount of a standard acid solution which the alkaline mixture will saturate; or by gravimetric analysis, that is, by decomposing the substance and finding the weight of the alkali contained in it. *Ure.*

Alkalimide (al-kal'i-mīd), *n.* [*Alkali* and *amide*.] Ammonia in which two or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acid and base radicals. See AMIDE, AMINE.

Alkaline (al'ka-līn), *a.* Having the properties of an alkali. — *Alkaline earths*, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontia. See ALKALI. — *Alkaline development*, in *photog.* the development of collodionized sensitive plates by an alkali, or an alkaline salt, combined with pyrogallic acid. To insure success all salts of silver soluble in water must be absent, otherwise the picture is *foggy*.

Alkalinity (al-ka-lin'i-ti), *n.* The state of being alkaline; the quality which constitutes an alkali.

Alkalious (al-kā'li-us), *a.* Having the properties of alkali. [Rare.]

Alkalizate (al'kal-iz-āt or al-kal'iz-āt), *v.t.* To make bodies alkaline. [Rare.] See ALKALIZE.

Alkalization (al'ka-liz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

Alkalize (al'ka-līz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alkalized;* ppr. *alkalizing*. To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to; to alkalify.

Alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *n.* [From *alkali*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A term applied to a class of nitrogenized compounds found in living plants, and containing their active principles, usually in combination with organic acids. They generally end in *in* or *ine*, as *morphine, quinine, aconitine, caffeine*, &c. Most alkaloids occur in plants, but some are formed by decomposition. Their alkaline character depends on the nitrogen they contain. Most natural alkaloids contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, but the greater number of artificial ones want the oxygen. The only property common to all alkaloids is that of combining with acids to form salts, and some exhibit an alkaline reaction with colours. Alkaloids form what is termed the *organic bases* of plants. Although formed originally within the plant, it has been found possible to prepare several of these alkaloids by purely artificial means.

Alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *a.* Relating to or containing alkali.

Alkanet (al'ka-net), *n.* [Sp. *alcaneta*, dim. of *alcana, alcanna*, from Ar. *al-hinna*, henna.] A boraginaceous plant, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa* of some writers) *tinctoria*. The root is used to impart a deep red colour to oily substances, ointments, plasters, &c. It is sometimes employed in the adulteration of port-wine.

Alkanna (al-kan'na), *n.* [Ar. *al-hinna*, henna.] 1. A genus of Mediterranean and oriental plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ, closely allied to Lithospermum and Anchusa, in which latter genus it is included by some botanists. It differs from Lithospermum only in having the four small nuts which form its fruit contracted at the base, and from Anchusa in not having the nuts excavated at the base, and in having no scales closing the mouth of the corolla. Alkanet (which see) belongs to this genus. 2. Henna.

Alkarsine (al-kär'sin), *n.* An extremely poisonous liquid containing kakodyle, together with oxidation products of this substance, and formerly known as *Cadet's fuming liquor*, characterized by its insupportable smell and high degree of spontaneous combustibility when exposed to air. From this latter quality and the poisonous fumes which it evolves it has been proposed to employ it as a deadly agent in war. A shell filled with it would, in bursting, it is said, involve a ship in fire and destroy the crew by its vapour. See KAKODYLE.

Alkekengi (al-kē-ken'ji), *n.* [Ar. *al-kākenj*, a kind of resin obtained near Herat.] The winter-cherry, a solanaceous plant called *Physalis Alkekengi*. The scarlet fruit inclosed in the enlarged red calyx makes the plant very ornamental in the beginning of winter. The fruit is edible, and has a slightly acid taste.

Alkenna, Alhenna (al-ken'na, al-hen'na), *n.* Same as *Henna*.

Alkermes (al-kėr'mēz), *n.* [Ar. See KERMES.] The name of a once celebrated compound cordial, to which a fine red colour was given by kermes. Its ingredients are said to have been cider, rose-water, sugar, and various fragrant flavouring matters.

Alkohol (al'kō-hol). Same as *Alcohol*.

Alkoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *a.* Same as *Alcoholic*.

Alkoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-rạn'), *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *korân*, reading, book, from *qarâ*, to read, to teach; the Book by way of eminence, as we say *the Bible* (Gr. *biblos*, a book).] The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, and by which indeed all their transactions, civil, legal, military, &c., are regulated; the Koran. It was written by Mohammed, and is considered to present the purest specimen of the classical Arabic, which, however, is very different from the spoken Arabic of modern times.

Alkoran, Alcoran (al'kō-ran), *n.* A high tower on Persian buildings.

Alkoranish (al-kō-ran'ish or al-kō-rạn'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the Koran or Alkoran, or to Mohammedanism.

Alkoranist (al-kō-ran'ist or al-kō-rạn'ist), *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions.

All (ạl), *a.* [A. Sax. *eal, eall, al*, Icel. *allr*, Goth. *alls*, G. *all*, all. Common to all the Teutonic tongues. Grimm is inclined to regard *all* as identical with W. *oll*, Armor. *holl*, Gr. *holos*, Oscan *sollus*, L. *salvus*, Skr. *sarva*, all, whole. In this view *all* would be the same word as E. *safe*, from Fr. *sauf*, and that from L. *salvus*.] 1. Every one of; the whole number of, with reference to individuals or particulars, taken collectively; as, *all* men, *all* the men. — 2. The whole quantity of, with reference to extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree; as, *all* the wheat; *all* the land; *all* the year; *all* the strength; in *all* probability; to *all* appearance. — 3. It was sometimes used formerly for *any*. 'Without *all* doubt' (that is, without any particle of doubt). *Shak.*

In like manner shalt thou do with his ass; and so shalt thou do with his raiment; and with *all* lost thing of thy brother's. Deut. xxii. 3.

4. † Only; alone. 'Thou art *all* my child' (my only child). *Shak.* This, however, may be the use of the word in the extract quoted after ALL, *adv.*, 3. When joined to nouns accompanied by the definite article or a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, the article or pronoun comes between it and the noun; as, *all* my labour; *all* his goods; *all* these things. In *all day, all night, all the summer*, &c., *all* means during the whole, and the phrases are a kind of adverbial accusatives. The article is generally omitted before *day* and *night*, though sometimes inserted as more emphatic.

We will sing to you *all the day*. *Tennyson.*

[The definite article is for the most part omitted in Shakspere both before *day* and *night;* in the authorized version of the Bible it is in the great majority of cases supplied before *day* and omitted before *night*.] — Such phrases as *two* (or *twos*) *all, three all, six all*, are used in certain games to signify that all the players are equal, and they are used even when there are no more than two persons or sides engaged in the game. — *For all*, an elliptical expression, meaning (*a*) for all times; for all occasions in the future. 'Learn now *for all* . . . I care not for you.' *Shak.* [Now used only in the phrase *once for all.* See FOR, 1.] (*b*) For all the fact that; notwithstanding; although. '*For all* you are my man.' *Shak.* See FOR, 21. *All* is sometimes found redundantly in the phrase *all the whole*.

But *all the whole* inheritance I give. *Shak.*

See another example in extract under AGAZED.

All (ạl), *adv.* 1. Wholly; completely; entirely; altogether; quite; as, *all* bedewed; my friend is *all* for amusement; it is *all* gone.

He rode *all* unarmed, and he rode *all* alone. *Scott.*

In such antique uses (chiefly ballad) as, 'he thought them sixpence *all* too dear,' *all* appears to retain its appropriate sense, though in some cases it is nearly pleonastic, or serves only to add a little force to the expression. 'When *all* aloud the wind doth blow.' *Shak.*

A damsel lay deploring
All on a rock reclined. *Gay.*

Perhaps we may also class here such usages as where the *all* seems to draw attention more strongly to a period of time; as, '*All* in the mornynge tyde;' '*All* in the month of May.' Comp. *all as* below. In the following passage—

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head and *all* to brake his skull. Judg. ix. 53.

all is an adverb equivalent to altogether, while the *to* belongs to the verb following, being commonly used as an intensive prefix to verbs by writers of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries; thus, 'he *to-brac* the rock.' *Wicklife.* Ps. cv. 41, which in the common version stands 'he opened the rock.' — 2. † Although; as, '*all* were I as the rest.' *Spenser.* — 3. † Only; exclusively. 'I shall never marry like my sisters to love my father *all.*' *Shak.* — *All as*, (*a*) when; as; just when. '*All as* his straying flocks he fed.' *Spenser.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

He their courtesy to requite,
Gave them a chain of twelve marks weight,
All as he lighted down. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*b*) † As if.

The kene cold blowes through my beaten hide,
All as I were through the body gryde. *Spenser.*

— *All but*, nearly; almost; not quite; as, she is *all but* nine years of age. — *All one*, the same thing in effect; quite the same.

Yet I have the wit to think that my master is a kind of a knave; but that's *all one* if he be but one knave. *Shak.*

— *All over*, thoroughly; entirely; as, 'Dombey and Son' is Dickens *all over*. [Colloq.] — *All out* [O.E. and slang], entirely; quite. 'Then come these wykkade Jewes and slewe them *all out.*' *Old MS. quoted by Halliwell.* — *All the*, to all that extent; as, *all the* better; *all the* fitter; *all the* sooner. See THE. — *All there* [Slang], up to the mark; wide-awake; in strict fashion; first-rate.

All (ạl), *n.* 1. The whole number; as, *all* have not the same disposition; that is, all men, or all of a certain number in the mind of the speaker. — 2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate; the total.

And Laban said, *All* that thou seest is mine. Gen. xxxi. 43.

3. One's whole property; as, she has given her *all.* — *And all*, and everything else, after an enumeration of particulars; as, the tree fell, nest, young, *and all*. [This phrase does not necessarily imply that there is anything else than what is mentioned.] — *At all*, a phrase used by way of enforcement in negative and interrogative and sometimes other sentences or clauses of a negative import, and meaning, in the least degree, to the least extent, under any circumstances; as, he had no time *at all* at his disposal; have you any friends *at all?* (the interrogator implying that he does not believe the person addressed has any). 'An if this be *at all*' (where the speaker implies a doubt that there is no truth in what he has heard). *Shak.* — *When all comes to all*, in final result. — *All and some*, (*a*) all and sundry, one and all.

Stop your noses, readers, *all and some*. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Altogether; wholly. [Obsolete in both senses.] — *All in all.* See ALL-IN-ALL. — *All in the wind* (*naut.*), a phrase implying that the vessel's head is too close to the wind, so that the sails are shivering. — *In all*, everything reckoned or taken into account; all included; as, there were *in all* at least 400 persons present. — *All*, in composition, enlarges the meaning or adds force to a word, and it is generally more emphatical than *most*. In some instances *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty, already, always;* but in most instances it is prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen. As a prefix it has sometimes the force of an adverb; as, *all-powerful, all-perfect, all-important;* sometimes of a noun in the objective case; as, *all-seeing;* sometimes perhaps of a noun in the instrumental case; as, '*all-disgraced,*' '*all-dreaded*' (*Shak.*) = disgraced, dreaded by all, or entirely, wholly, disgraced, dreaded.

Alla (äl'lä). [It., dat. of the fem. art. *la* = Fr. *à la*.] In *music*, after the manner of; in the style of; as, *alla francese*, in the French style or manner.

Alla-breve (al'la-brēv or äl'lä-brā-vā). [It.] In *music*, a term signifying a quick time, in which the notes take much less than their usual length.

Alla-capella (äl'lä-ka-pel'la). [It., according to the chapel.] In *music*, in the ecclesiastical style.

Allagite (al'la-jīt), *n.* A mineral, of a brown or green colour, massive, with a flat conchoidal fracture, and nearly opaque, found in the Hartz, near Elbingerode.

Allah (al'la), *n.* [Ar. *allah*, God — *al*, the, and *ilâh*, a god; allied to Heb. *el*, God.] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being, which, through the Koran, has found its way into

the languages of all nations who have embraced the Mohammedan faith.

All-along (ąl-a-long'), *adv.* Throughout; continuously; uninterruptedly; from the beginning onwards; as, I knew that *all-along*.

All-amort (ąl-ą-mort'), *a.* See A-LĄ-MORT, AMORT.

Allanite (al'lan-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Allan*, of Edinburgh, the discoverer.] $(R_3OSi_2O_3+R_2O_3SiO_2)$ An ore of the metals cerium and lanthanium, having a pitch-black or brownish colour.

Allantoic (al-lan-tō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or contained in the *allantois*.—*Allantoic acid*, a white crystallizable acid of animal origin found in the liquor of the allantois of the fetal calf: formerly called *Amniotic Acid*.

Allantoid, Allantoidal (al-lan'toid, al-lan-toid'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the allantois; as, the *allantoid* membrane.

Allantoin, Allantoine (al-lan'tō-in), *n.* $(C_4H_6N_4O_3)$ A crystalline substance found in the allantoic fluid of the cow.

Allantois, Allantoid (al-lan'tois, al-lan'-toid), *n.* [Gr. *allas, allantos*, a sausage, and *eidos*, form.] A pyriform sac developed from the posterior end of the abdominal cavity in vertebrate embryos. In mammals, as man, it elongates and becomes the stalk of the placenta, or the umbilical cord along which vessels pass connecting the circulation of mother and offspring. The lower end of the allantoid sac remains through life as the urinary bladder. In birds and reptiles it comes to envelop the whole embryo within the shell, and acts as a respiratory organ. In amphibians and fishes its relations are imperfectly known, but it is probably present in all.

Allantotoxicum (al-lan'tō-toks"i-kum), *n.* [Gr. *allas, allantos*, a sausage, and *toxicon*, poison.] Sausage poison; a poison found in putrid sausages made of blood and liver.

Alla prima (äl'lä prē'mä), *n.* [It.] A method of painting in which the pigments are applied all at once to the canvas, without impasting or retouching.

Allatrate† (al'la-trāt), *v.t.* [*L. allatro, allatratum*, to bark at.] To bark out; to utter by barking.

Let Cerberus, the dog of hell, *allatrate* what he list to the contrary. *Stubbes.*

Allaud† (al-ląd'), *v.t.* [L. *allaudo*—*al* for *ad*, to, and *laudo*, to praise.] To praise.

Allay (al-lā'), *v.t.* [Under this form two words seem to have become fused together; the one, which would more properly be spelled with one *l*, from A. Sax. *alecgan*, to lay down, suppress, tranquillize, as to allay thirst, grief, &c., from prefix *á*, and *lecgan*, to lay (see LAY); the other from Fr. *alleger*, Pr. *alevjar, alleviar*, to lighten, assuage, from L.L. *alleviare*, L. *allevare*, to alleviate—*al* for *ad*, and *levis*, light. For change of L. *vi* into Fr. *g*, see ABRIDGE. In Old English there are forms, such as *alegge, allegge, alege*, that might belong to either.] 1. To make quiet; to pacify or appease; as, to *allay* the tumult of the passions, or to *allay* civil commotions.—2. To abate, mitigate, subdue, or destroy; to relieve or alleviate; as, to *allay* grief or pain; to *allay* the bitterness of affliction.

Yet leave me not! I would *allay* that grief
Which else might thy young virtue overpower.
Beattie.

SYN. To check, repress, assuage, appease, abate, subdue, destroy, compose, soothe, calm, quiet, alleviate.

Allay (al-lā'), *v.i.* To abate; to subside; to grow calm. 'When the rage *allays*.' *Shak.*

Allay (al-lā'), *n.* That which allays, lightens, or alleviates.

Friendship is the *allay* of our sorrow. *Jer. Taylor.*

Allay† (al-lā'), *v.t.* [See ALLOY.] To reduce the purity of; as, to *allay* metals: in this sense *alloy* is now exclusively used. See ALLOY.

Allay† (al-lā'), *n.* 1. Act or process of alloying.

Coins are hardened by the *allay*. *Hudibras.*

2. Mixture; dilution. 'French wine with an *allay* of water.' *B. Jonson.*

Allayer (al-lā'ér), *n.* One who or that which allays.

Phlegm and pure blood are the reputed *allayers* of acrimony. *Harvey.*

Allayment (al-lā'ment), *n.* The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity; a state of rest after disturbance; abatement; ease. 'The like *allayment* could I give my grief.' *Shak.*

All-be† (ąl-bē'), *conj.* Although. *Spenser.*

Allecret (al'lē-kret), *n.* [Fr. *alecret, halleret.*] A kind of light armour, used in the sixteenth century, and more especially by the Swiss. It consisted of a breast-plate and back-plate, lighter than a cuirass, with tassets reaching nearly to the knee.

Allecret Armour, A.D. 1540.

Allect† (al-lekt'), *v.t.* [Lat. *allecto*, freq. from *allicio, allectum*, to entice.] To entice. *Chaucer.*

Allectation† (al-lek-tā'shon), *n.* Enticement; allurement.

Allective† (al-lekt'iv), *a.* Alluring. 'A *llective* bait.' *Chaucer.*

Allective † (al-lekt'iv), *n.* Allurement.

What better *allective* could Lucifer devise to allure men pleasantly into damnable servitude? *Sir T. Elyot.*

Alledge (al-lej'), *v.t.* Same as *Allege*.

Allegant,† *n.* Same as *Aligant*.

Allegation (al-lē-gā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of alleging; affirmation; declaration. 'Erroneous *allegations* of fact.' *Hallam.*—2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse, or justification.

I expect not to be excused . . . on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, the assertion or statement of a party to a suit or other proceeding, civil or criminal, which he undertakes to prove. The word is especially used in ecclesiastical suits, in which, if a defendant has any circumstances to offer in his defence, he must do so by way of defensive allegation.

Allege (al-lej'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alleged*; ppr. *alleging*. [Fr. *alléguer*, to allege; L. *allegare*, to depute, to allege—*ad*, and *legare*, to depute, to announce.] 1. To pronounce with positiveness; to declare; to affirm; to assert; as, to *allege* a fact.—2. To produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; to cite or quote; as, to *allege* the authority of a judge.—SYN. To bring forward, adduce, advance, assign, produce, cite, quote, declare, affirm, assert.

Allege,† **Allegge**† (al-leg'), *v.t.* [See ALLAY.] To alleviate; to lighten; to mitigate; to allay.

Allegeable (al-lej'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being alleged or affirmed.

Allegeas, Allegias (al-lē'jē-as, al-lē'ji-as), *n.* A stuff manufactured in the East Indies, of two kinds, one of cotton, the other of various plants, which are spun like flax.

Allegement† (al-lej'ment), *n.* Allegation.

Allegiance (al-lē'jans), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *alligo*—*ad*, and *ligo*, to bind. See LIEGE and LEAGUE.] The tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state. Every native or citizen owes *allegiance* to the government under which he is born. This is called *natural* or *implied allegiance*, which arises from the connection of a person with the society in which he is born, and is independent of any express promise. *Express allegiance* is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise or oath of fidelity. *Local* or *temporary allegiance* is due from an alien to the government or state in which he resides.

The bond of *allegiance* is mutual and reciprocal; for while the subject is bound to obey, the ruler is bound to protect. *Quart. Rev.*

Allegiant† (al-lē'ji-ant), *a.* Loyal.

For your great graces . . . I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks. *Shak.*

Allegoric, Allegorical (al-lē-gor'ik, al-lē-gor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to allegory; in the manner of allegory; figurative; describing by resemblances.—*Allegorical pictures*, pictures representing allegorical subjects.—*Allegorical interpretation*, the drawing of a spiritual or figurative meaning from literal matter; thus St. Paul gives an *allegorical interpretation* of the history of free-born Isaac and slave-born Ishmael.

Allegorically (al-lē-gor'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an allegorical or figurative manner; by way of allegory.

Allegoricalness (al-lē-gor'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

Allegorist (al'lē-go-rist), *n.* One who allegorizes; a writer of allegory.

Allegorize (al'lē-go-rīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allegorized*; ppr. *allegorizing*. 1. To turn into allegory; to narrate in allegory; to treat allegorically; as, to *allegorize* the history of a people.—2. To understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage in an author may be understood either literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense *allegorizes* it.

An alchemist shall . . . *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

Allegorize (al'lē-go-rīz), *v.i.* To use allegory; as, a man may *allegorize* to please his fancy. 'He *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices.' *Fulke.*

Allegorizer (al'lē-go-rīz-ér), *n.* One who allegorizes, or turns things into allegory.

Allegory (al'lē-go-ri), *n.* [Gr. *allegoria—allos*, other, and *agoreuō*, to speak, from *agora*, a forum, an oration.] 1. A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject.

This word *nympha* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers. *Peacham.*

2. In *painting* and *sculp.* a figurative representation in which something else is intended than what is exhibited in the representation. It may be of three kinds: physical, moral, or historical.—*Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Parable.* See under SIMILE.

Allegory† (al'lē-go-ri), *v.i.* To employ allegory; to allegorize.

I am not ignorant that some do *allegory* on this place. *Whitgift.*

Allegretto (äl-lē-gret'tō). [From *allegro.*] In *music*, a movement or time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

Allegro (äl-lā'grō). [It., merry, cheerful.] In *music*, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except *presto*.

Alleluia, Alleluiah (al-lē-lū'ya), *n.* [Heb. *halelū-yāh*, praise to Jah—*halal*, to praise, and *Yāh*, contracted for *Yahweh*, Jehovah.] 1. Praise Jehovah: a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems.—2. A song or ascription of praise to God; as, loud *alleluiahs*.—3. A former name for *Oxalis Acetosella*, the common wood-sorrel, because it is plentiful about the high religious festival of Easter.

Allemande (al-lē-mänd'), *n.* 1. A slow air in duple time; or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement.—2. A moderately quick dance, written in two-fourth time.—3. A figure in dancing.

Allemannic (al-lē-man'ik), *a.* Belonging to the *Alemanni*, or ancient Germans. See ALEMANNIC.

Allenarly (al-len'ar-li), *adv.* [The recognized legal form of Sc. *alanerlie*, only, which is used both as an adverb and an adjective; from *alane*, alone. See ALONE.] Only; merely: a technical word used in Scotch conveyancing; thus, where lands are conveyed to a father, 'for his liferent use *allenarly*,' the force of the expression is, that the father's right is restricted to a mere liferent, or at best to a fiduciary fee, even in circumstances where, but for the word *allenarly*, the father would have been unlimited fiar.

Aller, *a.* See ALDER.

Allerion (al-lē'ri-on), *n.* In *her.* an eagle without beak or feet.

Allerion.

Allette (al-let'), *n.* Same as *Alette*.

Alleviate (al-lē'vi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alleviated*; ppr. *alleviating*. [L.L. *alleviare, alleviatus*, L. *allevare, allevatus*—*ad*, to, and *levo*, to make light, from *levis*, light.] 1. To make light, in a figurative sense; to remove in part; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured; as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, a burden, &c.: opposed to *aggravate*.—2. To make less by representa-

tion; to lessen the magnitude or criminality of; to extenuate: applied to moral conduct; as, to *alleviate* an offence. 'He *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.' *Johnson.* [Rare.] —*Alleviate, Mitigate, Assuage.* *Alleviate*, to take weight off from, to lighten; *mitigate*, to make mild, to render less painful or severe; *assuage*, to appease, to pacify, to calm down: used of things in a state of violent unrest.—SYN. To lessen, diminish, soften, mitigate, assuage, abate, relieve, allay.

Alleviation (al-lē′vi-ā″shon), *n.* 1. The act of alleviating: (*a*) the act of removing in part, lessening, mitigating, or making easier to be endured. (*b*) The act of making less by representation; extenuation. '*Alleviations* of faults.' *South.* — 2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable; as, the sympathy of a friend is an *alleviation* of grief.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply. *Johnson.*

Alleviative (al-lē′vi-āt-iv), *n.* That which alleviates or mitigates. 'Some cheering *alleviative.*' *Corah's Doom.*

Alleviator (al-lē′vi-āt-ėr), *n.* He who or that which alleviates.

Alley (al′li), *n.* [Fr. *allée*, a passage, from *aller*, to go; O.Fr. *aler, aner*, Merovingian L. *anare*, to arrive, a softened form of L. *adnare*, to arrive, properly by sea, but also by land—*ad*, to, and *nare*, to swim. For change of L. *n* into Fr. *l* compare *orphelin* from *orphaninus*, *Boulogne* from *Bononia*.] A passage; especially, a narrow passage; as, (*a*) an aisle, or any part of a church left open for access to another part. (*b*) An inclosed walk in a garden. 'Yonder *alleys* green.' *Milton.* (*c*) A narrow passage or way in a town, as distinct from a public street. (*d*) In *persp.* that which, in order to have a greater appearance of length, is made wider at the entrance than at the termination.

Alley (al′li), *n.* [Said to be contracted from *alabaster*, from which it was formerly made.] A choice taw or large marble. *Dickens.*—*Alley-tor* (for *alley-taw*), an alley; a marble.

After inquiring whether he had won any *alley-tors* or *commoneys* lately, he made use of this expression. *Dickens.*

All-fools'-day (ąl′fölz-dā), *n.* The first day of April.

All-fours (ąl-förz′), *n.* [From *all* and *four*.] A game at cards, which derives its name from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored. These chances are *high*, or the ace of trumps, or next best trump out; *low*, or the deuce of trumps, or next lowest trump out; *jack*, or the knave of trumps; *game*, the majority of pips collected from the tricks taken by the respective players. The player who has all these is said to have *all-fours.*—*On all-fours*, on four legs, or on two legs and two arms or hands; hence, even or evenly; consistent or consistently; parallel; square.

This example is *on all-fours* with the other. *Macaulay.*

All-good (ąl-gud′), *n.* The old English name for the plant Good Henry, or English mercury (*Chenopodium bonus-Henricus*).

All-hail (ąl-hāl′), *exclam.* and *n.* [*All*, and *hail*, A. Sax. *hæl*, health.] All health: a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of *all health* or safety to the persons addressed.

All-hail (ąl-hāl′), *v.t.* To salute, with a wish for health or happiness. 'Who *all-hailed* me, Thane of Cawdor.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

All-hallond † (ąl-hal′lond), *n.* All-saints'-day. '*All-hallond* eve.' *Shak.*

All-hallow, All-hallows (ąl-hal′lō, ąl-hal′lōz), *n.* All-saints'-day, the first of November; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general.

All-hallowmas (ąl-hal′lō-mas), *n.* All-hallow-tide.

All-hallown † (ąl-hal′lōn), *a.* Relating to the time about All-saints'-day or 1st of November; hence, as applied to summer, late.

Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell, *All-hallown* summer. *Shak.*

All-hallow-tide (ąl-hal′lō-tīd), *n.* The time near All-saints, or November 1st.

All-heal (ąl-hēl′), *n.* The name of a plant, the cat's valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*). The *clown's all-heal* is *Stachys palustris*, or wound-wort.

Alliaceous (al-li-ā′shus), *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] Pertaining to the plants of the genius Allium, including garlic; having the properties of garlic. See ALLIUM.

Alliance (al-lī′ans), *n.* [O.Fr. *alliance*—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind, whence also *liege, league, allegiance, ligament*, &c.] 1. The state of being allied or connected. Specifically, (*a*) the relation or union between families, contracted by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall the *alliance* join. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Connection by kindred. 'For my father's sake and for *alliance*' sake.' *Shak.* [Rare.] (*c*) The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league. (*d*) Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states, or corporations; as, an *alliance* between church and state.

An intimate *alliance* was formed between the Arian kings and the Arian clergy. *Buckle.*

2. The compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying or confederating; as, to draw up an *alliance.*—3. The persons or parties allied.

Therefore let our *alliance* be combined. *Shak.*

4. In *bot.* the name given by Lindley to a group of natural orders of plants possessing affinities to one another.—*Holy Alliance.* See under HOLY.—SYN. Connection, affinity, union, confederacy, league, coalition.

Alliance (al-lī′ans), *v.t.* To unite by confederacy; to ally. 'It (sin) is *allianced* to none but wretched spirits.' *Cudworth.*

Alliant † (al-lī′ant), *n.* An ally. '*Alliants*, electors, princes, and states.' *Wotton.*

Alliant † (al-lī′ant), *a.* Akin to; united; confederated. *Sir T. More.*

Allice (al′lis), *n.* [Fr. *alose*, L. *alosa*, a shad.] A species of shad. See SHAD.

Alliciate, † Allicite † (al-lī′shi-āt, al-lī-sīt), *v.t.* [L. *allicio, allicitum*, to allure.] To allure; to attract. 'Friction, irritation, and stimulation to *allicite* blood and spirits to the parts.' *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

Alliciency (al-lī′shi-en-si), *n.* [See ALLICIENT, *a.*] The power of attracting anything; attraction; magnetism. 'The magnetical *alliciency* of the earth.' *Browne.* [Rare.]

Allicient † (al-lī′shi-ent), *a.* [L. *alliciens, allicientis*, ppr. of *allicio*, to draw gently, to entice—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lacio*, to draw gently.] Enticing; attracting.

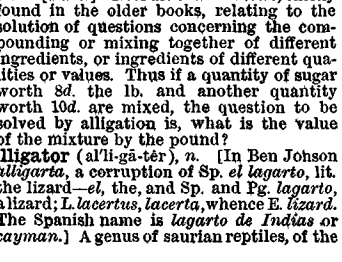
Allicient † (al-lī′shi-ent), *n.* That which attracts.

Alligarta † (al-li-gär′ta), *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. *el lagarto*, lit. the lizard. See ALLIGATOR.] The alligator or crocodile. *B. Jonson.*

Alligate † (al′li-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *alligated*; ppr. *alligating.* [L. *alligo*—*ad*, and *ligo*, to bind.] To tie together; to unite by some tie. 'Instincts *alligated* to their nature.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Alligation (al-li-gā′shon), *n.* [From *alligate.*] 1. The act of tying together; the state of being tied. [Rare.]—2. A rule of arithmetic, chiefly found in the older books, relating to the solution of questions concerning the compounding or mixing together of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values. Thus if a quantity of sugar worth 8*d.* the lb. and another quantity worth 10*d.* are mixed, the question to be solved by alligation is, what is the value of the mixture by the pound?

Alligator (al′li-gā-tėr), *n.* [In Ben Jonson *alligarta*, a corruption of Sp. *el lagarto*, lit. the lizard—*el*, the, and Sp. and Pg. *lagarto*, a lizard; L. *lacertus, lacerta*, whence E. *lizard.* The Spanish name is *lagarto de Indias* or *cayman.*] A genus of saurian reptiles, of the



Alligator (*Alligator Lucius*).

family Crocodilidæ, sub-family Alligatoridæ. The alligators differ from the true crocodiles in having a shorter and flatter head, in having cavities or pits in the upper jaw, into which the long canine teeth of the under jaw fit, and in having the feet much less webbed. Their habits are less perfectly aquatic. They frequent swamps and marshes, and may be seen basking on the dry ground during the day in the heat of the sun. They are most active during the night, when they make a loud bellowing. The largest of these animals grow to the length of 17 or 18 feet. They live on fish, and sometimes catch hogs off the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter they burrow in the mud of swamps and marshes, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. The most fierce and dangerous species is that found in the southern parts of the United States, as far up the Mississippi as the Red River (*A. Lucius*), having the snout a little turned up, resembling that of the pike. The alligators of South America are there very often called *Caymans*, and some of them bear the name of *Jacaré*, particularly *A. sclerops*, called also the *Spectacled Cayman*, from the prominent bony rim surrounding the orbit of each eye. The alligators are distributed over tropical America, but are not known to exist in any other part of the world. Among the fossils of the south of England, however, are remains of a true alligator (*A. Hantoniensis*) in the Eocene beds of the Hampshire basin.

Alligator-apple (al′li-gā-tėr-ap-l), *n.* The fruit of *Anona palustris*, a West Indian tree.

Alligatoridæ (al′li-ga-tor″i-dē), *n. pl.* See ALLIGATOR.

Alligator-pear (al′li-gā-tėr-pār), *n.* A West Indian fruit resembling a pear in shape. Called also *Avocado-pear.* See AVOCADO.

Alligator-tortoise (al′li-gā-tėr-tor′tois), *n.* A species of chelonian reptile (*Chelydra serpentina*), family Emydæ, with long tail and limbs, which cannot be entirely drawn within its bucklers. The alligator-tortoise is a native of the lakes, rivers, and morasses of Carolina, where it is very destructive to fish and water-fowl.

Alligature (al-lig′a-tūr), *n.* A ligature.

Allignment (al-lin′ment), *n.* Same as *Alignment.*

All-in-all. A phrase used both as a noun and as an adverb. (*a*) As a noun, (1) everything to a person; all that he desires.

Her good Philip was her *all-in-all.* *Tennyson.*

(2) Everything in all respects; as a whole.

Take him for *all-in-all*, I shall not look upon his like again. *Shak.*

(*b*) As an adverb, altogether.

Trust me not at all or *all-in-all.* *Tennyson.*

Allision (al-li′zhon), *n.* [L. *allisio, allisionis*, from *allido*, to dash or strike against—*ad*, and *lædo, læsum*, to hurt by striking.] A striking against. 'Islands . . . severed from it (the continent) by the boisterous *allision* of the sea.' *Woodward.*

Alliteration (al-lit-ėr-ā′shon), *n.* [*Al* for L. *ad*, to, and *litera*, a letter.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as, *many men many minds*; *death defies the doctor.* '*Apt alliteration's artful aid.*' *Churchill.* '*Puffs, powders, patches, bibles, billet-doux.*' *Pope.* In the ancient German and Scandinavian and in early English poetry alliteration took the place of terminal rhymes, the alliterative syllables being made to recur with a certain regularity in the same position in successive verses. In the vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman, for instance, it is regularly employed as in the following lines:—

Hire *r*obe was ful *r*iche of *r*ed scarlet engreyned,
With *r*ibanes of *r*ed gold and of *r*iche stones;
Hire a*rr*aye me *r*avysshed such *r*icchesse saw I nevere;
I had *w*ondre *w*hat she *w*as and *w*has *w*yf she were.

Alliterative (al-lit′ėr-āt-iv), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in alliteration; characterized by alliteration. 'Their *alliterative* versification, which consisted in using an aggregate of words beginning with the same letter.' *T. Warton.*

Alliterativeness (al-lit′ėr-āt-iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being alliterative.

Alliterator (al-lit′ėr-āt-ėr), *n.* One who uses alliteration.

The *alliterator* must be as busily employed to introduce his favourite vowel or consonant as the Greek poet to shut out the letter he had proscribed. *Connoisseur.*

Allium (al′li-um), *n.* [L. *allium, alium*, garlic.] A genus of bulbous plants, nat. order Liliaceæ, remarkable for their pungent odour, having grassy or fistular leaves, and star-shaped, six-parted, hexandrous flowers growing in an umbel at the top of the scape. To this genus belong the onion, leek, garlic,

chive, and shallot. They contain free phosphoric acid and sulphuretted oil.

Allness (al'nes), *n.* Totality; entirety; completeness. 'The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity.' *Rich. Turnbull.*

Allocate (al'lō-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allocated;* ppr. *allocating.* [L. *ad,* to, and *loco, locatum,* to place, from *locus,* a place.] To assign or allot; to set apart for a particular purpose; to distribute; as, to *allocate* shares in a public company.

The court is empowered to seize upon, and *allocate,* for the maintenance of such child, any sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune. *Burke.*

Allocation (al-lō-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment; as, the *allocation* of shares in a public company.—2. An allowance made upon accounts in the exchequer.

Allocatur (al'lō-kāt-ėr), *n.* [L., it is allowed.] In *law,* the allowance of something by a judge or court; specifically, the certificate of the allowance of costs of a proceeding by the master on taxation, equivalent to the report of the auditor in Scotch law.

Allochroite (al-lō-krō'īt), *n.* [Gr. *allos,* other, and *chroia,* colour.] A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet. This name is said to be given to it as expressive of its changes of colour before the blowpipe.

Allocution (al-lō-kū'shon), *n.* [L. *allocutio, —ad,* to, and *locutio,* from *loquor,* to speak.] A speaking to; an address, especially a formal address, as that of a pope to his clergy.

Scarcely a year of his pontificate passed without his having to pronounce an *allocution* on the oppression of the church in some country or other. *Cardinal Wiseman.*

Allod (al'lōd), *n.* A freehold estate. *Chambers's Inf.* See ALLODIUM.

Allodial (al-lō'di-al), *a.* Pertaining to allodium or freehold; free of rent or service; held independent of a lord paramount: opposed to *feudal.*

All over Norway the old patriarchal institutions, by which every freeman was prophet, priest, and king in his own family and in his own *allodial* freehold or 'odal,' as it was called, had passed away into an aristocracy of chiefs of greater or lesser means and power. *Edin. Rev.*

Allodial (al-lō'di-al), *n.* Property held allodially.

The contested territory which lay between the Danube and the Naab, with the town of Neuburgh and the *allodials,* were adjudged, &c. *Coxe.*

Allodially (al-lō'di-al-li), *adv.* In an allodial manner.

Allodian (al-lō'di-an), *a.* Allodial. [Rare.]

Allodium (al-lō'di-um), *n.* [L.L. *allodium,* a freehold estate, from root seen in E. *old,* G. *alt,* and that in A. Sax. *œthel,* a country, Icel. *ódal,* Dan. and Sw. *odel,* a patrimonial estate. 'In the Old Norse there is a compound *alda-odal,* a property of ages, or held for ages or generations. L. *fundus avitus,* an ancient allodial inheritance. . . . We believe the Mid. L. *allodium* to be derived from this compound by way of assimilation; the old Teutonic form would be *alth-odal* (Goth. *alth*=*ævum*) whence *all-odal, allodium,* property held in absolute possession, opposed to such as is held in fee, or subject to certain conditions.' *Vigfusson.* Ihre had proposed the same etymology.] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud.* In England there are no allodial lands, all being held of the crown.

Allograph (al'lō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *allos,* another, and *graphō,* to write.] In *law,* a deed not written by any of the parties thereto: opposed to *autograph.*

Allonge (al-lunj'), *n.* [Fr. *allonger,* to lengthen, as the arm, hence, to thrust—*al* for *ad,* and *long,* long.] 1.† A pass or thrust with a sword or rapier; a lunge.—2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Johnson.*—3. [A French usage.] A paper annexed to a bill of exchange, to receive endorsements too numerous to be contained in the bill itself; a rider.

Allonge† (al-lunj'), *v.i.* To make a pass or thrust with a rapier; to lunge.

Alloo† (al-lö'), *v.t.* or *i.* To incite dogs by a call. 'Alloo thy furious mastiff.' *Philips.* See HALLOO.

Allopathetic (al'lō-pa-thet"ik), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy. [Rare.]

Allopathetically (al'lō-pa-thet"ik-al-li), *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.

Allopathic (al-lop'a-thik, al-lo-path'ik), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

There are only three imaginable methods of employing medicines against disease, and these are denominated antipathic, homœopathic, and *allopathic.* *Pereira.*

Allopathist (al-lop'a-thist), *n.* One who practises medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy.

Allopathy (al-lop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *allos,* other, and *pathos,* morbid condition.] That method of treating disease by which it is endeavoured to produce a condition of the system either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the condition essential to the disease: it is opposed to *homœopathy.*

Allophane (al'lō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *allos,* other, and *phainō,* to appear.] A mineral of a pale blue, and sometimes of a green or brown colour. It is a hydro-silicate of aluminium, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal, or reniform masses.

Allophylian (al-lō-fil'i-an), *n.* [Gr. *allophylos,* of another tribe or race, foreign—*allos,* other, and *phylē,* a tribe.] One of another tribe or race; specifically, a term used by some archæologists to designate a member of the primitive tribes or races who are supposed to have inhabited Europe previous to the earliest historic indications of the Aryan nations passing into it.

Allophylian (al-lō-fil'i-an), *a.* Of another race; foreign; strange; specifically, (*a*) pertaining to the allophylians or pre-Aryan inhabitants of Europe. (*b*) Pertaining to various outlying tribes of tongues which have not as yet been classified under any of the groups into which human speech has been divided. The native dialects of America, Australia, most of Africa, the Polynesian, Old Etruscan, Basque, &c., are *allophylian.* Allophylian tongues are mostly polysynthetic.

Alloquy† (al'lō-kwi), *n.* [L. *alloquium,* from *ad,* to, and *loquor,* to speak.] A speaking to another; an address.

Allot (al-lot'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allotted;* ppr. *allotting.* [O.Fr. *allotir, alloter,* to divide, part—*al* for *ad,* and *lotir,* to cast lots for, to apportion, from *lot,* a share, which itself is a Teutonic word=A.Sax. *hlot.* See LOT.] To divide or distribute as by lot; to distribute or parcel out in parts or portions; to grant; to assign; to appoint; to set apart; to destine.

Now, of what has been produced, a part only is *allotted* to the support of productive labour; and there will not, and cannot, be more of that labour than the portion so *allotted* (which is the capital of the country) can feed and provide with materials and instruments of production. *J. S. Mill.*

Allotable (al-lot'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being allotted.

Allotment (al-lot'ment), *n.* 1. The act of allotting; distribution as by lot.—2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot or by the act of God. 'The *allotments* of God and nature.' *L'Estrange.* 3. A place or piece of ground appropriated. 'A vineyard and an *allotment* for olives.' *Broome.*—*Allotment of goods,* in *com.* the dividing a ship's cargo into several parts, which are to be purchased by several persons, each person's share being assigned by lot.—*Allotment of land,* such portions of ground as are granted to claimants on the division and inclosure of commons and waste lands.—*Allotment-note,* a note signed by a seaman authorizing the periodical payment of a portion of his wages to another party, as to his wife.—*Allotment system,* the practice of dividing land into small portions for cultivation by agricultural labourers and other cottagers after they have performed their ordinary day's work.

Allotropic (al-lō-trop'ik), *a.* In *chem.* of or pertaining to allotropy.

Allotropy, Allotropism (al-lot'ro-pi, al-lot'ro-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *allos,* another, and *tropos,* condition.] In *chem.* the capability or characteristic exhibited by some elements of existing in more than one form, and with different characteristics. Carbon is a good example, as it crystallizes perfectly in the diamond, imperfectly in graphite, and is amorphous, yet quite distinct, in anthracite, coal, and charcoal.

Allottee (al'lot'tē), *n.* One to whom anything is allotted, as the holder of an allotment-note and the like.

The allotment of gardens, which yield a partial support to the *allottee,* is another means of cheap labour. *Mayhew.*

Allottery† (al-lot'tėr-i), *n.* Allotment; what is allotted or assigned to use.

Give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Shak.*

All-over, All-overish (al-ō'vėr, al-ō'vėr-ish), *a.* Giving a general sense of bodily uneasiness or slight indisposition; as, an *all-overish* sort of feeling. [Vulgar.]

Allow (al-lou'), *v.t.* [Two words are in this confounded under one form, the E. *allow* being based partly on Fr. *allouer,* to allow, to grant, to settle, from L.L. *allocare—ad,* to, and *locare* (from *locus,* a place), to place or assign, to let or lease; and partly on an obs. Fr. *allouer,* to approve or praise, from L. *ad,* and *laudare,* to praise, from *laus, laudis,* praise. The French has still the two simple verbs *louer,* to let or hire, from L. *locare,* and *louer,* to praise or commend, from L. *laudare.*] 1. To grant, give, or yield; to assign; to afford; as, to *allow* a free passage.

He was *allowed* about three hundred pounds a year. *Macaulay.*

2. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to *allow* the right of the king to dismiss his ministers.

The power of music all our hearts *allow.* *Pope.*
He would *allow* only of two kinds. *Brougham.*

3.† To invest; to intrust. 'Thou shalt be *allowed* with absolute power.' *Shak.*—4.† To approve, justify, or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. Luke xi. 48.

The hospitality and alms of abbeys is not altogether to be *allowed* or dispraised. *Quoted by Trench.*

5. To abate or deduct; to take out of account; to set apart; as, to *allow* so much for loss; to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.—6. To grant permission to; to permit; as, to *allow* a son to be absent.—7.† To grant special license or indulgence to.

There is no slander in an *allowed* fool. *Shak.*

—*Allow, Permit, Suffer, Tolerate. Allow* and *permit* are often used synonymously; but *allow* rather implies a formal sanction; *permit,* that we merely do not hinder; *suffer* is still more passive than permit, and may imply that we do not prevent something, though we feel it to be disagreeable, or know it to be wrong; *tolerate* is always used in the sense of permitting or bearing something unpleasant.

Allow (al-lou'), *v.i.* 1. To concede; to make abatement, concession, or provision. '*Allowing* still for the different ways of making it.' *Addison.*—2.† To connive. 'Her *allowing* husband.' *Shak.*—*To allow of,* to permit; to admit. '*Of* this *allow.*' *Shak.* 'Ere I will *allow of* thy wits.' *Shak.*

Allowable (al-lou'a-bl), *a.* Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted as lawful, true, or proper; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; permissible; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable.* *Hooker.*

Allowableness (al-lou'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being allowable; exemption from prohibition or impropriety; lawfulness.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness,* in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some. *South.*

Allowably (al-lou'a-bli), *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety.

Allowance (al-lou'ans), *n.* 1. Permission; license; sanction; as, my *allowance* of this course will depend on circumstances.—2. Assent to a fact or state of things; admission; a granting.—3.† Approval; approbation.

Humbly craving . . . it may receive approbation and patronage from so learned and judicious a Prince as your Highness is, whose *allowance* and acceptance of our labours shall more honour and encourage us than all the calumniations and hard interpretations of other men shall dismay us. *Epistle Dedicatory to the Bible.*

4. A stated quantity, as of money, or of food or drink, allowed for maintenance; a settled rate; quantity allowed or granted.

Though he drew a large *allowance* under pretence of keeping a public table, he never asked a minister to dinner. *Macaulay.*

5. Charitable overlooking of faults; relaxation of severity in censure; as, to make an *allowance* for the inexperience of youth.—6.† Established character; reputation. 'His pilot of very expert and approved *allowance.*' *Shak.*—7. In *com.* a deduction or abatement from the gross weight of goods, according to the customs of particular coun-

tries and ports, the chief of which is called *tare*.

Allowance (al-lou'ans), *v.t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain amount of money or stated quantity of provisions or drink; as, distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

Allowedly (al-lou'ed-li), *adv.* Admittedly.

Lord Lyttleton is *allowedly* the author of these dialogues. *Shenstone.*

Allower (al-lou'ėr), *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

Alloxan (al-loks'an), *n.* ($C_4H_2N_2O_4$.) One of the products of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid. When treated with alkalies it produces *alloxanic* acid, the salts of which are termed *alloxanates*.

Alloxanate (al-loks'an-āt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of alloxanic acid and a base.

Alloxanic (al-loks-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by alloxan; as, *alloxanic* acid.

Alloxantin (al-loks-an'tin), *n.* ($C_8H_4N_4O_7 + 3\ H_2O$.) A white crystalline substance obtained when alloxan is brought into contact with zinc and hydrochloric acid, with chloride of zinc, or sulphuretted hydrogen. Oxidizing agents reconvert this substance into alloxan. Called also *Uroxin*.

Alloy (al-loi'), *n.* [Fr. *aloi*, legal standard of coin—*à*, according to, and *loi*, law, from L. *lex, legis*, law. In O.Fr. *loi* had the meaning of standard alloy for coin, as Sp. *ley* has still.] 1. A baser metal mixed with a finer; the cheapest metal of a mixture.—2. A mixture of different metals; any metallic compound. Alloys of metallic substances are either natural or artificial; but those which are artificial are by far the most important. By far the greater number of the metals may be alloyed together in varying proportions. Some of the alloys, however, form definite chemical compounds. When mercury is one of the component parts the alloy is called an *amalgam*.—3. *Fig.* evil mixed with good; as, no happiness is without *alloy*.

Alloy (al-loi'), *v.t.* 1. To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable; as, to *alloy* gold with silver, or silver with copper.—2. To reduce, abate, or impair by mixture; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

Alloyage (al-loi'āj), *n.* 1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals.—2. A mixture of different metals; an alloy.

All-saints'-day (ąl'sānts-dā), *n.* All-Hallowmas or Hallowmas, a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, instituted by Pope Gregory IV., in 835, and dedicated to all the saints in general, on account of the impossibility of allotting a day to each saint. It is celebrated on the 1st November, this day being chosen because it was one of the four great heathen festivals of the northern nations, the policy of the early Church being, not so much directly to oppose paganism in many respects, as to supplant it by giving a Christian character to its observances.

All-seed (ąl'sēd), *n.* A name applied to two very different British plants, the one *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, a small plant found in the south-west of England, the other *Chenopodium polyspermum*, found in waste places.

All-sorts (ąl'sorts), *n.* A term used in taverns or beer-shops to denote a beverage composed of left drops of liquor of various descriptions mixed together.—*All sorts of*, a low term used in the Southern States of America for acute, capital, excellent; as, *all sorts of* a fellow.

All-souls'-day (ąl'sōlz-dā), *n.* The 2d November, a festival in the Roman Catholic Church, when prayers are publicly offered up for the release of souls from purgatory.

All-spice (ąl'spīs), *n.* The fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta*, a tree of the West Indies; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic. Its odour and flavour are supposed to combine those of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, hence the name. Called also *Jamaica Pepper*.

Allude (al-lūd'), *v.i.* [L. *alludo*, to smile upon or make sport with—*ad*, and *ludo*, to play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions.

These speeches . . . do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

—*Advert, Allude, Refer.* See under ADVERT.

SYN. To hint, refer, suggest, intimate, glance at, advert to.

Allude† (al-lūd'), *v.t.* To compare.

To free myselfe from the imputation of partiality, I'le at last *allude* her to a waterman. *John Taylor.*

Allumée (al-lūm-ē' or,al-lụm-ā). In *her.* applied to the eyes of a bear or other beast, when they are drawn red and sparkling.

Allumette (al-lụ-met), *n.* [Fr.] A match for lighting candles, lamps, &c.

Alluminate† (al-lū'min-āt), *v.t.* To colour; to embellish.

Alluminor† (al-lū'min-or), *n.* [Fr. *enluminer*. See LIMN.] One who anciently illuminated manuscripts; an illuminator.

Allurance† (al-lūr'ans), *n.* Allurement.

Allure (al-lūr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allured;* ppr. *alluring*. [Prefix *al* for *ad*, to, and *lure*, Fr. *leurrer*, to decoy. See LURE.] To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; to draw or try to draw by some proposed pleasure or advantage; as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger. '*Allured* to brighter worlds, and led the way.' *Goldsmith.*—*Allure, Entice, Decoy. Allure*, to attract by a lure or bait, to lead aside or onwards by practising upon one's love of pleasure or hope of gain; *entice*, to seduce by flattering promises or fair speech, by stirring up feelings within us; *decoy*, to lead into a snare by artifice or by false appearances; to deceitfully lead into danger.—SYN. To attract, entice, tempt, decoy, seduce.

Allure† (al-lūr'), *n.* Something set up to entice; a lure. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Allurement (al-lūr'ment), *n.* The act of alluring, or that which allures; any real or apparent good held forth or operating as a motive to action; temptation; enticement; as, the *allurements* of pleasure or of honour.

Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell. *Milton.*

Allurer (al-lūr'ėr), *n.* One who, or that which, allures.

Money, the sweet *allurer* of our hopes,
Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops.
Dryden.

Alluring (al-lūr'ing), *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting. 'Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy.' *Lord Lyttleton.*

Alluringly (al-lūr'ing-li), *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

Alluringness (al-lūr'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some advantage or pleasure.

Allusion (al-lū'zhon), *n.* [L. *allusio*. See ALLUDE.] A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; an indirect or incidental suggestion of something supposed to be known; a reference by a speaker to some striking incident or passage which serves to illustrate the subject on hand; a hint; as, a classical *allusion*.

The great art of a writer shows itself in the choice of pleasing *allusions*. *Addison.*

Allusive (al-lū'siv), *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing allusions. 'An unsatisfactory series of hasty and *allusive* sketches.' *Sir E. Creasy.*

Allusively (al-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In an allusive manner; by way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion, or insinuation. *Hammond.*

Allusiveness (al-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being allusive. 'The multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetical style.' *Dr. H. More.*

Allusory (al-lū'so-ri), *a.* Allusive. 'Expressions . . . figurative and *allusory*.' *Warburton.*

Alluvial (al-lū'vi-al), *a.* [See ALLUVIUM.] Pertaining to or having the character of alluvium; deposited or thrown up by the action of waves or currents of water; as, *alluvial* deposits; *alluvial* soil.—*Alluvial formations*, in *geol.* recent deposits in valleys or in plains of the *detritus* of the neighbouring mountains, brought down chiefly by the action of water. Most of our river-plains—the haughs, carses, and straths of Scotland, and the dales, holms, and fens of England—are alluvial, having been deposited from the waters either of a river, a lake, or an arm of the sea. See ALLUVIUM.

Alluvion, Alluvio (al-lū'vi-on, al-lū'vi-ō), *n.* The washing up of sand or earth so as to form new soil; the soil thus formed; alluvium: now more especially used as a legal term, and signifying an increase of land on a shore or bank of a river by the action of water, as by a current or by waves. If the addition has been gradual and imperceptible the owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth; but if the addition has been sudden and considerable, by the law of England the alluvion is the property of the crown, while by the law of Scotland it remains the property of the person of whose lands it originally formed part.

Alluvious (al-lū'vi-us), *a.* The same as *Alluvial*. [Rare.]

Alluvium (al-lū'vi-um), *n.* [L. *alluvio, alluvionis*, an inundation, *alluvius*, alluvial—*ad*, to, and *luo* = Gr. *louō*, L. *lavo*, to wash. Stem seen also in *deluge, lave, lotion, dilute*, &c.] In *geol.* and *phys. geog.* a deposit collected by means of the action of water, such as are found in valleys and plains, consisting of gravel, loam, clay, or other earths washed down from the mountains or high grounds. Great alterations in the limits of countries are produced by alluvial deposits along the sea-shores, the banks of rivers or at their mouths, forming deltas, valley-bottoms (straths), &c.

Ally (al-lī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *allied;* ppr. *allying*. [Fr. *allier*, to join, to unite; reciprocal verb *s'allier*, to confederate or become allied, —*al* for *ad*, to, and *lier*, to tie or unite; L. *ligo*, to bind.] 1. To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; to connect by formal agreement: generally used in passive or with reflexive pronouns.—2. To bind together; to connect, as by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally*
The common interests, or endear the tie. *Pope.*

Ally (al-lī'), *v.i.* To be closely united.

Ally (al-lī'), *n.* A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate; one related by marriage or other tie: seldom applied now to individuals, except to princes in their public capacity.

The foe, the victim, and the fond *ally*
That fights for all, but ever fights in vain. *Byron.*

You must talk much of your kindred and *allies* (acquaintance). *B. Jonson.*

Allyl (al'lil), *n.* (C_3H_5.) A radicle which cannot exist in the free state. At the moment of its liberation two molecules combine together to form diallyl ($2\ C_3H_5$ or C_6H_{10}). Diallyl is a pungent ethereal liquid. The hydrate of this substance is called *allyl alcohol* (C_3H_6O).

Allylamine (al-lil'a-min), *n.* A mobile liquid having a sharp burning taste, produced by the action of potash on allyl cyanate. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by allyl ($NH_2C_3H_5$).

Allylene (al'lil-ēn), *n.* A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_4), standing in the same relation to allyl (C_3H_5) as ethylene (C_2H_4) to ethyl (C_2H_5).

Almacantar (al-ma-kan'tär), *n.* See ALMUCANTAR.

Almadie, Almady (al'ma-di), *n.* [Fr. *almadie;* Sp. *almadia*, from Ar. *al-madiyat*, a raft.] A boat used in India, about 80 feet long and 6 or 7 broad, shaped like a shuttle; also, a small African canoe, made of the bark of trees. Some of the larger square-sterned negro boats are also thus designated.

Almagest (al'ma-jest), *n.* [A hybrid word composed of Ar. *al*, the, and Gr. *magistē* (*biblos*), greatest book.] A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy, and so named by the Arabs because it was reckoned the greatest and most complete on the subjects. The same title has been given to other works of a like kind.

Almagra (al-mā'gra), *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *al-maghrat*, red clay or earth.] A fine deep red ochre, with an admixture of purple, used in India for staining the person. Sometimes used as a paint, and for polishing silver and glass, under the name of *Indian red*.

Almain-rivet. See ALMAYNE-RIVET.

Alma Mater (al'ma mā'tėr). [L., benign mother, fostering mother.] An epithet first given to the earth as the mother of all; then applied by students to the university where they have been trained.

Alman (al'man), *n.* Same as *Almond-furnace*.

Almanac, Almanack (ąl'ma-nak), *n.* [Fr. *almanach*, It. *almanacco*, Sp. *almanaque*, Ar. *al-manakh*, probably from a root meaning to reckon; Heb. *manah*.] A table, book, or publication of some kind, generally annual, comprising a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals

of churches, stated terms of courts, &c., for a certain year or years. Almanacs owed their origin to astrology, and existed in the East and in Egypt in remote ages. The agricultural, political, and statistical information which is usually contained in popular almanacs, though as valuable a part of the work as any, is comparatively of modern date.—*Nautical almanac*, an almanac published annually by the British government, under the superintendence of the astronomer-royal, and always several years in advance. It contains, among other things, the distances of the moon from the sun and fixed stars for every three hours of apparent time, adapted to the meridian of Greenwich; by comparing which with the distances carefully observed at sea, the mariner may readily infer his longitude to a degree of exactness that is found sufficient for most nautical purposes.

Almandine (al'man-dīn), *n.* [Fr. *almandine*, L.L. *alamandina, alavandina, alabandina*, a gem brought from *Alabanda*, a city in Asia Minor.] Precious or noble garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red colour, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystallized in the rhombic dodecahedron. See GARNET.

Almandres,† *n.* An almond-tree. *Chaucer.*

Alman-rivet (al'man-riv-et), *n.* Same as *Almayne-rivet.*

Almayne-rivet, Almain-rivet (al-mān'-riv'et), *n.* [Fr. *allemayne*, German.] In *milit. antiq.* one of a series of rivets or short pieces of metal sliding in slot-holes formed in the overlapping plates of armour, so that the plates would yield to the motions of the human body; first used by the Germans about 1450. The term *Almayne-rivets* came afterwards to be applied to suits of armour constructed in this manner.

Alme, Almeh (al'mē), *n.* The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to girls whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing, or to sing dirges at funerals. 'The *almehs* lift their arms in dance.' *Bayard Taylor.*

Almehrab, Almihrab (al-mā'rāb, al-mē'-rāb), *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *mihrab*, the praying-place in a mosque.] Same as *Mihrab* (which see).

Almena (al-mē'na), *n.* A weight of 2 lbs., used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia.

Almery (al'mėr-i), *n.* Same as *Almonry* or *Ambry.*

Almesse,† *n.* [See ALMS.] Alms.

Almicantarath (al-mi-kan'tăr-ath), *n.* Same as *Almucantar.*

Almightily (al-mī'ti-li), *adv.* In an almighty manner; with almighty power. *H Taylor.* [Rare.]

Almightiness (al-mī'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being almighty; omnipotence; infinite or boundless power. 'The force of his *almightiness.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

Almighty (al-mī'ti), *a.* [*All* and *mighty.* See MIGHT.] 1. Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency.—2. Great; extreme.

Poor Aroar can not live, and can not die,—so that he is in an *almighty* fix. *De Quincey.*

—*Almighty dollar*, a phrase forcibly expressive of the power of money, first used by Washington Irving in a sketch of a 'Creole Village' published in 1837. The idea of this phrase, however, is much older than Irving's time, Ben Jonson's 'Epistle to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland,' commencing thus:—

Whilst that for which all virtue now is sold,
And almost every vice, *almighty gold.*

—*The Almighty*, the omnipotent God. 'By *the Almighty*, who shall bless thee.' Gen. xlix. 25.

Almond (ä'mund), *n.* [Fr. *amande*, Pr. *amandola*, It. *amandola*, corrupted from L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond. In G. it appears as *mandel*, in D. as *amandel.*] 1. The seed or kernel of *Amygdalus communis*, or almond-tree, probably a native of Barbary. The fruit is a drupe, ovoid, and with downy outer surface; the fleshy covering is tough and fibrous; it covers the compressed wrinkled stone inclosing the seed or almond within it. There are two varieties, one sweet and the other bitter; both are produced from *A. communis*, though from different varieties. The chief kinds of sweet almonds are the Valentian, Jordan, and Malaga. They contain a bland fixed oil, consisting chiefly of olein. Bitter almonds come from Magadore, and besides a fixed oil they contain an azotized substance called *emulsin*, and also a bitter crystalline substance called *amygdalin*, which, acting on the emulsin, produces prussic acid; hence the aroma of bitter almonds, when mixed with water. Almond-oil is expressed from the kernels. The name *almond*, with a qualifying word prefixed, is also given to the seeds of other species of plants; thus, *Java almonds* are the kernels of *Canarium commune.*—2. In *lapidary work*, a piece of rock-crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks: so called from its resemblance to the almond.—*Almond of the throat*, one of the glands commonly known as tonsils.

Almond-cake (ä'mund-kāk), *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from the almond. Its powder is used as soap in washing the hands.

Almond-furnace (ä'mund-fėr-nis), *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from Fr. *allemand*, German, and meaning therefore German furnace.] A furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead by being heated with charcoal, which, combining with the oxygen, forms carbonic acid gas, which escapes and leaves the metal pure.

Almondine (al'mun-dīn), *n.* Precious or noble garnet; almandine (which see).

But I would throw to them back in mine,
Turkis and agate and *almondine.* *Tennyson.*

Almond-oil (ä'mund-oil), *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds by pressure, used in medicine as a demulcent in catarrhal affections.

Almond-paste (ä'mund-pāst), *n.* A cosmetic to soften the skin and prevent chaps, composed of bitter almonds, white of egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit.

Almond-tree (ä'mund-trē), *n.* A species of Amygdalus (*A. communis*); the tree which

Almond (*Amygdalus communis*).

produces the almond. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the green coat is fibrous, thinner, and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. The almond tree is only grown in this country for the sake of its beautiful vernal flowers, which appear before the leaves, as it seldom ripens its fruit even in the south of England, except in unusually hot summers, preceded by mild and uninterrupted springs.

Almond-willow (ä'mund-wil-lō), *n.* The *Salix amygdalina*, a British species of willow, the leaves of which resemble those of the almond-tree, being light green on both sides.

Almoner (al'mon-ėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *almosnier*, Fr. *aumônier*, L.L. *almonarius, eleemosynarius*, from Gr. *eleēmosynē*, really the same word as E. *alms.* See ALMS.] A dispenser of alms or charity; more especially an officer who directs or carries out the distribution of charitable doles in connection with religious communities, hospitals, or almshouses, or on behalf of some superior. In England there is a *lord-almoner*, or *lord high-almoner*, an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who formerly had the forfeiture of all deodands and the goods of self-murderers, which he had to distribute to the poor. He distributes twice a year the sovereign's bounty, which consists in giving a silver penny each to as many poor persons as the sovereign is years of age. There is also a sub-almoner, and a hereditary grand almoner. The office of the latter is now almost a sinecure.

Almonry (al'mon-ri), *n.* [L.L. *almonarium, eleemosynarium.* See ALMS. Corrupted into *ambry, aumbry*, or *aumery.* See AMBRY.] 1. The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.—2. A receptacle for articles; a closet; a cupboard; an ambry. See AMBRY.

Almory (al'mo-ri), *n.* Same as *Almonry.*

Almost (al'mōst), *adv.* [*All* and *most.* In Anglo-Saxon the two elements were written separately, thus: '*All most* who were present' (Sax. Chron.). We now use a duplication, *almost all* who were present.] Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.
Acts xxvi. 28.

Almry† (äm'ri), *n.* Same as *Almonry.*

Alms (ämz), *n.* [A. Sax. *almes, ælmesse*, O.E. *almesse, almes, almous, almose*, &c., Sc. *awmous*, borrowed, like G. *almosen*, Icel. *almusa*, Fr. *aumosne, aumône*, from L. *eleemosyna*, alms, from Gr. *eleēmosynē*, pity, from *eleeō*, to pity. 'This English monosyllable *alms* has descended to us from the Greek and Latin word of six syllables, and it well exemplifies the remark of Horne Tooke that 'letters, like soldiers, are apt to desert and drop off in a long march.'' *Worcester.*] Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a charitable dole; charity.

When thou doest *alms*, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. Mat. vi. 3.

Enoch set himself,
Scorning an *alms*, to work whereby to live.
Tennyson.

—*Tenure by free alms*, in England, a tenure by which the possessor is bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; *frankalmoigne* (which see). [This word (like *riches*) is strictly a singular, but its apparently plural form has caused it to be often regarded as grammatically plural.]

Alms-deed (ämz'dēd), *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift. Acts ix. 36.

Alms-drink (ämz'dringk), *n.* The leavings of drink, such as might be given away in alms.

2d Serv. Lepidus is high-coloured.
1st Serv. They have made him drink *alms-drink.* *Shak.*

Alms-fee (ämz'fē), *n.* Alms-money.

He (Edmund), toward the middle of the tenth century, strictly commands payment of tithe, . . . and *alms-fee.* *Kemble.*

Alms-folk (ämz'fōk), *n.* Persons supported by alms.

Alms-gate (ämz'gāt), *n.* The gate of religious or great houses, at which alms were distributed to the poor.

Almsgiver (ämz'giv-ėr), *n.* One who gives alms.

Almsgiving (ämz'giv-ing), *n.* The act of giving alms.

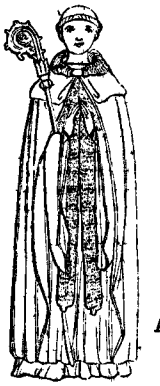
Alms-house (ämz'hous), *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from private endowment; a poor-house.

Alms-man (ämz'man), *n.* pl. **Alms-men** (ämz'men). 1. A person supported by charity or by public provision.

Even bees, the little *alms-men* of spring bowers.
Keats.

2. A charitable person. *Becon.* [Obsolete and rare.]

Almucantar,† **Almucanter**† (al-mū-kan'-tăr, al-mū-kan'tėr), *n.* [Ar. *almuqantarat*, solar quadrant, clock—*al*, the, and *muqantarāt*, circles parallel to the horizon, from *qantara*, to bend. *Mahn.*] In *astron.* a small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle or parallel of altitude. When two stars have the same almucantar they have the same altitude.—*Almucantar staff*, an instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variations of the compass.



Priest wearing the Almuce.—From a sepulchral brass.

Almuce, Aumuce (al'-mūs, a'mūs), *n.* [O.Fr. *almuce, aumuce, aumusse*, Pr. *almussa*, Sp. *almucio*, a hybrid word composed of Ar. *al*, the, and the Teutonic word seen as G. *mütze*, a cap, D. *mutse*, Sc. *mutch.*] A furred hood having long ends hanging down the front of the dress, something like the stole; worn by

the clergy from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries for warmth when officiating in the church during inclement weather.

Almude (al-mūd'), *n.* [Pg. *almude*, Sp. *almud*, Ar. *al-mudd*, a dry measure; allied to Heb. *mad*, a measure.] A variable measure for liquids and grain in Spain and Portugal, ranging for liquids from 3½ to 5½ English gallons; for grain, from 3½ to 11 pints.

Almug, Algum (al'mug, al'gum), *n.* [Heb. *almuggim*, *algummim*, translated *almug* or *algum trees*.] In *Scrip.* a tree or wood of unknown species. Max Müller identifies the Hebrew word with the Sanskrit *valguka*, a Malabar name for sandal-wood.

Alnage (al'nāj), *n.* [Fr. *aulnage*, now softened into *aunage*, from O.Fr. *alne*, Fr. *aune*, from L. *ulna*, Gr. *ōlenē*, an arm, a cubit. See ELL.] A measuring by the ell.

Alnager, Alnagar (al'na-jėr, al'na-gär), *n.* A measurer by the ell; formerly in England a sworn officer, whose duty was to inspect and measure woollen cloth, and fix upon it a seal.

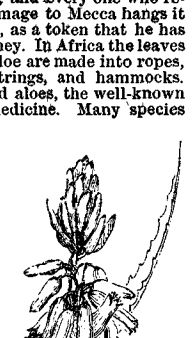
Alnath † (al'nath), *n.* The first star in the horns of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon takes its name. *Chaucer.*

Alnight † (al'nīt), *n.* A cake of wax with the wick in the midst to burn all night. *Bacon.*

Alnus (al'nus), *n.* The alder, a genus of plants, nat. order Betulaceæ, inhabiting northern temperate regions, and living in a moist soil. *A. glutinosa* (the common alder) is a well-known tree, which grows in damp places or by the sides of rivers. It supplies excellent charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder; the bark is valuable for tanning, and the young shoots for dyeing various colours when mixed with other ingredients. Its stems, when hollowed out, are used for water-pipes and underground purposes, and the veiny knots of the wood are cut into veneers by cabinet-makers. *A. incana* is the Turkey alder, which grows to a larger size than the common alder. *A. cordifolia* (the heart-leaved alder) is a native of Italy, and is one of the most interesting ornamental trees that have of late years been introduced into cultivation. There are several American species.

Alody (al'o-di), *n.* In *law*, same as *Allodium.*

Aloe (al'ō), *n.* [Gr. *aloē*, Heb. *ahālim*, *ahāloth*, the bitter aloe.] **1.** The common name of the plants of the genus Aloë, nat. order Liliaceæ. They are natives of warm climates, and especially abundant in the southern part of Africa. Among the Mohammedans the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt; and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca hangs it over his street door, as a token that he has performed the journey. In Africa the leaves of some species of aloe are made into ropes, fishing-lines, bow-strings, and hammocks. Several species yield aloes, the well-known bitter purgative medicine. Many species are cultivated in Britain, growing easily on very dry soil. — *American aloe.* See AGAVE. **2.** *pl.* A drug, the juice of several species of aloe, obtained from the leaves, sometimes by cutting them across, when the resinous juice exudes and is evaporated into a firm consistence, sometimes by pressing the juice and mucilage out together, and in other cases by dissolving the juice out of the cut leaves by boiling and then evaporating down to a proper consistency. There are several kinds sold in the shops, as the Socotrine aloes, from *A. socotrina*, growing in Socotra, an isle near the mouth of the Red Sea; the hepatic or common Barbadoes aloes, from *A. sinuata*, of the West Indies; and the fetid or caballine aloes. Aloes is a stimulating stomachic purgative; when taken in small doses it is useful for people of a lax habit and sedentary life. The chemical principle contained in aloes is called aloïn (which see).



Aloë socotrina.

Aloes-wood (al'ōz-wōd), *n.* See AGALLOCHUM.

Aloetic, Aloetical (al-ō-et'ik, al-ō-et'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities, or consisting chiefly, of aloes.

Aloetic (al-ō-et'ik), *n.* A medicine or preparation consisting chiefly of aloes.

Aloexylon, Aloexylum (al-ō-eks'i-lon, al-ō-eks'i-lum), *n.* [Gr. *aloē*, the aloe, and *xylon*, wood.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. *A. Agallochum*, the only species, a tree 60 feet high, said to grow on the high mountains of Cochin-China, produces one of the two kinds of calambac, or agallochum, a fragrant wood and resinous perfume, highly prized in the East. The wood is used for inlaying in cabinet-work, and is highly valued, costing £30 per cwt. in Sumatra.

Aloft (a-loft'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *loft*; Icel. *á lopt*. See LOFT.] **1.** On high; in the air; high above the ground; as, the eagle soars *aloft.*

There's a sweet little cherub that sits up *aloft*
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack. *Dibdin.*

2. *Naut.* in the top; at the mast-head; or on the higher yards or rigging; hence, on the upper part, as of a building.

Aloft † (a-loft'), *prep.* On the top or surface of; above. 'Now I breathe again *aloft* the flood.' *Shak.*

Alogian (a-lō'ji-an), *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *logos*, word.] One of a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos*, and consequently rejected the Gospel of St. John.

Alogy † (al'o-ji), *n.* [L. *alogia*, from Gr. *alogia*, from *alogos*, unreasonable — *a*, priv., and *logos*, word, discourse, reason.] Unreasonableness; absurdity.

The error and *alogy* in this opinion is worse than in the last. *Sir T. Browne.*

Aloïn (al'o-in), *n.* ($C_{17}H_{18}O_7$.) A crystalline bitter principle got from aloes in pale yellow prismatic needles, grouped in stars.

Alomancy (al'o-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *hals*, salt, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by salt.

Alonde, † *adv.* On land. *Chaucer.*

Alone (a-lōn'), *a.* or *adv.* [*All* and *one*. The *all* and *one* were formerly printed as separate words, thus—'The Lord is God *al one.*' *Robt. of Gloucester.* Gower has 'wher he made his mone, within a gardeine *all* him *one.*' G. *allein*, Dan. *allene*, D. *alleen*, alone, are all formed in the same way.] **1.** Apart from another or others; single; solitary: applied to a person or thing; as, to remain *alone;* to walk *alone.*

It is not good that man should be *alone.* Gen. ii. 18.
And when they were *alone*, he expounded all things to his disciples. Mark iv. 34.

2. Only; to the exclusion of other persons or things; sole or solely; as, he *alone* remained (different from he *remained alone*); two men *alone* returned.

Man shall not live by bread *alone.* Luke iv. 4.

3. † Without a parallel; above all things; rare; par excellence.

Her worth makes other worthies nothing.
She is *alone.* *Shak.*
I am *alone* the villain of the earth. *Shak.*

[In second sense *alone* sometimes comes attributively before a noun. 'The *alone* merits of our Lord Jesus Christ.' *John Wesley.*

Even one *alone* verse sometimes makes a perfect poeme. *Ben Jonson.*]

—*To let alone.* See under LET.

Alonely † (a-lōn'li), *a.* Exclusive.

The *alonely* rule of the land rested in the queen. *Fabyan.*

Alonely † (a-lōn'li), *adv.* Only; merely; singly.

This said spirit was not given *alonely* unto him, but unto all his heirs and posterity. *Latimer.*

Aloneness (a-lōn'nes), *n.* The state of being alone or without company.

Along (a-long'), *adv.* [This word represents the A. Sax. *andlang, endlong, anlong* — Teut. prefix *and, ant, ent,* and *long;* G. *entlang*, along. Comp. Fr. *le long de*, through the length of.] **1.** By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length.

Some laid *along*,
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward; as, let us walk *along.* 'A firebrand carried *along* leaveth a train.' *Bacon.* —**3.** In company; together. 'He shall to England *along* with you.' *Shak.* — *All along*, the whole length; through the whole distance; in the whole way or length.

Ishmael went forth, weeping *all along* as he went. Jer. xli. 6.

Along (a-long'), *prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from *across;* in a longitudinal direction over; as, the troops marched *along* the banks of the river, or *along* the highway. 1 Sam. vi. 12.

Along (a-long'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *gelang*, owing to, O.E. *ilong*, and often contracted into *long* (see LONG, *prep.*); allied to *gelingan*, to happen.] Owing to; on account of. It was formerly used with a genitive, later with the prepositions *on* or *of*, occasionally *with.* 'All *along of* the accursed gold.' *Sir W. Scott.*

I cannot tell whereon it was *along*,
But well I wot great strife is us among. *Chaucer.*
'Tis all *along of* you that I am thus haunted.
Henry Brooke.

This preposition is now always followed by *of*, and its use is mainly confined to the vulgar or uneducated. Sir W. Scott no doubt used it to give an antique flavour to his style. He also used the shorter form *long* similarly (see LONG).

Alongshore (a-long'shōr), *adv.* By the shore or coast; lengthwise and near the shore.—*Alongshore man*, a labourer employed about shipping.

Alongside (a-long'sīd), *adv.* Along or by the side; beside each other; as, to be *alongside* of the wall; two vessels lie *alongside.*

Alongside (a-long'sīd), *prep.* Beside; by the side of; as, the vessel lay *alongside* the wharf. [Here *alongside* may be regarded as the adverb with *of* omitted.]

Alongst (a-longst'), *prep.* Along; through or by the length of.

The Turks did keep straight watch and ward in all their parts *alongst* the sea-coast. *Knolles.*

Aloof (a-löf'), *adv.* [O.E. *a-lofe*—prefix *a*, on, and *loof* or *luff*, windward; to keep aloof is to keep to windward of a person.] At a distance, but within view; apart; separated.

It is necessary the Queen join, for if she stand *aloof* there will be still suspicions. *Suckling.*
My lovers and my friends stand *aloof.*
Ps. xxxviii. 11.

Aloof (a-löf'), *prep.* At or to a distance from; away or apart from.

The great luminary,
Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

Aloofness (a-löf'nes), *n.* The state of being aloof, or of keeping at a distance. 'Unfaithfulness and *aloofness* of such as have been greatest friends.' *Dan. Rogers.*

Alopecurus (a-lō-pē-kū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *alōpēx*, a fox, and *oura*, a tail.] Foxtail-grass, a genus of grasses, natives of temperate and cold regions. Six species are natives of Britain; some, like *A. agrestis*, being troublesome weeds; others, as *A. pratensis*, being good fodder plants. See FOXTAIL-GRASS.

Alopecy (al'ō-pe-si), *n.* [L. *alopecia*, Gr. *alōpekia*, from *alōpēx*, a fox, because foxes are said to be subject to this disease.] A disease called the fox-evil or scurf, which is accompanied by a falling off of the hair, not only from the scalp but from the beard and eyebrows. Sometimes loosely applied to any kind of baldness.

Alosa (a-lō'sa), *n.* The genus of fishes, family Clupeidæ, including the shad (which see).

Alose, † *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, and obs. *lose*, to praise.] To praise; to fame. *Chaucer.*

Aloud (a-loud'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *loud.* See LOUD.] With a loud voice or great noise; loudly.

Cry *aloud*, spare not. Is. lviii. 1.

Alow (a-lō'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *low.*] In a low place, or a lower part: opposed to *aloft.* [Rare.]

And now *alow* and now aloft they fly. *Dryden.*

Alowe (a-lou'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *lowe*, flame.] A-fire; in a flame. [Scotch.]—*To gang alowe*, to take fire, or be set on fire; to blaze; to be burned.

That discreet man Cardinal Beaton is e'en *to gang alowe* this blessed day if we dinna stop it. *Tennant.*

Aloysia (a-loi'si-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceæ, to which belongs a shrub, *A. citriodora*, much cultivated in greenhouses and apartments in Britain for the grateful fragrance which its leaves emit when slightly bruised. It is popularly known as Verbena, and was formerly known to botanists as *Verbena triphylla.*

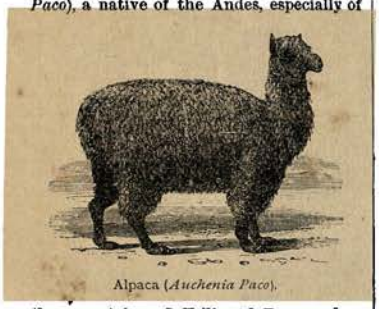
Alp (alp), *n.* An old and local name for the bullfinch.

Alp (alp), *n.* [Gael. *alp*, a height; W. *alp*, a craggy rock or precipice; Ir. *ailp*, a mass. Grimm associates *alp* with *alb*, white, in

allusion to snow-capped hills. See ALBION.] A high mountain; specifically, in the plural, the great mountain-ranges in Switzerland, the north of Italy, and in Austria, comprising the loftiest mountains in Europe.

North breath of vernal air from snowy *alp*. *Milton.*
Hills peep o'er hills, and *Alps* on *alps* arise. *Pope.*

Alpaca (al-pak'a), *n.* [Peruv. *paco, alpaco.* The *al* is probably the Ar. art. *the*, through the Spanish.] 1. A ruminant mammal, of the camel tribe, and genus Auchenia (*A. Paco*), a native of the Andes, especially of



Alpaca (*Auchenia Paco*).

the mountains of Chili and Peru, and so closely allied to the llama that by some it is regarded rather as a smaller variety than a distinct species. It has been domesticated, and remains also in a wild state. In form and size it approaches the sheep, but has a longer neck. It is valued chiefly for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is straighter than that of the sheep, and very strong, and is woven into fabrics of great beauty. Its flesh is pleasant and wholesome.—2. A fabric manufactured from the hair or wool of the alpaca, used for shawls, clothing for warm climates, coat-linings, and very largely for umbrellas.

Alpen † (al'pen), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alps; Alpine. 'The *Alpen* snow.' *J. Fletcher.*

Alpen-horn (al'pen-horn), *n.* [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *horn*, a horn.] A very long, powerful, nearly straight horn, but curving slightly

Alpen-horn.

and widening towards its extremity, used on the Alps to convey signals, and formerly by the Swiss to sound the charge in battle. Called also *Alp-horn.*

Alpen-stock (al'pen-stok), *n.* [G., *Alpen*, the Alps, and *stock*, a stick.] A strong tall stick shod with iron, pointed at the end so as to take hold in, and give support on, ice and other dangerous places in climbing the Alps and other high mountains.

Alpestrine (al-pes'trin), *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to the Alps or other mountainous regions. '*Alpestrine* diseases.' *Dana.* [Rare.]

Alpha (al'fa), *n.* [Gr., from Heb. *aleph*, from *alluf*, an ox; perhaps because originally the outline of the letter represented an ox's head, or because the name of the animal commenced with this letter.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first or beginning; as, 'I am *Alpha* and Omega.' Rev. i. 8. It was formerly used also to denote *chief*; as, Plato was the *alpha* of the wits.

Alphabet (al'fa-bet), *n.* [Gr. *alpha* and *bēta*, A and B.] 1. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters or characters which form the elements of written language.—2. A series of dashes, dots, &c., to be used in telegraphy in the transmission of messages.—3. First elements; simplest rudiments; as, not to know the *alphabet* of a science.

Alphabet (al'fa-bet), *v.t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet; to mark by the letters of the alphabet.

Alphabetarian (al'fa-bet-ā"ri-an), *n.* A learner of the alphabet.

Alphabetic, Alphabetical (al-fa-bet'ik, al-fa-bet'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an alphabet; furnished with an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of an alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.

Alphabetically (al-fa-bet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

Alphabetize (al'fa-bet-īz), *v.t.* To arrange alphabetically.

Alphenic (al-fen'ik), *n.* [Sp. *alfenique*, from Ar. *al-fānīd*, sweetness, sugar; Per. *fānīd*, *pānīd*, sugar-candy.] In *med.* white barley-sugar, used for colds.

Alphitomancy (al-fit'o-man-si), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *alphiton*, barley-meal, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of barley-meal.

Alphonsin (al-fon'sin), *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, *Alphonso* Ferri of Naples. It consists of three arms, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back.

Alphonsine (al-fon'sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to any person of the name of Alphonso.—*Alphonsine tables*, astronomical tables published in 1488 and succeeding years, under the patronage of Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon.

Alp-horn (alp'horn), *n.* Same as *Alpen-horn.*

Alphos, Alphus (al'fos, al'fus), *n.* [Gr. *alphos*, white.] That species of leprosy, called also vitiligo, in which the skin is rough, with white patches and rose-coloured areolæ.

Alpia, *n.* See ALPIST.

Alpigene (al'pi-jēn), *a.* [L. *Alpes*, the Alps, and *gigno, genui*, to produce.] Produced or growing in alpine regions. [Rare.]

Alpine (al'pīn), *a.* [L. *alpinus*, from *Alpes.*] Of or pertaining to, or connected with, the Alps, or any lofty mountain; very high; elevated; as, *alpine* plants.

Alpine (al'pīn), *n.* A plant, as for instance a kind of strawberry, growing on lofty hills.

Alpinery (al-pīn'ėr-i), *n.* A place in a garden or pleasure-ground, specially adapted for the cultivation of alpine plants.

Alpist, Alpia (al'pist, al'pi-a), *n.* The seed of the canary-grass (*Phalaris canariensis*), raised largely in the Isle of Thanet for feeding birds, especially canaries; the seed of various species of Alopecurus, or foxtail-grass, also used for feeding birds.

Alquier (al'kėr), *n.* [Fr. from Pg. *alquiere*, and that from Ar. *al-kayl*, a measure properly of grain, from *kāla*, to measure grain.] A dry as well as a liquid measure in Portugal, containing half an almude, or about 2 gallons.

Alquifou, Alquifore (al'ki-fō, al'ki-fōr), *n.* [Fr. *alquifoux*, Sp. *alquifol:* of Arabic origin.] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potter's ore. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue. Called also *Arquifoux.*

Already (al-red'i), *adv.* [*All* and *ready.* See READY.] Before the present time; before some specified time, either future, present, or past.

Elias is come *already*. Mat. xvii. 12.
Joseph was in Egypt *already*. Ex. i. 5.

It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, when you shall arrive the business will be *already* completed, or will have been completed *already.*

Als † (als), *adv.* or *conj.* [Corrupted from A. Sax. *eall-swā, alswā*, that is, *all-so;* whence *also* and *as.*] 1. Also; likewise.—2. As.

Alsatian (al-sā'shi-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the province of Alsace (G. *Elsass*), in Germany.—2. Of or pertaining to Alsatia, formerly a cant name for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet Street, and adjoining the Temple, which, possessing certain privileges of sanctuary, became for that reason a nest of mischievous characters, who were generally obnoxious to the law. These privileges it derived from having been an establishment of the Carmelites or White Friars (founded in 1241), and James I. confirmed and added to them by charter in 1608. They were abolished in 1697. The name Alsatia is a Latinized form of Alsace, a German province on the frontiers of France, which, like our own 'debatable land,' was a harbour for necessitous or troublesome characters from both countries.

Alsatian (al-sā'shi-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of the province of Alsace (G. *Elsass*), in Germany.—2. An inhabitant of Alsatia, or Whitefriars, London.

Al-segno (äl-sā'nyō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, to the sign: a direction to the performer that he must return to that portion of the piece marked with the sign 𝄋, and conclude with the first double bar which follows, or go on to the word *Fine*, or the pause 𝄐.

Alsike-clover (al'sīk-klō'vėr), *n.* [From *Alsike*, a place in Sweden.] A species of clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), with pinkish or white flowers. It is called hybrid clover from being apparently intermediate between *T. pratense*, or common red, and *T. repens*, white or Dutch clover. It is a good pasture plant.

Al sirat (al sē'rat), *n.* [Ar.] In *Mohammedan theol.* the bridge extending over the abyss of hell which must be crossed by every one on his journey to heaven. It is finer than a hair, as sharp as the edge of a sword, and beset with thorns on either side. The righteous will pass over with ease and swiftness, but the wicked will fall into hell below.

Also (al'sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [*All* and *so.* A. Sax. *eall-swā, ealswā, alswā*, from *eall, eal*, all, the whole, and *swā*, so. See ALS, AS.] 1. In like manner; likewise.

As the blame of ill-succeeding things
Shall light on you, so light the harmes *also*. *Old play.*

2. In addition; too; further.

God do so to me, and more *also:* for thou shalt surely die. 1 Sam. xiv. 44.

Alsophila (al-sō'fi-la), *n.* [Gr. *alsos*, a grove, and *phileō*, to love—from the habitat of the plant.] A genus of tropical cyatheaceous ferns, often becoming magnificent trees, distinguished from the allied forms by having no indusium to the sorus. *A. excelsa* of Norfolk Island rises to the height of 80 feet.

Alstrœmeria (al-strē-mē'ri-a), *n.* [In honour of Baron Claudius *Alstrœmer*, a Swedish botanist.] A beautiful genus of South American plants, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, much cultivated in our greenhouses.

Alt (alt). In *music*, a term applied to the high notes of the scale.

Altaic, Altaian (al-tā'ik, al-tā'yan), *a.* Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains extending in an easterly direction through a considerable part of Asia, and forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.—*Altaic* or *Altaian family of languages*, a family of languages occupying a portion of Northern and Eastern Europe, and nearly the whole of Northern and Central Asia, together with some other regions, and divided into five branches, the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian, Samoyedic, Turkic, Mongolic, and Tungusic. Also called *Scythian, Ural-Altaic, Tataric*, and *Turanian.*

Altair (al'ta-ēr), *n.* The Arabic name for α Aquilæ, the most important star in the constellation Aquila. It is one of the stars of which the lunar distances are calculated and tabulated in the Nautical Almanac, and is therefore useful in finding the longitude.

Altaite (al-tā'īt), *n.* A mineral found, with petzite, in the *Altai* Mountains. It consists of lead and tellurium, with a small proportion of silver.

Altambour (al-tam-bör'), *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *tumbūr*, a kind of lute or guitar, a drum.] A large Spanish or Moorish drum.

Altar (al'tėr), *n.* [L. *altare*, from a root seen in L. *altus*, high.] 1. An elevated place on which sacrifices were offered or incense burned to a deity. The earliest altars were turf mounds, large flat-topped stones, or other rude elevations, natural or artificial; but when temples came to be built altars were made of hewn stone or marble, and became progressively more and more adorned. Greek and Roman altars were round, triangular, or square in form, often adorned with sculpture of the most tasteful and elaborate description, and bearing inscriptions. The Jews had the altar of burnt-offering, which stood at the entrance to the tabernacle, and after-

wards occupied a corresponding site in the temple, and the altar of incense, which stood in the holy place. Both were made of shittim-

Ancient Heathen Altars.

wood, and the former was overlaid with brass the latter with gold.—2. In some Christian churches the term applied to the communion-table. In the primitive church it was of wood, subsequently of stone, marble, or bronze, adorned with rich architectural ornaments, sculptures, and paintings. With the introduction of Gothic art altar architecture acquired a new and exalted character, the simple table being now often developed into

Gothic Altar.—Church of St. Vaudrue, Mons.

a structure pointing heavenward, magnificent as a whole, and full of symbolic meaning. See ALTAR-TABLE.

Altarage (al'tėr-āj), *n.* 1. Offerings made upon an altar or to a church.—2. The profits arising to priests from oblations, gifts, or dues on account of the altar; the small tithes. Called also *Altar-dues*.—3. In Scotland, formerly an endowment granted for the saying of masses at a particular altar for deceased friends.

Altar-bread (al'tėr-bred), *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist. According to the use of the Roman Catholic Church it is round and unleavened and stamped with an I H S or a crucifix.

Altar-card (al'tėr-kärd), *n.* A printed or written transcript of certain portions of the communion service for the use of the priest officiating at the altar.

Altar-carpet (al'tėr-kär-pet), *n.* Same as *Altar-cloth*.

Altar-cloth (al'tėr-kloth), *n.* The cloth that covers the altar, and hangs down in front, the portion hanging down in front being called the *antependium*, and that which covers the top the *super-frontal*.

Altar-dues (al'tėr-dūz), *n. pl.* Same as *Altarage*, 1.

Altar-fire (al'tėr-fīr), *n.* Fire on an altar.

Altar-frontal (al'tėr-front-al), *n.* Same as *Antependium*.

Altar-hearse (al'tėr-hėrs), *n.* A term sometimes applied to the frame supporting a temporary canopy erected over an altar on special solemnities. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Altar-horn (al'tėr-horn), *n.* One of the western corners of the altar. The north corner is called the *Gospel horn*, the southern the *Epistle horn*. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Altarist, Altar-thane (al'tėr-ist, al'tėr-thān), *n.* In *old law*, an appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also, a chaplain.

Altar-ledge (al'tėr-lej), *n.* A step or ledge behind an altar, on which the cross, candlesticks, and flower-vases are placed. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Altar-piece (al'tėr-pēs), *n.* A painting or piece of sculpture placed behind or above an altar in a church; also the decorative portion of an altar.

Altar-rail (al'tėr-rāl), *n.* The low rail or balustrade which fences off the sanctuary from the choir in the chancel.

Altar-screen (al'tėr-skrēn), *n.* In *arch.* (*a*) the partition of stone, wood, or metal, behind the high altar, separating the choir from the east end of the building. (*b*) The shrine or tabernacle work inclosing the painted or sculptured altar-piece.

Altar-side (al'tėr-sīd), *n.* That part of the altar which faces the congregation.

Altar-stairs (al'tėr-stārz), *n. pl.* Stairs leading up to an altar.

> The great world's *altar-stairs*,
> That slope thro' darkness up to God. *Tennyson.*

Altar-stole (al'tėr-stōl), *n.* A mediæval ornament shaped like the ends of a stole, which hung down in front of the altar-cloth. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

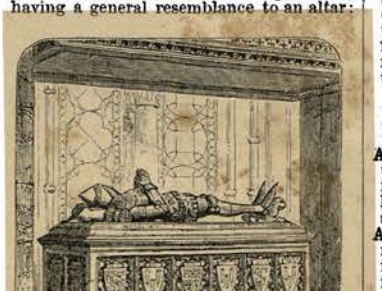
Altar-table (al'tėr-tā'bl), *n.* A table, generally of wood, and supported on four legs, on which, in the Church of England, the communion elements are placed; the communion-table. At first this table was placed

Wooden Altar-table, time of James I.—St. Clement's Church, Townstall, Devonshire.

by the Reformers in the situation occupied by the old stone altars, namely, attached to an eastern wall. This position gave umbrage to the Puritans, and Cromwell caused it to be removed to the middle of the chancel, and to be surrounded with seats for the communicants. At the Restoration it was almost universally replaced in its ancient position. When used it is covered with a white linen cloth.

Altar-thane. See ALTARIST.

Altar-tomb (al'tėr-tōm), *n.* In *arch.* a raised tomb, or monument surmounting a tomb, having a general resemblance to an altar:



Tomb of the Black Prince, Canterbury Cathedral.

altar-tombs are frequently surmounted by a recumbent effigy.

Altar-vase (al'tėr-vāz), *n.* A vase for holding flowers to decorate the altar.

Altar-vessel (al'tėr-ves'el), *n.* One of the vessels used in the services of the altar, namely, the chalice, paten, and ciborium.

Altar-wall (al'tėr-wal), *n.* The wall behind an altar.

Altar-wise (al'tėr-wīz), *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar, that is, with its ends towards the north and south. *Abp. Laud.*

Altazimuth (alt-az'i-muth), *n.* [Abbrev. of *altitude-azimuth*.] In *astron.* a telescope so arranged as to be capable of being turned round horizontally to any point of the compass, and so differing from a *transit-circle*, which is fixed in the meridian. The altazimuth is brought to bear upon objects by motions affecting their altitude and azimuth. Called also an *Altitude-and-azimuth Instrument*.

Alter (al'tėr), *v.t.* [L.L. *altero*, to change, from *alter*, another of two—made up of root *al*, another, seen in *alius*, Gr. *allos*, another, and compar. suffix *ter*, seen in L. *uter*, whether, Gr. *heteros*, another = E. *ther* in *other*, &c.] 1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

> My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that is gone out of my lips. Ps. lxxxix. 34.

2. To change entirely or materially; as, to *alter* an opinion.

> She promised that no force,
> Persuasion, no, nor death could *alter* her.
> *Tennyson.*

3.† To exchange. 'She that would *alter* services with thee.' *Shak.*—4.† To agitate. '*Altered* and moved inwardly.' *Milton.*—*Altered strata*, in *geol.* strata whose constituent mineral elements have undergone physical and chemical change, under the influence of heat and moisture, percolation of mineral solutions, or of pressure. See *Metamorphic Rocks* under METAMORPHIC. *Alter, Change.* In general *alter* is to change partially, while *change* is more commonly to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

Alter (al'tėr), *v.i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; to change. 'The law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not.' Dan. vi. 8.

> Love is not love which *alters*. *Shak.*

Alterability (al'tėr-a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

Alterable (al'tėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.

Alterableness (al'tėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being alterable or admitting alteration; variableness.

Alterably (al'tėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an alterable manner; so as to be altered or varied.

Alterage† (al'tėr-āj), *n.* [From *alo*, *alitum*, or *altum*, to feed, or from *alter*, another.] The nourishing or fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies.*

Alterant† (al'tėr-ant), *a.* Altering; gradually changing. 'Whether the body be *alterant* or altered.' *Bacon.*

Alterant (al'tėr-ant), *n.* An alterative (which see). [Rare.]

Alterate† (al'tėr-āt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Altered; changed.—2. Fickle; changeable. *Chaucer.*

Alteration (al-tėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *alteratio*. See ALTER.] The act of altering, making different, or of varying in some particular; the state of being altered; also, the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing.

> Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

Alterative (al'tėr-āt-iv), *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter; especially, in *med.* having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body, without sensible evacuations.

Alterative (al'tėr-āt-iv), *n.* A medicine, as mercury, iodine, &c., which, administered in small doses, gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and imperceptibly alters disordered secretions and actions, and restores healthy functions without producing any sensible evacuation by perspiration, purging, or vomiting.

Altercate (al'tėr-kāt), *v.i.* [L. *altercor*, *altercatus*, to wrangle, from *alter*, another.] To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.

Altercation (al-tėr-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *altercatio*. See ALTERCATE.] The act of altercating; warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle. 'As if the constitution of our

country were to be always a subject rather of *altercation* than enjoyment.' *Burke.*

Alter ego (al'tėr ē'gō). [L.] Another or second I; another self: a title sometimes applied to a person who has full powers to act for another, as to a Spanish viceroy when exercising regal power. It was applied to the crown-prince at Naples when he was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July, 1820.

Alterity (al-tėr'i-ti), *n.* [L. *alter*, another.] State or quality of being another, or different. [Rare.]

Your outness is but the feeling of otherness (*alterity*) rendered intuitive, or *alterity* visually represented. *Coleridge.*

Altern (al'tėrn), *a.* [L. *alternus*, from *alter*, another.] 1.† Acting by turns; alternate.

The greater (light) to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern*. *Milton.*

2. In *crystallography*, exhibiting on two parts, an upper and a lower part, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.—*Altern base*, in *trigon.* a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus, in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, in which case the difference of the sides is the *altern base;* or inversely, when the true base is the difference of the sides, the sum of the sides is the *altern base.*

Alternacy (al-tėr'na-si), *n.* The state of being alternate; performance by turns. [Rare.]

The *alternacy* of rhymes in a stanza gives a variety that may support the poet, without the aid of music, to a greater length. *Mitford.*

Alternal (al-tėr'nal), *a.* Alternative. [Rare.]

Alternally (al-tėr'nal-li), *adv.* By turns. [Rare.]

Their men obeyed
Alternally both generals' commands. *May.*

Alternant (al-tėr'nant), *a.* Alternating; specifically, in *geol.* composed of alternate layers, as some rocks.

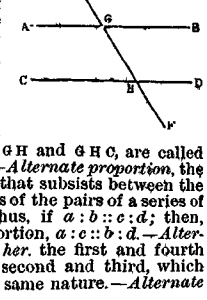
Alternat (ăl-ter-năt'),*n.* [Fr., from L. *alterno, alternatum*, to alternate.] In *diplomacy*, a right in virtue of which several states, in order to preserve the equality between them, take each in turn the first place; for example, in the signature of treaties.

Alternate (al-tėr'nāt), *a.* [L. *alternatus.* See ALTERN.] 1. Being by turns; following one another in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise. *Pope.*

Specifically, in *bot.* (*a*) placed on opposite sides of an axis on a different level; as, *alternate* leaves. (*b*) Placed between other bodies of the same or different whorls, as in an umbellifer, where the stamens are alternate with, that is between, the petals. — 2. Belonging to a series between every pair in which a member of another series intervenes; having one intervening between each pair; every second; as, only the *alternate* lines should be read; the odd numbers form one series of *alternate* numerals, the even numbers another.—3. Consisting of alternate parts or members, proceeding by alternation; as, an *alternate* series; *alternate* rhyming; *alternate* proportion.—*Alternate angles*, in *geom.* the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the *alternate angles* are equal. Thus, if the parallels A B, C D be cut by the line E F, the angles A G H, G H D, as also the angles B G H and G H C, are called *alternate* angles.—*Alternate proportion*, the equal proportion that subsists between the alternate members of the pairs of a series of proportionals. Thus, if $a : b :: c : d$; then, by alternate proportion, $a : c :: b : d$.—*Alternate quarters*, in *her.* the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third, which are usually of the same nature.—*Alternate*

Alternate Leaves.



generation, in *zool.* that modification of generation by which the young do not resemble their parent, but their grand-parent or some remote ancestor: called also *Heterogenesis, Metagenesis*, and *Xenogenesis.* See HETEROGENESIS.

Alternate (al-tėr'nāt), *n.* 1. That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. [Rare.]

Rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace.
Prior.

2. In *American Presb. Ch.* one who takes the place of another in performing duty; a substitute.

Alternate (al'tėr-nāt or al-tėr'nāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *alternated;* ppr. *alternating.* [L. *alterno, alternatum*, to do first one thing then a second. See ALTER.] 1. To perform by turns, or in succession.

Who in their course
Melodious hymns about the sovereign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To cause to succeed or follow one another in time or place reciprocally; to interchange reciprocally.

The most high God . . . *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *Ob. Grew.*

Alternate (al'tėr-nāt or al-tėr'nāt), *v. i.* 1. To follow one another in time or place reciprocally: often followed by *with;* as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate with* each other. 'Different species *alternating with* each other.' *Kirwan.*

Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast.
J. Philips.

Alternately (al-tėr'nāt-li), *adv.* In an alternate manner: (*a*) in reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, in the same way as night follows day and day follows night. (*b*) With the omission or intervention of one between each pair; as, read the lines *alternately;* in French prosody male and female rhymes follow one another in couplets *alternately.*—*Alternately pinnate*, in *bot.* a term used when the leaflets of a pinnate leaf are placed on the one side of a common petiole; opposite the spaces on the other side.

Alternateness (al-tėr'nāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.

Alternation (al-tėr-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of alternating, or state of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession; as, we observe the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter. — 2. In *math.* (*a*) the different changes or alterations of orders in numbers; called more commonly *Permutation.* (*b*) *Alternate proportion.* See under ALTERNATE. — 3. In *church ritual*, the response of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister.—*Alternation of generation.* See *Alternate Generation* under ALTERNATE.

Alternative (al-tėr'na-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *alternatif.*] 1. Offering a choice or possibility of one of two things.

The conscience of mankind, and the voice alike of philosophy and of religion, reject with equal horror his (J. S. Mill's) *alternative* solution of the origin of evil, that the Creator of the world is either the author of evil or the slave of it. *Ed. Rev.*

2.† Alternate; reciprocal. *Holland.*—3. In *bot.* applied to the æstivation or arrangement of the flower-buds of plants, where the inner whorl alternates with the outer.

Alternative (al-tėr'nă-tiv), *n.* A choice between two things, so that if one is taken the other must be left, or a possibility of one of two things, so that if one is false the other must be true. The things in question are also called *alternatives*, and in strictness the word cannot be applied to more than *two* things, and when one thing only is offered for choice, it is said there is no *alternative.*

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground. *Cranch.*

Alternatively (al-tėr'na-tiv-li), *adv.* In an alternative manner; in a manner that admits the choice or possibility of one out of two things.

Alternativeness (al-tėr'na-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

Alternity† (al-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* Succession by turns; alternation. 'The *alternity* and vicissitude of rest.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Althæa (al-thē'a), *n.* [Gr. *althaia*, from *althō*, or *althainō*, to heal.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ, including the hollyhock (*A. rosea*), and the marsh-mallow (*A. officinalis*). The so-called *A. frutex* of the gardens does not belong to the genus, but is a Hibiscus (*H. syriacus*).

Althein, Altheine (al-thē'in), *n.* ($C_6H_8SO_4$ or $C_4H_6S_2O_3$.) A white crystallizable substance contained in the root of the mallow (*Althæa officinalis*) and asparagus; asparagin (which see).

Although (al-ŦHŌ'), *conj.* [*All* and *though;* comp. *albeit.* See THOUGH.] Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; notwithstanding.—*Although, Though.* These words approach very nearly in meaning. *Although* is perhaps the stronger and more pronounced, bringing the adversative proposition into greater prominence. It is, therefore, generally preferred to commence a sentence.

Although all shall be offended, yet will not I.
Mark xiv. 29.

The sound of love makes your soft heart afraid,
And guard itself, *though* but a child invade.
Waller.

Altiloquence† (al-til'ō-kwens),*n.* [See ALTILOQUENT.] Lofty speech; pompous language. *Bailey.*

Altiloquent† (al-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *loquens, loquentis*, ppr. of *loquor*, to speak.] High-sounding; pompous in language. *Ash.*

Altimeter (al-tim'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite.

Altimetry (al-tim'et-ri), *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of an altimeter, and by trigonometrical principles without actual mensuration.

Altincar (al-tin'kăr),*n.* [See TINCAL.] Crude borax, employed in refining metals; tincal (which see).

Altiscope (al'ti-skōp), *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *skopeō*, to look at.] An instrument consisting of an arrangement of lenses and mirrors in a vertical telescopic tube, by means of which a person is able to overlook objects intervening between himself and the object he desires to see. When the sections of the tube are extended, the view is received upon an upper mirror placed at an angle of 45° and reflected thence down the tube to a lower mirror, where it is seen by the observer.

Altisonant, Altisonous (al-tis'o-nant, al-tis'o-nus), *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *sonans*, sounding, from *sonus*, sound.] High-sounding; lofty or pompous, as language. '*Altisonant* phrases.' *Evelyn.*

Altitonant (al-tit'o-nant), *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *tono*, to thunder.] Thundering from on high; high-thundering. [Rare and poetical.]

Altitude (al'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. *altitudo—altus*, high, and *tudo*, a common termination denoting state, condition, or manner.] 1. Space extended upward; height; the elevation of an object above its foundation, the ground, or a given level; or the elevation of one object above another; as, the *altitude* of a mountain or column; the *altitude* of a cloud, or of a bird above a tree.—2. The elevation of a point, or star, or other object above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical intercepted between such point and the horizon. It is either *apparent* or *true. Apparent altitude* is that which appears by observations made at any place on the surface of the earth; *true altitude*, that which results by correcting the apparent for refraction, parallax, and dip of the horizon.—3. Highest point or degree.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*

4. Elevation of spirit, especially from liquor; haughty air: in this sense generally used in the plural.

The man of law began to get into his *altitudes*.
Sir W. Scott.

—*Accessible altitude*, the altitude of an object whose base we can have access to, so as to measure the distance between it and the station from which the measure is to be taken.—*Inaccessible altitude*, the altitude of an object whose base cannot be approached.—*Refraction of altitude*, an arc of a vertical circle, by which the true altitude of a heavenly body is increased, on account of refraction.—*Parallax of altitude.* See PARALLAX.—*Altitude*, or *elevation of the pole*, the arc of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. It is equal to the latitude of the place.—*Meridian altitude*, an arc of the meridian be-

tween the horizon and any star or point on the meridian.

Altitudinarian (al'ti-tū-di-nā"ri-an), *a.* Aspiring. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Altivolant (al-tiv'ō-lant), *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *volans*, flying.] Flying high. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Alto (al'tō or äl'tō). [It., from L. *altus*, high.] High; a common element in terms in music and art, derived from the Italian; as, *alto-ripieno, alto-rilievo.*

Alto (al'tō or äl'tō), *n.* [So called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned.] In music, (*a*) Same as *Contralto.* (*b*) The instrument called in England the *tenor-violin*, and by the Italians the *viola.*

Alto-clef (al'tō-klef), *n.* In *music*, the C clef, placed upon the third line of the staff, in order that the notes proper for the alto voice may be conveniently represented.

Alto-faggotta (al'tō-fag-got"ta or äl'tō-fäg-got"tä). An old musical instrument played with a reed and mouthpiece similar to a clarionet.

Altogether (ąl-tų-geтн'ėr), *adv.* [*All* and *together.*] Wholly; entirely; completely; quite.

Every man at his best state is *altogether* vanity.
Ps. xxxix. 5.

Altometer (al-tom'et-ėr), *n.* Same as *Altimeter* (which see).

Alto-relievo (al'tō-rē-lē"vo), *n.* Same as *Alto-rilievo* (which see).

Alto-rilievo (äl'tō-rē-lē-ā"vo). [It. See ALTO and RELIEF.] High relief: a term applied in regard to sculptured figures to express that they stand out boldly from the back-ground, projecting more than half their thickness without being entirely detached; thus a piece of sculpture is said to be an *alto-rilievo* or in *alto-rilievo.* In mezzo-rilievo, or

Alto-rilievo—Battle of Centaurs and Lapithæ.

middle relief, the projection is one-half, and in basso-rilievo, or bas-relief, less than one-half. Alto-rilievo is further distinguished from mezzo-rilievo by some portion of the figures standing usually quite free from the surface on which they are carved, while in the latter the figures though rounded are not detached in any part. Frequently, though less properly, spelled *Alto-relievo.*

Alto-ripieno (äl'tō-rē-pē-ā"no). [It.] The tenor of the great chorus, which sings and plays only in particular places.

Alto-viola (al'tō-vī'ō-la or äl'tō-vē'ō-lä), *n.* [It.] The tenor instrument of the violin family.

Altruism (al'trō-izm), *n.* [Pr. *altrui*, Fr. *autrui*, others, from L. *alter*, another.] A term first employed by the Positivists, or followers of the French philosopher Comte, to signify devotion to others or to humanity: the opposite of *selfishness.*

Altruistic (al-trō-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to altruism; regardful of others; having regard to the well-being or best interests of others: opposed to *selfish.*

Aludel (al'ū-del), *n.* [Fr. and Sp.] In *old chem.* a name given to a pear-shaped glass or earthen pot open at both ends, somewhat resembling the ancient alembic, used for sublimating mercury.

Alula (al-ū'la), *n.* [L., dim. of *ala*, a wing.] In *ornith.* the bastard wing or winglet, consisting of a group of stiff feathers attached to the bone of the wing that represents the thumb.

Alum (al'um), *n.* [L. *alumen.*] A general name for a class of double sulphates containing aluminium and such metals as potassium, ammonium, iron, &c. Common or potash alum has the formula $K Al_2 SO_4 + 12 H_2O$. It is produced by adding potassium sulphate or chloride to crude aluminium sulphate obtained from alum shale by the action of sulphuric acid, or by roasting shale which contains alumina and pyrites, whereby the sulphur of the latter is oxidized to sulphuric acid, which, acting on the alumina, produces aluminium sulphate. Alum crystallizes in beautiful octahedra which are white, transparent, and very astringent. Alum is of great use in medicine and the arts. In medicine it is used as an astringent—internally, in hemoptoë, diarrhœa, and dysentery; externally, as a styptic applied to bleeding vessels, and as an escharotic. In the arts it is used in dyeing, as a mordant to fix colours; in making candles, for hardening the tallow; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins; in baking it is employed to whiten bread. It occurs in a native state only in small quantities.

Alum (al'um), *v.t.* To steep in or impregnate with a solution of alum.

Alumen (al'ū-men), *n.* [L.] Alum (which see).

Alumina (al-ū'min-a), *n.* (Al_2O_3.) The oxide of aluminium, the most abundant of the earths. It is widely diffused over the globe in the shape of clay, loam, and other similar substances; the adamantine spar, the ruby, corundum, and sapphire are alumina nearly pure and crystallized. In these forms alumina is, next to the diamond, the hardest substance known. Its great value in the arts depends on its affinity for vegetable colouring matters and animal fibres. It forms the base of the lakes in dyeing, and acts also as a mordant.

Alumine (al'ū-min), *n.* Same as *Alumina.*

Aluminiferous (al-ū'min-if"ėr-us), *a.* Containing or affording alum, alumina, or aluminium.

Aluminiform (al-ū-min'i-form), *a.* Having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminium.

Aluminite (al-ū'min-it), *n.* Hydrous sulphate of alumina, a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its colour is snow-white or yellowish-white.

Aluminium, Aluminum (al-ū-min'i-um, al-ū'min-um), *n.* Chemical sym. Al. At. wt. = 27·5; sp. gr. 2·6 nearly. The metallic base of alumina; a white metal with a bluish tinge, and a lustre somewhat resembling, but far inferior to, that of silver. It does not occur native, but is extracted for the purposes of commerce from a mineral called cryolite, found in great abundance in Greenland. From its lightness, hardness, ductility, sonorousness, non-liability to rust, and resistance to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen, it is largely employed in the preparation of alloys and for the manufacture of articles for which silver was formerly employed.—*Aluminium gold*, an alloy of 10 parts of aluminium to 90 of copper, of a pale gold colour, harder than bronze, and susceptible of a fine polish. Its hardness and tenacity peculiarly adapt it for journals and bearings.

Aluminous (al-ū'min-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing alum or alumina, or partaking of the same properties; as, *aluminous* minerals or waters.

Alumish (al'um-ish), *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

Alumnus (a-lum'nus), *n.* pl. **Alumni** (a-lum'-nī). [L. *alumnus*, a nursling, disciple, from *alo*, to nourish.] A pupil; one educated at a seminary or university; a graduate or undergraduate of a university, regarded as his alma mater.

Alum-rock (al'um-rok), *n.* Same as *Alum-stone.*

Alum-root (al'um-röt), *n.* A name given to the astringent root of several plants, as *Heuchera americana.*

Alum-schist, Alum-slate (al'um-shist, al'-um-slāt), *n.* A thin bedded fissile rock of a grayish, bluish, or iron-black colour, and often possessed of a glossy shining lustre. It is chiefly composed of silica and alumina, and from it is obtained the largest part of the alum of commerce.

Alum-stone (al'um-stōn), *n.* The siliceous sub-sulphate of alumina and potash; a mineral of a grayish or yellowish white colour, found at Tolfa in Italy, in secondary rocks.

Alunogen (al'un-o-jen), *n.* [Fr. *alun*, alum, and Gr. *ginomai*, I produce.] Native sulphate of aluminium, consisting of 36·05 sulphuric acid, 15·40 alumina, and 48·55 water, occurring in fine capillary fibres. It is found in volcanic solfataras, in clays, and felspar rocks containing pyrites, and as an efflorescence on the walls of mines and quarries.

Alure† (al'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *allure*, pace, gait, from *aller*, to go.] 1. An alley; a walk.—2. A passage, gangway, or gallery in a building. 'The new *alure* between the king's chamber and the said chapel.' *Brayley.*—3. The side pavement of a street.

The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble. *T. Warton.*

Aluta (a-lū'ta), *n.* [L., leather dressed with alum.] A species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated.

Alutaceous (al-ū-tā'shus), *a.* Of a pale brown colour, like that of tanned leather.

Alutation† (al-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *aluta*, tanned leather.] The tanning of leather.

Alva Marina (al'va ma-rī'na), *n.* [Corruption for *alga marina*, sea-weed.] A name given in commerce to certain dried sea-weeds used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

Alveary (al'vē-a-ri), *n.* [L. *alvearium*, *alveus*, a hollow, a cavity, a bellowing vessel, and particularly a bee-hive, from *alvus*, the belly.] 1. A bee-hive, or something resembling a bee-hive.—2. The hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha where the wax is contained.

Alveated (al'vē-āt-ed), *a.* Formed or vaulted like a bee-hive.

Alveolar, Alveolary (al'vē-o-lėr, al'vē-o-la-ri), *a.* [L. *alveolus*, a small hollow; a socket, dim. of *alveus*, a hollow vessel. See ALVEARY.] Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets, specifically the sockets of the teeth; as, the *alveolar* artery.—*Alveolar arches*, the parts of the jaws hollowed out by the teeth-sockets.—*Alveolar processes*, the processes of the maxillary bones containing the sockets of the teeth.—*Alveolar structure*, a term applied to minute superficial cavities in the mucous membranes of the stomach, esophagus, and small intestines.

Alveolate (al'vē-o-lāt), *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, from *alveus*, a hollow vessel.] Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb; having the surface covered with numerous deep hollows, as in the receptacle of some compound flowers.

Alveole (al'vē-ōl), *n.* Same as *Alveolus.*

Alveolite (al'vē-o-lit), *n.* [L. *alveolus*, a socket.] In *geol.* a genus of Devonian corals composed of concentrically arranged tables of short tubes, externally angular, and rounded within. *Page.*

Alveolus (al-vē'o-lus), *n.* pl. **Alveoli** (al-vē'-o-lī). [L., a little hollow, dim. of *alveus.*] 1. A cell in a honey-comb or in a fossil.—2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed.

Alveus (al'vē-us), *n.* [L., a hollow vessel, a channel.] 1. In *anat.* a tube or canal through which some fluid flows; especially, the larger part of such a tube, as the duct conveying the chyle to the subclavian vein. 2. The bed or channel of a river.

Alvine (al'vin), *a.* [From L. *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to the intestinal excrements.—*Alvine concretion*, a calculus formed in the stomach or intestines.

Alway† (al'wā), *adv.* Same as *Always.*

Mephibosheth shall eat bread *alway* at my table.
2 Sam. ix. 10.

Always (al'wāz), *adv* [*All* and *way*; A. Sax. *eal*, and *weg*, a way. Comp. *algate, algates*, from *gate*, a way; It. *tutta via*, Sp. *todas vias.*] 1. Perpetually; uninterruptedly; continually; as, God is *always* the same.

Ev'n in heaven his (Mammon's) looks and thoughts
Were *always* downward bent. *Milton.*

2. As often as occasion recurs; as, he *always* comes home on Saturday.

Always the dulness of the fool is the whetstone of the wits. *Shak.*

Alyned† (a-līnd'), *p.* and *a.* [L. *allino*, to besmear.] Anointed.

Alyssum, Alysson (a-lis'sum, a-lis'son), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *lyssa*, canine madness, as the ancients believed it to cure hydrophobia and allay anger.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ, containing several white or yellow flowered plants, much employed for decorating rock-work. *A. maritimum* (*Koniga maritima*) is much cultivated in gardens, having white and fragrant honey-scented flowers, to which the bees are very partial. Several species are cultivated under the name of madwort.

Am (am). [A. Sax. *eom*, for hypothetical *eorm, irm, ism;* compare the similar forms in the cognate languages, Goth. *im* for *ism*,

Icel. *em* for *erm, esm,* Lith. *esmi,* L. *sum,* Gr. *eimi,* Per. *am,* Skr. *asmi,* made up of root *as,* to breathe, exist, be, and *mi,* cognate with E. *me* = I. In the conjugation of the verb *to be* three different roots are employed; seen in *am, was, be.*] The first person of the verb *to be,* in the indicative mood, present tense.

I *am* that I *am.* Ex. iii. 14.

Ama (ā'ma), *n.* [L. *hama,* Gr. *hamē,* a water-bucket, a pail. See AAM.] 1. *Eccles.* (*a*) the vessel used for holding the wine and water of the eucharist. The body of the

Amas which belonged to the Abbey of St. Denis.

ama is sometimes formed of glass or agate, mounted in gold, and jewelled. Now called *Cruet.* (*b*) The wine itself. — 2. † A wine measure.

Amability† (am-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *amabilis,* from *amo,* to love.] Lovableness; amiability.

No rules can make *amability.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Amacratic (am-a-krat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *hama,* together, and *kratos,* power.] In *photog.* same as *Amasthenic* (which see).

Amadou (am'a-dō), *n.* [Fr. *amadou,* German tinder, touchwood: a word believed to be of Scandinavian origin; comp. Icel. *mata,* food, bait; Dan. *mad,* meat, *made,* to feed, to bait, the word originally meaning the food or bait of fire.] A soft leathery substance used for tinder, consisting of the silky portion of a fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius*) found growing on forest trees, left remaining after the plant has been deprived of its skin and pores by being beaten and steeped in saltpetre. It has been employed by surgeons as a styptic. Called *Black Match, Pyrotechnical Sponge,* or *German Tinder,* on account of its inflammability.

Amain (a-mān'), *adv.* [Prefix *a,* in, on, and *main,* force. See MAIN.] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once. 'When we fled *amain.*' *Milton.* — *Let go amain* or *strike amain* (*naut.*), to let fall or lower at once.

Amaist (a-māst'), *adv.* Almost. [Scotch.]

Amalgam (a-mal'gam), *n.* [Gr. *malagma,* a soft mass, from *malassō,* to soften.] 1. A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. Specifically—2. A native compound of mercury and silver found in fine crystals in mines in which veins of copper and silver cross each other.—3. *Fig.* a mixture or compound of different things.

Amalgam† (a-mal'gam), *v.i.* To amalgamate. 'Quicksilver easily *amalgams* with metals.' *Boyle.*

Amalgam,† **Amalgame**† (a-mal'gam), *v.t.* To mix, as metals by amalgamation; to amalgamate. 'No more, sir, of gold to *amalgame* with some six of mercury.' *B. Jonson.*

Amalgama† (a-mal'ga-ma), *n.* Same as *Amalgam.*

They have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of republics. *Burke.*

Amalgamate (a-mal'gam-āt), *a.* United or coalesced: a term applied to a language the words of which are formed by the coalescence or amalgamation of roots, as the Aryan or Indo-European languages.

Amalgamate (a-mal'gam-āt), *v.t.* 1. To compound or mix, as quicksilver with another metal.—2. To mix different things to make a compound; to blend; to unite.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke.*

Amalgamate (a-mal'gam-āt), *v.i.* 1. To compound or unite in an amalgam; to blend with another metal, as quicksilver. Hence—2. To unite or coalesce, generally; as, two organs or parts *amalgamate* as the result of growth.

Amalgamation (a-mal'ga-mā"shon), *n.* 1. The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal; specifically, the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by combining them with mercury. The mercury readily dissolves these metals as disseminated in the minerals, and uniting with them separates them from the foreign matters. The mercury is afterwards driven off from the amalgam by heat.—2. The mixing or blending of different things or races; the result of such mixing or blending; complete union.

Early in the fourteenth century the *amalgamation* of the races was all but complete. *Macaulay.*

3. The junction or union of two or more joint-stock companies into one concern.

Amalgamator (a-mal'ga-mā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which amalgamates.

Amalgame.† See AMALGAM, *v.t.*

Amalgamize (a-mal'gam-īz), *v.t.* To amalgamate. [Rare.]

Amalphitan (a-mal'fi-tan), *a.* Pertaining to *Amalfi,* a seaport town of Italy. — *Amalphitan code,* the oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled during the first crusade by the authorities of Amalfi, which town then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.

Amand† (a-mand'), *v.t.* [L. *amando* — *a,* away, and *mando,* to commit, to send word to.] To send one away.

Amand (a-mand'), *n.* [Fr. *amende,* a fine.] In *Scots law,* sometimes used of a fine or penalty; formerly also a sum required to be lodged by the defender in a suit who proponed improbation, as a security that he did not do so merely with a view to delay or evasion.

Amandine (a-man'din), *n.* [Fr. *amande,* an almond. See ALMOND.] A kind of paste or cold cream for chapped hands, prepared from almonds.

Amandola (a-man'dō-la), *n.* [It. and Pr., an almond.] A green marble with white spots, having the appearance of honey-comb; of 100 parts, 76 are mild calcareous earth, 20 schist, and 2 iron. The cellular appearance proceeds from the schist.

Amanitin, Amanitine (a-man'i-tin), *n.* [Gr. *amanitēs,* a sort of fungus.] An organic base, the supposed poisonous principle of certain mushrooms, as *Agaricus muscarius, A. bulbosus,* and others.

Amanuensis (a-man'ū-en"sis), *n.* pl. **Amanuenses** (a-man'ū-en"sēz). [L. *a,* from, and *manus,* the hand = *servus a manu,* a secretary.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

I had not that happy leisure; no *amanuensis,* no assistants. *Burton.*

Amaracus (a-mar'a-kus), *n.* [L., marjoram. See MARJORAM.] Marjoram.

And at their feet the crocus brake like fire,
Violet, *amaracus,* and asphodel,
Lotos and lilies. *Tennyson.*

Amaranth (am'a-ranth), *n.* [Gr. *amarantos* —*a,* neg., and *marainō,* to decay: so called because when cropped it does not soon wither.] 1. A plant of the genus Amaranthus (which see).—2. In *poetry,* an imaginary flower supposed never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heaven removed, where first it grew. *Milton.*

3. A colour inclining to purple.

Amaranthaceæ (am'a-ran-thā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of apetalous plants, chiefly inhabiting tropical countries, where they are often troublesome weeds. They are remarkable for the white or sometimes reddish scales of which their flowers are composed. To this order belong the cock's-comb, the globe-amaranth, the prince's-feather, and the love-lies-bleeding of our gardens.

Amaranthine (am-a-ranth'in), *a.* 1. Belonging to amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

Those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel
Or *amaranthine* bowers. *Pope.*

2. Never-fading, like the amaranth of the poets; imperishable.

The only *amaranthine* flower on earth
Is virtue; the only lasting treasure, truth. *Cowper.*

3. Of a purplish colour.

Amaranthus (am-a-ranth'us), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Amaranthaceæ. The species are found chiefly in tropical countries, and are all annuals. The tricoloured species (*A. tricolor*), from China, has long been cultivated in gardens on account of the beauty of its variegated leaves. *A. hypochondriacus* is prince's-feather; *A. caudatus,* love-lies-bleeding.

Amaritude (a-mar'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *amaritudo,* from *amarus,* bitter.] Bitterness. *Harvey.* [Rare.]

Amaryllidaceæ (am-a-ril'li-dā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monocotyledonous plants, with six stamens and an inferior fruit, which comprehends the daffodil, the Guernsey and belladonna lilies, the Brunsvigias and blood-flowers of the Cape of Good Hope. The roots are generally bulbous, the flowers on a spathe, and the leaves sword-shaped. The bulbs of some are poisonous, especially those of *Hæmanthus toxicarius* and some neighbouring species, in which the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads. The bulbs of *Narcissus poeticus* and some other species are emetic. The genus Amaryllis gives the name to the order.

Amaryllis (am-a-ril'lis), *n.* [Female name in Virgil and Theocritus.] A genus of plants, comprising a great number of species and varieties, the type of the nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, many of which are cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers. See AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

Amarythrin, Amarythrine (am-a-rith'rin), *n.* ($C_{12}H_{16}O_7$)? The bitter principle of erythric acid.

Amass (a-mas'), *v.t.* [Fr. *amasser,* It. *ammassare,* L. *massa,* a heap or lump. See MASS.] To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity or number; to accumulate; as, to *amass* a treasure; to *amass* a great number of quotations.

The life of Homer has been written by *amassing* all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with. *Pope.*

Amass † (a-mas'), *n.* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation.

This pillar is nothing in effect but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments. *Wotton.*

Amassette (am-a-set), *n.* [Fr.] In *painting,* an instrument of horn with which the colours are collected and scraped together on the stone during the process of grinding.

Amassment (a-mas'ment), *n.* The act of amassing; a heap collected; a large quantity or number brought together; an accumulation. 'An *amassment* of imaginary conceptions.' *Glanville.*

Amasthenic (a-mas-then'ik), *a.* [Gr. *hama,* together, and *sthenos,* strength.] In *photog.* a term characterizing a superior kind of lens which unites the chemical rays of light into one focus; amacratic.

Amate† (a-māt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a,* intens., and *mate,* to daunt or weaken; Fr. *amatir,* in O.Fr. to weaken, in Mod. Fr. to deaden, as gold or silver, to deprive of lustre, from O. Fr. *mat,* quelled, subdued. See MATE, to stupefy.] To terrify; to perplex; to daunt; to subdue.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young
Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and amaz'd. *Fairfax.*

Amate† (a-māt'), *v.t.* [See MATE, a companion.] To accompany; to entertain, as a companion.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them in modest wise *amate.* *Spenser.*

Amateur (am'a-tūr, am-a-tėr', é long), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amator,* a lover, from *amo,* to love.] One who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain; one who has a taste for the arts.

Amateurish (am-a-tūr'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur. 'A condescending, *amateurish* way.' *Dickens.*

Amateurship (am-a-tūr'ship), *n.* The character or quality of an amateur.

Amative (am'at-iv), *a.* [L. *amo, amatum,* to love; as if through a form *amativus.*] Full of love; amorous; amatory: applied to the faculties capable of being acted on by love.

Amativeness (am'at-iv-nes), *n.* In *phren.* that propensity which impels to sexual passion. Its organ is supposed to be in the back part of the head between the mastoid processes. See cut PHRENOLOGY.

Amatorial (am-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [L. *amatorius,* from *amo,* to love.] 1. Relating to love; as, *amatorial* verses. 'Tales of love and chivalry, *amatorial* sonnets.' *T. Warton.* —

2. Produced by sexual intercourse. '*Amatorial* progeny.' *Dr. E. Darwin.*—3. In *anat.* a term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their use in ogling.

Amatorially (am-a-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* In an amatorial manner; by way of love.

Amatorian (am-a-tō'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to love. 'Horace's lusory or *amatorian* odes.' *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Amatorious† (am-a-tō'ri-us), *a.* Pertaining to love. 'The vain, *amatorious* poem of Sir Philip Sidney's 'Arcadia.'' *Milton.*

Amatory (am'a-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or producing love; expressive of love; amatorial; as, *amatory* potions.

She could repay each *amatory* look you lent
With interest. *Byron.*

Amaurosis (am-ą-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *amaurōsis*, from *amauros*, obscure.] A partial or complete loss of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve or retina, without any visible defect in the eye except an immovable pupil. Sometimes the disease is periodical, coming on suddenly, continuing for hours or days, and then disappearing, and sometimes it is complicated with cataract. It is generally incurable. Formerly and still sometimes called *Gutta Serena;* by Milton 'the drop serene.'

Amaurotic (a-mą-rot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis.

Amausite (am-ą'sit), *n.* See PETROSILEX.

Amay† (a'mā), *v.t.* and *i.* [O.Fr. *s'esmaier*, to be astonished; Pr. *esmaiar*, *esmagar*, prefix *es* for *ex*, and Goth. *magan*, to have power, to be strong. See DISMAY.] To dismay; to be dismayed. 'Whereof he dradde and was *amayed*.' *Gower.*

Amaze (a-māz'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *maze* (which see). The older spelling was generally *amase*.] 1. To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to confuse; to perplex.

They shall be afraid; they shall be *amazed* at one another. Is. xiii. 8.

Till the great plover's human whistle *amazed*
Her heart, and glancing round the waste, she feared
In every wavering brake an ambuscade. *Tennyson.*

2. To strike with simple astonishment, surprise, or wonder; to astonish; to surprise; as, you *amaze* me; I was *amazed* to find him there.

Amaze (a-māz'), *n.* Astonishment; confusion; perplexity arising from fear, surprise, or wonder: used chiefly in poetry, and nearly synonymous with *amazement.*

It fills me with *amaze*,
To see thee, Porphyro! *Keats.*

The wild, bewildered gaze
Of one to stone converted by *amaze.* *Byron.*

Amazedly (a-māz'ed-li), *adv.* With amazement; in a manner that indicates astonishment. [Rare.]

I speak *amazedly;* and it becomes
My marvel and my message. *Shak.*

Amazedness (a-māz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being amazed or confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

After a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shak.*

Amazeful (a-māz'ful), *a.* Full of amazement; calculated to produce amazement.

Amazement (a-māz'ment), *n.* 1. The state of being amazed; astonishment; confusion or perplexity from a sudden impression of surprise, or surprise mingled with terror.

They were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which happened unto him. Acts iii. 10.

His words impression left
Of much *amazement* to the infernal crew,
Distracted and surprised, with deep dismay. *Milton.*

2.† Infatuation; madness. *Webster.*—SYN. Astonishment, wonder, surprise, confusion, perplexity, admiration.

Amazing (a-māz'ing), *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment, perplexity, or terror. 'Fall like *amazing* thunder.' *Shak.*

Amazingly (a-māz'ing-li), *adv.* In an amazing manner or degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound, or terrify; wonderfully; exceedingly; very much.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect. *Watts.*

Amazon (am'a-zon), *n.* [Gr. *amazōn*. Generally, but probably fancifully derived from *a*, priv., and *mazos*, a breast, from the fable that they had the right breast removed that it might not interfere with the use of the bow.] 1. One of a fabled race of female warriors who are mentioned by the ancient Greek writers, and are said to have founded an empire on the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine. They are said to have excluded men from their

Amazons.—1, From Hope's Cost. of the Ancients. 2, From Museo Borbónico.

society, and by their warlike enterprises to have conquered surrounding nations.—2. A warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

Him (Abbé Lefèvre), for want of a better, they suspend there: in the pale morning light: over the top of all Paris, which swims in one's failing eyes:—a horrible end! Nay, the rope broke, as French ropes often did; or else an *amazon* cut it. *Carlyle.*

Amazon-ant (am'a-zon-ant), *n.* The *Formica rufescens*, a species of ant which robs the nests of other species, carrying off the neuters when in the larva or pupa stage to its own nests, where they are brought up along with its own larvæ by neuters stolen before.

Amazonian (am-a-zō'ni-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon: in the following extract, smooth; beardless:—

When with his *Amazonian* chin he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shak.*

2. (Applied to females.) Bold; of masculine manners; warlike. 'To triumph like an *Amazonian* trull.' *Shak.*—3. Belonging to the river Marañon (Amazon), in South America, or to the country lying on that river.—*Amazonian stone*, a beautiful green felspar found in rolled masses near the Amazon river.

Ambage† (am'bāj), *n.* [Sing. of the following word.] A winding or turning.

Ambages (am-bā'jēz), *n.* [L. prefix *ambi*, *amb*, about, and *ago*, to drive.] 1. Windings or turnings; hence, a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words; circumlocution.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocution. *Locke.*

2. Subterfuges; evasions.

The other cost me so many strains, and traps, and *ambages* to introduce it. *Swift.*

Ambagious, Ambaginous (am-bā'jus, am-baj'i-nus), *a.* Circumlocutory; tedious. [Rare.]

Ambagitory (am-baj'i-to-ri), *a.* [From *ambages* (which see).] Circumlocutory; roundabout. 'Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and *ambagitory*.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]

Ambarie (am'ba-ri), *n.* In India, an oblong seat furnished with a canopy and curtains, to be placed on an elephant's back for the accommodation of riders.

Ambary (am'ba-ri), *n.* An East Indian plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus.* See HIBISCUS.

Ambassade† (am'bas-sād), *n.* [Fr.] Embassy. 'You disgrace me in my *ambassade*.' *Shak.*

Ambassador (am-bas'sa-dor), *n.* [Fr. *ambassadeur*, from *ambassade*, an embassy, a word which, with the allied forms, such as Pr. *ambaissada*, *ambaissat*, It. *ambasciata*, Sp. *ambaxada*, L.L. *ambassata*, *ambasiata*, &c., is derived from the L.L. *ambactia*, 'which figures in the most ancient Low Latin texts with the meaning of service, employment, mission.' *Littré.* *Ambactia* must come either from L. *ambactus*, a vassal, a dependant, a word used by Cæsar, and said to be a Latinized form of a Celtic word; or from a Teutonic word which appears as Goth. *andbahts*, a servant or attendant; A. Sax. *ambiht*, *ambeht*, a servant, a messenger; Icel. *ambátt*, a handmaid; Dan. *embede*, office, employment; D. *ambacht*, trade, employment; G. *amt*, office. The Goth. *andbahts* is probably (as Pott thinks) from prefix *and* (the *an* in answer), and ✓ root allied to Skr. *bhaj*, to serve or honour.] A minister of the highest rank, employed by one prince or state at the court of another to manage the public concerns, or support the interests of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign or state. Ambassadors are *ordinary* when they reside permanently at a foreign court, or *extraordinary* when they are sent on a special occasion. When *ambassadors extraordinary* have full powers, as of concluding peace, making treaties, and the like, they are called *plenipotentiaries.* Ambassadors are also called *ministers;* as, the French *minister* at the court of St. James's. *Envoys* are ministers employed on special occasions, and are of less dignity than ambassadors. The term *ambassador* is commonly used by writers on public law to designate every kind of diplomatic agent or minister.

An *ambassador* is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth. *Sir H. Wotton.*

[The spelling *Embassador* is obsolete, though *Embassy*, and not *Ambassy*, is now always written.]

Ambassadorial (am-bas'sa-dō''ri-al), *a.* Belonging to an ambassador.

The foreign affairs were conducted by a separate department, called the *ambassadorial* office. *Brougham.*

Ambassadress (am-bas'sa-dres), *n.* [Fr. *ambassadrice*.] 1. The wife of an ambassador. 2. A woman sent on a public message.

Well, my *ambassadress* . . .
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance? *Rowe.*

Ambassage† (am'bas-āj), *n.* An embassy.

Ambassatrie,† *n.* Embassy. *Chaucer.*

Ambassy† (am'bas-i), *n.* An embassy.

Ambe, Ambi (am'be, am'bi), *n.* [Gr. *ambē*, a brim.] 1. In *med.* a superficial eminence on a bone.—2. In *surg.* an ancient mechanical contrivance for reducing dislocated shoulders.

Amber (am'bėr), *n.* [Fr. *ambre*, It. *ambra*, Sp. *ambar*, from the Ar. *ambar*, *anbar*, ambergris.] 1. A mineralized pale-yellow, and sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees, occurring in beds of lignite and in alluvial soils, but found most abundantly on the shores of the Baltic, where it is thrown up by the sea between Königsberg and Memel. It is a hard translucent substance, brittle, having a specific gravity of 1·07, without taste or smell, except when heated, when it emits a fragrant odour. Its most remarkable quality is its capability of becoming negatively electric by friction; indeed the word *electricity* is derived from *ēlektron*, the Greek term for amber. It sometimes incloses flies and remains of extinct species. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons and succinic acid. It is used now chiefly for pipe mouthpieces and beads, and in the arts for amber-varnish.—2.† Ambergris. 'You that smell of *amber* at my charge.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Amber (am'bėr), *a.* Consisting of or resembling amber; of the colour of amber.

What time the *amber* morn
Forth gushes from beneath a low-hung cloud. *Tennyson.*

Amber† (am'bėr), *v.t.* To scent or flavour with amber or ambergris.

Be sure
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all. *Beau. & Fl.*

Amber (am'bėr), *n.* [A. Sax.] An old English measure of 4 bushels.

Ambergris (am'bėr-grēs), *n.* [Fr. *ambre gris* (*gris*, gray), gray amber. See AMBER.] A solid, opaque, ash-coloured inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and having, when heated, a fragrant odour. It does not effervesce with acids; it melts easily into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in spirit of wine. It is a morbid secretion of the intestines of the spermaceti whale, the *Catodon* (*Physeter*) *macrocephalus.* It is usually found floating on the surface of the ocean in regions frequented by whales, or on the shore, as on the coasts of the Bahama Islands; sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 lbs. weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttle-fish, on which the whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material in perfum-

ery, and was formerly prized for spicing wines.

Amber-seed (am'bėr-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Abelmoschus moschatus*, imported from Egypt and the West Indies. It resembles millet in appearance, has a bitterish taste, and a smell like that of musk. It is used to perfume pomatum. Called also *Musk-seed.*

Amber-tree (am'bėr-trē), *n.* The English name for the species of Anthospermum, a genus of African shrubs with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odour.

Ambes-as,† *n.* [See AMBS-ACE.] A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace. *Chaucer.*

Ambidexter (am-bi-deks'tėr), *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.] 1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. A double-dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. *Burton.*—3. In *law*, a juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict.

Ambidexterity, Ambidextrousness (am'-bi-deks-ter'i-ti, am-bi-deks'trus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambidextrous: as, (*a*) the faculty of using both hands with equal facility.

> Ignorant I was of the human frame, and of its latent powers, as regarded speed, force, and *ambidexterity.* *De Quincey.*

(*b*) Double-dealing. (*c*) In *law*, the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

Ambidextrous, (am-bi-deks'trus), *a.* [See AMBIDEXTER.] 1. Having both hands right hands; having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease.—2. Practising or siding with both parties; double-dealing. 'Shuffling and *ambidextrous* dealings.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* [Rare.]

Ambient (am'bi-ent), *a.* [L. *ambiens, ambientis*—*amb*, around, and *iens*, ppr. of *ire*, to go.] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing: applied to fluids or diffusible substances; as, the *ambient* air.

Ambient (am'bi-ent), *n.* That which encompasses on all sides. 'Air being a perpetual *ambient.*' *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.* [Rare.]

Ambigenal (am-bij'en-al), *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *genu*, a knee.] A word used only in the phrase *ambigenal hyperbola*, a hyperbola of the third order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

Ambigu (am'bi-gū), *n.* [Fr. See AMBIGUOUS.] An entertainment or feast, consisting, not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on the table together. *Dr. W. King.*

Ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* The state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification. 'The words are of single meaning without any *ambiguity.*' *South.*

> No shadow of *ambiguity* can rest upon the course to be pursued. *Is. Taylor.*

Ambiguous (am-big'ū-us), *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, from *ambigo*, to go about—*ambi*, about, and *ago*, to drive.] 1. Doubtful or uncertain, especially in respect to signification; equivocal; obscure.

> What have been thy answers, what but dark, *Ambiguous*, and with double sense deluding. *Milton.*

2. Speaking or acting ambiguously. [Rare.]

> Th' *ambiguous* god, who ruled her lab'ring breast, In these mysterious words his mind exprest. *Dryden.*

SYN. Indeterminate, indefinite, doubtful, uncertain, unsettled, indistinct, equivocal.

Ambiguously (am-big'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

Ambiguousness (am-big'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity; obscurity.

Ambilevous† (am-bi-lē'vus), *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *lævus*, left.] Having both hands left hands; unable to use either hand with facility.

> Some are as Galen hath expressed; that is, *ambilevous*, or left-handed on both sides; such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ambilogy† (am-bil'o-ji), *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and Gr. *logos*, speech.] Talk or language of doubtful meaning. *Bailey.*

Ambiloquous† (am-bil'o-kwus), *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *loquor*, to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions. *Bailey.*

Ambiloquy† (am-bil'o-kwi), *n.* Ambiguous or doubtful language. *Bailey.*

Ambit (am'bit), *n.* [L. *ambitus*, a circuit, from *ambio*, to go about. See AMBIENT.] Compass or circuit; circumference. 'Within *ambit* of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy.' *Sir F. Palgrave.* [Rare.]

Ambition (am-bi'shon), *n.* [L. *ambitio, ambitionis*, a going round, the going about of candidates for office in Rome—*amb*, around, round about, and *itio*, a going; from *eo, itum*, to go, from L. Gr. and Skr. root *i*, to go.] 1.† The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office, or other object of desire; a canvassing.

> I on the other side
> Used no *ambition* to commend my plans. *Milton.*

2. An eager and sometimes inordinate desire after some object, as preferment, honour, pre-eminence, superiority, power, fame, or whatever confers distinction; desire to distinguish one's self in some way among others.

> Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition:*
> By that sin fell the angels. *Shak.*

Ambition (am-bi'shon), *v.t.* To seek after ambitiously or eagerly; to aspire to. [Rare.]

> This nobleman (Lord Chesterfield), however, failed to attain that place among the most eminent statesmen of his country, which he *ambitioned.* *Wingrove Cooke.*

Ambitionless (am-bi'shon-les), *a.* Devoid of ambition.

Ambitious (am-bi'shus), *a.* [L. *ambitiosus.*] 1. Possessing ambition; eagerly or inordinately desirous of power, honour, fame, office, superiority, or distinction. 'Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. Strongly desirous.

> I was not *ambitious* of seeing this ceremony. *Evelyn.*

3. Springing from, indicating, or characterized by ambition; showy; pretentious; as, an *ambitious* style; *ambitious* ornament.

Ambitiously (am-bi'shus-li), *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

Ambitiousness (am-bi'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

Ambitus (am'bi-tus), *n.* [L.] 1. A going round; a circuit; the circumference or exterior edge or border of a thing, as of a leaf, or valve of a shell.—2.† In *arch.* an open space surrounding a building or tomb.

Amble (am'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ambled;* ppr. *ambling.* [O.Fr. *ambler*, to amble, from L. *ambulo*, to go about, to walk, from *amb*, about.] 1. To move with a peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting the two legs on one side, and then changing to the other; hence, to move easily and gently without hard shocks. 'An abbot on *ambling* pad.' *Tennyson.*

> Your wit *ambles* well, it goes easily. *Shak.*

2. To move affectedly.

> Frequent in park, with lady at his side,
> *Ambling* and prattling scandal as he goes. *Cowper.*

Amble (am'bl), *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse or like animal, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time; hence, easy motion; gentle pace. 'A mule well broken to a pleasant and accommodating *amble.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

Ambler (am'blėr), *n.* One who ambles; especially, a horse which ambles; a pacer.

Amblingly (am'bling-li), *adv.* With an ambling gait.

Amblotic (am-blō'tik), *a.* [Gr. *amblōsis*, abortion.] Having the power to cause abortion.

Amblygon (am'bli-gon), *n.* [Gr. *amblys*, obtuse, and *gōnia*, an angle.] In *geom.* an obtuse-angled triangle; a triangle with one angle of more than ninety degrees. *Ency. Brit.*

Amblygonal (am-blig'on-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an amblygon; having an obtuse angle. *Hutton.*

Amblygonite (am-blig'on-īt), *n.* [Gr. *amblygōnios*, having an obtuse angle. See AMBLYGON.] A greenish-coloured mineral, of different pale shades, marked with reddish and yellowish brown spots. It consists of phosphates and fluorides of aluminium and lithium. It occurs massive or crystallized in oblique four-sided prisms, in granite, with topaz and tourmalin, in Saxony.

Amblyopsis (am-bli-op'sis), *n.* [Gr. *amblys*, blunt, dull, and *opsis*, countenance, sight.] A genus of fishes, including the blind-fish (*A. spelæus*). See BLIND-FISH.

Amblyopy (am'bli-ōp-i), *n.* [Gr. *amblys*, dull, and *ōps*, eye.] In *med.* dulness or obscurity of sight, without any apparent defect of the organs: the first stage of amaurosis.

Amblypterus (am-blip'tėr-us), *n.* [Gr. *amblys*, dull, blunt, and *pteron*, a wing, a fin.] A genus of ganoid fishes, with heterocercal tail, found only in a fossil state. The species are characteristic of the coal formation.

Amblyrhynchus (am-bli-ringk'us), *n.* [Gr. *amblys*, blunt, and *rhynchos*, snout.] A genus of lizards found in the Galapagos Islands, resembling the iguana. *A. cristatus*, in length varying from 3 to 4 feet, is the only known existing marine lizard. Their flesh is considered delicate food.

Ambo, Ambon (am'bo, am'bon), *n.* [Eccles. L. *ambo*, a pulpit, a reading-desk; Gr. *ambōn*, any rising, a stage, and later a pulpit.] In early Christian churches a raised desk or pulpit, from which were read or chanted certain parts of the service. It was generally an oblong inclosure with steps at both

Ambo, Church of San Lorenzo, Rome.

ends, and was sometimes richly decorated. A tall ornamented pillar for holding the paschal candle is often associated with the ambo.

Ambodexter (am-bō-deks'tėr), *n.* Same as *Ambidexter.*

Amboyna-wood (am-boi'na-wud), *n.* [*Amboyna*, one of the Molucca or Spice Islands.] A beautifully mottled and curled wood, employed in cabinet-work. Called also *Kiabooca-wood* (which see).

Ambreada (am-bre-ā'da), *n.* [From *amber.*] A kind of fictitious amber, sold by Europeans to the Africans.

Ambreic (am-brē'ik), *a.* In *chem.* formed, as a certain acid, by digesting ambrein in nitric acid.

Ambrein, Ambreine (am'bre-in), *n.* A peculiar fatty substance obtained from ambergris by digesting it in hot alcohol. It is crystallized, is of a brilliant white colour, and has an agreeable odour.

Ambrose† (am'brōz), *n.* Ambrosia.

> At first, *ambrose* itself was not sweeter. *Burton.*

Ambrosia (am-brō'zhi-a), *n.* [L. and Gr. *ambrosia*, the food of the gods, conferring immortality, from *ambrotos*, immortal (same elements as in Skr. *amritas*, immortal)—*a*, priv., and *brotos*, for *mrotos*=*mortos*, mortal, from the widely-spread Indo-European root *mar, mor*, whence L. *mors*, death, and E. *murder.* See Max Müller's Lectures.] 1. According to the belief of the ancient Greeks, the food of the gods, which conferred immortality on those who partook of it; hence, anything pleasing to the taste or smell, as a perfumed draught, unguent, or the like. 'His dewy locks distilled *ambrosia.*' *Milton.* 2. In *bot.* a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Compositæ, consisting of annual weeds resembling wormwood.

Ambrosiac (am-brō'zhi-ak), *a.* Of or pertaining to or having the qualities of ambrosia. '*Ambrosiac* odours.' *B. Jonson.*

Ambrosial (am-brō'zhi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to ambrosia; partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; delighting the taste or smell; delicious; fragrant; as, *ambrosial* dews.

> Thou too mayest become a Political Power: and with the shakings of thy horse-hair wig, shake principalities and dynasties, like a very Jove with his *ambrosial* curls. *Carlyle.*

Ambrosialize (am-brō'zhi-al-īz), *v.t.* To render ambrosial.

Ambrosially (am-brō'zhi-al-li), *adv.* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odour.

> A fruit of pure Hesperian gold,
> That smelt *ambrosially.* *Tennyson.*

Ambrosian (am-brō'zhi-an), *a.* Of or pertain-

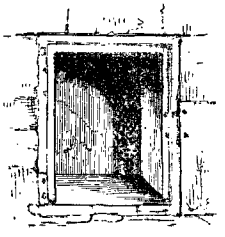
ing to ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; fragrant; ambrosial. *B. Jonson.*

Ambrosian (am-brō'zhi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to any person of the name of Ambrose, especially St. Ambrose. — The *Ambrosian office* or *ritual*, a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose. —*Ambrosian chant*, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose. It was more monotonous than the Gregorian, which was used afterwards.

Ambrosin (am'brō-sin), *n.* A coin struck by the dukes of Milan in the middle ages, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback, with a whip in his right hand.

Ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ambrotos*, immortal, and *typos*, impression.] In *photog.* a picture taken on a plate of prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver and the shadows by a dark back-ground showing through the transparent portions of the plate.

Ambry (am'bri), *n.* [Contracted from *almonry* (which see); but another word seems to have become mixed up with this, namely, Fr. *armoire*, a cupboard, from L.L. *armaria*, *armarium*, originally a chest for keeping *arms*.] 1. A place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor; an almonry; also, a place in ancient abbeys and priories where the almoner lived. — 2. A niche or



Ambry, Romsey Church, Hampshire.

recess in the wall of ancient churches near the altar, fitted with a door, in which the sacred utensils were deposited. In the larger churches and cathedrals the ambries were very numerous, used for various purposes, and sometimes large enough to be what we should now call closets, the doors and other parts that were seen being usually richly carved. — 3. A place in which are deposited the utensils for housekeeping; a cupboard; a place for cold victuals. [Provincial.]

Ambs-ace (āmz'ās), *n.* [Fr. *ambesas*—O.Fr. *ambes*, pl. of *ambe*, from L. *ambo*, both, and *as*, ace. See ACE.] A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.

Ambulacral (am-bū-lā'kral), *a.* In *zool.* pertaining to an ambulacrum or to ambulacra.

Ambulacrum (am-bū-lā'krum), *n.* pl. **Ambulacra** (am-bū-lā'kra). [L. *ambulacrum*, an alley. See AMBULATE.] In *zool.* one of the perforated spaces or avenues through which are protruded the tube feet, by means of which locomotion is effected in the Echinodermata.

Ambulance (am'bū-lans), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field for the purpose of providing assistance, of a more or less temporary nature, to the soldiers wounded in battle. — 2. A cart, waggon, or litter employed to convey the wounded from the place where they fell to the hospital.

Ambulance-cart, Ambulance-waggon

Ambulance-waggon in use in the British army, to carry seven sick or wounded men.

(am'bū-lans-kärt, am'bū-lans-wag-on), *n.* A two or four wheeled vehicle fitted with suitable appliances for conveying the wounded from the field of battle.

Ambulant (am'bū-lant), *a.* [L. *ambulans*, from *ambulo*, to go about.] Walking; moving from place to place. 'A knight . . . *ambulant*, combatant.' *Gayton.*

Ambulate (am'bū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ambulated*; ppr. *ambulating*. [L. *ambulo*, *ambulatum*, to go about, formed from inseparable preposition *amb*, around, about.] To move backward and forward; to walk.

Ambulation (am-bū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of ambulating or walking about.

Ambulative (am'bū-lāt-iv), *a.* Having a tendency to walk or advance; walking; spreading.

Ambulator (am'bū-lāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who walks about. — 2. In *road surv.* an instrument for measuring distances; a perambulator (which see). — 3. A name sometimes given to the original form of the velocipede. See VELOCIPEDE.

Ambulatory (am'bū-la-to-ri), *a.* 1. Having the power or faculty of walking; as, an *ambulatory* animal. — 2. Pertaining to a walk; happening or obtained during a walk. 'The princes of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels.' *Wotton.* — 3. Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary; as, an *ambulatory* court.

The priesthood . . . before was very *ambulatory*, and dispersed into all families. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. In *ornith.* formed or adapted for walking: a term sometimes applied to the feet of birds with three toes before and one behind, as in the passerine birds. — 5. In *law*, not fixed, but capable of being altered; as, a will is *ambulatory* until the death of the testator; the return of a sheriff is *ambulatory* until it is filed.

Ambulatory (am'bū-la-to-ri), *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church or the cloisters of a monastery; specifically, any place inclosed by a colonnade or arcade, as a portico or corridor.

Ambule† (am'būl), *v.i.* [See AMBULATE.] To remove from place to place.

The indecency of *ambuling* communions is very great. *Lord Burleigh.*

Amburbial (am-bėr'bi-al), *a.* [L. *am*, *amb*, around, and *urbs*, a city.] Encompassing or surrounding a city. [Rare.]

Ambury (am'bu-ri), *n.* [A. Sax. *ampre*, a crooked swelling vein.] 1. A tumour, wart, or swelling on a horse, full of blood and soft to the touch. — 2. Club-root, a sort of gall or excrescence in some plants of the nat. order Cruciferæ, and chiefly in the turnip, produced by a puncture made by the ovipositor of an insect and the deposition of its eggs.

Ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* [Fr. *embuscade*, from It. *imboscare*, to lie in bushes—*in*, in, and *bosco*, a wood, the same word as E. *bush*. See BUSH.] 1. A lying in wait and concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. — 2. A private station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush. — 3. A body of troops lying in ambush.

Ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ambuscaded*; ppr. *ambuscading*. To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

Ambuscading (am-bus-kād'ing), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ambuscade; given to forming, or forming ambuscades. '*Ambuscading* ways.' *Carlyle.*

Ambuscado† (am-bus-kā'do), *n.* An ambuscade. *Shak.*

Ambuscado† (am-bus-kā'do), *v.t.* To post in ambush. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ambush (am'bųsh), *n.* [Fr. *embûche*, O.Fr. *embusche*, verb *embuscher*, to go into a wood, to lie in wait. See AMBUSCADE.] 1. The state of lying concealed for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait; the act of attacking unexpectedly from a concealed position.

Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton.*

2. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise; an ambuscade. — 3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise.

Lay thee an *ambush* for the city. Josh. viii. 2.

Ambush (am'bųsh), *v.t.* To post or place in ambush.

The subtil Turk having *ambushed* a thousand horse, . . . charged the Persians. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Ambush (am'bųsh), *v.i.* To lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

Nor saw the snake that *ambush'd* for his prey.
Judge Trumbull.

Ambushment (am'bųsh-ment), *n.* An ambush, in all its senses. 2 Chr. xiii. 13.

Ambustion† (am-bust'yon), *n.* [L. *ambustio*, from *amburo*, to burn or scorch—*amb*, about, and *uro*, *ustum*, to burn.] A burn or scald. *Cockeram.*

Amebean (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* Same as *Amœbean* (which see).

Ameer, Amir (a-mēr'), *n.* [Ar.] A nobleman; a chief; a ruler; an emir (which see).

Ameiva (a-mī'va), *n.* A genus of small saurian reptiles of the family Teidæ. They are rather pretty animals, with a very long whip-like tail, and peculiarly elongated toes on the hinder feet. The tail is covered with a series of scales arranged in rings. The general colour is dark olive speckled with black on the nape of the neck: on the sides are rows or bands of white spots edged with black. There are many species, inhabiting either Central America or the West Indian Islands.

Amel† (am'el), *n.* [Fr. *émail*, enamel.] Enamel (which see).

Amel† (am'el), *v.t.* To enamel. 'Enlightened all with stars, and richly *ameled*.' *Chapman.*

Amel-corn (am'el-korn), *n.* Same as *Amylcorn.*

Ameliorable (a-mēl'yor-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ameliorated.

Ameliorate (a-mēl'yor-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ameliorated*; ppr. *ameliorating*. [Through Fr. *améliorer*, from L. *ad*, to, and *melioro*, *melioratum*, to make better, from *melior*, better.] To make better; to improve; to meliorate.

In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition. *Macaulay.*

Ameliorate (a-mēl'yor-āt), *v.i.* To grow better; to meliorate. 'Wine *ameliorates* by age.' *Goodrich.*

Amelioration (a-mēl'yor-ā"shon), *n.* The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; a making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

The October politician is so full of charity and good-nature, that he supposes that these very robbers and murderers themselves are in course of *amelioration*. *Burke.*

Ameliorative (a-mēl'yor-āt-iv), *a.* Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration or amendment; as, *ameliorative* medicines.

Ameliorator (a-mēl'yor-āt-ėr), *n.* One who ameliorates.

Amen (ā'men'). [Heb. *āmēn*, firm, established, allied to Ar. *amūn*, faithful; Chal. *āman*, to trust.] A term used in devotions, occurring generally at the end of a prayer, and meaning So be it. At the end of a creed it is equivalent to a solemn assertion of belief.

One cried, God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other.
But wherefore could I not pronounce *Amen?*
I had most need of blessing, and *Amen*
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*

In the Roman Catholic version of the New Testament, published at Rheims in 1582, it is used where the Authorized Version has *verily*, being the word used in the original.

Amen, amen I say unto thee, Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God. Jn. iii. 3.

It is used as a noun to denote Christ as being one who is true and faithful. 'These things saith the *Amen*.' Rev. iii. 14. It is used as an adjective to signify made true, verified, fulfilled.

All the promises of God in him (Christ) are yea, and in him *Amen*. 2 Cor. i. 20.

Amenability. See AMENABLENESS.

Amenable (a-mē'na-bl), *a.* [Fr. *amener*, to bring or lead to—*à*, to, and *mener*, to lead. See DEMEAN.] 1.† In *old law*, easy to be led; governable, as a woman by her husband. 2. Liable to answer or be called to account; responsible; answerable; accountable; as, every man is *amenable* to the laws.

The sovereign of this country is not *amenable* to any form of trial known to the laws. *Junius.*

3. Ready to yield or submit, as to advice; submissive.

Sterling . . . always was *amenable* enough to counsel. *Carlyle.*

Amenableness, Amenability (a-mē'na-bl-nes, a-mē'na-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state of being amenable; liability to answer.

Amenably (a-mē'na-bli), *adv.* In an amenable manner.

Amenage† (am'en-āj), *v.t.* [Prefix *a* for *ad*, and *menage* for *manage*; O. Fr. *amesnager*. See MANAGE.] To bring under or to a state of subordination; to manage.

With her, whoso will raging Furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*. *Spenser.*

Amenance† (am'en-ans), *n.* [From Fr. *amener*; see AMENABLE, and comp. *demean*, *demeanour*, from same stem.] Conduct; mien or carriage. 'With grave speech and grateful *amenance*.' *Ph. Fletcher.*

Amend (a-mend'), *v.t.* [Fr. *amender*, for *emender*, Pr. *emendar*, to correct, from L. *emendo*, to free from faults—*e*, out, out of, and *menda*, a fault. See MEND.] To make better, or change for the better, in any way, as by removing what is erroneous, corrupt, faulty, superfluous, and the like, by supplying a want, or by substituting one thing for another; to correct; to improve; to reform.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. Jer. vii. 3.

Much more was to be done before Shakspere could be restored to himself, such as *amending* the corrupted text, &c. *Warburton.*

We shall cheer her sorrows and *amend* her blood by wedding her to a Norman. *Sir W. Scott.*

Amend (a-mend'), *v.i.* To grow or become better by reformation or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.—*Amend*, *Improve*. *Amend* differs from *improve* in this, that to *amend* implies something previously wrong, while to *improve* does not necessarily do so.

Amendable (a-mend'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being amended or corrected; as, an *amendable* writ or error.

Amendatory (a-mend'a-to-ri), *a.* Supplying amendment; corrective.

Amende (ä-mänd), *n.* [Fr. *amende*, L.L. *amenda*, a penalty, reparation. See AMEND, *v.t.*] A pecuniary punishment or fine; a recantation or reparation.—*Amende honorable*, formerly a punishment in France in which an offender against public decency and morality, being led into court with a rope about his neck, begged pardon of his God, the court, &c. In *popular lan.* the phrase now signifies a public or open recantation and reparation to an injured party for improper language or treatment.

She was condemned to make the *amende honorable*, that is, to confess her delinquency, at the end of a public religious procession, with a lighted taper in her hand, and to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the King of France. *Miss Strickland.*

Amender (a-mend'ér), *n.* One who amends.

We find this digester of codes, *amender* of laws, . . . permitting . . . one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

Amendful† (a-mend'fụl), *a.* Full of amendment or improvement. 'Your most *amendful* and unmatched fortunes.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Amendment (a-mend'ment), *n.* 1. The act of making better, or changing for the better, in any way, as by the correction of faults, the removal of superfluities, the supplying of deficiencies, the substitution of one thing for another, &c.; improvement; reformation. '*Amendment* of life.' *Hooker.*

Her works are so perfect that there is no place for *amendments*. *Ray.*

2. The act of becoming better, or state of having become better; specifically, recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shak.*

3. In *parliamentary proceedings*, an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of any bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion; also, any alteration proposed in the terms of any motion or resolution brought forward at a public meeting. Sometimes an amendment is moved, the effect of which is entirely to reverse the sense of the original motion.—4. In *law*, the correction of an error in a writ or process.—SYN. Correction, improvement, reformation, amelioration, betterment.

Amends (a-mendz'), *n. pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent. 'Yet thus far fortune maketh us *amends*.' *Shak.*

Amendsful (a-mendz'fụl), *a.* Making amends. *Goodrich.*

Amenity (a-men'i-ti), *n.* [L. *amœnitas*, Fr. *aménité*, L. *amœnus*, pleasant.] The quality of being pleasant or agreeable, whether in respect of situation, prospect, climate, temper, disposition, manners, or the like; pleasantness; pleasingness. 'Paradises for *amenity*.' *Bp. Richardson.* 'The *amenity* of the story.' *Dr. H. More.*

The climate has not seduced by its *amenities*. *W. Howitt.*

To this . . . he added a sweetness and *amenity* of temper which extorted the praises even of his political opponents. *Buckle.*

—*Amenity damages*, damages given for the defacements of grounds, especially around dwelling-houses, or otherwise for annoyance or loss of amenity caused by the passing of a railway, the construction of public works, and the like.

Amenorrhœa (a-mēn'o-rē''a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *mēn*, a month, and *rheō*, to flow.] An obstruction of the menses from other causes than pregnancy and advanced age.

A Mensa et Thoro. [L., from board or table and bed.] In *law*, a phrase descriptive of a kind of divorce in which the husband and wife separate, but the husband maintains the wife, and the marriage bond is not dissolved; now superseded by a decree of judicial separation.

Ament (am'ent), *n.* Same as *Amentum* (which see).

Amentaceæ (a-men-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A group of plants whose flowers are arranged in an amentum or catkin, and which were formerly considered to form a natural order, but which later botanists have separated into several different orders, as Cupuliferæ, Salicaceæ, Betulaceæ, Platanaceæ, and Myricaceæ.

Amentaceous (a-men-tā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* (*a*) consisting of or resembling an amentum; as, an *amentaceous* inflorescence. (*b*) Furnished with amenta; as, *amentaceous* plants.

Amentia (a-men'shi-a), *n.* [L., want of reason—*a*, without, and *mens*, *mentis*, mind. See MIND.] Imbecility of mind; idiocy or dotage.

Amentum (a-men'tum), *n.* pl. **Amenta** (a-men'ta). [L. *amentum*, a thong for throwing a spear, also a shoe-strap.] In *bot.* a kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers in the axils of scales or bracts ranged along a stalk or axis; a catkin. The true amentum or catkin is articulated with the branch and deciduous, and is well seen in the willow, birch, oak, poplar, and hazel.

Amentum.
Willow (*Salix fragilis*), male and female, with separate flowers.

Amenuse,† *v.t.* [Fr. *amenuiser*, to make small—*a* for *ad*, to, and *menuiser*, from *menu*, little, and that from L. *minutus*, minute. See MINUTE.] To lessen; to diminish. 'If he *amenuse* or withdraw the almesse of the poor.' *Chaucer.*

Amerce (a-mėrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amerced*; ppr. *amercing*. [Fr. *amercié*, fined at the mercy of the court—*à*, at, and *merci*, mercy.] 1. To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion of the court; as, the court *amerced* the criminal in the sum of £100.—2. To punish by inflicting a penalty of any kind, as by depriving of some right or privilege, or entailing some loss upon; to punish in general. 'Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced* of heaven.' *Milton.* 'Shall by him be *amerced* with penance due.' *Spenser.*

Amerceable (a-mėrs'a-bl), *a.* Liable to amercement.

Amercement (a-mėrs'ment), *n.* 1. The act of amercing, or state of being amerced.—2. In *law*, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offence, while an amercement is arbitrary; hence the practice of *affeering*. See AFFEER.—*Amercement royal*, a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanour in his office.

Amercer (a-mėrs'ér), *n.* One who amerces.

Amerciament (a-mėr'si-a-ment), *n.* Same as *Amercement*, 2.

American (a-mer'i-kan), *a.* [The name America arose from a misunderstanding. Martin Waltzemüller or Waldseemüller, a native and teacher in the gymnasium of St. Dié, in Lorraine, gave the name *Americi* Terra in 1507 to South America, or those parts of it said to have been discovered by *Amerigo* Vespucci, an Italian mariner, who under the Portuguese made two voyages to America between 1501 and 1504. This name, which was rapidly adopted in Germany, and extended to the whole continent, was gradually adopted also in other countries. The mainland was first seen in 1497 by Sebastian Cabot, who sailed under the patronage of Henry VII. of England.] Pertaining to America; in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States; as, the *American* navy.—*American leather*, a kind of varnished or enamelled cloth, prepared in imitation of leather, for covering chairs, sofas, &c.

American (a-mer'i-kan), *n.* A native of America: originally applied to the aboriginal races found there by the Europeans, but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America; and, in a restricted sense, to the inhabitants of the United States.

Americanism (a-mer'i-kan-izm), *n.* 1. The love or preference which American citizens have to their own country, or its interests, customs, &c.; the exhibition of such preference; as, his *Americanism* is of the most pronounced type.—2. A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to the English language as spoken in America, and not forming part of the language as spoken in England. [There are also of course Spanish and Portuguese Americanisms in a similar sense.]

Americanize (a-mer'i-kan-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *americanized*; ppr. *americanizing*. 1. To render American or like what prevails or is characteristic of America (especially the United States) and its institutions.

The line of argument has been adopted by the right honourable gentleman opposite with regard to what he terms *americanizing* the institutions of the country. *Gladstone.*

2. To naturalize in America.

Ames-ace (āmz'ās), *n.* A double ace; an ambs-ace.

I had rather be in this choice than throw *ames-ace* for my life. *Shak.*

Amess (am'es), *n.* Same as *Almuce* (which see).

Ametabola, Ametabolia (a-me-tab'o-la, a'-met-a-bō''li-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ametabolos*, unchangeable—*a*, priv., and *metaballō*, to throw in a different position, to change—*meta*, implying change, and *ballō*, to throw.] A division of insects, including only the apterous or wingless insects, as lice, springtails, &c., which do not undergo any metamorphosis, but which escape from the egg nearly under the same form which they preserve through life.

Ametabolian (a'met-a-bō''li-an), *n.* In *zool.* an insect that does not undergo a metamorphosis. See AMETABOLA.

Ametabolic (a-met-a-bol''ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *metabolē*, change. See AMETABOLA.] In *zool.* a term applied to those insects which do not possess wings when perfect, and which do not therefore pass through any well-marked metamorphosis.

Amethodical (a-me-thod'ik-al), *a.* [Prefix *a*, not, and *methodical* (which see).] Unmethodical; irregular; without order. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Amethodist† (a-meth'od-ist), *n.* [Gr. *amethodos*, without plan or method. See METHOD.] A quack. 'Empiricall *amethodists*.' *Whitlock.*

Amethyst (am'ē-thist), *n.* [L. *amethystus*; Gr. *amethystos*—*a*, neg., and *methyō*, to inebriate, from some supposed quality in the stone of preventing or curing intoxication.] 1. A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz, the colour being due to the presence of peroxide of iron. It generally occurs crystallized in hexahedral prisms or pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. The finest amethysts come from India, Ceylon, and Brazil. —*Oriental amethyst*, a rare violet-coloured gem, a variety of alumina or corundum, of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty.—2. In *her.* a purple colour: the same in a nobleman's escutcheon as *purpure* in a gentleman's and *mercury* in that of a prince.

Amethystine (a-mē-thist'in), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling amethyst; anciently applied to a garment of the colour of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.—2. Composed of amethyst; as, an *amethystine* cup.

Amharic (am-hä'rik), *n.* [From *Amhara*, a province in Abyssinia.] The vernacular language of South-western Abyssinia, a cor-

rupt and barbarous dialect of Arabic, with many African elements.

Amherstia (am-hėrst'i-a), *n.* [In honour of Countess *Amherst*, a zealous promoter of botany.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The flowers are large, bright vermilion with yellow spots, and form a raceme about 3 feet long. There is only one species, the *A. nobilis*, a native of Burmah, in which country the flowers are collected and laid before the shrines of Buddha.

Amia (am'i-a), *n.* A genus of ganoid fishes found in the rivers of America, and constituting the family Amiidæ (which see).

Amiability (ā'mi-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being amiable or lovable; excellence of disposition; amiableness.

Amiable (ā'mi-a-bl), *a.* [Under this form there are probably two kindred words mixed up, namely Fr. *aimable*, lovely, amiable, from L. *amabilis*, from *amo* to love; Fr. *amiable*, amicable, L. *amicabilis*.] 1.† Exciting or tending to excite love or delight; lovely; beautiful; delightful; pleasing. 'How *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O Lord.' Ps. lxxxiv. 1.

Come set thee down upon this flow'ry bed,
While I thy *amiable* cheeks do coy. *Shak.*

There is nothing more *amiable* in nature than the character of a truly good man. *Clarke.*

2. Possessing such agreeable moral qualities as sweetness of temper, kind-heartedness, or the like; having an excellent disposition; lovable; as, an *amiable* girl; an *amiable* disposition. See extract.

This (word) and 'lovely' have been so far differentiated that '*amiable*' never expresses now any other than *moral* loveliness; which in 'lovely' is seldom or never implied. *Abp. Trench.*

3.† Exhibiting love or a show of love; proceeding from love.

Lay an *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. *Shak.*

Amiableness (ā'mi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being amiable; loveliness; amiability.

Amiably (ā'mi-a-bli), *adv.* 1. In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.—2.† Pleasingly; delightfully. 'The palaces rise so *amiably*.' *Sir T. Herbert.* [Rare.]

They (the parables) are so *amiably* perspicuous, vigorous, and bright. *Blackwall.*

Amianth, Amianthus (am'i-anth, am-i-an'thus), *n.* [Gr. *amiantos*—*a*, neg., and *miainō*, to pollute or vitiate: so called from its incombustibility.] Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or *mountain-flax*; a mineral occurring generally in serpentine veins, somewhat resembling flax, usually grayish or of a greenish-white colour. It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper by the aid of flax, which is afterwards removed by a red heat. It has also been employed as lamp-wicks, and for filling gas-grates, the fibres remaining red-hot without being consumed. It is a finer variety of asbestos (which see).

Amianthiform (am-i-an'thi-form), *a.* [*Amianth* and *form*.] Having the form or likeness of amianth.

Amianthinite (am-i-an'thin-īt), *n.* A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite; its colour is ash, greenish, or yellowish-gray, often mixed with yellow or red; its fracture confusedly foliated and fibrous.

Amianthoid (am-i-an'thoid), *n.* [*Amianth*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] A mineral which occurs in tufts, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic; more flexible than the fibres of asbestos, but stiffer and more elastic than those of amianth. The colour is olive-green or greenish-white. It is a variety of hornblende.

Amianthoid (am-i-an'thoid), *a.* Resembling amianth in form.

Amianthus. See AMIANTH.

Amicability (am'ik-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being amicable; amicableness.

Amicable (am'ik-a-bl), *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love.] Characterized by or exhibiting friendship, peaceableness, or harmony; friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions; as, an *amicable* arrangement; an *amicable* adjustment of differences. 'His kindness and humanity, and *amicable* disposition, and affability and pleasantness of temper.' *Wood.*—*Amicable action*, in *law*, an action commenced and prosecuted according to a mutual understanding, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the courts on some matter of law involved in it.—*Amicable numbers*, in *arith.* such as are mutually equal to the sum of one another's aliquot parts.—*Amicable*, *Friendly*. *Amicable* is negative; *friendly* is positive: *amicable* simply implies a degree of friendship such as that we do not wish to disagree with those with whom we are on *amicable* terms; *friendly* means that the relations are of an active character, that we have done something to attain, and would do more to retain, the relation.—SYN. Friendly, peaceable, harmonious.

Amicableness (am'ik-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being amicable, peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship; friendliness.

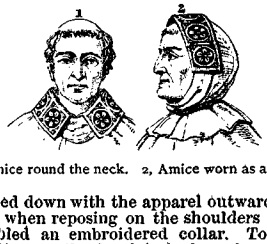
Amicably (am'ik-a-bli), *adv.* In an amicable or friendly manner; with harmony; without controversy; as, the dispute was *amicably* adjusted.

Amical† (a-mī'kal or am'ik-al), *a.* Friendly; amicable. 'An *amical* call to repentance.' *W. Watson.*

Amice (am'is), *n.* [O.Fr. *amis*, *amit*, Fr. *amict*, from L. *amictus*, an upper or outer garment, from *amicio*, *amictum*, to wrap round—prefix *am*, around, and *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw.] Something wrapped round a person; specifically, (*a*) a flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims.

A palmer's *amice* wrapped him round,
With a wrought Spanish baldrick bound. *Sir W. Scott.*

(*b*) An oblong piece or strip of fine linen, with an embroidered apparel sewed upon it, falling down the shoulders like a cope, worn under the alb by priests of the Roman Catholic Church when engaged in the service of the mass. It was originally temporarily placed on the head till the other vestments were arranged, after which it was



1, Amice round the neck. 2, Amice worn as a hood.

turned down with the apparel outwards, so that when reposing on the shoulders it resembled an embroidered collar. To this position on the head is to be referred its later symbolism as a helmet of salvation. The bands worn by some Protestant clergymen are a relic of the amice.

Arrayed in habit black and *amice* thin,
Like to a holy monk the service to begin. *Spenser.*

Amict (am'ikt), *n.* Same as *Amice*.

Amicus Curiæ (a-mī'kus kū'ri-ē), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a friend of the court; a person in the court who informs the judge of an error he has detected.

Amid, Amidst (a-mid', a-midst'), *prep.* [Prefix *a*, on, in, and *mid*, *midst*. In A. Sax. it appears as *on-middan*, *on-middum*, later as *amidde*, *amiddes*; the *t* has been tacked on as in *against*; the *es* is an adverbial genit. termination. See MID, MIDDLE, &c.] In the midst or middle; surrounded or encompassed by; mingled with; among. *Amid* is used chiefly in poetry. 'Placed far *amid* the melancholy main.' *Thomson.* 'Amidst the garden.' *Milton.*

Amide, Amine (am'id, am'in), *n.* In *chem.* names given to a series of salts produced by the substitution of elements or radicals for the hydrogen atoms of ammonia: often used as terminations of the names of such salts. When these hydrogen atoms are replaced by *acid* radicals, the salts are called *amides*, as $NH_2C_2H_3O$ (acetamide); while if the replacing radicals are *basic*, the salts are termed *amines*, as NH_2K (potassamine) and $NH_2C_2H_5$ (ethylamine).

Amidin, Amidine (am'id-in), *n.* ($C_{24}H_{20}O_{20}$.) A peculiar substance procured from wheat and potato starch. It is opaque or semi-transparent, white or yellowish-white, inodorous, insipid, and very friable. It forms the soluble or gelatinous part of starch.

Amidogen (a-mid'ō-jen), *n.* [*Amide*, and Gr. *gennaō*, to produce—the generator of amides.] A basifying principle composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen (NH_2). It has not been isolated, but may be traced in the compounds called *amides* and *amines*. Thus *acetamide* is a compound of acetum and *amidogen*; *potassamine*, of potassium and *amidogen*.

Amidships (a-mid'ships), *adv.* In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship; as, to put the helm *amidships*.

Amidward (a-mid'ward), *adv.* Towards the middle line of a ship.

Amiidæ (am-ī'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of recent ganoid fishes, approaching more closely than the other families of the order to the ordinary bony fishes. The skin is covered with small, thin, rounded scales, coated with enamel, and the caudal fin is scarcely unsymmetrical. The species of this family, which are few in number, inhabit the fresh waters of America. One of the largest is the *Amia calva*.

Amilene (am'il-ēn), *n.* Same as *Amylene*.

Amine. See AMIDE.

Amir (a-mēr'), *n.* Same as *Emir* (which see).

Amiral† (am'i-ral), *n.* An admiral. See AMMIRAL.

Amis† (am'is), *n.* An amice. *Spenser.* See AMICE.

Amiss (a-mis'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *miss*. See MISS.] 1. Wrong; faulty; out of time or order; improper: used only as a predicate; as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice.

There's somewhat in this world *amiss*
Shall be unriddled by and by. *Tennyson.*

—*To be not amiss*, to be passable or suitable; to be pretty fair; to be not so very bad after all: a phrase used to express approval, but not in a very emphatic way. [Colloq.]

She's a miss, she is; and yet she *an't amiss*—eh? *Dickens.*

2. In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss*. Jam. iv. 3.

Amiss† (a-mis'), *n.* Fault; wrong. 'Some great *amiss*.' *Shak.*

Pale be my looks to witness my *amits*. *Lyly.*

Amissibility (a-mis'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capability or possibility of being lost. [Rare.]

Notions of popular rights, and the *amissibility* of sovereign power for misconduct, were broached. *Hallam.*

Amissible (a-mis'i-bl), *a.* [L. *amissibilis*.] Capable of being or liable to be lost. [Rare.]

Amission† (a-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *amissio*, *amissionis*, from *amitto*—*a*, away, and *mitto*, to send.] Loss. '*Amission* of their church membership.' *Dr. H. More.*

Amit† (a-mit'), *v.t.* [L. *amitto*, to lose.] To lose. *Sir T. Browne.*

Amity (am'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *amitié*, O.Fr. *amisté*, Pr. *amistat*; from a L.L. *amicitas* (used instead of Class. L. *amicitia*, friendship), from *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love.] Friendship, in a general sense; harmony; good understanding, especially between nations; political friendship; as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce.

Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir J. Davies.*

SYN. Harmony, kindness, affection, friendship, good-will.

Amma (am'ma), *n.* [A word probably formed from the earliest sound uttered by an infant, and hence recognized in the name for mother, nurse, in many tongues; comp. G. *amme*, a wet-nurse; O.G. *amma*, a mother; Heb. *em*; Syr. *ama*, a mother. Comp. also *mamma*; L. *mamma*, a breast.] An abbess or spiritual mother.

Amma (am'ma), *n.* [Gr., a band.] A girdle or truss used in ruptures.

Amman (am'man), *n.* [Contr. from G. *amtmann*, courtman or officer—*amt*, from *ambacht*, duty, office. See AMBASSADOR.] An officer who, in Switzerland and in some parts of Germany, exercises judicial functions in a limited district of country.

Ammi (am'mē), *n.* [Gr. *ammos*, sand.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, growing in the Mediterranean region, and having the habit of the carrot, but with the outer petals of the umbel very large. They are sometimes called *bishop-weeds*. None of them are natives of Britain, our bishop-weed being the *Ægopodium podagraria*, otherwise called goutwort.

Ammiral† (am'mi-ral), *n.* 1. Admiral.—2. A ship carrying an admiral; any large ship. See ADMIRAL.

His spear—to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great *ammiral*, were but a wand—
He walk'd with to support uneasy steps
Over the burning marle. *Milton.*

Ammit† (am'mit), *n.* [See AMICE.] An amice.

Their motley habits, maniples and stoles,
Albs, *ammits*, rochets, chimers, hoods, and cowls.
Oldham.

Ammite, Hammite (am'mīt, ham'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *ammos*, sand.] An old mineralogical name for roe-stone or oolite, and for all those sandstones composed of rounded and loosely compacted grains like oolite. See OOLITE.

Ammochryse (am'mō-krīs), *n.* [Gr. *ammos*, sand, and *chrysos*, gold.] A yellow soft stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground it has been used to strew over fresh writing to prevent blotting.

Ammocœtes (am'mō-sē-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *ammos*, sand, and *koitē*, a bed.] A genus of cyclostomous fishes, family Petromyzonidæ or Petromyzidæ, closely allied to the lampreys. One British species is known, the pride or mud-lamprey (*A. branchialis*); it is occasionally met with in our rivers, where it lodges in the mud.

Ammodytes (am'mō-dī-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *ammos*, sand, and *dytos*, from *dyō*, to go into, to enter.] A genus of apodal fishes, family Ammodytidæ, sub-order Anacanthini; the sand-eel (which see).

Ammodytidæ (am'mō-dī''ti-dē), *n. pl.* [See AMMODYTES.] A family of fishes, sub-order Anacanthini, order Teleostei, of which the genus Ammodytes is the type. See SAND-EEL.

Ammon, from a bronze in British Museum.

Ammon (am'mon), *n.* [Anc. Egyptian *Amun*, *Ammon*.] An ancient Ethiopian, and subsequently an Egyptian deity, called by the Greeks *Zeus Ammon*, and by the Latins *Jupiter Ammon*. Alexander the Great visited his temple in the desert of Libya, and was saluted, it is said, by the priests as son of the god.

Ammonalum (am'mon-al-um), *n.* [Contr. for *ammonia alum*.] A mineral consisting of a hydrosulphate of alumina and ammonia, found in thin fibrous layers in brown-coal in Bohemia. In France it is manufactured and used for potash-alum.

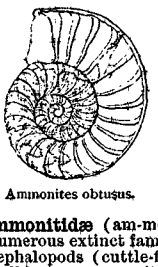
Ammonia (am-mō'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *ammoniakon*, sal-ammoniac, so called from the salt being first obtained by burning camels' dung near the Temple of Ammon in Libya.] (NH_3) The modern name of the *volatile alkali*, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalies. It is a gas, and was first procured in that state by Priestley, who termed it *alkaline air*. He obtained it from sal-ammoniac by the action of lime, by which method it is yet generally prepared. Ammonia is used for many purposes, both in medicine and scientific chemistry; not, however, in the gaseous state, but frequently in solution in water, under the names of *liquid ammonia*, *aqueous ammonia*, or *spirits of hartshorn*. It may be liquefied by pressure, and the liquid may be frozen by the same means. It may be procured naturally from putrescent animal substances, and artificially from the destructive distillation of organic matter, except fat, by subjecting it to heat in iron cylinders. In commerce it is chiefly got from the distillation of pit-coal and of refuse animal substances, such as bones, clippings and shavings of horn, hoof, &c. It may also be obtained from vegetable matter when nitrogen is one of its elements. The air contains a minute quantity of ammonia from the putrefaction of animal and vegetable bodies. It is recognized by its pungent smell and transient alkaline effect on vegetable colours.

Ammoniac, Ammoniacal (am-mō'ni-ak, am-mō-nī'ak-al), *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.—*Ammoniacal gas*, ammonia in its purest form. See AMMONIA.—*Ammoniac gum*, or *gum-ammoniac*, a gum-resin from Africa and the East, brought in large masses, composed of tears, internally white and externally yellow; an exudation from an umbelliferous plant, the *Dorema ammoniacum*. It has a fetid smell, and a nauseous sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, soluble in water and spirit of wine, and is used in medicine as an antispasmodic, stimulant, and expectorant in chronic catarrh, bronchitic affections, and asthma. It is also used for plasters.—*Ammoniacal liquor*, a product of the distillation of coal in gas-works, usually containing 4 to 8 oz. of ammonia in a gallon, and used as a manure.—*Ammoniacal salt*, a salt formed by the union of ammonia with an acid, without the elimination of hydrogen, differing in this from metallic salts, which are formed by the substitution of the metal for the hydrogen of the acid.

Ammoniac, Ammoniacum (am-mō'ni-ak, am-mō-nī'ak-um), *n.* Same as *Ammoniac Gum* (which see under AMMONIAC, *a.*)

Ammonian (am-mō'ni-an), *a.* Relating to *Ammonius*, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the second century, and was the founder of the Neoplatonic school of philosophy; his most distinguished pupils being Longinus, Origen, and Plotinus.

Ammonite (am'mon-īt), *n.* [Resembling the horns of Jupiter *Ammon*, whose statues were represented with ram's horns.] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus (Ammonites) of extinct cephalopodous molluscs (cuttle-fishes), family Ammonitidæ, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like that of the existing nautilus, to which the ammonites were allied. These shells have a nacreous lining in the inside, and a porcelaneous layer externally, and are smooth or rugose, the ridges straight, crooked, or undulated, and in some cases armed with projecting spines or tubercles. The species already described number 500, and range from the lias to the chalk inclusive. They vary in size from mere specks up to 3 or 4 feet in diameter. Sometimes called *Snake-stone*, and formerly *Cornu Ammonis* (Ammon's horn).



Ammonites obtusus.

Ammonites varians.

Ammonitidæ (am-mon-it'ī-dē), *n. pl.* A numerous extinct family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods (cuttle-fishes), of which the well-known ammonite is the type. It includes the genera Goniatites, Ceratites, Ammonites, Scaphites, Hamites, and others. They are the most characteristic molluscs of the secondary rocks. See AMMONITE.

Ammonitiferous (am'mon-it-if''ėr-us), *a.* Containing the remains of ammonites; as, *ammonitiferous* rocks.

Ammonium (am-mō'ni-um), *n.* (NH_4) A name given to the hypothetical base of ammonia, analogous to a metal, as potassium. It has not been isolated. If mercury at the negative pole of a galvanic battery be placed in contact with a solution of ammonia, and the circuit be completed, an amalgam is formed which, at the temperature of 70° or 80° Fahr., is of the consistence of butter, but at the freezing-point is a firm and crystallized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic base ammonium, and is the nearest approach to its isolation. On the ceasing of the current the amalgam decomposes into mercury, ammonia, and hydrogen, the two latter escaping as gas in the proportions expressed by their atomic weights, namely, H and NH_3.—*Ammonium bases*, compounds representing one or more molecules of hydrate of ammonium, in which mono- or poly-atomic radicals replace the whole or part of the hydrogen, as iodide of tetrethylium $N.(C_2H_5)_4I$.

Ammoniuret† (am-mon-ī'ū-ret), *n.* In *chem.* one of certain supposed compounds of ammonia and a pure metal, or an oxide of a metal.

Ammophila (a-mof'ī-la), *n.* [Gr. *ammos*, sand, and *philos*, a lover.] 1. A genus of grasses growing on the sandy shores of Europe and North America; the sea-reed. *A. arundinacea* (common marum, sea-reed, mat-weed, or sea-bent) grows on sandy seashores, and is extensively employed in Norfolk and Holland for preserving the shores from inroads of the sea, as it serves to bind down the sand by its long matted rhizomes. It is also manufactured into door-mats and floor-brushes. In the Hebrides it is made into ropes, mats, bags, and hats.—2. A long-bodied genus of fossorial hymenoptera, commonly called sand-wasps. See SAND-WASP.

Ammunition (am-mū-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, and *munitio*, from *munio*, to fortify.] Military stores or provisions for attack or defence. In modern usage the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.—*Ammunition bread, shoes, stockings*, &c., in America such as are contracted for by government, and distributed to the private soldiers.

Ammunition-chest (am-mū-ni'shon-chest), *n.* A chest or box in which the fixed ammunition for field cannon is packed. One is carried on the limber of the gun-carriage, and one on the limber and two on the body of each caisson.

Amnesia (am-nē'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *mnēsis*, memory.] In *med.* loss of memory.

Amnesty (am'nes-ti), *n.* [L. *amnestia*, from Gr. *amnēstia*, oblivion—*a*, not, and root *mna*, to remember.] An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

He had already given his consent to an act by which an *amnesty* was granted to all those who during the late troubles had been guilty of political offences. *Macaulay.*

Amnesty (am'nes-ti), *v.t.* To grant an amnesty to; to pardon.

In this case the government were asked to *amnesty* men who had committed some of the worst crimes that could be committed. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Amnion (am'ni-on), *n.* [Gr. *amnion*, the membrane round the fetus.] 1. The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles. It is thin, transparent, soft, and smooth on the inside, but rough on the outside: it grows out from the free margins of the blastoderm, which ultimately meet in the middle line of the belly.—2. In *bot.* a thin, semi-transparent, gelatinous fluid, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended when it first appears, and by which the embryo is supposed to be nourished in its early stages.

Amnios (am'ni-os), *n.* Same as *Amnion*.

Amniotic (am-ni-ot'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the amnion; contained in the amnion; as, the *amniotic* fluid.—2. A term applied to those groups of vertebrates (reptiles, birds, mammals) of which the fetus possesses an amnion.—*Amniotic acid.* See *Allantoic Acid* under ALLANTOIC.—*Amniotic liquid*, or *liquor amnii*, the liquid in which the fetus floats suspended by the umbilical cord.

Amœba (a-mē'ba), *n.* [Gr. *amoibē*, change.] A microscopic genus of rhizopodous Protozoa, of which *A. diffluens*, common in all our fresh-water ponds and ditches, is the type. It exists as a mass of protoplasm, which, when placed under the microscope, exhibits curious movements. It pushes its body out into finger-like processes or *pseudopodia*, and by means of these moves about or grasps particles of food. These processes may be protuded from any portion of the body, and are freely pushed out and as freely withdrawn again, or merged with the general protoplasmic matter of the body. From thus continually altering its shape it received its former name of *proteus-animalcule*. Within the body a *nucleus* and *nucleolus* are usually perceived, and certain clear spaces, termed *contractile vesicles*, from their exhibiting rhythmical movements of contraction and dilation, may also be noticed. The protoplasm of the amœba's body is differentiated into layers, the outer and firmer layer being termed the *ectosarc*, the inner and more fluid the *endosarc*. There is no distinct mouth, and food seized by means of the pseudopodia is engulfed within the soft sarcode body and by any portion of its sur-

Amœba, or Fresh-water Proteus, showing some of the shapes which it assumes, and the vacuoles in its sarcodic substance.

face, the apertures by which the food is taken in closing up immediately after reception of the nutriment. A clear space forms round each food particle after it has been received into the body, and the particle, if digestible, is slowly dissolved, the clear space left for a short time after digestion being termed a *vacuole*. Reproduction takes place in several ways; as, by fission, whereby an amœba simply divides into two portions, each of which becomes a distinct animalcule; or by a single pseudopodium detaching itself from the parent body, and developing into a separate amœba. Several other species have been described.

Amœbæum (am-ē-bē'um), *n.* [L. *amœbæum (carmen)*, from Gr. *amoibaios*, alternate, from *amoibē*, change, an answer, from *ameibō*, to change.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as in the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil.

Amœbea (am-ē-bē'a), *n. pl.* An order of Rhizopoda, of which the genus Amœba is the type. See AMŒBA.

Amœbean (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* [See AMŒBÆUM.] Alternately answering or responsive. '*Amœbean* verses and the custom of vying . . . by turns.' *J. Warton.*

Amœbean (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* Of or relating to the order Amœbea.

Amœboid (a-mē'boid), *a.* [*Amœba* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Of or pertaining to or resembling the amœba; as, *amœboid* masses.

Amœbous (a-mē'bus), *a.* Of or relating to the genus Amœba; resembling the amœba in structure.

Amok (a-mok'), *n.* Same as *Amuck*.

Amolition† (am-o-li'shon), *n.* [L. *amolitio, amolitionis*, from *amolior*, to remove—*a*, from, and *molior*, to move.] A putting away; removal.

Amomum (a-mō'mum), *n.* [Gr. *amōmon*; Ar. *hamauma*, from *hamma*, to warm or heat; the heating plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Zingiberaceæ, all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for the pungency and aromatic properties of their seeds. Various species yield cardamoms and grains of paradise (which see). Some have been introduced into our hothouses as ornamental plants because of their handsome flowers.

Amoneste,† *v.t.* To admonish; to advise. *Chaucer.*

Among, Amongst (a-mung', a-mungst'), *prep.* [A.Sax. *amang, onmang, gemang*, from *mengan*, to mingle; O.E. *amonge, amonges, amongest*, the *es* being an adverbial genitive termination, and the *t* tacked on. Comp. *amidst*. See MINGLE.] 1. Mixed or mingled with; in or into the midst of; in or into the number of; as, tares *among* wheat.

Blessed art thou *among* women. Luke i. 28.

I always thought
It was both impious and unnatural
That such immanity and bloody strife
Should reign *among* professors of one faith. *Shak.*

2. In the power of, or by the action of, all jointly, or one or other of the number; as, I know you have the purse *among* you.

You have *among* you killed a sweet and innocent lady. *Shak.*

Amontillado (a-mon'til-ä"dō), *n.* [Sp.] A dry kind of sherry of a light colour, highly esteemed by connoisseurs.

Amorado† (am-o-rä'dō), *n.* [Sp. pp. of *amorar*, L. *amo*, to love; the word is similar to *inamorata, inamorato*.] A lover.

Mark Antony was both a courageous soldier and a passionate *amorado*. *Old tract.*

Amorean (am-ō-rē'an), *n.* One of a sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud.

Amoret, Amorette (am'o-ret, am-o-ret'), *n.* [Fr. *amourette*, a love-intrigue; It. *amoretto*, a little love or cupid; dim. from L. *amor*, love, from *amo*, to love.] 1. A trifling love affair; a slight amour.—2. A lover; a person enamoured.

When *amorets* no more can shine,
And Stella own she's *not* divine. *T. Warton.*

3. A love-knot.—4. A love-song or love-sonnet. 'His *amorets* and his canzonets, his pastorals and his madrigals to his Phyllis and his Amaryllis.' *Heywood.*

Amoretto (am-o-ret'to), *n.* A person enamoured; a lover.

The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place where sat his mistress. *Gayton.*

Amorevolous† (am-o-rev'o-lus), *a.* [L. *amor*, love, and *volo*, to wish.] Full of love or benevolence; kind; charitable.

He would leave it to the Princesse to show her cordial and *amorevolous* affection. *Bp. Hacket.*

Amorist (am'o-rist), *n.* [L. *amor*, love.] A lover; a gallant; an inamorato. 'The pen of some vulgar *amorist*.' *Milton.*

A-mornings (a-mor'ningz), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *mornings*, which here is probably the adverbial genitive, not the plural.] In the mornings.

Such pleasant walks into the woods
A-mornings. *Beau. & Fl.*

Amorosa (am-ō-rō'sa), *n.* [It.] An amorous or wanton woman.

I took them for *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Amoroso (am-ō-rō'sō), *n.* [It., from *amor*, love.] A man enamoured; a lover.

It is a gibe which an heathen puts upon an *amoroso*, that wastes his whole time in dalliance upon his mistress, viz. that love is an idle man's business. *Bp. Hacket.*

Amoroso (am-ō-rō' ō), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, tenderly; amorously; in a manner expressive of love: resembling *affetuoso*, but somewhat bolder and more spirited.

Amorous (am'or-us), *a.* [Fr. *amoureux*, It. *amoroso*, L.L. *amorosus*, L. *amor*, love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; as, an *amorous* disposition. 'So *amorous* is Nature of whatever she produces.' *Dryden.* 'Princes *amorous* of their chiefs.' *Chapman.* 2. In love; enamoured: usually with *of*, formerly sometimes with *on*.

The *am'rous* master owned her potent eyes. *Prior.*

Sure my brother is *amorous on* Hero. *Shak.*

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love. '*Amorous* delight.' *Milton.* '*Amorous* airs.' *Waller.*—SYN. Loving, fond, tender, passionate.

Amorously (am'or-us-li), *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

Amorousness (am'or-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amorous or inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness.

Amorpha (a-mor'fa), *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *morphē*, form.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ; bastard indigo. The species are shrubs of moderate size, having pendulous branches and long clusters of blue-violet flowers. They are natives of America. *A. fruticosa*, the commonest species in European gardens, was introduced into Britain in 1724. The inhabitants of Carolina are said at one time to have made a coarse sort of indigo from its young shoots.

Amorphism (a-mor'fizm), *n.* State of being amorphous or without shape; specifically, a state of being without crystallization, even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, &c.

Amorphotæ (a-mor-fō'tē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amorphōtos*, formless—*a*, without, and *morphē*, shape.] In *astron.* stars not formed into any constellation, and so not constituting a portion of any symmetrical figure.

Amorphous (a-mor'fus), *a.* [Gr. *amorphos*—*a*, neg., and *morphē*, form.] 1. Having no determinate form; of irregular shape. *Kirwan.*—2. Having no regular structure; specifically, being without crystallization, even in the minutest particles, as, glass and opal are *amorphous*.—3. Of no particular kind or character; formless; characterless; clumsy.

Scientific treatises . . . are not seldom rude and *amorphous* in style. *Hare.*

Amorphozoa (a-mor'fō-zō"a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, without, *morphē*, shape, and *zōon*, a living creature.] *Lit.* shapeless animals; specifically, a term applied to some of the lower groups of animals, as the sponges and their allies, which have no regular symmetrical structure. *Blainville.*

Amorphy (a-mor'fi), *n.* [See AMORPHOUS.] Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape. 'His epidemical diseases being fastidiosity, *amorphy*, and oscitation.' *Swift.* [Rare.]

A-morrow† (a-mor'ō), *adv.* See A-MORWE.

Amort (a-mort'), *a.* A word used only in the phrase *all amort*=half-dead, depressed, spiritless, regardless. Nares thinks the phrase a corruption of *a-la-mort*, but it is more probably the adv. *all* and the Norm. *amort*, dead.

How fares my Kate? What, sweeting, *all amort*!
Shak.

She danced along with vague, regardless eyes,
. . . . . *all amort*. *Keats.*

Amortization, Amortizement (a-mor'tiz-ā"shon, a-mor'tiz-ment), *n.* [L.L. *amortisatio*, Fr. *amortissement*, mortmain.] 1. The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation in mortmain.—2. The extinction of debt, especially by a sinking fund.

Amortize (a-mor'tiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amortized*; ppr. *amortizing*. [Norm. Fr. *amortizer*; L.L. *amortisare*, to sell in mortmain—L. *ad*, to, and *mors, mortis*, death. See MORTMAIN.] 1. In *law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. See MORTMAIN.—2. To extinguish, as a debt, by means of a sinking fund.

A-morwe,† *adv.* On the morrow.

A-morwe, when the day began to spring,
Uprose our hoste. *Canterbury Tales.*

Amotion (a-mō'shon), *n.* [L. *amotio*, from *amoveo, amotum*. See AMOVE.] 1.† Removal; ejection.—2. In *law*, deprivation of possession or office; the removal of an officer or member of a corporation.

The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary. *T. Warton.*

Amount (a-mount'), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *amonter*, to advance, ascend, increase; Norm. Fr. *amont*, upwards, up the stream—*a*, to, and *monter*, to mount, from *mont*, L. *mons, montis*, a hill. Comp. *avale*, from L. *ad*, to, and *vallis*, a valley.] 1.† To get up; ascend; and hence, to depart. 'When the larke doth fyrst *amounte* on high.' *H. Peacham.*

So up he rose, and thence *amounted* straight.
Spenser.

2. To reach a certain amount by an accumulation of particulars; to come in the aggregate or whole.

Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks. *Shak.*

3. To rise, reach, or extend, in effect, substance, influence, or the like; to be equivalent.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done or sooner. *Bacon.*

[Swift joins the pp. of this verb with *was*, giving it the appearance of a transitive verb. 'Whose number *was* now *amounted* to 300.']

Amount (a-mount'), *n.* 1. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; the aggregate; as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16.—2. The effect, substance, or result; the sum; as, the evidence, in *amount*, comes to this.

Amour (a-mör'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amor*, love.] An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.—*Amour propre*, self-love; self-conceit; vanity.

Amourette (am-or-et'), *n.* Same as *Amoret*.

Amoval† (a-möv'al), *n.* Total removal. '*Amoval* of insufferable nuisances.' *Evelyn.*

Amove (a-möv'), *v.t.* [L. *amoveo*—*a*, away, and *moveo*, to move.] 1. In *law*, to remove, especially from a post or station.

Coroners may be *amoved* for reasonable cause.
Sir M. Hale.

2.† To move; to excite; to affect.

At her so piteous cry was much *amoved*
Her champion stout. *Spenser.*

Ampac (am'pak), *n.* An East Indian tree, which yields a highly odoriferous resin, and the leaves of which are used to medicate baths. It is a species of Xanthoxylon.

Ampelidæ (am-pel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See AMPELIS.] The chatterers, a family of insessorial or perching birds, having a wide gape, short broad and slightly arched bill, notched at the tip, and sharp hooked claws. Most of them inhabit tropical America, and several are distinguished for the gorgeousness of their plumage.

Ampelideæ (am-pel-id'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *ampelis, ampelos*, a vine.] The name given by Endlicher to the natural order of plants called Vitaceæ (which see).

Ampelinæ (am-pel-ī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of birds of the family Ampelidæ or chatterers. See AMPELIDÆ, AMPELIS.

Ampelis (am'pel-is), *n.* [Gr., a kind of singing bird.] A genus of perching birds, forming the type of the family Ampelidæ or chatterers, as well as of the sub-family or group Ampelinæ. This genus includes the Bohemian wax-wing or waxen chatterer, the only chatterer that visits Britain.

Ampelite (am'pel-it), *n.* [Gr. *ampelitis*, a kind of earth with which the vine was sprinkled to preserve it from worms—*ampelos*, a vine.] A species of black earth abounding in *pyrites*, so named from having been used to kill insects in vines. The name is also applied to cannel-coal and to some kinds of schist.

Ampelopsis (am-pel-op'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ampelos*, a vine, and *opsis*, appearance, resemblance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Vitaceæ, scarcely distinguishable from Vitis, except that the flowers have a ring round the base of the ovary. *A. hederacea* is the Virginian creeper, a fast-growing climbing shrub, cultivated for covering walls and arbours.

Ampère's Theory (aṅ-pārz thē'ō-ri), *n.* An electro-dynamic theory established by André Marie Ampère. In this theory the mutual attraction and repulsion of two magnets is referred to the mutual action of electric currents circulating parallel to each other and in the same direction round the magnets. Ampère conceived that the magnetic action of the earth is the result of currents circulating within it, or at its surface, from east to west, in planes parallel to the magnetic equator.

Ampersand (am'pèr-sand), *n.* [E. *and*, L. *per se*, E. *and*—lit. and by itself and.] A term applied to the character &, which is formed by combining the letters of the Latin *et*, and: the expression is, or was, common in nursery-books.

Amphi- (am'fi). [A Greek preposition meaning about, on both sides, &c., allied to L. *amb-*, *ambo*, both, and to A. Sax. *ymb*, *emb*, Icel. G. *um*, round, about.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying about, around, on both sides, in two respects, &c.

Amphiarthrosis (am'fi-ar-thrō"sis), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, and *arthrōsis*, articulation.] In *anat.* a mixed kind of articulation, in which the articular surfaces of bones are united by an intermediate substance in a manner which admits of a small degree of motion: the articulation of the vertebræ furnishes an example.

Amphibia (am-fib'i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphibios*, living a double life—*amphi*, both, and *bios*, life.] In *zool.* a term meaning properly animals capable of living both under water and on land. Its use, therefore, ought to be restricted to such as have both lungs and gills simultaneously. Four genera of batrachians do possess such a double respiratory apparatus, the axolotls, Menobranchi, sirens (all of which inhabit the rivers and lakes of America), and the proteus, which is found in subterranean rivers in Illyria. These are the only known vertebrated animals which are truly amphibious. By most naturalists, however, the term is extended so as to include all animals which possess both gills and lungs, whether at different stages of their existence or simultaneously. By this classification not *only* the above four genera, but such batrachians as frogs, Amphiuma, &c., which breathe by gills during the tadpole state, and by lungs in their more mature and perfect form, are included. In *popular lan.* otters, seals, walruses, crocodiles, and other animals inhabiting or frequenting water, are often called amphibious, though none of them can breathe under water.

Amphibial, Amphibian (am-fib'i-al, am-fib'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Amphibia; having the power of living in air and water. See AMPHIBIOUS.

Amphibial, Amphibian (am-fib'i-al, am-fib'i-an), *n.* One of the Amphibia.

Amphibiolite (am-fib'i-o-lit), *n.* [Gr. *amphibios*, amphibious, and *lithos*, stone.] A fossil amphibious animal.

Amphibiological (am-fib'i-o-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to amphibiology.

Amphibiology (am-fib'i-ol"o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *amphibia*, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals; the department of natural history which treats of the Amphibia.

Amphibious (am-fib'i-us), *a.* [See AMPHIBIA.] 1. A term applied to animals which have the power of living in two elements, air and water, from possessing a double respiratory apparatus, either simultaneously, as in the case of axolotls, sirens, &c., or at different stages of their existence, as in the case of frogs: applied in popular usage to any lung-breathing animal which can exist for a considerable time under water, as the crocodile, whale, seal, beaver, &c.—2. Adapted for living on land or water.

> The *amphibious* character of the Greeks was already determined; they were to be lords of land and sea. *Hare.*

3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures; as, an *amphibious* breed. [Colloq.]

> Not in free and common socage, but in this *amphibious* subordinate class of villein socage. *Blackstone.*

Amphibiousness (am-fib'i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amphibious; ability to live in two elements; the quality of partaking of two natures.

Amphibium (am-fib'i-um), *n.* An amphibious animal. See AMPHIBIA.

Amphibole (am-fib'o-lē or am'fi-bōl), *n.* [Gr. *amphibolos*, equivocal.] A name given by Haüy and some other mineralogists to hornblende, from its resemblance to augite, for which it may readily be mistaken.

Amphibolic (am-fi-bol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature and character.

Amphibolite (am-fib'o-lit), *n.* [*Amphibole* (which see).] In *mineral.* a rock with a base of amphibole or hornblende; trap, or greenstone.

Amphibological (am-fib'o-loj"ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to amphibology; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous. 'Doubtful or' *amphibological* expressions.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Amphibologically (am-fib'o-loj"ik-al-li), *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

Amphibology (am-fi-bol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *amphibologia—amphi*, in two ways, *ballō*, to throw, and *logos*, discourse.] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning. We have an example of amphibology in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus: 'Aio te Romanos vincere posse.' Here *te* and *Romanos* may either of them precede or follow *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, *you* may conquer the *Romans*, or the *Romans* may conquer *you*. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. For an English example see extract under AMPHIBOLOUS, 2.

Amphiboloid (am-fib'ol-oid), *n.* A rock composed of amphibole (hornblende) and felspar, in which the amphibole predominates; a variety of greenstone.

Amphibolous (am-fib'ol-us), *a.* [Gr. *amphibolos—amphi*, and *ballō*, to strike.] Ambiguous; equivocal. [Rare.]

> Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel—both parties declaring themselves for the king. *Howell.*

Now used only in *logic* as applied to a sentence susceptible of two meanings.

> An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting a double construction; as, . . . 'The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose.' *Whately.*

Amphiboly (am-fib'o-li), *n.* [Gr. *amphibolia—amphi*, both ways, and *ballō*, to strike.] Ambiguity of meaning. [Rare.]

Amphibrach, Amphibrachys (am'fi-brak, am-fib'ra-kis), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *brachys*, short.] In *pros.* a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as, *hābērĕ*, in Latin.

Amphicarpic, Amphicarpous (am-fi-kär'pik, am-fi-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, two, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* possessing two kinds of fruit, either in respect of form or time of ripening.

Amphicentrum (am-fi-sen'trum), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *kentron*, a spine.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes wanting abdominal fins. The dorsal and ventral margins project like spines. They are confined to carboniferous strata.

Amphicœlous, Amphicœlian (am-fi-sē'lus, am-fi-sē'li-an), *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, at both ends, and *koilos*, hollow.] In *physiol.* applied to vertebræ which are doubly concave or hollow at both ends, as in fish and one group of extinct Crocodilia.

Amphicome (am'fi-kōm), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *komē*, hair.] A kind of figured stone of a round shape, but rugged and beset with eminences, anciently used in divination. *Ency. Brit.*

Amphictyonic (am-fik'ti-on"ik), *a.* Pertaining to the august council or league of Amphictyons.

Amphictyons (am-fik'ti-onz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphiktyones* = dwellers around, neighbours.] In *Grecian antiq.* an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece. Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly, which sat alternately at Thermopylæ and at Delphi.

Amphictyony (am-fik'ti-on-i), *n.* The Amphictyonic League or Council, an association of several neighbouring states of ancient Greece, for the furtherance of the general interests.

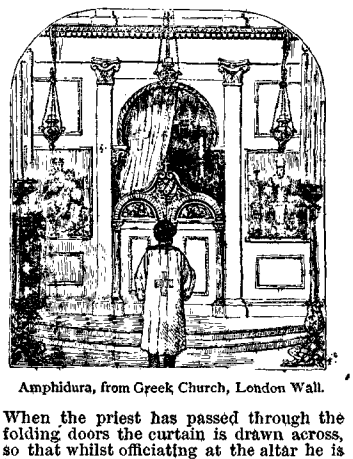
Amphicyon (am-fis'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, implying doubt, and *kyōn*, a dog.] A large fossil carnivorous quadruped, so called from its teeth, which combine the characters of those of the dogs (Canidæ) and bears (Ursidæ). It occurs principally in the miocene tertiary formation.

Amphid, Amphide (am'fid), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *eidos*, form, appearance.] A term given by Berzelius to compounds consisting of two sulphides, oxides, selenides, or tellurides, and therefore containing three different elements, as distinguished from *haloid* compounds. See HALOID.

Amphidisc (am'fi-disk), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, at both ends, and *diskos*, a quoit, a round plate.] In *zool.* one of the spicules which surround the reproductive gemmules of Spongilla, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle.

Amphidromical (am-fi-drom'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *dromikos*, good at running.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek festival *amphidromia*, celebrated when a child received its name, and so termed from the infant being carried round the hearth preparatory to being named. *Sir T. Browne.*

Amphidura (am-fi-dū'ra), *n.* [A corruption of *amphithura* (which see).] In the *Greek Ch.* the veil or curtain opening to the dwarf folding doors, and separating the chancel from the rest of the church. It corresponds to the *cancellus* of Roman Catholic churches.



Amphidura, from Greek Church, London Wall.

When the priest has passed through the folding doors the curtain is drawn across, so that whilst officiating at the altar he is hidden from the congregation. Several times during the service the curtain is drawn back to allow the priest to come forward and read certain portions of the services outside the folding doors.

Amphigamous (am-fig'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, implying doubt, and *gamos*, nuptials.] In *bot.* a term formerly used as synonymous with *cryptogamous*.

Amphigastria (am-fi-gas'tri-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *gastēr*, stomach.] The imperfect leaves or so-called stipules on the under or shaded side of the axis of the scale-mosses or Jungermanniaceæ.

Amphigean (am-fi-jē'an), *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *gē*, the earth.] Extending over all the zones of the globe, from the tropic to either polar inclusive. *Dana.*

Amphigen (am'fi-jen), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *gennaō*, to produce, from *ginomai*, to be formed.] A plant which has no distinct axis, but increases by the growth or development of its cellular tissue on all sides, as the lichens.

Amphigene (am'fi-jēn), *n.* In *mineral.* another name for leucite (which see).

Amphigenous (am-fij'e-nus), *a.* A term applied to fungi when the hymenium is not restricted to a particular surface.

Amphihexahedral (am-fi-heks'a-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. *amphi* and E. *hexahedral*.] In *crystal.* said of a crystal in which the faces, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.

Amphilogy (am-fil'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *logos*, discourse.] Equivocation; amphibology.

Amphimacer (am-fim'a-sėr), *n.* [Gr. *amphimakros*, long on both sides.] In *pros.* a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *cāstĭtās:* the opposite of an *amphibrach*.

Amphioxidæ, Amphioxini (am-fi-oks'i-dē, am'fi-oks-ī"ni), *n. pl.* The only family of

pharyngo-branchial fishes, with gelatinous dorsal chord, pulsating vessels in place of the heart, and a branchial sac in the cavity of the œsophagus. The amphioxus is the type.

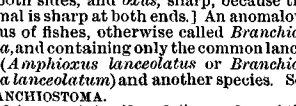
Amphioxus (am-fi-oks'us), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxus*, sharp, because the animal is sharp at both ends.] An anomalous genus of fishes, otherwise called *Branchiostoma*, and containing only the common lancelet (*Amphioxus lanceolatus* or *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) and another species. See BRANCHIOSTOMA.

Amphipneust (am'fip-nūst), *n.* One of the amphipneusta (which see).

Amphipneusta (am-fip-nūs'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *pneō*, to breathe.] A former name of a sub-order of tailed amphibia, retaining their gills through life. See UKODELA.

Amphipod, Amphipode (am'fi-pod, am'fi-pōd), *n.* One of the amphipoda (which see).

Amphipoda (am-fip'od-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] An order of the sessile-eyed malacostracan crustaceans. The bodies of these animals are compressed laterally, and curved upon the sides; the eyes are immovable, and their feet are directed partly forwards and partly backwards. The respiratory organs consist of membranous vesicles attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs. Many of the species are found in springs and rivulets; others are met with in salt water. The sand-hopper and shore-jumper are examples.

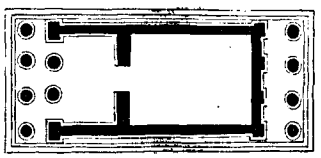


Amphipoda.

1, Shore-jumper (*Orchestia littoralis*). 2, Portion of Orchestia to show the respiratory organs *a a a*.

Amphipodous (am-fip'od-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Amphipoda.

Amphiprostile, Amphiprostyle (am-fip'ro-stil), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *prostylos*, having pillars in front—*pro*, before, and *stylē*, a column.] *Lit.* having pillars both in front and behind. In *arch.* a structure having the form of an ancient Greek or Roman oblong rectangular temple, with a prostyle or portico on each of its ends or fronts, but with no columns on its sides or flanks.



Plan of Amphiprostile Temple.

Amphisarca (am'fi-sär-ka), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *sarx, sarkos*, flesh.] In *bot.* a compound, many-celled, indehiscent, superior fruit, with a woody or indurated shell inclosing an internal pulp, as seen in the baobab.

Amphisbæna (am-fis-bē'na), *n.* [Gr. *amphisbaina—amphis*, on both sides, and *bainō*, to go, from the belief that the animal moved with either end foremost.] A genus of serpentiform, limbless reptiles, family Amphisbænidæ, order Lacertilia, with the head small, smooth, and blunt, the nostrils small, the eyes minute and blackish, and the mouth furnished with small teeth. The body is cylindrical, destitute of scales, and divided into numerous annular segments; the tail obtuse, and scarcely to be distinguished from the head, whence the belief that it moved equally well with either end foremost. There are several species. *A. fuliginosa*, black, with white spots, is found in Guinea and Surinam; and *A. alba*, the largest species, about 21 inches long, reddish-brown above and white below, is found in Surinam and Brazil, generally in ant-hillocks. They feed on ants and earthworms, and were formerly, but erroneously, deemed poisonous, whence Milton classes it among the most noxious reptiles.

Amphisbæna fuliginosa.

> Complicated monsters . . .
> Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire,
> Cerastes horned, hydras, and elops drear,
> And dipsas. *Paradise Lost*, b. x.

—*Aquatic amphisbæna*, a name formerly sometimes given to the common hair-worm (*Gordius aquaticus*), which, however, has no connection with the amphisbænas proper, but is one of the nematoid worms, or Nematelmia, class Scolecida. See GORDIUS and GORDIACEA.

Amphisbænia (am-fis-bē'ni-a), *n. pl.* An order of lacertian reptiles, of which the genus Amphisbæna is the type.

Amphisbænidæ (am-fis-bē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* That family of the Amphisbænia which includes the genus Amphisbæna.

Amphiscian (am-fish'i-an), *n.* One of the Amphiscii (which see).

Amphiscii (am-fish'i-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *skia*, shadow.] In *geog.* the inhabitants of the inter-tropical regions, whose shadows at noon in one part of the year are cast to the north and in the other to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or northern signs.

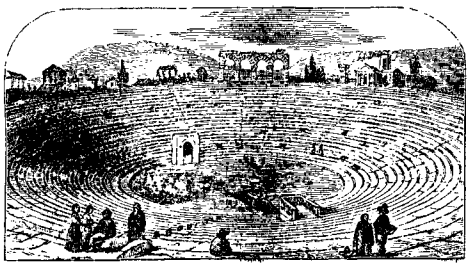
Amphisile (am-fis'i-lē), *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, in which the back is plated, and the first dorsal fin is placed quite at the extremity of the body, and produced into a long and strong spine. It belongs to the family Fistularidæ (Aulostomidæ), or sea-snipes. It is closely allied to, and was included in, the genus Centriscus by Linnæus.

Part of *Amphisile strigata*.

Amphistomous (am-fis'tom-us), *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A term applied to certain entozoa having a cup-shaped mouth at each extremity, by which they adhere to the intestines of the animals in which they are parasitic.

Amphitheatral (am-fi-thē'a-tral), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an amphitheatre.

Amphitheatre (am-fi-thē'a-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *amphitheatron—amphi*, about, and *theatron*, theatre, from *theaomai*, to see or look.] 1. An ancient Roman edifice of an oval form, having a central area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they receded from the centre, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports. The ancient theatre was nearly semicircular in shape, with its rows of seats fronting the stage; the amphitheatre is frequently described as a double theatre, as consisting of two such semicircles or halves joined together, the spaces allotted to their orchestras becoming the inner inclosure, area, or, as it was called, *arena*, from being generally covered with sand. It is not quite correct to say, however, that an amphitheatre was formed by two semicircles, since it was always elliptical in form. The arena was surrounded by a wall about 15 feet high, so that the spectators were quite secure from the attacks of any of the wild beasts exhibited. The Colosseum at Rome is the largest of all the ancient amphitheatres, being capable of containing from 50,000 to 80,000 persons. That at Verona is one of the best examples remaining. Its dimensions are 502 feet by 401, and 98 feet high.—2. Anything resembling an amphitheatre in form, as a hollow surrounded by rising ground; in *hort.* a sloping disposition of shrubs and trees.



Amphitheatre at Verona.

Amphitheatric, Amphitheatrical (am'fi-thē-at''rik, am'fi-thē-at''rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheatre. '*Amphitheatrical* gladiatures.' *Gayton.*

Amphitheatrically (am'fi-thē-at''rik-al-li), *adv.* In an amphitheatrical manner or form.

Amphitherium (am-fi-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, implying doubt, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil insectivorous mammal of the oolite. As its remains do not furnish sufficient data to decide whether it is placental or aplacental, it has received this provisional name. *A. Prevostii* is the only species yet discovered.

Amphithura (am-fi-thū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, both, twofold, and *thura*, a door.] The correct spelling of the word now commonly written *Amphidura* (which see).

Amphitrite (am-fi-trī'tē), *n.* [Name of a sea-nymph in Greek mythology, sister of Thetis and wife of Neptune.] 1. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. Marth on the 2d March, 1854.—2. A genus of marine annelids, order Tubicolæ, and class Annulata of Cuvier. They are easily recognized by their golden-coloured setæ, disposed in the form of a crown. Some of them construct and carry about with them slight, regularly conical tubes of sand, glued together by mucus exuded from the skin.

Amphitropal, Amphitropous (am-fit'ro-pal, am-fit'rop-us), *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, round, and *trepō*, to turn.] In *bot.* applied to an ovule curved upon itself so that both ends (the foraminal and chalazal) are brought near to each other with the hilum in the middle.

Amphitropal Ovule.

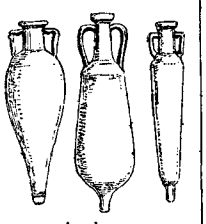
Amphitype (am'fi-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *typos*, an impression.] In *photog.* a process discovered by Sir John Herschel, by which light produces either a positive or a negative. The paper is prepared by a solution of ferro-tartrate or of ferro-citrate of protoxide or peroxide of mercury, followed by a solution of ammonio-tartrate or ammonio-citrate. On exposure in the camera a negative is produced of a rich brown tint, which fades in the dark, but may be restored as a black positive by immersing it in a solution of nitrate of mercury, and ironing it with a hot iron.

Amphiuma (am-fi-ū'ma), *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *huma*, from *huō*, to wet, to water.] A genus of amphibians which frequent the lakes and stagnant waters of North America. The adults retain the clefts at which the gills of the tadpole projected. The body is of great length.

Amphiumidæ (am-fi-ū'mi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of tailed amphibians distinguished by a small branchial aperture on each side, within which are the branchial arches with small laminæ. They approach, in respect of their respiratory apparatus, the amphipneusts or true amphibians, in which the external gills are persistent. The genus Amphiuma (which see) is the type.

Amphora (am'fo-ra), *n.* pl. **Amphoræ** (am'fo-rē). [L. *amphora*, Gr. *amphoreus*, a shortened form of *amphiphoreus—amphi*, on both sides, and *phoreō*, to carry, from its two handles.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and narrow, with two handles or ears and a narrow neck, and generally ending in a sharp point below for being inserted in a stand or in the ground, used for holding wine, oil, honey, and the like. The amphoræ were commonly made of earthenware, but Homer mentions amphoræ of gold and stone; the Egyptians had them of brass; and glass vessels of this form have been found at Pompeii. The most common use of the amphora was for keeping wine. The stop-

per was covered with pitch or gypsum, and, among the Romans, the title of the wine was painted on the outside, the date of the vintage being marked by the names of the consuls then in office. The amphora was also the name of a fixed measure, the Greek amphora being equal to 8 gallons, 7·365 pints imperial measure, and the Roman amphora two-thirds of this, or 5 gallons, 7·577 pints imperial. The amphora is often introduced in architecture as an ornament to sarcophagi, &c.


Amphoræ.

Amphoral (am'fō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

Amphoric (am-for'ik), *a.* In *auscultation*, emitted from a cavity in the lungs not filled with fluid, and so giving a sound like that produced by blowing into an empty decanter; as, *amphoric* resonance or respiration.

Amphoteric (am-fo-te'rik), *a.* [Gr. *amphoteros*, both.] Partly the one and partly the other. *Smart.*

Ample (am'pl), *a.* [Fr. *ample*, L. *amplus*—prefix *am*, *amb* (=Gr. *amphi*, on both sides), and root of *pleo*, to fill; comp. *double*.] 1. Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide; spacious; extended; as, *ample* room. 'Nature's *ample* lap.' *Thomson.*

All the people in that *ample* house
Did to that image bow their humble knees.
Spenser.

2. Fully sufficient for any purpose or for some purpose intended; abundant; liberal; copious; plentiful; as, *ample* provision for the table; *ample* justice.

An *ample* number of horses had been purchased in England with the public money. *Macaulay.*

3. Not brief or contracted; extended; diffusive; as, an *ample* narrative. — *Ample*, *Copious*, *Plenteous*. *Ample* has reference to the sufficiency of the supply for every need; *copious* carries with it the idea of unfailingness of supply; while *plenteous* indicates largeness of quantity in actual possession; as, *ample* stores or resources; a *copious* supply of materials; a *plenteous* harvest. — SYN. Spacious, extensive, wide, capacious, abundant, plentiful, plenteous, liberal, copious, rich.

Amplectant (am-plek'tant), *a.* [L. *amplectans*, *amplectantis*, ppr. of *amplector*, to embrace.] Embracing; clasping; specifically, in *bot.* encircling or clasping the stem of a plant; as, *amplectant* tendrils.

Ampleness (am'pl-nes), *n.* The state of being ample; largeness; sufficiency; abundance.

Amplexation† (am-pleks-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *amplexor*, *amplexatus*, to embrace.] An embrace. 'An humble *amplexation* of those sacred feet.' *Bp. Hall.*

Amplexicaul Leaves (*Inula Helenium*).

Amplexicaul (am-plek'si-kal), *a.* [L. *amplexus*, embraced—*amb*, about, and *plecto*, *plexus*, to twist—and *caulis*, a stem.] In *bot.* nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf. *Papaver somniferum* and *Inula Helenium* have *amplexicaul* leaves.

Ampliate (am'pli-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ampliated*; ppr. *ampliating*. [L. *amplio*, *ampliatum*. See AMPLE.] To make more ample or greater; to enlarge; to extend. 'To maintain and *ampliate* the external possessions of your empire.' *Udall.*

Ampliation (am-pli-ā'shon), *n.* 1. Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe.*

2. In *Rom. antiq.* a delaying to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision to obtain further evidence.

Ampliative (am'pli-āt-iv), *a.* Enlarging; increasing; specifically, in *metaph.* adding to what is involved in the meaning of the subject of a proposition; synthetic: said of judgments.

'All bodies possess power of attraction' is an *ampliative* judgment, because we can think of bodies without thinking of attraction as one of their immediate primary attributes. But, if our knowledge of any object were complete, we should conceive it invested with all its attributes, and no *ampliative* judgments would be required. *Abp. Thomson.*

Amplificate† (am-plif'i-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *amplifico*, *amplificatum*, to enlarge—*amplus*, wide, and *facio*, *factum*, to make.] To enlarge in dimensions; to amplify.

Amplification (am'pli-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions; enlargement; extension. '*Amplification* of the visible figure of a known object.' *Reid.* 2. In *rhet.* diffusive description or discussion; exaggerated representation; copious argument, intended to present the subject in every view or in the strongest light; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject; a description given in more words than are necessary, or an illustration by various examples and proofs.

Amplificative (am'pli-fi-kāt-iv), *a.* Serving or tending to amplify; amplificatory.

Amplificatory (am'pli-fi-kā-to-ri), *a.* Serving to amplify or enlarge; amplificative.

Amplifier (am'pli-fi-er), *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges. 'That great citie Rome, whereof they (Romulus and Remus) were the first *amplifiers*.' *Bale.*

There are *amplifiers* who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio. *Pope.*

Amplify (am'pli-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amplified*; ppr. *amplifying*. [Fr. *amplifier*, to enlarge—L. *amplus*, ample, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make more ample, larger, more extended, fuller, more copious, and the like; to enlarge.

All concaves . . . do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon.*

'Troilus and Cressida' was written by a Lombard author, but much *amplified* by our English translator. *Dryden.*

2. In *rhet.* to enlarge in discussion or by manner of representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view, and in the strongest lights.

I would not willingly seem to flatter the present (age), by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitours who have laboured in the vineyard. *Sir J. Davies.*

Amplify (am'pli-fī), *v.i.* 1. To grow or become ample or more ample.

Strait was the way at first, withouten light,
But further it did further *amplify*. *Fairfax.*

2. To enlarge by representation or description; to speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon: often followed by *on*; as, to *amplify on* the several topics of discourse.

Homer *amplifies*, not invents. *Pope.*

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity on yourself of contracting the latter. *Watts.*

Amplitude (am'pli-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, from *amplus*, large.] 1. State of being ample; as, (*a*) largeness of dimensions; extent of surface or space; as, the *amplitude* of the earth.

The cathedral of Lincoln . . . is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the *amplitude* of the diocese. *Fuller.*

(*b*) Largeness, in a figurative sense; as, extent of capacity or intellectual powers; extent of means or resources. '*Amplitude* of mind.' *Milton.*

It is in the power of princes and estates to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon.*

2. In *astron.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star the amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern when north or south of the equator. The amplitude of a fixed star remains nearly the same all the year round. The sun at the solstices is at its maximum amplitude, and at the equator it has no amplitude. — *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved; the range.—*Magnetical amplitude*, the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the variation of the compass.—*Amplitude compass*, an azimuth compass, whose zeros of graduation are at the east and west points, for the more ready reading of the amplitudes of celestial bodies.

Amply (am'pli), *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; abundantly.

Ampul (am'pul), *n.* See AMPULLA, 2.

Ampulla (am-pul'la), *n.* pl. **Ampullæ** (am-pul'lē). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.* a more or less globular bottle, usually made of glass or earthenware, rarely of more valuable materials, used for carrying oil to the bath for the purpose of anointing the body after bathing. — 2. *Eccles.* (*a*) a flask or cruet, generally of precious metal, for holding the wine and water used at the altar. See AMA. (*b*) A vessel for holding the consecrated oil or chrism used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings. The ampulla

Ampulla and Spoon used at Coronation of English Sovereigns.—Regalia, Tower of London.

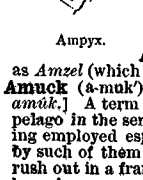
used at coronations in England is in the form of an eagle, of pure gold, richly chased. The famous one formerly used in France was kept at Rheims, and was reputed to have been brought from heaven by a dove for the baptism of Clovis I. It was broken at the revolution, but a fragment is said to have been preserved and used at the coronation of Charles X. Written also *Ampul.* — 3. In *anat.* the dilated part of the membranaceous semicircular canals in the ear. — 4. In *bot.* (*a*) a small membranaceous bag attached to the roots and the immersed leaves of some aquatic plants, as in the Lemna or duck-weed. (*b*) A term applied to the hollow flask-shaped leaves formed in certain aquatic plants, as in Utricularia (which see).

Ampullaceous (am-pul-lā'shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to or like an ampulla, bottle, or inflated bladder.

Amputate (am'pū-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amputated*; ppr. *amputating*. [L. *amputo*, *amputatum*—*amb*, about, and *puto*, to prune.] 1. To prune, as branches of trees or vines. 2. To cut off, as a limb or other part of an animal body.

Amputation (am-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *amputatio*.] The act of amputating; especially, the operation of cutting off a limb or other projecting part of the body.

Ampyx (am'piks), *n.* [Gr., a fillet for tying back the hair in front, from *ampechō*, to encircle.] 1. In *Greek antiq.* (*a*) a broad band or plate of metal, often enriched with precious stones, worn on the forehead by ladies of rank. (*b*) The head-band of a horse. — 2. A species of trilobite or fossil crustacean, found chiefly in lower Silurian strata.


Ampyx.

Amsel (am'sel), *n.* Same as *Amzel* (which see).

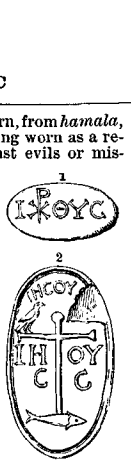
Amuck (a-muk'), *n.* [Malay or Javanese *amūk*.] A term used in the Eastern Archipelago in the sense of slaughter or kill, being employed especially among the Malays by such of them as are occasionally seen to rush out in a frantic state (probably caused by opium or some other drug) with daggers in their hands, yelling 'Amuck, amuck,' attacking all that come in their way: whence the common expression *to run amuck*, to rush about frantically, attacking all that come in the way; to attack all and sundry.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run amuck and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

Amule (am'ūl), *n.* Same as *Amyl*.

Amulet (am'ū-let), *n.* [L. *amuletum*, Fr. *amulette*, Sp. *amuleto*, an amulet; *amuletum* in Latin was a borrowed word, and the same

as Ar. *hamálat*, anything worn, from *hamala*, to carry, to wear.] Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets have been used from ancient times, and are still worn in many parts of the world. They consisted of certain stones, metals, or plants; sometimes of mystic words, characters, or sentences arranged in a particular order. The early Christian amulets were commonly inscribed with the word *ichthys*, fish, or with the shape of a fish, because this represented the initials of the Greek words for *Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour*. They were suspended from the neck, or affixed to the body.



Amulets, from Vatican (1), and private collection (2).

Amuletic (am-ū-let'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an amulet.

Amun (a-mun), *n.* Same as *Aghanee* (which see).

Amurcosity † (a-mėr-kos'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being amurcous. *Bailey.*

Amurcous † (a-mėrk'us), *a.* [L. *amurca*, the dregs or lees of olives.] Full of dregs or lees; foul. *Ash.*

Amusable (a-mūz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being amused.

Amuse (a-mūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *amused;* ppr. *amusing.* [Fr. *amuser*, to amuse, to divert, to hold in play—*a*, to, and O.Fr. *muser*, to muse, whence *musard*, a loiterer. See MUSE.] 1. † To cause to muse; to absorb or engage in meditation; to occupy or engage wholly.

People stood *amused* between these two forms of service. *Fuller.*

Camillus set upon the Gauls when they were *amused* in receiving their gold. *Holland.*

2. To entertain the mind of agreeably; to occupy or detain the attention of in a pleasant manner or with agreeable objects. 'A group of mountaineer children *amusing* themselves with pushing stones from the top.' *W. Gilpin.*—3. To keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretences, and the like; to delude; to keep in play.

He *amused* his followers with idle promises. *Johnson.*

Bishop Henry . . . *amused* her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days. *Swift.*

—*Amuse, Divert, Entertain. Amuse* is to occupy one's time and attention lightly and pleasantly; *divert, lit.* to turn aside; to turn the attention to some lighter subject than a previous one, generally to something absolutely lively or sportive; *entertain*, to engage the attention by the pleasing nature of the object of attraction; to keep one in a continuous state of interest, implying a certain activity if it is a person that entertains. Trifles that *amuse* children may *divert* grown-up people; while we may be *entertained* by a book, concert, lecture, &c.—SYN. To entertain, gratify, please, divert, beguile, deceive, occupy.

Amuse † (a-mūz'), *v.i.* To muse; to meditate.

Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree. *Lee.*

Amusement (a-mūz'ment), *n.* 1. † Deep thought; meditation.

Here I . . . fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind, with great perplexity, the amazing change of our affairs. *Ep. Fleetwood.*

2. The state of being amused; a slight amount of mirth or tendency towards merriment; as, I could not conceal my *amusement* at his pranks.—3. That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; pastime.

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to cats and dogs, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

SYN. Diversion, entertainment, recreation, pastime, sport.

Amuser (a-mūz'ėr), *n.* One who amuses.

Amusing (a-mūz'ing), *p.* and *a.* Giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it; pleasing; diverting; as, an *amusing* story.

Amusingly (a-mūz'ing-li), *adv.* In an amusing manner.

Amusive (a-mū'ziv), *a.* Having power to amuse or entertain the mind. [Rare.]

Amusive birds! say where your hid retreat
When the frost rages and the tempests beat.
Gilbert White.

Amusively (a-mū'ziv-li), *adv.* In an amusive manner.

Amyelous (a-mī'el-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *myelos*, marrow.] In *med.* a term applied to the fetus in cases in which there is complete absence of the spinal marrow.

Amyencephalous (a-mī'en-sef''al-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *myelos*, marrow, and *encephalon*, (which see).] In *med.* applied to a fetus in which both spinal marrow and encephalon are wanting.

Amygdalate (a-mig'da-lāt), *a.* [L. *amygdalus*, an almond.] Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.

Amygdalate (a-mig'da-lāt), *n.* 1. An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.—2. A salt of amygdalic acid.

Amygdalic (a-mig-dal'ik), *a.* Obtained from almonds; as, *amygdalic* acid ($C_{20}H_{36}O_{12}$), an acid obtained from bitter almonds.

Amygdalin, Amygdaline (a-mig'da-lin), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}+3H_2O$.) A crystalline principle existing in bitter almonds, the leaves of the common laurel, and many other plants.

Amygdaline (a-mig'da-līn), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the almond.

Amygdaloid (a-mig'da-loid), *n.* [Gr. *amygdalé*, an almond, and *eidos*, form.] A term applied to an igneous rock, especially trap, containing round or almond-shaped vesicles or cavities partly or wholly filled with crystalline nodules of various minerals, particularly calcareous spar, quartz, agate, zeolite, chlorite, &c. The nodules have been formed during the consolidation of the rock, or by subsequent infiltration of siliceous or calcareous solutions. When the imbedded minerals are detached, it is porous like lava.

Amygdaloid, Amygdaloidal (a-mig'da-loid, a-mig'da-loid''al), *a.* 1. Almond-shaped. 2. Pertaining to amygdaloid.

Amygdalus (a-mig'da-lus), *n.* [Gr. *amygdalos*, an almond-tree.] A genus of trees and shrubs, nat. order Rosaceæ, especially known by the stone of the drupaceous fruit which incloses the kernel or seed being coarsely furrowed, and by the young leaves being folded in halves. *A. communis* is the almond-tree, and *A. persica* the peach and nectarine. See ALMOND, PEACH, NECTARINE.

Amyl, Amyle (am'il), *n.* [Gr. *amylon*, the finest flour, starch, neut. of adjective *amylos*, unground—*a*, priv., and *mylē*, a mill. Lit. not ground at the mill, amylon having been prepared without grinding.] (C_5H_{11}.) A hypothetical radical, said to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, &c. This substance cannot exist in the free state, the molecules at the moment of its liberation combining to form the substance decane ($C_{10}H_{22}$).—*Nitrite of amyl* ($C_5H_{11}NO_2$), an amber-coloured *fluid*, smelling and tasting like essence of pears, which has been employed as a resuscitator in cases of drowning and prolonged fainting or breathlessness, as after hard running or rowing, for relieving paroxysms of colic, spasms of tetanus, spasms of the heart, &c. It is generally inhaled by the nostrils, five to ten drops being poured on paper or cloth, and when used in this way it accelerates the action of the heart more than any known agent. It is absorbed, whether introduced by rubbing on the skin, by the stomach, or by inoculation.

Amylaceous (am-il-ā'shus), *a.* [See AMYL.] Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.

Amylamine (a-mil'a-min), *n.* An organic base produced by treating amyl cyanate with caustic potash. There are three amylamines known, which are regarded as ammonia in which one, two, and three hydrogen atoms are respectively replaced by one, two, and three molecules of the radical amyl. The formulæ of these bodies, therefore, are $NH_2(C_5H_{11})$, $NH(C_5H_{11})_2$, and $N(C_5H_{11})_3$.

Amylate (am'il-āt), *n.* A compound of starch with a base.

Amyl-corn (am'il-korn), *n.* [Gr. *amylon*, the finest flour, starch (see AMYL), and E. *corn.*] A species of grain from which starch was formerly produced. *Wright.*

Amyle. See AMYL.

Amylene (am'il-ēn), *n.* (C_5H_{10}.) A hydrocarbon obtained by the dehydration of amylic alcohol by means of zinc chloride, &c. Amylene is a light, limpid, colourless liquid with a faint odour. At ordinary temperatures it speedily evaporates. It possesses anæsthetic properties, and has been tried as a substitute for chloroform, but unsuccessfully, as it has been proved to be extremely dangerous.

Amylic (am-il'ik), *a.* Pertaining to amyl; derived from the radical amyl; as, *amylic* ether.—*Amylic alcohol* ($C_5H_{12}O$), called also *Hydrate of Amyl*, a transparent colourless liquid derived from the fermentation of starch. Under the name of fusel-oil it is a product of fermentation in distilleries, being contained in crude spirit, and its removal is a great object with distillers, as its presence, even in small quantity, much injures the properties of the spirit.—*Amylic fermentation*, a process of fermentation in starch or sugar, in which amylic alcohol is produced.

Amylin, Amyline (am'i-lin), *n.* [See AMYL.] The insoluble portion of starch which constitutes the outer covering of the sphericles.

Amyloid (am'il-oid), *a.* [*Amyl*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling, or being of the nature of, amyl.—*Amyloid degeneration*, in *pathol.* a change of structure by which the tissue or organ affected presents chemical characters of amyloid compounds or sometimes of albuminoid substances.

Amyloid (am'il-oid), *n.* In *bot.* a semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds, which becomes yellow in water after having been coloured blue by iodine.

Amyraldism (am'i-rald-izm), *n.* *Eccles.* the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by *Amyraldus* or Amyrault of France in the seventeenth century. He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

Amyraldist (am'i-rald-ist), *n.* One who believes in Amyraldism, or the doctrine of universal grace.

Amyridaceæ (a-mir'i-dā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous plants (sometimes called *Burseraceæ*), consisting of tropical trees or shrubs, the leaves, bark, and fruit of which abound in fragrant resin. Myrrh, frankincense, and the gum-elemi of commerce are among their products.

Amyris (am'i-ris), *n.* [From Gr. *myrrha*, myrrh.] A genus of plants, nat. order Amyridaceæ. The species, which are found in tropical climates, are fragrant resinous shrubs. *A. Plumierii* is said to yield part of the gum-elemi of commerce; *A. toxifera* is poisonous; while the wood of *A. balsamifera* furnishes a sort of rosewood.

Amzel (am'zel), *n.* A name given to the blackbird or ouzel. Written also *Amsel.*

An, A (an, a), *indefinite art.* [A. Sax. *án*, one, and also an, the indefinite article, the former being the original, the latter a developed meaning. As an indefinite article it was in Anglo-Saxon declined both in the singular and the plural, in the latter case the meaning being some, sole, only; as, *ane feáwa wordá*, a few words. See ONE.] A word used before nouns in the singular number to denote an individual as one among many or several belonging to the same class, and not having the same definite sense or the same force of emphasis as *the*, which marks a thing as contemplated by itself; as, Noah built *an* ark of gopher wood; Paul was *an* eminent apostle; bring me *an* orange: different from, Noah built *the* ark; Paul was *the* most eminent of the apostles; bring me *the* orange lying on that plate. Although *an, a*, and *one* are really the same word, and always have virtually the same sense, yet by custom *an* and *a* are used exclusively as an indefinite adjective, and *one* is used in numbering, or where it is intended to lay emphasis on the fact that one and only one is meant; as, bring me *one* orange, that is, one and no more than one. In such phrases as 'once *an* hour,' 'twice *an* age,' 'a shilling *an* ounce,' *an* has a distributive force, being equivalent to *each, every*. *An* was originally the only form of this word, but about the beginning of the thirteenth century, if not earlier, the *n* began to be dropped occasionally before words beginning with a consonant, and *an* is now rarely used except before words beginning with a vowel sound, or the sound of *h* when the accent falls on any syllable except the first; as, *an inn, an umpire, an heir, an historian, an historiographer*. As words beginning with the letter *u* or the combination *eu* are often preceded in pronunciation

by the consonantal sound of *y*, such words do not take the form *an* before them; as, *a university*, *a European* reputation. This rule is not always followed, however, even by good writers. *'An useless* waste of life.' *Macaulay.* *'An eunuch.' Congreve.* Sometimes the form *an* is used before *h* even in those words which have the accent on the first syllable. Byron, for example, has *an hero.*

An-. 1. [The same negative particle is seen in L. *in-*, Skr. *an-*, E. Goth. and O.H.G. *un-*, all denoting negation.] The full form of the Greek negative prefix, but only used where necessary to prevent hiatus (that is, before a vowel), as in *an*archy. Before a consonant it becomes *a*. —2. A shortened form of the prefix *ana*, as in *an*choret, *an*eurism, *an*ode. See ANA.

An† (an), *conj.* [See AND, if.] 1. Old English for *if*; as, *'an* thou wert my father as thou art but my brother.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. As if.

I will roar you *an't* were any nightingale. *Shak.*

—*An if*, if; though.

An if a man did need a poison now, . . .
Here is a caitiff wretch would sell it him. *Shak.*

Ana (an'a). [Same word as E. *on*, G. *an*, Goth. *ana.*] 1. A Greek preposition much employed as a prefix in words of Greek origin, and implying primarily up, up to, motion upward. In *composition*, besides having its primary sense, as in *ana*basis, it also denotes repetition, as in *ana*baptist; inversion or transposition, as in *ana*chronism, *ana*gram; distribution, as in *ana*lysis; parallelism, as in *ana*logy. —2. In *med.* used in prescriptions to indicate an equal quantity of each, and often written āā; thus, *Pulv. Rhei* et *Zinzib.*, āā ℥ij = powder of rhubarb and ginger of each two drachms.

Ana (ā'na). The neuter plural termination of Latin adjectives in *anus*, often forming an affix to the names of eminent men to denote a collection of their memorable sayings—thus *Scaligeriana, Johnsoniana*, the sayings of Scaliger, of Johnson, or to denote a collection of anecdotes, or gossipy matter, as in *boxiana.* Hence, as an independent noun, books recording such sayings; *the sayings* themselves.

But, all his vast heart sherris-warmed
He flashed his random speeches;
Ere days, that deal in *ana*, swarmed
His literary leeches. *Tennyson.*

Anabaptism (an-a-bap'tizm), *n.* [See ANABAPTIST.] The doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptist (an-a-bap'tist), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptistēs*, a baptist.] One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptism at an adult age. With this is generally associated the doctrine of baptism by immersion.

Anabaptistic, Anabaptistical (an'a-baptis''tik, an'a-bap-tis''tik-al), *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines.

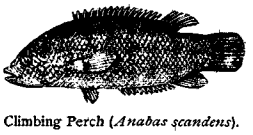
Anabaptistry (an-a-bap'tis-tri), *n.* The sect, practices, or doctrine of Anabaptists. *'Anabaptistry* was suppressed in Munster.' *Eph. Pagit.* [Rare.]

Anabaptize† (an'a-bap-tiz''), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anabaptized*; ppr. *anabaptizing.* To rebaptize.

Though some called their profound ignorances new lights; they were better *anabaptized* into the appellation of extinguishers. *Whitlock.*

Anabas (an'a-bas), *n.* [Gr. *anabas*, part. of second aor. of *anabainō*, to go up, to mount, to climb—*ana*, up, and *bainō*, to go.] A genus of fishes, the type of the family Anabasidæ (which see).

Anabasidæ, Anabatidæ (an-a-bas'i-dē, an-a-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of acanthopterygious fishes, remarkable for having the pharyngeal bones (or those supporting the



Climbing Perch (*Anabas scandens*).

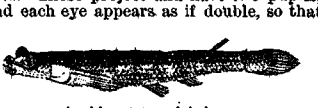
orifice between the mouth and gullet) much enlarged and modified into a series of labyrinthine cells and duplications, so that they can retain sufficient water to keep the gills moist and enable the fish to live out of water as long as six days. The *Anabas scandens*, or climbing perch of India, a fish about 6 inches long, proceeds long distances over dry land in search of pools, when deserted by the water in which it has been living. The statement that it can climb the rough stems of palm-trees is now, however, considered unworthy of credit. The *Ophiocephalus marginatus*, another member of the family, is often seen traversing the grass during the rainy season. Many of the species are much esteemed as food.

Anabasis (an-ab'a-sis), *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, up, and *basis*, a going, from *bainō*, to go.] 1. *Lit.* a going up; specifically, applied to the work of Xenophon descriptive of the expedition of Cyrus from Sardis, on the coast of Asia Minor, into the interior, with the view of dethroning his brother Artaxerxes, the great king of Persia, and including also an account of the retreat of the ten thousand Greek mercenaries under the leadership of Xenophon. —2. Any expedition from the coast inland, especially military. 'The *anabasis* of Napoleon.' *De Quincey.*

Anabasse (an-a-bas), *n.* [Fr.] A coarse kind of blanketing made in Normandy and in Holland for the African market.

Anabatidæ. See ANABASIDÆ.

Anableps (an'a-bleps), *n.* [Gr. *anablepō*, to look up.] A genus of malacopterygian fishes, remarkable for the structure of their eyes. These project and have two pupils, and each eye appears as if double, so that



Anableps tetraophthalmus.

the animal seems to have four eyes; but there is only one crystalline humour, one vitreous humour, and one retina. The *A. tetraophthalmus* inhabits the rivers of Guiana. It has a cylindrical body, a flat head, and a blunt snout. It brings forth its young alive, and in a considerable state of development.

Anabole (an-ab'ō-lē), *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, up, and *bolē*, a throwing, from *ballō*, to throw.] *In med.* an evacuation upwards; an act by which certain matters are rejected by the mouth, including exspuition, expectoration, regurgitation, and vomiting.

Anacampseros (an-a-kamp'se-ros), *n.* [Gr. *anakamptō*, to make to turn back (from *ana*, back, and *kamptō*, to bend), and *erōs*, love.] 1. A plant to which the ancients attributed the quality of restoring or inducing the return of the passion of love.—2. A genus of succulent, shrubby plants, nat. order Portulaceæ, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The flowers are large, white, rose, purple, or yellow, with twelve to twenty stamens; leaves crowded, imbricated, sessile, ovate-trigonous, terete or sub-globose, with stipules cut into five segments, often hair-like. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

Anacamptic (an-a-kam'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ana*, back, and *kamptō*, to bend.] Reflecting or reflected; specifically, a term formerly applied to that part of optics which treats of reflection. Now called *Catoptrics.* See CATOPTRICS.—*Anacamptic sounds*, sounds produced by reflection, as echoes.

Anacamptically (an-a-kam'tik-al-li), *adv.* By reflection; as, echoes are sounds *anacamptically* produced. [Rare.]

Anacamptics (an-a-kam'tiks), *n.* The doctrine of reflected light. See CATOPTRICS.

Anacanth (an'a-kanth), *n.* An osseous fish of the order Anacanthini.

Anacanthini (an'a-kan-thī''nī), *n. pl.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *akantha*, a spine.] An order of osseous fishes, including the cod, plaice, &c., with spineless fins, cycloid or ctenoid scales, the ventral fins either absent or below the pectorals, and ductless swim-bladder. This order contains many existing edible fishes.

Anacanthous (an-a-kan'thus), *a.* Spineless; specifically, a term applied to fishes of the order Anacanthini.

Anacardiaceæ (an-a-kär'di-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of polypetalous plants, with small flowers and compound dotless leaves, chiefly natives of tropical America, Africa, and India. They consist of woody plants, abounding in an acrid resin, their juice being often used as a varnish. Its use, however, is dangerous, on account of the extreme acridity of the fumes. To the order belong the sumach, the pistacias, the mango (*Mangifera indica*), the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), the marking-nut (*Semecarpus Anacardium*), the varnish-tree of Martaban (*Melanorrhœa usitatissima*), and the Japan-lacquer (*Rhus vernix*). Mastic is the produce of *Pistacia Lentiscus*, a bush 10 or 12 feet high, growing on the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean.

Anacardic (an-a-kär'dik), *a.* Pertaining to the shell of the cashew-nut.—*Anacardic acid* ($C_{41}H_{64}O_7$), an acid of an aromatic and burning flavour found in the pericarps of the cashew-nut. It is white and crystalline.

Anacardium (an-a-kär'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *anakardion—ana*, according to, resembling, and *kardia*, the heart, the fruit being thought to resemble the heart of a bird.] A genus of woody plants, nat. order Anacardiaceæ, natives of tropical America. They have a kidney-shaped fruit, borne on a fleshy pear-shaped receptacle. The receptacle is edible, and has an agreeable acid and somewhat astringent flavour. The fruits of *A. occidentale* are roasted, and the kernels having their acidity thus destroyed are the pleasant and wholesome cashew-nuts. (See CASHEW-NUT.) This tree yields a gum having qualities like those of gum-arabic, imported from South America under the name of *Cadjii Gum.*

Anacatharsis (an'a-ka-thär''sis), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *kathairō*, to cleanse.] *In med.* purgation upward; also cough, attended by expectoration.

Anacathartic (an'a-ka-thär''tik), *a.* *In med.* throwing upward; cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth or nose, as vomiting, expectoration, &c.

Anacathartic (an'a-ka-thär''tik), *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories.

Anacephalæosis (an-a-se-fal'ē-ō''sis), *n.* [Gr. *anakephalaiōsis*, from *anakephaloō*, to sum up—*ana*, up, and *kephalē*, a head.] In *rhet.* a summing up; recapitulation of the principal heads of a discourse.

Anacharis (an-ak'ar-is), *n.* [From *ana*, for Gr. neg. prefix *an-*, and *charis*, favour, from being often a nuisance.] A genus of plants, nat. order Hydrocharidaceæ, the species of which grow in ponds and streams of fresh water; water-thyme or water-weed. *A. Alsinastrum* has been introduced from North America into British rivers, canals, and ponds, and by its rapid growth in dense tangled masses tends to choke them so as materially to impede navigation. It is a favourite food of swans and some other water-birds. From its weight it does not, like other plants, float when cut, but sinks to the bottom. It was first observed in Britain in 1842.

Anachoret† (an-ak'ō-ret), *n.* An anchoret. 'An *anachoret*, the worst of all prisoners.' *Bp. Hall.*

Anachoretical† (an-ak'ō-ret''ik-al), *a.* Relating to or resembling an anachoret or anchoret.

Anachorite† (an-ak'ō-rīt), *n.* Same as *Anchoret.* 'Monks, hermits, *anachorites*, that contemn the world.' *Burton.*

Anachronic, Anachronical (an-a-kron'ik, an-a-kron'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Anachronous.*

Anachronism (an-ak'ron-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, implying inversion, error, and *chronos*, time.] An error in computing time; any error which implies the *misplacing* of persons or events in time, as where Shakspere makes Hector quote Aristotle, who lived several hundred years after the assumed date of Hector, or where an artist introduces cannon into an historical picture belonging to a date previous to the invention of gunpowder; anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified time. Anachronisms may be made in regard to mode of thought, style of writing, and the like, as well as in regard to events. 'The famous *anachronism* (of Virgil) in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries.' *Dryden.*

Anachronistic, Anachronistical (an-ak'ron-ist''ik, an-ak'ron-ist''ik-al), *a.* Same as *Anachronous.*

Anachronous (an-ak'ron-us), *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism.

Anaclasis (an-ak'la-sis), *n.* [Gr., a bending back or recurvature.] In *surg.* a recurvature of any part, as of a joint or fractured limb.

Anaclastic (an-a-klas'tik), *a.* [From Gr. *anaklasis*, a bending back, reflection of light or sound—Gr. *ana*, back, and *klasis*, a breaking, from *klaō*, to break.] 1. Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light: a

term denominative of the apparent curves at the bottom of a vessel of water, caused by the refraction of light; also sometimes applied to that section of optics in which the refraction of light is considered, commonly called *Dioptrics*.—2. Bending back; flexible.—*Anaclastic glass* or *phial*, a glass with narrow mouth and wide convex bottom of such thinness that, when a little air is sucked from it, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack; and when air is blown in, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form.

Anaclastics (an-a-klas'tiks), *n.* A term sometimes formerly used as equivalent to *Dioptrics* (which see).

Anaclisis (an-ak'li-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *anaklinō*, to recline—*ana*, up, and *klinō*, to bend.] In *med.* the attitude of a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in several cases; decubitus.

Anacœnosis (an-a-sē-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *anakoinōsis*—*ana*, and *koinos*, common.] In *rhet.* a figure by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.

Anacolouthic, Anakolouthic (an'a-kol-ou''thik). Same as *Anacoluthic*.

Anacolouthon, Anakolouthon (an'a-kol-ou''thon). Same as *Anacoluthon*.

Anacoluthic, Anakoluthic (an'a-kol-ū''thik), *a.* In *gram.* and *rhet.* wanting sequence; containing an anacoluthon; as, an *anacoluthic* clause or sentence.

Anacoluthon, Anakoluthon (an'a-kol-ū''thon), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *akolutheō*, to follow.] In *gram.* and *rhet.* a want of coherency; want of sequence in a sentence, owing to the latter member of a sentence belonging to a different grammatical construction from the preceding. It prevails especially in Greek literature. The following are examples in English.

> He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death. . . . . Mat. xv. 4.
>
> His young and open soul—dissimulation
> Is foreign to its habits. *Coleridge.*

Anaconda (an-a-kon'da), *n.* The popular name of two of the largest species of the serpent tribe, *viz.*: (*a*) A Ceylonese species of the genus Python (*P. tigris*), brilliantly coloured, its body being covered with gold and black scales finely intermixed. It is said to have been met with 33 feet long. (*b*) *Eunectes murinus*, a native of tropical America, allied to the boa-constrictor, and the largest of the serpent tribe, attaining, it is said, the length of 40 feet. It is of a warm brown colour, with black and yellow spots along the back and sides. Both are destitute of poison fangs, and kill their victims by constriction, twisting the tail round a tree, and crushing them in the folds of the body. It is said they can distend the throat so as to admit of the passage of a buffalo. One meal lasts them for weeks. They live near water, and prey on fish, and animals that come to drink.

Anacosta (an-a-kos'ta), *n.* [Sp.] A woollen fabric made in Holland and exported to Spain.

Anacreontic (a-nak'rē-on''tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or after the manner of Anacreon, a Greek poet whose odes and epigrams were celebrated for their delicate, easy, and graceful air, and for their truth to nature. They were devoted to the praise of love and wine. Hence, relating to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.

Anacreontic, Anacreontique (a-nak'rē-on''tik, a-nak'rē-on''tēk), *n.* A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love and wine.

> To the miscellanies (of Cowley) succeed the *anacreontiques*. *Johnson.*

Anacrisis (a-nak'ri-sis), *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, denoting distinction, and *krisis*, inquiry, judgment.] In former times, an investigation of truth, interrogation of witnesses, and inquiry made into any fact, especially by torture.

Anadem (an'a-dem), *n.* [Gr. *anadēma*, a head-band or fillet—*ana*, up, and *deō*, to bind.] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath worn on the head by women and young men. 'Wreaths and *anadems*.' *Tennyson.*

Anademe (an'a-dēm), *n.* Same as *Anadem*. 'Garlands, *anademes*, and wreaths.' *Dryden.*

Anadiplosis (an-a-dip-lō'sis), *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, again, and *diploos*, double.] A figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence in the beginning of the next; as, 'He retained his virtues amidst all his *misfortunes*—*misfortunes* which no prudence could foresee or prevent.' *Johnson.*

Anadrom (an'a-drom), *n.* [See ANADROMOUS.] A fish that leaves the sea and ascends rivers. [Rare.]

Anadromous (a-nad'rom-us), *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *dromos*, course.] Ascending: a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters at stated seasons, as the salmon.

Anæmia (a-nē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr.—*an*, priv., and *haima*, blood.] In *med.* a deficiency of blood. Except as the result of a wound or the direct loss of blood, anæmia is strictly only deficiency in the fibrin, and especially in the proportion of the red corpuscles of the blood.

Anæmic (a-nem'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with anæmia; deficient in blood; bloodless; as, *anæmic* symptoms, an *anæmic* patient.

Anæmied (a-nē'mid), *a.* Deprived of blood. 'The structure itself is *anæmied*.' *Copland.*

Anæmotrophy (an-e-mot'ro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *an*, priv., *haima*, blood, and *trophē*, nourishment.] In *med.* a deficiency of sanguineous nourishment.

Anæsthesia, Anæsthesis (an-es-thē'si-a, an-es-thē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *anaisthesia*, *anaisthēsis*—*an*, priv., and *aisthanomai*, to feel.] Loss of the sense of touch; diminished or lost sense of feeling; specifically, a state of insensibility, especially to the sense of pain, produced by inhaling chloroform, or by the application of other anæsthetic agents.

Anæsthetic (an-es-thet'ik), *a.* 1. Having the power of depriving of feeling or sensation; as, *anæsthetic* agents.—2. Of or belonging to anæsthesia; characterized by anæsthesia, or insensibility to sensation; as, *anæsthetic* effects.

Anæsthetic (an-es-thet'ik), *n.* A substance which has the power of depriving of feeling or sensation, as chloroform, when its vapour is inhaled. Various agents have been used to produce anæsthesia by inhalation, the principal being sulphuric, chloric, and compound ethers, amylene, kerosolene, but especially chloroform. Anæsthetics are administered during parturition and in painful diseases; but their chief use is in serious surgical operations. Congelation of the part by the application of freezing-mixtures and of the spray of ether, which freezes it by its instantaneous evaporation, and pressure on the nerve trunk, are also frequently employed as anæsthetic agents in minor operations. Laughing-gas is commonly administered as an anæsthetic by dentists.

Anæsthetize (an-es'the-tīz), *v.t.* To bring under the influence of an anæsthetic agent, as chloroform, a freezing-mixture, &c.; to render insensible to the feeling of pain.

Anagallis (an-a-gal'lis), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *agallō*, to adorn.] A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ; the pimpernel genus. Two of the species are natives of Britain, and several others are grown in our gardens as ornamental plants. The fruit is a dry many-seeded capsule, which opens when ripe by a transverse fissure, the top falling off like a lid. See PIMPERNEL.

Anaglyph (an'a-glif), *n.* [Gr. *anaglyphon*, embossed work—*ana*, up, and *glyphō*, to engrave.] An ornament in relief chased or embossed in precious metal or stone, as a cameo.

Anaglyphic, Anaglyphical (an-a-glif'ik, an-a-glif'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of chasing and embossing in relief: opposed to *diaglyphic*.

Anaglyphic (an-a-glif'ik), *n.* In *sculp.* work chased or embossed in relief.

Anaglyphy (an-ag'li-fi), *n.* 1. The art of sculpturing in relief, or of chasing or embossing ornaments in relief, in the precious stones or metals.—2. The work thus executed.

Anaglyptic, Anaglyptical (an-a-glip'tik, an-a-glip'tik-al), *a.* [L. *anaglypticus*. See ANAGLYPH.] Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing.

Anaglyptograph (an-a-glip'to-graf), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, *glyptos*, fit for engraving, from *glyphō*, to engrave, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument for making a medallion engraving of an object in relief, such as a medal or cameo.

Anaglyptographic (an-a-glip'to-graf''ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anaglyptography.—*Anaglyptographic engraving*, that process of engraving on an etching ground which gives to a subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the paper, as if it were embossed, frequently employed in the representation of coins, medals, bass-reliefs, &c.

Anaglyptography (an'a-glip-tog''ra-fi), *n.* [See ANAGLYPTOGRAPH.] The art of copying works in relief; anaglyptographic engraving.

Anagnorisis (a-nag-nō'ri-sis), *n.* [Gr., recognition—*ana*, again, *gnōrizō*, to recognize.] In *rhet.* recognition; the unravelling of a plot in dramatic action.

Anagnostian (an-ag-nos'ti-an), *n.* [Gr. *anagnostēs*, a reader.] An ancient name for a curate who read only, or for a secretary that read to his master.

Anagoge (an'a-gō-jē), *n.* [Gr. *anagōgē*—*ana*, upward, and *agōgē*, a leading, from *agō*, to lead.] 1. In *med.* an upward rejection, as the rejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth.—2. An elevation of mind to things celestial. *Bailey.*—3. The spiritual meaning or application of words; especially, the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New.

Anagogetical (an'a-gō-jet''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anagoge or spiritual elevation; mysterious; anagogical.

Anagogic, Anagogical (an-a-goj'ik, an-a-goj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; elevated; spiritual; as, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

> We cannot apply them (prophecies) to him, but by a mystical, *anagogical* explication. *South.*

Anagogic (an-a-goj'ik), *n.* A mysterious or allegorical interpretation, especially of Scripture.

> The notes upon that constitution say, that the Misna Torah was composed out of the cabalistics and *anagogics* of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses. *L. Addison.*

Anagogically (an-a-goj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an anagogic or mysterious sense; with religious elevation.

Anagogy (an'a-gō-jē), *n.* Same as *Anagoge*.

Anagram (an'a-gram), *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, up, again, and *gramma*, a letter.] In its proper sense, the letters of one or several words read backwards, and then forming a new word; thus, *evil* is an *anagram* of *live*. In a wider and more usual sense, a transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence; thus, *Galenus* is an *anagram* of *angelus*. Dr. Burney's *anagram* of *Horatio Nelson* is one of the happiest, *Honor est a Nilo* (Honour is from Nile).

Anagram (an'a-gram), *v.t.* To form into an anagram.

Anagrammatic, Anagrammatical (an'a-gram-mat''ik, an'a-gram-mat''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or forming an anagram.

Anagrammatically (an'a-gram-mat''ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

Anagrammatism (an-a-gram'mat-izm), *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams.

Anagrammatist (an-a-gram'mat-ist), *n.* A maker of anagrams.

Anagrammatize (an-a-gram'mat-īz), *v.t.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

> Others *anagrammatize* it from *Eva* (Eve) into *Væ*, because they say she was the cause of our woe. *Austin.*

Anagrammatize (an-a-gram'mat-iz), *v.i.* To make anagrams.

Anagraph (an'a-graf), *n.* [Gr. *anagraphē*, a writing out—*ana*, up, and *graphō*, to write.] An inventory; a commentary.

Anagros (an'a-gros), *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

Anakoluthic. See ANACOLUTHIC.

Anakoluthon. See ANACOLUTHON.

Anal (ā'nal), *a.* [L. *anus*, the fundament.] Pertaining to or situated near the anus; as, the anal fin in fishes, the fin placed between the vent and tail, which expands perpendicularly.

Analcim, Analcime (a-nal'sim), *n.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *alkimos*, strong, from *alkē*, strength.] A zeolitic mineral found generally crystallized in cubic crystals, but also amorphous, and in reniform, mammillary, laminated, or radiated masses. It is of frequent occurrence in trap-rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids. It melts under the blowpipe into a semi-transparent glass. By friction it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name.

Analect (an'a-lekt), *n.* [See ANALECTA.] A small piece selected from an author; an extract.

Analecta (an-a-lek'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. neut. pl. of *analektos*, select—*ana*, up, and *legō*, to gather.] Collections of extracts or small pieces from different authors.

Analectic (an-a-lek'tik), *a.* Relating to analecta, collections, or selections; made up of selections; as, an *analectic* magazine.

Analemma (an-a-lem'ma), *n.* [*L.*, a sun-dial; Gr., a pedestal—*ana*, and *lambanō*, to take, hold.] 1. A form of sun-dial, now disused. 2. In *geom.* a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon.—3. An instrument of wood or brass on which this kind of projection is drawn: formerly used in solving astronomical problems.—4. A tabular mark, usually in the form of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day of the year.

Analepsis (an-a-lep'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *ana*, up or again, and *lepsis*, a taking, from *lambanō*, to take.] In *med.* recovery of strength after disease.

Analepsy (an'a-lep-si), *n.* In *med.* a species of epileptic attack of sudden and frequent occurrence, but not regarded as dangerous.

Analeptic (an-a-lep'tik), *a.* [Gr. *analēptikos*, restorative. See ANALEPSIS.] Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease; as, an *analeptic* medicine.

Analogal † (an-al'og-al), *a.* Analogous. *Sir M. Hale.*

Analogical (an-a-loj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Having analogy, resemblance, or relation; analogous.

> There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Used by way of analogy; founded on or directed by analogy; expressing or implying analogy. '*Analogical* representation.' *Stillingfleet.*

> We have words which are proper and not *analogical*. *Reid.*

Analogically (an-a-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation, or agreement.

> A prince is *analogically* styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to the vessel. *Berkeley.*

Analogicalness (an-a-loj'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

Analogion (an-a-loj'i-on), *n.* [Gr.] *Eccles.* a term for a reading-desk or lectern; also for a movable pulpit.

Analogism (an-al'o-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *analogismos.*] 1. In *logic*, an argument from the cause to the effect; an a priori argument.—2. Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.

Analogist (an-al'o-jist), *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

Analogize (an-al'o-jīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *analogized*; ppr. *analogizing.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between; to consider with regard to its analogy to something else.

Analogon (an-al'og-on), *n.* Something analogous; an analogue. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Analogous (an-al'og-us), *a.* 1. Having analogy; corresponding to something else: bearing some resemblance or proportion; as, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous* to that of the body; animal organs, as the wing of a bird and that of a bat, which perform the same function, though different in structure, are *analogous*.—2. In *chem.* closely similar, but differing in some approximate degree as to each of the more prominent characters. *Dana.*—SYN. Correspondent, similar, like.

Analogously (an-al'og-us-li), *adv.* In an analogous manner.

Analogue (an'a-log), *n.* [Gr. *analogos.*] Something having analogy with something else; an object having some agreement or correspondence in relations or functions with another object.

> An ear-trumpet is a true *analogue* of the telescope. *R. A. Proctor.*

Specifically, in *philol.* (*a*) a word corresponding with another; an analogous term. (*b*) In *zool.* and *bot.* an animal or plant belonging to one group or region corresponding in some special and essential attributes or relations to another member of another group or region, so that it is its representative or counterpart. (*c*) In *compar. anat.* an organ in one species or group having the same function as an organ of different structure in another species or group. The difference between *homologue* and *analogue* may be illustrated by the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly; as the two totally differ in anatomical structure, they cannot be said to be *homologous*, but they are *analogous* in function, since they both serve for flight.

Analogy (an-al'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *analogia*—*ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion.] 1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different; thus, when we say that learning *enlightens* the mind, we recognize an *analogy* between learning and light, the former being to the mind what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. *Analogy* is sometimes confounded with *similarity*, but improperly. The latter denotes general likeness or resemblance; the former implies general difference, with identity or sameness in one or more relations or functions. Thus there is *analogy*, but no *similarity* between the lungs of animals and the gills of fishes. [We say that there is an analogy *between* things and that one thing has an analogy *to* or *with* another.]—2. In *geom.* equality, proportion, or similarity of ratios; thus, 2 is to 6 as 3 is to 9, is an *analogy*.—3. In *gram.* conformity to the spirit, structure, or general rules of a language; similarity as respects any of the characteristics of a language, as derivation, inflection, pronunciation, &c.

Analysable (an-a-līz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being analysed.

Analysableness (an-a-līz'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being analysable.

Analysation (an'a-līz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of analysing.

Analyse (an'a-līz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *analysed*; ppr. *analysing.* [Fr. *analyser*. See ANALYSIS.] To resolve into its elements; to separate, as a compound subject, into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately; as, to *analyse* a mineral; to *analyse* an action to ascertain its morality.

> When sympathy is in action we may, by *analysing* our idea of it, reduce it to five different heads, and may classify it as continued, or contiguous, or remote, or similar, or dissimilar. *Buckle.*

[*Analyse* and its derivatives are sometimes incorrectly written with *z* instead of *s*.]

Analyse † (an'a-līz), *n.* Analysis.

> The *analyse* of it (a tractate) may be spared, since it is in many hands. *Bp. Hacket.*

Analyser (an'a-līz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which analyses or has the power to analyse; as, in *optics*, the part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization and exhibits its properties, usually something corresponding to the polarizer, as a movable reflecting plate, a tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal.

Analysis (an-al'i-sis), *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, implying distribution, and *lysis*, a loosing, resolving, from *lyō*, to loosen.] 1. The resolution of a compound object whether of the senses or the intellect into its constituent elements or component parts; a consideration of anything in its separate parts and their relation to each other; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately, as the words which compose a sentence, the tones of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument: opposed to *synthesis*.

> Descartes . . . was chiefly pre-eminent for his power of intense reflection—for his acute *analysis* of mind and its operations. *J. D. Morell.*

2. In *math.* the resolving of problems by algebraic equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called algebra. The analysis of infinites is the method of fluxions, or the differential calculus. See *Analytical Geometry* under ANALYTIC.—3. In *chem.* the process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine either (*a*) what elements it contains (*qualitative analysis*), or (*b*) how much of each element is present (*quantitative analysis*).—4. In *logic*, the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles.—5. A syllabus or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order.—6. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*.—*Spectrum analysis.* See SPECTRUM, SPECTROSCOPE.—*Assay, Analysis.* See ASSAY.

Analyst (an'a-list), *n.* One who analyses or is versed in analysis.

Analytic, Analytical (an-a-lit'ik, an-a-lit'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to analysis; that resolves into first principles or elements; that separates into parts or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject; as, an *analytical* experiment in chemistry, or an *analytical* investigation of facts to determine principles: opposed to *synthetic*. Specifically.—2. In *philol.* free from inflections, and employing instead prepositions and auxiliary verbs to express modifications of meaning, and show the relations of words in a sentence; as, an *analytic* language.—*Analytical* or *co-ordinate geometry*, is the method invented by Descartes of applying algebra to the investigation of the properties of lines, figures, and bodies of three dimensions, certain properties of these geometrical magnitudes being expressed by means of equations, which show the relations subsisting between them and two given straight lines or three given planes intersecting one another, and from which other properties may be deduced. Plane analytical geometry is based on the fact that every point in the same plane can have its position determined by referring it to two lines that intersect one another, just as any spot on the earth is determined when its latitude, or angular distance from the equator, and longitude, or angular distance from the first meridian, are given; and the analytical geometry of solid bodies is based on the fact that the position of any point in space can be determined by reference to three intersecting planes. In plane analytical geometry the intersecting lines are called the *co-ordinate axes*, their point of intersection the *origin*, and the distances of any point from the two lines are called the *co-ordinates of that point*, the one being called the *ordinate*, and the other (usually the horizontal distance) the *abscissa*. The distance of the point from either of the lines is always measured by the length of a line parallel to the other. The equation or equations of any line or figure state some relation between the co-ordinates of any point in that line, or in the circumference of the figure, and some other line or lines derived from these magnitudes. Thus the equation of a circle shows the relation between the radius and the co-ordinates of any point in the circumference. In the analytical geometry of solid bodies the intersecting planes are called the *co-ordinate planes*, and they are always given with their lines of intersection, which are called the *co-ordinate axes*, passing through the same point, called the *origin*. Another method of determining the position of points in space for the purposes of analytical geometry is to give the distance of the point from a given point, with the direction in which that distance must be measured with reference to a given line. This is called the *system of polar co-ordinates*, and is of great importance in mechanics and astronomy. The point to which all others are referred is called the *pole*, and the distance of any point the *radius vector* of that point. Most of the problems of analytical geometry are facilitated by the differential and integral calculus.

Analytically (an-a-lit'ik-a[l]-li), *adv.* In an analytical manner; in the manner of analysis.

Analytics (an-a-lit'iks), *n.* The science of analysis.

Anamese (an'a-mēz), *a.* Of or pertaining to Anam, a feudatory dependency of China, comprising a large part of the south-eastern peninsula of Asia from the Chinese Empire southward.

Anamese (an'a-mēz), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant, or the natives or inhabitants of Anam.—2. The language spoken in Anam.

Anamesite (a-nam'e-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *anamesos*, intermediate.] A variety of basalt intermediate between the very fine-grained compact form (basalt), and the coarse-grained conspicuously crystalline form (dolerite).

Anamirta (a-na-mėr'ta), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Menispermaceæ, constituted by some botanists for the reception of *Cocculus indicus*.

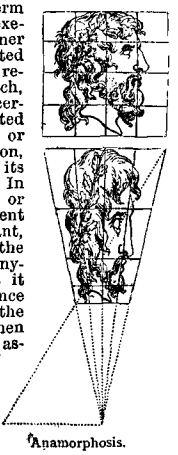
Anamnesis (an-am-nē'sis), *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, again, and *mnēsis*, remembrance.] In *rhet.* a figure which calls to remembrance something omitted.

Anamnestic (an-am-nes'tik), *a.* Aiding the memory.

Anamniotic (an-am'ni-ot"ik), *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *amnion*.] Having no amnion; as, fishes and amphibia are *anamniotic* vertebrates.

Anamorphism (an-a-mor'fizm), *n.* Same as *Anamorphosis*.

Anamorphosis (an-a-mor'fō-sis or an'a-mor-fō"sis), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *morphōsis*, formation, from *morphē*, a form.] 1. In *persp.* a term denoting a drawing executed in such a manner as to present a distorted image of the object represented, but which, when viewed from a certain point, or reflected by a curved mirror or through a polyhedron, shows the object in its true proportions.—2. In *bot.* an anomalous or monstrous development of any part of a plant, owing to a change in the conditions accompanying growth, so that it presents an appearance altogether unlike the typical form, as when the calyx of a rose assumes the form of a leaf. Lichens are so liable to this change of form from modifications of climate, soil, &c., that some varieties have been placed in three or four genera.—3. In *zool.* and *bot.* the gradual change of form, generally ascending, traced in a group of animals or plants, the members of which succeed each other in point of time. Thus the earlier members of any group observed in the lower geologic formations are by some assumed to be of a lower type and in point of development inferior to their analogues in the more recent strata, or now living; but this has been controverted, especially by the opponents of Darwinism.



Anamorphosis.

Anamorphosy (an-a-mor'fo-si), *n.* Same as *Anamorphosis*.

Anan † (a-nan'), *adv.* Anon; immediately.

Go to, little blushet, for this, *anan*
You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.
B. Jonson.

Anan (a-nan'), *interj.* An interrogative particle employed by uneducated persons when they do not understand or have not heard properly what has been said.

Well, what say you to a friend who would take the bitter bargain off your hand? *Anan! Goldsmith.*

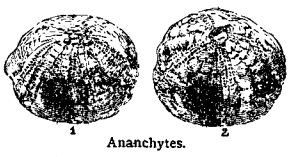
Anana (an-ä'na), *n.* [See ANANASSA.] A pine-apple. [Rare.]

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life. *Thomson.*

Ananas (an-ä'nas), *n.* [See ANANASSA.] A name of the pine-apple.

Ananassa (an-a-nas'sa), *n.* [*Ananas*, *anassa*, or *nanas*, native name among the Tupis of Brazil.] A genus of plants, nat. order Bromeliaceæ. *A. sativa* produces the pine-apple (which see).

Ananchytes (an-ang-kī'tez), *n.* A genus or subdivision of fossil sea-urchins belonging to the tribe Spatangidæ, called in the south of England 'shepherds' crowns' and 'fairy loaves,' and especially characteristic of the upper chalk. They have a raised helmet-like form, simple ambulacra, transverse mouth, and oblong outlet.



Ananchytes.

1, A. ovatus. 2, A. tuberculatus.

Anandrous (an-an'drus), *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *anēr*, *andros*, a male or stamen.] In *bot.* a term applied to flowers that are destitute of a stamen (female flowers): formerly applied to cryptogamic plants, because they were supposed to have no male organs.

Anangular (an-ang'gū-lėr), *a.* [Gr. prefix *an* for *a*, priv., and E. *angular*.] Having no angle or angles.

Anantherous (an-an'thėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and E. *anther*.] In *bot.* destitute of anthers.

Ananthous (an-an'thus), *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *anthos*, a flower.] Destitute of flowers.

Anapæst (an'a-pest), *n.* Same as *Anapest*.

Anapæstic, Anapæstical (an-a-pes'tik, an-a-pes'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Anapestic*.

Anapest (an'a-pest), *n.* [L. *anapæstus*, from Gr. *anapaistos*, struck back, reversed—*ana*, back, and *paiō*, to strike.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented: the reverse of the *dactyl*.

Anapestic (an-a-pes'tik), *n.* The anapestic measure; an anapestic verse. The following is an example of anapestics.

Căn ă bōsŏm sō gēntlē rēmāin
Unmōved whĕn hĕr Cōrўdŏn sighs? *Shenstone.*

Anapestic, Anapestical (an-a-pes'tik, an-a-pes'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapestic feet.

Anapestically (an-a-pes'tik-al-li), *adv.* In an anapestic manner.

Anaphora (an-af'o-ra), *n.* [Gr., a bringing again, a recurrence—*ana*, back, again, and *pherō*, to bring.] 1. In *rhet.* a figure in which the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence; as, '*Where* is the wise? *Where* is the scribe? *Where* is the disputer of this world?' 1 Cor. i. 20.—2. In *astron.* a term applied to the oblique ascensions of the stars.

Anaphrodisiac (an-af'ro-diz"i-ak), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *aphrodisiakos*, venereal, from *aphrodisia*, sexual pleasure. See APHRODITE.] A substance capable of dulling sexual appetite; an antaphrodisiac.

Anaplastic (an-a-plas'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, performed by, or used in, the operation of anaplasty; as, an *anaplastic* instrument.

Anaplasty (an'a-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *plassō*, to fashion.] In *surg.* an operation to repair superficial lesions, or solutions of continuity, by the employment of adjacent healthy structure. Artificial noses, &c., are thus made.

Anaplerotic (an'a-ple-rot"ik), *a.* [L. *anaplerōticus*, from Gr. *anaplērōō*, to fill up or full—*ana*, up, and *plērōō*, to fill.] In *med.* filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.

Anaplerotic (an'a-ple-rot"ik), *n.* A remedy which promotes the granulation of wounds and ulcers.

Anapophysis (an-a-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, back, and *apophysis*, an offshoot.] In *anat.* the process of a vertebra which, arising in the dorsal region, recedes to the side and projects more or less backward. It is well developed in the hare and most rodents.

Anarch (an'ärk), *n.* [See ANARCHY.] The author of anarchy; one who excites revolt.

Him thus the *anarch* old
With faltering speech, and visage incompos'd,
Answer'd. *Milton.*

Anarchal, Anarchial (an-ärk'al, an-ärk'i-al), *a.* Ungoverned; lawless; anarchical. [Rare.]

We are in the habit of calling those bodies of men *anarchal* which are in a state of effervescence.
Landor.

Anarchic, Anarchical (an-ärk'ik, an-ärk'-ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to, proceeding from, or dictated by a state of anarchy; without rule or government; in a state of confusion.

They expect that they shall hold in obedience an *anarchic* people by an *anarchic* law. *Burke.*

Anarchism (an'ärk-izm), *n.* Confusion; anarchy. 'Absolute *anarchism*.' *Sir E. Dering.*

Anarchist (an'ärk-ist), *n.* One who excites revolt or promotes disorder in a state; an anarch.

Anarchy (an'är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *anarchia*, lawlessness—*an*, priv., and *archē*, rule. 1. Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.

It seemed but too likely that England would fall under the most odious and degrading of all kinds of government, . . . uniting all the evils of despotism to all the evils of *anarchy*. *Macaulay.*

2. Confusion in general. 'There being then . . . an *anarchy*, as I may term it, in authors and their reckoning of years.' *Fuller.*

Anarrhexis (an-är-reks'is), *n.* [Gr., from *anarrhēgnymi*—*ana*, up, and *rēgnymi*, to break.] In *surg.* the rebreaking of a united fracture.

Anarrhichas (a-när'ri-kas), *n.* [Gr. *anarrhichaomai*, to clamber or scramble up, some of the species being said to be able to clamber up rocks.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, family Blennioidæ. The species are ravenous and found in the north seas. *A. lupus* is the sea-wolf, wolf-fish, or cat-fish. See WOLF-FISH.

Anarthropoda (an-är-throp'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv., *arthros*, joint, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] One of the two great divisions (the Arthropoda being the other) of the Annulosa, or ringed animals, in which there are no articulated appendages. It includes the spoon-worms, leeches, earthworms, tube-worms, and sand-worms.

Anarthropodous (an-är-throp'o-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anarthropoda.

Anarthrous (an-är'thrus), *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *arthron*, a joint or article.] 1. In *gram.* without the article.—2. In *zool.* having neither wings nor legs, as worms, leeches, &c.

Anas (ā'nas), *n.* [L.] A Linnæan genus of birds, included in the order Palmipedes (or web-footed birds) in the system of Cuvier, and divided by recent ornithologists into a number of genera, one of which, retaining the name Anas, contains the true ducks. See DUCK, 1.

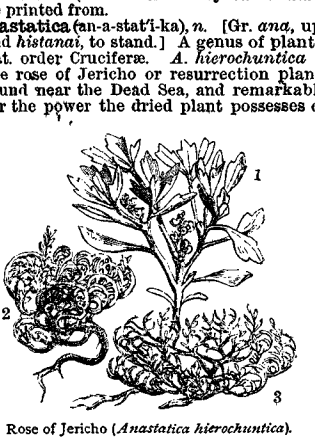
Anasarca (an-a-sär'ka), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, implying distribution, through, and *sarks*, flesh.] 1. In *med.* dropsy of the cellular tissue; an effusion of serum into the cellular substance, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin; general dropsy.—2. In *bot.* the condition of plants when the tissues get gorged with fluid in very wet weather.

Anasarcous (an-a-sär'kus), *a.* Belonging to or affected by anasarca or dropsy; dropsical.

Anastaltic (an-a-stal'tik), *a.* [Gr. *anastaltikos*, fitted for checking, from *anastellō*, to send up or back, to check—*ana*, up, back, and *stellō*, to send.] In *med.* astringent; styptic.

Anastatic (an-a-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anastasis*, a setting up—*ana*, up, again, and *histanai*, to stand.] Raised; consisting of or furnished with raised characters; as, *anastatic* plates. —*Anastatic printing* or *engraving*, a mode of obtaining facsimile impressions of any printed page or engraving by transferring it to a plate of zinc, which, on being subjected to the action of an acid, is etched or eaten away with the exception of the parts covered with the ink, which parts being thus protected from the action of the acid, are left in relief so that they can readily be printed from.

Anastatica (an-a-stat'i-ka), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *histanai*, to stand.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ. *A. hierochuntica* is the rose of Jericho or resurrection plant, found near the Dead Sea, and remarkable for the power the dried plant possesses of absorbing water when placed in it and appearing to live. It is said to have bloomed at Christmas to salute the birth of Christ, and to have remained expanded till Easter or the resurrection. The plant is gathered in great quantities and sent to Jerusalem, where it is sold to pilgrims.



Rose of Jericho (*Anastatica hierochuntica*).

1, The plant. 2, The root dried. 3, The root expanded after being put in water.

Anastomize (a-nas'tō-mīz), *v.i.* Same as *Anastomose*. [Rare.]

Anastomose (a-nas'tō-mōz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *anastomosed*; ppr. *anastomosing*. [Fr. *anastomoser*, Gr. *anastomoō*—*ana*, again, anew, and *stoma*, a mouth.] In *anat.* and *bot.* to inosculate or run into each other; to communicate with each other, as the arteries and veins. 'The ribbing of the leaf, and

the *anastomosing* net-work of its vessels.' *Is. Taylor.*

Anastomosis (a-nas'tō-mō"sis), *n.* In *anat.* and *bot.* the inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into another artery, or a vein into a vein. By means of anastomosis, if the course of a fluid is arrested in one vessel it can proceed along others. It is by anastomosis that circulation is re-established in amputated limbs, and in aneurism when the vessel is tied.

Anastomotic (a-nas'tō-mot"ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to anastomosis.—2. † In *med.* having the quality of removing obstructions.

Anastomotic† (a-nas'tō-mot"ik), *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

Anastrophe, Anastrophy (a-nas'tro-fe), *n.* [Gr., a turning back—*ana*, back or again, and *strephō*, to turn.] In *rhet.* and *gram.* an inversion of the natural order of words; as, 'echoed the hills,' for 'the hills echoed.'

Anatase (an'a-tās), *n.* [Gr. *anatasis*, extension, so named from the length of its crystals.] Octahedral oxide of titanium; a mineral that shows a variety of colours by reflected light, from indigo blue to reddish brown; octahedrite. It is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidal octahedrons.

Anathema (a-nath'ē-ma), *n.* [Gr. *anathema*, in New Testament and ecclesiastical Greek, an accursed thing, a thing devoted to evil, from *anatithēmi*, to set up as a votive offering, to dedicate—*ana*, up, and *tithēmi*, to set or place.] 1. A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication. This species of excommunication was practised in the ancient churches against notorious offenders. Churches were warned not to receive them, magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbour or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them or attend their funeral. Called also *Judiciary Anathema.*—2. Execration generally; denouncement of evil.

She fled to London, followed by the *anathemas* of both. *Thackeray.*

3. The person or thing devoted to destruction.

The Jewish nation was an *anathema* destined to destruction. St. Paul . . . says he could wish to save them from it, and to become an *anathema*, and to be destroyed himself. *Locke.*

—*Abjuratory anathema*, the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.

Anathematical (a-nath'ē-mat"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an anathema.

Anathematically (a-nath'ē-mat"ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

Anathematism (a-nath'ē-mat-izm), *n.* Act of anathematizing; an excommunicatory curse.

We find a law of Justinian forbidding *anathematisms* to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists. *Jer. Taylor.*

Anathematization (a-nath'ē-mat'iz-ā"-shon), *n.* The act of anathematizing; an excommunicatory curse. '*Anathematizations* of persons deceased in the peace of the church.' *Barrow.*

Anathematize (a-nath'ē-mat-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anathematized;* ppr. *anathematizing.* To pronounce an anathema against.

Anathematize (a-nath'ē-mat-īz), *v.i.* To pronounce anathemas; to denounce; to curse.

Well may mankind shriek, inarticulately *anathematizing* as they can. *Carlyle.*

Anathematizer (a-nath'ē-mat-īz-ėr), *n.* One who anathematizes.

Anatheme (an'a-thēm), *n.* An anathema. [Rare.]

Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anathemes* . . . most of the orthodox churches of the world. *Sheldon.*

Anatidæ (a-nat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *anas, anatis*, a duck, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of web-footed anserine or natatorial birds, of which the genus Anas is the type.

Anatifa (a-nat'i-fa), *n.* [Contr. for *Anatifera*—L. *anas, anatis*, a duck, and *fero*, to bear.] A genus of cirripeds, now called Lepas. From a fancied resemblance of its shell to a bird, there arose an absurd fable that a species of goose, called the barnacle goose (Anas), came from this animal; hence the name *Anatifa*, as well as goose-mussel. See LEPAS, LEPADIDÆ.

Anatifer (a-nat'i-fėr), *n.* A barnacle. See ANATIFA.

Anatiferous (an-a-tif'ėr-us), *n.* [L. *anas, anatis*, a duck, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing ducks.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Sir T. Browne.*

Anatinæ (an-a-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *anas, anatis*, a duck.] A sub-family of the Anatidæ, comprehending the true ducks, distinguished from swans and geese by having broader bills, a more waddling gait from their legs being placed farther behind, and the existence of a marked difference in the plumage of the sexes. The species are sometimes divided into the oceanic ducks, as the scoter, the garrot, the eider, the scaup, &c.; and the lake ducks, as the shieldrake, the teal, the widgeon, the mallard, and the common domestic duck.

Anatocism (a-nat'o-sizm), *n.* [L. *anatocismus*, Gr. *anatokismos*, compound interest—*ana*, again, and *tokizō*, to lend on interest, *tokos*, produce, from *tiktō*, to bring forth.] Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest, or the contract by which such interest is secured. [Rare.]

Anatomic, Anatomical (an-a-tom'ik, an-a-tom'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy or natural structure of the body; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated; as, *anatomical* observations.

Anatomically (an-a-tom'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

Anatomism (a-nat'o-mizm), *n.* The doctrine of the examination of the parts of an organic body, to explain the phenomena of the organism.

Anatomist (a-nat'o-mist), *n.* One who dissects bodies; more generally, one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.

Anatomization (a-nat'o-miz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of anatomizing.

Anatomize (a-nat'o-mīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anatomized;* ppr. *anatomizing.* 1. To dissect; to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable body, for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure and use of the several parts.—2. *Fig.* to lay open or expose minutely; to analyse; as, to *anatomize* an argument.

In her the painter had *anatomized* time's ruin. *Shak.*

Anatomy (a-nat'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *anatomē—ana*, implying separation and distribution, and *tomē*, a cutting.] 1. The art of dissecting or artificially separating the different parts of an organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; the science which treats of the internal structure of organized bodies; generally applied more specifically to the dissection of or to the knowledge of the structure of the human body; that branch which treats of the structure of plants being called *vegetable anatomy*, and that which treats of the structure of animals *animal anatomy* or *zootomy.*—*Special* or *descriptive anatomy*, that branch which treats of the organs of which the human body consists, with regard to their shape, position, and mutual relations.—*General anatomy*, that branch which treats of the structure and physical properties of the different tissues which are common to several organs, without reference to the form or situation of the organs themselves.—*Pathological anatomy*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the changes in structure of organs and tissues produced by disease, and of congenital malformations.—*Comparative anatomy*, the science which compares the anatomy of different classes or species of animals, as that of man with quadrupeds, or that of fishes with quadrupeds.—*Transcendental anatomy*, that branch which investigates the plan or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed.—*Surgical anatomy*, that branch which demonstrates the relative position of organs or parts, with a view to those operations which it may be necessary to perform upon them.—*Physiological anatomy*, that branch which treats of the structure of organs, only in as far as it elucidates their functions.—*Artificial anatomy*, the art of making models in wax or other materials, to illustrate the healthy or diseased structure of parts.—2. *Fig.* the act of dividing anything, material or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; as, the *anatomy* of a discourse.—3. The body stripped of its integuments and muscles; a skeleton, or the corporeal frame of bones entire, without the skin, flesh, and vessels; hence, a thin, meagre person.

The *anatomy* of a little child . . . is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature. *Fuller.*

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank. *Shak.*

Anatreptic (an-a-trep'tik), *a.* [Gr. *anatreptikos*, from *anatrepō*, to overturn—*ana*, up, and *trepō*, to turn.] Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating: a word applied to those dialogues of Plato which represent a defeat in the gymnastic exercises.

Anatripsis (an-a-trip'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *ana*, denoting repetition, and *tribō*, *tripsō*, to rub.] In *med.* friction employed as a remedy.

Anatron (an'a-tron), *n.* [Fr. *anatron;* Ar. *al-natrūn, al-nitrūn*, from Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali, either soda or potassa, or both.] 1. Spume or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass in the furnace, and when taken off dissolves in the air, and coagulates into common salt.—2. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults; saltpetre.

Anatropal, Anatropous (a-nat'rop-al, a-nat'rop-us), *a.* [Gr. *ana*, noting inversion, and *trepō*, to turn.] In *bot.* having the ovule inverted at an early period in its development, so that the chalaza is at its apparent apex.

Anatropal Ovule.

Anatto (a-nat'tō), *n.* Same as *Arnotto.*

Anbury (an'bu-ri), *n.* Same as *Ambury* (which see).

Ancestor (an'ses-tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *ancestre, ancessor*, Fr. *ancêtre*, an ancestor, from L. *antecessor*, a predecessor—*ante*, before, and *cedo, cessum*, to go. See CEDE.] 1. One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forefather.—2. In *law*, one who has preceded another in the possession of real estate; one from whom an inheritance is derived: the correlative of *heir.*

Ancestorial (an-ses-tō'ri-al), *a.* Ancestral. '*Ancestorial* and national glories.' *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Ancestorially (an-ses-tō'ri-al-li), *adv.* In an ancestorial manner; with regard to ancestors. *Sidney Smith.*

Ancestral (an-ses'tral), *a.* Pertaining to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors; as, an *ancestral* estate; *ancestral* trees. 'Seated on his *ancestral* throne.' *Macaulay.*

Tenure by homage *ancestral* was merely tenancy-in-chief by immemorial prescription in the family. *C. H. Pearson.*

Ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* A female ancestor. [Rare.]

This *ancestress* is a lady, or rather the ghost of a lady. *Carlyle.*

Ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* 1. A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. 'Headless statues of his *ancestry.*' *Macaulay.* Hence—2. Honourable descent; high birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but a bad one more conspicuous. *Addison.*

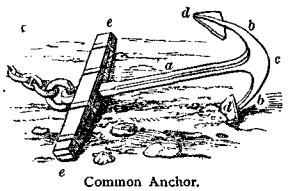
Anchilops (ang'ki-lops), *n.* [Gr., corrupted from *aigilops—aiks, aigos*, a goat, and *ōps*, the eye.] In *med.* an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis.

Anchithere (ang'ki-thēr), *n.* A member of the genus Anchitherium.

The horse can even boast a pedigree in this quarter of the world, in a right line, through a slender three-toed ancestry, as far back as the *anchithere* of the eocene period. *Edin. Review.*

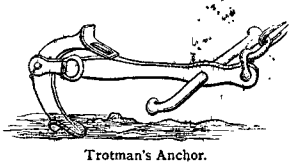
Anchitherium (ang-ki-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *anechi*, near, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of pachydermatous mammals, from the upper eocene and lower miocene, belonging to the family Equidæ, in which each foot is furnished with a single functional hoofed toe, flanked by two small hoofed digits, which are sufficiently developed to touch the ground. The only recognized species was about the size of a sheep, and was closely allied to the Palæotherium.

Anchor (ang'kėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *ancor, ancer*, G. D. and Dan. *anker*, Icel. *akkeri*, probably all borrowed from L. *ancora*, Gr. *angkyra*, an anchor, whence Fr. *ancre*, Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *ancora*. From a root *ang*, crooked, bent, seen in L. *angulus*, a corner, and *uncus*, a hook, crooked; in Gr. *angkos*, a bend, *angkale, angkyle*, the bend of the arm, E. *ankle*, A. Sax. *ancleow*, G. *enkel*, the ankle; Bav. *anke*, the bend of the neck; and probably in E. *angle*, a fish-hook, to fish with a hook; G. *angel*, a hook.] 1. An implement for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in the water. In former times anchors were merely large stones, baskets of stones, &c. The anchor now used is of iron, formed with

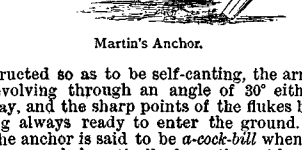


Common Anchor.

a strong shank *a*, at one extremity of which is the crown *c*, from which branch out two arms *b b*, terminating in broad palms or flukes *d d*, the sharp extremity of which is the peak or bill; at the other end of the shank is the stock *e e*, a transverse piece, behind which is a shackle or ring, to which a cable can be attached. The principal use of the stock is to cause the arms to fall so as one of the flukes shall enter the ground. According to their various forms and uses, anchors obtain the epithets of the *sheet, best bower, small bower, spare, stream, kedge*, and *grappling* or *grapnel*. Those of the largest size carried by men-of-war are the best and small bowers, the sheet, and the spare; to which are added the stream and the kedge, which are used for particular


Trotman's Anchor.

or for temporary purposes. The number and weight of anchors ought to bear a proper relation to the size of the ship. Many improvements and novelties in the shape and construction of anchors have been introduced within recent times. The principal names connected with those alterations are those of Lieut. Rodgers, who introduced the *hollow-shanked anchor* with the view of increasing the strength without adding to the weight; Mr. Porter, who made the arms and flukes movable by pivoting them to the stock instead of fixing them immovably, causing the anchor to take a readier and firmer hold, and avoiding the chance of the cable becoming foul; Mr. Trotman, who has further improved on Porter's invention; and M. Martin, whose anchor is of very peculiar form, and is con-


Martin's Anchor.

structed so as to be self-canting, the arms revolving through an angle of 30° either way, and the sharp points of the flukes being always ready to enter the ground. — The anchor is said to be *a-cock-bill* when it is suspended vertically from the cat-head, ready to be let go; *a-peak*, when it is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it; *a-trip* or *a-weigh*, when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; *a-wash*, when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water. — *Floating anchor*, an apparatus variously constructed, for being sunk below the swell of the sea, where there is no anchorage, to prevent a vessel from drifting.—*Foul anchor*. See FOUL, *a.* — *Mooring anchor*, a large heavy mass placed at the bottom of the water, in a harbour or roadstead, to which ships may be attached by a cable. —*To back an anchor*. See under BACK, *v.t.* —*To cat the anchor*, to draw the anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head by a strong tackle called the cat.—*To fish the anchor*, to hoist and draw up the flukes of a ship's anchor towards the top of the bow by a machine called a fish, in order to stow it after it has been catted.—*To weigh the anchor*, to heave or raise it from the ground. 2. Something serving a purpose analogous to that of a ship's anchor; as, (*a*) the apparatus at the opposite end of the field from the engine of a steam-plough, and to which pulleys are fixed, round which the endless band or rope that moves the plough passes. (*b*) The means by which the extremities of the chains or wire-ropes of a suspension bridge are attached to the shore.—3. *Fig.* that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast. Heb. vi. 19.

4. In *arch.* an ornament shaped somewhat like an anchor or arrow-head. It is used along with the egg ornament, and the combination is popularly called egg-and-dart or egg-and-tongue. See ECHINUS, 4. — *Anchor escapement*. See ESCAPEMENT.

Anchor (ang'kėr), *v.t.* 1. To hold at rest by lowering the anchor; to place at anchor; as, to *anchor* a ship.—2. *Fig.* to fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.

Let us *anchor* our hopes . . . upon his goodness. *South.*

Anchor (ang'kėr), *v.i.* 1. To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship *anchored* off the Isle of Wight.—2. *Fig.* to keep hold in any way.

Posthumus *anchors* upon Imogen. *Shak.*

Anchor† (ang'kėr), *n.* Same as *Anchoret.*

An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope! *Shak.*

Anchorable (ang'kėr-a-bl), *a.* Fit for anchorage. 'The sea everywhere twenty leagues from land *anchorable*.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Anchorage (ang'kėr-āj), *n.* 1. Anchoring ground; a place where a ship can anchor, where the ground is not too rocky, nor the water too deep nor too shallow.

The fleet returned to its former *anchorage*. *Southey.*

2. The hold of a ship at anchor.

If that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. *Wotton.*

3. The anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring. [Rare.]

The bark that hath discharged her fraught,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence, at first, she weighed her *anchorage*. *Shak.*

4. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the *anchorage* in the harbour. *Rich. Carew.*

Anchor-ball (ang'kėr-bal), *n.* A pyrotechnical combustible attached to a grapnel for adhering to and setting fire to ships.

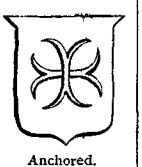
Anchor-bolt (ang'kėr-bōlt), *n.* A bolt with an expanded shank to prevent its being drawn out. *E. H. Knight.*

Anchor-chock (ang'kėr-chŏk), *n.* A piece indented into a wooden anchor-stock where it has become worn or defective; also, a piece of wood or iron on which an anchor rests when it is stowed.

Anchor-drag (ang'kėr-drag), *n.* Same as *Drag-sheet.*

Anchored (ang'kėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Held at rest by an anchor.—2. Shaped like an anchor; fluked; forked.

Her *anchored* tongue
Threatening her venomed teeth. *Dr. H. More.*


Anchored.

3. In *her.* the term applied to a cross whose extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor: in this sense written also *Anchry, Ancrée, Ancred.*

Anchoress, Anchoritess (ang'kō-res, ang'kō-rīt-es), *n.* A female anchoret.

And there a saintly *anchoress* she dwelt. *Wordsworth.*
Pega, his sister, an *anchoritess*, led a solitary life. *Fuller.*

Anchoret, Anchorite (ang'kō-ret, ang'kō-rīt), *n.* [L. *anachoreta;* Gr. *anachorētēs*—*ana*, back, and *chōreō*, to make room for, retire, from *chōros*, a place.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world and devote himself to religious duties; specifically, a monk who, with the leave of the abbot, retires to a cave or cell, with an allowance from the monastery, to live in solitude. 'Macarius, the great Egyptian *anchoret*.' *Abp. Usher.*

Our Saviour himself . . . did not choose an *anchorite's* or a monastic life, but a social and affable way of conversing with mortals. *Boyle.*

Anchoretic, Anchoretical (ang-kō-ret'ik, ang-kō-ret'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or his mode of life.

Anchor-gate (ang'kėr-gāt), *n.* A heavy gate such as is used in canals, having for its upper bearing a collar embedded in the adjacent masonry.

Anchor-hold (ang'kėr-hōld), *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security. 'The one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls' health.' *Camden.*

Anchor-ice (ang'kėr-īs), *n.* The ice which is formed on and incrusts the beds of lakes and rivers; ground-ice.

Anchoring (ang'kėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Held at rest by the anchor; riding or lying at anchor. 'Yon tall *anchoring* bark.' *Shak.*

Anchorite, *n.* See ANCHORET.

Anchoritess, *n.* See ANCHORESS.

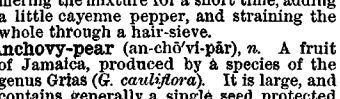
Anchoritical (ang-kō-rit'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an anchorite or hermit, or to his mode of life.

Anchor-lining (ang'kėr-līn-ing), *n.* Same as *Bill-boards.* See BILL-BOARD.

Anchor-tripper (ang'kėr-trip-ėr), *n.* A device for tripping or casting loose a ship's anchor.

Anchor-watch (ang'kėr-woch), *n.* *Naut.* a subdivision of the watch kept constantly on deck during the time the ship lies at single anchor, to be in readiness to hoist jib or stay sails to keep the ship clear of her anchor, or to veer more cable, or let go another anchor in case she should drive or part her anchor. This watch is also in readiness to avoid collision in close rivers, by veering cable, setting sail, using the helm, &c.

Anchovy (an-chō'vi), *n.* [Pg. and Sp. *anchova*, an anchovy, referred by Mahn to Basque *anchua, anchuva*, dry.] An abdominal malacopterygious fish of the genus Engraulis, family Clupeidæ. The species


Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicholus*).

are all of diminutive size, and, with exception of the common anchovy (*E. encrasicholus*) and *E. meletta* (both Mediterranean species), inhabitants of the tropical seas of India and America. The common anchovy, so esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavour, is not much larger than the middle finger. It is caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. A sauce, held in much esteem, is made from anchovies by pounding them in water, simmering the mixture for a short time, adding a little cayenne pepper, and straining the whole through a hair-sieve.

Anchovy-pear (an-chō'vi-pār), *n.* A fruit of Jamaica, produced by a species of the genus Grias (*G. cauliflora*). It is large, and contains generally a single seed protected by a stony covering. It is pickled and eaten like mango.

Anchry (ang'kri), *a.* In *her.* same as *Anchored*, 3.

Anchusa (ang-kū'sa), *n.* [Gr. *angchousa*, alkanet.] A genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the temperate parts of the earth, either on the mountains of tropical climates or the temperate zones. *A. officinalis* (common alkanet or bugloss) and *A. sempervirens* are inhabitants of Britain. The *Anchusa tinctoria* of some botanists is the same as *Alkanna tinctoria*. See ALKANET.

Anchusin, Anchusine (ang-kū'sin), *n.* The name given to a red colouring matter obtained from *Anchusa* (*Alkanna*) *tinctoria*. It is resinous, and emits violet vapours when heated.

Anchylose (ang'ki-lōs), *v.t.* A common, but erroneous, spelling of *Ankylose* (which see).

Anchylosed (ang'ki-lōst), *p.* Same as *Ankylosed.*

Anchylosis (ang-ki-lō'sis), *n.* Same as *Ankylosis.*

Anchylotic (ang-ki-lot'ik), *a.* Same as *Ankylotic.*

Anciency † (ān'shen-si), *n.* Antiquity.

Ancient (ān'shent), *a.* [Fr. *ancien*, Pr. *ancian*, L.L. *antianus*, from L. *ante*, before. See ANTE.] 1. That happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; associated with, or bearing marks of, antiquity; of long standing; old: as opposed to *modern;* as, *ancient* authors; *ancient* records. — 2. Having lasted from a remote period; having been of long duration; of great age; old; as, an *ancient* city; an *ancient* forest: generally, but not always, applied to things.

And hence arises *ancient* men's report,
That days are tedious, and that years are short.
Crabbe.

3. Past; former.

If I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shak.*

—*Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Obsolete. Ancient* and *old* are generally applied only to things subject to decay. We do not say the *old* or *ancient* sun, stars, angels, nor an *old* river or mountain. *Old* refers to the duration of the thing itself; *ancient*, to the period with which it is associated. An *old* dress, custom, &c., is one which has lasted a long time, and which still exists; an *ancient* dress, custom, &c., is one which prevailed in former ages, and in idea is still associated with them, but which may or may not now exist. An *old*-looking man is one apparently advanced in years; an *ancient*-looking man, one whose quaint appearance is suggestive of bygone ages. We may apply, therefore, either adjective to an object still existing, as we may regard its age or its associations. Thus we may say an *old* picture, statue, author (regarding the last as living in his works), or an *ancient* picture, &c. When the object no longer exists we more properly use *ancient;* as, the *ancient* republics of Greece and Rome. *Ancient* is opposed to *modern; old*, to *young, new, fresh. Antique* is applied to style or fashion. An *ancient* temple is one built by the ancients; an *antique* temple is one built in the style of the ancients. *Antiquated* is old, opposed to what is in fashion or established by custom; *obsolete*, out of use, opposed to what is current, as language, statutes, &c. — SYN. Old, primitive, pristine, antique, antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete.

Ancient (ān'shent), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. One who lived in former ages; a person living at an early period of the world's history: generally used in the plural, and as opposed to *moderns.* — 2. A very old man; and hence an elder or person of influence; a governor or ruler, political or ecclesiastical.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people. Is. iii. 14.

3. † A senior. 'In Christianity they were his *ancients.*' *Hooker.* — 4. In the Inns of Court and Chancery, one having a certain standing or seniority; thus in Gray's Inn the society consists of benchers, *ancients*, barristers, and students under the bar, the ancients being of the oldest barristers. *Wharton.* — *Ancient of days*, the Almighty in reference to his existence from eternity.

I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the *Ancient of days* did sit, whose garment was white as snow. Dan. vii. 9.

—*Council of ancients*, in *French hist.* one of the two assemblies composing the legislative body in 1795. It consisted of 250 members, each of whom was at least forty years of age. It was put an end to by the revolution of 18th Brumaire (9th Nov. 1799).

Ancient † (ān'shent), *n.* [Corrupted from *ensign* (which see).] 1. A flag, banner, or standard; an ensign, especially the flag or streamer of a ship. 'More dishonourable ragged, than an old faced (that is, patched up) *ancient.*' *Shak.* — 2. The bearer of a flag; a standard-bearer; an ensign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it. *Shak.*

Anciently (ān'shent-li), *adv.* In old times; in times long since pas; as, Rome was *anciently* more populous than at present.

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant. *Bacon.*

Ancientness (ān'shent-nes), *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times. *Dryden.*

Ancientry (ān'shent-ri), *n.* 1. Dignity of birth; the honour of ancient lineage. 'His father being a gentleman of more *ancientry* than estate.' *Fuller.* — 2. Character or imitation of antiquity; something belonging to ancient times.

They (the last lines) contain not one word of *ancientry.* *West.*

Ancientry † (ān'shent-i), *n.* Age; antiquity; ancientness; seniority. 'Of *ancientry* above a thousand years ago.' *Dr. Martin.*

Ancile (an-sī'le), *n.* [L.] Among the ancient Romans, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven, or one of the shields made in imitation of it.

Ancillary (an'sil-la-ri), *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, from *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] Subservient, as a maid-servant; aiding; auxiliary; subordinate.

The convocation of York seems to have been always considered as inferior, and even *ancillary*, to the greater province. *Hallam.*

Ancille, † *n.* [L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] A maid-servant. *Chaucer.*

Ancipital, Ancipitous (an-sip'it-al, an-sip'-it-us), *a.* [L. *anceps, ancipitis*, two-headed, ambiguous—*an* for *amb*, on both sides, and *caput*, the head.] Doubtful or double; ambiguous; double-faced or double-formed. — *Ancipitous stem*, in *bot.* a two-edged stem, compressed and forming two opposite thin edges like the stem of the iris.

Ancle (ang'kl), *n.* Same as *Ankle.*

Ancome (an'kum), *n.* [A. Sax. *an-cuman*, to come on or in; comp. Sc. *income.*] A small ulcerous swelling arising suddenly.

Ancon (an'kon), *n.* pl. **Ancones** (an-kō'nēz). [L. *ancon*, Gr. *angkōn*, the elbow.] 1. In *anat.* the olecranon; the upper end of the ulna or elbow. — 2. A carved drinking-cup or horn. — 3. In *arch.* a console, cantilever, corbel, or other stone projection contrived for supporting cornices or other structural parts of a building. The projections cut upon the key-stones of arches to support busts or other ornaments are *ancones.*

Ancon (an'kon), *n.* The name of a celebrated breed of sheep in Massachusetts, with short crooked legs and long back like a turnspit, and hence unable to leap fences. They originated in 1791 from a ram of this shape expressly selected to found a breed free from this vicious propensity so annoying to American farmers. Called also the *Otter Breed.*

Anconal (an-kō'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the ancon or elbow.

Anconeus (an-kō-nē'us), *n.* A name given to any of the muscles attached to the ancon or olecranon.

Anconoid (an'kon-oid), *a.* [Gr. *angkōn*, the elbow, and *eidos*, likeness.] Elbow-like: applied to a process of the forearm.

Ancony (an'kō-ni), *n.* [Probably from Gr. *angkōn*, the elbow, from its resemblance to the arm.] In *iron-work*, a piece of half-wrought iron in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends. A piece of cast-iron is melted off and hammered at a forge into a mass of 2 feet long and square, which is called a *bloom;* then carried to a finery, and worked into an *ancony.*

Ancylotome (an-sil'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *angkylē*, a bend, and *temnō*, to cut.] In *surg.* a crooked knife or bistoury; also, a knife for dividing the frænum linguæ in tongue-tied persons, as well as other adhesions and contractions.

And (and), *conj.* [A. Sax. *and, ond*, O.E. *and, ant, an*, D. *en, ende*, G. *und*, O.H.G. *anti*, all signifying and; Icel. *enda*, and yet, and if, *en*, but. This word is probably really the same as that treated in next article.] A particle joining words and sentences, and expressing the relations of connection or addition. In Scripture especially it often opens a narrative, where the connection with anything going before is not obvious; thus, '*And* the Lord called unto Moses,' Num. i. 1; Ex. xxiv. 1. It is also sometimes used as a particle introducing interrogative and other clauses, expressive of surprise, or surprise conjoined with incredulity, joy, indignation; as, *And* shall I see him again? *And* you dare thus address me! It is also found used by a Latinism for both; as, 'thrones *and* civil and divine.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.* By the figure hendiadys it is made to connect two notions of which the one is modificatory of the other, both together forming a single idea; as, with dances *and* delight = delightful dances; 'The tediousness *and* process of my travel' (= tedious process); 'Thy fair *and* outward character' (= outwardly fair). *Shak.* In old popular songs it is sometimes a mere redundant expletive; 'when that I was *and* a tiny little boy.' *Shak.* [In *and if*, *and* is the word treated in next article.]

And † (and), *conj.* [This word may be the same as *and* the connecting conjunction, only used with a different meaning, or *an, and*, if, may be a distinct word, in which case *an* is the proper form; comp. A. Sax. *ono*, if, Goth. *an*, L. *an*, interrogative particles.] If. '*And* I suffer this, may I go graze.' *Beau. & Fl.* [In older writers it was frequently used redundantly before *if*. 'But *and if* that servant say.' Luke xii. 45.]

Anda (an'da), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, the only known species of which, *A. braziliensis*, is a Brazilian tree with large yellow flowers, and an anguiar fruit about the size of an orange, containing two rounded seeds like small chestnuts. The seeds yield a fine drying oil, and are strongly cathartic, and the green outer portion or rind of the shell is astringent, and used in diarrhœa.

Andabatism † (an'da-ba-tizm), *n.* [L. *andabata*, a gladiator who fought blindfolded.] Uncertainty; ambiguity; doubt. *Shelford.*

Andalusite (an-da-lū'sīt), *n.* A pellucid mineral of the garnet family, of a gray, green, bluish, flesh or rose-red colour; sometimes found crystallized in imperfect four-sided prisms, nearly or quite rhombic; consisting of anhydrous silicate of alumina with iron peroxide. Its hardness is nearly equal to that of corundum. It has its name from *Andalusia* in Spain, where it was first discovered.

Andante (an-dän'tā), *a.* [It. *andánte*, walking moderately, from *andare*, to go.] In *music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful, onward progression.

Andante (an-dän'tā), *n.* In *music*, a movement or piece composed in *andante* time; as, the *andante* in Beethoven's fifth symphony.

Andantino (an-dan-tē'no), *a.* [It.] In *music*, applied to a movement quicker than *andante.*

Andaquies-wax (an-da-kē'ās-waks), *n.* The wax of a bee found near the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, and used as a substitute for ordinary bees'-wax in making candles, &c.

Andarac (an'da-rak), *n.* [Corruption of *Sandarac.*] Red orpiment.

Andean (an-dē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the Andes, the great chain of mountains extending through South America.

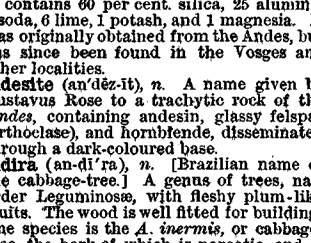
Andesin (an'dēz-in), *n.* A mineral resembling felspar in external appearance, but differing from it essentially in composition. It contains 60 per cent. silica, 25 alumina, 7 soda, 6 lime, 1 potash, and 1 magnesia. It was originally obtained from the Andes, but has since been found in the Vosges and other localities.

Andesite (an'dēz-īt), *n.* A name given by Gustavus Rose to a trachytic rock of the *Andes*, containing andesin, glassy felspar (orthoclase), and hornblende, disseminated through a dark-coloured base.

Andira (an-dī'ra), *n.* [Brazilian name of the cabbage-tree.] A genus of trees, nat. order Leguminosæ, with fleshy plum-like fruits. The wood is well fitted for building. One species is the *A. inermis*, or cabbage-tree, the bark of which is narcotic, and is used as an anthelminthic in medicine under the name of *Worm-bark.*

Andira-guacu (an-dē'ra-gwä'kų), *n.* In South America, the popular name of the vampyre-bat (*Vampyrus spectrum*).

Andiron (and'ī-ėrn), *n.* [Probably for *wend-iron—wend*, to turn, and *iron.* Wedgwood



Ancient Andirons, from Cobham, Kent.

adduces in favour of this etymology the Fl. *wendijser*, the iron on which the spit

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turns. Others suggest *hand-iron, end-iron.*] A horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard at one end, used to support pieces of wood when burning on an open hearth, one being placed on each side of the hearth. The standards usually ended with a round knob at top, and were kept brightly polished; those for kitchen use had catches for holding the roasting-spit; others were richly ornamented with copper and silver work.

> Her *andirons*
> (I had forgot them) were two winking Cupids
> Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely
> Depending on their brands. *Shak.*

Called also *Fire-dog* and *End-iron.*

Andra (an'dra), *n.* A North African species of gazelle.

Andranatomy (an-dra-nat'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *anatomē,* dissection.] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male; androtomy.

Andreæaceæ (an-drē'ē-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [After J. *Andreæ,* a German botanist.] A nat. order, or, according to some, a distinct tribe of mosses. They do not, however, differ essentially from the true mosses, being distinguished mainly by the longitudinal splitting of the valves at maturity. The plants are mostly alpine, and four are found in Britain. All the species are of a peculiar dark hue, and the leaves, which are of a close texture, are of a beautiful yellow or golden brown under the microscope.

Andrenidæ (an-dren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Typical genus *Andrena,* from Gr. *anthrēnē,* a bee.] A family of solitary bees in which the tongue is short and the chin elongated. The female forms burrows in sandy ground, provisioning them with pollen and honey, in the midst of which she deposits her eggs. Every nest contains several such masses, each provided with an egg, and separated from its neighbours by small partitions of earth. The Andrenidæ consist only of males and females.

Andreolite (an'dre-o-lit), *n.* A mineral, harmotome or cross-stone. See CROSS-STONE.

Andrœcium (an-drē'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, a male, and *oikos,* a house.] In *bot.* the male system of a flower; the assemblage of the stamens.

Androgynal, Androgynous (an-droj'in-al, an-droj'in-us), *a.* [Gr. *androgynos*—common to man and woman—*anēr, andros,* a man, and *gynē,* woman.] 1. Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical. (*a*) In *bot.* having male and female flowers in the same inflorescence, as in some species of Carex. (*b*) In *zool.* applied to animals with both sexes in the same individual, as the snail. —2. Having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.

> The truth is, a great mind must be *androgynous.*
> *Coleridge.*

Androgynally (an-droj'in-al-li), *adv.* With the parts of both sexes. *Sir T. Browne.*

Androgyne† (an-drō-jīn'), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *gynē,* a woman.] An hermaphrodite.

> Plato . . . tells a story how that at first there were three kinds of men, that is, male, female, and a third mixt species of the other two, called, for that reason, *androgynes.* *Chilmead.*

> What shall I say of these vile and stinking *androgynes,* that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks, their crisped and frizzled hair?
> *Harmar.*

Android, Androides (an'droid, an-droi'dēz), *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *eidos,* form.] A machine in the human form, which, by certain springs, imitates some of the natural motions of a living man.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-da), *n.* [*Andromeda,* daughter of Cepheus king of Ethiopia, and wife of Perseus; after death placed as a constellation in the heavens.] 1. A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained. The stars in this constellation in Flamsteed's catalogue are eighty-four.—2. A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ. The species are hardy shrubs or trees, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. *A. polifolia* is found in peat bogs in Britain; it is an acrid narcotic, hurtful to sheep. Narcotic properties have also been observed in several foreign species. *A. floribunda* is an evergreen ornamental shrub cultivated in gardens.

Andron (an'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *andrōn,* from *anēr, andros,* a man.] In *Greek antiq.* the apartment in a dwelling-house appropriated to males. It was in the lower part of the house.

Andropetalous (an-drō-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *petalon,* a petal.] In *bot.* an epithet applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

Androphagi (an-drof'a-jī), *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *phagō,* to eat.] Man-eaters; anthropophagi.

Androphagous (an-drof'a-gus), *a.* Pertaining or addicted to cannibalism.

Androphore (an'dro-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *pherō,* to bear.] 1. In *bot.* a stalk supporting the stamens, often formed by a union of the filaments.—2. In *zool.* the medusiform zoöid in which the male elements are developed, and which differs in form from the gynophore, or that bearing the female elements.

Andropogon (an-drō-pō'gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *pōgōn,* the beard.] A large genus of grasses, mostly natives of warm countries. A lemon-scented fragrant oil is yielded by *A. Schœnanthus,* the sweet-scented ginger or lemon-grass of Malabar and our conservatories. *A. muricatus,* the Indian *khus,* is used to make covers for palanquins, screens, &c., and yields a fragrant attar called *khus-khus.* Ginger-grass oil is obtained from *A. Nardus.*

Androsphinx (an'drō-sfingks), *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *sphinx,* a sphinx.] In

Egyptian Androsphinx.

anc. sculp. a sphinx with a human head, as distinguished from one with the head of a ram or a hawk. See SPHINX.

Androspore (an'drō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *sporē,* seed.] In *bot.* a spore of some algæ, from which proceed a large number of small bodies having male functions.

Androtomy (an-drot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man, and *tomē,* a cutting.] Dissection of the human body, as distinguished from *zootomy.*

Androus (an'drus), *a.* [Gr. *anēr, andros,* a man.] In *bot.* producing stamens only, without pistils; staminate; male.

Aneal† (a-nēl'), *v.t.* Same as *Anele.*

Anear (a-nēr'), *adv.* or *prep.* Near.

> Dark-browed sophist, come not *anear.* *Tennyson.*

> Much more is needed, so that at last the measure of misery *anear* us may be correctly taken.
> *Is. Taylor.*

Anecdotage (an'ek-dōt-āj), *n.* 1. Anecdotes collectively; matter of the nature of anecdotes. [Rare.]

> All history, therefore, being built partly, and some of it altogether, upon *anecdotage,* must be a tissue of lies. *De Quincey.*

2. [With a punning allusion to *dotage.*] The later part of one's life, when he is supposed to be garrulous and fond of telling anecdotes. [Colloq.]

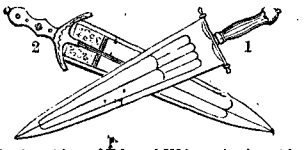
Anecdotal (an'ek-dōt-al), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of anecdotes. 'Conversation, argumentative or declamatory, narrative or *anecdotal.*' *Prof. Wilson.*

Anecdote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* [Gr. *anekdotos,* not published—*a,* neg., *ek,* out, and *dotos,* given, from *didōmi,* to give.] A short story or narrative, being the relation of a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.—*Anecdote, Story.* An *anecdote* is the relation of an interesting or amusing incident, generally of a private nature, and is always reported as true. A *story* may be true or fictitious, and generally has reference to a series of incidents so arranged and related as to be entertaining.

Anecdotic, Anecdotical (an-ek-dot'ik, an-ek-dot'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes; anecdotal. '*Anecdotical* traditions, whose authority is unknown.' *Bolingbroke.*

Anecdotist (an'ek-dōt-ist), *n.* One who deals in anecdotes.

Anelace, Anlace (an'e-lās, an'lās), *n.* [Possibly O.H.G. *an,* on, and *laz,* the side.] A broad knife or dagger, from 18 inches to 2 feet long, worn at the girdle. It appears to have been used from an early period.



1, Anelace (time of Edward IV.). 2, Anelace (time of Henry VII.).

Anele† (a-nēl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aneled;* ppr. *aneling.* [A. Sax. *onelan,* to anoint—prefix *on,* and *ele, æl,* oil.] To administer extreme unction to.

> He was housled and *aneled,* and had all that a Christian man ought to have. *Morte d'Arthur.*

Anelectric (an-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [Gr. *an,* priv., and E. *electric* (which see).] Having no electric properties; non-electric.

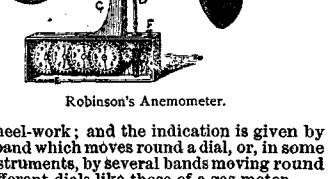
Anelectrode (an-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery. See ELECTRODE.

Anemograph (a-nem'o-graf), *n.* [Gr. *anemos,* the wind, and *graphō,* to write, to describe.] An instrument for measuring and recording the force and direction of the wind.

Anemography (an-e-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [See ANEMOGRAPH.] A description of the winds.

Anemology (an-e-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *anemos,* wind, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine of or a treatise on winds.

Anemometer (an-e-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *anemos,* wind, and *metron,* a measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. There are various kinds of anemometers, as Lind's, Osler's, Robinson's. Casella, by an elaborate combination of Robinson's, with some more recent modifications, has produced an instrument capable of registering the direction and velocity of the wind with greater precision than any of its predecessors. The engraving shows Robinson's anemometer in its simplest form. Four hemispherical hollow cups A A are extended upon strong metal arms, with their concave surfaces facing the same way, upon a vertical axis B, which has at its lower extremity an endless screw D. The axis is strengthened and supported at C. The endless screw is placed in gear with a train of



Robinson's Anemometer.

wheel-work; and the indication is given by a band which moves round a dial, or, in some instruments, by several bands moving round different dials like those of a gas-meter.

Anemometry (an-e-mom'et-ri), *n.* The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind by means of an anemometer.

Anemone (a-nem'o-ne), *n.* [Gr. *anemōnē,* the wind-flower, from *anemos,* the wind: so named from being easily stripped of its

Vine-leaved Anemone (*A. vitifolia*).

petals by the wind.] Wind-flower, a genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. Three species occur in Britain. The wood anemone (*A. nemorosa*) is the only one truly

native; it has white flowers, sometimes tinged with purple on the outside. *A. ranunculoides*, a common European plant, naturalized in a few places in Britain, has bright yellow flowers, but is otherwise like the wood anemone. *A. apennina*, a native of southern Europe, also naturalized in a few British localities, has the flowers bright blue on the inside of the sepals, which are narrow and more numerous than in the other two; the root-stalk is also shorter and thicker. Some species are cultivated in gardens for their elegant double flowers. *A. vitifolia*, vine-leaved anemone, a native of Nepal, with its charming foliage and the freshness of its large pure white flower, is one of the loveliest of all our garden plants. —*Sea-anemone.* See ACTINIA.

Anemonic (an-e-mon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anemone; obtained from anemonin; as, *anemonic* acid, an acid obtained by the action of baryta upon anemonin.

Anemonin, Anemonine (a-nem'o-nin), *n.* A crystalline substance extracted from some species of anemone.

Anemony (a-nem'o-ni) *n.* Same as *Anemone.*

Anemophilous (an-e-mof'il-us), *a.* [Gr. *anemos*, the wind, and *phileō*, to love.] *Lit.* loving the wind; specifically, in *bot.* denominative of flowers whose pollen is conveyed from the anther to the stigma by the agency of the wind: contradistinguished from *entomophilous* (which see). *Sachs.*

Anemoscope (a-nem'o-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *skopeō*, to view.] A contrivance which shows the direction of the wind; a weathercock; a wind-vane; especially, a contrivance for conveying the indications of the vane to a dial in a chamber on the ground.

Anemosis (an-ē-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.] In *bot.* the condition of being wind-shaken: an occasional condition of the timber of exogenous trees, in which the annual layers are separated from each other, caused, it is supposed, by the action of strong gales. Many doubt, however, whether the condition is due to wind, and believe that it should be referred rather to frost or lightning.

An-end (an-end'), *a.* [*An*, on, and *end.*] 1. On end; in an upright position. 'Make . . . each particular hair to stand *an-end.*' *Shak.* [Hardly used now except as a nautical term.]—2.† Lastly.

Anenst (a-nenst'), *prep.* [O.E. and Sc.] Same as *Anent.* 'And right *anenst* him a dog snarling.' *B. Jonson.*

Anent (a-nent'), *prep.* [Also written *anentis, anenst*, in O.E. *anence, anendes, anent, anen*, from A. Sax. *on efn, on emn;* that is, on even. Comp. G. *an eban* (lit: on even), *neben, nebent*, by the side of. The termination is similar to that in *against, amongst.*] 1. Opposite; over against; as, he lives *anent* the town-house. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—2. About; respecting. [Old English and Scotch.]

I cannot but pass you my judgment *anent* those six considerations which you offered to invalidate those authorities that I so much reverence.
King Charles I.

Anent is a Scotch word which has been made English by the Scotch novels. *Byron.*

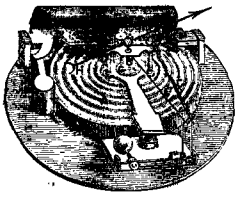
Anentera (an-en'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [See ANENTEROUS.] An obsolete name for the Infusoria, from a belief that they had several stomachs round the mouth but no intestines.

Anenterous (an-en'tėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *entera*, bowels, from *entos*, within.] Destitute of intestines; having no alimentary canal.

Such species have no intestines, no anus, and are said to be *anenterous.* *Owen.*

Aneroid (an'ē-roid), *n.* Same as *Aneroid* (which see).

Aneroid (an'ē-roid), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *nēros*, moisture, and *eidos*, form; from containing no mercury or other fluid.] Dispensing with fluid, as with quicksilver.—*Aneroid barometer*, an instrument for indicating the pressure of the atmosphere, the invention of M. Vidi of Paris, for whom a patent was obtained in England by M. Fontaine-Moreau in 1844. It answers the purpose of the ordinary mercurial barometer, but less perfectly. It is, however, very handy and portable. The engraving represents the latest improved mechanism of an aneroid. The outer casing and face of the instrument are removed, but the index-hand is left attached to the arbor F. A is the corrugated vacuum box, which has been exhausted of air through the tube J. B is a powerful spring resting in gudgeons fixed in the base-plate, and attached to a socket behind F. A lever C, joined to the edge



Aneroid Barometer.

of the spring B, is connected by the bent lever at D with the chain E, the other end of which is coiled round the arbor F. As the box A is compressed by the weight of the atmosphere increasing, the spring B is tightened, the lever C depressed, and the chain E uncoiled from F, which is thereby turned so that the hand H moves to the right. In the meanwhile the spiral spring G, coiled round F, is compressed. When, therefore, the pressure decreases, A and B relax by virtue of their elasticity; E slackens, G unwinds, turning F, which carries the index-hand H to the left.

Anes (ānz, also yins), *adv.* Once. [Scotch.]

Anes-errand (ānz-er'rand), *adv.* Of set purpose; as, or on, a sole errand; entirely on purpose. [Scotch.]

Anesthesia (an-es-thē'si-a), *n.* Same as *Anæsthesia.*

Anesthetic (an-es-thet'ik), *a.* Same as *Anæsthetic.*

Anethum (a-nē'thum), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, and *aithō*, to burn.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. *A. graveolens* is the common dill. See DILL.

Aneuch (a-nūch'), *a. adv.* or *n.* Enough. [Scotch.]

Aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *aneurysma, aneurysmos*, a widening—*ana*, up, and *eurys*, wide.] In *med.* the swelling of an artery, or the dilatation and expansion of some part of an artery. Aneurisms arise partly from the too violent motion of the blood, partly from excessive debility of the membranes of the artery, which is sometimes constitutional. They are therefore more frequent in the great branches of the arteries; in particular, in the vicinity of the heart, in the arch of the aorta, and in the extremities, for instance, in the ham and at the ribs, where the arteries are exposed to frequent injuries by stretching, violent bodily exertions, thrusts, falls, and contusions.

Aneurismal (an-ū-riz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism; as, an *aneurismal* tumour.

Anew (a-nū'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, of or on, and *new.*] Over again; in a new form; afresh; as, to arm *anew;* to create *anew.*

Anfractuose (an-frak'tū-ōs), *a.* [See ANFRACTUOUS.] In *bot.* twisted or sinuous, as the anther of a cucumber.

Anfractuosity (an-frak'tū-os"i-ti), *n.* 1. A state of being anfractuous or full of windings and turnings. 'The *anfractuosities* of his intellect and temper.' *Macaulay.*—2. In *anat.* a sinuous depression like the depressions separating the convolutions of the brain.

Anfractuous (an-frak'tū-us), *a.* [L. *anfractus*, broken or bent round—*an* for *amb*, round, and *frango, fractum*, to break.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous. 'The *anfractuous* passages of the brain.' *Smith.*

Anfractuousness (an-frak'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being anfractuous.

Anfracture† (an-frak-tūr), *n.* A mazy winding. *Bailey.*

Angariation† (an-gā"ri-ā"shon), *n.* [L. L. *angariatio*, business, from Gr. *anggareia*, the service of the *anggaros*, a mounted courier in Persia for carrying the royal despatches. A word of Persian origin.] Effort; exertion; toil.

The earth yields us fruit, . . . not without much cost and *angariation*, requiring both our labour and patience. *Bp. Hall.*

Angel (ān'jel), *n.* [L. *angelus*, Gr. *anggelos*, a messenger, from *anggellō*, to tell or announce.] 1. A messenger.

The dear good *angel* of the spring,
The nightingale. *B. Jonson.*

2. A spiritual being employed by God in human affairs: usually applied to a good spirit, but sometimes to an evil spirit.

Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *Shak.*

They had a king over them, which is the *angel* of the bottomless pit. Rev. ix. 11.

3. A person, generally a woman, of adorable qualities.

Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel.* *Shak.*

4. A gold coin, formerly current in England, varying in value from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*, so called from its bearing on its obverse a figure of the archangel Michael piercing a

Angel of Queen Elizabeth.

dragon. It continued to be coined down to the time of the Commonwealth.

Cousin, away for England; haste before, and, ere our coming, see thou shake the bags of hoarding abbots; *angels* imprisoned set thou at liberty. *Shak.*

Angel (ān'jel), *a.* Resembling angels; angelic. 'In *angel* whiteness.' *Shak.*

Angelage (ān'jel-āj), *n.* Existence or state of angels. *Beau. & Fl.*

Angel-bed (ān'jel-bed), *n.* An open bed without posts.

Angelet (ān'jel-et), *n.* 1. An old English gold coin, equal to half an angel. See ANGELOT.—2. A little or young angel. [Rare.]

And with the noise of those subdued soundings the *angelet* sprang forth, fluttering its rudiments of pinions. *Lamb.*

Angel-fish (ān'jel-fish), *n.* A plagiostomous fish, *Squatina angelus*, nearly allied to the sharks, very ugly and voracious, preying on other fish. It is from 6 to 8 feet long, with a large head, teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp above, disposed in five rows all around the jaws. The fish takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, extending horizontally like wings when spread. This fish connects the genus of rays with that of sharks, partaking of the characters of both; but it differs from both in this, that its mouth is placed at the extremity of the head. It is common on the south coasts of Britain, and is also called *Monk-fish* and *Fiddle-fish.*

Angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*).

Angel-gold† (ān'jel-gōld), *n.* 1. Gold used for coining angels, of a finer quality than crown-gold.—2. Gold coin stamped with the figure of an angel.

Having *angel-gold*, strung on white ribbon, on his arm. *Fuller.*

Angelic, Angelical (an-jel'ik, an-jel'ik-al), *a.* Resembling or belonging to, or partaking of, or suitable to, the nature and dignity of angels.

Here, happy creature, fair *angelic* Eve. *Milton.*

Others more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing,
With notes *angelical* to many a harp. *Milton.*

Angelica (an-jel'ik-a), *n.* [From the supposed *angelic* virtues possessed by some of the species, for not only were they believed to be a remedy against poison, the plague, all kinds of infection, and malaria, but they were believed to be invaluable against witchcraft and enchantments.] 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants found in the northern temperate regions and in New Zealand. One species, *A. sylvestris*, common in Britain, was formerly greatly prized for its supposed virtues. Its powdered seeds are used in some parts of Europe to kill lice, and its roots and seeds are used in preparing gin and bitters.—2. The garden name for *Archangelica officinalis*, a native of the banks of rivers and wet ditches in the northern parts of Europe, and found naturalized in similar

situations in England. It has a large fleshy aromatic root, and a strong-furrowed branched stem as high as a man. It is cultivated on the Continent for the sake of its agreeable aromatic odour and carminative properties. Its blanched stems, candied with sugar, form a very agreeable sweetmeat, possessing tonic and stomachic qualities. The roots were formerly employed in scrofulous diseases, as diuretics and sudorifics.

Angelically (an-jel'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an angelic manner; like an angel.

Angelicalness (an-jel'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being angelic; the nature or character of an angel; excellence more than human.

Angelica-tree (an-jel'ik-a-trē), *n.* The American name of *Aralia spinosa*, nat. order Araliaceæ (which see), a prickly, small, simple-stemmed tree, 8 to 12 feet high, the berries of which are used in an infusion of wine or spirits for relieving rheumatic pains and violent colic.

Angelicize (an-jel'i-sīz), *v.t.* To make angelic or like an angel.

Angelify (an-jel'i-fī), *v.t.* To make like an angel. 'The soul . . . refined and *angelified*.' *Farringdon.*

Angelite (ān'jel-īt), *n.* [So called from *Angelium* in Alexandria, where the first meetings were held.] *Eccles.* one of a sect of heretics near the close of the fifth century, who held the persons of the Trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature, but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all.

Angelize (ān'jel-īz), *v.t.* To make an angel of; to raise to the state of an angel.

David alone, whom with heav'n's love surpriz'd,
To praise thee there, thou now hast *angelis'd*.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Angelology (ān-jel-ol'o-ji), *n.* [*Angel*, and Gr. *logos*.] A discourse on angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings. [Rare.]

The same mythology commanded the general consent; the same *angelology*, demonology. *Milman.*

Angelophany (ān-jel-of'a-ni), *n.* [*Angel*, and Gr. *phainō*, to appear.] The manifestation of an angel or angels to man by actual appearance.

If God seeks to commune more fully with a man, his messenger appears and speaks to him. The narratives of such *angelophanies* vary in detail.
Prof. W. R. Smith.

Angelot (an'jel-ot), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *angelotus*, dim. of L. *angelus*, an angel.] 1. An ancient English coin, of the value of half an angel, struck at Paris while under the dominion of England: so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of the arms of England and France.—2. A small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy, so called because it formerly bore the figure of the coin, probably to indicate its price.—3. An instrument of music somewhat resembling a lute.

Angel-shot (ān'jel-shot), *n.* [Fr. *ange*, an angel, also a chain-shot. The latter sense is probably a grimly humorous modification of that of heavenly messenger.] Chain-shot (which see under CHAIN).

Angelus (an'jel-us), *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) a solemn devotion in memory of the incarnation, consisting mainly of versicles and responses, the angelic salutation three times repeated, and a collect, so named from the word with which it commences, '*Angelus* Domini' (Angel of the Lord). (*b*) The bell tolled in the morning, at noon, and in the evening to indicate to the faithful the time when the angelus is to be recited.

Angel-water† (ān'jel-wa-tėr), *n.* A mixture of rose, orange-flower, and myrtle water, musk and ambergris, used as a perfume and cosmetic in the seventeenth century.

I met the prettiest creature in New Spring Garden. . . . *Angel-water* was the worst scent about her.
Sedley.

Anger (ang'gėr), *n.* [From a widely-spread root, *ang*, expressive of compression, tightness, and hence annoyance, distress. The word entered English apparently from the Scandinavian; comp. Icel. *angr*, grief, sorrow, *angra*, to grieve, annoy, or make angry; Dan. *anger*, sorrow, repentance; the same root also appears in A. Sax. *ange*, vexation; Goth. *aggvus*, G. *enge*, narrow; L. *ango*, to squeeze, to trouble, *angor*, vexation, *angustus*, narrow (whence *anguish*); Gr. *anchō*, to choke.] 1.† Pain or smart, as of a sore or swelling.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued.
Sir W. Temple.

2.† Grief; sorrow; trouble. [Old English.] 3. A violent passion or emotion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like it. *South.*

4.† An individual fit of anger; an expression of anger, as a threat: in this sense it may be used in the plural.

Whose voices, *angers*, and terrors, and sometimes howlings also, he said he often heard. *Abp. Usher.*

—*Anger, Wrath.* *Anger* is a sudden, keen feeling of displeasure arising from injury, real or supposed, done to ourselves or others. It is not necessarily accompanied by any outward manifestation. *Wrath* is a stronger feeling of this nature, and is accompanied by external signs and a desire to take vengeance. *Wrath* often implies a forgetfulness of the consequences to ourselves and others of what we do while under its influence.—SYN. Resentment, wrath, rage, fury, passion, ire, gall, choler, indignation, displeasure, vexation, grudge, spleen.

Anger (ang'gėr), *v.t.* 1. To make painful; to cause to smart; to inflame; as, to *anger* an ulcer. *Bacon.*—2. To excite to anger; to rouse resentment in.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people.
Clarendon.

SYN. To irritate, enrage, inflame, provoke, exasperate, rouse, incite.

Angerly (ang'gėr-li), *adv.* In an angry manner; angrily.

Then in madness and in bliss,
If my lips should dare to kiss
Thy taper fingers amorously,
Again thou blushest *angerly*. *Tennyson.*

Angerness† (ang'gėr-nes), *n.* The state of being angry. 'Hail, innocent of *angerness*.' *MS. cited by T. Warton.*

Angina (an-jī'na), *n.* [L., from *ango*, to choke. See ANGER.] In *med.* any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, malignant sore throat, croup, mumps, &c. —*Angina pectoris*, a disease characterized by an extremely acute constriction felt generally in the lower part of the sternum, and extending along the whole side of the chest and into the corresponding arm. It is usually brought on by violent exercise, excessive eating, or strong mental emotion, and has been known to result from excessive use of tobacco. It often proves fatal. Called also *Breast-pang*.

Angiocarpous (an'ji-ō-kär"pus), *a.* [Gr. *angeion*, a case or capsule, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* (*a*) having a fruit whose seed-vessels are inclosed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves, as the filbert covered by its husk, or the acorn seated in its cupule. (*b*) Having the seeds or spores covered, as certain lichens.

Angiography (an-ji-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, and *graphē*, description.] In *med.* a description of the vessels of the human body.

Angiology (an-ji-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, and *logos*, discourse.] In *med.* a treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c.

Angiomonospermous (an'ji-ō-mon'ō-spėrm"us), *a.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, *monos*, alone, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* producing one seed only in a pod.

Angiopteris (an-ji-op'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, and *pteris*, a fern.] A genus of ferns, nat. order Marattiaceæ, found in India, Ceylon, and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, some of whose species are cultivated in our hothouses. *A. evecta*, the original species, is used by the Sandwich Islanders to perfume their cocoa-nut oil.

Angioscope (an'ji-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body.

Angiosperm (an'ji-ō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel. In modern classification exogens are divided into those whose seeds are inclosed in a seed-vessel, and those with seeds produced and ripened without the production of a seed-vessel. The former are *angiosperms*, and constitute the principal part of the species; the latter are *gymnosperms*, and chiefly consist of the Coniferæ and Cycadaceæ.

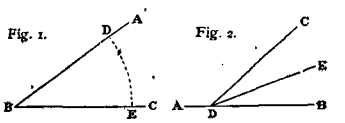
Angiospermia (an'ji-ō-spėrm"i-a), *n. pl.* [See ANGIOSPERM.] The second order of the Linnæan class Didynamia, having numerous seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel, as in Digitalis.

Angiospermous (an'ji-ō-spėrm"us), *a.* Having seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, such as the pea, apple, and the great mass of flowering plants: opposed to *gymnospermous*, or naked-seeded.

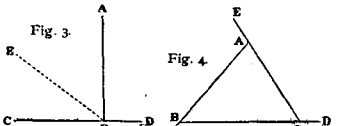
Angiosporous (an-ji-os'pō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, and *spora*, a seed.] In *bot.* a term applied to such fungi as have their spores inclosed in a bag, as Lycoperdon.

Angiotomy (an-ji-ot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ahgeion*, a vessel, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *anat.* dissection of the vessels of a body, especially of the human body.

Angle (ang'gl), *n.* [L. *angulus*, a corner.] The point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner. In *geom.* a *plain rectilineal angle* is the mutual inclination of two straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same straight line; or a *rectilineal angle* is the degree of opening or divergence of two straight lines which meet one another. The point where the lines meet is called the *vertex* of the angle or the *angular point*, and the lines which contain the angle are called its sides or legs. A clear idea of the nature of an angle is obtained by gradually opening a carpenter's rule or a pair of compasses, as the angle made by the parts of the rule or the legs of the compasses will become greater as the opening widens. It is evident that the magnitude of the angle does not depend upon the length of the lines which form it, but merely on their relative positions. An angle is best named by a single letter placed at its vertex, unless there be more angles than one at the same point. In this case the angle is generally expressed by three letters, the middle one of which is placed at the vertex or angular point, and the other two at some other point of the lines containing it. Thus, in fig. 1, the angle contained by A B and B C



may be called the angle B, or the angle at B; but in fig. 2, where there are more angles than one at the point D, the angle contained by E D and D B is called the angle E D B. Angles are measured by an arc of a circle, described from the vertex with any radius: thus the arc D E (fig. 1), described from B as a centre, is a measure of the angle A B C, and the angle A B C is said to be an angle of as many degrees, and parts of a degree, as there are in the arc D E, a circle being always supposed to be divided into 360 degrees. (See ARC and CIRCLE.) Angles receive different names, according to their magnitude, their construction, their position, and the different branches of science in which they are employed. A *right angle* is an angle formed by a straight or right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle which is measured by an arc of 90 degrees. When a straight line, as A B (fig. 3), standing on another straight line C D, makes the two



angles A B C and A B D equal to one another, each of these angles is called a *right angle*. An *acute angle* is that which is less than a right angle, as E B C. An *obtuse angle* is that which is greater than a right angle, as E B D. Acute and obtuse angles are both called *oblique*, in opposition to right angles. A *rectilineal angle* is that which is formed by two straight lines. A *curvilineal angle* is formed by two curved lines. A *mixed angle* is formed by a straight line with a curved line. *Adjacent* or *contiguous angles* are such as have one leg common to both angles, both together being equal to two right angles. Thus, in fig. 3, A B C and A B D, or E B C and E B D, are adjacent angles. *Exterior* or *external angles*, the angles of any rectilineal figure without it, made by producing the sides; thus, if the sides A B, B C,

CA of the triangle ABC (fig. 4) be produced to the points FDE, the angles CBF, ACD, BAE are called *exterior angles*, in opposition to the angles ABC, BCA, CAB, which are called *interior angles*. For *exterior, interior*, and *alternate angles*, in reference to parallel lines, see EXTERIOR, INTERIOR, and ALTERNATE.—*Vertical angles*. See VERTICAL.—*Angles of elevation and inclination*. See ELEVATION and INCLINATION.—*Angles of depression*. See DEPRESSION.—*Angles of incidence, reflection, and refraction*. See INCIDENCE, REFLECTION, and REFRACTION.—*Angle of position*, in *astron*. See POSITION.—*Angle of contact*, the angle which a circle or other curve makes with a tangent at the point of contact. This term has been discarded from mathematics, and when a curve is supposed to be composed of infinitely small rectilinear elements, the infinitely small acute angle formed by one element with the production of the next answers to the old angle of contact, and is equal to what is called the *angle of curvature*.—*Curvilinear angle*, the angle at the meeting of the tangents of two curves.—*Angle of direction*, in *mech*. an angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.—*Angle of friction*, in *mech*. the angle whose tangent is equal to the coefficient of friction. The coefficient of friction F of a body resting on an inclined plane is found by observing the angle of friction ϕ (the angle at which the body begins to slide), when F is equal to ϕ.—*Angle of repose*, that angle at which one body will just rest upon another without slipping. It varies, of course, with the natures of the bodies in contact, but is constant for the same bodies. It is called by Professor Moseley the *limiting angle of resistance*.—*Angle of sight*, in *ordnance*, the angle between a line drawn through the axis of a bore and a line drawn from the rear of the base-ring to the swell of the muzzle or to the top of the sight.—*Facial angle*. See FACIAL.—*Solid angle*, that which is made by more than two plane angles meeting in one point, and not lying in the same plane, as the angle of a cube.—*Spherical angle*, an angle on the surface of a sphere, contained between the arcs of two great circles which intersect each other. Thus, if AB and BC (fig. 5) be arcs of great circles intersecting one another at the point B, the angle ABC is the spherical angle which they make with one another, and it is equal to the angle of inclination formed by the planes of the great circles AB and BC.—*Horary*, or *hour angle*, the angle made by the arc through the poles and star with the meridian.—*Angle capital*, (*a*) in *anc. Ionic arch*. a capital on the flank column of a portico, having volutes on three sides, the exterior volute being placed at an angle of 135° (or 45°) with the plane of the frieze on front and flank. (*b*) In *modern Ionic arch*. the capital of a similarly situated column, having four volutes, each of which is at an angle of 135° (or 45°) with the plane of the frieze.—*Angle of divergence*, in *bot*. the angle made by two leaves on the stem, generally expressed as a fraction of the circumference of the stem, which is supposed to be a circle.

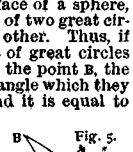


Fig. 5.

Angle † (ang'gl), *n*. [A. Sax. *angel, angl*, a fish-hook; G. *angel*, Icel. *öngull*, a hook; from a root meaning crooked, seen in *anchor* (which see).] A hook; an apparatus for taking fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook, or of a line and hook.

> Give me mine *angle*—we'll to the river. *Shak.*
> I am, sir, a brother of the *angle*. *Iz. Walton.*

2. One who may be easily enticed; a gull.

> At last I spied
> An ancient *angle* coming down the hill. *Shak.*

Angle (ang'gl), *v.i.* pret. and pp. *angled;* ppr. *angling*. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook.—*To angle for*, to fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish. 'The hearts of all that he did *angle* for.' *Shak.*

Angle (ang'gl), *v.t.* To fish for or catch, as with an angle; to lure or entice, as by a bait. 'He *angled* the people's hearts.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

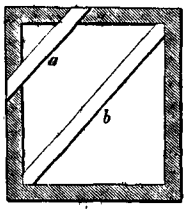
> You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the thatch'd house. *Iz. Walton.*

Angle (ang'gl), *n*. One of the people called Angles. See ANGLES.

Angle-bar (ang'gl-bär), *n*. 1. In *carp*. a vertical bar at the angles or meetings of the faces of a polygonal or bow window.—2. A rolled bar of iron for forming the edges of iron safes, bridges, and ships; or to be rivetted to the corners of iron-boilers, tanks, &c., to connect the side plates.

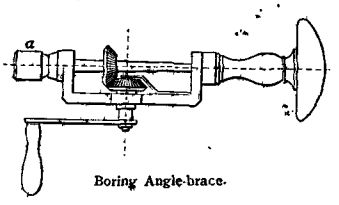
Angle-bead (ang'gl-bēd), *n*. In *building*, a piece of wood fixed vertically upon the exterior or salient angles of apartments to preserve them, and also to serve as a guide by which to float the plaster. Called also *Staff-bead*.

Angle-brace (ang'gl-brās), *n*. In *carp*. (*a*) a



a, Angle-brace, *b*, Diagonal brace.

piece of timber fixed at each extremity to one of the two pieces forming the adjacent sides of a system of framing, and subtending the angle formed by their junction. When it is fixed between the opposite angles of a quadrangular frame it is called a diagonal brace. They are also called respectively *Angle-tie* or *Diagonal Tie*. (*b*) An instrument con-



Boring Angle-brace.

sisting of a rectangular crank-frame like the carpenter's brace (see BRACE), but usually much stronger, and carrying a parallel tool-spindle terminating in a pad *a*, or bit-socket of the ordinary form. On this spindle is a small bevel-wheel, which gears into a second wheel on the axis of a winch-handle, by which motion is communicated to the tool. This instrument is chiefly used for boring holes in angular positions, where the ordinary revolving brace cannot be conveniently applied. For heavy work it is usually mounted in the ordinary drill-frame. Called also *Corner-drill*.

Angled (ang'gld), *a*. Having angles: used chiefly in compounds.

Angle-float (ang'gl-flōt), *n*. In *plastering*, a float made to any internal angle to the planes of both sides of a room.

Angle-iron (ang'gl-ī-ėrn), *n*. A piece of iron rolled into the shape of the letter L, used for forming the joints of iron plates in girders, boilers, &c., to which it is riveted.

a, Angle-iron.

Anglemeter (ang'gl-mē-tėr), *n*. [*Angle*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] Any instrument for measuring angles; but more particularly, an instrument used by geologists for measuring the dip of strata.

Angle-plane (ang'gl-plān), *n*. In *carp*. a plane whose bit reaches into a re-entering angle.

Angler (ang'glėr), *n*. 1. One that fishes with an angle.—2. An acanthopterygious fish, family Lophiidæ (the *Lophius piscatorius*), otherwise called the *Sea-devil, Fishing-frog, Toad-fish*, and *Frog-fish*, 3 to 5 feet long, very ugly and voracious. See LOPHIUS.

Angle-rafter (ang'gl-raft-ėr), *n*. A rafter placed in the line of meeting of the inclined planes forming a hipped roof. Called also *Hip* and *Piend Rafter*. See HIP.

Angles (ang'glz), *n. pl*. [A. Sax. *Engle, Angle*.] A Low German tribe who in the earliest historical period had their seats in the district about Angeln, in the south-east of the duchy of Sleswig, and who in the fifth century and subsequently crossed over to Britain along with bands of Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians, and colonized a great part of what from them has received the name of England, as well as a portion of the Lowlands of Scotland. The Angles formed the largest body among the Germanic settlers in Britain, and founded the three kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. See ANGLO-SAXON.

Anglesite (ang'gl-sīt), *n*. [From *Anglesea*, a British locality of the mineral.] A sulphate of lead occurring in prismatic crystals.

Angle-tie (ang'gl-tī), *n*. Same as *Angle-brace* (*a*).

Anglian (ang'gli-an), *a*. Of or pertaining to the tribe of the Angles.

Anglian (ang'gli-an), *n*. A member of the tribe of the Angles.

Anglic (ang'glik), *a*. Same as *Anglican*. [Rare.]

Anglican (ang'glik-an), *a*. [L.L. *anglicus*, from A. Sax. *Engle, Angle*. See ANGLES.] English; pertaining to England or the English nation; as, the *Anglican* Church.—*Anglican Church*, a term which strictly embraces only the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal churches in Ireland, Scotland, and the colonies, but is sometimes made to include also the Episcopal churches of the United States.

> Of all the prelates of the *Anglican* Church, Laud had departed farthest from the principles of the Reformation, and had drawn nearest to Rome. *Macaulay.*

Anglican (ang'glik-an), *n*. A member of the Church of England. 'Catholics, *Anglicans*, or Calvinists.' *Burke.*

Anglicanism (ang'glik-an-izm), *n*. 1. The principles of or adherence to the Established Church of England.—2. Partiality to England and English institutions.

Anglice (ang'gli-sē), [L.] In English; in the English manner.

Anglicify (ang-glis'i-fī), *v.t.* To make English; to anglicize. [Rare and obsolete.]

Anglicism (ang'gli-sizm), *n*. 1. The quality of being English.

> If Addison's language had been less idiomatical it would have lost something of its genuine *Anglicism*. *Johnson.*

2. An English idiom.

Anglicize (ang'gli-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anglicized;* ppr. *anglicizing*. To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom or to English analogies. 'The glaring affectation of *anglicizing* English words.' *T. Warton.*

Anglification (ang'gli-fi-kā"shon), *n*. The act of converting into English.

Anglify (ang'gli-fī), *v.t.* To convert into English; to anglicize; as, to *anglify* French words, that is, to give them an English form in orthography, inflection, or pronunciation; to adopt into the English language and make a part of it.

Angling (ang'gling), *n*. The act or art of fishing with a rod and line; rod-fishing.

> We may say of *angling* as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: 'Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did;' and so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than *angling*. *Iz. Walton.*

Anglish (ang'glish), *a*. and *n*. Anglo-Saxon; the Anglo-Saxon or Early English language. *Prof. Haldeman.*

Anglo- (ang'glō), prefix. [L.L. *Anglus*, from *Angli*. See ANGLES.] A prefix signifying *English*, or connected with England, frequently used in composition; as, in *Anglo-American, Anglo-Indian*.

Anglo-American (ang'glō-a-mer'i-kan), *a*. Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America.

Anglo-American (ang'glō-a-mer'i-kan), *n*. A descendant from English ancestors born in America or the United States.

Anglo-Catholic (ang'glō-kath'o-lik), *n*. A member of the English Protestant Church; more specifically, a ritualist; a Puseyite; a High Churchman.

Anglo-Catholic (ang'glō-kath'o-lik), *a*. 1. A term employed to designate those churches which adopt the principles of the English Reformation; sometimes restricted to the Anglican or Established Church of England and the allied churches.—2. A term sometimes applied to that party in the English Church which favours doctrines and the adoption of religious forms closely approaching those of the Roman Catholic Church, and otherwise known as the *Ritualistic, High*, or *Puseyite* section of the Church.

Anglo-Catholicism (ang'glō-ka-thol"i-sizm), *n*. 1. The principles or doctrines of the Anglican Church as embodied in the Book of Common Prayer and the Thirty-nine Articles 2. The principles or doctrines of the Ritualistic or High-Church section of the Anglican Church.

Anglo-Danish (ang'glō-dān'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.

Anglo-Indian (ang'glō-in'di-an), *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

Anglo-Indian (ang'glō-in'di-an), *a.* Relating to the Anglo-Indians.

Anglo-Irish (ang'glō-ī'rish), *n. pl.* 1. English people born or resident in Ireland.—2. Descendants of parents English on the one side and Irish on the other.

Anglo-Irish (ang'glō-ī'rish), *a.* Pertaining to the Anglo-Irish.

Anglomania (ang-glō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [*Anglo*, and Gr. *mania*, madness.] An excessive or undue attachment to, respect for, or imitation of Englishmen or English institutions and customs by a foreigner.

Anglo-Norman (ang'glō-nor'man), *a.* Pertaining to the English Normans.

Anglo-Norman (ang'glō-nor'man), *n.* An English Norman; one partly Norman partly English. 'Charters forged by *Anglo-Normans.*' *Wotton.*

Anglophobia (ang-glō-fō'bi-a), *n.* [*Anglo*, and Gr. *phobos*, fear.] An excessive hatred to or dread of English people, customs, or institutions.

Anglo-Saxon (ang'glō-sak'son), *n.* [See ANGLES and SAXON.] 1. One of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or one of their descendants; a native of England or Lowland Scotland, or one descended from natives of these countries, as an inhabitant of the United States, Canada, Australia, &c.; one belonging to the English race. See extract.

As the Teutons in Britain began to grow together into one people they were sometimes called the *Anglo-Saxons*—that is the people made up of the Angles and Saxons,—but more commonly they were called *Angles* or English alone. And when so much of Britain as the Teutons lived in came to have a common name that name was Englaland or England, that is the land of the Angles or English. *Saxon* by itself always meant the people of those parts only where the Saxons settled, and the whole people was never so called except by the Celts.
E. A. Freeman.

[Some writers maintain that the proper meaning of Anglo-Saxon is English Saxon, a Saxon of England.]—2. The earliest form of the English language; the tongue brought to England by the Teutonic invaders, who began to make settlements there about 450 A.D. Anglo-Saxon had two chief dialects, Northern and Southern. After Wessex obtained the supremacy the Southern became the literary language, and had an extensive literature. After the Norman conquest the dialects became more various, and we distinguish three chief varieties—Northern, Midland, and Southern, of which the Midland was the most widely spread, and, gradually taking the lead, became modern English. See ENGLISH.

What is called *Anglo-Saxon* is really the oldest form of English. The *Anglo-Saxon* of the first period extends from A.D. 450 to A.D. 1100; that of the later period from A.D. 1100 to about A.D. 1250; after which date we arrive at early Middle English. *Skeat.*

Anglo-Saxon (ang'glō-sak'son), *a.* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or early Teutonic settlers in Britain and their descendants; pertaining to the English race.

Anglo-Saxonism (ang'glō-sak'son-izm), *n.* A characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons; specifically, a word or idiom of the Anglo-Saxon language. *Latham.*

Angnail (ang'nāl), *n.* Same as *Hangnail.*

Angola (an-gō'la), *n.* A light and fashionable cloth, well adapted, from its repelling heat, for paletots, cloaks, and overcoats, made from the wool of the Angora-goat. *Simmonds.* See ANGORA-WOOL.

Angola-cat (an-gō'la-kat), *n.* One of the finest varieties of the domestic cat, distinguished for its size and beautiful long silky hair. It is originally from *Angora*, in Asia Minor.

Angola-pea (an-gō'la-pē), *n.* The *Cajanus indicus*, so called from *Angola*, in Western Africa, where it is grown, though not a native of that region. Called also *Congo-pea* and *Pigeon-pea.* See CAJANUS.

Angola-weed (an-gō'la-wēd), *n.* A kind of archil obtained from *Angola*, in Western Africa, from *Roccella tinctoria.*

Angor (ang'gor), *n.* [L.] 1. Pain; intense bodily pain.—2. In *med.* extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. *Dunglison.*

Angora-goat (an-gō'ra-gōt), *n.* A variety of goat (*Capra angorensis*), native to the district surrounding *Angora* or Engour, in Asia Minor, distinguished for its beautiful silky hair, about 8 inches long. It is called by the Arabs *chamal goat*, *chamal* signifying silky or fine, whence the name *camlet*, applied to a fabric manufactured in Angora itself from the yarn made from its wool, and known as *Turkey Yarn* or *Camel Yarn.* See ANGORA-WOOL.

Angora-wool (an-gō'ra-wụl), *n.* The long white hair of the Angora-goat, highly prized in manufactures for its silky appearance, which fits it for shawls, laces, braids, and other ornamental fabrics. It is also largely used in the manufacture of Angola cloth, lace, plush, and camlets. *Simmonds.*

Angostura-bark (ang-gos-tū'ra-bärk), *n.* [From the town of *Angostura*, in Venezuela, on the river Orinoco.] An excellent bark, possessing aromatic, stimulant, and febrifugal properties, produced by a rutaceous

Angostura-bark Tree (*Galipea Cusparia*).

plant, *Galipea Cusparia.* It was formerly prized as a febrifuge, and is now much used for a kind of bitters. Its use in medicine was discontinued because of the introduction into the markets of a false angostura-bark, obtained from the nux-vomica tree, which produced fatal effects. The Indians stupefy fishes with the powdered bark of the Galipea.

Angræcum (an-grē'kum), *n.* [Altered from *angurek*, the Malayan name of such plants.] A remarkable genus of tropical orchids, some of which are leafless, and all generally small-flowered. One species, *A. sesquipedale*, from Madagascar, has, however, the largest orchideous flower known. The leaves of *A. fragrans* are used in Bourbon, and to some extent in France, as tea, under the name of *faham.*

Angrily (ang'gri-li), *adv.* In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment.

Rashly and *angrily* I promised; but cunningly and patiently will I perform. *Kingsley.*

Angriness (ang'gri-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being angry.

Such an *angriness* of humour that we take fire at everything. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Inflammation and pain of a sore or swelling. [Obsolescent.]

Angry (ang'gri), *a.* [See ANGER.] 1. Feeling resentment; provoked: followed generally by *with* before a person, and *at* before a thing.

God is *angry with* the wicked every day. Ps. vii. 11.

Wherefore should God be *angry at* thy voice? Eccl. v. 6.

2. Showing anger; wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger; as, an *angry* countenance; *angry* words. Hence—3. Red. 'Sweet rose, whose hue *angry* and brave.' *G. Herbert.*—4. Raging; furious; tumultuous.

Or chain the *angry* vengeance of the waves. *Judge Trumbull.*

5. Sharp in a moral sense; stern; rigorous. [Rare.]

God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chastise the forwardness of a young spirit. *Jer. Taylor.*

6. Stimulated; keen; vigorous. [Rare.]

I never ate with *angrier* appetite. *Tennyson.*

7. In *med.* inflamed, as a sore; manifesting inflammation.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry.* *Wiseman.*

SYN. Passionate, resentful, irritated, indignant, provoked, hot, raging, furious, tumultuous, wrathful, choleric, inflamed.

Anguifer (an'gwi-fėr), *n.* [L. *anguis*, a serpent, and *fero*, to bear.] In *astron.* a cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Anguilla (an-gwil'la), *n.* [L., an eel, dim. of *anguis*, a serpent.] A genus of apodal malacopterygious fishes, family Murænoidei, the true eels. See EEL.

Anguilliform (an-gwil'li-form), *a.* [L. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an eel or of a serpent; resembling an eel or serpent.

Anguine (an'gwin), *a.* [L. *anguineus*, from *anguis*, a snake.] Pertaining to or resembling a snake; snakelike. 'The *anguine* or snakelike reptiles.' *Owen.*—*Anguine lizard*, a snake-lizard of South Africa (*Chamæsaura anguina*). See CHAMÆSAURA.

Anguineal (an-gwin'e-al), *a.* [See ANGUINE.] Resembling or pertaining to a snake or snakes.

Anguis (an'gwis), *n.* [L.] A genus of reptiles belonging to the family Scincidæ. The species are innocent and harmless, but are held in great horror by the vulgar. Their eyes are very small, and in consequence they have been often supposed to be blind. The body is very brittle; the tail is easily broken off, but readily sprouts out afresh, and at the end of a year is quite renewed. *A. fragilis* (the common blind-worm or slow-worm) is the best known species. See BLIND-WORM.

Anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* [O.E. *anguis*, *angoise*, *anguysshe*, &c., Fr. *angoisse*, It. *angoscia*, sorrow, anguish; L. *angustia*, a strait, perplexity, from *angustus*, narrow; root *ang* as in E. *anger* (which see).] 1. Extreme pain, either of body or mind.

And they hearkened not unto Moses, for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. Ex. vi. 9.

When pain and *anguish* wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Any keen affection of the emotions or feelings.

He cried in an *anguish* of delight and gratitude. *Thackeray.*

—*Agony, Anguish.* See under AGONY.—SYN. Distress, pang, throe, agony, torture, torment.

Anguish (ang'gwish), *v.t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief. 'Thine *anguished* soul.' *Bp. Hall.* 'But we be not *anguished.*' *Wickliffe.*

Anguished (ang'gwisht), *pp.* and *a.* Affected by anguish; expressing or caused by anguish.

On thy cold forehead starts the *anguished* dew. *Coleridge.*

Angular (ang'gū-lėr), *a.* [L. *angularis*, from *angulus*, an angle.] 1. Having an angle or angles; having corners; pointed; as, an *angular* figure; an *angular* piece of rock.—2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle; as, an *angular* point.—*Angular artery and vein*, in *anat.* (*a*) the termination of the facial artery and vein, because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; (*b*) the facial artery and vein themselves, because they pass under the angle of the jaw. *Dunglison.*—*Angular capital.* Same as *Angle Capital* (which see under ANGLE).—*Angular intervals*, in *astron.* those arcs of the equator which are intercepted between circles of declination passing through the objects observed. They are measured by means of the transit instrument and clock.—*Angular motion*, in *physics*, the motion of any body which moves circularly about a fixed or relatively fixed point; as, the *angular motion* of a pendulum or a planet: so called because such motion is measured by the angle contained between the lines drawn from the fixed point to the successive positions of the moving body.—*Angular perspective*, in *painting*, that kind of perspective in which neither of the sides of the principal object is parallel to the plane of the picture; and, therefore, in the representation, the horizontal lines of both converge to vanishing points: called also *Oblique Perspective.*—*Angular processes*, in *anat.* the orbital processes of the frontal bone near the angles of the eye.—*Angular sections*, that part of mathematics which treats of the division of angles into equal parts.—*Angular velocity*, in *physics*, the rate at which a body revolves round a fixed axis; that is, the rate at which a line continually drawn from the one body to the other shifts its position in space.

Angularity (ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being angular.

Angularly (ang'gū-lėr-li), *adv.* In an angular manner; with angles or corners.

Angularness (ang'gū-lėr-nes), *n.* The quality of being angular.

Angulate, Angulated (ang'gū-lāt, ang'gū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *angulatus.*] Formed with angles or corners; of an angular form; angled; cornered; as, *angulate* stems, leaves, petioles, &c.

Angulation (ang-gū-lā'shon), *n.* The state of being angulated; that which is angulated.

Angulo-dentate (ang'gū-lō-den'tāt), *a.* In *bot.* angularly-toothed, as certain leaves.

Angulometer (ang-gū-lom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *angulus*, an angle, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring external angles.

Angulosity (ang-gū-los'i-ti), *n.* A state of being angulous or angular.

Angulous (ang'gū-lus), *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked. 'Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions.' *Glanville.*

Angust (ang-gust'), *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow. See ANGER.] Narrow; strait. *Burton.*

Angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *a.* [L. *angustatus*, pp. of *angusto*, to make narrow.] Diminishing rapidly in breadth; attenuated; narrow.

Angustation (ang-gus-tā'shon), *n.* The act of making angustate or narrow; a straitening, or being made narrow.

Angusticlave (ang-gus'ti-klāv), *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, and *clavus*, a knob, nail, a purple stripe.] A narrow purple stripe or band reaching from the shoulder to the bottom of the tunic worn by Roman knights. There was probably a band on each side.

Angustifolious, Angustifoliate (ang-gus'ti-fō"li-us, ang-gus'ti-fō"li-āt), *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having narrow leaves.

Anhang† (an-hang'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *onhengian.*] To hang up.

He bad to take him, and *anhang* him fast. *Chaucer.*

Anharmonic (an-här-mon'ik), *a.* [Gr. prefix *an*, not, and E. *harmonic.*] In *geom.* a term applied by Chasles to a double ratio, compounded of A B to B C, and of C D to D A, or (A B : B C) (C D : D A) when A, B, C, D are four points taken in a straight line in any order, four lines through a point, or four planes through a line.

An-heirs, An-heires. An expression of Shakspere which has puzzled commentators, the most probable conjecture being that of Theobald that it is a corruption of *mynheers.* Others read it, On, hearts! On, heroes, &c. 'Will you go, *an-heirs?*—Have with you, mine host.' *Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

Anhelation (an-hē-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *anhelatio, anhelationis*, from *anhelo*, to pant, or breathe with difficulty, from *halo*, to breathe.] Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration; also, eager desire or aspiration.

These *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love. *Glanville.*

Anhele† (an-hēl'), *v.i.* [See ANHELATION.] To pant, especially with eager desire and anxiety. 'They *anhele* . . . for the finish of our convocation.' *Latimer.*

Anhelose (an-hēl'ōs), *a.* Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [Rare.]

Anhima (an'hē-ma), *n.* A Brazilian aquatic bird, the *Palamedea cornuta*, horned-screamer or kamichi. See PALAMEDEA.

Anhydride (an-hī'drid), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *hydōr*, water.] One of a class of chemical compounds, which may be conceived as formed from one or more molecules of water, in which the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by one or more negative radicals (which may themselves contain hydrogen), while the corresponding acids represent one or more molecules of water in which the same radicals replace one half of the hydrogen. Thus, water being H_2O, hypochlorous anhydride is Cl_2O (or Cl_2ClO), and hypochlorous acid is HClO. Again, sulphuric anhydride is SO_3 (or SO_2O), representing H_2O, while sulphuric acid is H_2SO_4 (or $H_2SO_3O_2$), representing $2H_2O$ (or $H_4H_2O_2$). They are sometimes, but improperly, called *anhydrous acids.*

Anhydrite (an-hī'drīt), *n.* [See ANHYDRIDE.] Anhydrous sulphate of calcium, found in the salt-mines of Austria and Salzburg, and in large masses in the Harz Mountains. It presents several varieties of structure and colour. The vulpinite of Italy is the only variety used in the arts. This mineral is of a granular structure, resembling a coarse-grained granite. Its colour is grayish white, intermingled with blue.

Anhydrous (an-hī'drus), *a.* [Gr. *anydros*, dry — neg. prefix *an*, and *hydōr*, water.] Destitute of water; specifically, in *chem.* destitute of the water of crystallization; as, *anhydrous* salts.

Anicut (an'i-kut), *n.* Same as *Annicut* (which see).

Anidiomatical (an-id'i-o-mat"ik-al), *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and E. *idiomatical.*] Contrary to the idiom or analogies of a language; not idiomatical.

You would not say 'two times;' it is *anidiomatical.* *Landor.*

Anient (an'i-ent), *v.t.* [Fr. *anéantir*, to annihilate — *a*, to, and *néant*, nothingness. *Néant* from scholastic L. *necentem*, acc. of *necens*—L. *nec*, neg., and *ens, entis*, being.] 1.† To reduce to nothing or nothingness; to bring to naught; to frustrate. *Piers Plowman.*—2. In *law*, to abrogate; to make null. *Bouvier.*

Anientise,† *v.t.* To reduce to nothing; to annihilate.

Ire, coveitise, and hastifness, . . . which three things ye have not *anientissed* or destroyed. *Chaucer.*

Anight (a-nīt'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, at, or of, and *night.*] In the night time.

I broke my sword upon a stone, and bade him take that, for coming *anight* to Jane Smile. *Shak.*

Anights (a-nīts'), *adv.* [An adverbial genitive of the preceding word.] By night; nightly: used of repeated or habitual acts.

The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees. *Swift.*

Anigosanthus (a-nī'go-san"thus), *n.* [Gr. *anoigō*, to expand, and *anthos*, a flower: in allusion to the long conspicuous scapes upon which the flowers are raised.] A genus of plants, nat. order Hæmodoraceæ, natives of Australia, common in our greenhouses because of their curious woolly flowers.

Anil (an'il), *n.* [Sp. *anil*, Ar. *neel*, Skr. *nîlam*, indigo, *nîli*, the indigo-plant, from *nîla*, blue.] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks the West Indian indigo is made. It belongs to the genus Indigofera (*I. Anil*), and is a larger plant than *I. tinctoria*, the indigo-plant of Asia.

Anile (an'il), *a.* [L. *anilis*, old-womanish, from *anus*, an old woman.] Old-womanish; aged; imbecile. 'Puerile or *anile* ideas.' *Walpole.*

Aniline (an'i-lin), *n.* [From *anil* (which see).] (C_6H_7N.) A substance which furnishes a number of brilliant and durable dyes. It is found in small quantities in coal-tar, but the aniline of commerce is obtained from benzole, another product of coal-tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon (C_6H_6). Benzole when acted on by nitric acid produces nitro-benzole; and this substance again when treated with nascent hydrogen, generally produced by the action of acetic acid upon iron filings or scraps, produces aniline. It is a colourless, oily liquid, somewhat heavier than water, with a peculiar vinous smell and a burning taste. When acted on by arsenious acid, bichromate of potassium, stannic chloride, &c., aniline produces a great variety of compounds of very beautiful colours, known by the names of aniline purple, aniline green, violine, magenta, &c.

Anility, Anileness (a-nil'i-ti, an'il-nes), *n.* The state of being anile; the old age of a woman; dotage. 'Marks of *anility.*' *Sterne.*

Anilla (an-il'la), *n.* A commercial term for West Indian indigo, derived from the name of the plant whence it is prepared. See ANIL.

Anima (an'i-ma), *n.* [L. See ANIMAL.] Soul; vital principle; the intelligent principle supposed to preside over vital actions. Anciently applied to the active principle of a drug as if it were its soul.—*Anima mundi*, the soul of the world; the ethereal essence or spirit once supposed to be diffused through the universe organizing and acting throughout the whole and in all its different parts.

The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, as held by the Stoics and Stratonicians, is closely allied to pantheism; while according to others, the soul of the universe is altogether intermediate between the Creator and his works. *Fleming.*

Animable† (an'im-a-bl), *a.* Susceptible of animation.

Animadversal (an'i-mad-vėr"sal), *n.* [See ANIMADVERSION.] That which has the power of perceiving. [Rare and obsolete.]

That lively inward *animadversal*: it is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body doth *animadvert.* *Dr. H. More.*

Animadversion (an'i-mad-vėr"shon), *n.* [L. *animadversio*, the perception of an object, censure—*animus*, the mind, *ad*, to, and *verto, versum*, to turn.] 1. The act or faculty of observing or noticing; observation; perception.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense. *Glanville.*

2. Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions.* *Clarendon.*

3.† A kind of ecclesiastical punishment. See extract.

An ecclesiastical censure and an ecclesiastical *animadversion* are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one, as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. *Ayliffe.*

SYN. Stricture, criticism, censure, remark, reproof, blame, comment.

Animadversive (an'i-mad-vėr"siv), *a.* Having the power of perceiving; percipient. 'The *animadversive* faculty.' *Coleridge.*

Animadversiveness (an'i-mad-vėr"siv-nes), *n.* The power of animadverting. *Bailey.*

Animadvert (an'i-mad-vėrt"), *v.i.* [L. *animadverto—animus*, mind, and *adverto*, to turn to.] 1. To take cognizance; to perceive; to notice. See extract under ANIMADVERSAL.—2. To make remark by way of criticism or censure; to pass strictures or criticisms.

I wish, sir, you would do us the favour to *animadvert* frequently upon the false taste the town is in. *Steele.*

SYN. To remark, criticise, blame, censure, comment.

Animadverter (an'i-mad-vėrt"ėr), *n.* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure.

Animal (an'i-mal), *n.* [L. *animal*, a living being, from *anima*, air, breath, life, the soul, a feminine form corresponding to *animus*, the soul, the emotional part of one's being; Gr. *aneimos*, air, wind, from a root *an*, to breathe or blow, seen also in Skr. *ana*, breath, spirit; and in Goth. *usanan*, to expire—*us*, out, and *anan*, to breathe; O.Sc. *aynde*, O.E. *onde*, breath.] 1. An organized sentient living being. Animals are essentially distinguished from plants by the property of sensation, the power of voluntary motion, the active and intelligent ability of nourishing themselves, by the predominance of nitrogen in their composition, and by their incapacity to originate protein or nitrogenous compounds, plants possessing this power. The contractile property of some plants, as the sensitive plant, has the appearance of being the effect of sensation, but it is only the effect of irritability. The history of animals is called *zoology.* See PLANT.—2. An inferior or irrational being, in contradistinction to man; a brute; a beast; as, men and *animals.*

Animal (an'i-mal), *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to animals; as, *animal* functions.—2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part; as, the *animal* passions or appetites.—3. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, the flesh of animals; as, *animal* food.—*Animal heat*, a certain amount of heat or temperature possessed by animals, which is necessary for the performance of vital action. The only classes of animals in which a constantly elevated temperature is kept up are birds and mammalia. The bodily heat of the former varies from 100° F. to 112° F. and of the latter from 96° F. to 104° F. The mean or average heat of the human body is about 99° F., and it never falls much below this in health. The cause of the evolution of heat in the animal body is referred to the union (by a process resembling ordinary combustion) of the carbon and hydrogen of the system with the oxygen taken in from the air in the process of respiration. It has also been found that plants evolve a certain degree of heat by a process somewhat analogous.—*Animal kingdom*, one of the three principal divisions into which all natural bodies are divided, the others being the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. The study of the objects comprehended within this kingdom of nature is termed *zoology.* See ZOOLOGY.—*Animal spirits*, natural buoyancy of spirits; cheerfulness; animation; gaiety and good humour.

Animalcular, Animalculine (an-i-mal'kū-lėr, an-i-mal'kū-lin), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an animalcule or animalcules.

Animalcule (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* [L.L. *animalculum*, dim. of L. *animal*, an animal.]

A minute animal, especially one that is microscopic or invisible to the naked eye. Animalcules exist abundantly in rivers and ponds, and in all animal and vegetable infusions.

Animalculist (an-i-mal'kūl-ist), *n.* One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

Animalculum (an-i-mal'kū-lum), *n.* pl. **Animalcula** (an-i-mal'kū-la). An animalcule.

Animal-flower (an'i-mal-flou'ėr), *n.* A name sometimes given to the sea-anemones or other animal productions having some resemblance to flowers.

Animalish (an'i-mal-ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to or like an animal, especially an irrational animal; brutish. [Rare.]

The world hath no blood nor brains, nor any *animalish* or humane form. *Cudworth.*

Animalism (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* 1. The state of a mere animal; the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only, and not by intellectual or moral qualities; sensuality.—2. An animal; specifically, a human being possessing mere animal appetites and passions. [Rare.]

Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art,
Hired *animalisms*, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced dictator's orgies worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet gods.
Tennyson.

3. In *physiol.* a theory which holds that the embryo is entirely formed from the spermatic communication of the male.

Animality (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* The state of being an animal; animal existence or nature; specifically, in *physiol.* the aggregate of those vital phenomena which, superadded to vegetality, constitute animal existence. See VEGETALITY.

Animalization (an'i-mal-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of animalizing: as, (*a*) the act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal. (*b*) Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation. 'The alimentary canal, in which the conversion and *animalization* of the food takes place.' *Owen.*

Animalize (an'i-mal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *animalized;* ppr. *animalizing.* 1. To give animal life to; to endow with the attributes of an animal. *Warburton.*—2. To convert into animal matter.—3. To cause to be actuated chiefly by the animal part of man's nature; to reduce to the level of an irrational animal; to bring under the sway of animal appetites. *Coleridge.*—To *animalize vegetable fibre*, to confer upon vegetable fibre the physical characteristics of animal fibre, as by treating cotton with a strong solution of caustic soda, when the fibre shrinks, becomes stronger, and has an increased capacity for receiving colouring matter.

Animalness (an'i-mal-nes), *n.* The state of being an animal; animality.

Animant (an'i-mant), *a.* Possessing or conferring the properties of life and soul; quickening. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Animastic† (an-i-mas'tik), *n.* The doctrine of the soul; psychology.

The other schoolmen . . . carefully explained that these operations were not in their own nature proposed to the logician; for, as such, they belonged to *animastic*, as they called it, or psychology.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Animate (an'i-māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *animated;* ppr. *animating.* [L. *animatus*, animated, pp. of *animo*, to fill with breath. See ANIMAL.] 1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; as, the soul *animates* the body.—2. To inspire or inform, as if with life; to give life or liveliness to; to heighten the powers or effect of.

But none, ah, none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire.
Dryden.

3. To give spirit or vigour to; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion into; to stimulate or incite; as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles.*

SYN. To enliven, inspirit, stimulate, exhilarate, inspire, instigate, rouse, urge, cheer, prompt, incite, quicken, gladden.

Animate (an'i-māt), *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. 'Creatures *animate.*' *Milton.*

Every acre of soil was *animate*, so to speak, with duties and privileges, which had attached to it from time immemorial, and could not be lost.
C. H. Pearson.

Animated (an'i-māt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Being endowed with animal life; as, the various classes of *animated* beings.—2. Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation; as, an *animated* discourse.

On the report there was an *animated* debate.
Macaulay.

3. In the *fine arts*, applied to a painting or statue which is executed with such vigour and truth that it appears full of life. *Fairholt.*

Can storied urn or *animated* bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Gray.

Animateness† (an'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being animate or animated.

Animater (an'i-māt-ėr), *n.* One who animates or gives life.

Animating (an'i-māt-ing), *p.* and *a.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening; rousing. '*Animating* strains.' *Worcester.*

Animatingly (an'i-māt-ing-li), *adv.* So as to animate or excite feeling.

Animation (an-i-mā'shon), *n.* The act of animating or state of being animated: (*a*) the act of infusing animal life, or the state of being animated or having life infused. (*b*) Liveliness; briskness; the state of being full of spirit and vigour; as, he recited the story with great *animation.* (*c*) In the *fine arts*, the character of a figure or group designed with such energy and vigour as to suggest the idea of life and motion.—SYN. Life, vivacity, spirit, buoyancy, sprightliness, liveliness.

Animative (an'i-māt-iv), *a.* Having the power of giving life or spirit.

Animator (an'i-māt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which animates or gives life or anything analogous to life. *Sir T. Browne.*

Animé (an'i-me), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* of a different tincture from the animal itself: said of the eyes of a rapacious animal.

Anime (an'i-me), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree of the genus Hymenæa (*H. Courbaril*), called in the West Indies *locust-tree.* It is of a transparent amber colour, with a light agreeable smell, and has little or no taste. It dissolves entirely, but not readily, in rectified spirit of wine, and burns with a very fragrant smell, and is therefore used in scenting pastilles. It produces one of the finest varnishes.—2. Indian copal produced by *Vateria indica.* See VATERIA.

Animetta (an-i-met'ta), *n.* [Dim. of L. *anima.*] *Eccles.* the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist.

Animism (an'i-mizm), *n.* [L. *anima*, the soul.] 1. The hypothesis of Pythagoras and Plato of a force (*Anima mundi*, or soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements.—2. The system of medicine, propounded by Stahl, in which the rational soul is regarded as the principle of life, the body being a matter incapable of self-movement, and not only originally formed by the soul, but also set in motion by the working of its elastic power. Hence it was inferred that the source of disease must be looked for in the soul, and medical treatment should be confined to an attempt to remove the obstacles which have arisen to the free and full working of the soul.—3. The general doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings. A philosophy explaining all the phenomena in nature not due to obvious natural causes by attributing them to spiritual agency, seems to have been developed everywhere among the communities of mankind in the earliest stages of their existence. Amongst the beliefs most characteristic of this philosophy is that of a human apparitional soul, that is, of a vital and animating principle residing in the body but distinct from it, bearing its form and appearance, but wanting its material and solid substance.

Animist (an'i-mist), *n.* One who maintains animism in any of its various senses.

Animistic (an-i-mist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaintaining to, embracing or founded on, animism; as, *animistic* philosophy.

Animose (an'i-mōs), *a.* [L. *animosus*, full of courage, ardent, from *animus*, the mind, courage, pride.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute. *Ash.*

Animosity (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* [L. *animositas*, from *animosus.* See ANIMOSE.] 1.† Animation; courage; spiritedness.

Cato, before he durst give the fatal stroke, spent part of the night in reading the Immortality of Plato, thereby confirming his wavering hand unto the *animosity* of that attempt. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Violent hatred, accompanied with active opposition; active enmity.

The *animosity* produced by difference of race was increased by difference of religion, . . . when Scotland had set the example of successful resistance, when England was distracted by internal quarrels, the smothered rage of the Irish broke forth into acts of fearful violence. *Macaulay.*

—*Animosity, Enmity, Malice. Animosity* differs from *enmity* in that it is accompanied by passion, and is generally avowed and active; while *enmity* may be secret and inactive, though more deep-seated and inveterate. It is a less criminal passion than *malice.* One who harbours *animosity* seeks to gain a cause or destroy an enemy or rival, from hatred or private interest; a person actuated by *malice* seeks to do injury to another merely for the sake of giving pain.

Animus (an'i-mus), *n.* [L., the mind.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile spirit or angry temper; as, the *animus* with which a book is written.

Anion (an'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *iōn*, going. Lit. that which goes up.] In *elect.* a term applied by Faraday to the element of an electrolyte, which in electrochemical decompositions appears at the positive pole or *anode*, and is usually termed the electro-negative ingredient of a compound, as oxygen, chlorine, and an acid. See ANODE, CATION.

Anise (an'is), *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *anis*, from L. *anisum*, Gr. *anison.*] An annual plant of the genus Pimpinella (*P. anisum*), nat. order Umbelliferæ. It grows naturally in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seed, or rather the fruit, is imported. The flowers are small and white; the fruit or 'seed' is ovate with ten narrow ribs, between which are oil-vessels. Anise seed has an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste; it is largely employed in the manufacture of liqueurs. When distilled with water it yields a volatile syrupy oil having an aromatic smell, which separates when cooled into two portions, a light oil and a solid camphor. Star or Chinese anise is *Illicium anisatum.* See ILLICIUM.

Aniseed (an'i-sēd), *n.* 1. The seed of the anise.—2. A cordial or liqueur prepared from it. See ANISE.

Anisette (an-i-set), *n.* [Fr.] A liqueur flavoured with anise; aniseed.

Anisic (a-nis'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anise. —*Anisic acid* ($C_8H_8O_3$), an acid obtained from aniseed by the action of oxidizing substances. It is crystallizable and volatile, and forms salts which crystallize readily.

Anisodactyla (an-ī'sō-dak"ti-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *an* for *a*, not, *isos*, equal, and *daktylos*, a finger, toe.] One of the four sections into which the pachydermatous or thick-skinned animals have been subdivided with reference to the conformation of their feet or paddles. The Anisodactyla are characterized by having several hoofs, forming a single series round the bottom of the foot. This section comprehends the bulkiest terrestrial animals, as the mammoth, mastodon, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tapir, &c.

Anisodactyle (an-ī'sō-dak"til), *n.* 1. One of an order of birds in the classification of Temminck, including those insessorial species the toes of which are of unequal length, as in the nut-hatch.—2. One of the Anisodactyla.

Anisodynamous (an-ī'so-din"am-us), *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *dynamis*, power.] In *bot.* a name given to monocotyledonous plants, because having only one cotyledon, they grow at first with more force on one side of their axis than on the other.

Anisomeric (an-ī'so-mer"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *meros*, a part.] Not consisting of symmetrical or corresponding parts; unsymmetrical. *Dana.*

Anisostemonous (an-ī'so-stem"on-us), *a.* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *stēmōn*, the warp of a web.] In *bot.* a term applied to plants in which the number of the stamens does not correspond with the number of the petals or the sepals; as, for instance, when a flower having five sepals has three or seven stamens.

Anitrogenous (a-nī-troj'en-us), *a.* Not containing or supplying nitrogen; non-nitrogenous.

Anjeela (an-jē'la), *n.* A sort of floating-house, supported upon two large canoes, connected with planks, and used by the Singhalese both for a habitation and as a means of transporting pottery, wood, oil, &c.

Anker (ang'kėr), *n.* [D.] A Dutch liquid measure, formerly used in England, containing 10 wine gallons.

Anker,† *n.* An anchorite or hermit. *Chaucer.*

Ankerite (ăng'kĕr-īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Anker* of Grätz.] A crystallized variety of dolomite containing much iron. It consists of carbonates of lime, iron, magnesia, and manganese, and is much prized as an ore of iron for smelting and a flux. It occurs near Torness in the Orkneys, in amygdaloid.

Ankle (ang'kl), *n.* [A. Sax. *ancleow, oncleow*, O. Fris. *onklef, ankel*, D. *enklaauw, enkel*, Dan. and Sw. *ankel*, Icel. *ökkla*, G. *enkel*, O.H.G. *anchal*. Probably from a root *ang*, meaning crooked. See ANCHOR.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

Ankle-bone (ang'kl-bōn), *n.* The bone of the ankle.

Ankled (ang'kld), *a.* Having ankles: used in composition; as, *well-ankled*.

Anklet (ang'klet), *n.* 1. A little ankle. —2. An ornament, as a ring of metal, for the ankle.—3. A framework for the leg, intended to stiffen the ankle-joint and prevent the ankle turning sideways in skating.—4. An article of dress, which forms an extension above the top of the boot or the shoe, and is in some cases a protection for a weak ankle, in others merely an ornamental extension.

Ankylose (ang'ki-lōs), *v.t.* [See ANKYLOSIS.] To fix immovably, as a joint; to stiffen. *Owen*.

Ankylosed (ang'ki-lōst), *p.* and *a.* Immovably fixed or stiffened, as the movable bones of joints, by disease; affected with or consolidated by ankylosis.

Ankylosis (ang-ki-lō'sis), *n.* [Gr., a stiffening of the joints, from *angkylos*, crooked, *angkylē*, a bend, a joint, the elbow.] Stiffness and immovability of a joint; morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones. This is sometimes caused by a want of the oily fluid, termed synovial fluid, secreted at the joints. Improperly written *Anchylosis*.

Ankylotic (ang-ki-lot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to ankylosis.

Anlace. See ANELACE.

Anlaut (an'lout), *n.* [G. prefix *an*, marking an approach or beginning, and *laut*, sound.] In *philol.* the initial sound of a word.

Ann, Annat (an, an'nat), *n.* [See ANNATS.] In *Scots law*, the portion of stipend payable for the half-year after the death of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, to which his family or nearest of kin have right.

Anna (an'na), *n.* In the East Indies, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 1½*d.* sterling.

Annal (an'nal), *n.* [L. *annalis*, pertaining to a year, from *annus*, a year.] 1. A register or record of the events of a year: chiefly used in the plural. 'A last year's *annal*.' *Warburton*. See ANNALS.—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a mass said for any person every day in the year; or a mass said on a particular day every year.

Annalist (an'nal-ist), *n.* A writer of annals.

> The monks . . . were the only *annalists* in those ages. *Hume.*

Annalistic (an-nal-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to an annalist. 'Written in a stiff *annalistic* method.' *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Annalize (an'nal-īz), *v.t.* To record in annals, or as in annals. 'Miracle, deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it.' *Sheldon.* [Rare.]

Annals (an'nalz), *n. pl.* [L. *annales (libri*, books, understood), *annalis*, pertaining to a year, from *annus*, a year.] 1. A history or relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened; as, the *Annals* of Tacitus.—2. A periodical publication containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, &c.; as, the *annals* of science. —*History, Chronicle, Annals.* See HISTORY.

Annamese (an'am-ēz), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Anamese*.

Annats, Annates (an'nats, an'nāts), *n. pl.* [L.L. *annata*, from L. *annus*, a year.] A year's income of a spiritual living; the first-fruits originally given to the pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot, or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England they were, at the Reformation, vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings.

> Next year the *annates* or first-fruits of benefices, a constant source of discord between the nations of Europe and their spiritual chief, were taken away by act of parliament. *Hallam.*

Annatto (an-nat'tō), *n.* See ARNOTTO.

Anneal (an-nēl'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ancælan, oncælan*, to set on fire, to burn, to anneal—*an* or *on*, on, and *cælan*, to kindle, from *cæl*, fire.] 1. To heat, as glass or iron vessels, in an oven or furnace, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle; to temper by a gradually diminishing heat. Metals made hard and brittle by hammering, by this process recover their malleability.—2. To heat, as glass or tiles, in order to fix colours; to bake.

> And like a picture shone in glass *annealed*. *Dryden.*

Annect (an-nekt'), *v.t.* [L. *annecto*. See ANNEX.] To connect or join. *Sir T. Elyot.*

> It is united to it by golden rings at every corner, the like rings being *annected* to the ephod. *Whiston.*

Annectant (an-nekt'ant), *a.* [L. *annectere*. See ANNECT.] Connecting; annexing.

Annelata, Annellata (an-ne-lā'ta, an-nel-lā'ta), *n. pl.* Same as *Annelida*.

Annelid, Annelidan (an'ne-lid, an-nel'i-dan), *n.* One of the Annelida (which see).

Annelida (an-nel'i-da), *n.* [L. *annellus*, a little ring, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] An extensive division or class of Annulosa or articulate animals, so called because their bodies are formed of a great number of small rings, as in the earthworm. The earthworm, the lobworm, the nereis, and the leech belong to this division. They have red, rarely yellow or green, blood circulating in a double system of contractile vessels, a double ganglionated nervous cord, and respire by external branchiæ, internal vesicles, or by the skin. Called also *Annulata*.

Annelide (an'nel-id), *n.* One of the Annelida.

Annex (an-neks'), *v.t.* [L. *annecto, annexum*, to bind to—*ad*, to, and *necto, nexum*, to bind.] 1. To unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix; as, to *annex* a codicil to a will.—2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, to *annex* a province to a kingdom.—3. To connect, especially as a consequence; as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

> Industry hath *annexed* thereto the fairest fruits and the richest rewards. *Barrow.*

—*Add, Annex, Unite.* See under ADD.

Annex (an-neks'), *v.i.* To join; to be united; to be connected as a consequence.

Annex (an-neks'), *n.* Something annexed. 'To which I add these two *annexes*.' *Jer. Taylor.* Now mainly used in the specific sense, borrowed from the French, of a subsidiary building connected with a great industrial exhibition, in which sense it is commonly written *Annexe*.

Annexary† (an-neks'a-ri), *n.* [See ANNEX.] An addition; a supernumerary. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Annexation (an-peks-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of annexing or uniting at the end; the act of adding, as a smaller thing to a greater; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union.—2. In *law*, (*a*) the union of chattels with a freehold, so as to give them the character of fixtures. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the appropriating of church lands to the crown, and the union of lands lying at a distance from the kirk to which they belong, to the kirk to which they are more contiguous.

Annexationist (an-neks-ā'shon-ist), *n.* One favourable to annexation, as of a portion of another country to his own.

> The unconditional *annexationists* . . . now urged immediate appeal to the people. *Westminster Rev.*

Annexe (an-neks'), *n.* See ANNEX.

Annexion† (an-nek'shon), *n.* The act of annexing or thing annexed; annexation; addition. 'With the *annexions* of fair gems enriched.' *Shak.*

Annexment (an-neks'ment), *n.* The act of annexing, or the thing annexed. 'Each small *annexment*.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Annicut (an'ni-kut), *n.* In the East Indies, a dam. Annicuts are built across rivers to raise the level of the water to facilitate both navigation and irrigation.

Annihilable (an-nī'hil-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being annihilated. 'Matter *annihilable* by the power of God.' *Clarke.*

Annihilate (an-nī'hil-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annihilated*; ppr. *annihilating*. [L. *annihilo* —*ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; to cause to cease to be.

> It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*. *Bacon.*

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure; also, to destroy or eradicate, as a property or attribute of a thing.

Annihilate (an-nī'hil-āt), *p.* and *a.* Annihilated. 'Can these also be wholly *annihilate?*' *Swift.*

Annihilation (an-nī'hil-ā''shon), *n.* The act of annihilating or reducing to nothing or non-existence, or the state of being reduced to nothing; the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it; as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

> He tells us that our souls are naturally mortal. *Annihilation* is the fate of the greater part of mankind. *Macaulay.*

Annihilationist (an-nī'hil-ā''shon-ist), *n.* One who believes that annihilation by way of punishment is the fate of the wicked after death.

Annihilator (an-nī'hil-āt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which annihilates.—*Fire annihilator*, an apparatus for extinguishing fire by the rapid production of carbonic acid or other gas, which excludes the air from the combustible material; an extincteur.

Anniversarily (an-ni-vėrs'a-ri-li), *adv.* Annually. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Anniversary (an-ni-vėrs'a-ri), *a.* [L. *anniversarius—annus*, a year, and *verto, versum*, to turn.] Returning with the year at a stated time; annual; yearly; as, an *anniversary* feast. '*Anniversary* vicissitudes.' *Ray.*—*Anniversary days*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the days on which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased, or on which the martyrdom of the saints is yearly celebrated.

Anniversary (an-ni-vėrs'a-ri), *n.* 1. A stated day returning with the revolution of the year, on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated.

> The primitive Christians met at the place of their (the early martyrs') martyrdom; to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a day in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased; hence, the office itself.

> *Anniversary* is an office celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year. *Ayliffe.*

3. The act of celebration; performance in honour of an event.

> Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*. *Dryden.*

Anniverse† (an'ni-vėrs), *n.* Anniversary. *Dryden.*

Annodated (an'nōd-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *an* for *ad*, to, and *nodus*, a knot.] In *her.* a term applied to anything bent somewhat in the form of an S. The serpents in the caduceus of Mercury are said to be *annodated*, or entwined about the mace or staff. Called also *Enwrapped* and *Bowed-imbowed*.

Annodated.

Annoisance† (an-noi'sans), *n.* [*An*, from L. *ad*, to, and O.E. *noysance*, a form of *nuisance*.] In *law*, a nuisance; any injury done to a place by placing anything thereon that may breed infection, or by encroachment.

Annomination (an-nom'in-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *ad*, and *nominatio*, from *nomino*, to name, from *nomen*, a name.] 1. The use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a pun; a paronomasia.—2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words successively beginning with the same letter. See AGNOMINATION.

> Geraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration, as the favourite rhetorical figure both of the Welsh and English in his time. *Tyrwhitt.*

Annona (an-nō'na), *n.* [L. *annona*, from *annus*, a year.] 1. A year's production or increase; hence, provisions for a year's subsistence.—2. In *Rom. hist.* a contribution or tax in corn imposed on some of the more fertile provinces.

Annotate (an'nō-tāt), *v.t.* [L. *annoto, annotatum—ad*, to, and *noto*, to note.] To comment upon; to make remarks on by notes; as, to *annotate* the works of Bacon.

Annotate (an'nō-tāt), *v.i.* To act as an annotator; to make annotations or notes.

> Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus. *Jac. Ilive.*

Annotation (an-nō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *annotatio—ad*, and *notatio*, a marking, from *noto, notatum*, to mark.] 1. The act of annotating or making notes on.—2. A remark, note,

or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning; as, *annotations* on the Scriptures.—3. The first symptoms of an intermittent fever, or attack of a paroxysm.

Annotationist (an-nō-tā'shon-ist), *n.* An annotator.

Annotator (an'nō-tāt-ėr), *n.* A writer of annotations or notes; a commentator; a scholiast; one who writes notes to illustrate the composition of an author.

> The observation of faults and beauties is one of the duties of an *annotator*, which some of Shakspere's editors have attempted. *Johnson.*

Annotatory (an-nōt'a-to-ri), *a.* Relating to or containing annotations.

Annotinous (an-not'in-us), *a.* [L. *annotinus*, from *annus*, a year.] In *bot.* being a year old; lasting from the previous year.

Annotto, Annotta (an-not'tō, an-not'ta), *n.* See ARNOTTO.

Announce (an-nouns'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *announced;* ppr. *announcing.* [Fr. *annoncer;* It. *annunziare;* L. *annuncio*, to deliver a message—*ad*, and *nuncio*, to tell, from *nuncius*, a messenger.] 1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice or first notice; as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.

> A heated pulpiteer,
> Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
> *Announced* the coming doom. *Tennyson.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

> Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
> Or life or death. *Prior.*

SYN. To proclaim, publish, make known, set forth, promulgate.

Announcement (an-nouns'ment), *n.* The act of announcing or giving notice; proclamation; publication.

Announcer (an-nouns'ėr), *n.* One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.

Annoy (an-noi'), *v.t.* [Norm. *anoyer*, Fr. *ennuyer*, O.Fr. *anoier, anuier*, Pr. *enuiar, enoiar*, It. *annoiare*, to annoy, from L. *in odio*, as in the phrase *Est mihi in odio*, It is hateful to me. In old Venetian the two Latin words became joined together unchanged in form to make one substantive *inodio*, annoyance.] 1. To torment or disturb, especially by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, pester, or molest; as, to *annoy* a person by perpetual questions.

> Say, what can more our tortured souls *annoy*
> Than to behold, admire, and lose our joy? *Prior.*

2.† To injure; to hurt; to harm.—SYN. To molest, harass, vex, trouble, pester, embarrass, perplex, tease.

Annoy (an-noi'), *n.* [Fr. *ennui*, O.Fr. *enui, anui, anoi.* See the verb.] 1. Injury; harm; molestation.

> Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy.* *Shak.*
>
> As thou wert constant in our ills, be joyous in our joy,
> For cold, and stiff, and still are they who wrought
> thy walls *annoy.* *Macaulay.*

2. Suffering; pain; grief; annoyance. 'Worse than Tantalus' is her *annoy.' Shak.*

Annoyance (an-noi'ans), *n.* 1. The act of annoying; the state of being annoyed. 'Formidable means of *annoyance.' Macaulay.* 'To the *annoyance* of others.' *Hooker.*—2. That which annoys; trouble. 'The exercise of industry . . . tempereth all *annoyances.' Barrow.*

> A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair—
> Any *annoyance* in that precious sense! *Shak.*

Annoyer (an-noi'ėr), *n.* One that annoys.

Annoyful† (an-noi'ful), *a.* Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting.

Annoying (an-noi'ing), *p.* and *a.* Molesting; vexing; vexatious; troublesome; as, his conduct is very *annoying.*

Annoyous† (an-noi'us), *a.* Troublesome.

Annuaire (an-nū-ār), *n.* [Fr.] An annual; a work which appears yearly.

Annual (an'nū-al), *a.* [L.L. *annualis*, from L. *annus*, a year, probably from a root *an* = *am, amb*, round, as we speak of the 'circle of the year.'] 1. Returning every year; coming yearly; as, an *annual* feast.—2. Lasting or continuing only one year or one yearly season; that requires to be renewed every year.—3. Performed in a year; reckoned by the year; as, the *annual* motion of the earth.—*Annual rent.* See ANNUALRENT.—*Annual Register*, a summary of the history of each year, commenced by the Dodsleys in 1758, and continued to the present time.

Annual (an'nū-al), *n.* 1. A plant that lives but one year; the name given to all plants which grow from seed, flower, perfect their seed, and perish in the course of the same season. Annuals may, however, be carried over two or more years by preventing them from fruiting, as is frequently done with the mignonette. *Hardy annuals*, such as grow in the open air. *Tender annuals*, such as require artificial heat. *Half-hardy annuals*, such as require artificial heat when young.—2. A literary production published annually; especially, an illustrated work issued towards Christmas. The name is more especially applied to a class of publications now extinct, and which were most numerous and flourishing about 1830—handsomely bound, illustrated with steel plates, and containing prose tales, poems, &c.

Annualist (an'nū-al-ist), *n.* An editor of, or a writer for, an annual, or publication issued annually. *Lamb.*

Annually (an'nū-al-li), *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

Annualrent (an'nū-al-rent), *n.* In *Scots law*, a yearly profit due to a creditor by way of interest for a given sum of money; interest: so called because when, before the Reformation, it was illegal to lend money at interest the illegality was evaded by the lender stipulating for a certain rent yearly from land.

Annuary† (an'nū-a-ri), *a.* Annual.

> Supply anew
> With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew.
> *John Hall.*

Annueller,† *n.* [Fr. *annuel*, a mass said once a year.] A priest employed in singing anniversary masses for the dead. *Chaucer.*

Annuent (an'nū-ent), *n.* [L. *annuens, annuentis*, ppr. of *annuo*, to nod.] 1. Nodding, as if with the purpose of signifying assent or consent. *Smart.* [Rare.]—2. Serving to bend the head forward: specifically applied to the muscles used in nodding.

Annuitant (an-nū'it-ant), *n.* [See ANNUITY.] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

Annuity (an-nū'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, from *annus*, a year. See ANNUAL.] A periodical payment of money, amounting to a fixed sum in each year, and continuing for a certain period, as 10, 20, or 100 years, and thence called a *certain annuity;* or for an uncertain period, when it is called a *contingent annuity*, which is called a *life annuity* when the period is determined by the duration of one or more lives. A *deferred* or *reversionary annuity* is one that does not commence till after a certain period or number of years, or till the decease of a person, or some other future event, has happened. An *annuity in possession* is one which has already commenced. Governments often borrow money upon annuities, that is, for a certain sum advanced on loan the government contracts to pay the lender a specific sum for life, or for a term of years. —*Annuity tax*, a tax levied to provide stipends for the Established clergy of Edinburgh and Montrose. In Edinburgh especially it was a cause of much discontent on the part of Dissenters, and it has now been abolished, new provisions having been enacted in its place.

Annul (an-nul'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annulled;* ppr. *annulling.* [Fr. *annuller*, from L. *ad nullum*, to nothing.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. [Rare.]

> Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,
> And all her various objects of delight
> *Annulled.* *Milton.*

2. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish: used especially of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority.

> Do they mean to invalidate, *annul*, or call in question that great body of our statute law? To *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberties? *Burke.*

—*Abolish, Repeal, Abrogate, Annul.* See ABOLISH.—SYN. To abolish, nullify, abrogate, repeal, cancel, reverse, rescind, revoke, destroy, set aside, obliterate.

Annular (an'nū-lėr), *a.* [L. *annularis*, from *annulus*, dim. of *anus*, a ring, probably from same root as *annus*, a year. See ANNUAL.] Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—*Annular borer*, a tube which serves as a rock or earth boring tool, making by its revolution an annular cutting, with a column of rock or earth in the middle, which is afterwards withdrawn. It is usually armed at the boring extremity with diamonds. See DIAMOND-BORER.—*Annular cell*, in *bot.* a fibrous or spiral cell, with the fibre separating into rings.—*Annular crystal*, a hexahedral prism having six, or an octohedral prism having eight, marginal faces disposed in a ring about each base, or when it is truncated on all its terminal edges.—*Annular eclipse*, in *astron.* an eclipse of the sun in which a ring of light is visible around the dark body of the moon.—*Annular engine*, or *annular-cylinder engine*, a direct-action marine engine, having two concentric cylinders; the annular space is fitted with a piston, which is attached to a T-shaped cross-head by two piston-rods; the cross-head is formed by two plates, with a space between for the connecting-rod to vibrate, and the lower end slides within the inner cylinder, and is connected by the crank.—*Annular gear-wheel*, a wheel without web or spokes, and having gearing teeth on its inner circumference.—*Annular vault*, in *arch.* a vaulted roof supported on circular walls.—*Annular vessel*, in *bot.* a cylindrical tube of vascular tissue, marked at intervals with complete fibres round the tube.

Annularly (an'nū-lėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a ring.

Annulary (an'nū-la-ri), *a.* Having the form of a ring.

> Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray.*

Annulata (an-nū-lā'ta), *n. pl.* [L. *annulus*, a ring.] Same as *Annelida.*

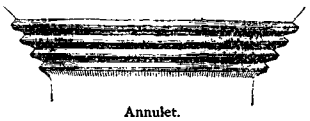
Annulate, Annulated (an'nū-lāt, an'nū-lāt-ed), *a.* Furnished with rings, or circles like rings; having belts; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* a term applied to a capsule, stem, or root encircled by elevated rings or bands. (*b*) In *her.* applied to a cross or saltire when the extremities have a ring or annulet attached to them. Also called *Annuletty.* —*Annulate animals*, ring-bodied animals; animals of the class Annulata or Annelida.

Annulation (an-nū-lā'shon), *n.* A circular or ring-like formation.

Annulet (an'nū-let), *n.* [A dim. from L. *annulus*, a ring, as *rivulet* from *rivulus.*] A little ring.

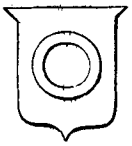
> Plucked the grass
> There growing longest by the meadow's edge,
> And into many a listless *annulet*,
> Now over, now beneath her marriage ring,
> Wove and unwove it. *Tennyson.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *arch.* a small member whose horizontal section is circular. Pro-



Annulet.

perly, annulets are the fillets or bands which encircle the lower part of the Doric capital above the trachelium; but the term is indiscriminately used as synonymous with list, listel, cincture, fillet, tenia, &c. (*b*) In *her.* a ring borne as a charge in coats of arms, formerly reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction. It denotes also the difference or mark of distinction which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms.



Annulet.

Annuletty (an'nū-let-i), *a.* In *her.* same as *Annulate.*

Annuller (an-nul'ėr), *n.* One who annuls. 'The *annuller* of distinctions.' *Prof. Malden.*

Annulment (an-nul'ment), *n.* The act of annulling.

Annuloid (an'nū-loid), *n.* One of the Annuloida.

Annuloid (an'nū-loid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Annuloida; resembling an annuloid.

> The sluggish *annuloid* types, when contrasted with the energetic kinds of Annulosa, present decided deficiencies of nerve-substance. *H. Spencer.*

Annuloida (an-nū-loi'da), *n. pl.* [L. *annulus*, a ring, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] In some modern zoological classifications a division (sub-kingdom) of animals, including the Rotifera, Scolecida (tape-worms, &c.), all which are more or less ring-like in appearance, and the Echinodermata, whose embryos show traces of annulation.

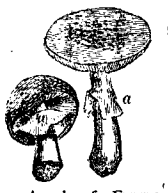
Annulosa (an-nū-lō'sa), *n. pl.* [L. *annulus*, a ring.] In modern zoological classifications a division (sub-kingdom) of animals regarded by some as synonymous with the Arthropoda or Articulata (which see); ac-

cording to other systematists, including both the Articulata and Annulata or worms: so called from their ringed appearance.

Annulosan (an-nū-lō'san), *n.* A member of the Annulosa.

Annulose (an'nū-lōs), *a.* Furnished with rings; composed of rings; as, *annulose* animals.

Annulus (an'nū-lus), *n.* [L., a ring. See ANNULAR.] 1. In *geom.* the ring-like space or area contained between the circumferences of two concentric circles.—2. In *anat.* a ring-like part, opening, &c.; as, *annulus abdominalis*, the abdominal ring.—3. In *bot.* (*a*) in ferns, the elastic ring which surrounds the sporecase of most ferns. (*b*) In mosses, the layer of cells by which the lid separates from the theca. (*c*) In fungi, the slender membrane surrounding the stems of some agarics after the cap has expanded.—*Annulus et baculum*, the ring and pastoral staff, the delivery of which by a prince was the ancient mode of granting investitures to bishoprics.



a a, Annulus of a Fungus (*Agaricus rubescens*).

Annumerate (an-nū'mėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annumerated;* ppr. *annumerating.* [L. *annumero—ad*, and *numero*, to number, from *numerus*, number. See NUMBER.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

There are omissions of other kinds which will deserve to be *annumerated* to these. *T. V. Wollaston.*

Annumeration (an-nū'mėr-ā"shon), *n.* Addition to a former number. *Sir T. Browne.*

Annunciate (an-nun'si-āt or an-nun'-shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *annunciated;* ppr. *annunciating.* [See ANNOUNCE.] To bring tidings; to announce. 'Let my death be thus *annunciated.*' *Bp. Bull.*

Annunciation (an-nun'si-ā"shon or an-nun'-shi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of announcing; proclamation; promulgation; as, the *annunciation* of a peace. 'The *annunciation* of the gospel.' *Hammond.* Specifically—2. The tidings brought by the angel to Mary of the incarnation of Christ.—3. *Eccles.* the festival instituted by the church in memory of this announcement to Mary that she should bring forth the Messiah. It is solemnized on 25th March.—4. Among the Jews, a part of the ceremony of the passover.

Annunciative (an-nun'si-āt-iv or an-nun'-shi-āt-iv), *a.* Having the character of an annunciation; making an announcement. 'An *annunciative* but an exhortatory style.' *Dr. H. More.*

Annunciator (an-nun'si-āt-ėr or an-nun'-shi-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who announces; specifically, an officer in the Greek Church whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated.—2. A kind of bell-telegraph used in North America, consisting of an apparatus connected by wires with the bell-pulls of the different rooms of a hotel. When the pull is drawn the bell not only rings, but the apparatus indicates the room or rooms whence it is rung.

Annunciatory (an-nun'si-a-to-ri or an-nun'-shi-a-to-ri), *a.* Making known; giving public notice.

Annus deliberandi (an'nus dē-lib'ėr-an"dī). [L.] In *Scots law*, a year allowed to the heir to deliberate whether he will enter and represent his ancestor.

Anoa (an'ō-a), *n.* [Native name.] An animal (*Probubalus* or *Anoa depressicornis*) closely allied to the buffalo, about the size of an average sheep, very wild and fierce, inhabiting the rocky and mountainous localities of the island of Celebes. The horns are straight, thick at the root, and set nearly in a line with the forehead.

Anobium (a-nō'bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, back, again, and *bios*, life, from their feigning death.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the larvæ of which often do much damage by their boring into old wood, including several known by the name of death-watch. *A. striatum*, a common species, when frightened is much given to feigning death.

Anode (an'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upwards, and *hodos*, a way.] The positive pole of the voltaic current, being that part of the surface of a decomposing body which the electric current enters: opposed to *cathode*, the way by which it departs.

Anodic (a-nod'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *hodos*, a way.] Proceeding upwards; ascending. 'An *anodic* course of nervous influence.' *Dr. M. Hall.*

Anodon, Anodonta (an'ō-don, an-ō-don'ta), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of lamellibranchiate bivalves, including the fresh-water mussels (*A. anatinus* and *A. cygneus*), without or with very slight hinge teeth.

Anodyne (an'ō-din), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *odynē*, pain.] Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic.

Strove with *anodynes* t' assuage the smart,
And mildly thus her medicine did impart. *Dryden.*

Anodyne (an'ō-din), *a.* Assuaging pain. 'The *anodyne* draught of oblivion.' *Burke.*

Anodynous (an'ō-din-us), *a.* Having the qualities of an anodyne.

Anoie,† *n.* Hurt; trouble; annoyance. *Chaucer.*

Anoie,† *v.t.* To hurt; to trouble. *Chaucer.*

Anoiful,† *a.* Hurtful; unpleasant. *Chaucer.*

Anoil† (a-noil'), *v.t.* To anoint with oil; to anele. *Tyndale.*

Anoint (a-noint'), *v.t.* [O.E. *anointen, enointen;* O.Fr. *enoindre*, part. *enoint*, from L. *inungere, inunctum*, from *in*, in, on, and *ungo, unctum*, to anoint. See UNGUENT.] 1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances.

My head with oil thou didst not *anoint.* Luke vii. 46.

2. To consecrate, especially a king, priest, or prophet, by unction, or the use of oil.

Thou shalt *anoint* the altar and sanctify it.
Ex. xxix. 37.

I would not see thy sister
In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs. *Shak.*

3. To serve as an ointment or lubricant for.

And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs *anoint.*
Dryden.

Anointer (a-noint'ėr), *n.* One who anoints.

Anointment (a-noint'ment), *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

That sovran lord, who, in the discharge of his holy *anointment* from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, was so humble as to say, Who made me a judge or a divider over you? *Milton.*

Anoious,† *a.* Fatiguing; wearisome; annoying. *Chaucer.*

Anolis (an'ō-lis), *n.* [In the Antilles, *anoli, anoalli*, a lizard.] A genus of saurian reptiles, belonging to that section of Iguanidæ which Cuvier distinguishes by having teeth in the palate of the mouth, as well as in the maxillary bones. They are entirely an American genus, and in many respects supply in the New World the place which the chameleons occupy in the Old.

Anomal (an'om-al), *n.* In *gram.* an anomalous verb or word. [Rare.]

Anomaliped, Anomalipod (a-nom'a-li-ped, a-nom'a-li-pod), *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. *anōmalos*, uneven, and L. *pes, pedis*, Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot.] In *ornith.* having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only: the kingfisher is an example.

Anomaliped, Anomalipod (a-nom'a-li-ped, a-nom'a-li-pod), *n.* A bird whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

Anomalism (a-nom'al-izm), *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule.

The *anomalisms* in words have been so many that some have gone so far as to allow no analogy either in the Greek or Latin tongue. *Hooker.*

Anomalistic, Anomalistical (a-nom'a-list"ik, a-nom'a-list"ik-al), *a.* 1. Irregular; departing from common or established rules; anomalous.—2. In *astron.* pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.—*Anomalistic revolution*, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycles of its changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again.—*Anomalistic year*, the time (365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 45 seconds) in which the earth passes through her orbit, which is 24 minutes 45 seconds longer than the tropical year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

Anomalistically (a-nom'a-list"ik-al-li), *adv.* In an anomalistic manner; irregularly.

Anomalite (a-nom'a-lit), *n.* An irregular mineral.

Anomalous (a-nom'a-lus), *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. *anōmalos*. See ANOMALY.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal; as, an *anomalous* character; an *anomalous* pronunciation. 'The afflicting and *anomalous* illness which brought him to his grave.' *De Quincey.*—*Anomalous chords*, in *music*, chords which contain extreme sharp or extreme flat intervals.

Anomalously (a-nom'a-lus-li), *adv.* In an anomalous manner; irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method, or analogy.

Anomaly (a-nom'a-li), *n.* [Fr. *anomalie;* L. *anomalia*, Gr. *anōmalia*, inequality, neg. prefix *an*, and *homalos*, equal, similar, from *homos*, the same. See SAME.] 1. Deviation from the common rule; something abnormal; irregularity; thus *oxen*, the plural of *ox*, is an *anomaly* in grammar, as the regular plural would be *oxes.*

We are enabled to unite into a consistent whole the various *anomalies* and contending principles that are found in the mind and affairs of men. *Burke.*

2. In *music*, a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament.—3. In *astron.* (*a*) a term used to signify properly the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. It is either true, mean, or eccentric. (*b*) The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.—4. In *nat. hist.* any deviation from the essential characteristics of a specific type.

Anomodontia (a-nom'o-don"shi-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anomos*, irregular, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A name given by Owen to an order of extinct reptiles of the trias, either without teeth or having the premaxillaries sheathed with a horny plate like the turtles, or only one pair of canine tusks in the upper jaw, and divided by him into three families in accordance with these distinctions. Called by Huxley *Dicynodontia.*

Anomœan, Anomean (an-o-mē'an), *n.* [Gr. *anomoios*, unlike—*an*, not, and *homoios*, like.] One of an extreme sect of Arians, of the fourth century, who denied the similitude of the essence of the Son to that of the Father.

Anomorhomboid (a-nom'o-rom"boid), *n.* [Gr. *anomos*, irregular, and E. *rhomboid.*] An irregular rhomboidal mass, as a crystal of this form.

Anomoura (an-o-mou'ra), *n. pl.* Same as *Anomura.*

Anomoural (an-o-mou'ral), *a.* Same as *Anomural.*

Anomura (an-o-mū'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anomos*, irregular, and *oura*, a tail.] A section of the crustaceans of the order Decapoda, with irregular tails not formed to assist in swimming, including the hermit-crabs and others. The section is intermediate between the Brachyura or crabs and the Macrura or lobsters. Written also *Anomoura.*

Anomural (an-o-mū'ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anomura; irregular in the character of the tail or abdomen; as, *anomural* crustaceans. Written also *Anomoural.*

Anomy† (an'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *anomia—a*, priv., and *nomos*, rule.] A violation of law; lawlessness.

The delights of the body betray us, through our over-indulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anomy* and disobedience. *Glanville.*

Anon (a-non'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *on ân, an ân* = in one, that is, in one piece or sequence, without break, O.E. *anan, anoon, anone.*] 1. Forthwith; on the instant; immediately; quickly.

The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. Mat. xiii. 20.

2. At another time; thereafter; again; sometimes.

Sometime he trots, *anon* he rears upright. *Shak.*

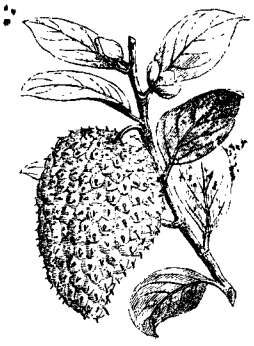
—*Ever and anon*, every now and then; time after time.

A pouncet-box, which *ever and anon*
He gave his nose and took't away again. *Shak.*

Anon. (a-non'). A common contraction for *anonymous*, especially at the end of literary extracts.

Anona (a-nō'na), *n.* [From *menona*, the Malay name.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Anonaceæ. *A. squamosa* (sweet-sop) grows in the West Indian Islands, and yields an edible fruit having a thick, sweet, luscious pulp. *A. muricata* (sour-sop) is cultivated in the West and East Indies; it produces a large pear-shaped fruit, of a greenish colour, containing an agreeable slightly acid pulp. The genus produces other edible fruits, as the common custard-

apple or bullock's heart, from *A. reticulata*, and the cherimoyer of Peru, from *A. Cherimolia*.



Anona or Sour-sop (*Anona muricata*).

Anonaceæ (an-o-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of plants, with indefinite stamens and numerous carpels, allied to the magnolias, and consisting of tropical or sub-tropical trees and bushes, that usually abound in a powerful aromatic secretion. The Ethiopian pepper, sour-sop, sweet-sop, and custard-apple are produced by these trees.

Anonymity (a-non-im'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being anonymous or without a name, or of not declaring one's name; anonymousness. 'The rights of *anonymity*.' *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Anonymosity (an-on'i-mos"i-ti), *n.* State of being anonymous. [Rare.]

Anonymous (a-non'im-us), *a.* [Gr. *anōnymos*—neg. prefix *an*, and *onoma*, name. See NAME.] 1. Wanting a name; not named and determined as to species.

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters. *Ray.*

2. Without any name acknowledged as that of author, contributor, and the like; as, an *anonymous* pamphlet; an *anonymous* subscription; an *anonymous* supporter; an *anonymous* author.

Anonymously (a-non'im-us-li), *adv.* In an anonymous manner; without a name.

I would know whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*. *Swift.*

Anonymousness (a-non'im-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being anonymous. 'The *anonymousness* of newspaper writing.' *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Anophyta (an-ō-fī'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anō*, above, and *phyton*, a plant.] One of Endlicher's sections of cryptogamic plants, comprising the Hepaticæ (liverworts) and Musci (mosses), which have male and female organs, and free spores in cases, but no spiral vessels.

Anophyte (an'ō-fīt), *n.* A member of the Anophyta.

Anoplothere (an'op-lo-thēr), *n.* An individual of the genus Anoplotherium (which see).

Anoplotherium (an'op-lo-thē"ri-um), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, *hoplon*, armour, and *thērion*, a beast.] A fossil genus of extinct even-toed pachydermatous animals, discovered in the gypsum quarries of Paris and fresh-water deposits of the Isle of Wight. *A. commune*, though much larger, must have resembled the otter in appearance and habits, living in or close to the water. See ANOPLOTHEROIDEA.

Anoplotheroid (an'op-lo-thē"roid), *n.* A member of the extinct group Anoplotheroidea.

Anoplotheroidea, Anoplotheridæ (an'op-lo-thē-roid"ē-a, an'op-lo-thē"ri-dē), *n. pl.* An extinct group of omnivorous mammals, from the lower tertiary rocks, forming a kind of connecting link between the swine and the true ruminants. They were slender in form, with long tails, and feet terminated by two hoofed toes each, sometimes with small accessory hoofs. There were six incisors in each jaw, small canines not larger than the incisors, and seven molars on each side. The teeth of the anoplotheroids alone of all animals resemble those of man in being in a continuous series, there being no interval between the molars and the canines.

Anoplura (an-ō-plū'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, *hoplon*, a weapon, and *oura*, a tail.] An order of minute apterous insects, having a mouth formed for suction, and either two simple eyes or none. They are parasitic upon man (three species, *Pediculus humanus*, *P. capitis*, and *P. pubis*, being said to be peculiar to him) and other animals, and are commonly known as *lice*. They undergo no metamorphosis like other insects, the young differing from the adult in size only, and they shed their skin periodically. See LOUSE, PEDICULUS.

Anopsia (a-nop'si-a), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *opsis*, sight.] In *anat.* a case of monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting.

Anopsy† (an'op-si), *n.* Want of sight. 'Aristotle, who computeth the time of their *anopsy* or invision by that of their gestation.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Anorexy (an'o-rek-si), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *orexis*, a longing after, desire, appetite, from *oregō*, *to reach after*.] Want of appetite without a loathing of food.

Anormal (a-nor'mal), *a.* [L. *a*, from, and *norma*, rule.] Not according to rule; abnormal.

Anorthic (an-or'thik), *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *orthos*, straight, right.] 1. Without right angles.—2. In *mineral.* having unequal oblique axes; as, *anorthic* felspar.

Anorthite (a-nor'thit), *n.* [See ANORTHIC.] A mineral of the felspar family, nearly allied to labradorite, whose crystals are clear and transparent, but small. It is a silicate of alumina and lime.

Anorthoscope (an-or'tho-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *anorthos*, not straight—neg. prefix *an*, *orthos*, straight, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion by means of two discs rotating rapidly opposite to each other. The posterior one is transparent, and has certain distorted figures painted upon it; the first one is opaque, but pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the posterior disk are viewed. The effect depends on the persistence of impressions on the retina, the instrument being in principle the same as the zoetrope.

Anorthura (an-or-thū'ra), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, *orthos*, straight, and *oura*, a tail.] A name applied by some naturalists to the common wren, from its cocked-up tail.

Anosmia (an-os'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *osmē*, smell.] In *med.* a loss of the sense of smell.

Another (an-uTH'ér), *a.* [*An*, indefinite art., and *other*.] 1. Not the same; different; as, we have *one* form of government, France *another*; he has become *another* (different, changed, reformed) man.

He winked, and turned his lips *another* way. *Shak.*

2. One more, in addition to a former number; as, grant one request, they will ask *another*.

Another yet?—a seventh? I'll see no more. *Shak.*

3. Any other; any different person, indefinitely; any one else. 'Let *another* praise thee, and not thy own mouth.' Prov. xxvii. 2. Often used without a noun, as a substitute for the name of a person or thing, as in the last example. It is much used in opposition to *one*; as, *one* went *one* way, *another another*. It is also frequently used with *one* in a reciprocal sense; as, 'Love *one another*;' 'Bear ye *one another's* burdens;' that is, let one love another; bear ye—the one the burdens of another.

Another-gainest (an-uTH'ér-gānz), *a.* [Corrupted from *Another-gates* (which see).] Of another kind. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Another-gates† (an-uTH'ér-gāts), *a.* [*Another*, and O.E. and Sc. *gate*, way or manner—*es* being the adverbial genitive. *Gate*, like *way*, means both road and manner. Comp. *algates*, *othergates*.] Of another sort. '*Another-gates* adventure.' *Hudibras.*

Another-guess† (an-uTH'ér-ges), *a.* [Corrupted from *another-guise*.] Of a different kind; different.

My lady Isabella is of *another-guess* mould than you take her for. *H. Walpole.*

Burke uses the word *another-guess*, in which expression are both vulgarity and ignorance. The real term is *another-guise;* there is nothing of guessing. *Landor.*

Another-guise† (an-uTH'ér-gīz), *a.* [*Another*, *guise*, way, manner. See GUISE.] Of a different kind; different.

Anotta, Anotto (a-not'ta, a-not'tō), *n.* Same as *Arnotto*.

Anoura (an-ou'ra), *n. pl.* See ANURA.

Anŏus (an'o-us), *n.* [Gr. *a-noos*—*a*, without, and *nous*, mind, intellect.] A genus of seabirds, family Laridæ, or gulls, rare in Britain, but common in tropical seas. The best known species, *A. stolidus* or '*noddy*,' often alights on vessels at night, and, as it does not see well except by daylight, allows itself to be easily caught. It is about 15 inches long. The eggs are good eating, and sailors collect them largely.

Anoxoluin (an-oks-ol'ū-in), *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *oxoluin* (which see).] One of the two elements which constitute fibrin, muscular fibre, albumen, casein, &c., *oxoluin* being the other element. It is distinguished from oxoluin by its fibrous texture, the latter being granular, and by its being insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in a boiling saturated solution of tartaric acid.

Ansæ (an'sē), *n. pl.* [L. *ansa*, a handle.] In *astron.* the parts of Saturn's ring which are to be seen on each side of the planet when viewed through a telescope: so called because they are like handles to the body of the planet.

Ansated (an'sāt-ed), *a.* [L. *ansatus*, from *ansa*, a handle.] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles.

Anse (ans), *n.* [L. *ansa*, a handle.] The handle of a cannon. These handles, especially in some old foreign pieces, are cast in the form of dolphins, serpents, &c.

Ansellia (an-sel'li-a), *n.* [After Mr. *Ansell*, a collector, who found the plant growing on the stems of the oil-palm at Fernando Po.] A genus of orchids, with great panicles of greenish flowers spotted with purple. Only one species (*A. africana*) is known; it is found both on the west and east coasts of tropical Africa, growing to the height of 2 feet.

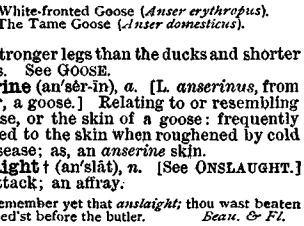
Anserated.

Anser (an'sėr), *n.* [L.] 1. A genus of birds, family Anseridæ. See GOOSE.—2. In *astron.* a small star in the Milky Way, between the Swan and Eagle.

Anserated (an'sėr-āt-ed), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to a cross, the extremities of which are formed into the shape of the heads of lions, eagles, serpents, &c.

Anseres (an'sėr-ēz), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *anser*, a goose.] In *Linnæus' system*, the third order of birds, equivalent to the Natatores of modern naturalists. See NATATORES.

Anseridæ (an-sėr'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of web-footed birds, containing the geese proper (genus Anser), distinguished by having the bill not longer than the head, and thicker at the base than it is broad; they have longer



Characters of Anseridæ.

a, White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*).
b, The Tame Goose (*Anser domesticus*).

and stronger legs than the ducks and shorter wings. See GOOSE.

Anserine (an'sėr-īn), *a.* [L. *anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose.] Relating to or resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose: frequently applied to the skin when roughened by cold or disease; as, an *anserine* skin.

Anslaight† (an'slāt), *n.* [See ONSLAUGHT.] An attack; an affray.

I do remember yet that *anslaight;* thou wast beaten And fled'st before the butler. *Beau. & Fl.*

Answer (an'sėr), *v. t.* [A. Sax. *andswarian*, *andswerian*, *answarian*, to answer—*and*, against, and *swerian*, to swear. The A. Sax. prefix *and*, Goth. *anda*, G. *ant*, is equivalent to Gr. *anta*, L. *ante*, before, Gr. *anti*, against, Skr. *ati*, beyond. *Answer* is almost the only English word in which it is used; comp. *along*.] 1. To speak or write in return to, as to a question or call, or to a speech, declaration, argument, or the like; to respond to; to reply to; as, to *answer* a person; to *answer* a request.

So spake the apostate angel, though in pain; . . . And him thus *answer'd* soon his bold compeer. *Milton.*

2. To reply to satisfactorily; to meet successfully, as by way of explanation, argument, justification, and the like; to refute; sometimes to turn off with an answer; as, his arguments were easily *answered;* to *answer* accusations. 'An you will not be *answered* with reason.' *Shak.*—3. To say in reply; as, this is what he *answered.*—4. To act in compliance with, or in fulfilment or satisfaction of, as an appeal, summons, order, demand, obligation, or the like; to act so as to suit; as, his prayer was *answered;* the servant *answered* the bell; I was able to *answer* his claim upon me. 'Tapsters *answering* every call.' *Shak.*

This proud king, who studies day and night
To *answer* all the debt he owes to you. *Shak.*

The woman had left us to *answer* the door.
W. Collins.

5. To reply to by way of reprisal or retaliation; to serve as return or retaliation for; to respond to; as, the enemy *answered* our fire. 'And blows have *answered* blows.' *Shak.*—6. To give satisfaction for; to atone for. 'And grievously hath Cæsar *answered* it.' *Shak.*

And do him right that, *answering* one foul wrong,
Lives not to act another. *Shak.*

7. To render account to or for; hence, to meet in combat; to match.

I will . . . send him to *answer* thee. *Shak.*

8. To be security for. '*Answer* my life my judgment.' *Shak.*—9. To be equivalent or adequate to; to accomplish; to serve; as, the measure *answered* its end. 'Money *answereth* all things.' Eccl. x. 19.—10. To be in conformity, relation, or proportion to; to correspond to; to agree with; to suit.

Weapons must needs be dangerous things if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift.*

11. To be opposite to or over against; to face.

Fire *answers* fire, and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shak.*

The windows *answering* each other, we could just discern the glowing horizon through them.
W. Gilpin.

12. To confront; to endure; to abide. [Rare.]

Why, thou wert better in thy grave than to *answer* with thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies.
Shak.

13. To solve, as a mathematical or arithmetical problem.

Answer (an'sėr), *v.i.* 1. To reply; to speak or write by way of return. '*Answer* to this.' *Shak.*

Lives he? Wilt thou not *answer,* man? *Shak.*

2. To reply by deeds; to act in reply; to respond to some call.

Now, play him me, Patroclus,
Arming to *answer* in a night alarm. *Shak.*

No, Cæsar, we will *answer* on their charge. *Shak.*

3. To be fit or suitable; to suit; as, gypsum *answers* as a manure on some soils.—4. To stand responsible. [Rare in the absolute construction.]

Thus far you shall *answer:* . . . if she remain unseduced . . . you shall answer me with your sword.
Shak.

—*To answer for,* (*a*) to be accountable for: often with *to* before the person to whom one is accountable; as, the man must *answer to* his employer *for* the money intrusted to his care.

Let his neck *answer for* it, if there be any martial law. *Shak.*

(*b*) To be ready to be accountable for; to undertake responsibility for; to guarantee; as, I will *answer for* his being in time.—*To answer to,* (*a*) to be known by; to recognize, as a name.

I *answer to* that name. *Shak.*

(*b*) To correspond to, in the way of resemblance, fitness, correlation, or even of contrast; as, allegiance in the subject *answers* to protection on the part of the prince.

As in water face *answereth to* face, so the heart of man to man. Prov. xxvii. 19.

Sizar, a word still used in Cambridge, *answers to* a servitor in Oxford. *Swift.*

(*c*) To act or to be moved in accordance with or in obedience to.

Do the strings *answer to* thy noble hand? *Dryden.*

—*To answer with,*† to deal with by way of answer; to answer.

Well hast thou *answered with* him, Radegan.
Greene.

Answer (an'sėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *andswaru,* an answer; Icel. *andsvar, annsvar,* an answer. The A. Sax. has also *andwyrde,* lit. backword, like Goth. *andavaurd,* G. *antwort.* See ANSWER, *v.t.*] 1. A reply; that which is said, written, or done, in return to a call, question, argument, challenge, allegation, petition, prayer, or address.

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

I called him, but he gave me no *answer.* Cant. v. 6.

2. An account to be rendered to justice.

He will call you to so hot an *answer* for it. *Shak.*

3. Specifically, in *law,* a counter-statement of facts in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged.—4. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.—5. Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; reparation; retaliation; retribution.

Great the slaughter is
Here made by the Roman; great the *answer* be
Britons must take. *Shak.*

And so extort from us
That which we have done, whose *answer* would be death
Drawn on by torture. *Shak.*

6. In *fencing,* the coming in or striking in return, after having parried or received a hit.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all . . . and on the *answer,* he pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground. *Shak.*

SYN. Reply, rejoinder, response, retort.

Answerable (an'sėr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being answered; admitting of a reply, usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory.

Unanswerable is a boastful word. His best reasons are *answerable;* his worst are not worthy of being answered. *Jeremy Collier.*

2. Obliged to give an account, or liable to be called to account; obliged or liable to indemnify; amenable; responsible; as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal.

Will any man argue that . . . he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*

3. Correspondent; agreeing; in conformity; suitable; proportionate; equal. [Obsolescent.]

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give—*answerable* enough in some features, but erring in others. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Had the valour of the soldiers been *answerable,* he had reached that year, as was thought, the utmost bounds of Britain. *Milton.*

Hence—4. Comparable. [Rare.]

This revelation . . . was *answerable* to that of the apostle to the Thessalonians. *Milton.*

Answerableness (an'sėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent. 'The correspondency and *answerableness* which is between this bridegroom and his spouse.' *Harmar.*

Answerably (an'sėr-a-bli), *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; suitably.

Continents have rivers *answerably* larger than islands. *Brerewood.*

Answerer (an'sėr-ėr), *n.* One who answers. In *school disputations,* one who answered a question proposed, supporting a particular view; a respondent or replier. See REPLIER.

At an act of the commencement the *answerer* gave for his question that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy. *Bacon.*

Answer-jobber (an'sėr-job'ėr), *a.* One who makes a business of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having anything to do with this race of *answer-jobbers,* is, that they have no sort of conscience in their dealing. *Swift.*

Answerless (an'sėr-les), *a.* Having no answer, or incapable of being answered. *Byron.*

Answerlessly (an'sėr-les-li), *adv.* In an answerless manner; in a way that cannot be answered; in a way of insufficient answer. 'Answered indeed; but, as he said, *answerlessly.*' *Bp. Hall.*

An't† (an't). A contraction of *an it,* that is, *if it.* See AN.

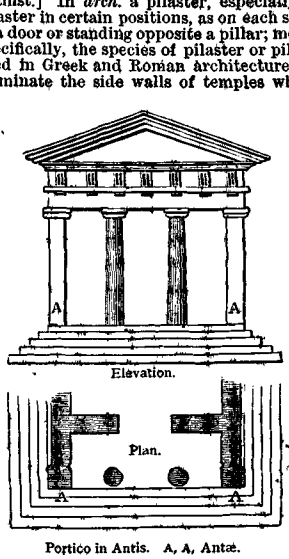
An't (ânt). Same as *Ain't.*

Ant (ant), *n.* [Contr. from A. Sax. *æmet, æmette, emeta,* an emmet or ant. See EMMET.] An emmet; a pismire; a hymenopterous insect of the family Formicidæ and genus Formica. Ants live in communities, and the internal economy of their nest or hillock presents an extraordinary example of the results of combined industry. Each community consists of males with four wings; of females much larger than the males, and possessing wings only during the pairing season; and of barren females, otherwise called neuters, workers, or nurses, destitute of wings. The females lay their eggs in parcels of six or more. The males and females desert the nest soon after becoming perfect. The male, like the drone-bee, becomes useless after impregnating the female. The grubs spin a cocoon, and become pupæ, which resemble barley-corns, and are popularly taken for eggs. Under the names of *ants' brood, ants' eggs,* they are an article of import in some northern countries for making formic acid; dissolved in water, they are used for vinegar in Norway. The young grubs are fed by the females and by the nurses, who are also the formers of the streets and galleries, &c., of the colony, and the performers generally of the work of the community. There are many species of ants, from the operations they perform called mining-ants, carpenters, masons, &c. The favourite food of ants is honey, particularly honey-dew excreted by aphides; but they also live on fruits, insects and their larvæ, and on dead birds and mammals. They are torpid in winter. Ants are bolder than any animal of the same size. Those of the same or different species have pitched battles, and capture slaves or take larvæ from other nests. Some species have stings, others squirt out an irritant fluid (formic acid). There are a dozen British species, the largest being the *Formica rufa,* the red or horse ant, ¼ inch long, which raises hills nearly as large as a small hay-cock. The name ant is also given to insects of the neuropterous genus Termes. See TERMITES.

Ant (ant), *n.* A native name in some parts of India for a credit account.

Anta (an'ta), *n.* The Brazilian native name of the common or American tapir (*Tapirus americanus*).

Anta (an'ta), *n.* pl. **Antæ** (an'tē). [L. *antæ;* connected with *ante,* before, Gr. *anti,* against.] In *arch.* a pilaster, especially a pilaster in certain positions, as on each side of a door or standing opposite a pillar; more specifically, the species of pilaster or pillar used in Greek and Roman architecture to terminate the side walls of temples when



Portico in Antis. A, A, Antæ.

they are prolonged beyond the face of the end walls. A portico *in antis* is formed when the side walls are prolonged in this way and when columns stand between the antæ.

Antacid (ant-as'id), *n.* [Gr. *anti,* against, and E. *acid.*] In *phar.* an alkali, or a remedy for acidity in the stomach. Dyspepsia and diarrhœa are the diseases in which antacids are chiefly employed. The principal antacids in use are potash, soda, ammonia, magnesia, lime, and their carbonates.

Antacid (ant-as'id), *a.* Counteracting acidity.

Antacrid (ant-ak'rid), *n.* [Gr. *anti,* against, and E. *acrid.*] That which corrects acrimony of the secretions.

Antagoge (an-ta-gō'jē), *n.* [Gr. *anti,* against, and *agō,* to drive.] Same as *Antanagoge* (which see).

Antagonism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *antagōnisma,* a struggle.] The act of contending against; opposition of action; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.

And, toppling over all *antagonism,*
So waxed in pride, that I believed myself
Unconquerable. *Tennyson.*

Antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* [Gr. *antagōnistēs—anti,* against, and *agōnistēs,* a champion, a combatant, from *agōn,* a contest (whence *agony*).] 1. One who contends with

another in combat or in argument; an opponent; a competitor; an adversary. '*Antagonists* of Heaven's mighty king.' *Milton.* 'Our *antagonists* in these controversies.' *Bp. Hooker.*—2. In *anat.* a muscle which acts in opposition to another; as, a *flexor*, which *bends* a part, is the *antagonist* of an *extensor*, which *extends* it.—*Adversary, Antagonist, Enemy.* See ADVERSARY.

Antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *a.* Counteracting; opposing; combating; as, an *antagonist* muscle. The flexors and extensors of a limb are *antagonist* muscles, as also the abductors and adductors.

Antagonistic, Antagonistical (an-tag'ō-nist''ik, an-tag'ō-nist''ik-al), *a.* Contending against; acting in opposition; opposing; opposite; antagonist.

Their valours are not yet so combatant,
Or truly *antagonistic*, as to fight. *B. Jonson.*

Antagonistic (an-tag'ō-nist''ik), *n.* Something that acts as in an antagonistic manner; specifically, a muscle whose action counteracts that of another.

In *anatomy* those muscles are termed *antagonistics* which are opposed to others in their action, as the extensors to the flexors, &c. *Brande and Cox.*

Antagonistically (an-tag'ō-nis''tik-al-li), *adv.* In an antagonistical manner.

Antagonize (an-tag'ō-niz), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *antagonized*; ppr. *antagonizing.* [Gr. *antagōnizomai*, to contend against.] To contend against; to act in opposition.

The effect does not depend on a single principle, but on two *antagonizing* principles. *J. S. Mill.*

Antagony† (an-tag'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *antagōnia* —*anti*, against, and *agōnia*, a contest.] Contest; opposition. 'The incommunicable *antagony* that is between Christ and Belial.' *Milton.*

Antal (ant'al), *n.* A wine-measure of about 116 gallons, used in the Tokay district of Hungary.

Antalgic (an-tal'jik), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *algos*, pain.] A medicine to alleviate pain; an anodyne.

Antalgic (an-tal'jik), *a.* [See noun.] Alleviating pain; anodyne. [Rare.]

Antalkali, Antalkaline (ant-al'ka-li or ant-al'ka-li, ant-al'ka-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ant* for *anti*, against, and E. *alkali.*] A substance which neutralizes an alkali, and is used medicinally to counteract an alkaline tendency in the system. All true acids have this power; the so-called carbonic acid, which does not possess it, being properly an anhydride.

Antalkaline (ant-al'ka-lin), *a.* Having the property of neutralizing alkalies.

Antanaclasis (ant-an'a-klā''sis), *n.* [Gr., a bending or breaking back—*anti*, against, *ana*, back, and *klasis*, from *klaō*, to break.] 1. In *rhet.* a figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, whilst we *live*, let us *live;* learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft.*—2. In *gram.* a repetition of words beginning a sentence after a long parenthesis; as, 'shall that heart (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them), *shall that heart,*' &c.

Antanagoge (ant-an'a-gō''jē), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *anagōgē*, a taking up. See ANAGOGE.] In *rhet.* a figure which consists in replying to an adversary by way of recrimination; as, when the accusation of one party is unanswerable, the accused person charges him with the same or some other crime.

Antaphrodisiac (ant-af'ro-diz''i-ak), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *aphrodisios*, venereal, from *Aphroditē*, Venus.] Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.

Antaphrodisiac (ant-af'ro-diz''i-ak), *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite.

Antaphroditic (ant-af'ro-dit''ik), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. See ANTAPHRODISIAC.] Same as *Antaphrodisiac.*

Antapoplectic (ant-ap'ō-plek''tik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *apoplectic.*] Efficacious against apoplexy.

Antarchism (ant-ar'kizm), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *archē*, government.] Opposition to all government, or restraint of individuals by law. [Rare.]

Antarchist (ant-ar'kist), *n.* One who opposes all social government, or control of individuals by law. [Rare.]

Antarchistic, Antarchistical (ant-ar-kis'-tik, ant-ar-kis'tik-al), *a.* Opposed to all human government. [Rare.]

Antarctic (ant-ärk'tik), *a.* [L. *antarcticus*, Gr. *antarktikos*—*anti*, against, and *arktos*, the north, properly the Bear, a northern constellation. See ARCTIC.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the pole 23° 28′, the line between light and darkness when the sun is on the tropic of Capricorn. Thus we say the *antarctic* pole, *antarctic* circle, *antarctic* current, *Antarctic* Ocean, or *antarctic* region.

Antares (ant-ār'ēz), *n.* The Arabic name of α Scorpii, a star of the first magnitude, and the principal star of the constellation Scorpio: called also the *Scorpion's Heart.*

Antarthritic (ant-är-thrit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *arthritis*, gout.] Counteracting the gout.

Antarthritic (ant-är-thrit'ik), *n.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.

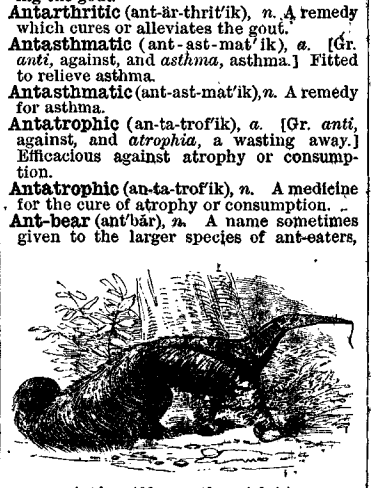
Antasthmatic (ant-ast-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *asthma*, asthma.] Fitted to relieve asthma.

Antasthmatic (ant-ast-mat'ik), *n.* A remedy for asthma.

Antatrophic (an-ta-trof'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *atrophia*, a wasting away.] Efficacious against atrophy or consumption.

Antatrophic (an-ta-trof'ik), *n.* A medicine for the cure of atrophy or consumption.

Ant-bear (ant'bār), *n.* A name sometimes given to the larger species of ant-eaters,



Ant-bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

but generally restricted to *Myrmecophaga jubata*, a native of the warmer parts of South America. It is from 4 to 5 feet in length from the tip of the long, slender, toothless muzzle to the origin of the black, bushy tail, which is about two feet long. The body is covered with long hair, particularly along the neck and back. There are four strong curved claws on the fore-feet, and it has five on the hind ones. With these claws it tears down the ant-hills and sweeps the ants into its mouth with its long extensile glutinous tongue, an action that can be repeated with marvellous rapidity. It is a harmless and solitary animal, and spends most of its time in sleep. Called also *Tamanoir* and *Great Ant-eater.*

Ant-bird (ant'bėrd), *n.* A name common to the members of the family Formicariidæ (which see).

Ant-catcher (ant'kach-ėr), *n.* Same as *Ant-thrush* (which see).

Ante (an'tē). [Gr. *anti*, represented in A. Sax. and Icel. by the inseparable prefix *and-*, *an-* (as in *answer*), Goth. *and* (prep. and prefix), *anda-* (prefix), Lith. *ant*, and Skr. *ati.*] A Latin preposition much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin language. It signifies before in place or time.—*Ante meridiem*, before mid-day, usually contracted A.M.

Anté (an'te), *a.* [For Fr. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, to engraft.] Ingrafted: a term extensively used by foreign heralds, but employed by British heralds only in the cases of the arms of King Philip, consort of Queen Mary, and of the royal arms, as they were borne during the time our kings were also sovereigns of Hanover.

Anteact (an'tē-akt), *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and E. *act.*] A preceding act. *Bailey.*

Anteal (an'tē-al), *a.* Being before or in front. [Rare.]

Ant-eater (ant'ēt-ėr), *n.* A name sometimes given to mammals of various genera that prey chiefly on ants, but usually confined to the edentate genus Myrmecophaga. In this genus the whole head is remarkably elongated, the jaws are perfectly destitute of teeth, and the mouth is furnished with a long, narrow, cylindrical, extensile tongue covered with glutinous saliva, by the aid of which the animals secure their insect prey. The eyes are particularly small, the ears short and round, and the legs, especially the anterior, very robust, and furnished with long, compressed, acute nails, admirably adapted for breaking into the ant-hills. The most remarkable species is the *Myrmecophaga jubata*, or ant-bear (which see). Two other species, *M. Tamandua* or *Tamandua tetradactyla*, and *M. didactyla* or *Cyclothurus didactylus*, are smaller in size, have a less elongated snout, and are adapted for climbing trees in quest of the insects on which they feed, their prehensile tails standing them in good stead in such forays. All are natives of South America. The name ant-eater is also given to the pangolins of India and Africa (see PANGOLIN), and to the aardvark of South Africa. (See ORYCTEROPUS.) The Echidnæ of Australia are sometimes called porcupine ant-eaters. See ECHIDNA.

Antebrachial (an-tē-brā'ki-al), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *brachium*, the arm.] In *anat.* of or pertaining to the fore-arm: usually, but less correctly, written *Antibrachial.*

Antecedaneous (an'tē-sē-dā''nē-us), *a.* [From *antecede.*] Antecedent; preceding in time. 'Capable of *antecedaneous* proof.' *Barrow.*

Antecede (an-tē-sēd'), *v. t.* [L. *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.] To go before in time; to precede.

It seems consonant to reason that the fabric of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Sir M. Hale.*

Antecedence (an-tē-sē'dens), *n.* 1. The act or state of going before in time; precedence. *Sir M. Hale.*—2. In *astron.* an apparent motion of a planet toward the west, or contrary to the order of the signs.

Antecedency (an-tē-sē'den-si), *n.* Same as *Antecedence.*

Unity is before any multiplied number. Which *antecedency* of unity he (Dionysius) applieth unto the Deity. *Bp. Hacket.*

Antecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *a.* Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event *antecedent* to the deluge. In *med.* (*a*) *Antecedent signs*, the precursory symptoms of a disease. (*b*) *Antecedent cause*, the exciting cause of a disease.—SYN. Prior, anterior, preceding, previous, foregoing.

Antecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *n.* 1. One who or that which goes before in time or place.

He's everything indeed . . .
My *antecedent* or my gentleman-usher. *Massinger.*

2. In *gram.* the noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; as, Solomon was the *prince who* built the temple, where the word *prince* is the antecedent of *who.*—3. In *logic*, (*a*) that member of a hypothetical or conditional proposition which contains the condition, and which is introduced by *if* or some equivalent word or words; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here the first and conditional proposition is the *antecedent*, the second the *consequent.* (*b*) The premises of a syllogism taken together. 4. In *math.* the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. Thus if the ratio be that of 2 to 3, or of *a* to *b;* then 2 or *a* is the *antecedent.*—5. *pl.* The earlier events of a man's life; previous course, conduct, action, or avowed principles.

We have learned lately to speak of men's *antecedents:* the phrase is newly come up; and it is common to say, 'If we would know what a man really now is, we must know his *antecedents*,' that is, what he has been in past time. *Abp. Trench.*

Antecedental (an'tē-sē-den''tal), *a.* Relating to what is antecedent or goes before.—*Antecedental method*, a branch of general geometrical proportion, or universal comparison of ratios.

Antecedently (an-tē-sē'dent-li), *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South.*

Antecessor (an-tē-ses'ėr), *n.* [L. See ANTECEDE.] 1. One who goes before; a leader; a principal. 'A venerable regard not inferior to any of his *antecessors.*' *Wood.* 'Much higher than any of its *antecessors.*' *Carlyle.* [Now rare.]—2.† A title given to those who excelled in any science, and to professors of civil law.—3.† In *law*, one that possessed land before the present possessor; an ancestor.

The *antecessor* was most commonly he that possessed the lands in King Edward's time before the Conquest. *Brady.*

Ante-chamber (an'tē-chām-bėr), *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *chamber.*] A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment, to

which it leads, and in which persons wait for audience.

They both were cast into the dungeon's gloom,
That dismal *ante-chamber* of the tomb.
Longfellow.

Ante-chapel (an'tē-chap-el), *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it. *T. Warton.*

Ante-cursor (an-tē-kér'sėr), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *cursor*, a runner, from *curro*, to run. See COURSE.] One who runs before; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Bailey.*

Antedate (an'tē-dāt), *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *date*.] 1. Prior date; a date antecedent to another.—2.† Foretaste; anticipation.

Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages, these changes, those *antedates*, those jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness? *Donne.*

Antedate (an'tē-dāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *antedated*; ppr. *antedating*. 1. To date before the true time, or beforehand; to give an earlier date than the real one to; thus, to *antedate* a deed or bond is to give it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.—2. To anticipate; to experience, or to give effect to, something before it is due or expected. 'And *antedate* the bliss above.' *Pope.*

No hostile hand can *antedate* my doom. *Pope.*

Antediluvial (an'tē-di-lū"vi-al), *a.* Same as *Antediluvian*.

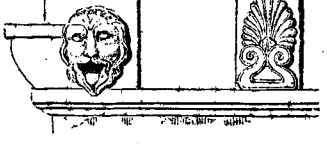
Antediluvian (an'tē-di-lū"vi-an), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood.] Before the flood or deluge in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge. 'The *antediluvian* earth.' *Woodward.* 'Antediluvian chronology.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Antediluvian (an'tē-di-lū"vi-an), *n.* One who lived before the deluge. 'The longevity of the *antediluvians*.' *Bentley.*

Ante-fact† (an'tē-fakt), *n.* That which prefigures a fact before it occurs. [Rare.]

There is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's supper, to exhibit Christ's death in the post-fact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure, in the old law, the *ante-fact*.—*Copie of the Proceedings of some Divines*, 1641.

Antefixæ, Antefixes (an-tē-fiks'ē, an-tē-fiks'ēz), *n. pl.* [*L. ante*, before, and *fixus*, fixed.] In *class. arch.*: (*a*) upright orna-



Antefixæ.

ments, generally of marble or terra cotta, at the eaves of a tiled roof opposite the end of each ridge of tiling to conceal the joinings of the tiles. (*b*) Ornaments in the shape of animals' heads or other figures placed below the eaves of a building, and through the mouths or other perforations of which the water from the roof is allowed to escape.

Anteflexion (an-tē-flek'shon), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.] In *obstetrics*, a forward inclination of the body of the uterus, without displacement of the os uteri.

Ant-egg (ant'eg), *n.* One of a quantity of little white bodies found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but really the young brood in the state of larvæ or pupæ.

Antejuramentum (an-tē-jū'ra-men"tum), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *juramentum*, an oath, from *juro*, to swear.] In *law*, an oath taken by the accuser and accused before any trial or purgation. The accuser swore that he would prosecute, and the accused had to swear on the day of ordeal that he was innocent. *Wharton.*

Antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* [Origin doubtful. Some derive it from a Gr. *anthelops*, an antelope, supposed to be compounded of *anthos*, a flower, and *ōps*, an eye.] A name applied to many species of ruminant mammals closely resembling the deer in general appearance, but essentially different in nature from them. The antelopes are included with the sheep and oxen in the section Cavicornia or 'hollow-horned' ruminants. Their horns, unlike those of the deer, are not deciduous, but are permanent, each consisting essentially of a process of the frontal bone—the *core* of the horn—covered by a sheath of horny material. Their horns are never branched as those of the deer usually are; they are, however, often twisted spirally, and may be borne by both sexes. They are found in greatest number and variety in Africa, from which continent deer, with one or two exceptions, are entirely absent. Among the antelopes we may mention the chamois, the saiga (the only two European species), the gazelle, the addax, the eland, the koodoo, the gnu, the sasin, or Indian antelope, and the prong-buck of America. By some naturalists they are formed into a family (Antilopidæ) or sub-family (Antilopina) divided into genera, by others almost the whole of them are included in the genus Antilope.

Antelucan (an-tē-lū'kan), *a.* [*L. antelucanus—ante*, before, and *lux*, light.] Being before light; preceding the dawn; specifically applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times held before light in the morning, either to escape persecution, or to commemorate the hour of the resurrection.

Antelucan worship possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection—all the evangelists agreeing that it was very early in the morning, and one saying 'while it was yet dark.' *De Quincey.*

Antemeridian (an'tē-mē-rid"i-an), *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *meridian*.] Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

Antemetic (ant-ē-met'ik), *a.* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *emetic*.] Restraining or allaying vomiting.

Antemetic (ant-ē-met'ik), *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting.

Ante-mosaic (an'tē-mō-zā"ik), *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *Mosaic*, relating to Moses.] Existing, happening, enacted, or instituted before the time of Moses.

Antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Being before the creation of the world. 'The supreme, great, *antemundane* Father!' *Young.*

Antemural (an-tē-mū'ral), *n.* [*L. antemurale—ante*, before, and *murus*, a wall.] A barbacan or outwork in a castle, consisting of a strong high wall, with turrets in front of the gate for defending the entrance.

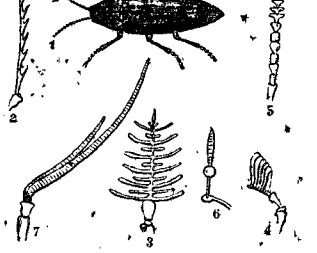
Antenatal (an-tē-nā'tal), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *natalis*, pertaining to birth.] Existing, or happening, previous to birth.

And many an *antenatal* tomb
Where butterflies dream of the life to come.
Shelley.

Antenati (an-tē-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [*L.*, from *ante*, before, and *nati*, pl. of *natus*, born.] Those born before a certain time, as before marriage; specifically, in *English law*, a term applied to Scotsmen born before the accession of James I. to the English crown, who were considered aliens. The *Post-nati*, or those born after the Union, claimed the rights of native subjects of the English crown.

Antenicene (an-tē-nī'sēn), *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *Nicene*, from *Nice* or *Nicæa*, a city in Asia Minor.] Anterior to the first council of Nice, held in the year 325; as, *antenicene* faith.

Antenna (an-ten'na), *n.* pl. **Antennæ** (an-ten'nē). [*L. antenna*, a sail-yard; in new Latin the feeler or horn of an insect.] A hornlike, jointed, very flexible and sensitive



Antennæ.

1, 1 Filiform Antennæ of Cucujo Firefly of Brazil (*Pyrophorus luminosus*). 2, Denticulate Antenna; 3, Bipinnate; 4, Lamellicorn; 5, Clavate; 6, Geniculate; 7, Antenna and Antennule of Crustacean.

filament, proceeding by a ball-and-socket joint from the head in insects, crustacea, and myriapods, between the angle of the mouth and the eyes. In insects, Arachnida, and Myriapoda, there is one pair; in Crustacea there are two pairs. The variations in their structure are very great; they are considered as the organs of touch and hearing. In insects they are popularly called *horns* and *feelers*.

Antennal (an-ten'nal), *a.* Belonging to the antennæ.

Antennaria (an-ten-nā'ri-a), *n.* [From *antenna*, in reference to the down of the pappus, which is like the antennæ of some insects.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, nearly allied to Gnaphalium, and containing some of the everlastings of our gardens. The most common is *A. margaritacea*, or pearly everlasting.

Antenniferous (an-ten-nif'ėr-us), *a.* Bearing antennæ.

Antenniform (an-ten'ni-form), *a.* Shaped like antennæ.

Antennula (an-ten'nū-la), *n.* pl. **Antennulæ** (an-ten'nū-lē). [Dim. of *antenna*.] One of the maxillary feelers or palps, resembling small antennæ, attached to the jaws or lower lip of mandibulate insects. They seem to be tactile organs adapted to distinguish foods.

Antennule (an-ten'nūl), *n.* Same as *Antennula*.

Antenumber (an-tē-num'bėr), *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *number*.] A number that precedes another. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Antenuptial (an-tē-nup'shal), *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *nuptial*.] Occurring or done before marriage; coming before marriage; preceding marriage; as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children.

Antepagment (an-tē-pag'ment), *n.* An ornamented jamb of a door. See ANTEPAGMENTA.

Antepagmenta (an'tē-pag-men"ta), *n. pl.* [*L.—ante*, before, and *pagmenta*, things joined together, from *pag*, the root of *pango*, *pactum*, to drive in, fasten.] In *anc. arch.* the three pieces constituting the frame of a doorway; also, the jambs or moulded architraves of a door.

Antepaschal (an-tē-pas'kal), *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *paschal*.] Pertaining to the time before Easter.

The dispute was very early in the church concerning the observation of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast. *R. Nelson.*

Antepast† (an'tē-past), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *pastum*, fed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time. [Rare.]

Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. *Dr. H. More.*

Antependium (an-tē-pen'di-um), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *pendo*, to hang.] The hanging with which the front of an altar is covered, frequently made of the richest silk or velvet, and ornamented with the most costly and elaborate embroidery; the frontal.

I saw the *antependium* of the altar, designed for the famous chapel of St. Lorenzo. *Smollett.*

A young woman who would get up at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an *antependium*, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon.*

Antepenult, Antepenultima (an'tē-pē-nult, an'tē-pē-nul"ti-ma), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word except two, as *syl* in *monosyllable*.

Antepenultimate (an'tē-pē-nul"ti-māt), *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

Antepenultimate (an'tē-pē-nul"ti-māt), *n.* The antepenult.

Antepileptic (ant-ep'i-lep"tik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *epilēptikos*, epileptic.] Resisting or curing epilepsy.

Antepileptic (ant-ep'i-lep"tik), *n.* A remedy for epilepsy.

Antepileptical (ant-ep'i-lep"tik-al), *a.* Same as *Antepileptic*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Anteponet (an'tē-pōn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anteponed*; ppr. *anteponing*. [*L. antepono—ante*, before, and *pono*, to place.] To set before. *Bailey.*

Anteport (an'tē-pōrt), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, and *portus*, a port.] An outer port or harbour.

Ante-portico (an-tē-por'ti-kō), *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *portico*.] An outer porch or vestibule.

Anteposition (an'tē-pō-zi"shon), *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *position*.] In *gram.* the placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it.

Anteprandial (an-tē-pran'di-al), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *prandium*, a meal, a dinner.]

Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner.

Antepredicament (an'tē-prē-dik"a-ment), *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *predicament.*] In *logic*, a prerequisite to a full understanding of the predicaments and categories, such as a definition of common terms.

Anterides (an-tēr'i-dēz), *n.pl.* [L.] In *arch.* buttresses for strengthening a wall.

Anterior (an-tē'ri-ėr), *a.* [L., a comparative from *ante.*] 1. Before in time; prior; antecedent; preceding in time.—2. Before, or in front, in place; as, the *anterior* lobes of the brain, the *anterior* intercostal nerve, &c.

Anteriority (an-tē'ri-or"i-ti), *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding, or in front; a state of being before in time or situation; priority.

> Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; and this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable. *Pope.*

Anteriorly (an-tē'ri-ėr-li), *adv.* In an anterior manner; before.

Anteroom (an'tē-röm), *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *room.*] A room before or in front of another; an ante-chamber.

Antero-posterior (an'tē-rō-pos-tē"ri-ėr), *a.* [L. *anterior*, from *ante*, before, and *posterior*, from *post*, behind.] In a direction from behind forward; as, an *antero-posterior* compression of the skull. *Owen.*

Antes (an'tēz), *n.pl.* In *arch.* same as *Antæ.* See ANTA.

Ante-solarium (an'tē-so-lā"ri-um), *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *solarium* (which see).] A balcony facing the sun.

Ante-stature† (an-tē-stat'ūr), *n.* In *fort.* a small intrenchment or work formed of palisades or sacks of earth.

Ante-stomach (an'tē-stum-uk), *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *stomach.*] A cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds.

Ante-temple (an'tē-tem-pl), *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *temple.*] In ancient churches the part now called the nave: called also the *Narthex.*

Anteversion (an-tē-vėr'shon), *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *verto, versum*, to turn.] Displacement of the uterus, in which the fundus is turned toward the pubes, whilst its orifice is towards the sacrum: opposed to *retroversion.*

Antevert† (an'tē-vėrt), *v.t.* [L. *anteverto*—*ante*, before, and *verto*, to turn.] To prevent; to avert.

> To *antevert* some great danger to the public, . . . we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness. *Bp. Hall.*

Anthæmorrhagic (ant'hē-mor-aj"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, *haima*, blood, and *rhēo*, to flow.] An epithet applied to a medicine used to check hæmorrhage.

Anthelion (ant-hē'li-on), *n.* pl. **Anthelia** (ant-hē'li-a). [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A luminous ring, or rings, seen by an observer, especially in alpine and polar regions, around the shadow of his head, projected on a cloud or fog bank, or on grass covered with dew, 50 or 60 yards distant, and opposite the sun when rising or setting. It is due to the diffraction of light.

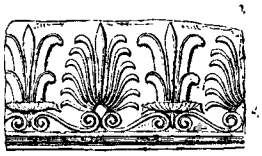
Anthelix (ant'hē-liks), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *helix*, a spiral.] An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, situated before, or more properly within the helix, and consisting, at its upper part, of two ridges, which unite as they descend, the inner circular ridge of the external ear.

Anthelminthic, Anthelmintic (an-thel-min'thik, an-thel-min'tik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *helmins, helminthos*, a worm.] In *med.* destroying or expelling worms in the intestines.

Anthelminthic, Anthelmintic (an-thel-min'thik, an-thel-min'tik), *n.* A vermifuge; a remedy for worms in the intestines, as oil of turpentine.

Anthem (an'them), *n.* [O. E. *antempne, antemne, antefne, anteme, antem*, &c., A. Sax. *antefen*, an anthem; Fr. *antienne*, Pr. *antifena, antifona*, L.L. *antiphona*, all from Gr. *antiphōnon*, an antiphon, from *antiphōnos*, sounding against, or alternately—*anti*, against, and *phōnē*, sound, the voice.] A hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures, first introduced into church service in Elizabeth's reign; a developed motet. The anthem may be for one, two, or any number of voices, but seldom exceeds five parts, and may or may not have an organ accompaniment written for it.

Anthemion (an-thē'mi-on), *n.* [Gr., from *anthos*, a flower.] That ornament or ornamental series used in Greek and Roman decoration, which is derived from floral forms, more especially the honeysuckle. It was much used for the ornamentation of



Anthemion, from pediment of temple, Phigalia.

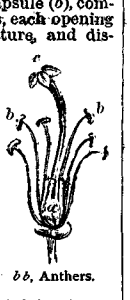
antefixæ and friezes in architecture, and for interior decoration; also for the painted decoration of fictile vases, and for the borders of dresses. The so-called honeysuckle is alternated generally with some other floral form.

Anthemis (an'thē-mis), *n.* [Gr., from *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Corymbiferæ. *A. Cotula* is the may-weed or stinking chamomile; *A. nobilis* is the common chamomile, found in pastures in England. The flowers contain a bitter principle, which has tonic properties, and an aromatic fragrance obtained from an essential oil. They are consequently much used as a light tonic, and also as a fomentation or poultice.

Anthemwise (an'them-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of an anthem; alternately.

> Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, *anthemwise*, give great pleasure. *Bacon.*

Anther (an'thėr), *n.* [Gr. *antherος*, flowery, from *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* the essential part of the stamen. It is a capsule (*b*), commonly with two lobes or cells, each opening by a slit or pore when mature, and discharging a powder, usually of a yellow colour, which fertilizes the ovules (*a*) by falling or being deposited on the stigma (*c*). The anther is generally borne at the end of a stalk or filament, but it is sometimes sessile. Theoretically, it is a contracted leaf with its parenchyma converted into pollen, and its midrib rendered fleshy, and connecting the two lobes. It is called by Ray the *apex*, and by Malpighi the *capsula staminis.*



b b, Anthers.

Antheral (an'thėr-al), *a.* Pertaining to anthers.

Anther-dust (an'thėr-dust), *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

Anthericum (an-ther'i-kum), *n.* [From Gr. *antherix, antherikos*, the stalk of a kind of asphodel, from *anthos*, a flower.] A large genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ, with racemes or panicles of white flowers. The flowers of *A. Liliastrum*, the St. Bruno's lily, are sweet-scented, and have a dark green spot on each segment.

Antherid (an'thėr-id), *n.* Same as *Antheridium.*

Antheridian (an-thėr-id'i-an), *a.* In *bot.* of or pertaining to the antheridium; as, *antheridian* cells.

Antheridium (an-thėr-id'i-um), *n.* pl. **Antheridia** (an-thėr-id'i-a). [A neo-Latin dim. from E. *anther*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] In *bot.* the organ in cryptogamic plants which answers to the anther in phanerogams. It is very different in its nature and position in the different groups.

Antheriferous (an-thėr-if'ėr-us), *a.* [*Anther*, and L. *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* (*a*) producing anthers. (*b*) Supporting anthers, as the filaments.

Antheriform (an-thėr'i-form), *a.* [*Anther*, and L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an anther.

Antherogenous (an-thėr-oj'en-us), *a.* [*Anther*, and Gr. root *gen*, to produce.] In *bot.* a term applied to double flowers, in which the anthers are converted into horn-like petals, as in the double columbine.

Antheroid (an'thėr-oid), *a.* [*Anther*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling an anther.

Antherozoid (an'thėr-ō-zō-id), *n.* [*Anther*, and *zooid* (which see).] In *bot.* the minute body produced in the antheridium of cryptogams by which the female organs are fertilized. The antherozoids are slender spiral threads with a somewhat thickened apex, which are produced in the antheridian cells; when mature they burst the cell, and move freely about.

Anthesis (an-thē'sis), *n.* [Gr., from *antheō*, to bloom, from *anthos*, a flower.] The period when flowers expand; the act of expansion in a flower. *Gray.*

Anthiarine (an-thī'a-rin), *n.* See ANTIARINE.

Ant-hill, Ant-hillock (ant'hil, ant'hil-ok), *n.* A little tumulus or hillock formed by ants for their habitation, and composed of earth, leaves, twigs, &c. In tropical climates the nests of some species of the white ant (Termites) are found 12 feet high, in the form of pyramids or cones, and from their height and number sometimes appear at a distance like a small village. See TERMITE.

Anthine (an'thin), *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower.] Of or pertaining to a flower.

Anthobian (an-thō'bi-an), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *bios*, life.] A beetle that lives on flowers.

Anthocarpous (an-tho-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a term applied to fruits formed by masses of inflorescences adhering to each other, as the fir-cone, pine-apple, &c.

Anthochæra (an'tho-kē-ra), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *chairō*, to delight in.] A genus of Australian insessorial birds, family Meliphagidæ, or honey-suckers. *A. mellivora*, the bush wattle-bird, is found wherever there are banksias, in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. Its notes are harsh and peculiar, resembling the sound made by a person vomiting, whence its local name, *Googwarruck.* It feeds on the blossoms of the banksias.

Anthocyanin, Anthocyanine (an-tho-sī'an-in), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *kyanos*, blue.] The blue colouring matter of plants. See CYANIN.

Anthodium (an-thō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *anthōdēs*, like flowers, full of flowers—*anthos*, a flower, and *eidos*, likeness, form.] In *bot.* the head of flowers of composite plants, as of a thistle or daisy. An *anthodium* is a depressed spike, consisting of many distinct flowers on a common receptacle, and surrounded by a set of floral leaves or bracts, called an involucre.

Antholite (an'tho-līt), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *geol.* the general name for the impress of the inflorescence of plants on rocks, as on the shales of the coal-measures.

Anthological (an-tho-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, especially from the poets.

Anthology (an-thol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *anthologia*, from *anthologos*, flower-gathering—*anthos*, a flower, and *legō*, to gather. *Anthologiai* were collections of small Greek poems, picked out and made up, as it were, into a nosegay.] 1. A discourse on flowers. [Rare.] 2. A collection of flowers; a garland. [Rare.] 3. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams, particularly a collection of such short poetical pieces, the work of a large number of different Greek or Latin authors.—4. In the *Greek Ch.* a collection of devotional pieces.

Antholysis (an-thol'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *lysis*, a breaking up.] In *bot.* the retrograde change of the parts of a floral whorl, as the stamens changing more or less completely into petals, or the petals into sepals.

Anthomania (an-tho-mā'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *mania*, madness.] An extravagant fondness for curious flowers.

Anthomyia (an-tho-mī'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *myia*, a fly.] A genus of flies, including the cabbage, potato, turnip, beet, and lettuce fly.

Anthomyzidæ (an-tho-miz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *myzō*, to murmur.] A division of the Muscidæ (flies), composed of species having the appearance of common flies. The wings are vibratile, the legs of moderate size, and the abdomen composed of four joints.

Anthony's Fire (an'tō-niz fīr), *n.* Same as *Saint Anthony's Fire.*

Anthophore, Anthophorum (an'tho-fōr, an-thof'o-rum), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *pherein*, to bear.] In *bot.* a columnar process arising from the bottom of the calyx, and having at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistil.

Anthophyllite (an-thof'il-īt), *n.* [L.L. *anthophyllum*, a clove, from Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *phyllon*, a leaf. From its colour.] A clove-brown variety of hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates; tremolite.

Anthophyllitic (an-thof'il-lit"ik), *a.* Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.

Anthorism, Anthorismus (an'thor-izm, an-tho-riz'mus), *n.* [Gr. *anthorismos—anti*, opposite, and *horismos*, a marking out, a definition, from *horos*, a boundary.] In *rhet.* a description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party.

Anthosiderite (an-tho-sid'ēr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *sidēritēs*, of iron.] A native silicate of iron, of an ochreous-yellow colour inclining to yellowish-brown, having a fibrous radiated structure, and found at Antonio Pereira, in Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Anthotaxis (an-tho-taks'is), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *taxis*, order.] In *bot.* the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth. Called also *Inflorescence.*

Anthoxanthin, Anthoxanthine (an-tho-zan'thin), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthos*, yellow.] The yellow colouring matter of plants; xanthin (which see).

Anthoxanthum (an-tho-zan'thum), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthos*, yellow.] A genus of grasses the flowers of which have only two stamens. *A. odoratum* is well known to farmers under the name of sweet vernal-grass or spring-grass. The peculiar odour of new hay is chiefly due to its presence. See SPRING-GRASS.

Anthozasia (an-tho-zā'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *zaō*, to live.] In *bot.* the process of the leaves of a plant assuming the appearance of petals.

Anthozoa (an-tho-zō'a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *zōon*, a living creature.] A term formerly used to embrace such flower-like animals as are now generally classed among the Actinozoa (which see).

Anthozoic (an-tho-zō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Anthozoa.

Anthracene (an'thra-sēn), *n.* [See ANTHRACITE.] Paranaphthaline (which see). See also ALIZARINE.

Anthraciferous (an-thra-sif'ēr-us), *a.* [Gr. *anthrax, anthrakos*, coal, and L. *fero*, to bear.] Yielding anthracite: applied to geological strata.

Anthracin (an'thra-sin), *n.* Same as *Anthracene.*

Anthracite (an'thra-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *anthrax, anthrakos*, a burning coal.] Glance or blind coal, a non-bituminous coal of a shining lustre, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, with a weak or no flame, and with intense heat. It consists of, on an average, 90 per cent. carbon, 3 hydrogen, and 5 ashes. There are several varieties known as *massive, slaty*, and *columnar.* It has some of the properties of coke or charcoal, and, like that substance, represents an extreme metamorphism of coal under the influence of heat or of volcanic disturbance. It is found in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in large quantities in the United States.

Anthracitic (an-thra-sit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

Anthracolite (an-thrak'o-līt), *n.* Same as *Anthracite.*

Anthracometer (an'thrak-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *anthrax, anthrakos*, carbon, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of carbonic acid gas present in any case.

Anthraconite (an-thrak'on-īt), *n.* [Gr. *anthrax, anthrakos*, coal.] A variety of marble of a coal-black lustre, occurring at Kilkenny. The blackness is due to the presence of bitumen. It gives off a fetid sulphureo-bituminous odour when heated, and is hence known under the popular name of *Stinkstone.*

Anthracosaurus (an-thrak'ō-sa"rus), *n.* [Gr. *anthrax, anthrakos*, coal, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A labyrinthodont animal, first found in the carboniferous strata of the west of Scotland. The head measured 18 inches in length.

Anthracothere (an-thrak'o-thēr), *n.* Same as *Anthracotherium.*

Anthracotherium (an'thra-ko-thē"ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *anthrax, anthrakos*, a coal, and *thērion*, a beast.] An extinct pachydermatous mammal, somewhat resembling a hog, allied to the palæotheria, so named because it was at first only found in the miocene lignite or anthracite of Tuscany. It is now found in other deposits.

Anthrax (an'thraks), *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *med.* a carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning sensation.—2. An ancient name for a certain gem; carbuncle, ruby, or garnet. 3. Lithanthrax, or pit or stone coal.

Anthrenus (an-thrē'nus), *n.* [Gr. *anthrēnē*, a hornet.] A genus of coleopterous insects, family Dermestidæ, whose larvæ, especially that of *A.* or *Dermestes museorum*, are the pests of our museums, on account of their ravages on specimens of dried animals.

Anthriscus (an-thris'kus), *n.* [L., the name of a plant described by Pliny resembling Scandix.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ, with thin, finely-divided leaves and small white flowers. There are two British species, besides a third (*A. cerefolium*), now found wild, but originating in an escape from our gardens, well known as a salad and pot herb under the name of garden chervil.

Anthropic (an-throp'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man.] Belonging to man; man-like; sprung from man.

> The Greeks in their great age are assumed to have been a purely Aryan people, speaking a language closely allied to Sanskrit; yet their religion is not that of the Vedas or the Zend Avesta. . . . Their gods are *anthropic*, and belong to an ancestral worshipping people. *Quart. Rev.*

Anthropidæ (an-throp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man.] Huxley's name for the highest group of mammals, of which man is the only genus and species; the Bimana.

Anthropoglot (an-throp'ō-glot), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *glōtta*, the tongue.] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot.

Anthropography (an-thrō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *graphē*, a description.] A description of man or of the human race; more particularly, that branch of physical geography which treats of the actual distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs. See ETHNOGRAPHY.

Anthropoid (an'thrō-poid), *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling man: specifically applied to such apes as most closely approach the human race, as the gorilla and chimpanzee.

> The gorilla is now generally regarded as the most human of the *anthropoid* apes. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Anthropoides (an-thrō-poi'dēz), *n.* A genus of grallatorial birds, family Gruidæ, including the demoiselle, the Stanley, and crowned cranes.

Anthropolatry (an-thrō-pol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *latreia*, service, worship.] *Lit.* the worship of man—a charge brought by the early Christians against the ancient heathens, and retorted by the latter on the Christians, on account of their worship of Christ. The word, however, is better known from its employment by the Apollinarians against the orthodox Christians of the fourth and fifth centuries, who held the doctrine of the perfect human nature of Christ.

Anthropolite (an-thrō'pō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrifaction of the human body or skeleton, or of parts of the body, by the incrusting action of calcareous waters, and hence hardly to be considered fossil or sub-fossil.

Anthropologic, Anthropological (an-thrō'pō-loj"ik, an-thrō'pō-loj"ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to anthropology.—2. According to human manner of speaking. '*Anthropologic* wisdom.' *Kingsley.*

Anthropologist (an-thrō-pol'o-jist), *n.* One who writes on or studies anthropology.

Anthropology (an-thrō-pol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. A discourse upon human nature. [Rare.]—2. That manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God. [Rare.]—3. The science of man and mankind, including the study of man's place in nature, that is, of the measure of his agreement with and divergence from other animals; of his physical structure and psychological nature, together with the extent to which these act and react on each other; of the various tribes of men, determining how these may have been produced or modified by external conditions, and consequently taking account also of the advance or retrogression of the human race. Anthropology is thus much more extensive in its scope than ethnology, which concerns itself only with the last of these branches. It puts under contribution all sciences which have man for their object, as archæology, comparative anatomy, physiology, psychology, climatology, &c. By some anthropology has been divided as follows:—(*a*) *Zoological anthropology*, which investigates man's relations to the brute creation; (*b*) *Descriptive anthropology* or *ethnology*, describing the divisions and groups of mankind; (*c*) *General anthropology*, or, as M. Broca calls it, the 'biology of the human race.' This last is anthropology proper.

Anthropomancy (an-thrō'po-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

Anthropometry (an-thrō-pom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the human body.

Anthropomorphic (an'thrō-pō-mor"fik), *a.* 1. Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism; as, *anthropomorphic* conceptions of Deity.—2. Resembling man; approaching man in type; anthropoid; as, *anthropomorphic* apes.

Anthropomorphism (an-thrō'pō-morf"-izm), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *morphē*, form.] 1. The representation or conception of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections. *Anthropomorphism* is founded in the natural inaptitude of the human mind for conceiving spiritual things except through sensuous images, and in its consequent tendency to accept such expressions as those of Scripture when it speaks of the eye, the ear, and the hand of God, of his seeing and hearing, of his remembering and forgetting, of his making man in his own image, &c., in a too literal sense.

> Although Milton was undoubtedly a high Arian in his mature life, he does, in the necessity of poetry, give a greater objectivity to the Father and the Son than he would have justified in argument. He was wise in adopting the strong *anthropomorphism* of the Hebrew Scriptures at once. *Coleridge.*

2. The doctrine which attributes to animals mental faculties of the same nature as those of man, though much lower in degree: strictly called *biological anthropomorphism*, to distinguish it from anthropomorphism proper, or *theological anthropomorphism.* See extract.

> Descartes . . . deserted the old moderate view which affirmed that between the highest psychical powers of man and brutes there is a certain natural likeness and analogy, and gave rise to the notion that animals are nothing but wonderfully complex machines—an error naturally resulting in the opposite one now so prevalent—the error, namely, that there is a substantial identity between the brute soul and the soul of man—*biological anthropomorphism.* *St. George Mivart.*

Anthropomorphist (an-thrō'pō-morf"ist), *n.* An anthropomorphite (which see).

Anthropomorphite (an-thrō'pō-morf"īt), *n.* One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in human form with human attributes and passions: specifically applied to one of a sect of ancient heretics who held such views.

> Though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many among the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

Anthropomorphite (an-thrō'pō-morf"īt), *a.* Relating to anthropomorphism.

Anthropomorphitic, Anthropomorphitical (an-thrō'pō-morf-it"ik, an-thrō'pō-morf-it"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism.

Anthropomorphitism (an-thrō'pō-morf"it-izm), *n.* The doctrines of anthropomorphites.

Anthropomorphous (an-thrō'pō-morf"us), *a.* Having the figure of or resemblance to a man; as, an *anthropomorphous* plant.

Anthropopathical (an-thrō'pō-path"ik-al), *a.* Subject to human passions.

Anthropopathically (an-thrō'pō-path"ik-al-li), *adv.* In an anthropopathical manner.

Anthropopathism, Anthropopathy (an-thrō-pop'ath-izm, an-thrō-pop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *pathos*, passion.] 1. † The affections or passions of man; sensibility of man.—2. The ascription of human passions to the Supreme Being.

> In its recoil from the gross *anthropopathy* of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy. *Hare.*

Anthropophagi (an-thrō-pof'a-ji), *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *phagō*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.

> The cannibals that each other eat,
> The *anthropophagi.* *Shak.*

Anthropophagical (an-thrō'pō-faj"ik-al), *a.* Relating to cannibalism.

Anthropophaginian (an-thrō′pō-fa-jin″i-an), *n.* A cannibal; one who eats human flesh. [Ludicrous.]

He'll speak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee. *Shak.*

Anthropophagite (an-thrō-pof′a-jīt), *n.* A cannibal.

Anthropophagous (an-thrō-pof′a-gus), *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

Anthropophagy (an-thrō-pof′a-ji), *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it. 'The *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horse.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Anthroposcopy (an-thrō-pos′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *skopeō*, to view.] The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of his body.

Anthroposophy (an-thrō-pos′o-fi), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *sophia*, wisdom.] Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

Anthropotomical (an′thrō-pō-tom″ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to anthropotomy, or the dissection of the human body.

Anthropotomist (an-thrō-pot′ō-mist), *n.* An anatomist of the human body. *Owen.*

Anthropotomy (an-thrō-pot′o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

The os innominatum is represented throughout life in most reptiles by three distinct bones, answering to the iliac, ischial, and pubic portions in *anthropotomy*. *Owen.*

Anthurium (an-thū′ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of South American plants, nat. order Araceæ, growing epiphytically on forest trees. The flowers are arranged on a fleshy spike, rising out of a green or coloured spathe. They are extensively cultivated as ornamental plants in our greenhouses.

Anthus (an′thus), *n.* [L., a bunting.] A genus of insessorial birds, allied to the genus Alauda (the larks); the pipits or titlarks. There are four species found in the British Islands, the *Anthus Richardi* (or Richard's pipit), *A. pratensis* (the meadow pipit or moss-creeper), *A. arboreus* (the tree-pipit), and *A. aquaticus* (the shore-pipit). The meadow-pipit or titling is the species to whose fostering care the young cuckoo is most generally consigned. See PIPIT.

Anthyllis (an-thil′lis), *n.* [The Greek name of an unascertained plant.] A genus of leguminous plants, to which the kidney-vetch or lady's-fingers (*A. Vulneraria*) belongs. It is found in dry soils, and was formerly famous for stanching the blood of wounds. See KIDNEY-VETCH.

Anthypnotic (ant-hip-not′ik), *a.* [Corrupt orthography.] See ANTIHYPNOTIC.

Anthypochondriac (ant-hip′ō-kon″dri-ak). See ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC.

Anthypophora (ant-hi-pof″o-ra). See ANTIHYPOPHORA.

Anthysteric (ant-his-te′rik). See ANTIHYSTERIC.

Anti- (an′ti). [See ANTE.] A Greek preposition prefixed to many words, almost exclusively of Greek origin, and signifying over against, opposite, adverse, hostile, in place of, equal to, like, in response to, as *anti*clinal, *anti*christian, *anti*graph, *anti*phony.

Antiabolitionist (an′ti-ab-ō-li″shon-ist), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *abolitionist*.] One who opposes abolition; specifically, one who opposed the abolition of slavery in the United States of America.

Anti-acid (an′ti-as′id), *n.* and *a.* See ANTACID.

Antiades (an-tī′ad-ēz), *n. pl.* [Gr., from *antios*, opposite.] The tonsils.

Antiaditis (an-tī′a-dī″tis), *n.* [Gr. *antiades*, the tonsils, and term. *itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of the tonsils.

Antiaphrodisiac (an-ti-af′ro-diz″i-ak). See ANTAPHRODISIAC.

Antiar (an′ti-ār), *n.* [Javanese.] The milky juice which exudes from wounds made in the upas-tree, and which is one of the most acrid and virulent vegetable poisons. It acts on the nervous system, paralyzing the heart, and infallibly causes death when introduced even in small quantity into a wound.

Antiarin, Antiarine (an-tī′ar-in), *n.* ($C_{14}H_{20}O_5+2H_2O$.) The active principle of antiar, the upas-poison. See ANTIAR.

Antiaris (an-ti-ār′is), *n.* [From *antiar*.] The genus of Artocarpaceæ to which the famous upas-tree (*A. toxicaria*) belongs.

Antiaristocrat (an′ti-a-ris″to-krat), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *aristocrat*.] One opposed to aristocracy or aristocrats.

Antiaristocrat, Antiaristocratic (an′ti-a-ris″to-krat, an′ti-a-ris′to-krat″ik), *a.* Opposed to aristocracy or aristocrats. 'The fire of *antiaristocrat* eloquence.' *Carlyle.*

Antiarthritic (an′ti-ār-thrit″ik), *a.* [See ANTARTHRITIC.] Efficacious against the gout.

Antiasthmatic (an′ti-ast-mat″ik), *n.* A remedy for the asthma. See ANTASTHMATIC.

Anti-attrition (an′ti-at-tri″shon), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *attrition* (which see).] A general name for any oily compound, as of oil or grease and plumbago, applied to machinery to obviate or lessen the effects of friction. Called also *Antifriction Grease.*

Antibabylonianism (an′ti-bab′i-lō″ni-an-izm), *n.* Denunciation of the Church of Rome as being the Whore of Babylon of Scripture.

Our Boanerges with his threats of doom,
And loud-lung'd *antibabylonianisms*. *Tennyson.*

Antibacchius (an-ti-bak′ki-us), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *bakcheios*, a foot of one short and two long syllables. See BACCHIUS.] In *pros.* a foot of three syllables, the two first long and the last short, as ămbīrĕ: opposed to the *bacchius*, in which the first syllable is short, and the two last long.

Antibasilican (an′ti-ba-zil″i-kan), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *basilikos*, royal.] Opposed to royal state and magnificence.

Antibilious (an-ti-bil′yus), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *bilious*.] Counteractive of bilious complaints.

Antibrachial (an-ti-brā′ki-al), *a.* [L. *antibrachium* for *antebrachium*, the forearm—*ante*, before, and *brachium*, the arm.] Pertaining to the forearm. More properly written *Antebrachial.*

Antiburgher (an-ti-bėrg′ėr), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *Burgher*, a seceder who approved of the burgess oath.] A member of one of the two sections into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747, by a controversy on the lawfulness of accepting a clause in the oath required to be taken by burgesses declaratory of 'their profession and allowance of the true religion professed within the realm and authorized by the laws thereof.' The Antiburghers denied that this oath could be taken consistently with the principles of the church, while the Burghers affirmed its compatibility. The result was that the church was rent in two, each section establishing a communion of its own. They coalesced in 1820 into the United Associate Synod.

Antic (an′tik), *a.* [A form of *antique*, L. *antiguus*, ancient. The modern sense of this word is derived from the grotesque figures seen in the antique sculpture of the middle ages. See ANTIQUE.] 1.† Old. 'Lords of *antic* fame.' *Phaer.*—2. Odd; fanciful; grotesque; fantastic; as, *antic* tricks. 'The *antic* postures of a merry-andrew.' *Addison.* Specifically—3. In *painting* and *sculp.* irregular in combination or fancy; of heterogeneous character, as the fantastical combination of the human form with those of foliage, birds, beasts, &c., so as to form a composite or interblended figure, wherein the one form passes into and becomes merged in the other. *Fairholt.*

Antic (an′tik), *n.* 1.† A buffoon or merry-andrew; one that practises odd gesticulations.

Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest *antic* in the world. *Shak.*

2. Grotesque or fantastic figure. 'Old father *antic*, the law.' *Shak.*—3. A piece of mummery; an antimask; a ridiculous interlude.

Performed by knights and ladies of his court
In nature of an *antic*. *Ford.*

We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revels
Or courtly *antics*. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. An absurd or ridiculous gesture; an odd gesticulation; a piece of buffoonery; a caper. 5. In *arch.* a fanciful figure used as an ornament to a building, as a griffin, a sphinx, a centaur, &c.; also, a natural ornament placed in an unnatural situation, as a caryatid.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery. *Spenser.*

6.† An antique.

Antic† (an′tik), *v.t.* To make antic; to make appear like a buffoon.

The wild disguise hath almost
Anticked us all. *Shak.*

Anticachectic (an′ti-ka-kek″tik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *kachektēs*, of an ill habit of body.] Efficacious against cachexia; curing or tending to cure an ill habit of the constitution.

Antical (an-tī′kal), *a.* Same as *Anticous.*

Anticardium (an-ti-kär′di-um), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *kardia*, the heart.] The hollow at the bottom of the breast or epigastrium. Called also *Scrobiculus Cordis*, or commonly, the pit of the stomach.

Anticarnivorous (an′ti-kär-niv″ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *carnivorous*.] Opposed to feeding on flesh; vegetarian.

Anticatarrhal (an′ti-ka-tär″al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *katarrhoos*, a catarrh.] Efficacious against catarrh.

Anticausodic, Anticausotic (an′ti-ka-sod″ik, an′ti-ka-sot″ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *kausos*, a burning fever.] Efficacious against an inflammatory fever.

Anti-chamber (an′ti-cham-bėr), *n.* See ANTE-CHAMBER.

Anticheir (an′ti-kīr), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *cheir*, the hand.] The thumb, as opposed to the rest of the hand. [Rare.]

Antichlor (an′ti-klōr), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *chlorine* (which see).] A bleacher's term for the reagents employed to remove, or neutralize the effects of, the free chlorine left in cotton, linen, or paper which has been bleached by means of alkaline hypochlorites, as chloride of lime, &c., which gradually rot the goods. The neutral and acid sulphites of sodium were first used, but these are now superseded by sodium hyposulphite, which is both cheaper and more efficacious. This antichlor forms, with the chlorine in the cloth, &c., sulphate and chlorate of sodium, which are easily removed by washing.

Antichloristic (an′ti-klōr-ist″ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an antichlor.

Antichrist (an′ti-krīst), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *Christ*.] An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ.

As ye have heard that *antichrist* shall come, even now there are many *antichrists*. . . . He is *antichrist* that denieth the Father and the Son. *1 Jn.* ii. 18, 22.

Antichristian (an-ti-kris′tyan), *a.* Opposite to or opposing the Christian religion.

Antichristian (an-ti-kris′tyan), *n.* One opposed to the Christian religion.

Antichristianism, Antichristianity (an-ti-kris′tyan-izm, an-ti-kris′ti-an″i-ti), *n.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*? *Dr. H. More.*

Antichristianize (an-ti-kris′tyan-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *antichristianized*; ppr. *antichristianizing.* To seduce from Christianity. [Rare.]

Antichronical (an-ti-kron′ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *chronos*, time.] Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated. [Rare.]

Antichronically (an-ti-kron′ik-al-li), *adv.* In an antichronical manner. [Rare.]

Antichronism (an-tik′ron-izm), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and *chronos*, time.] Deviation from the true order of time; anachronism. [Rare.]

Our chronologies are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered. *Selden.*

Antichthon (an-tik′thon), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *chthōn*, the earth.] An inhabitant of an opposite hemisphere.

Anticipant (an-tis′i-pant), *a.* 1. Anticipating; anticipative. 'Wakening guilt *anticipant* of hell.' *Southey.*—2. In *med.* applied to periodic diseases, each of whose attacks recurs at an earlier period than the preceding.

Anticipate (an-tis′i-pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *anticipated*; ppr. *anticipating.* [L. *anticipo* for *antecipo*, to take beforehand—*ante*, before, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To be before in doing something; to take action before; to prevent or preclude by prior action. 'To *anticipate* and prevent the duke's purpose.' *Hall.*

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits. *Shak.*

2. To take or enter on before the proper time; to precipitate, as an action or event; to hurry onwards; as, the advocate has *anticipated* that part of his argument.

But the might of England flushed
To *anticipate* the scene,
And her van the fleeter rushed
O'er the deadly space between. *Campbell.*

3. To realize beforehand; to foretaste or foresee; *to have a view* or impression *of*

beforehand; to look forward to; to expect; as, I never *anticipated* such a disaster; to *anticipate* the pleasures of an entertainment.

Why should we
Anticipate our sorrows? *Sir J. Denham.*

I would not *anticipate* the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives. *Addison.*

4.† To occupy the attention of before the proper time. 'I shall not *anticipate* the reader with farther descriptions of this kind.' *Swift.*

Anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.i.* To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time.

Anticipatedly,† Anticipately† (an-tis'i-pāt-ed-li, an-tis'i-pāt-li), *adv.* By anticipation.

It may well be deemed a singular mark of favour that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did *anticipately* promise to Peter. *Barrow.*

Anticipating (an-tis'i-pāt-ing), *a.* Taking in anticipation; forestalling; specifically, in *med.* a term applied to certain phenomena occurring in the human body before their customary period, as the catamenia, or the paroxysms of ague, &c.

Anticipation (an-tis'i-pā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of being before another in doing something; the act of taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand or before the proper time in natural order; prevention by prior action.

So shall my *anticipation* prevent your discovery.
Shak.

2. Foretaste; realization beforehand; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

The remembrance of past, or the *anticipation* of future good or evil, could give me neither pleasure nor pain. *Beattie.*

3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known; slight previous impression.

What nation is there, that without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham.*

Many men give themselves up to the first *anticipations* of their minds. *Locke.*

4. In *med.* the occurrence in the human body of any phenomenon, morbid or natural, before the usual time.—5. In *music*, the introduction into a chord of one or more of the component notes of the chord which follows, producing a passing discord.—*Anticipation of nature*, a hasty and illicit generalization, as opposed to a generalization based on due observation. *Bacon.*—SYN. Pre-occupation, preclusion, foretaste, prelibation, antepast, preconception, expectation, foresight, forethought.

Anticipative (an-tis'i-pāt-iv), *a.* Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.

Anticipatively (an-tis'i-pāt-iv-li), *adv.* By anticipation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Anticipator (an-tis'i-pāt-ėr), *n.* One who anticipates.

Anticipatory (an-tis'i-pā-to-ri), *a.* Taking before the time; anticipative. 'Prophecy being an *anticipatory* history.' *Dr. H. More.*

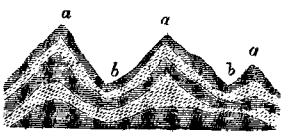
Anticivism (an-tis'i-vizm), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and L. *civis*, a citizen.] Opposition or hostility to the state or condition of citizenship, or to republicanism. [Rare.]

Woe to him who is guilty of plotting, of *anticivism*, royalism, &c. *Carlyle.*

Anticlimax (an-ti-klī'maks), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *klimax*.] A sentence in which the ideas first increase in force, and then terminate in something less important and striking: opposed to *climax*. For example—

Next comes Dalhousie, the great god of war,
Lieutenant-col'nel to the Earl of Mar. *Waller.*

Anticlinal (an-ti-klī'nal), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *klinō*, to incline.] Inclining in opposite directions.—*Anticlinal line*, or *anticlinal axis*, in *geol.* the ridge of a wave-like



a a a, Anticlinal Line. *b b*, Synclinal Line.

curve, the strata dipping from it on either side as from the ridge of a house: opposed to *synclinal*. This line is often extremely useful in tracing disturbances of strata over a country.

Anticlinal (an-ti-klī'nal), *n.* In *geol.* an anticlinal line or axis.

Anticlinic, Anticlinical (an-ti-klin'ik, an-ti-klin'ik-al), *a.* In *geol.* inclining in opposite directions, as strata; anticlinal (which see).

Anticly (an'tik-li), *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance.

Go *anticly*, and show an outward hideousness,
And speak off half a dozen dangerous words.
Shak.

Antic-mask (an'tik-mask), *n.* A mask of antics; an antimask (which see).

Our request is, we may be admitted, if not for a mask, for an *antic-mask*. *B. Jonson.*

Anticnemion (an-tik-nē'mi-on), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *knēmē*, the calf of the leg.] The shinbone, as opposed to the calf.

Anticness (an'tik-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being antic; grotesqueness; oddness, as of appearance. 'A port of humorous *anticness* in carriage.' *Ford.*

Anticonstitutional (an-ti-kon'sti-tū"shon-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *constitutional*.] Opposed to the constitution; unconstitutional. '*Anticonstitutional* dependency of the two houses of parliament on the crown.' *Bolingbroke.*

Anticontagious (an'ti-kon-tā"jus), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *contagious*.] Opposing or destroying contagion.

Anticonvict (an-ti-kon'vikt), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *convict*.] One opposed to the introduction of convicts, as into the colonies.

Anti-convulsive (an'ti-kon-vul"siv), *a.* Efficacious against convulsions.

Anticor (an'ti-kor), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and L. *cor*, the heart.] A dangerous inflammatory swelling on a horse's breast opposite the heart; a sort of quinsy.

Anticosmetic (an'ti-koz-met"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *cosmetic*.] Acting against, or destructive to cosmetics.

I would have him apply his *anticosmetic* wash to the painted face of female beauty. *Ld. Lyttleton.*

Anticourt (an'ti-kōrt), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *court*.] In opposition to the court. 'The *anticourt* party.' *Sir J. Reresby.*

Anticourtier (an-ti-kōrt'i-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *courtier*.] One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration.

Anticous (an-ti'kus), *a.* [L. *anticus*, that is in front, from *ante*, before.] In *bot.* (*a*) placed in front of a flower, as the lip in orchids; (*b*) opening on the side next the pistil: said of anthers. Same as *Introrse*.

Anticreator (an'ti-krē-āt"ėr), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *creator*.] 1. One opposed to the Creator, or to a maker.—2. A creator of something of no value.

Let him ask the author of those toothless satires who was the maker, or rather the *anticreator* of that universal foolery. *Milton.*

Anticum (an-ti'kum), *n.* [L.] In *anc. arch.* a porch to a front door, as distinguished from *posticum*, a porch to a door in the rear of a building; also, in a temple, the space between the front columns of the portico and wall of the cells.

Antidactyl (an-ti-dak'til), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and E. *dactyl*.] A dactyl reversed; an anapest; a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables and one long, as ŏcŭlōs. See ANAPEST.

Antidemocrat (an-ti-dem'ō-krat), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *democrat*.] One who is opposed to democrats or democracy.

Antidemocratic, Antidemocratical (an-ti-dem'ō-krat"ik, an-ti-dem'ō-krat"ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *democratic*.] Opposing democracy; contrary to government by the people.

Antidesma (an-ti-des'ma), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, like, and *desmos*, a bond, band, strap, from *deō*, to bind, the bark of some species being used in making ropes.] A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, and natives of the tropical regions of the Old World. The leaves of one species are used as an antidote to the bite of serpents, and others are employed in native medicine.

Antidorcas (an-ti-dor'kas), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *dorkas*, a gazelle.] The generic name of the spring-bok (which see).

Antidotal (an'ti-dōt-al), *a.* Having the quality of an antidote.

Animals that can innoxiously digest these poisons become *antidotal* to the poison digested.
Sir T. Browne.

Antidotally (an'ti-dōt-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

Antidotarium (an-ti-dō-tā'ri-um), *n.* [L., from *antidotum*, an antidote.] 1. A treatise on antidotes; a pharmacopeia.—2. A place where medicines are prepared.

Antidotary (an'ti-dōt-a-ri), *a.* Same as *Antidotal*.

Antidotary (an'ti-dōt-a-ri), *n.* A treatise on antidotes. *Burton.*

Antidote (an'ti-dōt), *n.* [L. *antidotum*, an antidote, from Gr. *antidotos*, given against, *antidoton* (*pharmakon*), an antidote—*anti*, and *dotos*, given, from *didōmi*, to give.] 1. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of anything noxious taken into the stomach.

Trust not the physician,
His *antidotes* are poison. *Shak.*

2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, physical or mental, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.

My bane and *antidote* are both before me:
This in a moment brings me to an end;
But this informs me I shall never die. *Addison.*

SYN. Remedy, counteraction, preventive.

Antidote (an'ti-dōt), *v.t.* To furnish with preservatives; to preserve by antidotes. [Rare.]

Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
And *antidote* the pestilential earth. *Young.*

Antidotical (an-ti-dōt'ik-al), *a.* Serving as an antidote.

Antidotically (an-ti-dōt'ik-al-li), *adv.* By way of antidote.

Antidysenteric (an'ti-dis-en-ter"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *dysenteric*.] Efficacious against dysentery.

Antidysenteric (an'ti-dis-en-ter"ik), *n.* A remedy for dysentery.

Antiemetic (an'ti-ē-met'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *emetic*.] Having the quality of allaying vomiting.

Antienneahedral (an'ti-en'nē-a-hē"dral), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and E. *enneahedral*.] In *crystal.* having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.

Antient. See ANCIENT.

Antienthusiastic (an'ti-en-thū'zi-as"tik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *enthusiastic*.] Opposed to enthusiasm. 'The *antienthusiastic* poet's method.' *Shaftesbury.*

Antientry (an'shi-ent-ri), *n.* Manner or character of antiquity; that which is ancient. See ANCIENTRY.

Antiephialtic (an'ti-ef'i-al"tik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *ephialtēs*, nightmare.] Curative of nightmare.

Antiephialtic (an'ti-ef'i-al"tik), *n.* A remedy for nightmare.

Antiepileptic (an'ti-ep'i-lep"tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Antepileptic*.

Antiepiscopal (an-ti-ē-pis"kop-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *episcopal*.] Opposed to Episcopacy.

Had I gratified their *antiepiscopal* faction at first . . . I believe they would have then found no colourable necessity of raising an army. *Eikon Basilikē.*

Antievangelical (an'ti-ē-van-jel"ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposed to, and E. *evangelical*.] Opposed to evangelical principles.

Antiface (an'ti-fās), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *face*.] An opposite face; a face of a totally different kind. *B. Jonson.*

Antifebrile (an-ti-feb'ril or an-ti-fē'bril), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *febrile*.] Having the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

Antifederal (an-ti-fed'ėr-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *federal*.] Opposed to or opposing federalism or a federal constitution.

Antifederalism (an-ti-fed'ėr-al-izm), *n.* Opposition to federalism; specifically, averse to the ratification of the constitution of the United States.

Antifederalist (an-ti-fed'ėr-al-ist), *n.* One who is averse to federalism; specifically, one who, at the formation of the constitution of the United States, opposed its adoption and ratification.

Antifriction (an-ti-frik'shon), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *friction*.] Obviating friction; specifically, in *mech.* overcoming or reducing the resistance to motion; as, *antifriction* bearing, *antifriction* pulley, &c.—*Antifriction metal*, an alloy composed of bell-metal and aluminium bronze, which of all metals oppose the least resistance to motion with the greatest resistance to the effects of friction, so far as regards the wearing away of the surfaces of contact. Various alloys of tin, zinc, and pewter, as well as of cop-

per, antimony, lead, &c., have also been used.—*Antifriction grease*, a composition for lubricating machinery and wheels, composed of black-lead mixed with some tenacious grease. Peroxide of iron and finely comminuted hæmatite have also been used to mix with the grease. Called also *Anti-attrition*.

Anti-Gallican (an-ti-gal'lik-an), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and L *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Hostile to France or the French; opposed to French modes and customs; adverse to French interests.

Antigraph, Antigraphy (an'ti-graf, an-tig'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, equal to, like, and *graphō*, to write.] In *law*, a copy or counterpart of a deed.

Antigropelos (an-ti-grop'el-os), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Said to be from Gr. *anti*, against, *hygros*, moist, and *pēlos*, mud.] Spatterdashes; long riding or walking boots for wet weather.

Her brother had on his *antigropelos*, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment. *G. Eliot.*

Antiguggler (an-ti-gug'lėr), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and E. *guggle*.] A crooked tube of metal so bent as to be introduced into the neck of a bottle, for drawing out the liquor without disturbing the sediment or causing a guggling noise.

Antihelix (an-ti-hē'liks). See ANTHELIX.

Antihypnotic (an'ti-hip-not"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and *hypnos*, sleep.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.

Antihypochondriac (an-ti-hip'ō-kon"dri-ak), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and *hypochondriakos*, hypochondriac.] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections and depression of spirits.

Antihypophora (an'ti-hi-pof"o-ra), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *hypophora*, an inference.] In *rhet.* a figure which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence.

Antihysteric (an'ti-his-ter"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *hysteric*.] Preventing or curing hysteries.

Antihysteric (an'ti-his-ter"ik), *n.* A remedy for hysterics.

It raises the spirits, and is an excellent *antihysteric*. *Berkeley.*

Antilegomena (an'ti-le-gom"e-na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *—anti*, against, and *legomena*, part. pass. of *legō*, to speak.] *Lit.* things spoken against; specifically, applied to those books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not universally acknowledged by the Church, although ultimately admitted into the canon. These are the Second Epistle of Peter, James, Jude, Hebrews, the Second and Third Epistles of St. John, and the Revelation.

Antilibration (an'ti-lī-brā"shon), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *libration* (which see).] The act of counterbalancing, or state of being counterbalanced, as two members of a sentence; equipoise. 'Having enjoyed his artful antithesis and solemn *antilibration* of cadences.' *De Quincey.*

Antilithic (an-ti-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *med.* tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

Antilithic (an-ti-lith'ik), *n.* A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

Antilobium (an-ti-lob'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *lobos*, a lobe.] In *anat.* the tragus, or that part of the external ear which is opposite the lobe.

Antilogarithm (an-ti-log'a-rithm), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and E. *logarithm*.] In *math.* (*a*) the complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant to 90 degrees. (*b*) The number corresponding to any logarithm; thus, according to the common system 100 is the antilogarithm of 2, because 2 is the logarithm of 100.

Antilogy (an-til'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *antilogia*, contradiction, from *antilogos*, contradictory, from *antilegō*, to speak against, to gainsay —*anti*, against, and *legō*, to speak.] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author; a contradiction between members of the same body.

Philosophy was thus again reconciled with nature; consciousness was not a bundle of *antilogies*; certainty and knowledge were not evicted from man. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Antiloimic (an-ti-loi'mik), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *loimos*, a plague.] A remedy used in the prevention and cure of the plague.

Antilope (an'ti-lōp), *n.* Same as *Antelope*.

Antilope (an-til'ō-pē), *n.* A genus of antelopes, including the gasin or Indian antelope (*A. cervicapra*).

Antilopidæ (an-ti-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* The antelopes; a family of the Bovidæ or hollow-horned ruminants (Cavicornia), intermediate between the deer and the goats. Called also as a sub-family *Antilopina*. See ANTELOPE.

Antiloquist† (an-til'ō-kwist), *n.* A contradictor.

Antiloquy† (an-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and L. *loquor*, to speak.] Contradiction.

Antiloquy† (an-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [For *anteloquy* —L. *ante*, before, and *loquor*, to speak.] 1. A preface; a poem. *Boucher.*—2. A stage-player's cue. *Cockeram.*

Anti-macassar (an'ti-ma-kas"är), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *macassar-oil*.] A covering for chairs, sofas, couches, &c., made of open cotton or worsted work, to preserve them from being soiled, as by the oil applied to the hair.

Antimagistrical† (an'ti-ma-jis"trik-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and L. *magister*, a master.] Opposed to the office of magistrates. *South.*

Antimaniacal (an'ti-ma-nī"ak-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *mania* (which see).] Effective against mania.

With respect to vomits, it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal* virtues. *Dr. Battie.*

Antimask, Antimasque (an'ti-mask), *n.* [Contr. for *antic-masque*.] A secondary or lesser mask, of a ludicrous character, introduced between the acts of a serious mask by way of lightening it; a ridiculous interlude.

Let *antimasks* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antiques, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiops, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statuas moving, and the like. As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *antimasks*. *Bacon.*

On the scene he thrusts out first an *antimasque* of bugbears. *Milton.*

Antimason (an-ti-mā'sn), *n.* One hostile to masonry or freemasonry.

Antimasonry (an-ti-mā'sn-ri), *n.* Opposition to freemasonry.

Antimensium (an-ti-men'si-um), *n.* [L. L., from Gr. *anti*, in place of, and L. *mensa*, a table.] A portable altar or consecrated

Antimensium or Portable Altar.—S. Kensington Mus.

table used as a substitute for a proper altar in the eastern division of the Latin Church.

Antimetabole (an'ti-me-tab"o-lē), *n.* [Gr. *—anti*, against, and *metabolē*, mutation.] In *rhet.* antimetathesis (which see).

Antimetathesis (an'ti-me-tath"e-sis), *n.* [Gr.—*anti*, against, and *metathesis*, a transposition.] *Lit.* counter-transposition; a figure of speech by which the position of the two leading words in one clause are changed by inversion in a succeeding one; as, 'A poem is a speaking picture; a picture a mute poem.' *Crabbe.*

Antimeter (an-tim'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *metron*, measure.] An optical instrument; a modification of Hadley's quadrant, for measuring angles under 10°. Called also the *Reflecting Sector*.

Antiminsion (an-ti-min'si-on), *n.* [See ANTIMENSIUM.] A corporal or cloth blessed by a bishop and used in the Greek Church for the same purpose as the antimensium in the Latin Church, that is, in cases where there was no consecrated altar. Sometimes a slab of wood was used in place of the cloth.

Antimonarchic (an'ti-mon-ärk"ik), *a.* Same as *Antimonarchical*. *Bp. Benson.*

Antimonarchical (an'ti-mon-ärk"ik-al), *a.* Opposed to monarchy; that opposes a kingly government.

Antimonarchist (anti-mon'ärk-ist), *n.* An enemy to monarchy.

Monday, a terrible raging wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *antimonarchist*, died on that day; and then the devil took bond for Oliver's appearance. *Life of A. Wood.*

Antimonial (an-ti-mō'ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of antimony, or containing antimony as the principal ingredient.—*Antimonial wine*, in *med.* solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine.

Antimonial (an-ti-mō'ni-al), *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

Antimoniate (an-ti-mō'ni-āt), *n.* A salt of antimonic acid.

Antimoniated (an-ti-mō'ni-āt-ed), *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as, *antimoniated* tartar.

Antimonic (an-ti-mon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from antimony.—*Antimonic acid*, an acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.

Antimonious (an-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing antimony.—*Antimonious acid*, an acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.

Antimonite (an'ti-mon-it), *n.* 1. A salt of antimonious acid.—2. A mineral, stilbite (which see).

Antimony (an'ti-mo-ni), *n.* [L. of twelfth century, *antimonium*, probably from Ar. *athmoud*, *ithmid*, which Littré derives from Gr. *stimmi*, antimony.] Chemical sym. Sb, from L. *stibium*; sp. gr. 6·7; at. wt. 122·3. A brittle metal of a bluish-white or silver-white colour and plated or scaly texture, occurring in two forms, crystalline and amorphous, sometimes found native or alloyed with other metals. The crystallized trisulphide (Sb_2S_3) is a native mineral called stibnite or antimony-glance. (See STIBNITE.) The metal, or as it was formerly called, the *regulus of antimony*, is not liable to rust or tarnish when exposed to the air, and this property, combined with its own hardness and that of its compounds, renders it of great service in the useful arts in the construction of alloys, as Britannia metal, type metal, and pewter. In bells it renders the sound more clear; it renders tin more hard, white, and sonorous, and gives to printing types more firmness and smoothness. It is also useful in promoting the fusion of metals, and especially in casting cannon-balls. The salts of antimony are very poisonous. The protoxide is the active base of tartar emetic and James's powder, and is justly regarded as a most valuable remedy in many diseases.—*Yellow antimony*, a preparation of antimony, of a deep yellow colour, used in enamel and porcelain painting. It is of various tints, and the brilliancy of the brighter hues is not affected by foul air.—*Argentine flowers of antimony*, the tetroxide of antimony.

Antimony-glance (an'ti-mo-ni-glans), *n.* Stibnite (which see).

Antimoralist (an-ti-mo'ral-ist), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *moralist*.] An enemy to or opponent of morality. *Bp. Warburton.*

Antinatural (an-ti-na'tūr-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *natural*.] Opposed to what is natural or common-sense; non-natural. 'This happy and *antinatural* way of thinking.' *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Antinephritic (an'ti-ne-frit"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and E. *nephritic*.] In *med.* counteracting diseases of the kidneys.

Antinomian (an-ti-nō'mi-an), *a.* [See ANTINOMY.] Opposed to law; pertaining to the Antinomians.

Antinomian (an-ti-nō'mi-an), *n.* One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola about the year 1538.

Antinomianism (an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm), *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians.

Antinomist (an-tin'om-ist), *n.* One who pays no regard to the law or to good works. [Rare.]

Great offenders this way are the libertines and *antinomists*, who quite cancel the whole law of God under the pretence of Christian liberty. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Antinomy (an-tin'om-i), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law, from *nemo*, to allot, give out.] 1. The opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

Different commentators have deduced from it the very opposite doctrines. In some instances this apparent *antinomy* is doubtful. *De Quincey.*

2. Anything, as a law, statement, &c., opposite or contrary.

If God once willed adultery should be sinful, all

his omnipotence will not allow him to will the allowance that his holiest people might, by his own *antinomy* or counter-statute, live unreproved.: *Milton.*

Humility, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness are direct *antinomies* to the lusts of the flesh. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In *metaph.*, according to Kant, that natural contradiction which results from the law of reason, when, passing the limits of experience we seek to know the absolute. *Fleming.*

Antinous (an-tin'o-us), *n.* In *astron.* a part of the constellation Aquila or the Eagle.

Antiochian (an-ti-ok'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, a contemporary of Cicero, and the founder of a sect of philosophers. This sect was a branch of the Academics, though Antiochus was a Stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school.

Antiochian (an-ti-ok'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Antioch. —*Antiochian epoch*, a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch about the time of the battle of Pharsalia (B.C. 48).

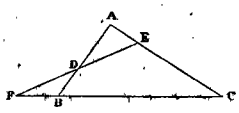
Antipapal (an-ti-pā'pal), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *papal.*] Opposed to the pope or to Popery.

He charges strictly his son after him to persevere in that *antipapal* schism. *Milton.*

Antipapistical (an'ti-pa-pist''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *papistical.*] Antipapal. *Jortin.*

Antiparallel (an-ti-pa'ral-el), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *parallel.*] Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

Antiparallel (an-ti-pa'ral-el), *n.* In *geom.* one of two or more lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in a contrary order: thus, supposing A B and A C



any two lines, and F C and F E two others cutting them so as to make the angle A B C equal to the angle A E D, and the angle A C B equal to the angle A D E; then B C and D E are antiparallels with respect to A B and A C; also these latter are antiparallels with respect to the two former.

Antiparalytic, Antiparalytical (an'ti-pa-ra-lit''ik, an'ti-pa-ra-lit''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *paralytic.*] In *med.* effective against paralysis.

Antiparalytic (an'ti-pa-ra-lit''ik), *n.* In *med.* a remedy for paralysis.

Antipart (an'ti-pärt), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *part.*] The counterpart. [Rare.]

Turn now to the reverse of the medal, and there we shall find the *antipart* of this divine truth. *Warburton.*

Antipathetic, Antipathetical (an'ti-pa-thet''ik, an'ti-pa-thet''ik-al), *a.* [See ANTIPATHY.] Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion, to a thing. 'The soil is . . . *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures.' *Howell.*

Antipathic (an-ti-path'ik), *a.* In *med.* relating to antipathy; opposite; unlike; adverse; as, *antipathic* humours, or humours opposed to each other. *Dunglison.*

Antipathist (an-tip'a-thist), *n.* A person or thing having an antipathy to another, or being the direct opposite of another. [Rare.]

Sole positive of night!
Antipathist of light. *Coleridge.*

Antipathous (an-tip'a-thus), *a.* Having a natural contrariety; adverse.

Still she extends her hand,
As if she saw something *antipathous*
Unto her virtuous life. *Beau. & Fl.*

Antipathy (an-tip'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling. See PATHOS.] 1. Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object; distaste; disgust; repugnance.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

A man may have an *antipathy* to particular smells or tastes, a turkey-cock or bull to the colour red, a horse to the smell of raw flesh. *Locke.*

A habit is generated of thinking that a natural *antipathy* exists between hope and reason. *Is. Taylor.*

2. In *nat. phil.* a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water, which will not mix. *Bacon.* [*Antipathy* is commonly followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*, and is opposed to *sympathy.*]—*Antipathy, Hatred, Aversion, Repugnance.* *Antipathy* is a natural and instinctive dislike or feeling of repulsion, and may have either persons, things, or actions as its object; *hatred* properly applies only to persons, and is provoked by some cause, as ill-usage; *aversion*, which applies to persons and things, is a strong dislike, as to what shocks or disgusts; *repugnance* is generally applied to acts.—SYN. Aversion, dislike, disgust, distaste, repugnance, contrariety, opposition.

Antipatriotic (an'ti-pa-tri-ot''ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *patriotic.*] Opposed to patriots or patriotism, or one's country.

These *antipatriotic* prejudices are the abortions of folly impregnated by faction. *Johnson.*

Anti-periodic (an-ti-pē'ri-od''ik), *n.* In *med.* a remedy possessing the property of preventing the return of periodic diseases, as intermittents.

Antiperistaltic (an-ti-pe'ris-tal''tik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *peristaltic.*] In *med.* opposed to or checking peristaltic motion.

Antiperistasis (an'ti-pe-ris''ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. —*anti*, against, and *peristasis*, a standing around, from *peri*, around, and *histanai*, to stand.] 1. The opposition or antagonism of naturally opposed forces, as light and darkness, heat and cold; specifically, the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength, or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition, or the intension of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another. Thus, sensible heat is excited in quicklime by mixture with water, and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat. — 2. In *rhet.* a figure by which one grants what an adversary says, but denies his inference.

Antiperistatic (an-ti-pe'ri-stat''ik), *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis.

Antipestilential (an'ti-pes-ti-len''shal), *a.* Efficacious against the plague, or the infection of the plague. 'Antipestilential unguents to anoint the nostrils with.' *Harvey.*

Antiphlogistian (an'ti-flo-jis''ti-an), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *phlogiston*, from *phlogizō*, to burn.] An opposer of the chemical theory as to the existence of a substance called phlogiston.

Antiphlogistic (an'ti-flo-jis''tik), *a.* 1. In *chem.* opposed to the theory of phlogiston; as, the *antiphlogistic* system.—2. Counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system.—*Antiphlogistic theory*, a system of chemistry by which Lavoisier showed that in combustion, instead of phlogiston escaping, according to the theory of Stahl, oxygen was absorbed, and that wherever phlogiston was supposed to be added, oxygen was removed.

Antiphlogistic (an'ti-flo-jis''tik), *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to check a phlogistic or inflammatory condition.

Antiphon, Antiphone (an'ti-fon or an'ti-fōn), *n.* [See ANTIPHONY.] 1. The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals; antiphony.—2. An echo or response. [Rare.]

The great synod . . . that is to meet at Hamborough, to me sounds like an *antiphone* to the other malign conjunction at Colen. *Wotton.*

Antiphonal (an-tif'o-nal), *a.* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

He [Calvin] thought . . . that the practice of *antiphonal* chanting was superstitious. *T. Warton.*

Antiphonal (an-tif'o-nal), *n.* A book of antiphones or anthems; an antiphonary.

Antiphonary (an-tif'o-na-ri), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a service-book, compiled by Gregory the Great, containing all the antiphons, invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons.

Antiphoner † (an-tif'o-nėr), *n.* A book of anthems or antiphons; an antiphonary.

He Alma Redemptoris herde sing,
As children lered hir *antiphonere*. *Chaucer.*

Antiphonic, Antiphonical (an-ti-fon'ik, an-ti-fon'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to antiphony.

Antiphony (an-tif'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, in response to, and *phōnē*, voice. *Anthem* is really a form of this word.] 1. The answer of one choir or one portion of a congregation to another when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately by two choirs or two parts of a congregation; alternate singing.

These are the pretty responsories, these are the dear *antiphonies* that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains with the goodly echo they made. *Milton.*

2. The words given out at the beginning of a psalm, to which both the choirs are to accommodate their singing.—3. A musical composition of several verses extracted from different psalms.

Antiphrasis (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *phrasis*, a form of speech.] In *rhet.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning, as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance.*

You now find no cause to repent that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis.* *South.*

Antiphrastic, Antiphrastical (an-ti-fras'tik, an-ti-fras'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.

Antiphrastically (an-ti-fras'tik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.

Antipodal (an-tip'o-dal), *a.* Pertaining to antipodes.

Antipodal (an-tip'o-dal), *n.* One who dwells at the antipodes. 'The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Antipode (an'ti-pōd), *n.* [See ANTIPODES.] 1. One of the antipodes.—2. One who or that which is in opposition or opposite.

In tale or history your beggar is ever the just *antipode* to your king. *Lamb.*

Antipodean (an-tip'o-dē''an), *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; antipodal.

Antipodes (an-tip'o-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr.—*anti*, opposite, and *pous, podos*, foot.] 1. Those who live on the opposite side of the globe, and whose feet are therefore directly opposite those of people living on this side.—2. The country of persons living opposite; as, he has gone to reside at the *antipodes.*—3. *Fig.* anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another; a contrary.

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel? *Hammond.*

Antipoison (an-ti-poi'zn), *n.* An antidote for a poison; a counter-poison. 'Poisons afford *antipoisons.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Antipole (an'ti-pōl), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, in opposition, and E. *pole.*] The opposite pole; anything diametrically opposed. 'That *antipole* to all enthusiasm, 'a man of the world.'' *George Eliot.*

Antipope (an'ti-pōp), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, in opposition, and E. *pope.*] One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope; one of two or more persons claiming at the same time to be in possession of the papal dignity.

Antiport (an'ti-pōrt), *n.* Same as *Anteport.*

Antipsoric (an-tip-sor'ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *psōra*, the itch.] Efficacious in curing the itch.

Antiptosis (an-tip-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *antiptōsis* —*anti*, against, and *ptōsis*, case.] In *gram.* the putting of one case for another.

Antiputrefactive, Antiputrescent (an'ti-pū-tre-fak''tiv, an'ti-pū-tres''sent), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *putrefactive, putrescent.*] Counteracting or preventing putrefaction; antiseptic.

Antipyretic (an'ti-pī-ret''ik), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pyretos*, fever.] In *med.* a remedy efficacious against fever.

Antiquarian (an-ti-kwā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, ancient.] 1. Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity; as, an *antiquarian* museum.—2. A term applied to a size of drawing-paper measuring 52½ × 30½ inches, and weighing 233 lbs. to the ream.

Antiquarian (an-ti-kwā'ri-an), *n.* One devoted to the study of antiquity; an antiquary.

Antiquarianism (an-ti-kwā'ri-an-izm), *n.* Character of an antiquarian; love or study of antiquities.

I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me. *Bp. Hurd.*

—*Archæology, Antiquarianism.* See under ARCHÆOLOGY.

Antiquary (an'ti-kwa-ri), *n.* [L. *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old, ancient. See ANTIQUE.] One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics, as old places of sepulchre, remains of ancient habitations, early monuments, implements or weapons, statues, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books, and manuscripts, with the view of arriving at a knowledge of the relations, modes of living, habits, and general condition of the people who created or employed them; one versed in antiquity; an archæologist.

With sharpened sight pale *antiquaries* pore,
The inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

Antiquary † (an'ti-kwa-ri), *a.* Pertaining to antiquities; old; antique. 'The *antiquary* times.' *Shak.*

Antiquate (an'ti-kwāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *antiquated;* ppr. *antiquating.* [L. *antiquus*, old. See ANTIQUE.] To make old or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use; to make void or abrogate.

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate old ones. *Sir M. Hale.*

Antiquated (an'ti-kwāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use; as, an *antiquated* law. 'Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was called.' *Sir W. Scott.* — *Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Obsolete.* See under ANCIENT.

Antiquatedness (an'ti-kwāt-ed-nes), *n.* A state of being antiquated or obsolete.

Antiquateness † (an'ti-kwāt-nes), *n.* State of being antiquated or disused.

Antiquation (an-ti-kwā'shon), *n.* The act of antiquating, or the state of being antiquated. 'Which must no change nor *antiquation* know.' *Beaumont.*

Antique (an-tēk), *a.* [Fr., from L. *antiquus*, ancient, a form equivalent to *anticus*, from *ante*, before, as *posticus*, from *post*, after. *Antic* is a form of this word.] 1. Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient: in this sense it often specially refers to the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome; as, an *antique* statue. 'The seals . . . which we know to be *antique*.' *Dryden.*—2. Belonging to former times, as contrasted with the present; having the characteristics of an earlier day; smacking of bygone days; of old fashion; as, an *antique* robe; a poem written in the *antique* style.

O good old man! how well in thee appears
The constant service of the *antique* world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed. *Shak.*

3. † Odd; wild; fanciful; antic.

'What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

4. In *printing*, a term applied to a style of type in which each stroke of the face has an equal thickness. — *Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Obsolete.* See under ANCIENT. SYN. Antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete.

Antique (an-tēk), *n.* Anything very old; specifically, a term applied to the remains of ancient art, as statues, paintings, vases, cameos, and the like, and more especially to the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

Antiquely (an-tēk'li), *adv.* In an antique manner.

Antiqueness (an-tēk'nes), *n.* The quality of being antique; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship.

Antiquist (an'ti-kwist), *n.* An antiquary. 'Theoretic *antiquists*.' *Pinkerton.* [Rare.]

Antiquitarian (an-tik'wi-tā"ri-an), *n.* An admirer of antiquity. [Rare.]

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation into three sorts:—1. *Antiquitarians* (for so I had rather call them than antiquaries), whose labours are useful and laudable; 2. Libertines; 3. Politicians. *Milton.*

Antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* [L. *antiquitas.* See ANTIQUE.] 1. The quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age; as, a family of great *antiquity.*

This ring is valuable for its *antiquity*. *Johnson.*

2. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past; as, Cicero was the most eloquent orator of *antiquity.* —3. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all *antiquity.*

That such pillars were raised by Seth all *antiquity* has avowed. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. Old age. [Ludicrous.]

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? *Shak.*

5. Old person. [Ludicrous.]

You are a shrewd *antiquity*, neighbour Clench. *B. Jonson.*

6. The remains of ancient times; ancient institutions or customs: in this sense usually or always plural; as, Greek or Egyptian *antiquities.*

Antiremonstrant (an'ti-rē-mon"strant), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *remonstrant.*] One opposed to remonstrance or to those who remonstrate; specifically, one of that party in the church opposed to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618.

Antirenter (an'ti-rent-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *rent.*] A person opposed to paying rent.

Antirrhinum (an-ti-rī'num), *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, equal to, like, and *rhin*, a nose or mask. The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to the snout of some animal.] Snap-dragon, a genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. All the species produce showy flowers, and are much cultivated in gardens. The leaves of *A. majus* are bitter and slightly stimulant; and the leaves of *A. Orontium*, as well as those of other species, have been used as cataplasms in indolent tumours. Both these species are found in Britain.

Antisabbatarian (an-ti-sab'ba-tā"ri-an), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *sabbatarian.*] One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath, maintaining that the Jewish Sabbath was only of ceremonial, not of moral obligation, and was consequently abolished by Christ.

Antiscian (an-tish'i-an), *n.* [L. *antiscii*—Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *skiá*, shadow.] An inhabitant of one side of the equator, whose shadow at noon is cast in a contrary direction to that of an inhabitant of the other. Those who live north of the equator are *antiscians* to those on the south, and *vice versa*, the shadows on one side being cast toward the north, those on the other toward the south.

Antiscii (an-tish'i-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] Antiscians. See ANTISCIAN.

Antiscorbutic, Antiscorbutical (an'ti-skor-bū"tik, an'ti-skor-bū"tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *scorbutic.*] In *med.* counteracting scurvy.

Antiscorbutic (an'ti-skor-bū"tik), *n.* A remedy for scurvy, as lemon-juice, ripe fruits, &c.

Antiscript † (an'ti-skript), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and L. *scriptum*, a writing, from *scribo*, to write.] A writing in opposition to another writing.

Antiscriptural (an-ti-skrip'tūr-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *scripture.*] Opposed to the principles or doctrines of Scripture, or to its genuineness or authenticity.

Antiscripturism (an-ti-skrip'tūr-izm), *n.* Opposition to the Scriptures. '*Antiscripturism* grows rife and spreads fast.' *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Antiscripturist (an-ti-skrip'tūr-ist), *n.* One who opposes the truth of Scripture; one who denies revelation. 'Atheists and *antiscripturists*.' *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Antiseptic, Antiseptical (an-ti-sep'tik, an-ti-sep'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *sēptos*, putrid, from *sēpō*, to putrefy.] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction, or a putrescent tendency; specifically, a term applied to that mode of treatment in surgery by which air is excluded from wounds or allowed access only through substances capable of destroying the germs in the atmosphere, on whose presence suppuration is assumed to depend. See GERM-THEORY.—*Antiseptic varnish*, in *painting*, a glazing composed to insure the protection of such vegetable or animal colours as are likely to fade by exposure to light and air.

Antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction, as salt, alcohol, charcoal, creasote, sulphurous acid, carbolic acid, &c.

Antisocial (an-ti-sō'shal), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *social.*] Averse to society; tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.

Antisocialist (an-ti-sō'shal-ist), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *socialist.*] Opposed to the doctrine and practice of socialism.

The vitality of these associations must indeed be great to have enabled about twenty of them to survive the *antisocialist* reaction. *J. S. Mill.*

Antispasis (an-tis'pa-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *antispaō*, to draw the contrary way—*anti*, against, and *spaō*, to draw.] In *med.* a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another. *Quincy.*

Antispasmodic (an'ti-spaz-mod"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *spasmodic.*] In *med.* opposing spasm; resisting convulsions, as anodynes.

Antispasmodic (an'ti-spaz-mod"ik), *n.* In *med.* a remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables.

Antispast, Antispastus (an'ti-spast, an-ti-spast'us), *n.* [Gr. *antispastos.* See ANTISPASIS.] In *pros.* a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and last syllables are short and the middle syllables long; as, Clўtēmnēstrā. It is a combination of an iambus and a trochee.

Antispastic (an-ti-spast'ik), *a.* [See ANTISPASIS.] In *med.* (*a*) causing a revulsion of fluids or humours. (*b*) Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.

Antispastic (an-ti-spast'ik), *n.* In *med.* (*a*) a medicine supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humours. (*b*) A remedy that counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic.

Antisplenetic (an-ti-splen'et-ik or an'ti-sple-net"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *splenetic.*] Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

Antistasis (an-tis'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr.—*anti*, opposite, and *stasis*, station.] In *rhet.* the justification of an action from the consideration that if it had been omitted something worse would have happened.

Antistes (an-tis'tez), *n.* pl. **Antistites** (an-tis'ti-tēz). [L., from *antisto* for *antesto*, to stand before—*ante*, before, and *sto*, to stand.] A chief priest or prelate. 'Unless they had as many *antistites* as presbyters.' *Milton.*

Antistrophe (an-tis'tro-fe), *n.* [Gr.—*anti*, opposite, and *strophē*, a turning.] 1. A part of an ancient Greek choral ode corresponding to a preceding strophe, and sung by the chorus when returning from left to right, they having previously sung the strophe when moving from right to left. The strophe, antistrophe, and epode (sung by the chorus standing still) were the three divisions of a choral ode. The term was introduced into Latin, and is also met with in reference to modern poetry. 2. In *rhet.* (*a*) the reciprocal conversion of the same words in different clauses or sentences; as, 'the master of the servant, the servant of the master.' (*b*) The turning of an adversary's plea against him; as, had I killed him as you report, I had not staid to bury him.

Antistrophic (an-ti-strof'ik), *a.* Relating to the antistrophe.

Antistrophon (an-tis'tro-fon), *n.* [See ANTISTROPHE.] In *rhet.* a figure which repeats a word often. *Milton.*

Antistrumatic, Antistrumous (an'ti-strö-mat"ik, an-ti-strö'mus), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and L. *struma*, a scrofulous swelling. See STRUMA.] Good against scrofulous disorders.

Antisyphilitic (an-ti-sif'il-it"ik), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and E. *syphilis* (which see).] In *med.* efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal poison.

Antitheism (an-ti-thē'izm), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *theism.*] Opposition to theism.

Antitheist (an-ti-thē'ist), *n.* An opponent of theism.

Antithenar (an-tith'e-när), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *thenar*, the palm of the hand.] In *anat.* a muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand; also, the adductor muscle of the great toe.

Antithesis (an-tith'e-sis), *n.* pl. **Antitheses** (an-tith'e-sēz). [Gr. *antithesis—anti*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, from *tithēmi*, to place.] 1. Opposition; contrast.

The opposition of ideas and sensations is exhibited to us in the *antithesis* of theory and fact. *H. Spencer.*

Specifically—2. In *rhet.* a figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries; a contrast or opposition of words or sentiments; as, 'When our vices *leave us*, we flatter ourselves we *leave them*.' 'The prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*.' '*Excess* of ceremony shows *want* of breeding.' 'Liberty *with laws*, and government *without oppression*.'

I see a chief who leads my chosen sons,
All armed with points, *antitheses*, and puns. *Pope.*

Antithetic, Antithetical (an-ti-thet'ik, an-ti-thet'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to antithesis; containing or abounding with antithesis; characterized by, or prone to the use of, antithesis. 'The sentences are too short and *antithetic*.' *Drake.*

Tacitus, who is one of the most *antithetical*, is . . . one of the least periodic of all the Latin writers. *Abp. Whately.*

Antithetically (an-ti-thet'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an antithetical manner; by means of antithesis.

Antitragus (an-tit'ra-gus), *n.* [Gr.—*anti*, opposite to, and *tragos*, a goat. See TRAGUS.] In *anat.* the process of the external ear, opposite to the tragus, and behind the ear-passage.

Antitrinitarian (an-ti-trin'i-tā"ri-an), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *trinitarian.*] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

Antitrinitarian (an-ti-trin'i-tā"ri-an), *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitrinitarianism (an-ti-trin'i-tā"ri-an-izm), *n.* A denial of the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitropal, Antitropous (an-tit'rop-al, an-tit'rop-us), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *tropos*,

a turning, from *trepō*, to turn.] In *bot.* same as *Orthotropal.*

Antitype (an'ti-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *antitypon*—*anti*, opposite to, and *typos*, a type or pattern.] That which is correlative to a type; that of which the type is the pattern or representation; that which is prefigured or represented by the type, and therefore stands correlative with it. Thus the paschal lamb is the type of which Christ is the *antitype.*

He (Melchizedek) brought forth bread and wine, imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Jer. Taylor.*

When once upon the wing he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah. *Bp. Burnet.*

Antitypical (an-ti-tip'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.

Antitypically (an-ti-tip'ik-al-li), *adv.* By way of antitype.

Antitypous† (an-ti-tīp'us), *a.* Antitypical.

Antivaccinist (an-ti-vak'sin-ist), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *vaccinist.*] One who is opposed to vaccination.

Antivariolous (an'ti-va-rī"ol-us), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *variolous.*] Preventing the contagion of small-pox.

Antivenereal (an'ti-vē-nē"rē-al), *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and E. *venereal.*] Resisting or efficacious against the venereal poison.

Antler (ant'lèr), *n.* [Fr. *andouiller*, properly the first branch or brow antler, O.Fr. *endouiller, entoillier, antoillier;* the origin is exceedingly doubtful, perhaps G. *ende*, an end, also an antler.] A start or branch of the horn of a deer, particularly of a stag; one of the horns of the cervine animals, as of the stag or moose. The first year a stag has no

Antlers.

a, Brow-antler. *b*, Bez-antler. *c*, Antler-royal. *d*, Sur-royal or crown antler.

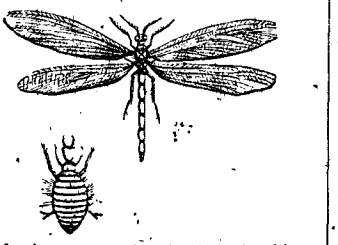
horns, but only frontal protuberances or *bosses;* the second year a simple *snag* or *stem;* the third a longer stem garnished with a branch or *brow-antler;* in the fourth, the *bes-, bez-,* or *bay-antler;* in the fifth the *antler-royal* is added; in the sixth the *crown* or *sur-royal* diverges on the top of the horn, forming the cup, which consists of two or three *snags* or prongs curving upwards, and to these in future years others are added, the total number of branches often amounting to ten in a stag seven or eight years old. In his sixth year, and after, the male deer is called a hart, or *stag of ten.* The stem of the horn is called the *beam.* The branches are called also *tynes.*

Antlered (ant'lèrd), *a.* Furnished with antlers.

Antler-moth (ant'lèr-moth), *n.* A moth found in this country (*Cerapteryx* or *Noctua graminis*), the larvæ of which sometimes destroy the herbage of whole meadows, so that their ravages are visible for years afterwards.

Antlia (ant'li-a), *n.* [L., from Gr. *antlia*, a machine to suck up water, a pump.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of lepidopterous insects by which they pump up the juices of plants. It is formed of the greatly elongated maxillæ, forming a long bipartite suctorial tube, and when coiled up represents a flat spiral, like the spring of a watch.—*Antlia pneumatica*, in *astron.* the Air-pump; a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Hydra and Argo Navis.

Ant-lion (ant'lī-un), *n.* The larva of a neuropterous insect (*Myrmeleon formicarius*) of the family Myrmeleonidæ. The larva has attracted more notice than the perfect insect on account of the ingenuity which it displays in preparing a kind of pitfall for the destruction of such insects (chiefly ants) as happen unwarily to enter it. It digs a funnel-shaped hole in the driest and finest sand it can find, working inside the hole and throwing up the particles of sand with its head. When the pit is deep enough and the sides are quite smooth and sloping, the ant-



Perfect insect (*Myrmeleon formicarius*) and larva (ant-lion).

lion buries itself at the bottom with only its formidable mandibles projecting, and waits for its prey. So soon as a victim falls in it seizes it with its mandibles and sucks its juices.

Antonomasia (an-ton'o-mā"zi-a), *n.* [Gr. *antonomasia—anti*, in place of, instead, and *onomazō*, to name, from *onoma*, a name.] In *rhet.* the use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade instead of the true name of the person, as when *his majesty* is used for a king, *his lordship* for a nobleman; or when, instead of Aristotle, we say, *the philosopher;* or, conversely, the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun; as, a *Cato* for a man of severe gravity, a *Solomon* for a wise man, or a *Napoleon* for a man of unbounded ambition.

Antonomastic, Antonomastical (an-ton'-o-mas"tik, an-ton'o-mas"tik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rhetorical figure antonomasia.

Antonomastically (an-ton'o-mas"tik-al-li), *adv.* By means or in the manner of the figure antonomasia.

Antonomasy (an-ton'o-ma-zi), *n.* Same as *Antonomasia.*

Antorbital (ant-or'bit-al), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *orbitus*, an orbit.] Anterior to the orbit.

Antosiandrian (an-tos'i-an"dri-an), *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *Osiander.*] One of a sect of rigid Lutherans, so named from their opposing the doctrines of Osiander. This sect deny that man is made just, but affirm that he is only imputatively just, that is, pronounced so.

Antre† (an'tèr), *n.* [Fr. *antre*, L. *antrum*, a cave.] A cavern; a cave. '*Antres* vast, and deserts idle.' *Shak.*

Antrorse (an-trors'), *a.* [As if from a L. *antrorsus*, for *anteroversus*—from *ante*, before, and *verto, versum*, to turn.] In *bot.* forward or upward in direction.

Ant-thrush (ant'thrush), *n.* The common name of the birds of the genus Pitta, belonging to the dentirostral section of the order Insessores, and allied to the Turdidæ or thrush family. The great ant-thrush (*P. gigas*), which attains a length of 9 inches, inhabits Surinam. The body is of a light blue, the quills of the wings being black tipped with light blue, the head and neck black, and the under parts brownish-gray. The legs are long and the body short. The short-tailed ant-thrush (*P. bengalensis*) is common in Bengal, and is coloured of a soft brown hue, marked on the top of the head with three longitudinal bands.

Anubis, from an Egyptian painting.

Anubis (an-ū'bis), *n.* [L. *anubis*, Egypt. *anepo.*] An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits from this world to the next, represented by a human figure with the head of a jackal, and sometimes under the form of a jackal. He presided over tombs, and in the lower world he weighed the actions of the deceased previous to their admission to the presence of Osiris.

Anura (a-nū'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *oura*, a tail.] An order of batrachians which lose the tail when they reach maturity, as the toad and frog.

Anuran (a-nū'ran), *n.* One of the Anura.

Anurous (a-nū'rus), *a.* Destitute of a tail, as the frog; of or pertaining to the Anura.

Anus (ā'nus), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the circular opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal, through which the excrements are expelled.

Anvil (an'vil), *n.* [O.E. *anvilt, anvild*, A.Sax. *anfilt*, an anvil; D. *aanbeld, ambeld*, Dan. *ambolt*, L.G. *anebolt, ambult*, O.H.G. *gnafalz.* The A. Sax. and O.H.G. point pretty clearly to *an*, on, and A. Sax. *fealdan*, G. *falten, falzen*, to *fold.* Comp. G. *amboss*, O.H.G. *anapoz*, an anvil, from *an*, and *pozan*, to beat, and L. *incus*, an anvil, from *in*, and *cudere*, to strike.] 1. An iron block with a smooth, usually steel, face on which metals are hammered and shaped.—2. *Fig.* anything on which blows are laid. 'The *anvil* of my sword.' *Shak.*—*To be on the anvil*, to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming but not matured.

Anvil.

Several members of our house, knowing what *was on the anvil*, went to the clergy and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

Anvil (an'vil), *v.t.* To form or shape on an anvil. 'Armor, *anvilled* in the shop of passive fortitude.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Anxietude (ang-zī'e-tūd), *n.* Anxiety. [Rare.]

Anxiety (ang-zī'e-ti), *n.* [L. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, solicitous, from *ango*, to vex. See ANGER.] 1. Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness.

To be happy is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit. *Tillotson.*

2. Inquietude; a state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium.—*Care, Solicitude, Concern, Anxiety.* See under CARE.—SYN. Solicitude, care, foreboding, uneasiness, perplexity, disquietude, disquiet, watchfulness, restlessness.

Anxious (angk'shus), *a.* [See ANXIETY.] 1. Full of anxiety or solicitude; greatly concerned or solicitous, especially respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense: applied to persons; as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* for the issue of a battle. '*Anxious*, and trembling for the birth of fate.' *Pope.*—2. Attended with or proceeding from solicitude or uneasiness: applied to things; as, *anxious* forebodings or labour.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind.
Dryden.

Anxious is followed by *for* or *about* before the object of solicitude.—SYN. Solicitous, careful, uneasy, unquiet, restless, concerned, disturbed, watchful.

Anxiously (angk'shus-li), *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

Anxiousness (angk'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being anxious; great solicitude; anxiety.

She returns (to her cards) with no little *anxiousness.* *Steele.*

Any (en'ni), *a.* [A. Sax. *ænig*, from *án*, one, and term. *ig, y*; O.E. *æni, æi*; the Sc. *ony* shows the connection with *one* better. In A. Sax. there was the parallel formation *nænig*, none. Comp. G. *einig*, D. *eenig*, any—compounded of *ein, een*, one, and the termination *ig* = L. *ic*, Gr. *ik*, as in *musicus, mousikos.*] 1. One out of many indefinitely.

Neither knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son. Mat. xi. 27.

2. Some; an indefinite number or quantity; as, are there *any* witnesses present?

Who will show us *any* good? Ps. iv. 6.

It is often used as a pronoun, the person or thing being understood.

And when ye stand praying forgive, if ye have aught against *any*. Mark xi. 25.

If *any* of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, . . . and it shall be given him. Jam. i. 5.

Any (en'ni), *adv.* In any degree; to any extent; somewhat; at all; as, is he *any* better?

Anyhow (en'ni-hou), *adv.* In any manner; at any rate; in any event; on any account.

They form an endless throng of laws, connecting every one substance in creation with every other, and different from each pair *anyhow* taken. *Whewell.*

Any-time (en'ni-tīm), *adv.* 1. At any period; as, the soldiers are liable to be called out *anytime*.—2. Frequently; repeatedly.

He has been at me for a bit of my master's flock *any-time* these three weeks. *Rich. Brome.*

Anywhere (en'ni-whār), *adv.* In any place.

Anywhither (en'ni-whiTH-ėr), *adv.* To any place. 'Inveigle . . . men *anywhither*.' *Barrow.*

Anywise (en'ni-wīz), *adv.* [*Any*, and *wise* = *guise*. See WISE, *n.*] In any way. '*Anywise* a good relation.' *Barrow.*

Aonian (a-ō'ni-an), *a.* [From *Aonia*, a part of Bœotia, in Greece.] Pertaining to Aonia, in Bœotia, or to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there; hence, pertaining to the Muses; poetical.

The *Aonian* hive
Who praised are and starve right merrily. *Thomson.*

—*Aonian fount*, the fountain Aganippe, at the foot of Mount Helicon—the *Aonian Mount*—sacred to the Muses.

Aorist (ā'or-ist), *n.* [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—*a*, priv., and *haros*, limit.] In *gram.* a tense in the Greek verb which expresses an action as completed in past time, but leaves it, in other respects, wholly indefinite. The difference between the first and second aorist is merely in form, not in meaning.

Aorist (ā'or-ist), *a.* Indefinite with respect to past time.

Aoristic, Aoristical (ā-or-ist'ik, ā-or-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an aorist or indefinite tense; indefinite. *Harris.*

Aorta (ā-or'ta), *n.* [Gr. *aortē*, the great artery, from *aeirō*, to lift, to heave.] In *anat.* the great artery or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries except the pulmonary. It first rises towards the top of the breast-bone, when it is called the ascending aorta: then makes a great curve, called the transverse or great arch of the aorta, whence it gives off branches to the head and upper extremities; thence proceeding towards the lower extremities, under the name of the descending aorta, it gives off branches to the trunk; and finally divides into the two iliacs which supply the pelvis and lower extremities. See HEART.

Aortal, Aortic (ā-or'tal, ā-or'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the aorta.—*Aortic compressor*, in *surg.* an instrument for compressing the aorta to limit the flow of blood from thence to the divided femoral artery in cases of amputation at the hip-joint.—*Aortic valves*, three semi-lunar valves at the origin of the aorta, to prevent the blood getting back into the heart.

Aortitis (ā-ort-ī'tis), *n.* In *med.* inflammation of the aorta.

Aoudad (ä-ö'dad), *n.* [The Moorish name.] The *Ammotragus tragelaphus*, or bearded argali, a bovine quadruped, allied to the sheep, most closely to the mouflon, from which, however, it may be easily distinguished by the heavy mane commencing at the throat and falling as far as the knees. It is a native of North Africa, inhabiting the loftiest and most inaccessible precipices, being remarkably active. It is about 3 feet in height, and the horns are about 2 feet long. The fore-legs are encircled by a quantity of long hair resembling ruffles, whence its French name *Mouflon à manchettes*.

Aoudad (*Ammotragus tragelaphus*).

Apace (a-pās'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *pace*.] 1. With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily; with haste; hastily. 'Gallop *apace*, ye fiery-footed steeds.' *Shak.* 'Great weeds do grow *apace*.' *Shak.*—2. Without stopping; gradually and continuously; as, night draws on *apace*.

A wide diffusion and visible triumph of the gospel draw on *apace*. *Is. Taylor.*

Apagoge (ap'a-gō-jē), *n.* [Gr., from *apagō*, to draw aside—*apo*, from, and *agō*, to drive.] 1. In *logic*, (*a*) abduction (which see). (*b*) A kind of argument by which the truth of a thing is made to appear by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary.—2. In *math.* a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving others.

Apagogical (ap-a-goj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to apagoge; proving indirectly, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary; as, an *apagogical* demonstration.

Apagynous (a-paj'in-us), *a.* [Gr. *hapax*, once, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a term applied to a plant that fructifies but once, perishing thereafter; monocarpous, as annuals, or such plants as the American aloe.

Apalachian (ap-a-lā'ki-an), *a.* Same as *Appalachian*.

Apanage (ap'an-āj), *n.* Same as *Appanage*.

Apanthropy (ap-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *apanthrōpia*—*apo*, from, and *anthrōpos*, man.] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.

Apara (ap'a-ra), *n.* A species of armadillo (*Dasypus tricinctus*), found in Brazil and Paraguay. It has the power of rolling itself into a complete ball.

Aparithmesis (ap-a-rith'mē-sis), *n.* [Gr., from *aparithmeō*, to count off or over—*apo*, from, *arithmos*, a number.] In *rhet.* enumeration of parts or particulars.

Apart (a-pärt'), *adv.* [Fr. *à part*, aside, separate. See APARTMENT.] 1. Separately, in regard to space or company; in a state of separation, as to place.

Jesus departed thence into a desert place *apart*. Mat. xiv. 13.

2. In a state of separation, exclusion, or of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character.

The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself. Ps. iv. 3.

3. Separately, as a subject of thought; distinctly; as, consider the two propositions *apart; apart* from all regard to his morals, he is not qualified, in other respects, for the office he holds.—4. In or to pieces; asunder; as, take the watch *apart*.—5. Away; off. 'Wherefore lay *apart* all filthiness.' Jam. i. 21.

A parte ante, A parte post (a par'te an'te, a par'te pōst). [L.] Two expressions of scholastic philosophy referring to eternity, which man can conceive only as consisting of two parts, the one, *a parte ante*, without limit in the past, and the other, *a parte post*, without limit in the future.

Aparthrosis (ap-ar-thrō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *arthron*, a joint.] In *anat.* abarticulation (which see).

Apartment (a-pärt'ment), *n.* [Fr. *appartement*—*a*, from, and *partir*, to part, divide; L. *partiri*, to part, to allot, from *pars*, *partis*, a part (which see).] 1. A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions; a place separated by inclosure.—2. *pl.* A suite, or set, of rooms; lodgings. [French usage.]

Apastron (a-pas'tron), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *astron*, a star.] In *astron.* that part in the orbit of a double star where it is farthest from its primary.

Apathetic, Apathetical (ap-a-thet'ik, ap-a-thet'ik-al), *a.* Affected with apathy; devoid of feeling; free from passion; insensible. '*Apathetick* like a statue.' *Harris.*

Apathist (ap'a-thist), *n.* One affected with apathy, or destitute of feeling.

Apathistical (ap-a-thist'ik-al), *a.* Apathetic. [Rare.]

Fontenelle was of a good-humoured and *apathistical* disposition. *Seward.*

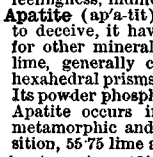
Apathy (ap'a-thi), *n.* [L. *apathia*, Gr. *apatheia*—*a*, priv., and *pathos*, suffering, from *pathein*, to suffer.] Want of feeling; privation of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.

As the passions are the springs of most of our actions, a state of *apathy* has come to signify a sort of moral inertia—the absence of all activity or energy. *Fleming.*

In the first ages of the church the Christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns.—SYN. Insensibility, unfeelingness, indifference, unconcern.

Apatite (ap'a-tīt), *n.* [From Gr. *apataō*, to deceive, it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] Native phosphate of lime, generally crystallized in low, flat, hexahedral prisms, sometimes even tabular. Its powder phosphoresces on burning coals. Apatite occurs in metalliferous veins in metamorphic and granitic rocks. Composition, 55·75 lime and 44·25 phosphorus.

Apatura (ap-a-tū'ra), *n.* A genus of diurnal Lepidoptera, containing many beautiful exotic species of butterflies, most of which are remarkable for their iridescent colours. There is one British species, the *Apaturairis* (the purple emperor), one of the most beautiful of the butterfly tribe. It is found in the south and west of England.



Apaumé.

Apaumé (a-pa'mā), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* a term applied to a hand open and extended, so as to show the palm.

Apay,† Appay† (a-pā'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *apaier*, to appease, from L. *ad*, to, and *pacare*, to pacify, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] To pay; to satisfy; to content.

Thou art well *appay'd*. *Shak.*

Ape (āp), *n.* [A. Sax. *apa*; the word is widely spread; comp. Icel. *api*, D. *aap*, Dan. *abe*, G. *affe*, O.H.G. *affo*, Ir. and Gael *apa*, W. *epa*, O. Bohem. *op*, Mod. Bohem. *opec*, an ape; an initial guttural has been lost in all these words seen in Gr. *kēpos*, Skr. *kapi*, an ape.] 1. One of a family (Simiadæ) of quadrumanous animals found in the torrid zone of both continents, including a great variety of species. The word ape, as well as the terms monkey and baboon, were formerly applied indiscriminately to all quadrumanous mammals; but it is now limited to such as have the teeth of the same number and form as in man, and which possess neither tails nor cheek-pouches. The family includes the chimpanzee, gibbon, gorilla, orang-outang, Barbary ape, &c., and has been divided into three genera, Troglodytes, Simia, and Hylobates. The feet are formed like hands, with four fingers and a thumb, and flat nails.

Long-armed Ape (*Hylobates Camboja*).

Their arms vary in length, reaching below the knee in the chimpanzee and nearly reaching the ground in the gibbon, when the animal stands erect. Apes are generally fierce and untractable; some, however, are grave and gentle. They inhabit the forests, and live on fruits, leaves, and insects. Some species reach the height of 7 feet, but generally they are from 4 to 5 feet high.—2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the imitative habit of the ape; a silly fellow: a term of contempt. 'My lady's *ape*.' *Nabbes.*—3. An impertinent, mischievous person; an imp: a term of reproach. 'Boys, *apes*, braggarts.' *Shak.*—4. Sometimes used as a term of endearment. 'Poor *ape*, how thou sweatest!' *Shak.*—5.† An imitator, in any sense; something that resembles. 'O sleep, thou *ape* of death.' *Shak.*—*To lead apes in hell*, the

employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world.

I must dance barefoot on your wedding-day,
And for your love to her *lead apes in hell.*
Shak.

Ape (āp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aped;* ppr. *aping.* To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape imitates human actions; as, weak persons are always prone to *ape* their betters.

Curse on the stripling! How he *apes* his sire!
Ambitiously sententious. *Addison.*

Apeak (a-pēk'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *peak*, a point. See PEAK.] 1. On the point; in a posture to pierce. *Johnson.*—2. *Naut.* perpendicular. The anchor is *apeak* when the cable is drawn so tight as to bring the ship directly over it, and the ship is then said to be hove *apeak.* A yard or gaff is said to be *apeak* when it hangs obliquely to the mast. Spelled also *Apeek.*

Ape-bearer (āp'bār-ėr), *n.* A strolling buffoon who bore an ape on his shoulder.

I know this man well; he hath been since an *ape-bearer.* *Shak.*

Ape-carrier (āp'kar-ri-ėr), *n.* Same as *Ape-bearer.*

There is nothing in the earth so pitiful; no, not an *ape-carrier.* *Sir T. Overbury.*

Apeek (a-pēk'), *adv.* Same as *Apeak.*

Apeire,† *v.t.* or *i.* [See APPAIR.] To impair; to detract from; to be impaired; to go to ruin. *Chaucer.*

Apellous (a-pel'lus), *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and L. *pellis*, a skin.] Destitute of skin.

Apennine (ap'en-nin), *a.* [L. *Apenninus*, an adjective form from the Cym. *pen*, Armor. *penn*, W. *pen*, a head, a height.] Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains which extend from the plains of Piedmont, round the Gulf of Genoa to the centre of Italy, and thence south-east to the extremity.

Apepsia, Apepsy (a-pep'si-a, a-pep'si), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *peptō*, to digest.] Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.

Aper (āp'ėr), *n.* One who apes.

Aperçu (a-per-sü), *n.* [Fr.] A survey or sketch; an outline; a rough estimate.

Aperient (a-pē'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *aperiens, aperientis*, part. of *aperio*, to open.] In *med.* gently purgative; having the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.

Aperient (a-pē'ri-ent), *n.* A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.

Aperitive (a-per'it-iv), *a.* [Fr. *apéritif*, from L. *aperio*, to open.] Same as *Aperient.*

Apert† (a-pėrt'), *a.* [L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperio*, to open.] Open; evident; undisguised. '*Apert* confessions.' *Fotherby.*

The proceedings may be *apert*, and ingenuous, and candid, and avowable. *Donne.*

Apertion (a-pėr'shon), *n.* [L. *apertio*, from *aperio*, to open.] 1. The act of opening; the state of being opened. 'Either by ruption or *apertion.*' *Wiseman.* [Rare.]—2. An opening; a gap; an aperture; a passage. '*Apertions*, under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases—in short, all inlets or outlets.' *Sir H. Wotton.*

Apertly (a-pėrt'li), *adv.* Openly.

In all their discourses of him (Richard III.) they never directly nor indirectly, covertly or *apertly*, insinuate this deformity. *Sir G. Buck.*

Apertness (a-pėrt'nes), *n.* Openness. [Rare.]

Apertor (a-pėrt'or), *n.* [L., from *aperio*, to open.] In *anat.* a muscle that raises the upper eyelid.

Aperture (ap'ėr-tūr), *n.* [L. *apertura*, from *aperio*, to open.] 1.† The act of opening.—2. An opening; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole through any solid substance. 'An *aperture* between the mountains.' *Gilpin.*—3. In *geom.* the space between two right lines, forming an angle.—4. In *optics*, the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument. The *aperture* of microscopes is often expressed in degrees, called also the *angular aperture*, which signifies the angular breadth of the pencil of light which the instrument transmits from the object or point viewed; as, a microscope of 100° *aperture. Goodrich.*—SYN. Opening, hole, orifice, perforation, passage, gap, cleft.

Apery (āp'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A collection of apes; a place where apes are kept.—2. The qualities or tricks of apes; the practice of aping. [Rare.]

It (travel) makes a wise man better and a fool worse. This gains nothing but the gay sights, vices, exotic gestures, and the *apery* of a country. *Feltham.*

Apetalæ (a-pet'al-ē), *n. pl.* [See APETALOUS.] Plants destitute of petals. In the natural system of botany, a division of dicotyledonous plants in which the corolla, and often the calyx as well, are absent. They are called also *Incompletæ*, and are divided into the Monochlamydeæ, in which the corolla alone is absent, as in the elm, nettle, &c., and the Achlamydeæ, in which calyx and corolla are both absent, as in the willows, oaks, &c.

Apetalous (a-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *petalon*, a flower leaf or petal.] In *bot.* having no petals or corolla; pertaining to the Apetalæ.

Apetalousness (a-pet'al-us-nes), *n.* The state of being apetalous.

Apex (ā'peks), *n.* pl. **Apices, Apexes** (ā'pi-sēz, ā'peks-ez). [L. *apex*, pl. *apices.*] The tip, point, or summit of anything. (*a*) In *bot.* the end farthest from the point of attachment, or base of an organ. (*b*) In *geom.* the angular point of a cone or conic section; the angular point of a triangle opposite the base.

Aphæresis (a-fē're-sis), *n.* [Gr. *aphairesis*, a taking away—*apo*, from, and *haireō*, to take.] 1. In *gram.* the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as, '*mid* for *amid.*—2. In *med.* the removal of anything noxious.—3. In *surg.* amputation. Written also *Apheresis.*

Aphanesite (a-fan'ē-sīt), *n.* [See APHANISTIC, APHANITE.] A mineral, an arseniate of copper, so named from the difficulty of recognizing it by its crystals.

Aphaniptera (af-an-ip'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *aphanēs*, indistinct—*a*, priv., *phainō*, to appear, and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of apterous, haustellate insects, coextensive with the family Pulicidæ, having indistinct rudimentary wings. It is composed of the different species of fleas.

Aphanipterous (af-an-ip'tėr-us), *a.* Destitute of conspicuous wings; pertaining to the Aphaniptera.

Aphanistic (af-an-is'tik), *a.* [Gr. *aphanēs.*] In *mineral.* indistinct.

Aphanite (af'an-īt), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phainō*, to appear.] Compact amphibole, a mineral consisting of hornblende, quartz, and felspar so intimately intermixed as to be individually undistinguishable, whence the name.

Aphelion (a-fē'li-on), *n.* pl. **Aphelia** (a-fē'li-a). [Gr. *apo*, from, and *hēlios*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion.*

Aphellan (a-fel'lan), *n.* The name of a bright star in the constellation Gemini.

Apheresis (a-fē'rē-sis), *n.* Same as *Aphæresis.*

Aphides, Aphidæ (af'i-dēz, af'i-dē), *n. pl.* Plant-lice; a family of homopterous insects, having for its type the genus Aphis. They are all injurious to vegetation, living on the juices of plants, which they suck with their beaks. Almost every species of plants supports a different variety of these insects, which reside on it in immense numbers. They produce gall excrescences on leaves. See APHIS.

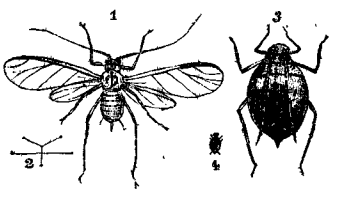
Aphidian (a-fid'i-an), *n.* An insect of the family Aphides.

Aphidian (a-fid'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Aphis or Aphides.

Aphidivorous (af-i-div'ō-rus), *a.* [*Aphis, aphidis*, an aphis, and L. *voro*, to eat.] Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphis or plant-louse.

Aphilanthropy (a-fil-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *philanthrōpia—phileō*, to love, and *anthrōpos*, man.] 1. Want of love to mankind; want of benevolence.—2. In *med.* the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

Aphis (ā'fis), *n.* pl. **Aphides** (af'i-dēz). [A term of modern origin, perhaps derived from Gr. *aphyssō*, to draw or drink up liquids.] A plant-louse; a puceron or vine-fretter; one of the insects of the genus Aphis, family Aphides. The species are very numerous and destructive; the *A. rosæ* lives on the rose; the *A. fabæ* on the bean; the *A. humuli* is injurious to the hop, the *A. lanigera* or woolly aphis equally so to apple-trees. The aphides are furnished with an inflected beak, and feelers longer than the thorax. In the same species some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings. The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the abdomen usually ends in two horn-like tubes, from which is ejected the substance called honey-dew. The aphides illustrate parthenogenesis; hermaphrodite forms produced from eggs produce viviparous wingless forms, which again produce others like themselves, and thus multiply during



Aphides.

Wheat Plant-louse (*Aphis granaria*).—1, 2, Male, enlarged and natural size. 3, 4, Wingless Female, enlarged and natural size.

summer, one individual giving rise to millions. Winged sexual forms appear late in autumn, the females of which, being impregnated by the males, produce eggs.

Aphlogistic (af-lo-jis'tik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phlogistos*, inflammable.] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which the wick, usually of platinum wire, is kept constantly red hot by the slow combustion of alcohol, heated by the wire itself.

Aphnology (af-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aphnos*, wealth, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of wealth; a treatise on the science of wealth; plutology.

The title ought to have been *Aphnology. Aphnos*, or *aphenes*, expresses wealth in the largest sense of general abundance and well-being. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Aphonia, Aphony (a-fō'ni-a, af'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phōnē*, voice.] A loss of voice; dumbness; speechlessness.

Aphonous (af'ō-nus), *a.* [See APHONIA.] Destitute of voice.

Aphorism (af'or-izm), *n.* [Gr. *aphorismos*, a short pithy sentence, from *aphorizō*, to mark out, to define—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a boundary.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; a maxim; as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

The three commentators on Hippocrates have given the same definition of an *aphorism*, namely, 'a succinct saying, comprehending a complete statement.' The first *aphorism* of Hippocrates is, 'Life is short, but art is long.' *Fleming.*

—*Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Apophthegm, Adage, Proverb, Byword, Saw*, all concur in expressing a short pregnant saying, generally in one sentence. *Aphorism*, a truth pointedly set forth, relating rather to speculative principles, ethics, or science than to practical matters. It is the brief statement of a doctrine. 'Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues;' 'Maladies are cured by nature, not by remedies,' are *aphorisms. Axiom*, a statement claiming to be considered as a self-evident truth relating to pure science, frequently assumed as a basis for argument or demonstration; as, 'A straight line is the shortest distance between any two points;' 'Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another.' *Maxim*, a truth, though not so definite as the axiom, yet equally acceptable to the mind, and referring rather to practical than to abstract truth, as to morals, policy, conduct, and the like. It suggests a lesson more pointedly and directly than an aphorism, and is the basis of a rule for conduct. It differs from a precept in that the latter is a direct injunction, whereas a maxim is the mere statement of a truth from which a precept may be deduced. 'Honesty is the best policy;' 'The hand of the diligent maketh rich,' are *maxims. Apophthegm* is in common matters what the aphorism is in higher. It is essentially a terse saying that makes on us a vivid impression. Thus, 'God helps them that help themselves;'

He that fights and runs away
May fight again another day,

are *apophthegms. Adage* and *proverb* are habitual sayings embodying the common sense of mankind on ordinary subjects. The *adage*, however, refers generally to a specific truth, and is conveyed directly. 'Necessity has no law;' 'Adversity is the best teacher,' or, as the Greeks put it, 'Whatever hurts us instructs us,' are *adages.* The *proverb* is usually allegorical, conveying a

general truth in a figure based on a specific instance, and is generally more vulgar than the *adage*. 'Burned bairns dread the fire;' 'Old birds are not to be caught with chaff;' 'Too many cooks spoil the broth,' are *proverbs*. *Byword* differs from *adage* and *proverb* in that it rarely conveys any important sentiment, and of later times has assumed a contemptuous meaning. A *saw* is properly the saying of a particular neighbourhood, and is often vulgar and originating in ignorance or superstition.

Aphorismatic (af'or-iz-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *Aphorismic*.

Aphorismer (af'or-iz-mėr), *n.* A dealer in aphorisms. 'The tribe of *aphorismers*.' *Milton*.

Aphorismic (af-or-iz'mik), *a.* Relating to or containing aphorisms.

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a sort of balance of thesis and antithesis. When he gets out of this *aphorismic* metre into a sentence of five or six lines long, nothing can exceed the slovenliness of the English. *Coleridge*.

Aphorist (af'or-ist), *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorists*. *R. Nelson*.

Aphoristic, Aphoristical (af-or-ist'ik, af-or-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling aphorisms; containing aphorisms; in the form of an aphorism; in the form of short unconnected sentences; as, an *aphoristic* style.

The method of the book is *aphoristic*. *De Quincey*.

Aphoristically (af-or-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrites *aphoristically* tells us. *Harvey*.

Aphorize (af'or-iz), *v.i.* To make aphorisms. *Coleridge*.

Aphrite (af'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *aphros*, froth.] A sub-variety of carbonate of lime or calc-spar, popularly known as *foam* or *foam-spar*, occurring in small masses, solid, or tender and friable. It is composed of lamellæ or scales, of a pearly lustre, and is connected by insensible shades with argentine.

Aphrizite (af'riz-īt), *n.* [Gr. *aphrizō*, to foam, *aphros*, foam, from its appearance.] A variety of tourmalin.

Aphrodisiac, Aphrodisiacal (af-ro-diz'i-ak, af-ro-diz'i-ak-al), *a.* [Gr. *aphrodisios, aphrodisiakos*, venereal, from *Aphroditē*, goddess of love among the Greeks.] Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual connection.

Aphrodisiac (af-ro-diz'i-ak), *n.* Food or medicine believed to be capable of exciting sexual desire.

Aphrodite (af-ro-dī'tē), *n.* [Gr. *Aphroditē*, the goddess of love, Venus, from *aphros*, the foam of the sea.] 1. The Greek name of the goddess of love, called by the Romans Venus. She is supposed to have originated from the foam of the sea.—2. A variety of meerschaum. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesia. 3. A beautiful genus of annelidans, with silky hair and bristles. See SEA-MOUSE.

Aphthæ (af'thē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *aphthai*.] In *med.* small white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate, resembling particles of curdled milk. Commonly called *Thrush* or *Milk-thrush*.

Aphthitalite (af-thit'a-līt), *n.* Prismatoidal glauber-salt.

Aphthong (af'thong), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phthongos*, sound.] A letter or combination of letters which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound. [Rare.]

Aphthous (af'thus), *a.* [See APHTHÆ.] In *med.* pertaining to thrush; of the nature of thrush or ulcerous affections of the mouth.

Aphyllæ (a-fil'lē), *n. pl.* [See APHYLLOSE.] A section of cryptogamic plants without true leaves, generally called *Thallogens*, comprising lichens, fungi, and algæ.

Aphyllose, Aphyllous (af'il-ōs or a-fil'ōs, af'il-us or a-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *phyllon*, L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* destitute of leaves: applied to the group of cryptogamic plants called thallogens, which are without true leaves. Applied also to flowering plants that are destitute of leaves, like some euphorbias.

Apiaceæ (ā-pi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *apium*, parsley.] A term sometimes used to designate the nat. order Umbelliferæ (which see).

Apiarian (ā-pi-ā'ri-an), *a.* Relating to bees.

Apiarian (ā-pi-ā'ri-an), *n.* A bee-keeper; an apiarist.

Apiarist (ā'pi-a-rist), *n.* One who keeps an apiary; one who keeps bees, or studies the nature of bees; a bee-master.

Apiary (ā'pi-a-ri), *n.* [L. *apiarium*, from *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.

Apical (ap'ik-al), *a.* Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.

Apices, Apexes, pl. of *apex* (which see).

Apician (a-pi'shan), *a.* [From *Apicius*, a celebrated Roman gourmand.] Relating to or resembling Apicius; relating to cookery or delicate viands; peculiarly refined or dainty as regards cookery.

Apicillary (ap-i-sil'a-ri), *a.* [L. *apex, apicis*, apex.] Situated at or near the apex.

Apiculate, Apiculated (a-pik'ū-lāt, a-pik'-ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *apex, apicis*, a sharp point.] In *bot.* tipped with a short and abrupt point: applied to a leaf or any other part which is suddenly terminated by a distinct point.

Apiculture (ap-i-kul'tūr), *n.* The art of managing bees in hives; bee-keeping.

Apiculus (a-pik'ū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *apex*.] In *bot.* a small point formed by the projection of the midrib beyond the leaf.

Apiece (a-pēs'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *piece*.] 1. To each, as the share of each; as, here is an orange *apiece*.—2. Each by itself; by the individual; as, they cost a shilling *apiece*.

Apieces† (a-pēs'ez), *adv.* In pieces.

Yield up my sword? That's Hebrew;
I'll first be cut *apieces*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Apiin, Apiine (ā'pi-in), *n.* [L. *apium*, parsley.] A gelatinous substance from common parsley by boiling with water.

Apiocrinites (ā'pi-ō-kri-nī''tēz), *n.* [Gr. *apion*, a pear, and *krinon*, a lily.] A sub-genus of fossil encrinites, characterized by their pear-shaped receptacles, and peculiar to the chalk and oolite formations; pear-encrinite.

Apios (ā'pi-os), *n.* [Gr. *apion*, a pear, from the shape of the tubers.] A genus of leguminous plants, containing three species. They are climbing plants, producing edible tubers on underground shoots. An American species, *A. tuberosa*, has been used as a substitute for the potato, but its tubers, though numerous, are small.

Apis (ā'pis), *n.* [Egyptian *hapi*, the hidden.] A bull to which divine honours were paid by the ancient Egyptians, who regarded him as a symbol of Osiris. At Memphis he had a splendid residence, containing extensive walks and courts for his amusement. He was not suffered to live beyond twenty-five years, being secretly killed by the priests and thrown into a sacred well. Another bull, characterized by certain marks, as a black colour, a triangle of white on the forehead, a white crescent-shaped spot on the right side, &c., was selected in his place. His birthday was annually celebrated, and his death was a season of public mourning.

Apis (ā'pis), *n.* [L., a bee.] A Linnæan genus of insects of the order Hymenoptera; the bees. The mouth has two jaws, and a proboscis infolded in a double sheath; the wings are four, the two foremost covering the hinder ones when at rest. The females and working bees have a sting. No fewer than 250 species are known as natives of Britain. This genus is now divided into many. See BEE.—*Apis Musca*, a southern constellation, consisting of four stars.

Apish (āp'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish, foppish, affected, trifling, insignificant; as, an *apish* fellow; *apish* manners. 'Nothing more serious than the *apish* gallantry of a fantastic boy.' *Sir W. Scott*.

Apishly (āp'ish-li), *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.

Sin is so *apishly* crafty, as to hide itself under the colours and masks of goodness and honesty. *Jer. Taylor*.

Apishness (āp'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery. 'The *apishness* of foreign manners.' *Warburton*.

Apitpat (a-pit'pat). [Another form of *pit-a-pat*, formed in imitation of the sound. See PATTER.] With quick beating or palpitation; pit-a-pat.

Welcome, my bully, my buck; agad, my heart is gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve*.

Apium (ā'pi-um), *n.* [L.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, among which is the common celery (*A. graveolens*).

Aplacental (ap-la-sen'tal), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and E. *placental*.] Applied to those mammals in which the young are destitute of a placenta. The aplacental mammals comprise the Monotremata and Marsupialia, the two lowest orders of mammals, including the duck-mole, the porcupine ant-eater, kangaroo, &c. The young are born at a much more immature stage of fetal development than in the placental mammals, and are so helpless that they are unable even to suck, and have, in most cases, to be fixed by the mother herself upon the teats, whilst the milk is forced into their mouths by a muscle which is spread over the mammary gland.

Aplanatic (ap-la-nat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *planaō*, to wander.] In *optics*, not accompanied with aberration; corrective of aberration; specifically applied to reflectors, lenses, and combinations of them, capable of transmitting light without spherical aberration.—*Aplanatic lens*, a lens having the proper figure and constructed of different media to correct the effects of the unequal refrangibility of the different rays.—*Aplanatic telescope*, or *microscope*, an instrument having two or more lenses so combined as to correct the aberration of light. This they effect by neutralizing or compensating the aberrations of each other.

Aplanatism (a-plan'a-tizm), *n.* In *optics*, the condition of being free from spherical aberration.

Aplastic (a-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *plastikos*, plastic.] Not plastic; not easily moulded.

Aplomb (a-plom'), *n.* [Fr., the state of being perpendicular or true to the plumb-line, perpendicularity, self-possession.] Self-possession springing from perfect self-confidence; assurance.

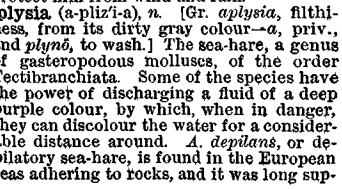
Aplustre, from British Museum.

Aplome (a-plōm'), *n.* [Gr. *aplōma*, from *haploos*, simple.] A rare variety of garnet, found in dodecahedrons, with rhombic faces.

Aplotomy (a-plot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *haploos*, simple, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* a simple cutting or incision.

Aplustre (a-plus'tre), *n.* [L.; Gr. *aphlaston*.] An ornament carried on the stern of ancient Greek and Roman ships. It was frequently shaped like a plume of feathers. The aplustre rose immediately behind the steersman, and served when of considerable size in some degree to protect him from wind and rain.

Aplysia (a-pliz'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *aplysia*, filthiness, from its dirty gray colour—*a*, priv., and *plynō*, to wash.] The sea-hare, a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, of the order Tectibranchiata. Some of the species have the power of discharging a fluid of a deep purple colour, by which, when in danger, they can discolour the water for a considerable distance around. *A. depilans*, or depilatory sea-hare, is found in the European seas adhering to rocks, and it was long supposed that the acrid humour which it throws out was capable of removing hair.



Depilatory Sea-hare (*Aplysia depilans*).

Aplysiadæ (a-pli-zī'a-dē), *n. pl.* A family of tectibranchiate molluscs, the type of which is the aplysia or sea-hare. See APLYSIA.

Apo-. A prefix found in words originally Greek, signifying off, from, away from, separation, in respect of time, place, or origin. It is a preposition of cognate origin with L. *ab*, Skr. *apa*, E. *of*, *off* (which see).

Apocalypse (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* [Gr. *apokalypsis*, from *apokalyptō*, to disclose—prefix *apo*, and *kalyptō*, to cover.] Revelation; discovery, disclosure; specifically, applied as the name of the last book of the New Testament, containing the revelation delivered to St. John in Patmos, near the close of the first century.

Apocalypt (a-pok'a-lipt), *n.* The author of the Apocalypse. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Apocalyptic, Apocalyptical (a-pok'a-lip''tik, a-pok'a-lip''tik-al), *a.* 1. Containing or

pertaining to an apocalypse or revelation; specifically, pertaining to the Revelation of St. John. —2. Undertaking to explain or apply the prophetical parts of Scripture; given to the explanation or application of prophecy.

As if (forsooth) there could not be so much as a few houses fired, . . . but that some *apocalyptic* ignoramus or other must presently find, and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation. *South.*

Apocalyptic, Apocalyptist (a-pok'a-lip''tik, a-pok'a-lip''tist), *n.* A writer on the Apocalypse. 'The divine *apocalyptic.*' *Lightfoot.*

Apocalyptically (a-pok'a-lip''tik-al-li), *adv.* In an apocalyptic manner, or in relation to the Apocalypse; by revelation.

Apocarpous (ap-o-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *apo,* denoting separation, and *karpos,* fruit.] In *bot.* having the several pistils of the same flower separate, or at least their styles free, as in Ranunculus, Aconitum, Nigella.

Apocarpous Fruit of Aconite.

Apocatastasis (ap'o-ka-tas''ta-sis, *n.* [Gr. *apo,* from, *kata,* down, *stasis,* a standing.] In *astron.* the period of a planet, or the time employed in returning to the same point of the zodiac from which it set out.

Apocopate (a-pok'ō-pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apocopated;* ppr. *apocopating.* [See APOCOPE.] In *gram.* to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of.

Apocope (a-pok'o-pe), *n.* [Gr. *apokopē,* a cutting off, from *apokoptō,* to cut off—*apo,* and *koptō,* to cut.] 1. The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as *th'* for *the.* —2. In *surg.* a wound with loss of substance; amputation.

Apocrisiary, Apocrisary (ap-ō-kris'i-a-ri, a-pok'ri-sa-ri), *n.* [*L. apocrisiarius, apocrisarius,* from Gr. *apokrisis,* answer, *apokrinomai,* to answer, *apokrinō,* to distinguish—*apo,* from, and *krinō,* to separate.] Anciently, a resident in the imperial city of Constantinople, representative of a foreign church or bishop.

Apocrustic (ap-o-krus'tik), *a.* [Gr. *apokroustikos,* able to drive off—*apo,* and *krouō,* to drive.] In *med.* repelling; astringent.

Apocrustic (ap-o-krus'tik), *n.* An astringent and repellent medicine.

Apocrypha (a-pok'ri-fa), *n. pl.* [Gr., from *apokryptō*—*apo,* away, and *kryptō,* to conceal. See CRYPT.] *Lit.* hidden or secret things; things set apart; specifically, *eccles.* (*a*) a name in the earliest churches for various sacred or professedly inspired writings, sometimes given to those whose authors were unknown, sometimes to those with a hidden meaning, sometimes to such as were considered objectionable or whose public use was held inexpedient. (*b*) The name now used to designate those books of the Old Testament not having a place among the twenty-two of the Jewish canon, but appearing for the first time mixed indiscriminately with them in the Septuagint. The Roman Catholic Church at the Council of Trent declared them to be inspired and canonical, and they are consequently interspersed without distinction in the Vulgate among the Hebrew canonical books. The Greek Church pronounced against them at the Council of Laodicea, and prohibited their use in churches. The Lutheran and English Churches deny their inspiration, but consider them to contain wholesome instruction. Presbyterians and most evangelical Protestants prohibit their use in worship.

Apocryphal (a-pok'ri-fal), *a.* 1. *Eccles.* (*a*) pertaining to the Apocrypha. 'The *apocryphal* writers.' *Addison.* (*b*) Not canonical; having no authority ecclesiastically; of doubtful sanction. 'Jerome, who saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal.*' *Hooker.* Hence—2. Of uncertain authority or credit; fictitious; false; equivocal; doubtful. '*Apocryphal* pamphlets.' *Bp. Barlow.*

Apocryphal (a-pok'ri-fal), *n.* A writing not canonical; a writing of uncertain authority or credit.

Nicephorus and Anastasius, . . . because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals.* *Hanmer.*

Apocryphalist (a-pok'ri-fal-ist), *n.* An advocate for the Apocrypha.

Apocryphally (a-pok'ri-fal-li), *adv.* In an apocryphal manner; uncertainly; equivocally; doubtfully.

Apocryphalness (a-pok'ri-fal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apocryphal; uncertainty as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit or genuineness.

Apocryphical † (ap-o-krif'ik-al), *a.* Apocryphal. '*Apocryphical* and ridiculous stories.' *Bp. Bull.*

Apocynaceæ (a-pos'i-nā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See APOCYNUM.] A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, having for its type the genus Apocynum or dog's-bane. It is very nearly allied to the order Asclepiadaceæ, from which it is distinguished by its stamens being free from the style and stigma, and anthers containing granular pollen. The species have opposite or sometimes whorled leaves without stipules; the corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, and with the stamens inserted upon it; the style pulley-shaped, and the fruit two-celled. The stems, when wounded, yield a milky juice, which is generally poisonous; several yield caoutchouc, and a few edible fruits. To the order belong the periwinkle (Vinca), two species of which occur in Britain; the ordeal-tree of Madagascar (*Tanghinia venenifera*), the milk-tree of Demerara (*Tabernæmontana utilis*), the cream-fruit of Sierra-Leone, &c. The bark of several species is a powerful febrifuge. *Wrightia tinctoria* yields a blue dye like indigo.

Apocynaceous (a-pos'i-nā''shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Apocynaceæ.

Apocynum (a-pos'in-um), *n.* [Gr. *apo,* from, away from, and *kyōn, kynos,* a dog.] Dog's-bane, a genus of perennial herbs with small, pale, cymose flowers, and possessing a fibrous bark, which in *A. cannabinum* is prepared by the American Indians as a substitute for hemp, and is called *Indian hemp.* The flowers of *A. androsæmifolium* are furnished with five irritable scales, which secrete a sweet liquid that tempts insects to settle on them, and which then close on and kill them.

Apoda, Apodes (ap'o-da, ap'o-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *a,* without, and *pous, podos,* a foot.] 1. A term given to certain teleostean fishes, from the fact of their being destitute of ventral fins (which correspond to the legs and feet of man), as the eel, sand-eel, sword-fish, &c.—2. The former name of an order of amphibian or batrachian reptiles, without apparent limbs, and of a serpent-like form. Now called *Ophiomorpha.* —3. An order of cirripeds, destitute of locomotive organs. *Darwin.*

Sand-eel (*Ammodytes tobianus*), one of the Apoda.

Apodal (ap'ō-dal), *a. Lit.* having no feet; specifically, in *zool.* destitute of ventral fins; relating or belonging to the Apoda.

Apode (ap'ōd), *n.* An animal that has no feet; one of the Apoda.

Apodeictic, Apodeictical (ap-o-dīk'tik, ap-o-dīk'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *apodeiktikos,* from *apodeiknymi,* to point out, to show forth by argument—*apo,* forth, and *deiknymi,* to show.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving. Spelled also *Apodictic, Apodictical.*

Apodeictically (ap-o-dīk'tik-al-li), *adv.* Demonstratively; so as to be evident beyond contradiction.

Kant's marvellous acuteness did not prevent his transcendental from being *apodeictically* resolved into absolute idealism. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Apodeixis, Apodixis (ap-o-dīks'is, ap-o-diks'is), *n.* [Gr. *apodeixis.* See APODEICTIC.] Full demonstration.

This might taste of a desperate will, if he had not afterwards given an *apodixis* in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope. *Sir G. Buck.*

Apodema (ap-o-dē'ma), *n.* pl. **Apodemata** (ap-o-dē'ma-ta). [From Gr. *apodaiō,* to divide off—*apo,* away, off, and *daiō,* to divide.] A name given to the plates of chitin which pass inwards from the integuments, and divide as well as support the internal organs in crustaceans.

Apodictic, Apodictical (ap-o-dik'tik, ap-o-dik'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Apodeictic, Apodeictically.*

Apodictically (ap-o-dik'tik-al-li), *adv.* Same as *Apodeictically.*

Apodosis (a-pod'o-sis), *n.* [Gr. *apodosis,* a giving back—*apo,* from, and *didōmi,* to give.] In *gram.* the latter part of a conditional sentence, which results from, or is dependent on, the *protasis* or condition. Thus in the sentence, *if it rain, I shall not go,* the former clause is the *protasis,* the latter the *apodosis.* When the protasis is introduced by such conditional conjunctions as *notwithstanding, though, although,* the apodosis predicates something opposite to what might have been looked for; as, although we were few in numbers (*protasis*), we overthrew the enemy (*apodosis*). By some grammarians the term is not restricted to conditional sentences, but is extended to others similarly constructed; thus in a simile the *apodosis* is the application or latter part.

Apodous (ap'o-dus), *a.* Same as *Apodal.*

Apodyterium (ap'o-di-tē''ri-um), *n.* [L.; Gr. *apodytērion,* from *apodyomai,* to strip one's self, *apodyō,* to strip—*apo,* away, from, and *dyō,* to get into, to put on.] An apartment in Greek and Roman baths or in the palæstra, where the bathers or those engaged in gymnastic exercises dressed and undressed.

Apogæon, † Apogeum † (ap-o-jē'on, ap-o-jē''um), *n.* Apogee (which see). 'The sun in his *apogæon* placed.' *Fairfax.*

It is not yet agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogeum* absolveth one degree. *Sir T. Browne.*

Apogean (ap-o-jē'an), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the apogee; as, *apogean* (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee.

Apogee (ap'o-jē), *n.* [Gr. *apo,* from, and *gē,* the earth.] That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; properly this particular point of the moon's orbit. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the centre of the system, and therefore assigned to the sun, with the planets, an apogee; but now that the sun is recognized as the centre, the terms *perihelion* and *aphelion* are employed to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orb. The sun's apogee, therefore, is in strictness the earth's aphelion.

Apogiatura (a-poj'a-tō''ra), *n.* Same as *Appoggiatura.*

Apograph (ap'o-graf), *n.* [Gr. *apographon,* a copy—*apo,* from, and *graphō,* to write.] A copy or transcript.

Apollinarian (a-pol'li-nā''ri-an), *a.* [L. *Apollinaris,* from *Apollo.*] Appellative of or pertaining to the scenic games instituted at Rome in honour of Apollo, after the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C.

Apollinarian, Apollinarist (a-pol'li-nā''ri-an, a-pol'li-nā''rist), *n.* One of a sect deriving their name from *Apollinaris,* bishop of Laodicea in the fourth century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ, maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul, and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man.

Apollinaris Water (a-pol'li-nā''ris wa'tèr), *n.* A mineral water used as a table beverage, belonging to the class of acidulated soda-waters, and derived from the *Apollinarisbrunnen,* a spring discovered in 1852 in the valley of the Ahr in Rhenish Prussia: so named after *Apollo* as the patron god of physicians.

Apollo (a-pol'lō), *n.* [Gr. *Apollōn.*] In *Greek*

Apollo, from a bas-relief at Rome.

and *Roman myth.* the son of Jupiter (Zeus) and Latona (Leto); the god of poetry, music,

and prophecy; the patron of physicians, shepherds, and founders of cities. He invented the harp or lyre, and was the father of Æsculapius.—*Apollo Belvidere*, a celebrated statue of Apollo in the Belvidere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, esteemed one of the noblest representations of the human frame, and one of the finest pieces of sculpture extant. It was discovered among the ruins of ancient Antium in the reign of Nero.

Apollyon (a-pol'yon), *n.* [Gr. *apollyōn*, destroying, ppr. of *apollyō*, to destroy utterly—*apo*, from, or utterly, and *ollymi*, to destroy.] The destroyer; a name used (Rev. ix. 11) for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon*.

Apologetic, Apologetical (a-pol'o-jet"ik, a-pol'o-jet"ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *apologētikos*, from *apologeomai*, to speak in defence of—*apo*, from, and *logos*, speech.] Of or pertaining to or containing apology; defending by words or arguments; said or written in defence, or by way of apology; excusing; as, an *apologetic* essay.

Apologetically (a-pol'o-jet"ik-al-li), *adv.* In an apologetic manner; by way of apology or excuse.

Apologetics (a-pol'o-jet"iks), *n.* [See APOLOGETIC.] That branch of theology which has for its object a systematic arrangement of those external and internal evidences of Christianity, or of the Holy Scriptures, by which Christians are enabled scientifically to justify and defend the peculiarities of their faith, and to answer its opponents.

Apologist (a-pol'o-jist), *n.* One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defence of another.

Apologize (a-pol'o-jīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *apologized*; ppr. *apologizing*. To make an apology; to write or speak in favour, or to make excuse; to plead in defence: followed by *for*; as, my correspondent *apologized for* not answering my letter.

Apologize † (a-pol'o-jīz), *v.t.* To make or write an apology for; to defend.

> Therefore the Christians, in his time, . . . were *apologized* by Pliuie the second. *Dr. G. Benson.*

Apologizer (a-pol'o-jīz-ėr), *n.* One who makes an apology or defends.

Apologue (ap'o-log), *n.* [Gr. *apologos*, an apologue, a fable—*apo*, from, and *logos*, discourse.] A moral fable; an allegory; a story or relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths. An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in this: the *parable* is drawn from events which pass among mankind, and is therefore supported by probability; an *apologue* may be founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore does not require to be supported by probability. Æsop's fables are good examples of apologues.

Apologuer † (ap'o-log-ėr), *n.* One who writes apologues; a fabler. *Burton.*

Apology (a-pol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *apologia*, a defence—*apo*, away from, and *logos*, a discourse.] 1. Something said or written in defence or justification of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable, or of what may be liable to disapprobation; defence; justification; vindication.

> I shall neither trouble the reader nor myself with any *apology* for publishing these sermons. *Tillotson.*
>
> Bishop Watson's '*Apology* for the Bible' is a good book with a bad title. *R. Hall.*

2. An acknowledgment, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some improper remark or act; as, he made a handsome *apology* for his rudeness.—3. Something that only serves a purpose in the lack of better; a temporary substitute; a makeshift.

> He wears a wisp of black silk round his neck, without any stiffener, as an *apology* for a neckerchief. *Dickens.*

Apomecometer (ap'o-mē-kom"et-ėr), *n.* [See APOMECOMETRY.] An instrument used in measuring heights, constructed in accordance with the principles which govern the sextant.

Apomecometry (ap'o-mē-kom"et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away, *mēkos*, distance, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring things distant.

Aponeurography (ap'o-nū-rog"ra-fi), *n.* A description of aponeuroses.

Aponeurology (ap'o-nū-rol"o-ji), *n.* 1. The anatomy of aponeuroses.—2. A treatise on aponeuroses.

Aponeurosis (ap'o-nū-rō"sis), *n.* pl. **Aponeuroses** (ap'o-nū-rō"sēz). [Gr. *aponeurōsis*—*apo*, from, and *neuron*, a nerve, because formerly supposed to be an expansion of a nerve or nerves. See NERVE.] A white, shining, and very resisting membrane, composed of interlaced fibres. Some are continuous with muscular fibre, and differ from tendons, of which they are the expansions, only in being flat; others surround the voluntary muscles and keep them in their places; others protect large arteries.

Aponeurotic (ap'o-nū-rot"ik), *a.* Relating to the aponeuroses.

Aponeurotomy (ap'o-nū-rot"o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, *neuron*, a nerve, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Dissection of the aponeuroses.

Apopemptic (ap-o-pemp'tik), *a.* [Gr. *apopemptikos*, valedictory—*apo*, from, and *pempō*, to send.] Sung or addressed to a stranger on his departure from a place to his own country; valedictory.

Apopemptic (ap-o-pemp'tik), *n.* A song or hymn addressed to a stranger on his departure to his own country.

Apopetalous (ap-o-pēt'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and E. *petal* (which see).] In *bot.* having the leaves of the perianth-whorl not coherent but free; eleutheropetalous. *Sachs.*

Apophasis (a-pof'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phasis*, form of speech.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which the speaker seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate; as, 'I will not mention another argument, which, however, if I should you could not refute.'

Apophlegmatic (ap'o-fleg-mat"ik), *a.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phlegma*, phlegm. See PHLEGMATIC.] In *med.* having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

Apophlegmatism (ap-o-fleg'mat-izm), *n.* 1. Something which excites discharges of phlegm.—2. The action of apophlegmatic medicines.

Apophthegm (ap'o-them), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phthegma*, word.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim. Written also *Apothegm.*

> Of Blackmore's attainments in the ancient tongues it may be sufficient to say that . . . he has confounded an *aphorism* with an *apophthegm*. *Macaulay.*

—*Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Apophthegm, Adage, Proverb, Byword, Saw.* See under APHORISM.

Apophthegmatic, Apophthegmatical (ap'o-theg-mat"ik, ap'o-theg-mat"i-kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the character of an apophthegm; containing an apophthegm or apophthegms; sententious.—2. Given to the use of apophthegms. Written also *Apothegmatic, Apothegmatical.*

Apophthegmatist (ap-o-theg'mat-ist), *n.* A collector or maker of apophthegms. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Apophthegmatize (ap-o-theg'mat-īz), *v.i.* To utter apophthegms, or short instructive sentences.

Apophyge (a-pof'i-je), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phygē*, flight.] In *arch.* the part of a column where it springs out of its base, usually moulded into a concave sweep or cavetto. It is sometimes called the scape or spring of the column.

Apophyllite (a-pof'i-līt or ap-o-fil'līt), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phyllon*, a leaf: so called because of its tendency to exfoliate.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in laminated masses or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar pearly lustre. Its structure is foliated, and when a fragment is forcibly rubbed against a hard body it separates into thin laminæ like selenite. It exfoliates also under the blowpipe. From its peculiar lustre it is sometimes called *Ichthyophthalmite*, that is, fish-eye stone. It is a hydrated silicate of lime and potash, and also contains fluorine.

Apophyllous (a-pof'il-us or ap-o-fil'lus), *a.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having a single perianth-whorl with free leaves; eleutherophyllous. *Sachs.*

Apophysis (a-pof'i-sis), *n.* pl. **Apophyses** (a-pof'i-sēz). [Gr.—*apo*, from, and *physis*, growth.] 1. In *anat.* a process or regular prominence or swelling; a prominent part of a bone, forming a continuous part of the body of the bone, in distinction from *epiphysis* (which see).—2. In *bot.* a swelling under the base of the theca or spore-case of some mosses, as in Splachnum.

Apoplectic, Apoplectical (ap-o-plek'tik, ap-o-plek'tik-al), *a.* [See APOPLEXY.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* fit.—2. Predisposed to apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* habit of body.—3. Serving to cure apoplexy.

Apoplectic (ap-o-plek'tik), *n.* A person affected with apoplexy.

Apoplex (ap'o-pleks), *n.* Apoplexy. 'Repletions, *apoplex*, intestate death.' *Dryden.* [Poetical.]

Apoplexed † (ap'o-plekst), *a.* Affected with apoplexy or paralysis. 'Sure that sense is *apoplexed*.' *Shak.*

Apoplexious (ap-o-plek'shus), *a.* Consisting in or having the character of apoplexy. '*Apoplexious* and other congenerous diseases.' *Arbuthnot.*

Apoplexy (ap'o-plek-si), *n.* [Gr. *apoplēxia*, a being disabled in body or mind by a stroke, apoplexy—*apo*, from, and *plēsso*, to strike.] Abolition or sudden diminution of sensation and voluntary motion, from suspension of the functions of the cerebrum, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain. The premonitory symptoms of this dangerous disease are drowsiness, giddiness, dulness of hearing, frequent yawning, disordered vision, noise in the ears, vertigo, &c. It is accompanied with speechlessness, stertorous breathing, heavy sleep, and slow pulse. It is most frequent between the ages of fifty and seventy. Apoplexy is now used by many writers to mean any sudden engorgement or effusion of blood into an organ or tissue; hence we speak of *cerebral, pulmonary, renal, cutaneous, &c., apoplexy.* Sunstroke is sometimes termed *heat apoplexy.*

Aporia (a-pō'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *aporia*, difficulty, doubt, from *aporos*, without passage—*a*, priv., and *poros*, way or passage.] 1. In *rhet.* a real or professed doubting or being at a loss where to begin or what to say on account of the variety of matter.—2. In *med.* febrile anxiety; uneasiness; restlessness, from obstructed perspiration or the stoppage of any natural secretion.

Aporon, Aporime (ap'o-ron, ap'o-rim), *n.* [See APORIA.] A problem difficult to be resolved.

Aporosa (ap-o-rō'sa), *n. pl.* [Gr. *aporos*, without passage.] A group of corals of the sclerodermic section, having the 'corallum' or calcareous cup solid, and not perforated with minute apertures.

Aporose (ap-o-rōs), *a.* Not porous; more specifically, belonging to those corals called *Aporosa.*

Aporrhais (ap-or-rā'is), *n.* [Gr. *aporrheō*, to flow away: name suggested by its spout-like form.] A genus of marine gasteropod molluscs, family Cerithiadæ, containing the well-known pelican's foot or spout-shell (*A. pes-pelicani*).

Aposepalous (ap-o-sep'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and E. *sepal* (which see).] Same as *Apopetalous.*

Aposepidin (ap-o-sep'i-din), *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and *sēpedōn*, putrefaction.] Leucin (which see).

Aposiopesis (ap'o-si-ō-pē"sis), *n.* [Gr. *aposiōpēsis—apo*, from, and *siōpaō*, to be silent.] In *rhet.* reticency or suppression, as when a speaker, for some cause, as fear, sorrow, anger, or mere effect, suddenly breaks off his discourse before it is ended; or speaks of a thing when he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject; or aggravates what he pretends to conceal by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood; as, his character is such—but it is better I should not speak of *that.*

Apostasis (a-pos'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. See APOSTASY.] 1. In *old med.* the termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion or critical discharge, in opposition to metastasis, or the termination by transfer to some other part. Hence—2. An aposteme, imposthume, or abscess.—3. The throwing off or separation of exfoliated or fractured bones.

Apostasy (a-pos'ta-si), *n.* [Gr. *apostasia*, a standing away from, a defection—*apo*, from, and *root sta*, to stand.] 1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.

> The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that . . . faith which any person has professed himself to hold. *Ayliffe.*

2. In *med.* apostasis (which see).

Apostata † (a-pos'ta-ta), *n.* An apostate. *Massinger.*

Apostate (a-pos'tāt), *n.* [Gr. *apostatēs*. See APOSTASY.] 1. One who has forsaken the church, sect, or profession to which he before adhered: in its original sense applied to one who has abandoned his religion, but

correctly applied also to one who abandons a political or other party.—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* one who, without a legal dispensation, forsakes a religious order of which he has made profession.—*Convert, Proselyte, Apostate, Pervert.* See under CONVERT.

Apostate (a-pos'tāt), *a.* False; traitorous. 'The *apostate* lords.' *Macaulay.*

Apostate † (a-pos'tāt), *v.i.* To apostatize.

Had Peter been truly inspired by God . . . he would not have *apostated* from his purpose. *Fuller.*

Apostatical (ap-o-stat'ik-al), *a.* After the manner of an apostate. 'An heretical and *apostatical* church.' *Bp. Hall.*

Apostatize (a-pos'ta-tīz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *apostatized;* ppr. *apostatizing.* To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake principles or faith which one has professed, or the party to which one has been attached.

He *apostatized* from his old faith in facts, took to believing in semblances. *Carlyle.*

Apostaxis (ap-o-stak'sis), *n.* [Gr. *apo,* away, from, and *stazō,* to drop.] 1. In *old med.* the dropping of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.—2. In *bot.* an abnormal discharge of the juices of plants, as the gumming of the plum.

Apostemate (a-pos'tē-māt), *v.i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

Apostemation (a-pos'tē-mā"shon), *n.* The formation of an aposteme; the process of gathering into an abscess. Written corruptly *Imposthumation.*

Apostematous (ap-os-tem'at-us), *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an aposteme.

Aposteme (ap'os-tēm), *n.* [Gr. *apostēma,* distance, a large deep-seated ulcer—*apo,* from, and *histēmi,* to stand.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter. Written also corruptly *Imposthume.*

A posteriori (a pos-tē'ri-ō"ri). [L. *posterior,* after.] A phrase denoting a mode of reasoning founded on observation of effects, consequences, or facts, whereby we reach the causes; inductive: opposed to *a priori.*

Aposthume † (ap'os-tūm), *n.* Same as *Aposteme.*

Apostil, Apostill (a-pos'til), *n.* [Fr. *apostille.* See POSTIL.] A marginal note or reference; a postscript. *Motley.*

Apostle (a-pos'l), *n.* [Gr. *apostolos,* one sent forth, a messenger, in New Testament Gr. an apostle—*apo,* forth, and *stellō,* to send.] 1. A person deputed to execute some important business; but specifically, a disciple of Christ commissioned to preach the gospel. Twelve persons were selected by Christ for this purpose; and Judas, one of the number, proving an apostate, his place was supplied by Matthias, Acts i. 26. The title of apostle is applied to Christ himself, Heb. iii. 1. In the primitive ages of the church other ministers were called *apostles,* Rom. xvi. 7. This title was also given to persons who first planted the Christian faith in different parts of the world. Thus Dionysius of Corinth is called the *apostle* of France; and the Jesuit missionaries are called *apostles.*—2. In *law,* a brief statement of a case sent by a court whence an appeal has been taken to a superior court: a sense which belonged to the L. *apostolus* among the Roman jurists.—3. In the *Greek Ch.* a book containing the epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in churches throughout the year.—4. *Naut.* a knight-head or bollard-timber where hawsers and heavy ropes are belayed.—*Apostles' creed,* a confession of faith supposed to have been drawn up by the apostles. This creed as it now stands in the liturgy of the English Church is to be found in the works of St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan, in the fourth century.—*Apostles' gems.* In the middle ages the apostles were often symbolized under the names of various gems; thus, St. Peter was symbolized by *jasper,* St. Andrew by *sapphire,* St. John by *emerald,* St. Matthew by *chrysolite,* &c.—*Apostles' ointment,* an ointment formerly used, owing its virtues greatly to the fact that it was composed of twelve ingredients, resins, gums, wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, &c., thus corresponding in number to the apostles.—*Apostles' spoon,* a spoon of silver gilt, with a handle terminating in the figure of an apostle, one or more of which formed the usual present of sponsors to the infant at christenings. Thus when Cranmer (*Shak.* Hen. VIII.) declines being sponsor to the princess, the king replies, 'Come, my lord, you would save your *spoons.*'

Apostleship (a-pos'l-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

Apostle-spoon (a-pos'l-spōn), *n.* Same as *Apostles' spoon* (which see under APOSTLE). *B. Jonson.*

Apostolate (a-pos'tol-āt), *n.* 1. The dignity or office of an apostle; a mission. 'When Judas had miscarried, and lost his *apostolate.*' *Jer. Taylor.* Specifically—2. The dignity or office of the pope: the holder of the apostolic see. See under APOSTOLIC.

Apostolic, Apostolical (ap-os-tol'ik, ap-os-tol'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, or more especially of the twelve apostles; as, the *apostolic* age. 2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as, *apostolic* faith or practice.—*Apostolic Constitutions* and *Canons,* a collection of regulations attributed to the apostles, but generally supposed to be spurious. They appeared in the fourth century; are divided into eight books, and consist of rules and precepts relating to the duty of Christians, and particularly to the ceremonies and discipline of the church.—*Apostolic fathers,* the Christian writers who during any part of their lives were contemporary with the apostles. There are five—Clement, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp.—*Apostolic king,* a title granted by the pope to the kings of Hungary, first conferred on St. Stephen the founder of the royal line of Hungary, on account of what he accomplished in the spread of Christianity.—*Apostolic see,* the Church of Rome: so called because the popes profess themselves to be the successors of Peter, as the chief of the apostles.—*Apostolic succession,* the uninterrupted succession of bishops, and, through them, of priests and deacons (these three orders of ministers being called the *apostolical orders*), in the church by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day. All Episcopal churches hold theoretically, and the Roman Catholic Church and many members of the English Church strictly, that such succession is essential to the officiating priest, in order that grace may be communicated through his administrations.

But a new race of divines was already rising in the Church of England. In their view the episcopal office was essential to the welfare of a Christian society, and to the efficacy of the most solemn ordinances of religion. To that office belonged certain high and sacred privileges which no human power could give or take away. A church might as well be without the doctrine of the Trinity, or the doctrine of the incarnation, as without the *apostolical orders;* and the Church of Rome, which, in the midst of all her corruptions, had retained the *apostolical orders,* was nearer to primitive purity than those reformed societies which had rashly set up, in opposition to the divine model, a system invented by men. *Macaulay.*

—*Apostolical church,* the church in the time of the apostles, constituted according to their design; specifically, a name given to the four churches of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem.

Apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik), *n.* 1. A member of one of certain sects which arose at various times: so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward, &c., and wandering about clothed in white, with long beards and bare heads.—2. A priest who obtained a letter from the pope to a vacant benefice.—3. An archbishop.

Apostolically (ap-os-tol'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an apostolical manner.

Apostolicalness (ap-os-tol'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being apostolical or according to the doctrines of the apostles.

Apostolicism (ap-os-tol'i-sizm), *n.* The quality of being apostolical.

Apostolicity (ap-os'tol-is"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being apostolical. [Rare.]

Apostrophe (a-pos'tro-fe), *n.* [Gr. *apo,* from, and *strophē,* a turning.] 1. In *rhet.* a diversion of speech; a digressive address; strictly, a changing the course of a speech, and making a short address to a person different from those to whom the speech is generally directed, or even to an inanimate object; but often applied to any abrupt interjectional speech.

Mark how D'Espréménil . . . produces at the right moment in parliamentary harangue a pocket crucifix, with the *apostrophe,* 'Will ye crucify him afresh?' *Carlyle.*

2. In *gram.* (*a*) the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a sign like a comma, but placed at the top instead of at the foot of the letter, as *call'd* for *called.* (*b*) The sign used to mark the omission.

Apostrophic (ap-os-trof'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

Apostrophize (a-pos'trof-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apostrophized;* ppr. *apostrophizing.* 1. In *rhet.* to address by apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person. *Pope.*

2. In *gram.* (*a*) to contract by omitting a letter or letters. (*b*) To mark with the sign that indicates the omission of a letter.

Apostrophize (a-pos'trof-īz), *v.i.* To make an apostrophe or short detached address in speaking; to address by apostrophe.

Apostrophy † (a-pos'tro-fi), *n.* Same as *Apostrophe.*

Apostume † (ap'os-tūm), *n.* Same as *Aposteme.*

Apotactite (ap-o-tak'tīt), *n.* [Gr. *apotaktos,* set apart, from *apotattō,* to renounce—*apo,* from, and *tattō,* to ordain.] One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions.

Apotelesm † (a-pot'el-ezm), *n.* [Gr. *apotelesma,* an effect of the stars, from *apoteleō,* to complete—*apo,* from, and *telos,* the end.] 1. The result or termination of a disease. *Dunglison.*—2. The calculation of a nativity. *Bailey.*

Apotelesmatic † (ap'o-tel'ez-mat"ik), *a.* [Gr. *apotelesmatikos.* See APOTELESM.] Relating to astrology; teaching by the science of the stars.

Apothecary (a-poth'e-ka-ri), *n.* [L.L. *apothecarius,* the keeper of a shop, store, or magazine, from Gr. *apothēkē,* a repository—*apo,* away, and *thēkē,* a chest, from *tithēmi,* to place. The Gr. *apothēkē,* we may mention, appears in It. as *bottega,* in Fr. as *boutique,* a shop, in Sp. as *bodega,* a wine cellar.] One who practises pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. Formerly the apothecary merely compounded and dispensed the prescriptions of the physician and surgeon. In England and Ireland the term is now specifically applied to an inferior sort of practitioners, who are licensed to practise medicine and at the same time deal in drugs. The apothecary cannot charge for both advice and medicine, but must make his election and charge for either singly. In Scotland the apothecary, as such, is only a dispenser of drugs.—*Apothecaries' Company,* one of the worshipful companies of London incorporated by royal charter in 1606. It is empowered to grant a qualification to practise medicine.—*Apothecaries' Hall,* the hall of the corporation of apothecaries of London where genuine medicines are prepared and sold under their direction.—*Apothecaries' weight,* the weight employed in dispensing drugs, differing only in its subdivisions from troy weight.

Apothecium (ap-o-thē'si-um), *n.* pl. **Apothecia** (ap-o-thē'si-a). [Gr. *apo,* away, and *thēkē,* a case to put anything in, a capsule. See APOTHECARY.] In *bot.* the receptacle of lichens, consisting of the spore-cases or asci, and of the paraphyses or barren threads. It is either expanded in the form of a round horny shield, as in the *gymnocarpous* lichens, or is contained in a cavity having an orifice through which the spores escape, as in the angiocarpous lichens.

Apothegm (ap'o-them), *n.* Same as *Apophthegm.*

Apothegmatic, Apothegmatical (ap'o-theg-mat"ik, ap'o-theg-mat"ik-al), *a.* Same as *Apophthegmatic, Apophthegmatical.* 'A witty *apothegmatical* comparison.' *T. Warton.*

Apotheosis (ap'o-thē-ō'sis or ap-o-thē'ō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *apotheōsis—apo,* away, and *Theos,* God.] Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities. This honour was often bestowed on illustrious men in Rome.

A regular custom was introduced, that on the decease of every emperor who had neither lived nor died like a tyrant, the senate, by a solemn decree, should place him in the number of the gods; and the ceremonies of his *apotheosis* were blended with those of his funeral. *Gibbon.*

Apotheosize (ap'o-thē-ō"sīz or ap-o-thē'ō-siz), *v.t.* To consecrate or exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.

Apothesis (a-poth'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *apothesis,* a putting back or away—*apo,* away, and *tithēmi,* to place.] 1. † In *surg.* the reduction of a dislocated bone.—2. In *arch.* a place on the south side of the chancel in the

primitive churches, furnished with shelves for books, vestments, &c.

Apotome, Apotomy (a-pot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *apotomē*, a cutting away—*apo*, from, off, and *temnō*, to cut.] 1. In *math.* the difference between two incommensurable quantities, or which are commensurable only in power. Such is the difference between 1 and $\sqrt{2}$, or the difference between the side of a square and its diagonal.—2. In *music*, a major semitone.

Apotrepsis (ap-o-trep'sis), *n.* [Gr., a turning away, aversion—*apo*, from, and *trepō*, to turn.] In *med.* the resolution of a suppurating tumour.

Apozem (ap'o-zem), *n.* [Gr. *apozema*, from *apozeō*, to throw off by fermenting—*apo*, off, and *zeō*, to boil.] In *med.* a decoction in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling.

Squirt reads Garth till *apozems* grow cold. *Gay.*

Apozemical (ap-o-zem'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an apozem.

Appair† (ap-pār'), *v.t.* [O.E. *apaire, apeire*, &c.; same as *impair*, except that prefix is different; from Fr. *pire*, L. *pejor*, worse, and prefix *ap* for L. *ad*, to.] To impair. 'Gentlewomen which fear neither sunne nor winde for *appairing* their beautie.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Appair† (ap-pār'), *v.i.* To degenerate.

Appal, Appall (ap-pal'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appalled;* ppr. *appalling.* '[Probably, at least in first and second meanings, from *pall*, to grow weak, to deaden, W. *pallu*, to fail, *pall*, failure, decay, loss of energy. In the third sense it may be the same word as O.Fr. *appalir*, to make pale.] 1.† To cause to lose vigour; to weaken, reduce, allay, or destroy; 'An old *appalled* wight.' *Chaucer.* 'All other thirst *appalled*.' *Thomson.*

Wine, of its own nature, will not congeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and become *appalled* in extremity of cold. *Holland.*

Severus, being *appalled* with age, was constrained to keep his chamber. *Stow.*

2. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks or loses its firmness; to confound with terror; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

Does neither rage inflame nor fear *appall*? *Pope.*

3.† To cause to grow pale; to blanch.

The answer that ye made to me, my dear . . .
Hath so *appalled* my countenance. *Wyatt.*

SYN. To dismay, terrify, daunt, frighten, scare.

Appal, Appall (ap-pal'), *v.i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed. 'Therewith her wrathfull courage 'gan *appall*.' *Spenser.*

Appal (ap-pal'), *n.* Terror; affright; dismay.

Him (Ajax) viewed the Greeks exulting; with *appal*
The Trojans. *Cowper.*

Appalachian (ap-pa-lā'ki-an), *a.* [From *Appalaches*, an Indian tribe.] Pertaining to a chain of mountains in the eastern part of the United States, called also the *Alleghany* Mountains.—*Appalachian tea*, the American name for the leaves of two plants (*Viburnum cassinoides* and *Prinos glaber*) sometimes used as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Appalling (ap-pal'ing), *a.* Calculated to cause dismay or horror; as, an *appalling* accident; an *appalling* sight.

Appallingly (ap-pal'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to appal.

Appalment (ap-pal'ment), *n.* State of being appalled; depression occasioned by fear; discouragement through fear.

The furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest. *Bacon.*

Appanage (ap'pan-āj), *n.* [Fr. *appanage, apanage*, an estate assigned to a younger son, from O.Fr. *apaner*, L.L. *apanare*, to furnish with bread—L. *ad*, to, and *panis*, bread.] 1. In *feudal law*, an allowance to younger branches of a sovereign house out of the revenues of the country, generally together with a grant of public domains, from which it was customary for the sons to take their surnames. Hence—2. Whatever belongs or falls to one from rank or station in life. Written also *Apanage*, and sometimes *Appenage*.

'I prefer respect to admiration,' said Flora; 'but I fear that respect is not the *appanage* of such as I am.' *Disraeli.*

Appanagist (ap'pan-āj-ist), *n.* A prince to whom an appanage was granted.

Apparaile,† *v.t.* To prepare.

For there he would her wedding *apparaile*. *Chaucer.*

Apparate† (ap'pa-rāt), *n.* Same as *Apparatus.* 'Such *apparate* and order for public sacrifices.' *Sheldon.*

Apparatus (ap-pa-rā'tus), *n. sing.* and *pl.*; pl. also rarely **Apparatuses** (ap-pa-rā'tus-ez). [L., from *apparo*, to prepare—*ad*, and *paro*, to make ready.] 1. Things provided as means to some end; a collection or combination of articles or materials for the accomplishment of some purpose; more specifically, (*a*) a set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment, or for practising any art; as, chemical *apparatus;* philosophical *apparatus;* surgical *apparatus*, &c. (*b*) In *physiol.* a collection of organs all ministering to the same function; as, the respiratory *apparatus;* the digestive *apparatus.* (*c*) A methodical collection or arrangement of materials for the critical study of a classical author.—*Apparatus Sculptoris*, the Sculptor's Workshop, a constellation situated in that region of the heavens immediately to the eastward of the large star Fomalhaut, and hardly rising above the horizon in our hemisphere.

Apparel (ap-par'el), *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, preparation, furniture, habiliments, *appareiller*, to put together things suitable, to match, to fit, to suit—*a*, to, and *pareil*, like, L.L. *pariculus*, from L. *par*, equal.] 1. Clothing; vesture; garments; dress; external array.

For the *apparel* oft proclaims the man. *Shak.*

At publick devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

2. An appendage worked in silk and gold, embroidered with ornaments or sacred imagery, sometimes enriched with pearls and precious stones, worn from the thirteenth to the fourteenth century, attached to the alb and other ecclesiastical vestments. Apparels either went round the wrist, the bottom edge of the garment, or the collar, and were often quadrangular pieces attached to the end of the maniple, the ends of the stole, or the bottom edge of the dress.—3. *Naut.* the furniture or equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, guns, &c.—SYN. Dress, clothing, vesture, garments, array, raiment, costume, attire, habiliments.

Apparels, from a brass in Heylesden Church, Norfolkshire.

Apparel (ap-par'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apparelled;* ppr. *apparelling.* 1. To dress or clothe.

They which are gorgeously *apparelled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts. Luke vii. 25.

2. To set off; to adorn; to deck with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to cover as with garments.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers by boring holes in them, putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon.*

3. To furnish with external apparatus; to equip; as, ships *apparelled* for sea.

Apparence,† **Apparency**† (ap-pā'rens, ap-pā'ren-si), *n.* Appearance. 'Vain and gaudy *apparencies.*' *Bp. Wren.*

Apparent (ap-pā'rent), *a.* [L. *apparens, apparentis*, ppr. of *appareo*. See APPEAR.] 1. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within sight or view.

By some *apparent* sign
Let us have knowledge at the court of guard. *Shak.*

2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works. [In this sense the adjective is now used predicatively only.]

At that time Cicero had vehement suspicions of Cæsar, but no *apparent* proof to convince him. *North.*

3. Appearing to the eye or to the judgment; seeming, in distinction from *true* or *real;* as, the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun; his anger was only *apparent.*

For the powers of nature, notwithstanding their *apparent* magnitude, are limited and stationary. *Buckle.*

—*Heir apparent*, one whose right to an estate is indefeasible if he survive the ancestor: in distinction from *heir presumptive*, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would inherit, but whose right is liable to be defeated by the birth of other children. According to the law of Scotland an *apparent heir* is the person to whom the succession has actually opened, and who remains apparent heir until his regular entry, in *clare constat.*—*Apparent altitude* of a heavenly body. See ALTITUDE.—*Apparent diameter* of a heavenly body is the angle which its diameter subtends at the eye, that is, the angles made by lines drawn from its extremities to the eye.—*Apparent figure*, the figure or shape under which an object appears when seen at a distance.—*Apparent horizon*, the same as *Visible Horizon.* See HORIZON.—*Apparent magnitude.* See MAGNITUDE.—*Apparent noon.* See NOON.—*Apparent place of a planet*, &c., that point in the surface of the celestial sphere where the centre of the luminary appears when seen from the surface of the earth.—*Apparent place of an object*, in *optics*, that in which it appears when seen in or through glass, water, or other refracting mediums, which is commonly different from the true place.—*Apparent place of the image of an object*, in *optics*, that where the image of an object made by the reflection of a speculum appears to be.—*Apparent time.* See TIME.—SYN. Visible, obvious, clear, distinct, plain, certain, evident, manifest, indubitable, notorious.

Apparent† (ap-pā'rent), *n.* 1. Heir apparent or presumptive. 'I'll draw it (my sword) as *apparent* to the crown.' *Shak.* Hence—2. *Fig.* one who has a claim to something.

Next to thyself, and my young rover, he's
Apparent to my heart. *Shak.*

Apparently (ap-pā'rent-li), *adv.* 1. Openly; evidently.

I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*. *Shak.*

2. Seemingly; in appearance; as, a man may be *apparently* friendly, yet malicious in heart.

Apparentness (ap-pā'rent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apparent; plainness to the eye or the mind; visibleness; obviousness.

Apparition (ap-pa-ri'shon), *n.* [See APPEAR.] 1. The act of appearing or coming into sight; appearance; visibility. 'The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards.' *Prescott.*—2. The thing appearing; a visible object; a form. 'A glorious *apparition* of strength and beauty.' *Edin. Rev.* Specifically—3. A ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit: this is now the usual sense of the word.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

5. In *astron.* the first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured: opposed to *occultation.*

Apparitional (ap-pa-ri'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an apparition or apparitions.

Apparitor (ap-par'it-or), *n.* [L., from *appareo*, to attend. See APPEAR.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.—2. *Eccles.* a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; the lowest ecclesiastical officer.

They swallowed all the Roman *hierarchy* from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe.*

3. The beadle in a university, who carries the mace.

Appay† (ap-pā'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *appayer, apaier;* L.L. *appacare, appagare*, to pay—L. *ad*, to, and *pacare*, to pacify, from *pax*, peace. See PAY.] To pay; to satisfy; to content.

Well *appaid* she was her bird to find. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Appeach† (ap-pēch'), *v.t.* [Same as *impeach*, but with a different prefix. See IMPEACH.] 1. To impeach.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon.*

2. To censure; to reproach; to accuse. 'And oft of error did himself *appeach*.' *Spenser.*

Appeacher† (ap-pēch'ėr), *n.* An accuser.

Appeachment† (ap-pēch'ment), *n.* Accusation; charge exhibited.

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find very diligently and civilly couched. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Appeal (ap-pēl'), *v.i.* [Fr. *appeler*, to call, to summon, to appeal, from L. *appellare*, to call, to address, to appeal to.] 1. To call,

as for aid, mercy, sympathy, and the like; to make an appeal or earnest entreaty.

Force . . . upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal* to for relief, is the state of war. *Locke.*

2. In *law*, to refer to a superior judge or court for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.

I *appeal* unto Cæsar. Acts xxv. 11.

3. To refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts. 'I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original.' *Horsley.*

Appeal (ap-pēl'), *v.t.* 1. To call; to summon; to challenge. [Rare.].

Man to man will I *appeal* the Norman to the lists. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) to remove, as a cause, from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court; or by special statute or agreement a party may appeal before trial.

Causes of any importance were *appealed* from the Scuidasco to the Gastaldo. *Brougham.*

(*b*) To charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution for some heinous offence; as, to *appeal* a person of felony. 'I *appeal* you of murder.' *B. Jonson.* See APPEAL, *n.* 2 (*d*). — 3.† To address; to offer up, as an appeal.

They took their ready way
Unto the church their praiers to *appele*. *Spenser.*

Appeal (ap-pēl'), *n.* [Fr. *appel*. See the verb.] 1. An address or invocation; a call for sympathy, mercy, aid, and the like; a supplication; an entreaty; as, an *appeal* for help; an *appeal* for mercy.—2. In *law*, (*a*) the removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, in order that the latter may revise, and, if it seem needful, reverse or amend the decision of the former. By the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875 a new court, specially called the Court of Appeal, was formed to take the place of the Exchequer Chamber and the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and for other appellate purposes. From it there is no appeal. The highest court of appeal in Scotland is the Court of Session; its judgments may be appealed to the House of Lords. (*b*) The mode of procedure by which such removal is effected. (*c*) The right of appeal; as, he has always his *appeal* to the higher court. (*d*) Formerly a vindictive action at the suit of a party injured when the supposed criminal had been previously acquitted on an indictment, or pardoned, the appellant raising an action (it had to be brought within a year) and demanding the punishment of the accused, who had either to submit to a first trial by jury or could demand a trial by wager of battle.

He was threatened with an *appeal* of murder by the widow of a Protestant clergyman. *Macaulay.*

3. A summons to answer to a charge; a challenge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urged to shield me from thy bold *appeal*.
Dryden.

4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision; as, in an oath a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration. — 5. Resort; recourse.

Every milder method is to be tried before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kept.*

Appealable (ap-pēl'a-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to be appealed; removable to a higher tribunal for decision; as, the cause is *appealable*.—2. Liable to be accused or called to answer by appeal: applied to persons; as, a criminal is *appealable* for manslaughter.

Appealant† (ap-pēl'ant), *n.* One who appeals; an appellant.

This is the day appointed for the combat;
And ready are the *appealant* and defendant. *Shak.*

Appealer (ap-pēl'ėr), *n.* One who appeals; an appellor.

I should become an *appealer*, or every bishop's espie. *Foxe.*

Appear (ap-pēr'), *v.i.* [L. *appareo*, to appear—*ad*, to, and *pareo*, to come forth, to show one's self; kindred with *pario*, to produce.] 1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be or become visible to the eye.

And God said, Let the dry land *appear*. Gen. i. 9.

The angel of the Lord *appeared* unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

2. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried.

We must all *appear* before the judgment-seat of Christ. 2 Cor. v. 10.

3. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension; to be clear or made clear by evidence.

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. 1 John iii. 2.

4. To seem; to have a certain semblance or appearance; to look like; as, he *appeared* to be tipsy; it *appears* to me that this is unsafe.

They disfigure their faces that they may *appear* unto men to fast. Mat. vi. 16.

5.† To be understood. 'Do I now *appear*?' *Cotgrave.*

Appear† (ap-pēr'), *n.* Appearance. 'The sun's *appear*.' *J. Fletcher.*

Appearance (ap-pēr'ans), *n.* 1. The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye; as, the *appearance* of the sun above the horizon.—2. A coming into the presence of a person or persons; exhibition of the person; as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me; he made his first *appearance* on the stage.—3. The thing seen; a phenomenon; sometimes, specifically, something believed to have a supernatural character; an apparition; as, an *appearance* in the sky.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth such *appearances* as will not lie even in (that is, fit into or agree with) any model extant. *Glanville.*

4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance; apparent likeness; as, we are often deceived by *appearances*.—5. Outward look or aspect; mien; build and carriage; figure; as, a man of noble *appearance*.

(I) now am come to see of whom such noise
Hath walk'd about, and each limb to survey,
If thy *appearance* answer loud report. *Milton.*

6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character; as, a person makes his *appearance* in the world as an historian, an artist, or an orator.—7.† Seeming; probability; likelihood. 'There is that which hath no *appearance*.' *Bacon.*—8. In *law*, (*a*) the coming into court of either of the parties; the being present in court; the coming into court of a party summoned in a process either by himself or by his attorney, expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the stating of a defence in a cause. Where a defender in writing, or by counsel at the bar, states a defence, he is said to have *appeared*. — *To put in an appearance*, to appear in person. — SYN. Coming, arrival, presence, semblance, pretence, air, look, manner, mien, figure, aspect.

Appearer (ap-pēr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which appears; specifically, he who or that which appears supernaturally or with a supernatural purpose or influence.

Owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events. *Sir T. Browne.*

Appearingly (ap-pēr'ing-li), *adv.* Apparently; seemingly.

A flourishing branch shall grow out of his *appearingly* sere and sapless root. *Bp. Hall.*

Appeasable (ap-pēz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.

Appeasableness (ap-pēz'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

Appease (ap-pēz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appeased*; ppr. *appeasing*. [Fr. *apaiser*, to pacify—*a*, from L. *ad*, to, and O.Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), L. *pax, pacis*, peace. Comp. *appay*, of which the elements are the same.] To make quiet; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to calm; to pacify; to reconcile; as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to *appease* hunger or thirst.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
But thou wilt be avenged on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath in me alone. *Shak.*

SYN. To pacify, quiet, conciliate, propitiate, assuage, compose, calm, allay, hush, cool, soothe, tranquillize.

Appeasement (ap-pēz'ment), *n.* The act of appeasing, or state of being appeased, or in peace. 'For its *appeasement* and mitigation.' *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Being neither in number nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasement*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Appeaser (ap-pēz'ėr), *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.

Appeasive (ap-pēz'iv), *a.* Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.

Appellancy (ap-pel'an-si), *n.* Appeal; capability of appeal.

Appellant (ap-pel'ant), *n.* [See APPEAL.] 1. One who appeals or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.—2. One who prosecutes another for a crime.—3. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.

Answer thy *appellant*, . . .
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight. *Milton.*

4. *Eccles.* one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council.

Appellant (ap-pel'ant), *a.* Relating to appeals; appellate. 'The first having an *appellant* jurisdiction over the second.' *Hallam.*

Appellate† (ap-pel'āt), *n.* A person appealed or prosecuted for a crime; an appellee.

Appellate (ap-pel'āt), *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals. '*Appellate* judges.' *Burke.*

He exercised an *appellate* jurisdiction over all ecclesiastical disputes. *Brougham.*

Appellation (ap-pel-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *appellatio*. See APPEAL.] 1. The word by which a thing or person is called and known; name; title.—2.† Appeal.

There is such a noise in the court . . . with their several voices of citations, *appellations*, allegations, certificates, &c. *B. Jonson.*

SYN. Name, title, denomination, appellative, epithet.

Appellative (ap-pel'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Having the character of an appellation; serving to name or mark out; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative; as, hydrochloric is a term *appellative* of a certain acid.—2. In *gram.* common, as applied to a noun; general; denominative of a class: opposed to *proper*.

Nor is it likely he (St. Paul) would give the common *appellative* name of 'Books' to the divinely inspired writings, without any other note of distinction. *Bp. Bull.*

Appellative (ap-pel'a-tiv), *n.* 1. In *gram.* a *common* name in distinction to a *proper* name; a name standing for a whole class. Thus *man* is the *appellative* of the whole human race, *fowl* of all winged animals, *tree* of all plants of a particular class, &c.—2. Title; appellation.

There (in the rosary) also the blessed Virgin Mary, after many glorious *appellatives*, is prayed to in these words. *Jer. Taylor.*

Appellatively (ap-pel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an appellative manner; in *gram.* according to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, Hercules is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man.

Appellativeness (ap-pel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being appellative. *Fuller.*

Appellatory (ap-pel'a-to-ri), *a.* Containing an appeal.

An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant. *Ayliffe.*

Appellee (ap-pel-lē'), *n.* In *law*, the person against whom an appeal is brought.

Appellor (ap-pel'or), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) the person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. [This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the *appellant*.] (*b*) One who confesses a felony and turns king's evidence against his associates. *Wharton.* (*c*) One who challenges a jury. *Wharton.*

Appenage (ap'pen-āj). Same as *Appanage*.

Append (ap-pend'), *v.t.* [L. *appendo*—*ad*, and *pendo*, to hang.] 1. To hang or attach, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal *appended* to a record. 'If amulets do work . . . upon those parts whereunto they are *appended*.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; to subjoin; to annex. 'One hundred passages from the fathers *appended* in the notes.' *J. H. Newman.*

Appendage (ap-pend'āj), *n.* 1. Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *bot.* a part subordinate to another part, as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf, or nectaries to the corolla; more strictly, any part arising from and around the axis, as leaves around the stem.—SYN. Addition, adjunct, concomitant.

Appendance,† **Appendence**† (ap-pend'ans, ap-pend'ens), *n.* Something annexed. 'High

titles, rich coats, long pedigrees, large revenues . . . the just *appendances* of civil greatness.' *Bp. Hall.*

Appendant (ap-pend'ant), *a.* 1. Hanging to; annexed; attached; concomitant; as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.—2. In *law*, appended to something by prescription: applied to a right or privilege attached to a principal inheritance; thus, we speak of an advowson, that is, the right of patronage or presentation, *appendant* or annexed to the possession of a manor.

Appendant (ap-pend'ant), *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

Appendency† (ap-pend'en-si), *n.* The state or condition of being appendant.

Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of *appendency* had the cave with it. *Spelman.*

Appendicate† (ap-pend'i-kāt), *v. t.* [From L. *appendix*, *appendicis*, something appended.] To append; to add to. 'Divers things *appendicated*.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Appendication† (ap-pend'i-kā"shon), *n.* An appendage or adjunct. *Sir M. Hale.*

Appendicatory (ap-pend'i-kā-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix. *W. Taylor.*

Appendicle (ap-pend'i-kl), *n.* [L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix* (which see).] A small appendage.

Appendicular (ap-pen-dik'ū-lėr), *a.* Having the character of an appendage; appendiculate: a term chiefly used in botany.

Appendicularia (ap-pen-dik'ū-lā"ri-a), *n.* A genus of tunicate molluscoid animals, which presents a permanent larval form, like the proteus among Amphibia.

Appendiculate (ap-pen-dik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *appendiculatus*. See APPENDICLE.] Provided with appendages; having the character of an appendage or appendages: a term used especially in botany, being applied, for instance, to leaves, or to organs appended to leaves, leaf-stalks, &c., as the pitcher-like appendage of the leaf of the *Nepenthes destillatoria* or pitcher-plant.

Appendix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* pl. **Appendixes** (ap-pen'diks-ez) and **Appendices** (ap-pen'di-sēz). [L., from *appendo*. See APPEND.] 1. Something appended or added; an adjunct, concomitant, or appendage.

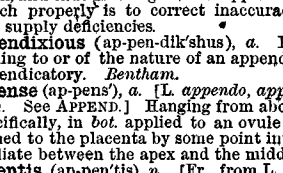
Normandy became an *appendix* to England. *Hale.*

Specifically—2. An addition appended to a book relating, but not essential, to the main work, and thus differing from a supplement, which properly is to correct inaccuracies and supply deficiencies.

Appendixious (ap-pen-dik'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix; appendicatory. *Bentham.*

Appense (ap-pens'), *a.* [L. *appendo*, *appensum*. See APPEND.] Hanging from above; specifically, in *bot.* applied to an ovule attached to the placenta by some point intermediate between the apex and the middle.

Appentis (ap-pen'tis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *appendicium*—*ad*, to, and *pendo*, to hang.] An architectural name for a lean-to roof or a kind of open shed supported on columns or brackets let into a wall, or otherwise, with



Appentis, Cathedral of Meaux (fifteenth century).

the view of affording protection from the weather to a door, window, flight of steps, &c., over which it projects. Corrupted in English into *penthouse*.

Apperceive† (ap-pėr-sēv'), *v. t.* [Fr. *apercevoir*. See PERCEIVE.] To perceive; to comprehend.

Apperceiving,† *n.* Perception. *Chaucer.*

Apperception (ap-pėr-sep'shon), *n.* [Prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *perception*.] 1. Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness.

The philosopher makes a distinction between perception and what he calls *apperception*. By *apperception* he understands that degree of perception which reflects, as it were, upon itself; by which we are conscious of our own existence, and conscious of our own perceptions. *Reid.*

2. Spontaneous thought without volition or reflection.

Apperil† (ap-per'il), *n.* [Prefix *ap*, from L. *ad*, and *peril*.] Peril; danger. 'Let me stay at thine *apperil*.' *Shak.*

Appersi-and, *n.* A name sometimes given to the character &; ampersand. 'Piece of deformity in the shape of an izzard or an *appersi-and*.' *Macklin.*

Appertain (ap-pėr-tān'), *v. i.* [Fr. *appartenir*—L. *ad*, and *pertineo*, to pertain. See PERTAIN.] To belong or pertain, whether by right, nature, custom, or appointment.

The Father, to whom in heav'n supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*. *Milton.*

Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That *appertain* unto a burial. *Shak.*

Appertaining (ap-pėr-tān'ing), *n.* That which appertains or belongs to a person or thing; an appurtenance; appendage of rank or dignity.

His real habitude gave life and grace
To *appertainings* and to ornament. *Shak.*

Appertainment (ap-pėr-tān'ment), *n.* That which appertains or belongs; an appurtenance; external attribute pertaining to one's rank or dignity. 'We lay by our *appertainments*.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Appertenance (ap-pėr'ten-ans), *v. t.* To furnish with by way of appurtenance; to supply or equip.

The buildings are antient, large, strong, and fair, and *appertenanced* with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mills. *Rich. Carew.*

Appertenence,† **Appertenance**† (ap-pėr'ten-ens, ap-pėr'ten-ans), *n.* Same as *Appurtenance*.

Appertinent† (ap-pėr'tin-ent), *a.* Belonging; appurtenant. 'All the other gifts *appertinent* to man.' *Shak.*

Appertinent† (ap-pėr'tin-ent), *n.* That which belongs to something else; an appurtenance. 'Furnish him with all *appertinents* belonging to his honour.' *Shak.*

Appete,† *v. t.* [L. *ad*, to, and *peto*, to seek.] To crave for; to desire. *Chaucer.*

Appetence, Appetency (ap'pē-tens, ap'pē-ten-si), *n.* [L. *appetentia*, from *appetens*, *appetentis*, ppr. of *appeto*, to desire—*ad*, and *peto*, to strain after, aim at, desire, ask. See PETITION.] 1. Desire; inclination; propensity.

They had a strong *appetency* for reading. *Merivale.*

Specifically—2. Strong natural craving for what satisfies some bodily want; appetite; animal desire. 'Lustful *appetence*.' *Milton.* 3. The tendency of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them, or are designed to carry on the animal or vegetable economy.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

4. Continuous effort on the part of an organized body to perform a certain action.

The present example . . . precisely contradicts the opinion that the parts of animals may have been all formed by what is called *appetency*, *i. e.* endeavour perpetuated, and imperceptibly working its effect through an incalculable series of generations. *Paley.*

5. Attraction, or the tendency in bodies to move toward each other and unite. [Rare.]

Appetent (ap'pē-tent), *a.* [L. *appetens*, *appetentis*, ppr. of *appeto*. See APPETENCE.] Desiring; very desirous. 'Thirsty and *appetent* after glory.' *Sir G. Buck.*

Appetibility (ap'pet-i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being desirable. 'The *appetibility* of the object.' *Bramhall.*

Appetible (ap'pet-i-bl), *a.* [L. *appetibilis*, from *appeto*. See APPETENCE.] Desirable; capable of being the object of appetite. 'Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to control the most unruly passions.' *Bramhall.*

Appetite (ap'pē-tīt), *n.* [L. *appetitus*, desire in general, from *appeto*. See APPETENCE.] 1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind; taste; inclination.

They have no *appetite* for bustle or contention. *Brougham.*

Specifically—2. A desire to supply a bodily want or craving; a desire for food or drink.

Fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting, stirred in me sudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton.*

3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing. 'If God had given to eagles an *appetite* to swim.' *Jer. Taylor.*—4. † The thing desired. 'Power being the natural *appetite* of princes.' *Swift.* [In old authors appetite is followed by *to*; as, 'an *appetite to* praise' (*Dr. More*); but regularly it should be followed by *for* before the object; as, an *appetite for* pleasure.]—SYN. Craving, longing, appetency, desire.

Appetite† (ap'pē-tīt), *v. t.* To desire; to long for.

A man in his natural perfection is fierce, . . . *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his semblable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Appetition† (ap-pē-ti'shon), *n.* Desire.

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversation. *Sir M. Hale.*

Appetitious† (ap-pē-ti'shus), *a.* Palatable; desirable. '*Appetitious*, passable, and toothsome.' *Brief Descr. of Fanaticks.*

Appetitive (ap'pē-tīt-iv), *a.* Having the quality of desiring gratification.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the sensual appetite. *Sir M. Hale.*

Appetize (ap'pē-tīz), *v. t.* To give an appetite to; to increase or whet the appetite of; as, to *appetize* one for his food.

Appetizer (ap'pē-tīz-ėr), *n.* That which appetizes or whets the appetite, as a walk.

Appetizing (ap'pē-tīz-ing), *p.* and *a.* Giving an appetite; producing an appetite. 'Could not be very *appetizing*.' *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Appian (ap'pi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Appius. —*Appian Way*, a celebrated road from Rome south through Capua to Brundusium (Brindisi), commenced by the censor *Appius* Claudius B.C. 312. It is above 330 miles in length, 14 to 18 feet in breadth, and is formed of hard, hexagonal stones, exactly fitted to one another, and resting on an admirable substructure of considerable depth.

Applaud (ap-plad'), *v. t.* [L. *applaudo*, *applausum*—*ad*, and *plaudo*, to make a noise by clapping the hands.] To praise or show approbation of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign; to praise in general, by words, actions, or other means; to commend; to approve, with or without demonstration.

By the gods, I do *applaud* his courage. *Shak.*
O that our fathers would *applaud* our loves! *Shak.*

SYN. To extol, praise, commend, cry up, magnify.

Applaud (ap-plad'), *v. i.* To give praise; to express approbation; to approve, with or without demonstration.

And there he kept the justice of the king
So vigorously, yet mildly, that all hearts
Applauded. *Tennyson.*

Applauder (ap-plad'ėr), *n.* One who praises or commends. 'Two hundred and eighty *applauders* at three shillings a day.' *Carlyle.*

Applause (ap-plaz'), *n.* [See APPLAUD.] Praise loudly expressed; approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation, or huzzas; approbation expressed in any way; commendation; approval.

Shall he for whose *applause* I strove—
I had such reverence for his blame—
See with clear eye some hidden shame,
And I be lessened in his love? *Tennyson.*

SYN. Acclaim, acclamation, plaudit, commendation.

Applauseful (ap-plaz'ful), *a.* Laudatory; signifying applause. [Rare.]

All France and Britain ring with acclamation,
And with *applauseful* thanks they do rejoice.
John Taylor.

Applausive (ap-plaz'iv), *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

Greet her with *applausive* breath. *Tennyson.*

Apple (ap'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *æppel*, *æpl*, a word common to the Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, and Lithuanian tongues. Comp. Icel. *epli*, Sw. *äpple*, Dan. *æble*, D. *appel*, G. *apfel*, Ir. *ubhal*, *abhal*, W. *afal*, Gael. *ubhall*, Rus. *jabloko*, Pol. *jabłko*, Lith. *obolys*.] 1. The fruit or pome of the apple-tree (*Pyrus Malus*). The apple is a fruit of the temperate regions of the globe, over which it is universally cultivated. It is used for baking, for dessert, and the manufacture of cider. It contains 13 to 21 per cent. of solid matter, and the juice contains malic acid. In its wild state it is the austere crab-apple of the hedges.—2. The tree itself, *Pyrus Malus*. See APPLE-TREE.—3. A name popularly given to various exotic fruits or trees having little or nothing in common with the apple; as, the balsam apple (*Momordica balsamina*), the custard-apple (*Anona reticulata*), the egg-apple (*Solanum esculentum*), the pine-apple (*Ananassa sativa*), &c.—*Apple of the eye*, the pupil.—*Apple of Sodom*,

a fruit described by old writers as externally of fair appearance, but turning to ashes when plucked; probably the fruit of *Solanum sodomeum*, or of *Calotropis procera*.—*Adam's apple*, (*a*) the lime; (*b*) a prominence on the throat. See ADAM.—*Apple of discord*, cause of envy and contention, in allusion to the story in the Greek mythology of the golden apple thrown into an assembly of the gods by the goddess of discord (Eris), bearing the inscription 'for the fairest.' Aphrodite (Venus), Hera (Juno), and Pallas (Minerva) became competitors for it, and its adjudication to the first by Paris so inflamed the jealousy and hatred of Hera to all of the Trojan race that she did not cease her machinations till Troy was destroyed.

Apple (ap'l), *v.t.* To form like an apple.

Apple (ap'l), *v.i.* To grow into the form of an apple.

One (turnip) *apples* above the ground. *Marshall.*

Apple-blight (ap'l-blīt'), *n.* A species of aphis. See APHIS.

Apple-brandy, Apple-jack (ap'l-bran'di, ap'l-jak), *n.* A liquor distilled from cider; also called *Cider-brandy*. [American.]

Apple-butter (ap'l-but'ėr), *n.* A sauce made of apples stewed down in cider. [American.]

Apple-corer (ap'l-kōr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which removes the core from apples; specifically, an instrument in the form of a long conical tube with a sharpened end which cuts into the fruit, the core passing into the tube. When this is fitted with radial knives it is called an *apple-quarterer*, or *apple-slicer*.

Apple-drink (ap'l-dringk), *n.* Cider.

Apple-faced (ap'l-fāst), *a.* Having a round, plump, glowing face, like an apple. '*Apple-faced* children.' *Dickens.*

Apple-graft (ap'l-graft), *n.* A scion of the apple-tree engrafted.

Apple-jack. See APPLE-BRANDY.

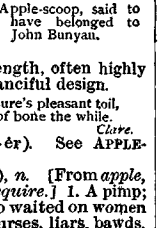
Apple-john (ap'l-jon), *n.* A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered.

I am withered like an old *apple-john*. *Shak.*

Apple-moth (ap'l-moth), *n.* The *Tortrix pomonana*, a lepidopterous insect, the larvæ of which take up their abode in apples.

Apple-parer (ap'l-pār-ėr), *n.* One who or that which pares apples; specifically, an implement of many various forms used for removing the rind from apples.

Apple-pie (ap'l-pī), *n.* A pie made of apples stewed or baked, inclosed in paste, or covered with paste.—*Apple-pie bed*, a bed made up with the sheets doubled so as to prevent anyone from getting his legs down between them: so called from the apple turnover, a kind of pie in which the crust is turned over the apples so as to render a dish unnecessary.—*Apple-pie order*, an expression used in familiar conversation, denoting perfect order; as, everything in the house was in *apple-pie order*.



Apple-scoop, said to have belonged to John Bunyan.

Apple-pip (ap'l-pip), *n.* An apple-seed.

Apple-quarterer (ap'l-kwąrt-ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which divides apples into quarters; specifically, an instrument of various forms (one of which is described under APPLE-CORER) used for this purpose.

Apple-scoop (ap'l-skōp), *n.* A scoop or slice in shape of a hollow chisel, formed of bone or ivory, sometimes of silver or wood, formerly used much as the fruit-knife is now used for eating apples. It was about 7 or 8 inches in length, often highly decorated, and of very fanciful design.

Some spent the hour in leisure's pleasant toil,
Making their *apple-scoops* of bone the while.
Clare.

Apple-slicer (ap'l-slīs-ėr). See APPLE-CORER.

Apple-squire (ap'l-skwīr), *n.* [From *apple*, the forbidden fruit, and *squire*.] 1. A pimp; a kept gallant; a page who waited on women of bad character. 'Cut-purses, liars, bawds, whores, pimps, panders, and *apple-squires*.' *Poor Robin.*—2. A wittol.

Apple-tree (ap'l-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus Pyrus, nat. order Rosaceæ. The fruit of this tree, called a pome (which see), is indefinitely various, and new varieties are being annually introduced. The crab-apple (*Pyrus Malus*) is the original kind, from which all others have sprung. The wood is hard, durable, and fine-grained, and much used in turnery; that of the crab-tree is used for the teeth of mortise wheels. Apple-trees are propagated by seeds, layers, grafting, and budding.

Apple-wine (ap'l-wīn), *n.* Cider.

Appliable (ap-plī'a-bl), *a.* [See APPLY.] Capable of being applied; applicable. [Rare or obsolete.]

All that I have said of heathen idolatry is *appliable* to idolatry of another sort. *South.*

Appliance (ap-plī'ans), *n.* 1. The act of applying.—2. The thing applied; specifically, (*a*) an appendage; an appurtenance; as, an engine with its *appliances*. (*b*) Resource; means to an end; device. 'With all *appliances* and means to boot.' *Shak.*

Material *appliances* have been lavishly used; arts, inventions, and machines introduced from abroad, manufactures set up, communications opened, roads made, canals dug, mines worked, harbours formed. *Buckle.*

(*c*)† Application; medicament; remedy.

Diseases desperate grown
By desperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shak.*

Applicability (ap'pli-ka-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being applicable or fit to be applied.

Applicable (ap'pli-ka-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *applicare*. See APPLY.] Capable of being applied; fit to be applied, as connected with a thing; having relevance; as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.

The use of logic, although potentially *applicable* to every matter, is always actually manifested by special reference to some one. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Applicableness (ap'pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.

Applicably (ap'pli-ka-bli), *adv.* In an applicable manner.

Applicancy (ap'pli-kan-si), *n.* The state of being applicable.

Applicant (ap'pli-kant), *n.* [L. *applicans, applicantis*, ppr. of *applico*. See APPLY.] 1. One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner; a candidate.

The *applicant* for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messias. *Plumtree.*

2. A diligent student; one who applies himself closely. [Rare and American.]

Applicate (ap'pli-kāt), *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate.

Applicate (ap'pli-kāt), *a.* Applied or put to some use. [Rare.]

Those *applicate* sciences which extend the power of man over the elements. *Is. Taylor.*

—*Applicate number*, a number applied in a concrete case. *Hutton.*—*Applicate ordinate*, a straight line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.

Applicate† (ap'pli-kāt), *v.t.* To apply. 'The act of faith is *applicated* to the object.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Application (ap-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *applicatio*. See APPLY.] 1. The act of applying or putting to; the act of laying on; as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb. 2. The thing applied; as, the pain was abated by the *application*.—3. The act of making request or soliciting; as, he made *application* to the Court of Chancery.—4. The act of making use of, as means; the employment of means.

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

5. The act of fixing the mind on something; intenseness of thought; close study; attention; as, to injure the health by *application* to study.

The curate, surprised to find such instances of industry and *application* in a young man, who had never met with the least encouragement, asked him if he did not extremely regret the want of a liberal education. *Fielding.*

6. The act of applying or referring something, as a general principle, to a particular case; the testing of something theoretical by applying it in practice.

He laid down with clearness and accuracy the principles by which the question is to be decided, but he did not pursue them into their detailed *application*. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Applicative (ap'pli-kāt-iv), *a.* Applying; applicatory. *Bramhall.* [Rare.]

Applicator (ap'pli-kāt-ėr), *n.* A surgical instrument for applying caustic, a tent, or some other application to a deep-seated part. *E. H. Knight.*

Applicatory (ap'pli-ka-to-ri), *a.* That includes the act of applying; having an application; applicative. '*Applicatory* information.' *Bp. Wilkins.* [Rare.]

Applicatory (ap'pli-ka-to-ri), *n.* That which applies. [Rare.]

Faith is the inward *applicatory* (of Christ's death), and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Jer. Taylor.*

Applied (ap-plīd'), *p.* and *a.* Put on; put to; directed; employed: said specifically of a science, when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena; as, *applied* mathematics.

Appliedly (ap-plī'ed-li), *adv.* By application. [Rare.]

All superstition whatsoever reflecteth upon religion. It is not but in such acts as be of themselves, or *appliedly*, acts of religion and piety. *Montagu.*

Applier (ap-plī'ėr), *n.* One that applies.

Appliment† (ap-plī'ment), *n.* Application. *Marston.*

Applique Lace (ap-plēk' lās), *n.* [Fr. *appliquer*, to put on.] A name given to lace whose pattern has been cut out and sewed on a foundation of net. By this means a piece of lace may be transferred from a veil to a scarf or lappet.

Applot† (ap-plot'), *v.t.* 1. *Lit.* to divide into plots or plats; to plot out.—2. To allot or apportion the proportions of an assessment; to assess.

Applotment† (ap-plot'ment), *n.* An apportioned assessment.

Applumbature (ap-plum'ba-tūr), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *plumbum*, lead.] A soldering with lead.

Apply (ap-plī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *applied*; ppr. *applying*. [O.Fr. *applier*, Pr. *aplicar*, L. *applicare*, to fasten to—*ad*, to, and *plico*, to fold, to double up. See PLY.] 1. To lay on; to put one thing to another; as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body. '*Apply* to her some remedies.' *Shak.*—2. To use or employ for a particular purpose or in a particular case; as, to *apply* a sum of money to the payment of a debt. 'Craft against vice I must *apply*.' *Shak.*—3. To put, refer, or use as suitable or relative to some person or thing; as, to *apply* the testimony to the case.

Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall *apply*
Thy latest words. *Shak.*

I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden.*

4. To engage and employ with attention; to occupy; as, '*Apply* thine heart to instruction.' Prov. xxiii. 12.

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks, and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilst thinking, is, the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

5.† To address or direct.

Sacred vows and mystic song *applied*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

6.† To busy; to keep at work; to ply: superseded by *ply* (which see).

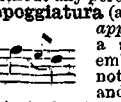
Whose busy feet so fast their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Spenser.*

7.† To visit; as, 'He *applied* each place so fast.' *Chapman.*—*To apply one's self*, (*a*) to give the chief part of one's time and attention; to dedicate or devote one's self (to a thing); as, to *apply one's self* to the study of botany. (*b*)† To make an application; to have recourse by request; to address one's self (to a person). 'I *applied myself* to him for help.' *Johnson.*

Apply (ap-plī'), *v.i.* 1. To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, analogy, or reference to; as, this argument *applies* well to the case; the remarks were not meant to *apply* to you.—2. To make request; to solicit; to have recourse with a view to gain something; as, to *apply* to government for an office; I *applied* to a friend for information.

Appoggiato (ap-po-jä'to). [It., propped.] In *music*, a direction signifying that the notes are to be performed so that they insensibly glide and melt into each other without any perceptible break.

Appoggiatura (ap-poj'a-tö"ra), *n.* [It., from *appoggiare*, to lean.] In *music*, a small additional note of embellishment, preceding the note to which it is attached, and taking away from the principal note a portion of its time.



Appoint (ap-point'), *v.t.* [Fr. *appointer*, to refer a cause, to give a salary; O.Fr. *appoincter*, to determine, to finish a controversy, to decree; L.L. *appunctare*, to bring to the point, to fix the points in a controversy or agreement—L. *ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point. See POINT.] 1.† To make fast or firm; to establish; to secure.

When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth. Prov. viii. 29.

2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision; to decree; to command.

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death to him and his generations. 2 Esdras iii. 7.

Thy servants are ready to do whatever my lord the king shall *appoint*. 2 Sam. xv. 15.

3. To allot, set apart, or designate; to nominate, as to an office.

These cities were *appointed* for all the children of Israel. Josh. xx. 9.

Let Pharaoh *appoint* officers over the land. Gen. xli. 34.

4. To settle; to fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement; as, they *appointed* a time and place for the meeting.—5.† To point at by way of censure; to arraign. '*Appoint* not heavenly disposition.' *Milton.*—6. To provide with all that is requisite; to equip.

You may be armed and *appointed* well. *Shak.*

7. In *law*, to allot or divide, in virtue of a clause contained in a conveyance, conferring a power on some person, who is called the *appointor*, to do so; as, where a parent has the liferent of a fund with a power to *appoint* the fund to his children after death. The parent in that case is the *appointor*, and the children are said to be *appointees*.

Appoint (ap-point'), *v.i.* 1. To ordain; to determine.

The Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahitophel. 2 Sam. xvii. 14.

2. In *law*, to exercise a power of appointment.

Appointable (ap-point'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being appointed or constituted.

Appointee (ap-point-ē'), *n.* 1. A person appointed. [Rare.]—2. Formerly, a soldier in the French army, who for long service and bravery received more pay than other privates.—3. In *law*, the person who benefits by the execution of a power of appointment. See APPOINT, 7.

Appointee (ap-point-ē'), *a.* In *her.* same as *Aiguisé*.

Appointer (ap-point'ėr), *n.* One who appoints.

Appointment (ap-point'ment), *n.* 1. The act of appointing; designation to office; as, he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men.—2. An office held by a person appointed; as, he holds a high *appointment* in the civil service.—3. Stipulation; assignation; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; as, they made an *appointment* to meet at six o'clock.—4. Established order or constitution; decree; ordinance; direction; order; command; as, it is our duty to submit to the divine *appointments*.

Wheat, salt, wine, and oil, let it be given according to the *appointment* of the priests. Ezra vi. 9.

5. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship, an army, an officer, soldier, and the like; whatever is appointed for use and management; accoutrements: in this sense used frequently in the plural. 'We'll set forth in best *appointment* all our regiments.' *Shak.*

The cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their *appointments*. *Prescott.*

6. Act of preparing; preparation. [Rare.]

Therefore your best *appointment* make with speed. *Shak.*

7. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer: properly used only in the plural.

An expense proportioned to his *appointments* and fortune is necessary. *Chesterfield.*

8. In *law*, (*a*), a devise or grant to a charitable use. (*b*) A common law-deed or conveyance of a derivative nature, relating to or dependent on some precedent assurance in which a power to appoint to certain uses has been created or preserved to the party thereby granting or appointing.—9. An honorary part to perform at a public exhibition of a college. [United States.]

Appointor (ap-point'or), *n.* In *law*, one who has a power of appointment.

Apporter† (ap-pōrt'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *apporter*, to bring in—L. *ad*, to, and *porto*, to carry.] A bringer in; one that brings anything into the country.

This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aiders, abettors, and assistants, traitors. *Sir M. Hale.*

Apportion (ap-pōr'shon), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *apportioner*—L. *ad*, and *portio*, portion. See PORTION.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute among two or more a just part or share to each; to distribute; to allot; as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments.

Apportionateness† (ap-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being adapted; just proportion. 'The *apportionateness* of it (the liturgy) to the end for which it was designed.' *Hammond.*

Apportioner (ap-pōr'shon-ėr), *n.* One that apportions.

Apportionment (ap-pōr'shon-ment), *n.* The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares; a dividing and assigning to each proprietor his just portion of an undivided right or property.

Appose† (ap-pōz'), *v.t.* [Fr. *apposer*, to set to; O.Fr., to question; L. *appono*, *appositum*—*ad*, to, and *pono*, to place, whence *pose*, *position*, *depose*, &c.] 1. To place beside; to set down before. 'He food *apposed* before them.' *Chapman.*—2. To apply. '*Apposed* to the parts.' *Harvey.*—3. To put questions to; to examine; to pose.

Christ was found sitting in the temple, not to gaze on the glory of the house, . . . but to hear and *appose* the doctors. *Bp. Hall.*

Apposer (ap-pōz'ėr), *n.* 1. An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. Specifically—2. An officer in the court of exchequer, commonly called the *poser*.

Apposite (ap'pō-zit), *a.* [L. *appositus*, set or put to, from *appono*—*ad*, and *pono*, to put or place.] Suitable; fit; appropriate; very applicable; well adapted: followed by *to*; as, this argument is very *apposite to* the case. 'Ready and *apposite* answers.' *Bacon.*

Appositely (ap'pō-zit-li), *adv.* In an apposite manner; suitably; fitly; properly; appropriately.

Appositeness (ap'pō-zit-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apposite; fitness; propriety; suitableness.

Apposition (ap-pō-zi'shon), *n.* 1. The act of adding to; addition; a setting to. 'The *apposition* of new matter.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. In *gram.* the relation in which one or more nouns or substantive phrases or clauses stand to a noun or pronoun, which they explain or characterize without being predicated of it, and with which they agree in case. In the following examples the nouns and phrases in italics are in apposition to the nouns or pronouns immediately preceding. Cicero, the *orator*, lived in the first century before Christ; he, the *commander* of the tenth regiment, now led his troops towards the hill; the desire *to attain eminence* is one of the leading motives to activity; the opinion, *that a severe winter is generally followed by a good summer*, is a vulgar error.—3. In *physiol.* that part of the function of nutrition by which the components of the blood are transformed on the free surface of an organ into a solid unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the tissues that are not vascular.

Appositional (ap-pō-zi'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to apposition, especially grammatical apposition.

Appositive (ap-poz'it-iv), *a.* 1. Apposite; applicable.—2. In *gram.* placed in apposition. '*Appositive* to the words going immediately before.' *Knatchbull.*

Appraisal (ap-prāz'al), *n.* Valuation by authority; an appraisement.

Appraise (ap-prāz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appraised*; ppr. *appraising*. [O.Fr. *appreiser*; L. *appretiare*, to set a price on—*ad*, to, and *pretium*, a price. See PRAISE, PRICE, APPRECIATE.] 1. To value; to set a price upon; to estimate the value of. [It is generally used for the act of valuing by men appointed for the purpose, under direction of law or by agreement of parties; as, to *appraise* the goods and estate of a deceased person, or goods taken under a distress for rent. See note under APPRAISER.]—2. To estimate generally.

The sickly babe, . . .
Whom Enoch took, and handled all his limbs,
Appraised his weight, and fondled father-like.
Tennyson.

3. To praise. [Rare.]

Appraisement (ap-prāz'ment), *n.* The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; also, the rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation. In England, when goods have been taken under a distress for rent, it is necessary, in order to enable the landlord to sell them, that they should be previously *appraised* or valued by two appraisers, who are sworn to *appraise* the goods truly, according to the best of their understanding. See note under next article.

Appraiser (ap-prāz'ėr), *n.* One who appraises; specifically, a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate.

Note.—*Appraise*, *appraiser*, *appraisement*, are now almost uniformly used, instead of *apprize*, *apprizer*, *apprizement*, although the latter were formerly used by good English authors, as Lord Bacon, Bishop Hall, &c., and are still frequently used in the United States, where the former words are often pronounced like the latter.

Apprecation† (ap-prē-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *apprecor*, *apprecatus*, to pray to—*ad*, and *precor*, to pray.] Prayer. 'Fervent *apprecations*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Apprecatory† (ap'prē-ka-to-ri), *a.* Containing a prayer. 'The (benedictions) not so much *apprecatory* as declaratory.' *Bp. Hall.*

Appreciable (ap-prē'shi-a-bl), *a.* [See APPRECIATE.] Capable of being appreciated or estimated; sufficiently great to be capable of estimation.

A twelfth part of the labour of making a plough is an *appreciable* quantity. *J. S. Mill.*

Appreciably (ap-prē'shi-a-bli), *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated; perceptibly; as, he is *appreciably* better.

Appreciant (ap-prē'shi-ant), *a.* Capable of appreciating; having the faculty of setting a proper value on persons or things.

Such was the man whom Henry, of desert *Appreciant* alway, chose for highest trust. *Southey.*

Appreciate (ap-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appreciated*; ppr. *appreciating*. [Fr. *apprécier*, to set a value, L. *appretio*, *appretiatum*—*ad*, and *pretium*, value, *price*. See PRICE.] 1. To value; to set a price or value on; to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently *appreciate* the advantages we enjoy.

The sectaries of a persecuted religion are seldom in a proper temper of mind calmly to investigate or candidly to *appreciate* the motives of their enemies. *Gibbon.*

2. To estimate duly; to place a sufficiently high estimate on; as, he thinks he is not *appreciated*. [Colloq.]—3. To raise the value of. 'Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money.' *G. Ramsay.*

Appreciate (ap-prē'shi-āt), *v.i.* To rise in value; to become of more value; as, the coin of the country *appreciates*; public securities *appreciated* when the debt was funded.

Appreciation (ap-prē'shi-ā'shon), *n.* The act of appreciating; as, (*a*) the act of valuing or estimating; the act of setting a price or value on. (*b*) The act of setting a due value on. (*c*) A rising in value; increase of worth or value.

Appreciative (ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Capable of appreciating; manifesting due appreciation; as, an *appreciative* audience.

Appreciatory (ap-prē'shi-a-to-ri), *a.* Appreciative; as, *appreciatory* praise.

Appredicate (ap-pre'di-kāt), *n.* [*Ap* for L. *ad*, to, and E. *predicate*.] An addition to the predicate, the copula in a proposition.

By Aristotle the predicate includes the copula, and from a hint by him the latter has by subsequent Greek logicians been styled the *appredicate*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Apprehend (ap-prē-hend'), *v.t.* [L. *apprehendo*—*ad*, and *prehendo*, to take or seize, *prae*, before, and *hendo* (not used), to seize.] 1. To take or seize; to take hold of.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least, we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Jer. Taylor.*

[In this literal sense it is now used solely with a personal object, and is applied chiefly to taking or arresting persons by legal process, or with a view to trial: as, to *apprehend* a thief.]—2. To take or lay hold of by the mind; to become cognizant of; to understand; to recognize; to discern.

Full to the utmost measure of what bliss
Human desires can seek or *apprehend*. *Milton.*

He seems to hear a heavenly friend,
And thro' thick veils to *apprehend*
A labour working to an end. *Tennyson.*

3.† To take cognizance of voluntarily; to notice. [Rare.]

The Duke of Ormond knew well enough that the fellow threatened it, and was like enough to act it; but that he thought it below him to *apprehend* it. *Clarendon.*

4. To entertain suspicion or fear of: said of a future evil; as, we *apprehend* calamities from a feeble or wicked administration.—

Apprehend, Comprehend. See following extract.

We *apprehend* many truths which we do not *comprehend*. The great mystery, for instance, of the Holy Trinity—we lay hold upon it (*ad prehendo*), we hang upon it, our souls live by it; but we do not take it all in, we do not *comprehend* it. It belongs to the idea of God that he may be *apprehended* though not *comprehended* by his reasonable creatures; he has made them to know him, though not to know him all, to *apprehend* though not to *comprehend* him. *Trench.*

SYN. To catch, seize, arrest, detain, capture, conceive, understand, believe, fear, dread.

Apprehend (ap-prē-hend'), *v.t.* 1. To seize with the mind; to form a conception; to conceive; to think; to suppose; to imagine. 'You *apprehend* passing shrewdly.' *Shak.* 2. To think; to believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty: used as a modest way of introducing an opinion; as, all this is true, but we *apprehend* it is not to the purpose.—3. To be apprehensive; to be in fear of a future evil. 'It is worse to *apprehend* than to suffer.' *Rowe.*

Apprehender (ap-prē-hend'ėr), *n.* One who apprehends.

Apprehensible (ap-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being apprehended or conceived.

Apprehension (ap-prē-hen'shon), *n.* 1. *Lit.* the act of seizing or taking hold of; as, the hand is the organ of *apprehension*.—2. The act of arresting or seizing by legal process; as, the felon, after his *apprehension*, escaped. 3. The mere contemplation of things without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, without comparing them with others or referring them to external objects; simple intellection; the simple reception of a notion, without necessarily full comprehension of it, as of the Trinity: specifically called by logicians *simple apprehension*.—4. Opinion; conception; sentiments; belief; as, in our *apprehension* the facts prove the issue.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act, not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*

5. The faculty by which new ideas are conceived; power of perceiving and understanding; intellect. 'In *apprehension* how like a god.' *Shak.*—6. Distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.

The sense of death is most in *apprehension*. *Shak.*
Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

—*Incomplex apprehension* regards one object or several, without any relation being perceived between them, as a man, a horse, cards; *complex apprehension* is of several objects with such a relation, as of a man on horseback, a pack of cards.—*Apprehension, Comprehension. Apprehension* is properly simply cognizance or consciousness of the existence of an object, and is analogous to perception by the senses. It implies, therefore, only partial knowledge. *Comprehension*, in its fullest sense, implies a knowledge of all the properties and relations of its object, and implies, therefore, full knowledge. See extract from Abp. Trench under the verb.

Apprehensive (ap-prē-hen'siv), *a.* 1. † Ready to catch or seize; desirous to lay hold of.

I shall be very *apprehensive* of any occasions wherein I may do any kind offices. *Lord Strafford.*

2. † Quick to learn or understand; quick of apprehension.

A good sherris sack . . . ascends me into the brain, . . . makes it *apprehensive*, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, delectable shapes. *Shak.*

3. Conscious; cognizant. [Rare.]

A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly, and is, by the grace of God, *apprehensive* of it. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Fearful; anticipating, or in expectation of evil.

The leading reformers . . . began to be *apprehensive* for their lives. *Gladstone.*

5. Inclined to believe or fear; suspicious; as, I am *apprehensive* he does not understand me.

He (the king) became *apprehensive* that his motives were misconstrued even by his friends. *Hallam.*

6. Perceptive; feeling; sensitive.

Thoughts, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings, Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

7. In *metaph.* relating to the mental power or faculty of apprehension.

It yields as a corollary that judgment, that comparison, that the cognition relativity is implied in every *apprehensive* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. † Ready to catch or take up with what is new; fond of novelty; new-fangled; capricious.

Younger spirits, whose *apprehensive* senses
All but new things disdain. *Shak.*

Apprehensively (ap-prē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

Apprehensiveness (ap-prē-hen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; readiness to understand; fearfulness.

Apprentice (ap-pren'tis), *n.* [O.Fr. *apprentif*, Fr. *apprenti*, a learner, one taken to learn a trade, from L.L. *apprendivus*, engaged in learning, from L. *apprehendo, ap-prendo*, to seize, and metaphorically, to seize the meaning, to understand, learn—*ad*, to, and *prehendo*, to catch; Fr. *apprendre*, to learn.] 1. One who is bound by indenture to serve some particular individual, or company of individuals, for a specified time, in order to learn some art, trade, profession, manufacture, or the like, in which his master or masters become bound to instruct him. Hence—2. A learner in any subject or in any thing; one not well versed in a subject.—3. In *old law*, a barrister under sixteen years' standing, after which he might be called to the rank of serjeant.

Apprentice (ap-pren'tis), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apprenticed;* ppr. *apprenticing.* To bind to or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of an art, trade, profession, or the like.

Apprentice-fee (ap-pren'tis-fē), *n.* A sum given to the master of an apprentice as a premium for the instruction of the latter.

Apprenticehood † (ap-pren'tis-hud), *n.* Apprenticeship. 'A long *apprenticehood*.' *Shak.*

Apprenticeship (ap-pren'tis-ship), *n.* The service, state, or condition of an apprentice; a state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master; also, the term during which one is an apprentice.

Apprentisage † (ap-pren'tis-āj), *n.* Apprenticeship.

Appressed, Apprest (ap-prest'), *a.* [L. *appressum, adpressum—ad*, to, and *premo, pressum*, to press.] In *bot.* same as *Adpressed.*

Apprest † (ap-prest'), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *præsto*, in readiness, whence the verbs *impress* and *press*, to compel to enter the public service, as seamen.] Preparation, especially for war, by enlisting soldiers.

Vespasian lay at York making his *apprests* . . . to go against the Scots and Picts. *Holinshed.*

Appretiation (ap-prē'shi-ā"shon), *n.* In *Scots law*, the valuing of poinded goods.

Apprise (ap-prīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apprised;* ppr. *apprising.* [O.E. *apprise*, notice, information, from Norm. *apprise*, learning, information, formed from *appris, apprise*, pp. of *aprendre*, to inform, to advise, also to learn; L. *apprendo, apprehendo.* See APPREHEND.] To give notice, verbal or written; to inform: followed by *of* before that of which notice is given; as, we will *apprise* the general *of* an intended attack; he *apprised* the commander *of* what he had done.

He had been repeatedly *apprised* that some of his friends in England meditated a deed of blood. *Macaulay.*

Apprise, † **Apprize** † (ap-prīz'), *n.* Information.

Apprise (ap-prīz'), *v.t.* To value. See APPRIZE.

Apprize (ap-prīz'), *v.t.* To give notice. See APPRISE.

Apprize (ap-prīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *apprized;* ppr. *apprizing.* To set a value on, in pursuance of authority; to value; to appraise. See APPRAISE.—*To apprize a heritage*, in *Scots law*, to invest a creditor with the heritable estate of his debtor.

Apprizement (ap-prīz'ment), *n.* Appraisement (which see).

Apprizer (ap-prīz'ėr), *n.* An appraiser (which see).

Approach (ap-prōch'), *v.i.* [Fr. *approcher*, Pr. *apropchar, appropjar*, O.It. *approcciare*, L.L. *appropiare*, to approach, to come nearer—*ad*, to, and *prope*, near, *propius*, nearer. For a change similar to that of *pi* into *ch* see ABRIDGE.] 1. To come or go near in place or time; to draw near; to advance nearer.

Absolute command of countenance and figure, unbroken ease and sustained dignity, the semblance of esteem or even love for anything that *approaches* . . . are the constituents of highly refined and courteous manners. *Brougham.*

2. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to approximate; as, he *approaches* to the character of the ablest statesman.

Approach (ap-prōch'), *v.t.* 1. To bring near; to advance; as, he *approached* his hand to the cup.

Even as a resolved general *approaches* his camp . . . as nearly as he can to the besieged city. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To come, or draw near to, either literally or figuratively; as, to *approach* the gate; who will venture to *approach* the great man?

Now these points are wont to be *approached* with awe. *Brougham.*

3. To come near to, so as to be compared with.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Sir W. Temple.*

Approach (ap-prōch'), *n.* 1. The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near; as, he was apprised of the enemy's *approach*. 2. Access; opportunity, or liberty of drawing near. 'The *approach* to kings.' *Bacon.*—3. A passage or avenue by which buildings are approached.—4. *pl.* In *fort.* the works thrown up by the besiegers to protect them in their advances towards a fortress.—*Counter approaches*, in *fort.* works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.—*Curve of equal approach*, in *math.* a curve down which a body descending by the force of gravity makes equal approaches to the horizon in equal portions of time.—*Method of approaches*, in *alg.* a method of resolving certain problems by assigning limits and making gradual approximations to the correct answer.—*To graft by approach*, in *hort.* to inarch (which see).

Approachable (ap-prōch'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.

Approachableness (ap-prōch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being approachable.

Approacher (ap-prōch'ėr), *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

Approaching (ap-prōch'ing), *n.* In *hort.* the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock. Called also *Inarching* and *Grafting by Approach.*

Approachless (ap-prōch'les), *a.* That cannot be approached.

Approachment (ap-prōch'ment), *n.* The act of approaching; approach. 'Ice will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Approbate (ap'prō-bāt), *a.* 1. † Approved. *Sir T. Elyot.*—2. In *Scots law*, accepted. See under the verb.

Approbate (ap'prō-bāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *approbated;* ppr. *approbating.* [L. *approbo, approbatum*, to approve—the same word as *approve*, except that the latter has come to us through the French, while this word has been taken direct from the Latin.] To express approbation of; to manifest a liking for or degree of satisfaction in; to express approbation of officially, as of one's fitness for a public trust; to approve.

The cause of this battle every man did allow and *approbate*. *Hall.*
Mr. Hutchinson *approbated* the choice. *J. Eliot.*

—*Approbate and reprobate*, in *Scots law*, a phrase employed when a person takes advantage of one part of a deed but rejects the rest; as, for example, where a disposition on death-bed revokes a previous *liege poustie* conveyance to the prejudice of the heir-at-law, but still gives the estate past the heir. The heir who abides by the deed in so far as it revokes the *liege poustie* deed to his prejudice, while he challenges it on the head of *death-bed*, in so far as it defeats his interest in the estate, is said to *approbate and reprobate* the deed But this, as a rule, is contrary to law. In America this word is used pretty frequently in the technical sense of to license; as, to *approbate* a person to preach; to *approbate* a man to keep a public-house, &c.

Approbation (ap-prō-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *approbatio.* See APPROBATE.] 1. The act of approving; that state or disposition of the mind in which we assent to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; approval. 'The silent *approbation* of one's own breast.' *Melmoth.*

For God doth know how many now in health shall drop their blood in *approbation* of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shak.*

2. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.—3. † Conclusive evidence; proof. *Shak.*—4. Probation; trial; novitiate.

This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation*. *Shak.*

SYN. Approval, liking, sanction, consent, concurrence.

Approbative (ap'prō-bāt-iv), *a.* Approving; implying approbation.

Approbator (ap'prō-bāt-ėr), *n.* One who approves. 'Judges and *approbators.*' *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Approbatory (ap'prō-bā-to-ri), *a.* Containing or expressing approbation. 'Letters . . . confirmatory and *approbatory.*' *Hackluyt.*

Approclivity † (ap-prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* Proclivity.

Apprompt † (ap-prompt'), *v.t.* To prompt. 'To *approm*pt our invention.' *Bacon.*

Approof † (ap-prōf'), *n.* Approval.

He was pleased a marriage feast to crown
With his great presence, and *approof* of it. *Beaumont.*

Approperate † (ap-prop'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *apropero, approperatum*—*ad*, and *propero*, to hasten, from *properus*, quick.] To hasten.

Appropinquate † (ap-prō-ping'kwāt), *v.i.* [L. *appropinquo, appropinquatum*—*ad*, and *propinquo*, to bring near, from *propinquus*, near.] To draw near.

Appropinquation † (ap'prō-ping-kwā"shon), *n.* A drawing nigh. 'There are many ways of our *appropinquation* to God.' *Bp. Hall.*

Appropinque † (ap-prō-pingk'), *v.t.* To approach.

The clotted blood within my hose . . .
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

Appropre † (ap-prō'pėr), *v.t.* To appropriate. *Fuller.*

Appropriable (ap-prō'pri-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being appropriated, set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.

Appropriament † (ap-prō'pri-a-ment), *n.* Anything properly or peculiarly one's own; a peculiar quality or qualification.

If you can neglect
Your own *appropriaments*, but praising that
In others wherein you excel yourself,
You shall be much beloved here. *Ford.*

Appropriate (ap-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *appropriated*; ppr. *appropriating.* [L. *approprio, appropriatum*, to make one's own—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own, proper. See PROPER, PROPRIETY.] 1. To claim or take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right; as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit. 'To themselves *appropriating* the Spirit of God.' *Milton.*—2. To set apart for or assign to a particular purpose or use in exclusion of all other purposes or uses; as, a spot of ground is *appropriated* for a garden.

The profits of that establishment had been *appropriated* by Parliament to the Duke of York. *Macaulay.*

3. In *eccles. law*, to annex, as a benefice, to a spiritual corporation, for its perpetual use.

Appropriate (ap-prō'pri-āt), *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, belonging peculiarly; peculiar; suitable; fit; proper; as, religious worship is an *appropriate* duty to the Creator.

It might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case. *Bacon.*

It is not at all times easy to find words *appropriate* to express our ideas. *Locke.*

Appropriate (ap-prō'pri-āt), *n.* Peculiar characteristic; proper function; property.

The Bible's *appropriate* being . . . to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple. *Boyle.*

Appropriately (ap-prō'pri-āt-li), *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner.

Appropriateness (ap-prō'pri-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being appropriate or peculiarly suitable.

Appropriation (ap-prō'pri-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of appropriating, setting apart, or assigning to a particular use or person in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose, as of a piece of ground for a park, of a right to one's self, of words to ideas, or of money to carry out some object.

Fisheries in the sea are in most cases a gift of nature practically unlimited in extent, but the Arctic whale fisheries have long been insufficient for the demand, . . . even at the very considerable price necessary to defray the cost of *appropriation.* *J. S. Mill.*

2. Anything appropriated or set apart for a special purpose, as money.—3. † Acquisition; addition.

He does nothing but talk of his horse, and he makes it a great *appropriation* to his own good parts that he can shoe him himself. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, (*a*) the annexing or setting apart of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation. (*b*) The application by a creditor to one of several debts of a sum of money paid by debtor on a general account.

Appropriative (ap-prō'pri-āt-iv), *a.* Appropriating; making appropriation.

Appropriator (ap-prō'pri-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who appropriates.

Pitt knew very well that he (Rawdon) was the *appropriator* of the money which ought to have fallen to his younger brother. *Thackeray.*

2. In *law*, one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

Approprietary (ap-prō'pri-e-ta-ri), *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

Approvable (ap-prōv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being approved; meriting approbation.

Approvableness (ap-prōv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being approvable.

Approval (ap-prōv'al), *n.* The act of approving; approbation; commendation; sanction; ratification. 'A censor, . . . without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Approvance (ap-prōv'ans), *n.* Approbation. See APPROVE.

Approve (ap-prōv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *approved*; ppr. *approving.* Tennyson has the pp. *approven.* 'Till he by miracle was *approven* king.' [Fr. *approuver, approver*, Pr. *aprobar*, from L. *approbo*, to approve, to find good—*ad*, to, and *probus*, good. See APPROBATE.] 1. To be pleased with; to admit the propriety or excellence of; to think or judge well or favourably of; to express approbation of; as, on trial the goods were *approved*; to *approve* the measures of administration. 'Yet their posterity *approve* their sayings.' Ps. xlix. 13.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth*, and he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

2. To show to be real or true; to prove; to confirm.

Would'st thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*

What damned error but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text. *Shak.*

3. To put to the test; to prove by trial; to try. 'Of *approved* valour.' *Shak.*

Nay, task me to my word; *approve* me, Lord. *Shak.*

Hence—4. To convict upon trial or by proof. 'He that is *approved* in this offence.' *Shak.* 5. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend to the favourable notice of.

Study to show thyself *approved* unto God.
2 Tim. ii. 15.

6. In *law*, to augment the value or profits of to the utmost, as of waste land by inclosing and cultivating it; to improve. *Blackstone.*—7. To sanction officially; to ratify; as, the decision of the court-martial was *approved.*—*Approved bill*, in *com.* a bill to which no reasonable objection can be made.

Approve (ap-prōv'), *v.i.* To be pleased; to feel or express approbation; to think or judge well or favourably.

I showed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve* of and be my customer for. *Swift.*

Approvement (ap-prōv'ment), *n.* 1. † The act of approving; approbation; liking. 'I did nothing without your *approvement.*' *Hayward.*—2. In *law*, (*a*) a confession of guilt by a prisoner (the *approver*) charged with a crime, and accusation of his accomplices. The term is no longer in use; it corresponds to what is now known as turning *king's (queen's) evidence.* (*b*) Improvement of common lands by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry.

Approver (ap-prōv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who approves; formerly, one who made proof or trial.—2. In *law*, one who confesses a crime and accuses another. See APPROVEMENT, 2. (*a*).—3. † One who had the letting of the king's domains in small manors; a bailiff or steward of a manor.

Approvingly (ap-prōv'ing-li), *adv.* In an approving manner.

Approximant † (ap-prok'si-mant), *a.* Approaching in character. 'An *approximant* and conformant to the apostolical and pure primitive church.' *Sir E. Dering.*

Approximate (ap-prok'si-māt), *a.* [L. L. *approximatus*, pp. of *approximo.* See verb.] 1. Near; approaching, especially approaching some state or condition; as, a statement closely *approximate* to a falsehood.—2. Nearly approaching correctness; nearly true or accurate; not carried out to perfect accuracy; as, an *approximate* result; an *approximate* value.—3. In *zool.* applied to teeth so arranged in the jaw that there is no diastema or vacancy between them, as the teeth of the human species.—4. In *bot.* applied to a leaf that stands close to the stem.—*Approximate quantities*, in *math.* quantities which are nearly but not absolutely equal.

Approximate (ap-prok'si-māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *approximated*; ppr. *approximating.* [L. L. *approximo, approximatum*, to bring or come near—*ad*, to, and *proximus*, a contracted superlative from *prope*, near.] To carry or advance near; to cause to approach. 'To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature.' *Burke.*

Approximate (ap-prok'si-māt), *v.i.* To come near; to approach.

It is the tendency of every dominant system . . . to force its opponents into the most hostile and jealous attitude, from the apprehension which they naturally feel, lest, in those points in which they *approximate* toward it, they should be misinterpreted and overborne by its authority. *J. H. Newman.*

Approximately (ap-prok'si-māt-li), *adv.* In an approximate manner; by approximation.

Approximation (ap-prok'si-mā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of approximating; a drawing, moving, or advancing near; approach.

The largest capacity and the most noble dispositions are but an *approximation* to the proper standard and true symmetry of human nature. *Is. Taylor.*

2. In *math.* and *physics*, (*a*) a continual approach to a true result; the process by which we can get nearer and nearer to the actual value of a quantity, without being able perhaps ever to arrive at it. (*b*) A result so obtained; a result which is not rigorously exact, but is so near the truth as to be sufficient for a given purpose.

Approximative (ap-prok'si-mat-iv), *a.* Approaching; coming near, as to some state or result.

Appui (ap-pwē), *n.* [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, and *podium*, a foot-hold, a height; Gr. *pous, podos*, a foot.] 1. A support or prop.

If a vine be to climb trees that are of any great height, there would be stays and *appuies* set to it. *Holland.*

2. In the *manege*, a reciprocal action between the mouth of the horse and the hand of the rider, the bit and rein forming the line of communication; thus, a horse with a sensitive mouth may be said to have a good *appui*, and the same may be said of the rider if his hand be good.—*Point d'appui (milit.)*, a part of the field of operations suited to give support or shelter to troops, as a morass, a wood, a rising ground.

Appulse (ap'puls or ap-puls'), *n.* [L. *appulsus—ad*, to, and *pello*, to drive.] 1. The act of striking against. 'In all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs.' *Holder.*—2. In *astron.* the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star.—3. Arrival; landing. 'The *appulse* of the ark.' *Bryant.* [Rare.]

Appulsion (ap-pul'shon), *n.* The act of striking against.

Appulsive (ap-puls'iv), *a.* Striking against; impinging; as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets.

Appulsively (ap-puls'iv-li), *adv.* By appulsion.

Appurtenance (ap-pėr'ten-ans), *n.* [Fr. *appartenance.* See APPERTAIN.] That which appertains or belongs to something else; something belonging to another thing as principal; an adjunct; an appendage; specifically, buildings, rights, and improvements belonging to a principal property; as, a right of pasture in a common attached to an estate; outhouses, gardens, &c., attached to a mansion, and the like. 'Appurtenances of majesty.' *Barrow.*

Appurtenant (ap-pėr'ten-ant), *a.* Appertaining or belonging; pertaining; incident. 'Right of way *appurtenant* to land.' *Blackstone.*

A part (of land common to a tribe) is allotted in a special way to the chief, as *appurtenant* to his office, and descends from chief to chief according to a special rule of succession. *Edin. Rev.*

—*Common appurtenant*, in *law*, a common which is annexed to land, and can be claimed only by prescription or immemorial usage, on a legal presumption of a special grant.

Apricate † (ap'ri-kāt), *v.i.* [L. *apricor, apricatus*, from *apricus*, lying open, exposed to the sun.] To bask in the sun. *Boyle.*

Apricity † (a-pris'i-ti), *n.* Sunshine. *Bailey.*

Apricock (ā'pri-kok), *n.* The original English form of *Apricot.*

Feed him with *apricocks* and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shak.*

Apricot (ā'pri-kot), *n.* [O.E. *apricock, abricot*, Fr. *abricot*, Sp. *albarcoque*, from Ar. *albirqūk, alburqūq*, which seems to be from L. Gr. *praikokkion, prekokkion*, from L. *præcox*,

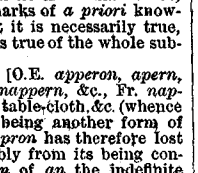
præcoquus, early ripe, *præcoqua* being used by Martial for apricots in opposition to *persica* or peaches—*præ*, before, and *coquo*, to cook, to make ready, to ripen.] A roundish, pubescent fruit of a delicious flavour, the produce of a tree of the plum-kind, *Prunus Armeniaca*, nat. order Rosaceæ. Its specific name is due to the belief that it is a native of Armenia; but this opinion has been controverted by M. Regnier, a French naturalist, who asserts that it has not been found wild either in that district or in any of the neighbouring provinces, and states his belief that it is a native of Africa, where it flourishes in such abundance on the oases that the fruit is dried and carried to Egypt as an article of commerce. It was introduced into England in 1524 by the gardener of Henry VIII. The tree rises to the height of from 15 to 20, and even 30 feet, and its flowers appear before its leaves. In its wild state the fruit is agreeably subacid. In gardens the apricot-tree is chiefly raised against walls, and propagated by budding upon plum-tree stocks.

April (ā′pril), *n.* [L. *aprilis*, contr. from *aperilis*, the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants, from *aperio*, to open. See APERIENT.] The fourth month of the year. With poets April is the type of inconsistency, from the variableness of its weather.

April-fool (ā′pril-fōl), *n.* One who is sportively imposed upon by others on the 1st of April, as by being sent on some absurd errand.

A priori (ā pri-ō′ri). [L., from something prior or going before.] The opposite of *a posteriori*, a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect. To demonstrate anything *a priori*, means to do it on grounds or reasons preceding actual knowledge or independent of it. Mathematical proofs, for example, are of the *a priori* kind. On the contrary, judgments or proofs founded on knowledge previously acquired, such as the conclusions of natural history and of all experimental science, are termed *a posteriori*. Plato is the type of *a priori* reasoners, Bacon and Locke of *a posteriori*. Reasoning *a priori* is called the synthetic method; reasoning *a posteriori* the analytic. *A priori* knowledge, in the philosophy of Kant, means *not* knowledge independent of this or that experience, but knowledge independent of all experience, such as the knowledge of the fact that space has three, and no more than three, dimensions. The marks of *a priori* knowledge are, first, that it is necessarily true, and second, that it is true of the whole subject.

Apron (ā′prun), *n.* [O.E. *apperon*, *apern*, *napron*, *naprune*, *nappern*, &c., Fr. *napperon*, from *nappe*, a table-cloth, &c. (whence E. *napkin*), *nappe* being another form of *mappe*, E. *map*. *Apron* has therefore lost an initial *n*, probably from its being confounded with the *n* of *an* the indefinite article; comp. *adder*, *nadder*; *eft*, *newt*, the last word having received the *n*.] 1. A piece of cloth or leather worn when at work on the fore-part of the body to keep the clothes clean or defend them from injury. The aprons of silk or other fine material now worn by ladies as a fashionable piece of dress or an ornament are really relics of the time when ladies of rank personally superintended the housekeeping, spending much of their time in the kitchen and larder.—2. Part of the dress of an English bishop, probably the remains of the cassock cut off to the knee.—3. A piece of leather or other material spread before a person riding in a gig or other vehicle, to defend him from rain, mud, dust, and the like.—4. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. [Provincial.]—5. The abdomen of the short-tailed decapod crustaceans, as the crab.—6. A flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon.—7. A strengthening piece of curved timber in a ship just above the foremost end of the keel. Called also *Stomach-piece*.—8. A platform or flooring of plank at the entrance of a dock; the sill.—9. The sill or lower part of a window.—10. The piece that holds the cutting tool of a planer.—11. A strip of lead which leads the drip of a wall into a gutter.



1, Apron. 2, Lower apron.

Apron (ā′prun), *v.t.* To put an apron on; to furnish with an apron. 'A cobbler *aproned* and a parson gowned.' *Pope.*

Apron-lining (ā′prun-lin-ing), *n.* In *joinery*, the piece of wrought boarding which covers the rough apron-piece of a staircase.

Apron-man (ā′prun-man), *n.* A man who wears an apron; a labouring man; a mechanic.

> You have made good work,
> You and your *apron-men*. *Shak.*

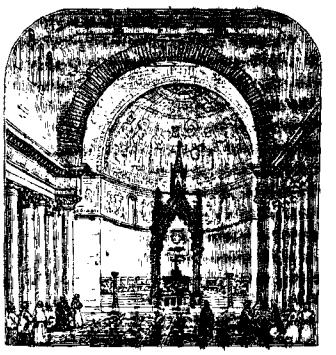
Apron-piece (ā′prun-pēs), *n.* In *joinery*, a piece of timber fixed into a wall and projecting horizontally to support the carriage pieces and joistings in the half spaces or landings of a staircase. Called also *Pitching-piece*.

Apron-string (ā′prun-string), *n.* The string by which an apron is attached to the person.—*To be always at a woman's apron-string*, to follow a woman subserviently; to keep dangling about a woman in a fond or childish manner.

Apropos (ap-ro-po), *adv.* and *a.* [Fr.—*à*, to, according to, and *propos*, purpose, from L. *propositum*, a thing proposed or purposed—*pro*, before, and *pono*, *positum*, to place.] 1. Opportunely or opportune; seasonably; seasonable; to the purpose: as, his reply was *apropos;* an *apropos* remark.—2. By the way; that reminds me; speaking of that: a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration: often followed by *of;* as, *apropos* of that I may mention, &c.

> Mr. Brown is now busy upon his work. *Apropos* I heard very lately that my friend was the author of that fine little pamphlet that has so irretrievably spoiled the credit and sale of that vain simple book of Weston's. *Warburton.*

Apse (aps), *n.* [An anglicized form of *apsis*,



Apse, Church of Sta Maria-in-Trastevere, Rome.

but now more commonly used than the latter in the architectural sense. See APSIS.] In *arch.* (*a*) a portion of any building forming a termination or projection semicircular or polygonal in plan, and having a dome or vaulted roof; especially, the vaulted semicircular or polygonal recess at the east end of the choir or chancel of a church, in which the altar is placed. Apses are found attached to churches in various other positions than at the east end, as projecting from the eastern walls of the transept, or north and south from the transept gables, sometimes at the west end. (*b*) An arched roof, as of a room or of an oven.

Apsidal (ap′sid-al), *a.* 1. In *astron.* pertaining to the apsides. See APSIS.—2. In *arch.* of or pertaining to, or resembling an apse; as, the *apsidal* termination of the chancel; an *apsidal* chapel.

Apsis (ap′sis), *n.* pl. **Apsides** (ap′sid-ēz). [Gr. *hapsis*, a tying, fastening, the hoop of a wheel, a wheel, a bow, arch, vault, from *haptō*, to connect.] 1. In *astron.* one of the two points of the orbit of a heavenly body situated at the two extremities of the major axis of the ellipse formed by the orbit, one of the points being that at which the body is at its greatest and the other that at which it is at its least distance from its primary. The point at the greatest distance is called the *higher apsis*, and that at the least the *lower apsis*. In regard to the earth and the other planets, these two points correspond to the aphelion and perihelion; and in regard to the moon they correspond to the apogee and perigee. The line of the *apsides* has a slow forward angular motion in the plane of the planet's orbit, being retrograde only in Venus. This in the earth's orbit produces the anomalistic year.—2. In *arch.* same as *Apse*.—3. A reliquary or case in which the relics of saints were kept.—*Apsis gradata*, the bishop's throne in cathedral churches, so called from being raised by steps above the stalls of the other clergy.

Apt (apt), *a.* [L. *aptus*, fitted, fit, pp. of a verb (not used), of which *apto*, to fit, is a frequentative; Gr. *haptō*, to tie, to fasten, to reach; Skr. *ap*, to come up to, to attain.] 1. Fit; suitable. 'A river . . . *apt* to be forded by a lamb.' *Jer. Taylor.* 'All the men of might, strong and *apt* for war.' 2 Ki. xxiv. 16.

> They have not always *apt* instruments. *Burke.*

2. Apposite; pertinent; appropriate; as, he used very *apt* metaphors. '*Apt* and gracious words.' *Shak.*—3. Having a tendency; liable: used of things; as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed.

> My vines and peaches . . . were *apt* to have a sort of smuttiness upon their leaves and fruit. *Sir W. Temple.*

4. Inclined; disposed customarily; ready: used of persons; as, men are too *apt* to slander others.

> *Apter* to give than thou wilt be to ask. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. Ready; quick; expert; as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* wit. 'Supple, sinew-corded, *apt* at arms.' *Tennyson.*—6.† Prepared; ready.

> Live a thousand years,
> I shall not find myself so *apt* to die. *Shak.*

7.† Capable of easy explanation; natural.

> That Cassio loves her, I do well believe it;
> That she loves him, 't is *apt*, and of great credit. *Shak.*

SYN. Fit, meet, suitable, qualified, inclined, disposed, liable, ready, quick, prompt.

Apt† (apt), *v.t.* To fit; to suit or adapt. 'That our speech be *apted* to necessary edification.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Aptable† (apt′a-bl), *a.* Capable of being adapted. *Sherwood.*

Aptate† (apt′āt), *v.i.* To make fit.

Aptenodytes (ap-tē′no-dī″tēz), *n.* [Gr. *aptēnos*, wingless, and *dytēs*, a diver.] The penguins, a genus of web-footed diving-birds, peculiar to the Antarctic shores, by some naturalists included in the Alcidæ or auk family, by others referred to a distinct family called Aptenodytidæ or Spheniscidæ. The great penguin (*A. patagonica*) is the representative of the genus. See PENGUIN.

Aptenodytidæ (ap-tē′no-dit′i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of natatorial birds, including the genus Aptenodytes. See APTENODYTES, PENGUIN.

Aptera (ap′tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *apteros*, without wings—*a*, priv., and *pteron*, a wing.] The seventh order of insects in Linnæus' system comprehending many genera. To it belong spiders, fleas, earwigs, &c.; also lobsters, crabs, prawns, and shrimps. But later zoologists have distributed these animals very differently, and restricted this term to the orders of insects called Suctoria, Epizoa, and Thysanura, which have no wings.

Apteral (ap′tėr-al), *a.* [See above.] 1. Destitute of wings.—2. In *arch.* applied to a building which has no series of columns along its flanks or sides, but is either prostyle or amphiprostyle: opposed to *peripteral*.

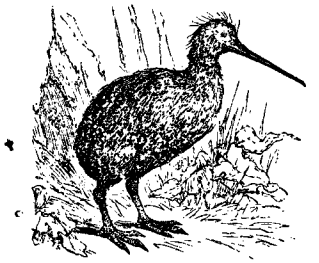
Apteran (ap′tėr-an), *n.* One of the Aptera; a wingless insect.

Apterous (ap′tėr-us), *a.* 1. In *zool.* destitute of wings: applied to insects of the order Aptera.—2. In *bot.* destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole: opposed to *alate* or *alated*.

Apterygidæ (ap-tėr-ij′i-dē), *n. pl.* One of the two families of birds (Struthionidæ being the other) into which the Cursores are divided by some naturalists, comprising only the single genus Apteryx. See APTERYX.

Apteryx (ap′tėr-iks), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pteryx*, a wing.] A nearly extinct genus of cursorial birds constituting the family Apterygidæ, distinguished from the ostriches by having three toes with a rudimentary hallux, which forms a spur, and a very long bill. Of all the Cursores the Apteryx departs most widely from the general type of the class of birds. Its wings are trifling rudiments, there is no vestige of a tail, its plumage consists of long hair-like feathers, the nostrils are placed at the tip of the bill, and the diaphragm is more complete than in any other bird. There are three species,

all natives of New Zealand, found only in the southern parts of the Middle Island, frequenting fern-brakes, where they feed on



Apteryx (*Apteryx Mantelli*).

worms and insects. Of these the *A. australis*, called *kivi-kivi*, or *kiwi-kiwi* by the natives, from its cry, is best known. It is about the size of a small goose, breeds in deep holes, is nocturnal, and is hunted by torchlight for its skin, which is much prized as a material for chiefs' dresses. It defends itself when attacked, inflicting dangerous wounds with its spur-armed feet.

Aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [L. L. *aptitudo*, from L. *aptus*, fit, apt.] The state or quality of being apt; as, (*a*) a natural or acquired disposition or tendency; as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn; men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.

He that is about children should learn their nature and *aptitudes*. *Locke.*

(*b*) Fitness; suitableness. '*Aptitude* . . . for the end to which it was aimed.' *Decay of Piety.* (*c*) Readiness in learning; docility. 'He was a boy of remarkable *aptitude*.' *Macaulay.*

Aptitudinal† (ap-ti-tūd'in-al), *a.* Suitable; fit.

Aptly (apt'li), *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; as, (*a*) properly; justly; pertinently. 'That part was *aptly* fitted.' *Shak.* 'Irenæus very *aptly* remarks.' *Addison.* (*b*) Readily; quickly; cleverly. 'To learn . . . *aptly*.' *Worcester.*

Aptness (apt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apt; as, (*a*) fitness; suitableness; as, 'the *aptness* of things to their end.' *Hooker.* (*b*) Disposition of the mind; propensity; as, 'the *aptness* of men to follow example.' (*c*) Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility.

What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech may be inquired. *Bacon.*

(*d*) Tendency: used of things; as, the *aptness* of iron to rust.

Aptornis (ap-tor'nis), *n.* A fossil bird about the size of a swan, found in New Zealand along with the remains of the moa. Both belong to the same family (Struthionidæ) of cursorial birds.

Aptote (ap'tōt), *n.* [Gr. *aptōtos*, indeclinable—*a*, priv., and *ptotos*, verbal adjective from *pipto*, to fall.] In *gram.* a noun which has no variation of termination or distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

Aptotic (ap-tot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an aptote: a term applied to a language which has no declensions, &c.

Apus, Apous (ā'pus, ā'pus), *n.* [Gr. *a*, not, without, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of phyllopod crustaceous animals of the sub-class Entomostraca (which see). They inhabit ditches, lakes, and standing waters, generally in innumerable quantities.

Apyretic (ap-i-ret'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *pyretos*, fever, from *pyr*, fire.] Without fever; specifically, in *med.* applied to those days in which the intermission happens in agues, and also to local affections which are not accompanied with febrile excitement.

Apyrexia, Apyrexy (ap-i-rek'si-a, ap'i-rek-si), *n.* [Gr. *apyrexia*—*a*, priv., and *pyressō*, to be feverish, from *pyr*, fire.] The absence or intermission of fever; the interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fevers.

Apyrous (a-pī'rus), *a.* [Gr. *apyros*, fireless—*a*, priv., and *pyr*, fire.] Incombustible, or capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or properties, as asbestos, mica, talc. *Apyrous bodies* differ from those simply refractory, inasmuch as the latter, though they are not fused by heat, may be altered by it, while the former are not even altered.

Aqua (ak'wa), *n.* [L. This word assumes the form *eau* in French; it is allied to Goth. *ahva*, A. Sax. *eá*, Icel. *á*, O.H.G. *aha*, water, river.] Water: a word much used in pharmacy and old chemistry.—*Aqua fortis* (=strong water), a name given to weak and impure nitric acid.—*Aqua marina.* See AQUAMARINE.—*Aqua regia* or *aqua regalis* (=royal water), a name given to a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, from its power of dissolving gold and other noble metals.—*Aqua Tofana*, a poisonous fluid made about the middle of the seventeenth century by an Italian woman of the name of Tofana or Toffania, who is said to have procured the death of no fewer than 600 individuals by means of it. It consisted chiefly, it is supposed, of a solution of crystallized arsenic.—*Aqua-vitæ* (= water of life), a name familiarly applied to native distilled spirits: it answers to the *whisky* of Scotland, the *usque'baugh* of Ireland, the *eau de vie* of the French.—*Aquæ ductus et aquæ haustus*, in *Scots law*, two servitudes, the former consisting in a right of carrying a water-course through the grounds of another; the latter, of watering cattle at a river, well, or pond in the ground of another.

Aquamarine (ak'wa-ma-rēn'), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *marinus*, pertaining to the sea.] A name for the finest beryl, so called from its bluish or sea-green tint.

Aquarian (a-kwā'ri-an), *n.* One of a sect of Christians in the primitive church who consecrated water in the eucharist instead of wine, either under a pretence of abstinence or because it was unlawful to drink wine.

Aquarium (a-kwā'ri-um), *n.* [L.] 1. An artificial pond, cistern, or place in a garden or elsewhere for cultivating aquatic plants.—2. A vessel, or series of vessels, constructed wholly or partly of glass in which live animals are kept either in salt or fresh water, along with rocks and aquatic plants. Aquariums on a large scale have been constructed in connection with public parks or gardens, or as distinct institutions, in many cities and towns, as London, Brighton, Berlin, Hamburg, &c.

Aquarius (a-kwā'ri-us), *n.* [L.] The Water-bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January: so called from the rains which prevail at that season in Italy and the East.

Aquatic (a-kwat'ik), *a.* [L. *aquaticus*. See AQUA.] Pertaining to water; living in or frequenting water; as, *aquatic* animals; *aquatic* fowls; *aquatic* plants; practised on or in water; as, *aquatic* sports.—*Aquatic box*, an accessory to the microscope, generally in the form of a glass cell, in which algæ or animalculæ are placed for observation.

Aquatic (a-kwat'ik), *n.* 1. A plant which grows in water.—2. *pl.* Sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming.

Aquatical (a-kwat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Aquatic.* [Rare.]

Aquatile† (ak'wa-til), *a.* Inhabiting the water. 'The *aquatile* or water frog.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Aquatint (ak'wa-tint), *n.* 1. Same as *Aquatinta.*—2. An engraving in the aquatint method.

Aquatint (ak'wa-tint), *a.* Pertaining to the method of engraving called *Aquatinta* (which see).

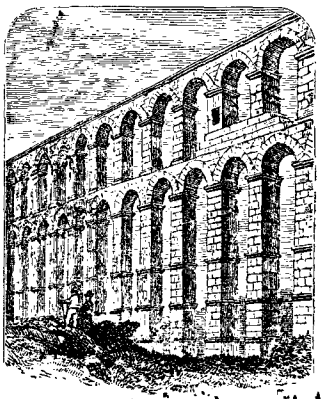
Aquatinta (ak-wa-tin'ta), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and It. *tinta*, dye, tint.] A method of etching on copper by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water-colours or Indian ink. This is performed by covering a prepared copper plate with a ground of resin coloured black by powder of asphalt. On this the design is traced, and a complicated series of operations with varnish and dilute aqua fortis is gone through till the effect is produced.

Aquatinter (ak-wa-tint'ėr), *n.* One who practises the art of aquatinting.

Aquatinting (ak-wa-tint'ing), *n.* The art or process of engraving in the aquatint method.

Aqua-vivarium (ak'wa-vī-vā''ri-um), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *vivarius*, pertaining to living creatures, from *vivo*, to live.] Same as *Aquarium* (which see).

Aqueduct (ak'wē-dukt), *n.* [L. *aquæductus*—*aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.] 1. A conduit or channel for conveying water from one place to another: more particularly applied to structures for conveying water from distant sources for the supply of large cities. Aqueducts were extensively used by the Romans, and many of them still remain in different places on the Continent. They were constructed of stone or wood, sometimes tunnelled through hills, and carried over valleys and rivers on arches. The aqueduct at Segovia, originally built



Aqueduct of Segovia, Spain.

by the Romans, has in some parts two tiers of arcades 100 feet high, is 2921 feet in length, and is one of the most admired works of antiquity. The most remarkable aqueduct of modern times is that constructed by Louis XIV. for conveying the waters of the Eure to Versailles. The aqueduct of the present day formed of iron pipes has rendered these expensive structures unnecessary.—2. In *anat.* a term applied to certain canals occurring in different parts of the body.

Aqueity† (a-kwē'i-ti), *n.* Wateriness; aqueousness. '*Aqueity*, terreity, and sulphureity.' *B. Jonson.* [Used ludicrously.]

Aqueous (ak'wē-us), *a.* [From L. *aqua*, water.] Partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with or formed by it; watery; as, an *aqueous* solution.—*Aqueous humour* of the eye, the limpid watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye. See EYE.—*Aqueous rocks*, in *geol.* mechanically formed rocks, composed of matter deposited by water. Called also *Sedimentary* or *Stratified Rocks.*—*Aqueous vapour*, the gaseous vapour which is produced from the surface of water by evaporation, and which rises into the atmosphere and returns again to the earth in the form of rain, dew, and snow.—*Aqueous tint*, in *painting*, a nearly colourless tint.

Aqueousness (ak'wē-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being aqueous or watery; waterishness; wateriness.

Aquetta (a-kwet'ta), *n.* [It., little water.] A celebrated Italian poison, more commonly known under the name of *Aqua Tofana* (which see under AQUA).

Aquiferous (a-kwif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *fero*, to bear.] Conducting water or watery fluid; as, the *aquiferous* system of the sponges; *aquiferous* vessels.

Aquifoliaceæ (ak-wi-fō''li-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *folium*, a leaf.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens; the holly tribe. The species consist of trees and shrubs, with alternate coriaceous leaves, small flowers in axillary cymes, and a fleshy indehiscent fruit. The useful plants of the order are found in the genus Ilex. The bark of the common holly (*I. Aquifolium*) yields bird-lime; and from the leaves of another species, *I. paraguayensis*, is prepared the 'Maté' or Paraguayan tea.

Aquiform (ak'wi-form), *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *forma*, form.] In the form of water.

Aquila (ak'wi-la), *n.* [L. Bopp and Pott refer this word to the root *ac*, swift, sharp. See ACID.] 1. A genus of raptorial birds containing the true eagles. See EAGLE.—2. A northern constellation containing, according to the British catalogue, seventy-one stars.

Aquilaria (ak-wi-lā'ri-a), *n.* The type genus of the nat. order Aquilariaceæ (which see).

Aquilariaceæ (ak′wi-lā-ri-ā″sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Genus *Aquilaria*, from L. *aquila*, an eagle, eagle-wood being the name given to *A. Agallocha*.] A nat. order of apetalous exogens. The species are trees with smooth branches and a tough bark; alternate, entire leaves; the fruit a capsule, pear-shaped, and valved. The order consists of only three genera—Aquilaria, Ophiospermum, and Gyrinops. All the species of the order are natives of the East Indies. *A. Agallocha* yields agallochum, agal-wood, or eagle-wood. See AGALLOCHUM.

Aquilated (ak′wil-āt-ed), *a.* In *her.* adorned with eagles' heads; as, a cross *aquilated*.

Aquilegia (ak-wi-lē′ji-a), *n.* [From *aquila*, an eagle, whose claws the spurs of the petals are supposed to resemble.] A genus of acrid plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ, widely distributed over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The flowers have five flat, elliptical, coloured sepals, alternating with as many spurred petals; the fruit consists of five follicles with numerous seeds. The spurred petals with incurved heads have been compared to five pigeons, the sepals representing the wings, and to this the English name *columbine* refers (from L. *columba*, a pigeon).

Aquilinæ (ak-wi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of birds, family Falconidæ, order Accipitres or Raptores; the eagles. See EAGLE.

Aquiline (ak′wil-īn), *a.* [L. *aquilinus*. See AQUILA.] 1. Of or belonging to the eagle. '*Aquiline* ascent.' *Young.*—2. Resembling an eagle's beak; curving; hooked; prominent.

Terribly arched and *aquiline* his nose. *Cowper.*

Aquilon (ak′wil-on), *n.* [L. *aquilo*.] The north wind. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Aquitanian (ak-wi-tā′ni-an), *a.* [Celt. *Aqui*, the name of a people, and *tan*, country—the country of the Aqui.] Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to Cæsar, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean, now called *Gascony*.

Aquite,† *v.t.* To pay for. *Chaucer.*

Aquose† (a-kwōs′), *a.* Watery; aqueous. *Bailey.*

Aquosity (a-kwos′i-ti), *n.* The state of being aquose or watery; wateriness; moisture.

We do not assume that a something called *aquosity* entered into and took possession of the oxide of hydrogen as soon as it was formed, and then guided the aqueous particles to their places in the facets of the crystal, or among the leaflets of the hoar-frost. *Huxley.*

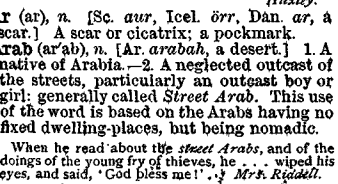
Ar (ar), *n.* [Sc. *aur*, Icel. *örr*, Dan. *ar*, a scar.] A scar or cicatrix; a pockmark.

Arab (ar′ab), *n.* [Ar. *arabah*, a desert.] 1. A native of Arabia.—2. A neglected outcast of the streets, particularly an outcast boy or girl: generally called *Street Arab*. This use of the word is based on the Arabs having no fixed dwelling-places, but being nomadic.

When he read about the *street Arabs*, and of the doings of the young fry of thieves, he . . . wiped his eyes, and said, 'God bless me!' *Mrs. Riddell.*

Arab (ar′ab), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Arabs or Arabia; as, an *Arab* steed. 'The delicate *Arab* arch of her feet.' *Tennyson.*

Araba (är′a-ba), *n.* An Indian or Turkish cart drawn by oxen or cows, and used for travelling: those for the higher classes are usually highly ornamented by carvings on the sides, rich fringes depending from the covering, &c.



Araba.—From Lewis's Constantinople.

Arabesk (ar′ab-esk), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Arabesque*.

Arabesque (ar′ab-esk), *n.* [Fr., from It. *arabesco*. From the *Arabs*, who brought the style to high perfection, and were at one time supposed to be the originators of it.] A species of ornamentation for enriching flat surfaces, either painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief. There may be said to be three periods and distinctive varieties of Arabesque—(*a*) the Roman, or Græco-Roman, introduced into Rome from the East when pure art was declining; (*b*) the Arabesque of the Moors, as seen in the Alhambra, introduced by them into Europe in the middle ages; (*c*) Modern Arabesque, which took its rise in Italy in the Renaissance period of art, on the discovery of the decorations on the baths of Titus, and was speedily brought to perfection by Raffaelle and his scholars. The designs of Roman and modern arabesques are generally composed of a fanciful combination of figures of men and animals, real and imaginary, with floral and other ornamental forms. The human figures are generally represented truncated and as growing out of plants or ornaments, or as supported by them, and in their natural colours. There are, however, many classical and modern arabesques composed entirely of ornamental work, plants, fruits, flowers, and the like. The arabesques of the Moors, who are prohibited by their religion from representing animal forms, consist essentially of complicated ornamental designs based on the suggestion of plant-growth, combined with extremely complex geometrical forms. The colouring of Moorish arabesques is entirely conventional and brilliant, yet harmonious. Raffaelle's arabesques on the Loggia of the Vatican owe their excellence to his combining allegory with ornamentation, thus giving poetical expression to what had previously been only a pleasure to the eye.

Cinque-cento Arabesque, from tomb in Church of S. Pietro-in-Vinculo, Rome.

Arabesque (ar′ab-esk), *a.* In the manner of the Arabians; specifically, in *arch.* relating to or exhibiting the style of ornamentation described in the preceding article.

Arabesque (ar′ab-esk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arabesqued;* ppr. *arabesquing*. To enrich with arabesque ornaments. 'With its vermilioned initial letters, so prettily *arabesqued*.' *Eclec. Rev.*

Arabian (a-rā′bi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.

Arabian (a-rā′bi-an), *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.

Arabic (ar′ab-ik), *a.* Belonging to Arabia or the language of its inhabitants.—*Arabic figures* or *characters*, the numeral characters now used in our arithmetic, which were introduced into England about the eleventh century, and are probably of Indian origin.

Arabic (ar′ab-ik), *n.* The language of the Arabians.

Arabical (a-rab′ik-al), *a.* Arabian; Arabic.

Arabically (a-rab′ik-al-li), *adv.* In an Arabic or Arabian manner.

Arabin, Arabine (ar′a-bin), *n.* ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.) A variety of gum soluble in cold water, the principal constituent of gum-arabic.

Arabis (ar′a-bis), *n.* [From *Arabia*, of which the more important species are natives.] A genus of plants of the cruciferous order; wall or rock cress. Several species are natives of Britain, but they are of little interest. Foreign specimens with white or sometimes purple flowers are largely cultivated in rock-work and borders in our gardens.

Arabism (ar′ab-izm), *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language.

Arabist (ar′ab-ist), *n.* One well versed in the Arabic language or literature.

Arable (ar′a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *arable*, from L. *arabilis*, that can be tilled, from *aro*, to plough, from a widely spread root seen also in Gr. *aroō*, A. Sax. *erian*, E. to *ear*, Icel. *erja*, Goth. *erjan*, G. *ähren, eren*, O.H.G. *aran, errah*, Lith. *arti*, Rus. *orati*, to plough, to till; Ir. W. *ar*, tillage; W. *aru*, to plough.] Fit for ploughing or tillage.—*Arable land*, land which is chiefly cultivated by means of the plough, as distinguished from grass-land, wood-land, common pasture, and waste.

Arabo-tedesco (ăr′ab-ō-tā-des′kō), *n.* [It., from *arabo*, Arabic, and *tedesco*, German.] In *arch.* a style of art composed of Moorish, Roman, and German-Gothic. Almost synonymous with *Byzantine*.

Aracanese (ar′a-kan-ēz″), *n.* A native or an inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants, of Aracan or Arracan, in province of British Burmah.

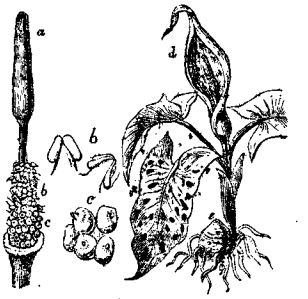
Aracanese (ar′a-kan-ēz″), *a.* Pertaining to Aracan or its inhabitants.

Araçari (ä-rä-sä′ri), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the birds belonging to the genus Pteroglossus, included in the Ramphastidæ or toucan family, and differing from the true toucans by a smaller bill and smaller size. The araçaris breed in the hollows of decayed trees, which they enlarge by means of their beak. The prevailing colour of their plumage is green, often varied with spaces or bands of black, or brilliant red and yellow. They are natives of the warm parts of South America.

Arace,† *v.t.* [O.Fr. *aracer*, Fr. *arracher*, to pull up, from L. *eradicare*—*e*, out, and *radix, radicis*, a root.] To tear up by the roots; to draw away by force.

The children from hir arm they gonne *arace*. *Chaucer.*

Araceæ (a-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monocotyledonous plants, having the genus Arum as the type. The species are herbaceous, with leaves sheathing at the base; the flowers are unisexual and without a perianth, on a spadix protected when young by a spathe; the anthers are nearly sessile, and the fruit succulent. Most of the species have tuberous roots abounding in starch, which forms a wholesome food after the acrid juice has been washed out. British or Portland arrow-root is manufactured from the roots of *Arum maculatum* (the wake-robin or cuckoo-pint). The species are natives chiefly of tropical countries, and a principle of acridity generally pervades them, existing in so strong a degree in some as to render them dangerous poisons, as *Dieffenbachia seguina* (the dumb-cane of the West Indies and South America), which



Araceæ.

Cuckoo-pint or Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). *a*, Spadix. *b b*, Stamens or male flowers. *c c*, Ovaries or female flowers. *d*, Spathe or sheath. *e*, Cormus.

receives its popular name from its acrid juice swelling the tongue of any one chewing it, and so destroying the power of speech. A gigantic species (*Godwinia gigas*), discovered in Nicaragua and brought to Britain, produces but one leaf supported on a stalk 10 feet long. See GODWINIA.

Araceous (a-rā′shus), *a.* Pertaining to the nat. order of plants Araceæ.

Arachis (ar′a-kis), *n.* A genus of leguminous plants much cultivated in warm climates, and esteemed a valuable article of food. The most remarkable feature of the genus is that when the flower falls the stalk supporting the small undeveloped fruit lengthens, and bending towards the ground pushes the fruit into the ground, when it begins to enlarge and ripen. The best-known species is *A. hypogœa*. Its pod (popularly called ground, earth, or pea nut), when mature, is oblong, often contracted in the middle, wrinkled, of a pale yellow colour, and contains two seeds the size of a hazel-nut, in flavour sweet as almonds, and yielding, when pressed, an oil not inferior to that of olives. It grows to the height of 1 or 2 feet. —*Arachis oil*, the oil expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogœa*, the fine limpid nut-oil of commerce.

Arachnida (a-rak′ni-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *arachnē*, a spider, and *eidos*, form.] A class of articulated, annulose, and wingless animals, intermediate between insects and Crustacea,

including spiders, mites, and scorpions. They are oviparous animals, provided with articulated members and a united head and thorax; but they do not undergo a metamorphosis similar to insects. The antennæ are modified into jaw-like organs. They respire by tracheæ, or by pulmonary sacs, or by the skin.

Arachnidan (a-rak'ni-dan), *n.* One of the Arachnida.

Arachnoid (a-rak'noid), *a.* [Gr. *arachnē*, a spider, and *eidos*, form.] 1. Resembling a spider's web; specifically, in *bot.* seeming to be covered with cobweb, in consequence of the entanglement of long white hairs.—2. Pertaining to the Arachnida.—*Arachnoid canal*, in *anat.* a canal formed by the extension of the arachnoid membrane over the transverse and longitudinal fissures of the brain.—*Arachnoid membrane*, in *anat.* (*a*) a semi-transparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia mater, and for the most part closely connected with the latter. Also called the *Arachnoid Tunic*. The term has also been applied to that capsule of the crystalline lens which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane. (*b*) A membrane supposed by some anatomists to exist between the sclerotic and choroid membranes of the eye.

Arachnoid (a-rak'noid), *n.* 1. A species of madrepore occurring fossil.—2. In *anat.* the arachnoid membrane or tunic. See under the adjective.—*Arachnoid of the eye.* See under the adjective, *Arachnoid membrane*, (*b*).

Arachnoiditis, Arachnitis (a-rak'noi-dī"tis, a-rak-nī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

Arachnologist (ar-ak-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in arachnology.

Arachnology (ar-ak-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *arachnē*, a spider, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of natural history which treats of spiders.

Arack (ar'ak), *n.* See ARRACK.

Arad (ar'ad), *n.* A member of the natural order Araceæ. *Lindley.*

Aræometer (ar-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* See AREOMETER.

Aræostyle (a-rē'o-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *araios*, thin, rare, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* a columnar arrangement where the columns are placed far apart. The interval usually assigned is four diameters.

Aræosystyle (a-rē'o-sis"tīl), *n.* [Gr. *araios*, rare, *syn*, together with, and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* an arrangement in which columns are coupled or placed in pairs, with an interval generally of half a diameter betwixt the coupled columns, and of three diameters and a half betwixt the pairs.

Aragonese (ar-a-gon-ēz'), *n.* A native or inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants, of the province of Aragon in Spain.

Aragonese (ar-a-gon-ēz'), *a.* Pertaining to Aragon or its inhabitants.

Aragonite (ar'a-gon-īt), *n.* [From *Aragon* in Spain.] The name given to carbonate of calcium when it occurs in trimetric crystals. This mineral is essentially of the same chemical constitution as calc-spar, but its crystalline form is different, carbonate of calcium being a dimorphous mineral. Written also *Arragonite*.

Araguato (ä-rä-gwä'tō), *n.* The *Mycetes Ursinus*, or ursine howler, the largest of the New World monkeys hitherto noticed, its length being nearly 3 feet, and the tail reaching to even a greater length. Like all the family it is characterized by its discordantly dismal yells, heard at a mile's distance.

Araignée, Arraign (a-rān-yā, a-rān'), *n.* [Fr., properly a spider.] In *fort.* a kind of underground work consisting of several branches or galleries starting from one point.

Arainæ (a-rā-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [*Ara*, a native name of the macaws.] The macaws, a subfamily of scansorial birds, family Psittacidæ; the Psittacinæ of Finsch. See MACAW.

Araise † (a-rāz'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *arasian*, to raise.] To raise, especially from the dead. '(A medicine) whose simple touch is powerful to *araise* King Pepin.' *Shak.*

Arak (ar'ak), *n.* An alcoholic drink made in Tartary from mare's milk fermented. Called also *Arki*, *Arsa*.

Araki (ar'ak-ē), *n.* An Egyptian intoxicating drink prepared from dates; a kind of arrack.

Aralia (a-rā'li-a), *n.* A genus of plants with small flowers arranged in umbels, and succulent berries, the type of the nat. order Araliaceæ (which see).

Araliaceæ (a-rā'li-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants nearly related to the Umbelliferæ, from which they are distinguished chiefly by their three or more celled fruit, simple epigynous disc, usually valvate corolla, and more shrubby habit. The species are natives chiefly of the tropical and subtropical regions of the world, and are sometimes called ivy-worts. The order is represented in Britain by the ivy (*Hedera Helix*). The ginseng, highly esteemed by the Chinese as a stimulant, is produced by *Panax schinseng*, a plant found in Northern Asia; the ginseng of North America (*P. quinquefolium*) is less valued. A species of Aralia (*A. nudicaulis*) is used in North America as a substitute for sarsaparilla. The true rice-paper of the Chinese, obtained only from the island of Formosa, is made from the pith of another species, *A. papyrifera*.

Aramaic (ar-a-mā'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans and Syrians, his descendants; Chaldean; Chaldaic; specifically, a term appellative of the northern family of the Semitic class of languages. Written also *Aramean*, *Aramæan*.

Aramaic (ar-a-mā'ik), *n.* The name applied to the northern group of the Semitic class of languages. It comprises the tongues spoken in Syria and Assyria, the earliest specimens being the Chaldee passages in the Old Testament and Apocrypha, especially in Esdras and Daniel; Chaldaic; Chaldee.

Aramean, Aramæan (ar-a-mē'an), *a.* See ARAMAIC.

Aramism, Arameanism (ar'am-izm, ar-a-mē'an-izm), *n.* An idiom of the Aramaic or Chaldee language; a Chaldaism.

Araneidæ (a-rā-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *aranea*, a spider.] The spider family, a tribe of the pulmonary order of arachnidans, and containing the true spinning spiders. See SPIDER.

Araneide, Araneidan (a-rā'nē-īd, a-rā-nē'i-dan), *n.* One of the Araneidæ.

Araneiform (a-rā-nē'i-form), *a.* [L. *aranea*, a spider, and E. *form.*] Resembling a spider; having the form of a spider.

Araneiformia (a-rā-nē'i-for"mi-a), *n. pl.* [See ARANEIFORM.] An order of spider-like crustacea, including only a small number of species. They have a suctorial mouth, and four pairs of long jointed legs, adapted solely for walking.

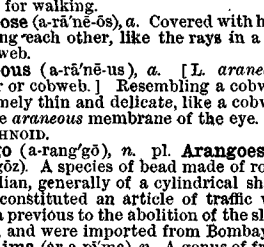
Araneose (a-rā'nē-ōs), *a.* Covered with hairs crossing each other, like the rays in a spider's web.

Araneous (a-rā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *aranea*, a spider or cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb; extremely thin and delicate, like a cobweb; as, the *araneous* membrane of the eye. See ARACHNOID.

Arango (a-rang'gō), *n.* pl. **Arangoes** (a-rang'gōz). A species of bead made of rough carnelian, generally of a cylindrical shape. They constituted an article of traffic with Africa previous to the abolition of the slave-trade, and were imported from Bombay.

Arapaima (ar-a-pī'ma), *n.* A genus of fresh-water malacopterygian abdominal fishes, remarkable for their size and the mosaic work of their strong bony compound scales. They are the largest known fresh-water fishes, some being 15 feet long and weighing 4 cwt. See SUDIS.

Arapunga (ar-a-pung'ga), *n.* A genus of South American dentirostral insessorial birds, family Ampelidæ, including the curious bell-bird or *campanero* (*A. alba*), remarkable for its clear, far-sounding, bell-like notes, rendered all the more striking that they are continued through the heat of the day when all other birds are silent. It is about the size of a pigeon, but is easily distinguished from it by the strange tubular horn-like structure which grows on its forehead, and when empty of air is pendulous, but rises when the bird is excited to the height of 3 inches. As this horn has a communication with the palate it has probably something to do with the peculiar sound of the bird's voice. Its plumage is pure white.



Head of Arapunga or Bell-bird (*A. alba*).

Ara-root (ar'a-rōt), *n.* Same as *Arrow-root*.

Aration (a-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *aratio*. See ARABLE.] Ploughing; tillage. [Rare.]

> It would suffice to teach these four parts of agriculture; first *aration*, and all things belonging to it. *Cowley.*

Aratory (ar'a-to-ri), *a.* Relating or contributing to tillage.

Aratrum terræ (a-rā'trum tėr'rē). In *Scots law*, a ploughgate of land, consisting of eight oxgates of land, because anciently the plough was drawn by eight oxen.

Araucaria (ar-a-kā'ri-a), *n.* [From the *Araucanos*, a tribe of Indians in the southern parts of Chili.] A genus of Coniferæ, found in South America, Australia, and some of the islands of the Pacific. The species are large evergreen trees with verticillate spreading branches, and bearing large cones, each scale having a single large seed. The species best known in Britain is *A. imbricata* (the Chili pine or puzzle-monkey), which is quite hardy. It is a native of the mountains of Southern Chili, where it forms vast forests and yields a hard durable wood. Its seeds are eaten when roasted. The Moreton Bay pine of N. S. Wales (*A. Cunninghamii*) supplies a valuable timber used in house and boat building, in making furniture, and in other carpenter-work. A species, *A. excelsa*, abounds on Norfolk Island, attaining a height of 200 feet. See NORFOLK-ISLAND PINE.

Araucarian (ar-a-kā'ri-an), *a.* Related to the araucarias.

Araucarite (a-rą'ka-rīt), *n.* The name given to fragments of plants found fossil in strata of different ages, and which are believed to be related to the living araucaria. Trunks occur in the coal-measures in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which have belonged to immense coniferous trees, referred, but with some doubt, to this genus. The fruits and foliage found in the secondary rocks are certainly closely related to the Australian araucarias.

Arauha (a-rā'ū-a), *n.* The native name for a gigantic spider of the genus Mygale, found on the Alvolhos Islands, Brazil, which preys on lizards and even on young chickens.

Arbalist, Arbalest (är'bal-ist, är'bal-est), *n.* [Contr. from *arcubalist*, O.Fr. *arbaleste*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*, *balista*, an engine to throw stones, from Gr. *ballō*, to throw.] A cross-bow, consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and trigger. The shaft or stock had a stirrup at the end, and the bow was wound up by a moulinet or windlass worn at the girdle. (See MOULINET.) It served to throw bullets, darts, arrows, &c. Called also *Arblast*, and *Arbalet*.

Arbalister (är'bal-ist-ėr), *n.* A cross-bowman.

Arbiter (är'bit-ėt), *n.* [L., a witness, an umpire.] 1. A person appointed or chosen by parties in controversy to decide their differences.

> The civilians make a difference between *arbiter* and *arbitrator*, the former being obliged to judge according to the customs of the law; whereas the latter is at liberty to use his own discretion, and accommodate the difference in that manner which appears most just and equitable. *Wharton.*

2. In a general sense, a person who has the power of judging and determining without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited. 'For Jove is *arbiter* of both to man.' *Cowper.* 'His majesty, . . . the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom.' *Sir W. Temple.*—SYN. Arbitrator, umpire, controller, ruler, governor.

Arbiter † (är'bit-ėr), *v.t.* To act as arbiter between; to judge. *Hall.*

Arbitrable † (är'bi-tra-bl), *a.* 1. Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*—2. Determinable.

> The value of moneys is *arbitrable* according to the use of several kingdoms. *Bp. Hall.*

Arbitrage (är'bit-rāj), *n.* Arbitration. *R. Cobden.* [Rare.]

Arbitrament (är-bit'ra-ment), *n.* 1. Deter-

mination; decision; settlement; as, to put to the *arbitrament* of the sword.

Gladly at this moment would MacIvor have put their quarrel to personal *arbitrament*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. The award of arbitrators: in this sense *award* is more generally used. *Cowell.*

Arbitrarily (är'bi-tra-ri-li), *adv.* In an arbitrary manner; according to one's pleasure or caprice; capriciousness.

Arbitrariness (är'bi-tra-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being arbitrary.

Arbitrarious† (är-bi-trā'ri-us), *a.* Arbitrary. *Norris.*

Arbitrariously† (är-bi-trā'ri-us-li), *adv.* Arbitrarily. *Barrow.*

Arbitrary (är'bi-tra-ri), *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, from *arbitrari*, to decide on one's own judgment, from *arbiter*.] 1. Given, adjudged, or done according to one's will or discretion; as, an *arbitrary* decision; an *arbitrary* punishment. '*Arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Exercised according to one's will or discretion.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*

3. Despotic; absolute in power; having no external control; as, an *arbitrary* prince or government.—4. Dependent on one's own will or choice; to be determined by one's own will. 'Indifferent things are left *arbitrary* to us.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]—5. Held at the will or pleasure, whether of one's self or another. '*Arbitrary* curacies.' *H. Wharton.*—SYN. Capricious, absolute, despotic, unlimited, uncontrolled, tyrannical, imperative, imperious, peremptory.

Arbitrate (är'bi-trāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *arbitrated*; ppr. *arbitrating*. [L. *arbitror, arbitratus*, to be witness of a thing, hence to judge of it, to give a decision, from *arbiter* (which see).] 1. To act as an arbitrator; as, to choose men to *arbitrate* between us.—2. To decide; to determine.

In this contest strokes must *arbitrate*. *Shak.*

Arbitrate (är'bi-trāt), *v.t.* 1. To hear and decide as arbitrator; as, to *arbitrate* a disputed case.—2. To decide or determine generally.

Things must be compared to and *arbitrated* by her (wisdom's) standard, or else they will contain something of monstrous enormity. *Barrow.*

Arbitration (är-bi-trā'shon), *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties. This may be done by one person, but it is common to choose more than one. Frequently two are nominated, one by each party, with a third, who is called the *umpire* (or, in Scotland, sometimes the *overman*), and who is called on to decide in case of the primary arbitrators differing. In such a case the umpire may be agreed upon either by the parties themselves, or by the arbitrators, when they have received authority from the parties to the dispute to do so. The determination of arbitrators is called an *award*. By the law of England the authority of an arbitrator cannot be revoked by any of the parties without the leave of the court or of a judge.—*Arbitration bond*, a bond by which a party to a dispute engages to abide by the award of arbitrators.—*Arbitration of exchange*, an operation by which the currency of one country is converted into that of another through the medium of intervening currencies, for the purpose of ascertaining whether direct or indirect drafts and remittances are preferable.

Arbitrator (är'bi-trāt-ėr), *n.* 1. A person chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences, or one of two or more persons chosen for that purpose.—2. One who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control; an absolute governor, president, or arbiter. See ARBITER.

Though heaven be shut,
And heaven's high *Arbitrator* sit secure. *Milton.*

The end crowns all,
And that old common *arbitrator*, Time,
Will one day end it. *Shak.*

Arbitratrix (är'bi-trāt-riks), *n.* A female who arbitrates or judges.

Arbitrement (är-bit're-ment), *n.* Same as *Arbitrament*.

Arbitress (är'bit-res), *n.* A female arbiter.

Arbitry,† *n.* [L. *arbitrium*, free-will.] Free-will; judgment. *Chaucer.*

Arblast (är'blast), *n.* A crossbow; an arbalist.

The warder was ready with his *arblast*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Arbor (är'bor), *n.* [L., a tree, and hence a mast, a wooden bar, &c.] 1. In *bot.* a tree, as distinguished from a shrub, that is, a woody perennial plant having a distinct bole or trunk from which the main branches grow. *Lindley.*—2. In *mech.* the principal spindle or axis of a machine, communicating motion to the other moving parts.—*Arbor Dianæ*, or tree of silver (that metal having been called *Diana* by the alchemists), a beautiful arborescent precipitate, produced by silver in mercury. Other similar precipitates are formed by other metals.

Arbor, *n.* Same as *Arbour*.

Arborary † (är'bo-ra-ri), *a.* Belonging to trees. *Bailey.*

Arborator† (är'bo-rāt-ėr), *n.* One who plants or who prunes trees.

Arboreal, *a.* See ARBOREOUS.

Arbored (är'bord), *a.* Furnished with an arbor or axis.

Arboreous, Arboreal (är-bō'rē-us, är-bō'rē-al), *a.* [L. *arbareus*, from *arbor*, a tree.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to trees; living on or among trees; frequenting woods.—2. Having the form, constitution, and habits of a tree; having more or less the character of a tree.

Arborescence (är-bor-es'ens), *n.* [L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.] 1. The state of being arborescent.—2. Something having the figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.

Arborescent (är-bor-es'ent), *a.* [L. *arborescens*, pp. of *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.] Resembling a tree; specifically, in *bot.* partaking of the nature and habits of a tree; possessing certain qualities of a tree though wanting others; dendritic.

Arboret† (är'bor-et), *n.* 1. [See next article.] A place planted with trees; an arboretum. 'Thick-woven *arborets*.' *Milton.*—2. [Possibly from It. *arboretto*, a little tree.] A shrub.

No *arborett* with painted blossomes drest
And smelling sweete, but there it might be fownd
To bud out faire, and throwe her sweete smels al arownd. *Spenser.*

Arboretum (är-bo-rē'tum), *n.* [L., a plantation of trees or shrubs.] A place in which a collection of different trees and shrubs is cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.

Arborical† (är-bor'ik-al), *a.* Relating to trees. *Smart.*

Arboricultural (är-bor'i-kul"tūr-al), *a.* Relating to arboriculture.

Arboriculture (är'bo-ri-kul"tūr), *n.* [L. *arbor*, a tree, and *cultura*, cultivation. See CULTURE.] The cultivation of trees; the art of planting, dressing, and managing trees and shrubs.

Arboriculturist (är'bo-ri-kul"tūr-ist), *n.* One who practises arboriculture.

Arboriform (är-bor'i-form), *a.* [L. *arbor*, a tree, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tree.

Arborist † (är'bor-ist), *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees. 'Our cunning *arborists*.' *Evelyn.*

Arborization (är'bor-iz-ā"shon), *n.* A growth or appearance resembling the figure of a tree or plant, as in minerals or fossils.

Arborized (är'bor-izd), *a.* Having a tree-like appearance. 'An *arborized* or moss agate.' *Wright.*

Arborous (är'bor-us), *a.* Having the appearance or nature of an arbour. 'From under shady *arborous* roofs.' *Milton.*

Arbor-vitæ (är'bor-vī'tē), *n.* [L., the tree of life.] 1. In *bot.* a common name of the species of Thuja, belonging to the nat. order Coniferæ. *Thuja occidentalis* is the American or common arbor-vitæ of gardens.—2. In *anat.* a dendriform arrangement which appears in the medullary substance of the brain when the cerebellum is cut vertically.

Arbour, Arbor (är'bėr), *n.* [Either from O.E. *herbere*, a place for the cultivation of *herbs* or plants, or another form of *harbour*.] A seat in the open air sheltered by trees, the branches of which are trained so as to form a roof, or by climbing plants growing on trees or a frame of lattice-work; a bower. 'A fine close *arbor*.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Arboured (är'bėrd), *a.* Furnished with an arbour.

Arbour-vine (är'bėr-vīn), *n.* A species of bindweed. [United States.]

Arbuscle (är'bus-l), *n.* [L. *arbuscula*, a little tree, dim. of *arbor*, a tree.] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree. *Bradley.*

Arbuscular (är-bus'kū-lėr), *a.* [From L. *arbuscula*. See preceding article.] Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees.

Arbustive (är-bust'iv), *a.* [L. *arbustivus*, from *arbustum*, a plantation.] Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs.

Arbustum (är-bust'um), *n.* [L., from *arbos* or *arbor*, a tree.] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.

Arbute (är-būt'), *n.* [L. *arbutus*.] The strawberry-tree. See ARBUTUS.

Arbutean (är-bū-tē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the arbutus or strawberry-tree.

Arbutus (är'bū-tus), *n.* [L., the strawberry-tree.] A genus of evergreen shrubs, nat. order Ericaceæ, characterized by its fruit being a berry, containing many seeds. The bright red or yellow berries, somewhat like the strawberry, have an unpleasant taste and narcotic properties. The Corsicans make wine from them. *Arbutus Unedo* abounds near the lakes of Killarney, where its fine foliage adds charms to the scenery.—*Trailing arbutus*, the American name of *Epigæa repens*, nat. order Ericaceæ.

Arc (ärk), *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow.] 1. In *geom.* any part of a curve line which is not of contrary curvature; an arc of a circle, for example, is any portion of its circumference. It is by means of circular arcs that all angles are measured, the arc being described from the angular point as a centre.—*Concentric arcs* are such as have the same centre.—*Equal arcs* are such arcs of the same circle, or of equal circles, as contain the same number of degrees and parts of a degree.—*Similar arcs*, of unequal circles, are such as contain the same number of degrees, or that are the like part or parts of their respective whole circles.—2. In *arch.* an arch. [Rare.]

Arc.

Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

—*Arcs doubleaux*, in *arch.* a French term sometimes employed by English writers for *arch-band*.

Arca (är'ka), *n.* [L., a box, drawer, or coffin.] 1. In the *early church*, (*a*) a chest for receiving pecuniary offerings. (*b*) A box or casquet in which the eucharist was carried.—2. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, the type of the family Arcadæ; the ark-shells.

Arcadæ (är'ka-dē), *n. pl.* The ark-shells, a family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, section Asiphonida, having the shell equivalve, the hinge long, with many comb-like equal teeth. They burrow in sand near the coast, or are attached to rocks, stones, &c. Their distribution is world-wide, their first appearance being in the Lower Silurian rocks. Arca is the typical genus of the family.

Arcade (är-kād'), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *arcata*, and that from L. *arcus*, an arch.] 1. Properly, a series of arches supported on piers or pillars: used generally as the screen and roof support of an ambulatory or walk, but

Arcade, Romsey Church, Hampshire.

in the architecture of the middle ages more commonly applied as an ornamental dressing to a wall, as in the figure.—2. A simple arched opening in a wall. [Rare.]—3. A vault. [Rare.]—4. A lane or passage in a town, containing shops or stalls, and usually covered with glass; as, the Burlington *Arcade*; the Lowther *Arcade*.

Arcaded (är-kād'ed), *a.* Furnished with an arcade.

Arcadian (är-kā'di-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Arcadia.

Arcadian, Arcadic (är-kā'di-an, är-kā'dik), *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in the heart of the Peloponnesus.

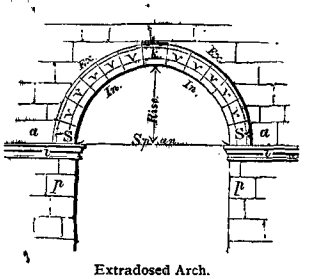
Arcane † (är-kān'), *a.* [L. *arcanus*.] Hidden; secret. 'The *arcane* part of divine wisdom.' *Berkeley.*

Arcanum (är-kān'um), *n.* pl. **Arcana** (är-

kăn'a). [L., from *arcanus*, closed, secret, from *arceo*, to keep in.] 1. A secret; a mystery: generally used in the plural; as, the *arcana* of nature. 'Inquiries into the *arcana* of the Godhead.' *Warburton.*—2. In *old med.* a secret remedy reputed to be very efficacious.—3. In *old chem.* the secret virtue of anything.

Arcboutant (ärk-bō-tän), *n.* [Fr. *arc-boutant*—*arc*, an arch, and O.Fr. *boutant*, ppr. of *bouter*, to prop.] In *arch.* an arch-formed buttress. See FLYING-BUTTRESS.

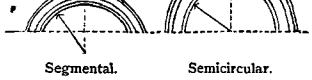
Arch (ärch), *n.* [Fr. *arche*, L.L. *archia*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, an arch, an arc.] 1. In *geom.* any part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; an arc. See ARC, 1.—2. In *arch.* a structure composed of separate inelastic bodies, having the shape of truncated wedges, arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their position by mutual pressure. Arches are usually constructed of stones or of bricks. The separate stones which compose the arch are called *voussoirs* or *arch-stones;* the extreme or lowest voussoirs are termed *springers*, and the uppermost or central one is called the *keystone.* The under or concave side of the voussoirs



Extradosed Arch.

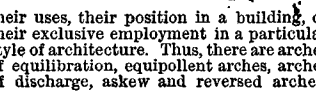
a, Abutments. *z*, Impost. *p*, Piers.
v, Voussoirs or arch-stones. *k*, Keystone.
S, Springers. *In.* Intrados. *Ex.* Extrados.

is called the *intrados*, and the upper or convex side the *extrados* of the arch. When the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric or parallel, the arch is said to be *extradosed.* The supports which afford resting and resisting points to the arch are called *piers* and *abutments.* The upper part of the pier or abutment where the arch rests—technically where it springs from—is the *impost.* The *span* of an arch is in circular arches the length of its chord, and generally the width between the points of its opposite imposts whence it springs. The *rise* of an arch is the height of the highest point of its intrados above the line of the



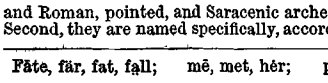
Segmental. Semicircular.

impost; this point is sometimes called the *under side of the crown*, the highest point of the extrados being the *crown.* Arches are designated in two ways: first, in a general manner, according to their properties,



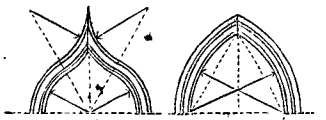
Cycloidal. Elliptical.

their uses, their position in a building, or their exclusive employment in a particular style of architecture. Thus, there are arches of equilibration, equipollent arches, arches of discharge, askew and reversed arches,



Lancet. Horse-shoe.

and Roman, pointed, and Saracenic arches. Second, they are named specifically, according to the curve the intrados assumes, when that curve is the section of any of the geometrical solids, as segmental, semicircular,



Ogee. Equilateral.

cycloidal, elliptical, parabolical, hyperbolical, or catenarian arches; or from the resemblance of the whole contour of the curve to some familiar object, as lancet arch and horse-shoe arch; or from the method used in describing the curve, as equilateral, three-centred, four-centred, ogee, and the like. When any arch has one of its imposts higher than the other it is said to be *rampant.*—*Foil arches*, arches whose outlines are curved into a series of subordinate arches called *foils*, the points of which are termed *cusps.* A numeral is usually employed to designate the number of foils, as a *trefoil arch*, a *cinquefoil arch*, &c.—3. Any place covered with an arch; as, to pass into the *arch* of a bridge.—4. Any curvature in the form of an arch; as, the *arch* of the aorta.

Whereon a sapphire throne, inlaid with pure
Amber, and colours of the flowery *arch*. *Milton.*

5. In *mining*, a piece of ground left unworked near a shaft.—*Triumphal arch*, in *Rom. antiq.* originally a simple arch festooned and otherwise decorated, erected generally at the entrance of a city, though sometimes in the street, under which a victorious general and army passed in triumph. At a later period the triumphal arch was a richly sculptured, massive, and permanent structure, having an archway passing through it, with generally a smaller arch on either side. The name is sometimes given to an arch, generally of wood decorated with flowers, erected on occasion of some public rejoicing, &c.

Arch (ärch), *v.t.* 1. To cover or span with an arch; as, to *arch* a gate.

The proud river . . . is *arched* over with a curious pile of stones. *Howell.*

2. To curve or form into the shape of an arch; as, the horse *arches* his neck. 'Fine devices of *arching* water without spilling.' *Bacon.*

Arch (ärch), *v.i.* To make an arch or arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave or *arch* beneath the sand. *Pope.*

Arch (ärch), *a.* [G. D. Sw. Dan. *arg*, crafty, roguish; Icel. *argr*, A. Sax. *earg*, faint-hearted. See ARRANT.] Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish. 'So *arch* a leer.' *Tatler.*

He had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school. *Swift.*

Arch (ärch), *a.* [From Gr. *archi*, from stem of *archē*, the beginning, first place or power, *archō*, to be first, to command, to rule.] Chief; of the first class; principal.

The tyrannous and bloody deed is done,
The most *arch* act of piteous massacre
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shak.*

[This word is principally used in composition as the first part of many compound words; as, *archbishop*, *arch-priest*, &c.]

Arch† (ärch), *n.* [Gr. *archos*, a leader. See ARCH, *a.*] A leader; a chief.

My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night. *Shak.*

Archæocidaris (är'kē-ō-sid"a-ris), *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *kidaris*, a turban.] A genus of fossil sea-urchins or Cidaris, found in the coal-measures and Permian strata, characterized by their small hexagonal plates and long spines, which in some species are smooth, in others notched and sharply denticulated.

Archæography (är-kē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *graphō*, a writing.] A writing or treatise on antiquity.

Archæologian (är'kē-o-lō"ji-an), *n.* An archæologist.

Archæological, Archæologic (är'kē-o-loj"-ik-al, är'kē-o-loj"ik), *a.* Pertaining to archæology; as, *archæological* researches.

Archæologist (är-kē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in archæology.

Archæology (är-kē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of antiquities, especially prehistoric antiquities; that science or branch of knowledge which investigates the history of nations and peoples by means of the remains, architectural, implemental, or the like, which belong to the earlier epoch of their existence.—*Archæology, Antiquarianism. Archæology*, in its strict application, treats of prehistoric matters, and is thus allied to geology; *antiquarianism* deals more particularly with subjects within the period embraced by history. *Archæology* interprets without the aid of written record or trustworthy tradition; *antiquarianism* avails itself of both.

Archæopteryx (är-kē-op'tėr-iks), *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *pteryx*, wing.] A unique fossil bird from the oolitic limestone of Solenhofen, of the size of a rook, and differing from all known birds in having two free claws representing the thumb and forefinger projecting from the wing, and about twenty tail vertebræ free and prolonged as in mammals.

Archæus (är-kē'us), *n.* [L.L. *archæus*, from Gr. *archē*, beginning.] A term used especially by Paracelsus and Van Helmont, and signifying the vital principle which presides over the growth and continuation of living beings; the principle or power which presides over every particle of organized bodies, and to which it gives form; an immaterial principle existing in the seed prior to fecundation.

Archaic, Archaical (är-kā'ik, är-kā'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *archaïkos*, old-fashioned, from *archaios*, ancient.] Characterized by archaism; obsolete; antiquated.

A person familiar with the dialect of certain portions of Massachusetts will not fail to recognize, in ordinary discourse, many words now noted in English vocabularies as *archaic*, the greater part of which were in common use about the time of the King James translation of the Bible. Shakspere stands less in need of a glossary to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country. *J. R. Lowell.*

Archaiology (är-kā-ol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Archæology.*

Archaism (är'kā-izm), *n.* [Fr. *archaïsme*, from Gr. *archaios*, ancient, from *archē*, beginning.] 1. An ancient or obsolete word, expression, or idiom.—2. Antiquity of style or use; obsoleteness. [Rare.]

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of *archaism* and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary. *De Quincey.*

Archall (är'kal), *n.* Same as *Archil* (which see).

Archangel (ärk-ān'jel), *n.* 1. An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy.—2. A name common to plants of the genus Lamium; also applied to *Archangelica officinalis.*

Archangelic (ärk-an-jel'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to archangels. '*Archangelic* pomps.' *E. B. Browning.*

Archangelica (ärk-an-jel'i-ka), *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants. *A. officinalis* is pungent and agreeably aromatic, and the candied stalks are stomachic. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of gin. The seeds and leaves are employed by country people as medicines from their supposed virtues as stimulants and tonics.

Archapostate (ärch-a-pos'tāt), *n.* A chief apostate.

Archapostle (ärch-a-pos'l), *n.* A chief apostle.

Archarchitect (ärch-är'ki-tekt), *n.* The supreme architect.

I'll ne'er believe that the *Archarchitect*
With all these fifes the heavenly arches decked
Only for show. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Arch-band (ärch'band), *n.* A name given by tradesmen to that portion of an arch or rib seen below the general surface of vaulting.

Archbishop (ärch-bish'up), *n.* A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese. There are in England two archbishops—the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York; the former is primate of all England and metropolitan, and has precedence over all the clergy of the English Church; the latter is primate of England, and ranks next to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Archbishopric (ärch-bish'up-rik), *n.* The jurisdiction or place of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority. There are in England two archbishoprics—Canterbury and York—called the *Archiepiscopal Sees;* the former is the metropolitan see of all England.

Arch-board (ärch'bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plank placed along a ship's stern, and immediately under the knuckles of the

stern-timbers. On this board the ship's name is sometimes painted.

Archbotcher (ärch-boch'ėr), *n.* A chief botcher or mender. '*Archbotcher* of a psalm or prayer.' *Bp. Corbet.* [Ironical.]

Arch-brick (ärch'brik), *n.* A wedge-shaped brick employed in building arches.

Archbutler (ärch-but'lėr), *n.* A chief butler; formerly, an officer of the old German Empire who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions. The office belonged to the King of Bohemia.

Arch-buttress (ärch-but'tres), *n.* In *arch.* a flying-buttress (which see).

Archchamberlain (ärch-chām'bėr-lin), *n.* A chief chamberlain; formerly, an officer of the old German Empire, whose office was similar to that of the great chamberlain in England. This office belonged to the Elector of Brandenburg.

Archchancellor (ärch-chan'sel-lėr), *n.* A chief chancellor; formerly, an officer in the old German Empire who presided over the secretaries of the court. Under the first races of French kings, when Germany and Italy belonged to them, three archchancellors were appointed; and this institution gave rise to the three archchancellors formerly in Germany, who were the Archbishops of Mentz, of Cologne, and of Treves.

Archchanter (ärch-chant'ėr), *n.* The chief chanter or president of the chanters of a church.

Archchemic (ärch-kem'ik), *a.* Of supreme chemical powers. 'The *archchemic* sun.' *Milton.*

Archcount (ärch-kount'), *n.* A chief count; a title formerly given to the Count of Flanders on account of his great riches and power.

Archdapifer (ärch-dap'i-fėr), *n.* [*Arch*, chief, and L. *dapifer*, a food-bearer, from *daps*, meat or a feast, and *fero*, to carry.] An officer in the old German Empire, whose office was, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback.

Archdeacon (ärch-dē'kn), *n.* In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part of or over the whole diocese. He is usually appointed by the bishop, and has an authority originally derived from the bishop, but now independent of him.

Archdeaconate (ärch-dē'kn-āt), *n.* The district over which an archdeacon has jurisdiction; an archdeaconry.

Archdeaconry (ärch-dē'kn-ri), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. In England every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries, and each deanery into parishes.

Archdeaconship (ärch-dē'kn-ship), *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

Archdesigner (ärch-dē-sīn'ėr), *n.* A chief designer.

> It is a little hard when one, probably numbered among the *archdesigners* against us, thinks fit to come and charge us with the want of reality in the debate. *Gladstone.*

Archdiocese (ärch-dī'o-sēs), *n.* The diocese of an archbishop.

Archdruid (ärch-drūid), *n.* A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids.

Archducal (ärch-dūk'al), *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

> In the Austrian assembly of states Vienna has as many votes as all the other *archducal* towns together. *Brougham.*

Archduchess (ärch-duch'es), *n.* The wife of an archduke; a princess of the reigning families of Russia and Austria.

Archduchy (ärch-duch'i), *n.* The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

Archduke (ärch-dūk'), *n.* A prince belonging to the reigning families of Austria or Russia.

Archdukedom (ärch-dūk'dum), *n.* The territory or dignity of an archduke or archduchess; archduchy.

Archeal† (ar-kē'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the archeus or internal efficient cause of all things; as, *archeal* ideas.—2. Caused by the archeus; as, *archeal* diseases. See ARCHEUS.

Archebiosis (ar-kē-bī'o-sis), *n.* [Gr. *archē*, beginning, and *bios*, life.] The origination of living matter from not living; abiogenesis (which see).

Arched (ärcht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch; having the form of an arch. '*His arched* brows.' *Shak.*—2. In *her.* a term applied to an ordinary, both sides of which are bowed alike in the form of an arch. Called also *Archy.*—*Arched double*, having two arches or bends.

Archediacre,† *n.* An archdeacon. *Chaucer.*

Archegonium, Archegone (ar-ke-gō'ni-um, ar'ke-gōn), *n.* [Gr. *archē*, beginning, and *gonos*, offspring.] The pistillidium or female organ of cryptogamic plants, having the same function as the pistil in the flowering plants. It is a cellular sac, containing at the bottom a cell, analogous to the embryo-sac of phænogamous plants, which is impregnated by the spermatozooids. From this after fertilization the plant is produced.

Archegony (ar-keg'o-ni), *n.* [See ARCHEGONIUM.] The doctrine of the origin of life; specifically, the doctrine of spontaneous generation; archebiosis; abiogenesis.

> He (Haeckel) considers that, though the doctrine of spontaneous generation (or *archegony*) has not been proved, it is quite possible, and even probable, the arguments against it resting on merely negative results. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Archegosaurus (ar'kē-gō-sa"rus), *n.* [Gr. *archēgos*, primeval, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A fossil reptile of the carboniferous era, having a near alliance to the proteus, lepidosiren, and other perennibranchiate reptiles of the present day.

Archelogy (ar-kel'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *archē*, beginning, first principle, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of, or a treatise on first principles.

> *Archelogy* treats of principles, and should not be confounded with *archæology*, which treats of antiquities. *Fleming.*

Archemy† (ar'ke-mi), *n.* An alchemical term for the transmutation of the imperfect metals into the more perfect.

Archencephala (ar-ken-sef'a-la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *archē*, rule, dominion, and *enkephalos*, brain.] The highest of the primary sub-classes into which Owen has subdivided the mammals in accordance with the structure of the brain, distinguished by the enormous vertical and posterior development of the cerebral over the cerebellar lobes, the former completely overlapping the latter as well as the olfactory lobes. In this sub-class the number of convolutions attains its maximum, and there is a corpus callosum. It includes the solitary order, family, genus, and species, Man.

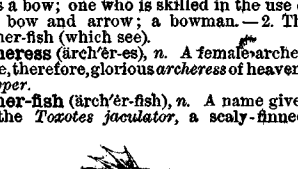
Archenemy (ärch-en'ē-mi), *n.* A principal enemy; specifically, Satan, the grand adversary of mankind.

Archeology (ar-kē-ol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Archæology.*

Archer (ärch'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *archer*, from *arc*, L. *arcus*, a bow. See ARCH.] 1. One who uses a bow; one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow; a bowman.—2. The archer-fish (which see).

Archeress (ärch'ėr-es), *n.* A female archer. 'She, therefore, glorious *archeress* of heaven.' *Cowper.*

Archer-fish (ärch'ėr-fish), *n.* A name given to the *Toxotes jaculator*, a scaly-finned,



Archer-fish (*Toxotes jaculator*).

acanthopterygian fish, about 6 inches long, inhabiting the seas around Java, which has the faculty of shooting drops of water to the distance of 3 or 4 feet, with sure aim, at insects, thereby causing them to fall into the water, when it seizes and devours them. The soft, and even the spiny portion of their dorsal fins, are so covered with scales as to be scarcely distinguishable from the rest of their body. Called also *Darter-fish.*

Archery (ärch'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the art of shooting with a bow and arrow.—2. Archers collectively.

> The monarch saw the gambols flag,
> And bade let loose a gallant stag, . . .
> That venison free, and Bordeaux wine,
> Might serve the *archery* to dine.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

3. In *old law*, a service of keeping a bow for the lord's use, in the defence of his castle.

Arches Court, Court of Arches, *n.* The chief and most ancient consistory court, belonging to the archbishopric of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, and held in Westminster Hall. It is so called from the church in London, commonly *St. Mary le Bow* (*de arcubus*), where it was formerly held. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the province of Canterbury. The chief judge is called the *dean of arches.*

Archetypal (ar'kē-tīp-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archetype; constituting a model or pattern; original. 'One *archetypal* mind.' *Cudworth.*

> Among Platonists the *archetypal* world is the world as it existed in the idea of God before the creation. *Goodrich.*

Archetype (ar'kē-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *archetypon*—*archē*, beginning, and *typos*, form.] 1. A model or first form; the original pattern or model after which a thing is made, or to which it corresponds.

> In the philosophy of Locke the *archetypes* of our ideas are the things really existing out of us. *Fleming.*
>
> Then it was that the House of Commons, the *archetype* of all the representative assemblies which now meet, either in the Old or the New World, held its first sittings. *Macaulay.*

2. In *coining*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted.—3. In *compar. anat.* that ideal, original, or fundamental pattern on which a natural group of animals or system of organs is assumed to have been constructed; as, the vertebral *archetype.*

Archetype-skeleton (ar'kē-tīp-skel'ē-ton), *n.* In *anat.* an ideal skeleton, constructed by Professor Owen, and to which the endoskeletons of all the Vertebrata are referred as modifications. In this skeleton is arranged the succession of vertebral segments of those animals, together with their various processes, foramina, and appendages.

Archetypical (ar-kē-tip'ik-al), *a.* Relating to an archetype; archetypal.

Archeus (ar-kē'us), *n.* Same as *Archæus.*

Archiater (ar-kī'a-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *archos*, chief, and *iatros*, physician.] Chief physician; a term applied on the continent of Europe to the first or body physician of princes, and to the first physician of some cities; specifically, in Russia, the first imperial physician.

Archical† (ar'kik-al), *a.* Chief; primary. 'Principality and *archical* rule.' *Hallywell.*

Archidiaconal (ar'ki-dī-ak"on-al), *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon; as, an *archidiaconal* visitation.

Archiepiscopacy (ar'ki-ē-pis"kō-pa-si), *n.* The state or dignity of an archbishop.

Archiepiscopal (ar'ki-ē-pis"kō-pal), *a.* Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see.

Archiepiscopality (ar'ki-ē-pis'kō-pal"i-ti), *n.* The dignity or state of an archbishop; archiepiscopacy. *Fuller.*

Archiepiscopate (ar'ki-ē-pis"kō-pāt), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

Archierey (ar-ki'e-ri), *n.* [Rus. *archiereï*, Gr. *archiereus*, a high-priest, from prefix *archi*, *arch*, and *hiereus*, a priest.] A collective term for the higher order of ecclesiastics in the Greek Church in Russia, including metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. *Pinkerton.*

Archigrapher† (ar-kig'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *archos*, chief, and *graphō*, to write.] A chief secretary.

Archil (ar'kil), *n.* [Fr. *orseille*, *lorchel*—after *Rucellai* or *Oricellari*, who about 1300 first employed the lichen for dyeing purposes.] A rich violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from certain lichens, especially the *Roccella tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*, growing on rocks in the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands. The lichen is bruised between stones and moistened with putrid urine, mixed with quicklime or other alkaline liquor. It first takes a purplish red colour, and then turns to violet. In the first state it is called *archil;* and in the second, lacmus or litmus. Dyers rarely use archil by itself, on account of its dearness and the perishableness of its beauty. They employ it to give a bloom to other colours, as pinks,

Roccella tinctoria, from which archil is obtained.

blues, and blacks, but this bloom soon decays. Archil is used for colouring the spirits of thermometers, and also by chemists as a test for detecting the presence of an acid. Written also *Orchal*, *Orchil*, &c.

Archilochian (är-ki-lō'ki-an), *a.* Pertaining to Archilochus, the Greek poet. In *anc. pros.* the term is used to denote the four metrical combinations which he invented. There are three dactylic Archilochian distichs, and one iambic Archilochian distich.

Archilowe (ärch'i-lou), *n.* [D. *her*, again, and *gelag*, shot or share of expenditure at an inn. Comp. Sc. *lawing*.] The return which one who has been treated in an inn or tavern sometimes reckons himself bound in honour to make to the company. When he calls for his bottle he is said to give his *archilowe*. Also written *Archilagh*. [Scotch.]

I propose that this good little gentleman that seems sair forfoughten, as I may say, in this tuilyie, shall send for a tass of brandy, and I'll pay for another by way of *archilowe*. *Sir W. Scott.*

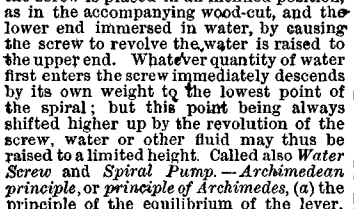
Archilute (ärch'i-lūt), *n.* Same as *Archlute*.

Archimagus (är-ki-mā'gus), *n.* The high-priest of the Persian Magi, or worshippers of fire.

Archimandrite (är-ki-man'drīt), *n.* [From *mandrite*, a Syriac word for monk; Gr. *mandra*, a monastery.] In the *Greek Ch.* an abbot, or abbot-general, who has the superintendence of many abbots and convents. In Sicily the abbots are called archimandrites because their convents were originally of Greek institution, and conform to the rules of St. Basil. The abbots-general of the United Greeks in Poland, Galicia, Transylvania, Hungary, and Venice also bear the title.

Greek Archimandrite, from an original sketch.

Archimedean (är'ki-mē-dē"an), *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes, or to the screw invented by him.—*Archimedean propeller*, a propeller consisting of a continuous spiral vane on a hollow core running lengthwise of the vessel. It is an amplification and extension of the screw.—*Archimedean screw*, an instrument said to have been invented by Archimedes to raise water to a small height. It is formed by winding a flexible tube round



Archimedean Screw.

a cylinder in the form of a screw. When the screw is placed in an inclined position, as in the accompanying wood-cut, and the lower end immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve the water is raised to the upper end. Whatever quantity of water first enters the screw immediately descends by its own weight to the lowest point of the spiral; but this point being always shifted higher up by the revolution of the screw, water or other fluid may thus be raised to a limited height. Called also *Water Screw* and *Spiral Pump*.—*Archimedean principle*, or *principle of Archimedes*, (*a*) the principle of the equilibrium of the lever, namely, that a lever loaded with two weights, on opposite sides of the fulcrum, is in equilibrium when the weights are inversely proportional to the length of the arms at whose ends they hang, and that the pressure on the fulcrum of the lever is then exactly equal to the sum of the two weights. (*b*) The hydrostatical principle, also discovered by Archimedes, that a body immersed in a fluid loses exactly as much of its weight as is equal to the weight of the water it displaces.

Arching (ärch'ing), *n.* The arched portion of a structure.

Archipelagic (är'ki-pe-laj"ik), *a.* Relating to an archipelago.

Archipelago (är-ki-pel'a-gō), *n.* pl. **Archipelagos** (är-ki-pel'a-gōz). [Gr. *archos*, chief, and *pelagos*, the sea.] Originally and specifically, the sea which separates Europe from Asia, otherwise called the Egean Sea, studded with a number of small islands: in a general sense, any body of water interspersed with many islands; the group of islands themselves.

Architect (är'ki-tekt), *n.* [Fr. *architecte*, L. *architectus*, from Gr. prefix *archi*, chief, and *tektōn*, a workman.] 1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed.—2. A contriver; a former or maker. 'Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes.' *Shak.*

Architective (är-ki-tek'tiv), *a.* Used in building; proper for building.

Architectonic, Architectonical (är'ki-tek-ton"ik, är'ki-tek-ton"ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *architektōn*, an architect.] Pertaining to or skilled in architecture; evincing skill in designing or constructing. 'Architectonic wisdom.' *Boyle.* 'Geometrical and *architectonical* artists.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Architectonics (är'ki-tek-ton"iks), *n.* The science of architecture.

Architector† (är'ki-tek-tėr), *n.* An architect.

Architectress (är'ki-tek-tres), *n.* A female architect. *Wotton.* [Rare.]

Architectural (är-ki-tek'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to architecture or the art of building; according to the rules of architecture.

Architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* [L. *architectura*, from *architectus*. See ARCHITECT.] 1. The art or science of building or constructing; workmanship; construction.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence. *Burnet.*

Specifically—2. The art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings for the purposes of civil life—often called *civil* architecture; or, in a still more limited sense, the principles of fine art applied to building; that branch of the fine arts which has for its object the production of edifices pleasing to a cultivated and artistic taste, gratifying the feeling of the beautiful. The leading styles of architecture have been characterized as Egyptian, Indian, Greek, Gothic, &c. An admixture of styles, chiefly of the Classic with Gothic, gave rise in the middle ages to the Byzantine, Romanesque, and Norman, and at a later date to the Renaissance, &c. The Greek style was divided into three orders, mainly with reference to the proportions and ornamentation of its columns, named respectively the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and to these the Romans added the Tuscan and Composite. Each style has various stages, indicative generally of the age or the country in which each modification took its rise. Thus the Gothic has been divided into the Norman, the Early English, Decorated, Flamboyant, &c.—*Military architecture*, the art of fortification.—*Naval architecture*, the art of building ships and other structures useful in naval warfare.

Architrave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* [Fr. It. *architrave*—prefix *archi*, chief, and It. *trave*, from L. *trabs*, a beam.] In *arch.* (*a*) the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. See COLUMN. (*b*) The ornamental moulding running round the exterior curve of an arch. (*c*) The moulded enrichment on the faces of the jambs and lintel of a door, window, or other opening.—*Architrave cornice*, an entablature consisting of an architrave and cornice only, the frieze being omitted.

Archiva† (är-kī'va), *n. pl.* Archives.

The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman *archiva*. *Dr. H. More.*

Archival (är'kīv-al or är'ki-val), *a.* Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records.

Archive (är'kīv), *n.* [L. L. *archivum*, a place for keeping public records, hence applied to the records themselves, from Gr. *archeion*, a government building, from *archē*, rule, government.] 1. A record or document preserved in evidence of something; almost always in plural and signifying documents or records relating to the rights, privileges, claims, treaties, constitutions, &c., of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom. 'A most unpleasant *archive* or register.' *Holland.*—2.† The chamber or apartment where such documents are kept. SYN. Registers, records, chronicles, muniments.

Archivist (är'kīv-ist or är'ki-vist), *n.* The keeper of archives or records.

Archivolt (är'ki-vōlt), *n.* [Fr. *archivolte*, It. *archivolto*.] The architrave or ornamental band of mouldings on the face of an arch following the contour of the intrados.—*Archivolt of a bridge*, the curve line formed by the upper sides of the arch-stones in the face of the work.

Archlute (ärch'lūt), *n.* [*Arch*, chief, and *lute*.] A large lute, a theorbo, the bass strings of which are doubled with an octave and the higher strings with a unison.

Archly (ärch'li), *adv.* In an arch manner; shrewdly; wittily; jestingly.

Archly he looked and slily leered. *Somerville.*

Arch-magician (ärch-ma-ji'shan), *n.* A chief magician; a great magician.

Archmarshal (ärch-mär'shal), *n.* The grand marshal of the old German Empire, a dignity which belonged to the Elector of Saxony.

Arch-mock† (ärch-mok'), *n.* Principal mockery or jest; the most extreme scorn.

O, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock*! *Shak.*

Archness (ärch'nes), *n.* The quality of being arch; slyness without malice; cunning; shrewdness; waggishness. 'Dryness and *archness* of humour.' *T. Warton.*

Archon (är'kon), *n.* [Gr. *archōn*, a ruler.] One of the chief magistrates of Athens chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number; the first was properly the *archōn*, or *archōn eponymos*; the second was called *archōn basileus*, or king archon; the third *polemarchos*, or general of the forces. The other six were called *thesmothetai*, or legislators.

Archonship (är'kon-ship), *n.* The office of an archon, or the term of his office.

Archontic (är-kon'tik), *n. Eccles.* one of a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels called *archontes*.

Archonts (är'konts), *n. pl.* [Gr. *archōn*, a ruler, from *archē*, rule.] One of the great groups into which some naturalists have classified mammals, including man alone, and remarkable for the extent to which all the parts of the physical structure are subordinated to the purposes of the head, the fore-limbs being removed from the locomotive to the cephalic series; for the enormous vertical and posterior development of the cerebral over the cerebellar lobes; for the number of convolutions of the brain; and especially for the possession of a spiritual nature.

Arch-pastor (ärch-past'ėr), *n.* A chief pastor. *Barrow.*

Arch-philosopher (ärch-fi-los'ō-fėr), *n.* A chief philosopher; an eminent philosopher. *Hooker.*

Arch-pillar (ärch-pil'lėr), *n.* A main or principal pillar; the chief support. 'Arch-*pillar* and foundation of human society.' *Harmar.*

Arch-poet (ärch-pō'et), *n.* A chief or pre-eminent poet. 'The title of *archipoeta* or *arch-poet*.' *Pope.*

Arch-politician (ärch-pol'i-ti"shan), *n.* A chief or leading politician; a great politician. *Bacon.*

Arch-prelate (ärch-prel'āt), *n.* A chief prelate. *Hooker.*

Arch-presbyter (ärch-pres'bit-ėr), *n.* A chief presbyter. *Ayliffe.*

Arch-presbytery (ärch-pres'bi-tėr-i), *n.* The highest degree of presbytery; presbytery as claiming supreme or sovereign power or absolute dominion. [Rare.]

Arch-presbytery . . . claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendency, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations no way their own. *Milton.*

Arch-priest (ärch-prēst'), *n.* A chief priest. 'Ecclesiastical dignity, which included the *arch-priests*.' *Ayliffe.*

Arch-primate (ärch-prī'māt), *n.* A chief primate; an archbishop over other archbishops. 'One *arch-primate*, or Protestant pope.' *Milton.*

Arch-prophet (ärch-prof'et), *n.* A chief prophet; a great prophet. *T. Warton.*

Arch-protestant (ärch-prot'es-tant), *n.* A leading or eminent Protestant. 'These *arch-protestants* and master ministers of Germany.' *Stapleton.*

Arch-rebel (ärch-reb'el), *n.* A chief or prominent rebel. *Milton.*

Arch-see (ärch-sē'), *n.* The see of an archbishop. *Drayton.*

Arch-stone (ärch'stōn), *n.* A stone that forms an arch.

Arch-traitor (ärch-trā'tėr), *n.* A transcendent traitor: sometimes applied specifically to the devil. *Hakewill.*

Arch-treasurer (ärch-tre'zhūr-ėr), *n.* The great treasurer of the German Empire, a dignity formerly claimed by the Elector of Hanover.

Arch-type (ärch'tīp), *n.* An archetype. *Cartwright.*

Arch-tyrant (ärch-tī'rant), *n.* A chief tyrant. *Bp. Hall.*

Arch-villain (ärch-vil'lān), *n.* A desperate, confirmed villain.

An *arch-villain* keeps him company. *Shak.*

Arch-villany (ärch-vil'lan-i), *n.* Atrocious villany. *Beau. & Fl.*

Archway (ärch'wā), *n.* An entrance or passage under an arch.

Arch-wife (ärch-wif'), *n.* A woman of strong masculine character; a hardy masculine woman disposed to rule her husband.

Ye *archewyves*, stondeth at defence,
Sin ye be strong as is a greet camaille (camel);
Ne suffereth nat that men yow don offence
Chaucer.

Archwise (ärch'wīz), *adv.* In the form of an arch. 'In the fashion of a bow bent *archwise.*' *Ayliffe.*

Archy (ärch'i), *a.* 1. Resembling or having arches; arching.

Beneath the black and *archy* brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes.
Parthenia Sacra, 1633.

2. In *her.* same as *Arched*, 2.

Arc-indicator (ärk'in-di-kāt-ėr), *n.* In *bot.* an apparatus for measuring the development of an internode, that is, the space intervening between two nodes, or parts of the stem from which leaves arise. *Sachs.*

Arcitenent† (ar-sit'e-nent), *a.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *tenens*, holding, *teneo*, to hold.] Carrying a bow.

Arcograph (ärk'ō-graf), *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and Gr. *graphō*, to describe.] An instrument for drawing a circular arc without the use of a central point; a cyclograph.

Arctation (ärk-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *arctus*, tight.] Narrowness or constriction in any sense; arctitude; in *med.* unnatural contraction of any natural opening, as of the anus; constipation from inflammation.

Arctic (ärk'tik), *a.* [L. *arcticus*; Gr. *arktikos*, from *arctos*, a bear, the northern constellation Ursa Major.] Pertaining to the northern constellations called the Great and Little Bears; northern; as, the *arctic* pole, circle, region, or sea. The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole. This and the *antarctic* circle are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones.—*Arctic fox*, a small species of fox (*Canis lagopus*), family Canidæ, celebrated for the beauty and fineness of its fur, which is a valuable article of commerce. It is 2 feet in length, and its tail 1 foot. It is gray in summer and white in winter.

Arctictis (ärk-tik'tis), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *iktis*, a ferret or marten.] A genus of ursine carnivores, of which the best-known species is *A. binturong* (the white-fronted binturong of Nepal), of the size of a large cat. It is chiefly distinguished by its strong tail, which aids it in climbing trees.

Arctiidæ (ärk-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear.] A family of lepidopterous insects belonging to the section Heterocera; the tiger-moths. The types of the family are distinguished by their larvæ being very thickly clothed with long hairs, whence they have obtained the name of *woolly bears*. They feed upon the external parts of plants, and inclose themselves in cocoons when about to undergo their transformations.

Arctitude (ärk'ti-tūd), *n.* Same as *Arctation.*

Arctium (ärk'shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *arkteion*, from *arktos*, a bear, from its rough prickly flowers, called *burs.*] A genus of plants of the nat. order Compositæ. There are several species which are troublesome weeds. The roots of *A. Lappa* (the burdock) were supposed to be aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. They have been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. In Japan the burdock is used as a vegetable, and is called *Gobo.*

Arctomys (ärk'to-mis), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *mys*, a rat.] A genus of rodent animals; the marmots. See MARMOT.

Arctostaphylos (ärk-to-staf'i-los), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes.] A genus of ericaceous plants nearly related to Arbutus, but consisting of two species of small procumbent shrubs, both natives of Britain. See BEARBERRY.

Arctotis (ärk-tō'tis), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear, from the shaggy fruit.] A genus of composite plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Several species are favourites in the greenhouse from their heads of showy orange-coloured flowers.

Arcturus (ärk-tū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *oura*, tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Bootes, and thought by some to be the nearest to our system of any of the fixed stars. It is one of the stars observed to have a proper motion.

Arcuate (ärk'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, bent like a bow, from *arcus*, a bow.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. 'Oblique and *arcuate* lines.' *Bacon.*

Arcuatile† (ärk'ū-a-tīl), *a.* Bent or curved.

Arcuation (ärk-ū-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness.—2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground and covering the small shoots with earth; layering (which see).

Arcuature† (ärk'ū-a-tūr), *n.* The curvature of an arch. *Bailey.*

Arcubalist (ärk'ū-bal-ist), *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine for throwing stones. See ARBALIST.] A cross-bow; an arbalist (which see).

It is an historical fact that Richard was killed by the French from the shot of an *arcubalist.*
T. Warton.

Arcubalister (ärk'ū-bal-ist''ėr), *n.* A cross-bowman; one who used the arcubalist.

King John was espied by a very good *arcubalister*, who said that he would soon despatch the cruel tyrant. *Camden.*

Arcubus (ärk'ū-bus), *n.* Same as *Arquebuse.*

Arcus senilis (ark'us sen-ī'lis), *n.* [L.] The bow of old age; an opacity round the margin of the cornea occurring in advanced age.

-Ard. The termination of many English words. (*a*) It is the adjective *hard*, G. *hart*, A. Sax. *heard*, as in O.H.G. proper names; as, Adel*hart*, very noble; Regin*hart*, Rein*hart*, E. Reyn*ard*, strong in counsel; Bern*hart*, E. Bern*ard*, strong like a bear; Got*hart*, E. Godd*ard*, strong through God. (*b*) It appears to be a Teutonic suffix, signifying kind, sort, nature, mode of life (G. *art*, kind, species, nature, D. *aard*), and has the force of an augmentative, meaning one who naturally is, or who habitually performs, what is implied in the root; as, brag*gart* (brag*gard*), dot*ard*, drunk*ard*, dull*ard*, slug*gard*, wiz*ard*. In some of these or similar words it is probably a modified form of the English noun termination *-er*, there being a tendency in Teutonic tongues to add a final *d* or *t* after a liquid for the sake of euphony; thus vulgar E. *drownd* for *drown*, *swound* for *swoon*, *scholard* for *scholar*, Prov. E. and Sc. *misert* and *orphant* for *miser* and *orphan*. In a few words *-ard* appears to have a passive force; as, lop*pard*, pol*lard*, a tree that is lopped, polled.

Ardassine (är-das'sin), *n.* [Fr., from *ardasse*; said to be from the district of *Ardeshir*, in Persia.] A very fine sort of Persian silk, the finest used in the looms of France.

Ardea (är'dē-a), *n.* [L., a heron.] A genus of grallatorial or wading birds, family Ardeidæ, consisting of the different species of herons, of which our common heron (*A. cinerea*) is the type. See ARDEIDÆ, HERON.

Ardeb (är'deb), *n.* An Egyptian weight and measure equivalent to 226 lbs., or to about 40½ gallons.

Ardeidæ (är-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of grallatorial or wading birds, including the herons (genus Ardea), cranes, storks, bitterns, spoonbill, ibis, &c. The beak is long, thick, and stout, usually with cutting edges as well as a point.

Ardeinæ (är-dē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Ardeidæ or herons.

Ardency (är'den-si), *n.* [L. *ardens*, from *ardeo*, to burn.] 1. Heat. 'The *ardency* of the sun.' *Sir P. Herbert.* Hence—2. Warmth of passion or affection; ardour; eagerness; as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.—3. *Naut.* tendency in a vessel to come quickly to the wind.

Ardent (är'dent), *a.* [L. *ardens*, *ardentis*, pp. of *ardeo*, to burn, to be eager.] 1. Hot; burning; causing a sensation of burning; as, *ardent* spirits; an *ardent* fever.—2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; vehement; fierce.

With flashing fire his *ardent* eyes were filled.
Dryden.

3. Warm: applied to the passions and affections; vehement; passionate; affectionate; much engaged; zealous; as, *ardent* love or vows; *ardent* zeal.—4. *Naut.* applied to a ship having a tendency to gripe or come quickly to the wind.—*Ardent spirits*, alcoholic drinks, as brandy, whisky, gin, rum, &c. They are all produced by the distillation of fermented vegetable juices containing sugar.—SYN. Burning, hot, fiery, intense, fierce, vehement, eager, zealous, keen, fervid, fervent, passionate, affectionate.

Ardently (är'dent-li), *adv.* In an ardent manner; with warmth; affectionately; passionately.

Ardentness (är'dent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ardent; ardency.

Arder (är'dėr), *n.* [From root *ar*, to plough or till; see ARABLE, and comp. G. *art*, ploughing, Icel. *arthr*, a plough.] A fallowing or ploughing of ground. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Ardisia (är-dis'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *ardis*, a sharp point, from the acute segments of the corolla.] A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Myrsinaceæ. They are evergreen shrubs with whitish flowers, not infrequent in English gardens.

Ardmaer (ärd-mār'), *n.* [Gael. *ard*, high, and *maor*, bailiff or steward.] High bailiff or steward under the *ardrigh* or chief king of ancient Scotland.

Ardor (är'dėr), *n.* Same as *Ardour.*

Ardour (är'dėr), *n.* [L. *ardor*, from *ardeo*, to burn.] 1. Heat in a literal sense; as, the *ardour* of the sun's rays.—2. Warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections; eagerness; as, he pursues study with *ardour*; they fought with *ardour*. [In the following passage the word has been understood to mean a bright or effulgent spirit, but this seems doubtful; it may mean glory or brilliancy.

The winged saint . . . from among
Thousand celestial *ardors*, where he stood
Veiled with his gorgeous wings, upspringing light,
Flew through the midst of heaven. *Milton.*]

3. In *med.* a feeling of heat or burning.

Ardrigh, Ardriagh (ärd-rē', ärd-rē'ach), *n.* [Gael. *ard*, high, *righ*, king.] In the early history of Ireland and Scotland a chief monarch or king.

Arduity† (är-dū'i-ti), *n.* Height; difficulty. *Blount.*

Arduous (är'dū-us), *a.* [L. *arduus*; allied to Ir. and Gael. *ard*, W. *hardd*, high.] 1. Steep, and therefore difficult of ascent; hard to climb.

High in Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod.
Pope.

2. Attended with great labour, like the ascending of acclivities; difficult; as, an *arduous* employment, task, or enterprise.—*Arduous, Difficult, Hard. Arduous*, requiring extraordinary effort, energy, and perseverance to overcome, and mostly applied to a protracted undertaking; *hard*, requiring less endurance and energy, and more within the reach of common powers than *arduous*, but tasking the energies more than *difficult*; *difficult*, not easy, laborious, but attainable or to be accomplished by fair effort or application. *Hard* sometimes applies to passive suffering, as a *hard lot*; *arduous* and *difficult* do not.

It is often *difficult* to control our feelings; it is still *harder* to subdue our will; but it is an *arduous* undertaking to control the contending will of others.
Crabb.

Arduously (är'dū-us-li), *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

Arduousness (är'dū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being arduous; difficulty of execution.

Ardure† (är'dūr), *n.* [L. *ardor.*] Burning. 'The wicked enchaufing on *ardure* of this sinne.' *Chaucer.*

Ardurous (är'dū-rus), *a.* Burning; flaming.

Lo! further on
Where flames the *arduurous* Spirit of Indore.
Cary.

Are (är). [A. Sax. *earon*, *aron*, *ārn*, we (you, they) are; Icel. *erum*, we are, *eru*, they are. *Are* is a northern or Scandinavian form,

the southern form in A. Sax. being *sind* or *sindon*. The *r* is changed from *s*, the root being *as*. See AM.] The plural of the substantive verb *to be*, but differing etymologically from *be* and *was*.

Are (ār or är), *n.* [*L. area*.] The unit of French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square metres, a little less than 2 square perches of 22 feet in the ancient measure, or 1076·44 English square feet.

A-re (ä'rā). The note immediately above the tonic, *ut*, in the grave hexachord of Guido's scale of music.

Area (ā'rē-a), *n.* [L. *area*, a thrashing-floor, then any open level piece of land.] 1. Any plain surface within boundaries; as, the floor of a room, of a church, or other building, or a piece of inclosed ground; the space or site on which a building stands. Specifically—2. A yard attached to a house; or a space sunk below the general surface of the ground before windows in the basement story of a building. The doors of the cellars, kitchen, &c., generally open into this passage, which is fenced off from the pavement by *area railings*, and reached by descending the *area steps*.—3. In *geom.* the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle.—4. In *mining*, a compass of ore allotted to diggers.

Aread,† **Areed,**† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *arædian*, to read, to guess; *arædan*, to counsel; *ræd*, counsel. See READ, REDE.] 1. To read. 'Her hardly opened book, which to *aread* is easie.' *John Hall.*—2. To declare; to tell; to interpret; to explain.

> *Aread*, good gentle swaine,
> If in the dale below, or on yon plaine,
> Or is the village situate in a grove. *W. Browne.*

3. To counsel; to advise; to direct; to teach.

> But mark what I *areed* thee now; Avaunt. *Milton.*

4. To discover; to detect.

> So hard this idole was to be *ared*,
> That Florimell herselfe in all men's vew
> She seem'd to passe. *Spenser.*

Areal (ā'rē-al), *a.* Pertaining to an area; as, *areal* interstices.

Areare,† **Arere,**† *adv.* or *a.* [See ARREAR.] To the rear; backward.

> But grownd he gave, and lightly lept *areare*. *Spenser.*

Area-sneak (ā'rē-a-snēk), *n.* A thief who lurks about areas for the purpose of committing depredations on kitchens and cellars.

Areca (a-rē'ka), *n.* [The Malabar name.] A genus of lofty palms with pinnated leaves and a drupe-like fruit inclosed in a fibrous rind. *A. Catechu* is the pinang or betel-nut tree of the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, and yields the astringent juice catechu. *A. oleracea* is the cabbage-tree or cabbage-palm of the West Indies. See BETEL-NUT, CABBAGE-TREE.

Arede,† *v.t.* Same as *Aread* (which see). *Chaucer.*

Areed† (a-rēd'), *n.* Advice; discourse; narration. 'Fayre *areedes* of tydinges straunge, and of adventures rare.' *Spenser.*

Areek (a-rēk'), *adv.* In a reeking condition.

> A messenger comes all *areek*. *Swift.*

Arefaction (ar-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *arefacio*, to dry, from *areo*, to be dry, and *facio*, to make.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry. *Bacon.*

Arefy (ar'ē-fī), *v.t.* To dry or make dry. 'So doth time or age *arefy*.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Areise,† *v.t.* To raise. *Chaucer.*

Arena (a-rē'na), *n.* [L. *arena*, originally an adjective from *areo*, to be dry = *arena* (*terra*, dry earth, sand.] 1. The inclosed space in the central part of the Roman amphitheatres, in which took place the combats of gladiators or wild beasts. It was usually covered with sand or sawdust to prevent the gladiators from slipping, and to absorb the blood. 2. *Fig.* the scene or theatre of exertion or contest of any kind; as, the *arena* of debate. 'Rival politicians contending in the open *arena* of public life.' *Sir G. C. Lewes.*—3. In *med.* sand or gravel in the kidneys.—4. In *arch.* the middle of a temple or other inclosed place.

Arenaceous (ar-ē-nā'shus), *a.* [From L. *arena*, sand.] 1. Sandy; abounding with sand; having the properties of sand.—2. Composed of grains of sand; granular; as, *arenaceous* limestone. 'An *arenaceous*, friable substance.' *Woodward.*

Arenarious (ar-ē-nā'ri-us), *a.* Sandy; composed wholly, or for the greater part, of sand; as, *arenarious* soil.

Arenation (ar-ē-nā'shon), *n.* In *med.* a sand-bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person.

Arendalite (a-ren'dal-īt), *n.* A lime and iron epidote from *Arendal*, in Norway, consisting of silica, alumina, iron-peroxide, and lime. See EPIDOTE.

Areng, Arenga (a-reng', a-reng'ga), *n.* The sago-palm (*Saguerus saccharifer*). See SAGUERUS.

Arenicola (ar-en-ik'ō-la), *n.* [L. *arena*, sand, and *colo*, to inhabit.] A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids, common on our coasts, and sought for by fishermen for bait; the lobworms, or lugworms. See LUGWORM.

Arenicolida (a-ren'i-kol''i-da), *n. pl.* [*Arenicola* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A family of dorsibranchiate marine annelids, dwelling constantly in the sand, in which they burrow to the depth of 12 or 18 inches. The common Arenicola is the type. See ARENICOLA.

Arenicolite (ar-en-ik'ō-līt), *n.* The geological name for circular holes or markings, seen on some sandstones, and which are supposed to have been the burrows of some annelid resembling the Arenicola or lugworm. See ARENICOLA.

Arenilitic (a-rē'ni-lit''ik), *a.* [L. *arena*, sand, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Pertaining to sandstone; consisting of sandstone; as, *arenilitic* mountains.

Arenose (a-rē'nōs), *a.* Sandy; full of sand.

Arenulous (a-rē'nū-lus), *a.* Full of fine sand.

Areola (a-rē'ō-la), *n.* pl. **Areolæ** (a-rē'ō-lē), [L., dim. of *area* (which see).] 1. In *entom.* a term applied to the smaller spaces into which the wing is divided by the nervures, termed *basal*, *middle*, and *apical*, according to their relative positions.—2. In *bot.* a term sometimes used to designate the meshes of cellular tissue or little distinct angular spaces on a surface.—3. In *anat.* a term applied to the interstices between the fibres composing organs or vessels, or those which exist between laminæ, or between vessels interlacing with each other.—4. The coloured circle or halo surrounding the nipple or surrounding a pustule.

Areolar (a-rē'ō-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to an areola or to areolæ.—*Areolar tissue*, in *bot.* and *anat.* cellular tissue.

Areolate (a-rē'ō-lāt), *a.* [See AREOLA.] Characterized by areolæ; exhibiting areolæ, as the leaves of plants or the receptacle of composite plants, when the florets are placed so completely upon its surface that many pentagonal areas or spaces are left when they drop off.

Areolation (a-rē'ō-lā''shon), *n.* Any small space having an areolate character, as the spaces bounded by the nervures of the wings of insects, or by the veins of leaves.

Areole (ar'ē-ōl), *n.* Same as *Areola*.

Areometer (ar-ē-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *araios*, rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer.

Areometric, Areometrical (a-rē'ō-met''rik, a-rē'ō-met''rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.

Areometry (ar-ē-om'et-ri), *n.* The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Areopagist, Areopagite (ar-ē-op'a-jist, ar-ē-op'a-jit), *n.* A member of the Areopagus (which see). Acts xvii. 34.

Areopagitic (ar-ē-op'a-jit''ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areopagus (ar-ē-op'a-gus), *n.* [Gr. *Arēs*, the god of war, Mars, and *pagos*, hill.] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, existing from the most ancient times, and famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions, so called because held on a hill in the city named in honour of Ares or Mars. By a law of Solon no person could be a member of this tribunal until he had been *archon* or chief magistrate. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury.

Areopagy† (ar-ē-op'a-ji), *n.* An Areopagus or tribunal. 'The . . . *Areopagy* of hell.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Areostyle (a-rē'o-stīl), *n.* See ARÆOSTYLE.

Areosystyle (a-rē'o-sis''tīl), *n.* See ARÆOSYSTYLE.

Areotic (ar-ē-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *araios*, thin.] In *med.* attenuating the humours; efficacious in opening the pores. *Bailey.*

Areotic (ar-ē-ot'ik), *n.* A medicine which was formerly supposed to attenuate the humours or fluids of the body, open the pores, and increase perspiration; an attenuant.

Arere,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *arærān*. See REAR.] To rear or raise up.

Ares (ā'rēz), *n.* In the mythology of the ancient Greeks, the god of war, identified by the Romans with their Mars, and generally so treated by the moderns. See MARS.

Areson,† *v.t.* [O.Fr. *arraisoner*, to reason.] To reason with; to censure; to arraign. *Chaucer.*

Arethusa (ar-e-thū'sa), *n.* [In *Greek myth.* a nymph, but changed into the fountain Arethusa, in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse.] A genus of orchids, consisting of a single species, *A. bulbosa*, a small swamp plant of North America, with a handsome rosy-purple, sweet-scented flower.

Aretology (ar-e-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aretē*, virtue, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining to it.

Arew,† **Arewe** † (a-rō'), *adv.* In a row; in regular succession. 'All her teeth *arew*.' *Spenser.*

Arfwedsonite (arf-wed'son-īt), *n.* [From J. A. *Arfwedson*, a Swedish mineralogist of the first half of this century.] A ferruginous variety of hornblende, composed of silicates of iron and soda with a little alumina and lime.

Argal (är'gal), *n.* [See ARGIL.] Unrefined or crude tartar; a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept, red or white according to colour of the wine. It is an impure bitartrate of potassium. Argal is of considerable use among dyers, as serving to dispose the stuffs to take their colours the better. Written also *Argol*.

Argal† (är'gal), *adv.* A ludicrous corruption of the Latin *ergo*, therefore. *Shak.*

Argala (är'ga-la), *n.* The Indian name of the adjutant-bird (*Ciconia Argala*). See ADJUTANT-BIRD.

Argali (är'ga-lī), *n.* [The Mongolian name.] A species of wild sheep (*Caprovis Argali* or *Ovis ammon*), found on the mountains of Siberia, Central Asia, and Kamtchatka. It is nearly as large as a moderately sized ox, being 4 feet high at the shoulders, and proportionately stout in its build. The horns of a full-grown argali are very nearly 4 feet in length if measured along the curve, and at their base are about 19 inches in circumference. They spring from the forehead, and, after rising upward for a short distance, they curve boldly downwards till they reach the chin, when they recurve upwards and come to a point. The argali is gregarious, living in small herds. The *bearded argali* is the aoudad (*Ammotragus tragelaphus*). (See AOUDAD.) The name *argali* is also applied to the Rocky Mountain sheep of America, or bighorn.

Argali (*Caprovis Argali*).

Argand-lamp (är'gand-lamp), *n.* [From name of inventor.] A lamp with a circular hollow wick, allowing an outside and inside current of air, which greatly increases the brilliancy of the flame. Invented by M. Argand, 1789.—*Argand burner*, a gas-burner in the form of a hollow cylinder, admitting a current of air through the centre to facilitate combustion.

Argean (är-jē'an), *a.* [See ARGO.] Pertaining to the ship Argo or the constellation of the same name.

Argel, Arghel (är'gel), *n.* [A Syrian name.] A plant found in Upper Egypt and Arabia Petræa, the *Solenostemma Argel*, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, used for adulterating Egyptian senna.

Argemone (är-jē-mō'nē), *n.* [L., from Gr. *argema*, a cataract in the eye, from its supposed medicinal qualities.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceæ. The species are all ornamental, and natives of America. From the seeds of *A. mexicana* the Mexicans obtain an oil very useful to painters. The handsomest species is *A. grandiflora*, which has large flowers of a pure white colour.

Argent (är'jent), *n.* [Fr., from L. *argentum*, silver; allied to Gr. *argyros*, silver, from *argos*, white; Ir. *arg*, white, *airgiod*, silver, money; Skr. *rajatam*, silver, *raj*, to shine.] 1.† Silver; in a more general sense, money. 'Rafters of *argent*.' *Barnfield*. 'To undoe the world for *argent*.' *John Taylor*.—2. *Fig.* whiteness, like that of silver. [Poetical.]

> With that she tore her robe apart, and half
> The polished *argent* of her breast to sight
> Laid bare. *Tennyson.*

3. In *her.* the white colour in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or purity, innocence, beauty, and gentleness: represented in engraving by a plain white surface.—*Argent comptant*,† ready money.

Argent (är'jent), *a.* Made of silver; resembling silver; bright like silver; silvery; white. 'Commingling with her *argent* spheres.' *Keats.*

Argental (är-jent'al), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, containing, or combined with silver.—*Argental mercury*, native amalgam of silver.

Argentan (är'jen-tan), *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver.

Argentation (är-jen-tā'shon), *n.* An overlaying with silver.

Argentic (är-jen'tik), *a.* Relating to or obtained from silver.

Argentiferous (är-jen-tif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or containing silver; as, *argentiferous* ore, veins, &c.

Argentina (är-jen-tī'na), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] A genus of malacopterygious fishes, belonging to the salmon family, so named from their silvery scales. *A. sphyræna* is a well-known species, caught in the Mediterranean.

Argentine (är'jen-tīn), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or sounding like silver; silvery; argent. 'Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*.' *Shak.*—*Argentine glass*, an ornamental glassware having the sheen of silver.

Argentine (är'jen-tīn), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] 1. A silvery-white slaty variety of calcspar, containing a little silica with laminæ usually undulated. It is found in primitive rocks and frequently in metallic veins.—2. The tetroxide or antimoniate of antimony.—3. A name common to the species of Argentina (which see). The *Sheppy argentine* of Pennant is *Scopelus Pennantii*, and is sometimes taken on our coasts.—4. White metal coated with silver.

Argentite (är'jen-tit), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] Sulphide of silver, a blackish, lead-gray mineral, occurring in crystals, in crusts, and massive. It is a valuable ore of silver found in the crystalline rocks of many countries.

Argentometer (är-jen-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A graduated glass tube for ascertaining the quantity of silver in a solution by the admission of chloride of sodium.

Argentry (är'jent-ri), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver. See ARGENT, *n.*] 1. Materials formed of silver; plate. 'Pawning his . . . *argentry* and jewels.' *Howell.*—2. Silvery appearance.

> And there the glittering *argentry*
> Ripples and glances on the confluent streams.
> *Southey.*

Arghel, *n.* See ARGEL.

Argil (är'jil), *n.* [Fr. *argile*, L. *argilla*, white clay, allied to *argentum*, silver; Gr. *argos*, white. See ARGENT, *n.*] Clay or potter's earth; sometimes, pure clay or alumina.

Argillaceous (är-jil-lā'shus), *a.* [L. *argillaceus.*] Partaking of the nature of argil or clay; consisting of clay; as, *argillaceous* earth.—*Argillaceous earth*, white clay or potter's earth; the earth or clay called by chemists *alumina*.—*Argillaceous rocks*, rocks of sedimentary origin, soft in texture, deposited for the most part in thin layers: clay forms the basis, but with it other substances may be associated, as vegetable matter (carbonaceous shale), iron (clayband ironstone), lime (marl), &c. When the shale is tolerably pure it is readily distinguished by the peculiar odour it emits when breathed on, known as argillaceous odour.—*Argillaceous slate* or *schist*, clay-slate, a metamorphic rock which in Scotland is characteristic of the Silurian formation.

Argilliferous (är-jil-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *argilla*, clay, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or containing clay or argil.

Argillite (är'jil-lit), *n.* [See ARGIL.] Argillaceous schist or slate; clay-slate. See CLAY-SLATE.

Argillitic (är-jil-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to argillite.

Argillo-arenaceous (är-jil'lo-ar-ē-nā"shus), *a.* Consisting of clay and sand.

Argillo-calcareous (är-jil'lo-kal-kā"rē-us), *a.* Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

Argillocalcite (är-jil'lo-kal"sit), *n.* [L. *argilla*, clay, and *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] A species of calcareous earth with a large proportion of clay; marl.

Argillo-ferruginous (är-jil'lo-fē-rų"jin-us), *a.* Containing clay and iron, as a mineral.

Argillous (är-jil'lus), *a.* Consisting of clay; partaking of clay; belonging to clay; clayey. *Sir T. Browne.*

Argive (är'jiv), *a.* [L. *argivus.*] Relating to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, or to its inhabitants. The *Argive* tribe, during the Trojan war, was the most powerful of any in Greece; and hence *Argive* is often used as a generic term, equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*.

Argive (är'jiv), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Argos, the capital of Argolis, in Greece; a Greek.

Argle-bargle (är'gl-bär'gl), *v.i.* [A kind of reduplicated form of *argue*.] To contend in tedious and fractious argument; to bandy backwards and forwards; to haggle. [Scotch.]

Argo (är'gō), *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *Greek myth.* the name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.—2. In *astron.* a constellation. See ARGO-NAVIS.

Argoil,† *n.* [See ARGIL.] Potter's-clay. *Chaucer.*

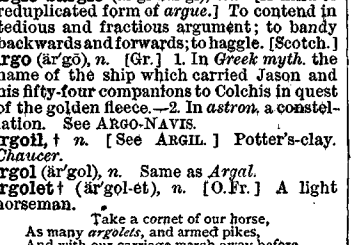
Argol (är'gol), *n.* Same as *Argal*.

Argolet† (är'gol-et), *n.* [O.Fr.] A light horseman.

> Take a cornet of our horse,
> As many *argolets*, and armed pikes,
> And with our carriage march away before.
> *Peele.*

Argolic (är-gol'ik), *a.* Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Ægean Sea; as, the *Argolic* Gulf.

Argonaut (är'gō-nat), *n.* [Gr. *Argō*, Jason's ship, and *nautēs*, a sailor.] 1. One of the persons who, according to the Old Greek legend, sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the ship Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.—2. One of the molluscous animals belonging to the genus Argonauta, family Argonautidæ, and class Cephalopoda or cuttle-fishes, more especially the *Argonauta Argo* (common argonaut, paper-nautilus, or paper-



Argonaut (*Argonauta Argo*).

sailor of the Mediterranean). The genus Argonauta belongs to the dibranchiate or two-gilled cuttle-fishes, and is distinguished by the females possessing a single-chambered external shell, which is not a true molluscous shell, however, not being secreted by the mantle or pallium, but by two of the arms which are developed to form membranous expansions, and ordinarily folded round it so as to protect and cover it, the shell not being organically connected with the body of the animal. The males have no shell, and are of much smaller size than the females. The shell is fragile, translucent, and boat-like in shape; it serves as the receptacle of the ova or eggs of the female, which sits in it with the respiratory tube or 'funnel' turned towards the carina or 'keel.' This famed mollusc swims only by ejecting water from its funnel, and it can crawl in a reversed position, carrying its shell over its back like a snail. The account of its floating on the surface of the sea, with its sail-shaped arms extended to catch the breeze, and with the six other arms as oars, is a mere poetic fable. The argonaut, or paper-nautilus, must be carefully distinguished from the pearly-nautilus or nautilus proper (*Nautilus Pompilius*), which belongs to a different division of the cuttle-fishes, namely, the tetrabranchiate or four-gilled.

Argonauta (är-gō-na'ta), *n.* A genus of cuttle-fishes to which the argonauts belong. See ARGONAUT.

Argonautic (är-gō-na'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis; as, the *Argonautic* story.

Argonautidæ (är-gō-na'ti-dē), *n. pl.* The family of cephalopodous molluscs, order Tetrabranchiata, which contains the argonaut, paper-sailor, or paper-nautilus. See ARGONAUT.

Argo-Navis (är'gō-nā'vis), *n.* In *astron.* the southern constellation of the Ship, containing 9 clusters, 3 nebulæ, 13 double and 540 single stars, of which about 64 are visible.

Argosy (är'gō-si), *n.* [Probably from *argo*, Jason's ship (see ARGONAUT), whence also apparently L.L. *argis*, a ship, though the origin of the form *argosy* is not clear.] A large merchantman or vessel of war.

> There where your *argosies* with portly sail,
> Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood, . . .
> Do over-peer the petty traffickers. *Shak.*

Argot (är'got or är-gō'), *n.* [Fr.] The conventional slang of thieves and vagabonds, invented for the purpose of disguise and concealment; cant; slang.

> *Argot* is formed . . . by the adoption of foreign words, by the absolute suppression of grammar, by grotesque tropes, wild catachresis, and allegorical metonymy. *Farrar.*

Arguable (är'gū-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being argued; admitting argument.

Argue (är'gū), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *argued*; ppr. *arguing*. [L. *arguo*, to show, argue, to make clear.] 1. To invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; to use arguments; to reason; as, A *argues* in favour of a measure, B *argues* against it.

> Yet I *argue* not
> Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
> Of heart or hope. *Milton.*

2. To contend in argument; to dispute: followed by *with*; as, you may *argue with* your friend a week without convincing him.

> For even though vanquished, he could *argue* still.
> *Goldsmith.*

—*Argue, Dispute, Debate.* *Argue* is to defend one's self, or to exhibit reasons or proofs in favour of some assertion or principle. *Dispute* is to call in question or deny the statements or arguments of an opposing party. *Debate* is to interchange arguments in a somewhat formal manner, as in a public assembly.—SYN. To reason, evince, discuss, debate, expostulate, remonstrate.

Argue (är'gū), *v.t.* 1. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before the supreme court; the cause was well *argued*.—2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction, or to show reasons for; as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.

> These were words
> As meted by the measure of himself
> *Arguing* boundless forbearance. *Tennyson.*

3. To persuade by argument or reasons.

> It is a sort of poetical logic which I would make use of to *argue* you into a protection of this play.
> *Congreve.*

4.† To accuse or charge with.

> I have pleaded guilty to all expressions of mine which can be *argued* of obscenity, . . . and retract them. *Dryden.*

Arguer (är'gū-ėr), *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer.

Arguify (är'gū-fī), *v.i.* 1. To argue.—2. To have weight, as an argument; to import; to signify. [In both uses vulgar.]

Arguify (är'gū-fī), *v.t.* To argue. [Vulgar.]

Argument (är'gū-ment), *n.* [L. *argumentum*, proof, evidence, theme, subject-matter, from *arguo*, to argue.] 1.† Proof; evidence.

> There is . . . no more palpable *argument* of the existence of a Deity. *Ray.*

2. The subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book or section of a book.

> The abstract or *argument* of the piece is shortly as follows. *Jeffrey.*

3.† A theme or subject for talk.

It would be *argument* for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest for ever. *Shak.*

4. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a reason offered in proof to induce belief or convince the mind: followed by *for* or *against*; as, he adduced many *arguments against* the proceeding.—5. A debate, controversy, or discussion; a process of reasoning; as, an *argument* was laid before the court, in which *argument* all the reasons were urged.—6.† Matter for question or controversy; business in hand; something to make one take action. 'And sheathed their swords for lack of *argument*.' *Shak.*—7. In *logic*, the middle term of a syllogism.—8. In *math.* the independent variable upon whose value that of a function depends.—9. In *astron.* the angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a table depends. If, for example, a table of the sun's declination were formed corresponding to every degree, &c., of longitude, so that, the longitude being known, the declination might be found opposite to it, then the longitude would be called the *argument* of the declination.

Argument† (är'gū-ment), *v.i.* To reason; to discourse. *Gower.*

Argumentable (är'gū-ment-a-bl), *a.* Admitting of argument; capable of being argued.

Argumental (är-gū-ment'al), *a.* Belonging to or consisting in argument.

I am at length recovered from my *argumental* delirium. *Johnson.*

Argumentation (är'gū-men-tā"shon), *n.* The act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion; the operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true; reasoning.

Argumentation or reasoning is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one thing, that is, one proposition, from two or more propositions premised. *Watts.*

Argumentative (är-gū-ment'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning; as, an *argumentative* discourse. 2. Showing reasons for.

Another thing *argumentative* of Providence is, &c. *Ray.*

3. Addicted to argument; as, an *argumentative* writer; he is very *argumentative*.

Argumentatively (är-gū-ment'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an argumentative manner.

Argumentativeness (är-gū-ment'a-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being argumentative.

Argumentize† (är'gū-ment-īz), *v.i.* To argue; to debate; to reason. '*Argumentizing* philosophy.' *Mannyngham.*

Argumentum (är-gū-ment'um), *n.* [L.] An argument.—*Argumentum ad hominem*, an argument which presses a man with consequences drawn from his own principles and concessions, or his own conduct.—*Argumentum ad verecundiam*, an address to our modesty; an argument drawn from the sentiments of some wise, great, or good men whose authority we reverence and scarcely dare oppose.—*Argumentum ad ignorantiam*, the employment of some logical fallacy towards persons likely to be deceived by it.

Argus (är'gus), *n.* [Gr. *argos*, from *argos*, bright—his eyes being ever open and bright.]

Argus Pheasant (*Argus giganteus*).

1. A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, placed by Juno to guard Io. Hence—2. Any watchful person; as, he is a very *Argus* in watchfulness.—3. The *Argus giganteus*, family Phasianidæ, a large, beautiful, and very singular species of pheasant, found native in the south-east of Asia, more especially in Sumatra and some of the other islands. The males measure from 5 to 6 feet from the tip of the beak to the extremity of the tail, which has two greatly elongated central feathers. The plumage is exceedingly beautiful, the secondary quills of the wings, which are longer than the primary feathers, being each adorned with a series of ocellated or eye-like spots of brilliant metallic hues. The general body plumage is brown. When divested of its plumage the bird is not much larger than a barn-door fowl, and is the only species of the genus Argus. Called also *Argus Pheasant*.

Argus-eyed (är'gus-īd), *a.* Vigilant; watchful; extremely observant. See ARGUS.

Argus-shell (är'gus-shel), *n.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling in some measure a peacock's tail.

Argutation† (är-gū-tā'shon), *n.* [See ARGUTE.] Cavil; over-refinement in arguing; quibble; subtlety. 'Frivolous *argutations*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Argute (är-gūt'), *a.* [L. *argutus*, sharp, subtle, sagacious.] 1.† Sharp; shrill. *Johnson.*—2. Subtle; ingenious; sagacious; shrewd. 'The active preacher, the restless missionary, the *argute* schoolman.' *Milman.*

I will have him, continued my father, . . . vigilant, acute, *argute*, inventive. *Sterne.*

Argutely (är-gūt'li), *adv.* In a sharp or subtle manner; sagaciously; shrewdly. *Sterne.*

Arguteness (är-gūt'nes), *n.* Acuteness; wittiness; sagacity; shrewdness.

This (Seneca) tickles you by starts with his *argutenesse*, that (Plutarch) pleases you for continuance with his propriety. *Dryden.*

Arhizous (a-rī'zus), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *rhiza*, a root.] Destitute of a root: applied to parasitical plants which have no root, but adhere to other plants by any part of their surface, and derive their nourishment from them.

Aria (ä'ri-a), *n.* [It. *aria*, from L. *aer*, the air.] A song; an air; a tune.

Arian (ā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Arius or to his doctrines.

Arian (ā'ri-an), *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of *Arius*, who held Christ to be a created being inferior to God the Father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings; and also that the Holy Spirit is not God, but created by the power of the Son. Arius, who was a priest of Alexandria, promulgated his doctrines in the early part of the fourth century. They were authoritatively condemned by the Council of Nice in 325.

Arianism (ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

Arianize (ā'ri-an-īz), *v.i.* To admit the tenets of the Arians; as, an *Arianizing* sect of Christians.

Arianize (ā'ri-an-īz), *v.t.* To render conformable to Arianism; to convert to Arianism.

Aricine (ar'i-sin), *n.* [From *Arica*, the name of a place in Peru where the bark was discovered.] An alkaloid discovered in 1829 by Pelletier and Coriol in a bark resembling in many of its properties the *Cinchona flava*. See CUSCO-CHINA.

Arid (ar'id), *a.* [L. *aridus*, dry, from *areo*, to be dry.] Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; as, an *arid* waste.

Fountains are never so fresh, and vegetation never so glorious, as when you stumble upon them in some oasis after wandering over an *arid* wilderness. *Edin. Rev.*

Aridas (ar'id-as), *n.* A kind of taffeta from the East Indies, made of thread from certain plants.

Aridity, Aridness (a-rid'i-ti, ar'id-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being arid; dryness; want of moisture.—2. *Fig.* want of interest; dryness.

He was ordered to read all the objectionable parts, . . . in all their logical *aridity*. *Milman.*

3. Want of unction or tenderness; insensibility.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellences, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections. *Norris.*

Aridness (ar'id-nes), *n.* Aridity.

Arierban (ar'i-ėr-ban). Same as *Arriereban*.

Aries (ā'ri-ēz), *n.* [L. *aries*, a ram.] 1. The Ram, a northern constellation of 156 stars, of which fifty are visible. It is the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, about the 21st of March. The first point in Aries is that where the equator cuts the ecliptic in the ascending node, and from which the right ascensions of heavenly bodies are reckoned on the equator, and their longitudes upon the ecliptic. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes the sign Aries no longer corresponds with the constellation Aries, which it did 2000 years ago. The present sign is in the constellation Pisces.—2. The battering-ram of the ancients.

Arietate† (ā'ri-et-āt), *v.i.* [L. *arieto*, from *aries*.] To butt, as a ram. *Johnson.*

Arietation† (ā'ri-et-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of butting, as a ram; the act of battering with the aries or battering-ram. 'Ordinance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions.' *Bacon.*—2. The act of striking or conflicting. *Glanville.* [Rare.]

Arietta, Ariette (ä-rē-et'ta, ä-ri-et'), *n.* [It., dim. of *aria* (which see).] A short song; an air, or little air.

She hastened to beseech their attention unto a military *ariette*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Aright (a-rīt'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *right*; A. Sax. *ariht, geriht*, right, aright.] 1. Rightly; in a right way or form; without mistake or crime.

If thou wouldst view fair Melrose *aright*,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To or towards the right. [Rare.]

The affrighted foemen scatter from his spear,
aright, aleft. *Southey.*

Aril, Arillus (ar'il, a-ril'lus), *n.* [L.L. *arillus*, from L. *areo*, to be dry, because it falls off when dry.] In some plants, as in the nutmeg, an extra covering of the seed, outside of the true seed-coats, proceeding from the placenta, partially investing the seed, and falling off spontaneously: by some writers called *Calyptra*. It is either succulent or cartilaginous; coloured, elastic, rough, or knotted.

Arillate (a-ril'lāt), *a.* Relating to or formed like an arillus.

Arillated Arilled (a-ril'lāt-ed, ar'ild), *a.* Furnished with an aril, as the fruit of the spindle-tree.

Arillode (a-ril'lōd), *n.* In *bot.* a false aril; an extra covering of the seed developed from itself and not from the placenta.

Ariman (ā'ri-man). See AHRIMAN.

Ariolation,† (ar'i-o-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *ariolus* or *hariolus*, a soothsayer.] A soothsaying; a foretelling. '*Ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries.' *Sir T. Browne.* Spelled also *Hariolation*.

Ariose (ar'i-ōs), *a.* [From *arioso*.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony. [Rare.]

Mendelssohn wants the *ariose* beauty of Handel; vocal melody is not his forte; the interest of his airs is harmonic. *For. Quar. Rev.*

Arioso (ä-rē-ō'sō). [It., from *aria*, air.] In *music*, in the manner of an air, as contradistinguished from recitative: the word is used especially with reference to pieces in which a recitative passage is treated more in the smooth and melodious style of an air than in the ordinary style of recitative. In *instrumental music* arioso denotes in a sustained vocal style. Prefixed to an air it denotes a sustained elaborate style, appropriate to the great airs of the opera.

Arise (a-rīz'), *v.i.* pret. *arose*; pp. *arisen*; ppr. *arising*. [Prefix *a*, and *rise*; A. Sax. *ārīsan*, to arise. See RISE.] 1. To ascend, mount up, or move to a higher place; as, vapours *arise* from humid places.—2. To appear from below the horizon; as, the sun or a star *arises* or *rises*. Hence—3. To appear, as coming into being or as entering on a new sphere of activity; to become visible, sensible, or operative; to spring up; to start into action.

Whence heavy persecution shall *arise*
On all who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and of truth. *Milton.*

For the mighty wind *arises* roaring seaward, and I go. *Tennyson.*

4. To get out of bed; to leave a place or state of rest; to leave a sitting or lying posture.

Then the king *arose* very early in the morning. Dan. vi. 19.

5. To revive from death; to leave the grave; to awake from lethargy.

Many bodies of the saints which slept *arose*. Mat. xxvii. 52.

6. To begin sedition, insurrection, or mutiny;

to invade, assault, or begin hostility: followed by *against;* as, the men *arose* or rose *against* their officers.

When he *arose against* me I caught him by his beard. 1 Sam. xvii. 35.

Arise † (a-rīz'), *n.* Rising. 'Upon the *arise* or descent of the stars.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Arista (a-ris'ta), *n.* [L.] In *bot.* awn; the long pointed beard or bristle-like process which issues from the glume of some grasses. It is of different kinds, as naked, feathered, straight, geniculated, recurved, twisted, &c.

Aristarch (ar'is-tärk), *n.* [From *Aristarchus*, an ancient critic distinguished for severity.] A severe critic. 'The *aristarch* Johnson.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Aristarchian (a-ris-tär'ki-an), *a.* Like the ancient critic *Aristarchus;* severely critical.

Aristarchy † (ar'is-tär-ki), *n.* Severe criticism like that of the ancient critic *Aristarchus.* [Rare.]

Howbeit, the ground on which I would build his chief praise (to some of the *Aristarchy* and sour censures of these days) requires, first, an apology. *Sir J. Harington.*

Aristate (a-ris'tāt), *a.* [L. *aristatus*, from *arista*, an awn.] Awned; having a pointed beard-like process like that of barley.

Aristocracy (ar-is-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *aristokratia*, rule of the best or of the best-born, aristocratic government—*aristos*, best, and *krateō*, to hold sway or govern.] 1. † Government by the best men in the state; a governing body composed of the best men in the state.

He (Periander) reckoned that popular estate the best, which came nearest to an *aristocracy* or regiment of wise and noble senate. *Holland.*

2. A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in those members of the state who are distinguished by their rank and opulence: when there is only a small number of rulers, the government is called an *oligarchy.*

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses . . . that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

3. The nobility or chief persons in a state.

Between the *aristocracy* and the working people had sprung up a middle class, agricultural and commercial. *Macaulay.*

Aristocrat (ar'is-to-krat or a-ris'to-krat), *n.* 1. A member of the aristocracy or men of rank in a community; hence, a person of haughty and overbearing temper and manners. 'A born *aristocrat.*' *E. B. Browning.* 2. One who favours an aristocracy; one who is a friend to an aristocratical form of government.

Aristocratic, Aristocratical (a-ris'to-krat"ik, a-ris'to-krat"ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to aristocracy or the rule of aristocrats; consisting in or pertaining to the rule of nobles or principal men; as, an *aristocratic* constitution; an *aristocratic* government.—2. Pertaining to the nobility or men of rank; resembling in manners or sharing the feelings of the aristocracy or higher classes in a community; as, *aristocratic* pride; *aristocratic* in sentiment.

Aristocratically (a-ris'to-krat"ik-al-li), *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

Aristocraticalness (a-ris'to-krat"ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being aristocratical.

Aristocratism (a-ris'to-krat-izm or ar-is-tok'rat-izm), *n.* 1. The condition of belonging to an aristocracy; support of or belief in an aristocracy or privileged class; aristocratic tendency.—2. The aristocracy collectively. [Rare.]

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while patriotism cannot trail its cannon. *Carlyle.*

Aristocratize (ar-is-tok'rat-īz), *v.t.* To render aristocratic. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Aristocraty † (ar-is-tok'ra-ti), *n.* Same as *Aristocracy. Burton.*

Aristo-democracy (a-ris'to-dē-mok"ra-si), *n.* A form of government composed of nobles and the commonalty; a government composed of aristocratic and democratic elements combined.

Aristolochia (a-ris'to-lō"ki-a), *n.* [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *locheia*, childbirth, because plants of this genus were supposed to promote the *lochial* discharges after childbirth.] A genus of gynandrous plants, nat. order Aristolochiaceæ, with remarkable flowers, and requiring the aid of insects to produce fertilization. The flowers are bent in the middle, and lined with hairs pointed downwards. The plants are chiefly climbers, and the large striking flowers are of a dingy hue. They are cultivated in hothouses. For reputed medical qualities of the species see ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

Aristolochiaceæ (a-ris'to-lō'ki-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* The birthwort tribe of plants, a nat. order of dicotyledonous monochlamydeous plants, with an inferior 3-6-celled fruit, with numerous ovules, small embryo, and copious albumen. The species principally inhabit the hotter parts of the world, and are in many cases used medicinally on account of their tonic and stimulating properties, and some of them, as the *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, or Virginian snake-root, are reputed remedies for the bite of venomous serpents, as also for various kinds of fever. The genus Aristolochia has emmenagogic qualities, especially the European species *A. rotunda*, *A. longa*, and *A. Clematitis. A. bracteata* is used in India as an anthelminthic; *A. odoratissima*, a West Indian species, is a valuable bitter and alexipharmic. *A. anguicida* (snake-killing birthwort) has its name from its juice stupefying serpents and being also an antidote to their bite. Several species of Asarum are also used medicinally.

Aristology (ar-is-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ariston*, a midday meal, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science of dining. *Quart. Rev.* [A humorous word.]

Aristophanic (a-ris'to-fan"ik), *a.* Pertaining to the writings or style of Aristophanes the comic poet of Athens; shrewd; witty.

Aristotelia (a-ris'to-tē"li-a), *n.* [After *Aristotle*, the Greek philosopher.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Tiliaceæ. They are shrubs or small trees with opposite or ternate stalked leaves; the flowers are small and white, arranged in axillary fascicles or in racemes; the berries are roundish, varying in colour from pink to black, and in size from a small tree to a cherry. The principal species is *A. Maqui.* See MAQUI.

Aristotelian (a-ris'to-tē"li-an), *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, the celebrated Greek philosopher, a disciple of Plato, and founder of the sect of the Peripatetics, who was born at Stagira in Macedon about 384 years before Christ. The *Aristotelian* philosophy is otherwise called *peripatetic.*

Aristotelian (a-ris'to-tē"li-an), *n.* A follower of Aristotle. See PERIPATETIC.

Aristotelianism (a-ris'to-tē"li-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

Aristotelic (a-ris'to-tel"ik), *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

Aristulate (a-ris'tū-lāt), *a.* [L. *arista*, an awn.] In *bot.* having a short beard or awn. *Asa Gray.*

Arithmancy (ar'ith-man-si or a-rith'man-si), *n.* [Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

Arithmetic (a-rith'met-ik), *n.* [Gr. *arithmētikē*, the art of numbering, from *arithmos*, number.] The science of numbers or the art of computation by figures or numerals. *Decimal* or *common arithmetic* is that which employs ten symbols or digits from 0 to 9 inclusive, which are usually called the Arabic numerals, but originated among the Hindus. Symbols written to the left of the unit's place indicate tens, hundreds, &c.; those written to the right of the unit's place indicate tenths, hundredths, &c., and whole numbers are separated from fractional by a point called the *decimal point*, thus, 12·43. —*Instrumental arithmetic*, a mode of computing numbers by means of some instrument, as the abacus, Napier's bones, &c.—*Political arithmetic*, statistics relating to the condition of a country.—*Specious, literal*, or *universal arithmetic*, names sometimes given to algebra.

Arithmetic (ar-ith-met'ik), *a.* A less common form of *Arithmetical.*

Arithmetical (ar-ith-met'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods used in arithmetic.—*Arithmetical complement* is that which a number wants of the next higher power of 10; 3, for example, is the arithmetical complement of 7; 56 of 44. —*Arithmetical complement of a logarithm*, the sum or number which a logarithm wants of 10.—*Arithmetical mean*, the middle term of three quantities in arithmetical progression, or half the sum of any two proposed numbers.—*Arithmetical progression*, a series of quantities or numbers increasing or decreasing by a common difference, as 1, 3, 5, 7, &c. See SERIES.—*Arithmetical proportion*, the equality of two arithmetical ratios or differences, as in the numbers 12, 9, 6, where 12−9=9−6.—*Arithmetical ratio*, the difference between any two adjacent terms in arithmetical progression.—*Arithmetical signs*, the arbitrary symbols used to denote the operations performed on numbers or the relations subsisting between them; as, +, −, ×, ÷, &c.

Arithmetically (ar-ith-met'ik-al-li), *adv.* According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

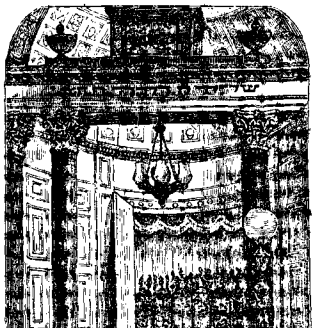
Arithmetician (a-rith'me-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

Arithmometer (ar-ith-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *arithmos*, a number, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for assisting in making arithmetical computations.

Ark (ärk), *n.* [A. Sax. *arc, earc, erc*, Goth. *arka*, D. Dan. *ark*, Icel. *örk*, G. *arche*, a chest, an ark, especially Noah's ark, all probably from L. *arca*, a chest.] 1. A small close vessel, chest, or coffer; as, a meal-*ark.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Forth came Sir Satyrane
Bearing that precious relick in an *arke. Spenser.*

2. In *Scrip.* the repository of the covenant or tables of the law, perhaps also of the pot of manna and Aaron's rod. The ark was made of shittim-wood, overlaid within and without with gold, about 3¾ feet long by 2¼ feet high and broad, and over it were placed the golden covering or mercy-seat and the two cherubim.—The same name is



Ark, containing the rolls of the Law.—Great Synagogue, Aldgate, London.

given to a repository of the same kind in modern Jewish synagogues.—3. The large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; also, the vessel of bulrushes in which the infant Moses was laid.—4. A large boat used on American rivers to transport produce to market.—5. In *zool.* a name common to the mollusca of the family Arcadæ.

Arkansite (är-kan'sīt), *n.* Same as *Jurinite.*

Arki (är'kē), *n.* Same as *Arak.*

Arkite (ärk'it), *n.* One of the persons who were preserved in the ark. *Bryant.* [Rare.]

Arkite (ärk'it), *a.* Belonging to the ark. *Bryant.* [Rare.]

Arkose (är'kōs), *n.* [Fr.] A felspathic sandstone formed from the disintegration of granite, and composed of the materials of the parent rock embedded in a matrix of siliceous cement. It occurs as a sort of talus at the junction of granite with formations of different ages. In Sweden it is found resembling a coarse sandstone grit.

Ark-shell (ärk'shel), *n.* A name common to the shells of those mollusca belonging to the family Arcadæ (which see).

Arle-penny, Arles-penny (ärl'pen-ni, ärlz'-pen-ni), *n.* Same as *Arles.*

Arles (ärlz), *n. pl.* [Probably from L. *arrha*, earnest-money; comp., however, Gael. *iarlas, earlas*, Ir. *iarlus*, earnest-money, which may be the original, if not themselves borrowed.] Earnest-money given in confirmation of a bargain, contract, or agreement. The practice is now almost discontinued except in the case of hiring servants. [Scotch and North of England.]

Arm (ärm), *n.* [A. Sax. *arm, earm*, Goth. *arms*, Icel. *armr*, G. Fris. D. Dan. and Sw. *arm;* allied to L. *armus*, the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade; Gr. *armos*,

a fitting, from *arō*, to fit; Skr. *ar*, to bring one thing to another.] 1. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand. In *her.* the arm is variously borne as a charge upon the shield and for crest.—2. Anything formed on the type of or resembling the arm, as fore-legs of animals, the bough of a tree, the slender parts of a machine projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum, as the *arms* of a lever; anything projecting from a main body, as a narrow inlet of waters from the sea.—3. *Fig.* power, might, strength; as, the secular *arm.* In this sense the word is often used in the Scriptures.

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? Is. liii. 1.

—*Daggering* or *stabbing arms*, a practice once observed among gallants of piercing their arms with daggers so as to draw blood, which they mixed with wine and drank to the health of their mistresses. *Nares.*

Have I not . . . *stabb'd arms*, and done all the offices of protested gallantry for your sake? *Marston.*

Arm† (ärm), *v.t.* To take by the arm; to offer the arm to; to take up in the arms.

Arm your prize;
I know you will not lose him. *Beau. & Fl.*
And make him with our pikes and partizans
A grave. Come, *arm* him. *Shak.*

Arm (ärm), *n.* [Fr. *arme*, a weapon, from L. *arma*, arms.] 1. *Milit.* (*a*) a weapon: in this sense most commonly used in the plural, and when used in the singular it is for the most part rather with reference to a particular kind of weapon than with reference to an individual piece.

We are sending an army of rifles against an army of muskets, though the Russian musket is, we believe, a superior and powerful *arm.* *Leader newspaper.*

(*b*) *pl.* Armour; coverings for the body intended as defences against weapons of war.

Look, a prize!
Three horses and three goodly suits of *arms*,
And all in charge of whom? a girl; set on. *Tennyson.*

(*c*) A branch of the military service, as cavalry or artillery; as, the enemy was strong in artillery, but we were weak in that *arm.* [This use is possibly in part due to a figurative use of the other word *arm* in the sense of a branch of anything.] Hence—2. *pl.* Deeds or exploits of war; war; hostility.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*

3. *pl.* Armorial bearings; the devices armorial of a community, office, or family, consisting of figures and colours borne on shields, on banners, &c., as marks of dignity and distinction, and, in the case of family and feudal arms, descending from father to son. Armorial bearings have been classed as—(1) *Arms of dominion*, or the national arms borne by the sovereign; (2) *of pretension*, quartered by a sovereign to express his claim to a foreign kingdom, as those of France borne by the kings of England till 1801; (3) *of succession*, or *feudal arms*, arms of a lordship or estate, as those of Mar quartered by the earls of Derby; (4) *of family*, borne by all the descendants of the first bearer; (5) *of assumption*, arms of a captive in war borne by his captor; thus the Prince of Wales bears the arms of Bohemia; (6) *of alliance*, as those of a wife which a husband impales with his own; (7) *of office*, as of lyon king-at-arms; (8) *of community*, as of corporations, sees, &c.—*Canting arms*, sometimes called *allusive* or *punning arms*, and in French *armes parlantes*, contain charges alluding to the name of the bearer; thus the arms of the family of Arundel are six swallows (*hirondelles* in French) argent. Armorial bearings were first employed by the Crusaders, and became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners each with a figure or figures proper to himself, to enable him to be distinguished in battle when clad in armour.—4. In *law*, anything which a man takes in his hand in anger to strike or assault another.—5. *pl.* In *bot.* anything that serves as a defence to a plant, as prickles, thorns, or spines.—6. *pl.* In *falconry*, the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.—*Arms of precision*, firearms rifled, furnished with scientifically graduated sights, accurately prepared bullets, and all appliances calculated to enable them to act with great precision, rapidity, and at much greater distances than the arms which preceded them. The Armstrong gun and Martini-Henry rifle are examples of *arms of precision.*—*Small arms*, arms that can be carried by those who use them.—A *stand of arms*, a complete set of arms for one soldier, consisting of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword.—*To be in arms*, to be in a state of hostility, or of preparation for war.

Sir Edward Courtenay and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, *are in arms.* *Shak.*

—*To be under arms*, to be armed and in a state of readiness for fighting.—*To arms!* a call to persons to take up arms for war or hostility.—*To take* (or *take up*) *arms*, to arm for attack or defence.—*Bred to arms*, educated to the profession of a soldier.

Arm (ärm), *v.t.* [L. *armo*; Fr. *armer*; It. *armare*; from L. *arma*, arms.] 1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offence or defence; as, to *arm* the militia. 2. To cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security; as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword; to *arm* a man-of-war with armour plates.—3. To furnish with means of defence; to prepare for resistance; to fortify.

Arm yourselves likewise with the same mind. 1 Pet. iv. 1.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats,
For I am *armed* so strong in honesty,
That they pass by me as the idle wind. *Shak.*

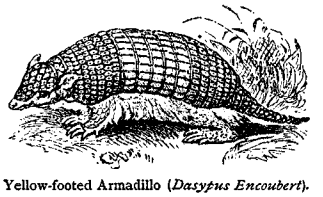
4. To fit up; to furnish with the means of action or effect; as, to *arm* a hook in angling; to *arm* a dressing in surgery.—*To arm a magnet*, to fit it with an armature. See ARMATURE.

Arm (ärm), *v.i.* To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms; as, the nations *arm* for war.

'Tis time to *arm.*' *Shak.*

Armada (är-mä'da), *n.* [Sp., an armed naval force.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armada*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.

Armadillo (är-ma-dil'lō), *n.* pl. **Armadillos** (är-ma-dil'lōz). [Sp., dim. of *armado*, one who is armed, so called from its bony shell.] An edentate mammal peculiar to South America, of the genus Dasypus, family Dasypodidæ, consisting of various species. These animals, with the allied genera Chlamyphorus and Orycteropus, form a family intermediate between the sloths and ant-eaters, and are characterized by having



Yellow-footed Armadillo (*Dasypus Encoubert*).

molar teeth only. The armadillos are covered with a hard bony shell, divided into belts, composed of small separate plates like a coat of mail, flexible everywhere except on the forehead, shoulders, and haunches, where it is not movable. The belts are connected by a membrane, which enables the animal to roll itself up like a hedgehog. These animals burrow in the earth, where they lie during the daytime, seldom going abroad except at night. They are of different sizes; the largest, *Dasypus gigas*, being 8 feet in length without the tail, and the smallest only 10 inches. They subsist chiefly on fruits and roots; sometimes on insects and flesh. When attacked they roll themselves into a ball, presenting their armour on all sides to any assailant; but they are inoffensive, and their flesh is esteemed good food. Cuvier divides the whole genus into five small groups, which are principally distinguished from each other by the number and form of their teeth and claws.

Armado† (är-mä'dō), *n.* Same as *Armada* (which see). 'A whole *armado* of convicted sail.' *Shak.*

Armament (är'ma-ment), *n.* [L. *armamenta*, utensils, tackle, from *arma*, arms.] 1. A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force. 'The whole united *armament* of Greece.' *Glover.*

It was necessary for him . . . to proceed with his twenty men-of-war to the Mediterranean, while his superiors, with the rest of the *armament*, returned to the Channel. *Macaulay.*

2. The munitions of a fort or ship; the number and weight of all the guns which a ship of war carries.

Armamentary (är-ma-ment'a-ri), *n.* An armoury; a magazine or arsenal. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Armature (är'ma-tūr), *n.* [L. *armatura*, an outfit, armour.] 1. Armour; something worn to defend the body; hence, anything serving as a defence, as the prickles and spines of plants, and horns of animals, these having been conferred on them for protection. 'Others armed with hard shells; others with prickles; others having no such *armature.*' *Ray.*

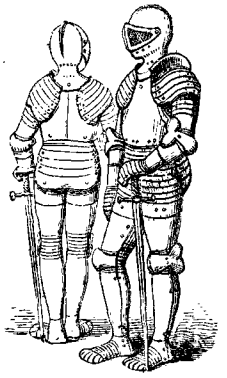
It is remarkable that man, who is endowed with reason, is born without *armature.* *Derham.*

2.† A body of armed troops. 'Ground fit for the archers and light *armature.*' *Raleigh.* 3. Iron framing or bars employed to strengthen a building, as in sustaining slender columns, holding up canopies, &c.—4. A piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet or electro-magnet, serving to maintain the magnetic power undiminished.

Arm-band (ärm'band), *n.* A piece of crooked iron attached to a rail or stone block, fixed against the walls in barrack-rooms to retain the soldiers' muskets when not in use, the butt-ends resting on the floor.

Arm-chair (ärm'chār), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Armed (ärmd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Furnished with weapons of offence or defence; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in a moral sense.—2. In *her.* applied to beasts and birds of prey when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth are of a different colour from the rest of the body.—3. In *magnetism*, furnished with an armature or a piece of iron so as to connect the poles, as a horse-shoe magnet.—4. In *bot.* having prickles or thorns.—*Armed ship*, a ship which is taken into the service of a government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war.—*Armed at all points*, a term used for a man completely covered with armour excepting his face when his vizor is up. When it is closed he is totally sheathed, or *armed*



Armed at all points.—From Tower of London.

cap a pie. The engraving shows two views of a complete suit of armour made for Henry VIII. when a young man.—*Armed in flute.* See under FLUTE.—*Armed neutrality*, the condition of affairs when a nation assumes a threatening position, and maintains an armed force to repel any aggression on the part of belligerent nations between which it is neutral.—*Armed peace*, the condition of a country which in the time of peace maintains its military establishments on a war footing, so as to be ready for war at any moment.

Armenian (är-mē'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a country and formerly a kingdom in Asia, divided into Major and Minor. The greater Armenia is now called Turcomania.—*Armenian bole*, a species of clay from Armenia. See BOLE.—*Armenian stone*, a soft blue carbonate of copper; also a commercial name for lapis-lazuli.

Armenian (är-mē'ni-an), *n.* 1. A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.—2. *Eccles.* an adherent of the Christian Church of Armenia.

Armental, † **Armentine**† (är-ment'al, är-ment'in), *a.* [L. *armentalis*, from *armentum*, a herd.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Bailey.*

Armentose † (är-ment'ōs), *a.* Abounding with cattle. *Bailey.*

Armeria (är-mē'ri-a), *n.* [L., a kind of pink.] A genus of plants, nat. order Plumbaginaceæ, distinguished from Statice by the hairy styles and capitate flowers; thrift or sea-pink. *A. maritima*, a well-known species on our shores and on the higher Scottish mountain tops, is much used for edgings in gardens.

Armet (är'met), *n.* [Fr.] A helmet used in

Armet-grand.

Armet-petit.

the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. When worn with the beaver it was called *armet-grand;* when without, and supplied with a triple-barred face-guard, it was called *armet-petit.*

Armful (ärm'fụl), *n.* As much as the arms can hold; what one holds in one's arms or embrace.

'Tis not the wealth of Plutus, nor the gold
Lock't in the heart of earth, can buy away
This *armful* from me. *Beau. & Fl.*

Arm-gaunt (ärm'gạnt), *a.* An epithet applied to a horse by Shakspere, of disputed meaning.

So he (Antony) nodded,
And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed,
Who neigh'd so high that what I would have spoke
Was beastly dumb'd by him. *Ant. & Cleo.* i. 5.

Arm-gaunt, a word peculiar to Shakspere, of which the meaning has been much disputed. Warburton gave the interpretation best suited to the text, *worn by military service.* *Nares.*

Arm-grete, † *a.* As thick as a man's arm. *Chaucer.*

Armhole (ärm'hōl), *n.* 1. The cavity under the shoulder, or the arm-pit.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in these parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon.*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment.

Armiferous (är-mif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *arma*, arms, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing arms.

Armiger (är'mi-jėr), *n.* [L., one that bears arms—*arma*, arms, and *gero*, to carry.] 1. In times of chivalry, an armour-bearer to a knight; a squire; the second in rank of the aspirants to chivalry or knighthood.—2. In later times, one with a right to armorial bearings; an esquire. See ESQUIRE.

Armigero (är-mij'ėr-ō), *n.* [Dative or ablative of L. *armiger*. See above.] Latin equivalent of English 'esquire.'

A gentleman born, master parson; who writes himself '*Armigero*,' in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation, '*Armigero*.' *Shak.*

Armigerous (är-mij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *armiger* —*arma*, arms, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing arms. [Rare.]

They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population. *De Quincey.*

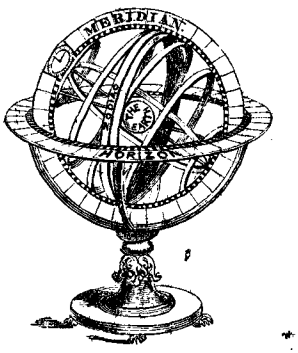
Armil (är'mil), *n.* [L. *armillæ*, an armlet, from *armus*, the upper arm.] An armillary sphere, or a ring in such a sphere.

Armilausa (är-mi-lą'sa), *n.* [L. Said by Isidorus to be contracted for *armiclausa—armus*, the shoulder, and *clausus*, shut in, from *claudere*, to shut.] A name of an ancient garment worn in England and on the Continent, which probably differed in shape at different times. Meyrick describes it as 'a body garment the prototype of the surcoat.' One form of it, a kind of short cloak with a hood, is represented in the accompanying cut.

Armilausa, from an illumination of 14th century.

Armilla (är-mil'la), *n.* [See ARMIL.] 1. An armlet; a circular or spiral ornament worn round the upper arm; also, a bracelet or ornament for the wrist.—2. In *mach.* an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move.—3. In *anat.* a circular ligament of the wrist binding the tendons of the whole hand.

Armillary (är'mil-la-ri), *a.* Resembling a bracelet or armilla; consisting of rings or circles.—*Armillary sphere*, an arrangement



Armillary Sphere.

of rings, all circles of one sphere, intended to show the relative positions of the principal circles of the heavens. This arrangement of rings revolves upon its axis within a horizon, divided into degrees, and movable every way upon a brass supporter. There are two sorts of armillary spheres, one with the earth and one with the sun in the centre; but as the main use of such a contrivance is to give an accurate representation of the apparent motions of the solar system, the former, known as the sphere of Ptolemy, is the one mostly used, the latter, the sphere of Copernicus, being of little practical value.

Ar millate, Armillated (är'mil-lāt, är'mil-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *armillatus*. See ARMIL.] Furnished with an armlet or bracelet. *Bailey.*

Armillet (är'mil-let), *n.* A small armilla or armlet.

Armin † (är'min), *n.* [A. Sax. *earm*, G. *arm*, miserable, poor.] A beggar; a mendicant. *London Prodigal.*

Armined (är'mind), *a.* In *her.* ermined.

Arming (ärm'ing), *n.* 1. The act of arming; as, an extensive *arming* of the people.—2. † In *her.* a coat of arms.

When the Lord Beaumont, who their *armings* knew,
Their present peril to brave Suffolk shews. *Drayton.*

3. *Naut.* (*a*) a piece of tallow placed in a cavity at the lower end of a sounding lead to bring up the sand, mud, &c., of the sea-bottom. (*b*) *pl.* A kind of boarding-nettings. (*c*) *pl.* Red dress cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside the upper works on holidays: still used by foreigners. *Smyth.*

Arming-point (ärm'ing-point), *n.* A tie holding together parts of a suit of armour.

Arming-press (ärm'ing-pres), *n.* A screw-press with a platen heated by gas-jets, used by book-binders in applying gold-leaf to the boards of books.

Arming-sword † (ärm'ing-sōrd), *n.* A large two-handed sword.

A helmett of proofe shee strait did provide,
A strong *arming-sword* shee girt by her side.
Percy Relig.

Arminian (är-min'i-an), *n.* One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from James *Arminius* or Harmensen, a Protestant divine of Leyden, Holland, who died in 1609. They were called also *Remonstrants*, from their having presented a *remonstrance* to the States-general in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their views of predestination. The Arminian doctrines are—(1) Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination. (2) Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. (3) That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God; but that this grace is not irresistible and may be lost, so that men may relapse from a state of grace and die in their sins.

The *Arminian* has entangled the Calvinist, the Calvinist has entangled the *Arminian* in a labyrinth of contradictions. The advocate of free-will appeals to conscience and instinct—to an *a priori* sense of what ought in equity to be. The necessitarian falls back upon the experienced reality of facts. *Froude.*

Arminian (är-min'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Arminius or his principles.

Arminianism (är-min'i-an-izm), *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

Armipotence (är-mip'ō-tens), *n.* Power in arms. *Johnson.*

Armipotent (är-mip'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *armipotens, armipotentis—arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

The manifold linguist and the *armipotent* soldier. *Shak.*

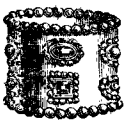
Armisonant, †Armisonous † (är-mis'ō-nant, är-mis'ō-nus), *a.* [L. *arma*, arms, and *sonus*, sound.] Sounding or rustling in arms. *Bailey.*

Armistice (är'mis-tis), *n.* [L. *arma*, arms, and term. *-stitium*, as in *solstitium* (solstice), from *sisto*, to stand still.] A cessation of arms for a short time by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.

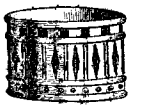
Armless (ärm'les), *a.* Without an arm; having lost an arm or both arms.

Armless (ärm'les), *a.* Destitute of weapons; defenceless. 'Spain lying *armless* and open.' *Howell.*

Armlet (ärm'let), *n.* [Dim. of *arm.*] 1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.—2. A piece of protective armour for the arm.—3. An ornament for any part of the arm; a bracelet. [Though *armlet* and *bracelet* are frequently employed as convertible terms, yet the armlet worn on the upper arm should be distinguished from the bracelet, which is an ornament worn on the wrist. In the East another feature distinguishes the armlet from the bracelet, the latter being worn exclusively by women, and the former only by men, with whom it is regarded as one of the insignia of sovereign power. The most



Persian.



Egyptian.

Armlets.

famous existing armlets are those which form part of the Persian regalia, and which formerly belonged to the Moguls.]—4. Part of the sleeve of a dress. *Trollope.*

Armorer, *n.* Same as *Armourer.*

Armorial (är-mō'ri-al), *a.* Belonging to armour, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family. '*Armorial* signs of race and birth.' *Wordsworth.—Armorial bearings.* See ARM, a weapon, 3.

Armoric, Armorican (är-mor'ik, är-mor'ik-an), *a.* [Celt. *ar*, upon, and *mor*, the sea; lit. maritime.] Pertaining to the north-western part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, now Bretagne or Brittany. It is inhabited by a Cymric race who emigrated or fled from Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries.

Armoric (är-mor'ik), *n.* The language of the inhabitants of Brittany, one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times: it is a member of the Cymric group, of which the Welsh, to which it is closely allied, is the only living member.

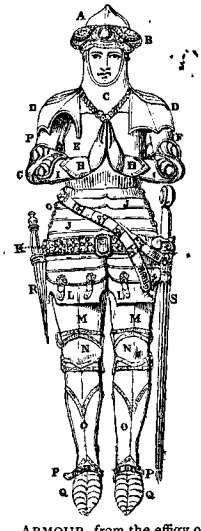
Armorican (är-mor'ik-an), *n.* A native of Armorica or Brittany.

Armorist † (är'mėr-ist), *n.* One skilled in coat-armour or armoury. *Bailey.*

Armory. See ARMOURY.

Armour (är'mėr), *n.* [O.E. *armure*, O.Fr. *armeure*, Pr. *armadura*, from L. *armatura*, armour, from *armare*, to arm.] 1. Defensive arms; any covering worn to protect the body in battle; also called *Harness.* Metal armour was used from the tenth to the eighteenth century, and at first consisted of a tunic made of iron rings firmly sewn flat upon strong cloth or leather, and called *mail.* The rings were afterwards interlinked one with another so as to form a garment of themselves, called *chain-mail.* Great variety is found in the pattern of the armour, and in some cases small pieces of metal were used instead of rings, forming what is called *scale-armour.* Other parts, consisting of single pieces of metal, called *plate-armour*, were afterwards added, until the whole body came to be incased in a metal covering. The various forms of ring or scale armour were gradually superseded by the complete plate-armour, which continued to be worn until the introduction of firearms and field-artillery rendered it useless. Armour for distinguished personages was often embossed, engraved, and gilded

in a costly manner. In the engraving are shown the various parts of a complete suit of plate-armour of the fifteenth century. In English statutes, armour is used for the



A, Bascinet.
B, Jewelled orle round the bascinet.
C, Gorget, or gorgiere of plate.
D, Pauldrons.
E, Breastplate-cuirass.
F, Rere-braces.
G, Coudes or elbow-plates.
H, Gauntlets.
I, Vambrace.
J, Skirt of taces.
K, Military belt or cingulum, richly jewelled.
L, Tuilles or tuillets.
M, Cuisses.
N, Genouilleres or knee-pieces.
O, Jambes.
P, Spur-straps.
Q, Sollerets.
R, Misericorde or dagger.
S, Sword, suspended by a transverse belt.

ARMOUR, from the effigy of Sir Richard Peyton, in Tong Church, Shropshire.

whole apparatus of war, including offensive as well as defensive arms.—2. The steel or iron covering intended as a protection for a ship of war.—3. In *magnetism*, same as *Armature*. [Rare.]—*Coat-armour*, the escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, &c.—*Submarine armour*, a water-tight covering worn by a diver; a diving-dress.

Armour-bearer (är'mėr-bār'ėr), *n.* One who carries the armour of another.

Armourer (är'mėr-ėr), *n.* 1. A maker of armour or arms, or one who keeps them in repair; a manufacturer of instruments of war. The armourer of a ship has the charge of the arms, to see that they are in a condition fit for service. In the British army an armourer is attached to each troop of cavalry and to each company of infantry, to clean the arms.—2. One who has the care of the arms and armour of another, as of a knight, and who dresses him in armour.

Hector was moved;
He chid Andromache and struck his *armourer*.
Shak.

Armour-plate (är'mėr-plāt), *n.* An iron or steel plate intended to be attached to the side of a ship, or the outer wall of a fort, with the view of rendering them shot-proof. See IRON-CLAD.

Armour-plated (är'mėr-plāt'ed), *a.* Covered or protected by iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; iron-clad.

Armoury, Armory (är'mėr-i), *n.* 1. A place where arms and instruments of war are made or deposited for safe keeping.—2. Armour; arms offensive as well as defensive.

Celestial *armoury*, shields, helms, and spears.
Milton.

3. An armorial ensign; a crest or heraldic emblem.

Henry VII. united, by the marriage of Elizabeth of York, the white rose and the red, the *armories* of two very powerful families. *Wotton.*

4. The knowledge of coat-armour; skill in heraldry. *Burke.*—5. A manufactory of arms. [United States.]

Armozeen, Armozine (är-mō-zēn'), *n.* [Fr. *armoisin*, sarcenet.] A thick, plain, black silk.

Armpit (ärm'pit), *n.* The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder.

Arm-rack (ärm'rak), *n.* A frame or fitting for the stowage of arms.

Arms, *n. pl.* See ARM, a weapon.

Arm's-end (ärmz'end), *n.* The end of the arm; a good distance off. *Dryden.*

Arm's-length (ärmz'length), *n.* The length of the arm.—*To keep at arm's-length*, figuratively, to keep off or at a distance; not to allow to come into close contact or familiarity.—*To work at arm's-length*, to work awkwardly or disadvantageously. *Goodrich.*

Arm's-reach (ärmz'rēch), *n.* The reach of the arm; the distance to which the arm can reach; as, to be within *arm's-reach*.

Armstrong-gun (ärm'strong-gun), *n.* [After its inventor, Sir William *Armstrong*.] A gun of wrought-iron, constructed principally of spirally-coiled bars, and occasionally having an inner tube or core of steel, rifled with numerous shallow grooves, ranging from the smallest field-piece to pieces of the highest calibre. The projectile is coated with lead, and inserted into a chamber behind the bore. This the explosion drives forward, compressing its soft coating into the grooves, so as to give it a rotary motion, and at the same time obviate windage. The commonest form of the gun is breech-loading; but muzzle-loading Armstrong-guns are also made, and those of the highest calibre are all of this kind.

Armulet (är'mū-let), *n.* Same as *Armlet*. [Rare.]

Armure (är'mūr), *n.* [Fr.] A twilled fabric used for ladies' dresses, having a cotton warp and a woollen woof.

Army (är'mi), *a.* Consisting in arms or branches; branching; spreading.

Though large the forest's monarch throws
His *army* shade. *Burns.*

Army (är'mi), *n.* [Fr. *armée*, an armed force or army, a participial noun from the verb *armer*, to arm. See ARM, a weapon.] 1. A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, or similar divisions, under proper officers. In general, an army in modern times consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery, although the union of all is not essential to the constitution of an army.—*Standing army*, a body of men hired and covenanted to serve the state as soldiers, kept permanently under arms, discipline, and training, their numbers being always kept up to a certain standard.

England, protected by the sea, and rarely engaged in warlike operations on the Continent, was not yet under the necessity of employing regular troops. The sixteenth century, the seventeenth century found her still without a *standing army*. *Macaulay.*

2. A great number; a vast multitude.

The locust, . . . the cankerworm, and the caterpillar, and the palmerworm, my great *army* which I sent among you. Joel ii. 25.

'The noble *army* of martyrs.' *Common Prayer.*

Army-corps (är'mi-kōr), *n.* One of the largest divisions of an army in the field; a corps d'armée.

Army-list (är'mi-list), *n.* 1. A publication, issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, &c.—2. *Fig.* the officers whose names are recorded in the list.

They ride and walk with half the *army-list*, . . . and yet the Miss O'Gradys are Miss O'Gradys still. *Thackeray.*

Arn (ärn), *n.* The alder-tree. [Scotch.]

Arnatto (är-nat'tō), *n.* See ARNOTTO.

Arnaut, Arnaout (är-nout'), *n.* [The native name.] A native of Albania; an Albanian.

Arnee, Arni (är'nē), *n.* One of the numerous Indian varieties of the buffalo (*Bubalus arni*), remarkable as being the largest animal of the ox kind known. Its horns often measure from 4 to 6 feet in length, and 10 feet between the tips. It is found chiefly in the forests at the base of the Himalayas.

Arnica (är'ni-ka), *n.* [By some supposed to be from Gr. *arnakis*, a sheep's skin; from the texture of the leaves.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. There are twelve species, one of which is found in Central Europe, *A. montana* (the mountain-tobacco), so called because the whole plant, especially the root, possesses a peculiar and not pleasant odour, and a nauseous taste. In every part of the plant there has been found an acrid resin and a volatile oil, and in the flowers an acrid bitter principle called *arnicin*. The root contains also a considerable quantity of tannin. This plant was at one time admitted into all the British pharmacopœias, and in Germany all parts of it are still used as a stimulant in low fever, while a tincture of it is much employed as an external application to wounds and bruises.

Arnicin, Arnicine (är'ni-sin), *n.* An acrid bitter principle in the flowers of *Arnica montana*.

Arnoldist (är'nold-ist), *n.* A disciple of *Arnold* of Brescia, who in the twelfth century preached against the Romish Church, for which he was banished, afterwards, however, being permitted to return. By his subsequent preaching an insurrection was excited, for which he was condemned and executed.

Arnot, Arnut (är'not, är'nut), *n.* [A corruption of *earth-nut*.] A name of the agreeably flavoured farinaceous tubers of *Bunium flexuosum* and *B. Bulbocastanum* (pig-nut or earth-nut). The first of these plants is very common on elevated and hilly grass pastures, and the second is met with in chalky fields in the south of England; pigs are fed on its tuberose roots in Hertfordshire.

Arnotto, Annotto (är-not'tō, än-not'tō), *n.* [Native South American name.] 1. *Bixa Orellana*, a small tree, nat. order Flacourtiaceæ, a native of tropical America. It is

Arnotto (*Bixa Orellana*).

extremely common in Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, and has been introduced into tropical regions of the Old World.—2. The dye or colouring matter obtained from the seeds of this plant. The seeds are covered with a reddish or reddish yellow waxy pulp, which is dissolved off in water, then dried to the consistency of putty, and made up in rolls or folded in leaves, or still more dried and made into cakes. It is employed in England as a dye for silken stuffs, or as an auxiliary in giving a deeper shade to the simple yellows. It is employed also as a colouring ingredient for butter, cheese, and chocolate. Called also *Annotta*, *Annatto*, *Arnatto*.

Arnut, *n.* See ARNOT.

Aroid (ar'oid), *n.* One of the Aroideæ or Araceæ.

Aroideæ (a-roid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [Genus *Arum*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants: same as *Araceæ* (which see).

Aroint, *v.t.* See AROYNT.

Aroma (a-rō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *arōma*, spice, sweet herb.] 1. An odour arising from plants or other substances, more especially an agreeable odour; fragrance; perfume; an odorous, often somewhat spicy emanation. 2. *Fig.* a characteristic but subtle and indescribable intellectual or moral quality; delicate intellectual quality; flavour. 'The subtle *aroma* of genius.' *Sat. Rev.*

Copyright spoils the native *aroma* of the popular tale. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Aromatic (ar-ō-mat'ik), *a.* 1. Giving out an aroma; fragrant; sweet-scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odour.—2. Caused by an aroma or fragrant odour. 'Die of a rose in *aromatic* pain.' *Pope.*—*Aromatic confection*, a medicine composed of chalk and aromatics, a remedy for diarrhœa.—*Aromatic vinegar*, a very volatile and powerful perfume made by adding the essential oils of lavender, cloves, &c., and often camphor, to crystallizable acetic acid. It is a powerful excitant in fainting, languor, and headache.

Aromatic (ar-ō-mat'ik), *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine which yields a fragrant smell, and often a warm, pungent taste, as sage, certain spices and oils, &c.

Aromatical (ar-ō-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Aromatic*.

Aromatite (a-rō'mat-īt), *n.* 1. A bituminous stone, in smell and colour resembling myrrh. 2. A factitious wine, containing various aromatics.

Aromatization (a-rō'mat-i-zā"shon or ar'ō-mat-i-zā"shon), *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.

Aromatize (a-rō'mat-īz or ar'ō-mat-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aromatized*; ppr. *aromatizing*. To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odour into; to give a spicy scent or taste to; to render fragrant; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unsavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their conversion. *Sir T. Browne.*

Aromatizer (a-rō'mat-īz-ėr or ar'ō-mat-īz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which aromatizes; that which communicates an aromatic quality. '*Aromatizers* to enrich our sallets.' *Evelyn.*

Aromatous (a-rō'mat-us), *a.* Containing aroma, or an aromatic principle; aromatic.

Aroph (ā'rof), *n.* [A contraction of *L. aroma philosophorum*, aroma of the philosophers.] 1. A name by which saffron is sometimes called.—2. A chemical preparation of Paracelsus, as a solvent for the stone. Called also *Aroph Paracelsi.*

Arose (a-rōz'), pret. & pp. of *arise.*

Around (a-round'), *prep.* [Prefix *a*, and *round.* See ROUND.] 1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing. 'A lambent flame *around* his brows.' *Dryden.*—2. From place to place; at random; as, to travel *around* the country. [United States.]

Around (a-round'), *adv.* 1. In a circle; on every side; as, a dense mist lay *around.*—2. From place to place; here and there; about; as, to travel *around* from city to city. [United States.]—3. About; near; as, he kept standing *around* till the fight was over. [United States.]

Aroura (a-rou'ra), *n.* [Gr. *aroura*, tilled land.] An ancient Grecian measure of surface, containing 21,904 English square feet or 9 poles 106·3 feet. Written also *Arura.*

Arousal (a-rouz'al), *n.* The act of arousing or awakening; the state of being aroused or awakened. 'The *arousal* and activity of our better nature.' *Hare.*

Arouse (a-rouz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aroused;* ppr. *arousing.* [Prefix *a*, with intens. force, and *rouse* (which see).] To excite into action that which is at rest; to stir or put in motion or exertion; as, to *arouse* attention; to *arouse* one from sleep; to *arouse* dormant faculties.

Fantastic woes *aroused* rage in each thought.
Thomson.

SYN. To excite, stir up, call forth, awaken, animate, rouse.

Arow (a-rō'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, in, and *row.*] In a row; successively; one after the other.

And twenty rank and rank they rode *arow. Dryden.*

Aroynt, Aroint (a-roint'), *interj.* [Prov. E. *roynt thee, rynt thee*, used to a cow which is being milked when pressing too close to the milker, equivalent to stand off, probably from A. Sax. *rȳman, gerȳman*, to make room, to give place, from *rūm*, room: the imperat. *gerȳmath* might become *arynth, arynt* (like *emmet, ant*).] An interjection equivalent to begone! avaunt! away! 'Aroynt thee, witch.' *Shak.* Mrs. Browning has made a verb of this interjection. 'Whiskered cats *arointed* flee.' [Rare.]

Arpeggio (ar-ped'jē-ō), *n.* [From It. *arpa*, a harp.] The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord; the striking the notes of a chord in rapid succession, as in the manner of touching the harp instead of playing them simultaneously.

Arpen (ar'pen), *n.* Same as *Arpent.*

Arpent (ar-pan'), *n.* [Fr. *arpent*, Norm. *arpen.* In Domesday it is written *arpennus, arpendus*, and *arpent.* Columella mentions that the *arepennis* was equal to half the Roman *jugerum.* The Latin word was borrowed from the Gallic.] Formerly, a French measure for land, usually containing 100 square rods or perches, each of 18 feet, equal to 4088 square yards, or five-sixths of an English acre. The arpent, however, varied in different parts of France. Written also *Arpen.*

Arpentator † (ar-pen-tā'tėr), *n.* A measurer or surveyor of land. *Bouvier.*

Arpine † (ar'pin), *n.* Same as *Arpent* (which see). 'Master of poor ten *arpines* of land.' *Webster.*

Arquated (ar'kwāt-ed), *a.* Shaped like a bow; arcuate. [Rare.]

Arquebus (ar'kwē-bus), *n.* Same as *Arquebuse.*

Arquebusade (ar'kwē-bus-ād''), *n.* 1. A distilled aromatic spirituous liquor applied to sprains or bruises; originally invented for wounds inflicted by the arquebuse.

You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water which you sent her.
Chesterfield.

2. The shot of an arquebuse.

Arquebuse, Arquebus (ar'kwē-bus), *n.* [Fr. *arquebuse*, a corrupted form of O.Fr. *haquebute*, from D. *haakbus* or G. *hakenbüchse*, a gun fired from a rest, from *haak, haken*, a hook, a forked rest, and *bus, büchse*, a gun or barrel. The word appears also in English as *hagbut, hackbut.* The form *arquebuse* was assumed probably through imitation of the corrupt It. *archibuso* (borrowed from the German word), which arose from a supposed connection with *arco*, a bow.] A hand gun; a species of firearm resembling a musket anciently used. It was fired from a forked

Arquebusier of the seventeenth century.

rest, and sometimes cocked by a wheel, and carried a ball that weighed nearly 2 ounces. A larger kind, used in fortresses, carried a ball of 3½ ounces. Spelled also *Arquebus, Harquebuse, Harquebuss, Haquebut, Hagbut, &c.*

Arquebusier (ar'kwē-bus-ēr''), *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

Before leaving the place he was joined by a body of two hundred mounted *arquebusiers*, wearing his own yellow uniform. *Prescott.*

Arquerite (ar'kwē-rīt), *n.* A mineral silver amalgam, occurring in small octahedrons and arborescent. It contains 86 per cent. silver, and is the chief ore of the rich silver mines of *Arqueros*, near Coquimbo.

Arquifoux (ar-kē-fō'), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of lead ore, used to give a green varnish to works of potters. See ALQUIFOU.

Arracacha (ar-ra-ka'cha), *n.* [The Spanish name of several tuberose-rooted plants.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, including a species of as much importance in the tropical parts of America as the parsnip and carrot are in Europe. The root of *A. esculenta* is divided into several lobes, each of which is about the size of a large carrot. These are boiled like potatoes, and form a staple nutriment in the South American provinces. Its flavour resembles that of the parsnip, but is finer, and it is said to be more prolific and nourishing than the potato.

Arrach (ar'ach), *n.* A plant. See ORACH.

Arrack (ar'ak), *n.* [Ar. *araq*, juice, spirits; from *araqa*, to sweat. It is sometimes contracted into *rack.*] A spirituous liquor manufactured in the East Indies from a great variety of substances; specifically, (*a*) a spirituous liquor distilled from fermented rice. (*b*) A spirituous liquor distilled from the juice of the cocoa-nut and other palms, obtained by bleeding the young flower-spike.

Arragonite (ar'a-gon-īt), *n.* Same as *Aragonite.*

Arraign (a-rān'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *arraisonner, aresner, aregnier, arraigner, aragnier*, &c., to arraign, to call one to plead—L. *ad*, to, and *ratio, rationis*, account, a pleading in a suit.] 1. In *law*, (*a*) to call or set at the bar of a court, to plead guilty or not guilty to the matter charged in an indictment or information. This term is unknown in the law of Scotland, except in trials for high treason, in which the forms of procedure in England and Scotland are the same. (*b*) To set in order; to fit for trial; as, to *arraign* a writ of novel disseisin.—2. To call before the bar of reason or taste; to call in question, for faults, before any tribunal; to accuse or charge.

They will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge.
Dryden.

—*Accuse, Charge, Indict, Arraign, Impeach.* See under ACCUSE.—SYN. To accuse, impeach, charge, censure.

Arraign (a-rān'), *n.* Arraignment; as, the clerk of the *arraigns.* *Blackstone.*

Arraigner (a-rān'ėr), *n.* One who arraigns.

The only name for the Iconoclasts is the *arraigners* of Christianity. *Milman.*

Arraignment (a-rān'ment), *n.* 1. The act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation, and to choose his triers.—2. Accusation.

But this secret *arraignment* of the king did not content the unquiet prelate. *Milman.*

3. A calling in question for faults; accusation.

The sixth satire . . . seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex. *Dryden.*

Arraiment † (a-rā'ment), *n.* [See ARRAY.] Clothes; garments; raiment.

Arrand (ar'rand), *n.* An old form of *Errand. Howell.*

Arrange (a-rānj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arranged;* ppr. *arranging.* [Fr. *arranger*—*ar* = L. *ad*, and *ranger*, to set in order, from *rang*, a rank. See RANK.] 1. To put in proper order; to dispose or set out in such a way as to be suitable for a purpose intended; to give a certain collocation to; to marshal; as, to *arrange* troops for battle. '*Arrange* the board and brim the glasses.' *Tennyson.* 2. To adjust; to settle; to come to an agreement or understanding regarding; as, to *arrange* the terms of a bargain.—3. In *music*, to adapt or alter so as to fit for being performed by other voices or instruments than those designed by the composer; as, to *arrange* an opera for the piano.

Arrange (a-rānj'), *v.i.* To make or come to terms; to come to a settlement or agreement.

We cannot *arrange* with our enemy at this conjuncture, without abandoning the interest of mankind. *Burke.*

Arrangement (a-rānj'ment), *n.* 1. The act of arranging or putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the placing together of parts in a manner conformable to the character and aim of the work.—2. That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order.

The interest of that portion of social *arrangement* is in the hands of all those who compose it. *Burke.*

3. Preparatory measure; previous disposition; preparation; as, we have made *arrangements* for receiving company.—4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement; as, the parties have made an *arrangement* between themselves concerning their disputes. 5. In *music*, (*a*) the adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written. (*b*) A piece so adapted; a transcription; as, an orchestral *arrangement* of a song, an opera, and the like.

Arranger (a-rānj'ėr), *n.* One that arranges or puts in order.

Arrant (ar'ant), *a.* [Wedgwood thinks there can be no doubt that this word is really the same as E. *arch*, roguish, G. *arg*, bad, L.G. *argen*, arrant, '*een argen drog*,' an arrant rogue; if so, *arrant* would seem to be a softened form of *argen*, with the addition of the dental to close the sound of the liquid, as in vulgar English *orphant* for *orphan, drownd* for *drown, scholard* for *scholar.* But this etymology is by no means certain, and the word may be simply another form of *errant*, wandering, and hence vagabond, worthless.] 1. Notorious, in a bad sense; thorough; unmitigated; downright; as, an *arrant* rogue or coward.

I discover an *arrant* laziness in my soul. *Fuller.*

2. † Thorough; earnest, in a good sense. 'An *arrant* honest woman.' *Burton.*

Arrantly (ar'ant-li), *adv.* In an arrant manner; notoriously, in a bad sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clokes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Arras (ar'as), *n.* [From *Arras*, the capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, in the north of France, where this article was manufactured.] Tapestry; hangings, consisting of woven stuffs ornamented with figures.

I have of yore made many a scrambling meal,
In corners, behind *arrases*, on stairs.
Beau. & Fl.

Arras they prick'd and curtains with their swords,
And wounded several shutters and some boards.
Byron.

Used sometimes as an adjective. 'In Arthur's *arras* hall at Camelot.' *Tennyson.*

Arras (ar'as), *v.t.* To hang or furnish with arras. *Chapman.*

Arras † (ar'as), *n.* A kind of powder probably made of the root of the orris. *Halliwell.*

Arrastre (ä-ras'trā), *n.* [Sp.] In *gold-mining*, a machine for comminuting ore, one

form of which consists of a circular pavement of stone, about 12 feet in diameter, on which quartz is crushed by two or more large stones dragged continually over its surface by horses or mules. It has been superseded to some extent by improved forms of grinding mills.

Arraswise.

Arraswise (ar'as-wīz), *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *arriswise.* See ARRIS.] In *her.* a term employed when anything of a square form is placed with one corner in front, showing the top and two of the sides, in the same way as lozenges are set.

Arraught† (a-rạt'), pret. and pp. of *arreach.*

Array (a-rā'), *n.* [O.Fr. *arroy, arroi, arrei, arrai* (Sp. *arreo,* It. *arredo*), order, arrangement, dress—*a,* from L. *ad,* to, and *roi, rai,* order, arrangement. *Roi* is from the Teutonic root seen in E. *ready;* Sc. *redd, redd up,* to put in proper order; Sw. *reda,* to prepare, *reda,* order; Dan. *rede,* G. *bereit,* ready; Goth. *raidjan,* to arrange.] 1. Regular order or arrangement; disposition in regular lines; specifically, disposition of a body of men for attack or defence; as, troops in battle *array.*—2. An orderly collection or assemblage; especially, a body of men in an imposing order; a body of men in order of battle or prepared for battle; hence, military force; soldiery; troops. 'A gallant *array* of nobles and cavaliers.' *Prescott.*

What was that mighty *array* which Elizabeth reviewed at Tilbury? *Macaulay.*

3. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person; raiment or apparel.

Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich *array.* *Dryden.*

4.† Situation; circumstances; position.

Thou stondest yet (quod sche) in swiche *array,*
That of thy lyf hastow no sewerte. *Chaucer.*

5. In *law,* (*a*) the number of persons summoned to serve upon a jury. (*b*) The act of impannelling a jury; that is, the act of the proper officer setting a jury in order for the trial of a cause, or calling them man by man. (*c*) The jury impannelled.

Challenges are of two kinds; first, to the *array,* when exception is taken to the whole number impannelled; and secondly, to the polls, when individual jurymen are objected to. *J. Fonblanque.*

6. Formerly in England, the muster of a county for military purposes; the men so mustered; as, a commission of *array.* 'Elected to lead the *array* of his county.' *Kemble.*

Previous to the reign of Henry VIII., in order to protect the kingdom from domestic insurrections or the prospects of foreign invasions, it was usual from time to time for our princes to issue commissions of *array.* *Wharton.*

Array (a-rā'), *v.t.* 1. To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle.

The very men who had most loudly professed this extravagant loyalty were, in almost every county in England, *arrayed* against him. *Macaulay.*

2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress: it is applied especially to dress of a splendid kind. 'Morn by morn *arraying* her sweet self.' *Tennyson.*

Array thyself with glory. Job xl. 10.

3. In *law,* to set (a jury) in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man.—4. To envelop; to wrap. 'In gelid caves with horrid glooms *arrayed.*' *Judge Trumbull.*—SYN. To arrange, dispose, marshal, deck, dress, attire, clothe.

Arrayer (a-rā'ér), *n.* 1. One who arrays.—2. In *English hist.* an officer who had a commission of array to put the soldiers of a county in a condition for military service.

Arrayment (a-rā'ment), *n.* 1. The act of arraying.—2.† That in which one is arrayed; raiment. 'Sheep clothed in soft *arrayment.*' *Quarles.*

Arre (är), *v.i.* [From sound.] To snarl. [Old English and Scotch.]

A dog is, by nature, fell and quarrelsome, given to *arre* and war upon a very small occasion. *North.*

Arreach† (a-rēch'), *v.t.* [*Ar* for L. *ad,* to, and *reach.*] To reach to; to seize; to lay hold of.

Then his ambitious sonnes unto them twayne
Arraught the rule. *Spenser.*

Arrear† (a-rēr'), *adv.* [Fr. *arrière,* behind —L. *ad,* to, and *retro,* behind. See ARRIÈRE.] Behind; at the hinder part; backwards. 'Forst him back recoyle and reele *arreare.*' *Spenser.*

Arrear (a-rēr'), *n.* 1. The state of being behindhand; as, his work is sadly in *arrear.*—2. That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due. It is generally used in the plural, as, the *arrears* of rent, wages, and taxes, and supposes a part of the money already paid.

For much I dread due payment by the Greeks
Of yesterday's *arrear.* *Cowper.*

Arearage (a-rēr'āj), *n.* Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part. 'The old *arrearages* . . . being defrayed.' *Howell.*

Arrearance† (a-rēr'ans), *n.* Same as *Arrear.*

Arrect (a-rekt'), *a.* [Lat. *arrectus,* raised, erect, from *arrigo,* to raise, to animate or encourage—*ad,* to, and *rego,* to direct or govern.] 1. Erect; erected.—2. Attentive, as a person listening.

Eager for the event
Around the beldame all *arrect* they hang. *Akenside.*

Arrect (a-rekt'), *v.t.* [See the adjective.] 1. To raise or lift up; to make erect. 'Having large ears perpetually exposed and *arrected.*' *Swift.*—2.† To direct. '*Arrecting* my sight towards the zodyake.' *Skelton.*—3.† To impute. 'Therefore he *arrecteth* no blame to them.' *Sir T. More.*

Arrectary† (a-rek'ta-rī), *n.* A beam or post standing upright, as opposed to one which is horizontal. 'The *arrectary* or beam of his cross.' *Bp. Hall.*

Arreed† (a-rēd'), *v.t.* [See AREAD.] To admonish; to warn; to advise.

But mark what I *arreed* thee now, avaunt!
Milton.

Arrent† (a-rent'), *v.t.* [Fr. *arrenter,* to rent. See RENT.] To let for a rent. *Sir M. Hale.*

Arrentation (a-ren-tā'shon), *n.* In *old English law,* the giving of permission to the owner of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent.

Arreption (a-rep'shon), *n.* [L. *arripio,* to snatch away. See next article.] The act of taking away.

The *arreption* was sudden, yet Elisha sees both the chariot and the horses. *Bp. Hall.*

Arreptitious (a-rep-tish'us), *a.* [L.L. *arreptitius,* seized in mind, delirious, from L. *arreptus—ad,* and *rapio,* to snatch, whence *rapid, rapacious,* &c.] Snatched away; hence, seized or possessed; frantic; crack-brained; mad. 'Odd, *arreptitious,* frantick extravagances.' *Howell.*

Arreptitious† (a-rep-ti'shus), *a.* [L. *ar* for *ad,* and *repo,* to creep.] Creeping or having crept in privily. *Bailey.*

Arrest (a-rest'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *arrester, arester,* &c. (Fr. *arrêter*), It. and L.L. *arrestare,* to stay back; L. *ad,* to, and *restare,* to remain. See REST.] 1. To stop; to check or hinder the motion or action of; as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the course of justice.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret proprieties hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true inquiry. *Bacon.*

2. To take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; as, to *arrest* one for debt or for a crime. [Shakspere most commonly construes this verb with *of* like *accuse;* as, '*of* capital treason we *arrest* you here.']

According to law no Englishman could be *arrested* and detained in confinement merely by the mandate of the sovereign. *Macaulay.*

3. To seize and fix; to engage; to secure; to catch; as, to *arrest* the eyes or attention. [Shakspere has 'to *arrest* one's word,' in the sense of, to keep one to one's word, to take one at one's word.]

The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to *arrest* the consideration of every thinking mind. *Buckminster.*

4.† To rest or fix.

We may *arrest* our thoughts upon the divine mercies. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. To stop, obstruct, delay, detain, check, hinder, apprehend, seize, lay hold of, catch, secure.

Arrest (a-rest'), *v.i.* To rest. [Rare.]

Arrest (a-rest'), *n.* 1. The act of stopping a moving body; as, 'the stop and *arrest* of the air.' *Bacon.*—2. Any seizure or taking by power, physical or moral; hinderance; interruption; stoppage; restraint; as, *arrest* of judgment.

This fell sergeant Death,
Is strict in his *arrest.* *Shak.*

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest* that his soul was surprised the first night. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In *law,* the taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body. In civil cases, a person is laid under *arrest* for the purpose of securing a debt to an individual; and in criminal or penal cases, the *arrest* is made for the purpose of compelling the person charged with a crime or offence to appear and submit to justice. In civil cases arrests cannot be legally effected, except by virtue of a precept or writ issued out of some court, but every person has authority to arrest criminals. Arrest in civil cases is of two kinds, viz., that which takes place before trial, and is called *arrest on mesne process;* and that which takes place after trial and judgment, and is called *arrest on final process,* or *arrest in execution.*—4. A mangy humour on the back part of the hind-legs of a horse.—*Arrest of judgment,* in *law,* the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts have power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record; as when the declaration varies from the original writ; when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings; or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in point of law to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in *arrest of judgment.*

Arrestation (a-rest-ā'shon), *n.* The act of arresting; an arrest or seizure. [Rare.]

The *arrestation* of the English residing in France was decreed by the National Convention. *H. M. Williams.*

Arrestee (a-rest-ē'), *n.* In *Scots law,* the person in whose hands an arrestment is laid.

Arrester, Arrestor (a-rest'ér, a-rest'or), *n.* 1. One who arrests.—2. In *Scots law,* the person at whose instance an arrest is made.

Arrestment (a-rest'ment), *n.* 1. The act of arresting or stopping; obstruction; stoppage.

The first effect is *arrestment* of the functions of the spinal cord. *Sir R. Christison.*

2. In *Scots law,* (*a*) a process by which a creditor may attach money or movable property which a third party holds for behoof of his debtor. It bears a general resemblance to foreign attachment by the custom of London. In 1870 an act was passed for Scotland which provides that only that part of the weekly wages of labourers, and of work-people generally, which is in excess of 20*s.* is liable to arrestment for debt. See ATTACHMENT. (*b*) The arrest or detention of a criminal till he find caution or surety to stand trial, or the securing of a debtor until he pays the debt or gives security for its payment.

Arrêt (ä-rā or a-ret'), *n.* [Fr. *arrêt.*] 1. The decision of a court, tribunal, or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince: a French term, and applied particularly to the judgments and decisions of courts and tribunals in France.—2. An arrest; a seizure by legal authority.

Arret† (a-ret'), *v.t.* 1. To assign; to allot. 'The charge which God doth unto me *arret.*' *Spenser.*—2. In *Scots law,* to impute; as, 'no folly can be *arreted* to one under age.' *Cowell.*

Arrette,† *v.t.* [Fr. *arrêter,* to adjust.] 1. To reckon, value, or estimate.—2. To lay to the charge; to impute. 'He that *arretteth* upon God, or blameth God of the thing of which he is himself guilty.' *Chaucer.*

Arrhæ (är'ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Anciently, earnest-money on betrothment. In *Scots law,* earnest: used in evidence of a completed bargain. See ARLES.

Arrhaphostic (är-ra-fos'tik), *a.* [Gr. *arraphos,* seamless—*a,* priv., and *raptein,* to sew.] Seamless. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Arrhythmy (ar-rith'mi), *n.* [Gr. *arrythmia,* from *a,* priv., and *rythmos,* rhythm.] Want of rhythm. [Rare.]

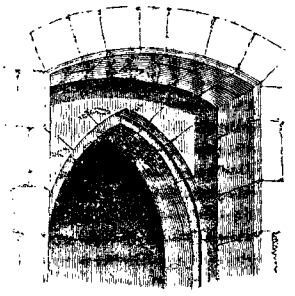
Arriage (ar'ij), *n.* [Probably from L.L. *aria,* a field, a piece of land, L. *area,* an area.] In *Scots law,* an indefinite service performed by horses, formerly demandable from tenants, but now abolished: used chiefly in the phrase *arriage and carriage.*

Arride† (a-rīd'), *v.t.* [L. *arrideo—ad,* to, and *rideo,* to laugh.] To please; to gratify. *B. Jonson; Wither.*

Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most *arride* and solace me are thy repositories of mouldering learning. *Lamb.*

Arrière (ar-yār), *n.* [Fr.—L. *ad,* to, towards, and *retro,* back, like *derrière,* last, from *de* and *retro.* 1. (Pronounced also a-rēr'.) The last body of an army: now called *Rear* (which see).—2. In *her.* the back.—*Volant en ar-*

rière, a term in heraldry for a bird or insect flying from the spectator upwards.—*Arrière fee* or *fief*, a fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.—*Arrière vassal*, the vassal of a vassal.—*Arrière voussure*, a rear-vault; an arch placed within the opening of a window or



Arrière voussure.

door, and of a different form, to increase the size of the aperture internally.

Arriere-ban (a-rēr'ban), *n.* [Fr. *arrière-ban*, L.L. *aribannum*, *herebannum*, from O.H.G. *heriban*, the summoning of an army to the field—O.H.G. *heri* (G. *heer*), an army, and *ban*, a proclamation, summons. See BAN. As in the case of *arquebuse*, this word has received a false form from a mistaken etymology.] An edict of the ancient kings of France and Germany commanding all their noblesse and vassals to assemble with their vassals and follow them to war or forfeit their estates. Written also *Arierban*.

Arris (ar'is), *n.* [O.Fr. *arreste*, *areste*, Mod. Fr. *arête*, the edge of a stone or piece of wood; L. *arista*, an ear of corn, used in later times in the sense of the vertebral column of a fish.] In *arch.* the line in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet each other.

Arris-fillet (ar'is-fil-et), *n.* A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against the shaft of a chimney or a wall, to throw off the rain more effectually. Called also *Tilting-fillet*.

Arris-gutter (ar'is-gut-tėr), *n.* A wooden gutter of the form of a V, fixed to the eaves of a building.

Arrision† (a-ri'zhon), *n.* [L. *arrisio*, from *arrideo*, to smile upon. See ARIDE.] The act of smiling; a smiling upon. *Blount.*

Arris-piece (ar'is-pēs), *n.* One of the portions of a built mast beneath the hoops.

Arriswise (ar'is-wīz), *adv.* Diagonally arranged: said of tiles or slates.

Arrival (a-rī'val), *n.* 1. The act of arriving; a coming to or reaching a place from some distance.—2. The reaching or attainment of any object or state by effort, or in natural course; as, we trust the result will be the *arrival* at a just conclusion.—3. The person or thing which comes; as, Mr. and Mrs. —— were the last *arrivals*. 'Harangue the fresh *arrivals*.' *Tennyson.*

The next *arrivals* here will gladlier build their nests. *Warner.*

Arrivance (a-rī'vans), *n.* 1.† Company coming. 'Every minute is expectancy of more *arrivance*.' *Shak.*—2. Arrival; reaching in progress. 'Its (an animal's) sudden *arrivance* into growth and maturitie.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Arrive (a-rīv'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *arrived*; ppr. *arriving*. [Fr. *arriver*, Pr. *aribar*, It. *arrivare*, L.L. *adripare*, to come to shore—L. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, Fr. *rive*, the shore or bank of a river.] 1. To come to or reach a certain point in progress either by water or land: followed by *at*; as, we *arrived at* Havre-de-Grace.—2. To reach a point or stage by progressive advance; to attain to a certain result or state; as, to *arrive* at an unusual degree of excellence or wickedness; to *arrive* at a conclusion: in this sense sometimes with *to*. 'The Greek language was *arrived to* its full perfection.' *Dryden.*—3. To happen or occur. [Obsolescent.]

He to whom this glorious death *arrives*. *Waller.*

Arrive† (a-rīv'), *v.t.* 1. To reach. 'Ere he *arrive* the happy isle.' *Milton.*—2. To come to; to happen to. 'Lest a worse woe *arrive* him.' *Milton.*—3. To cause to arrive; to bring. 'When Fortune . . . had *arrived* me in the most joyful port.' *G. Cavendish.*

Arrive† (a-rīv'), *n.* Arrival.

How should I joy of thy *arrive* to hear! *Drayton.*

Arroba (a-rō'ba), *n.* [Ar. *arrub*, the fourth part.] 1. A weight formerly used in Spain, Portugal, Goa, Brazil, and in all Spanish America, and still used in the greater part of Central and South America. In the states of Spanish origin its weight is generally equal to 25·35 lbs. avoirdupois; in Brazil it equals 32·38 lbs.—2. A measure for wine, spirits, and oil; in Spain and Mexico equal to 3½ imperial gallons for wine and spirits, and to 2⅔ imperial gallons for oil; in Chili, Peru, and Bolivia equal to 6·7 imperial gallons for wine.

Arrode (a-rōd'), *v.t.* [L. *arrodo*, to gnaw at—*ad*, to, and *rodo*, to gnaw, whence *corrode*, *rodent*, &c.] To gnaw or nibble at.

Arrogance (a'rō-gans), *n.* [L. *arrogantia*, from *arrogo*, to claim—*ad*, and *rogo*, to beg or desire.] The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; pride with contempt of others; conceitedness; presumption.

Pride hath no other glass
To show itself, but pride; for supple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees. *Shak.*

SYN. Assumption, haughtiness, presumption, pride, disdain, overbearing, conceit, conceitedness.

Arrogancy† (a'rō-gan-si), *n.* Arrogance. 'Presumptuous *arrogancy*.' *North.*

Arrogant (a'rō-gant), *a.* 1. Making or having the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; full of assumption: applied to persons. '*Arrogant* Winchester, that haughty prelate.' *Shak.*—2. Characterized by arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance: applied to things; as, *arrogant* claims.

His (Lord Clarendon's) temper was sour, *arrogant*, and impatient of opposition. *Macaulay.*

—*Magisterial, Dogmatic, Arrogant.* See under MAGISTERIAL.—SYN. Proud, assuming, overbearing, presumptuous, haughty.

Arrogantly (a'rō-gant-li), *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self-importance.

Arrogantness (a'rō-gant-nes), *n.* Arrogance. *Bailey.*

Arrogate (a'rō-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arrogated*; ppr. *arrogating*. [L. *arrogo*, *arrogatum*—*ad*, to, and *rogo*, to beg or desire.] To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously; to claim from vanity or false pretensions; to lay claim to in an overbearing manner; as, to *arrogate* power or dignity to one's self. 'To *arrogate* the right of deciding dogmatically.' *Macaulay.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeserved
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Arrogation (a-rō-gā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

Where selfness is extinguished all manner of *arrogation* must of necessity be extinct. *Dr. H. More.*

2. In *Rom. law*, same as *Adrogation*.

Arrogative† (a'rō-gāt-iv), *a.* Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions. *Dr. H. More.*

Arrondee, Arondie (a-ron'dē), *a.* [See next article.] In *her.* applied to a cross, the arms of which are composed of sections of a circle. Written also *Arondy*.

Arrondissement (a-roṅ-dēs-mäṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *arrondir*, to make round—*ar*, from L. *ad*, and *rond*, L. *rotundus*, round.] In France, an administrative district forming a subdivision of a department.

Arondy (a-ron'di), *a.* In *her.* same as *Arondee*.

Arrope (är-rō'pā or är-rōp'), *n.* [Sp.] Must or new wine, especially sherry, boiled to a syrup, in order to be used as a colouring matter for other wines.

Arrose† (a-rōz'), *v.t.* [Fr. *arroser*, to sprinkle.] To bedew; to sprinkle; to wet; to drench.

The blissful dew of heaven does *arrose* you. *Beau. & Fl.*

Arrosion† (a-rō'zhon), *n.* [L. *arrodo*, to gnaw or nibble at.] A gnawing at. *Bailey.*

Arrow (a'rō), *n.* [A. Sax. *arewe*, *aruwe*, *arwe*; same word as Icel. *ör*, pl. *örvar*, an arrow, and probably allied to A. Sax. *earh*, *earu*, swift, also an arrow (the swift thing), Icel. *örr*, swift, ready; O.G. *arf*, a javelin.] 1. A missile weapon, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot with a bow.—2. Anything resembling an arrow; as, (*a*) in *surv.* a small pointed iron rod, or a stick shod with iron, to stick into the ground at the end of the chain. (*b*) In *fort.* a work placed at the salient angles of a glacis, communicating with the covert way.—*Broad arrow*. See BROAD-ARROW.

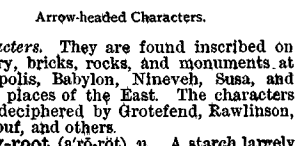
Arrow (a'rō), *v.i.* To shoot up into a long pointed stalk like an arrow.

The West Indian planter must prevent his sugar-canes from *arrowing*. *Simmonds' Colonial Mag.*

Arrow-grass (a'rō-gras), *n.* A common name for plants of the genus Triglochin, and order Juncaginaceæ; also applied sometimes to the members of the order generally.

Arrow-head (a'rō-hed), *n.* 1. The head of an arrow.—2. A genus of aquatic plants, so called from the shape of their leaves. See SAGITTARIA.—3. A name sometimes given to a belemnite.

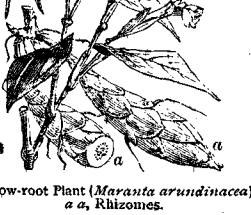
Arrow-headed (a'rō-hed-ed), *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.—*Arrow-headed characters*, alphabetical characters formed by a combination of triangular or wedge-like figures; hence called also *Cuneiform*



Arrow-headed Characters.

Characters. They are found inscribed on pottery, bricks, rocks, and monuments at Persepolis, Babylon, Nineveh, Susa, and other places of the East. The characters were deciphered by Grotefend, Rawlinson, Burnouf, and others.

Arrow-root (a'rō-rōt), *n.* A starch largely used for food and for other purposes. Arrow-root proper, sometimes called Bermuda or West Indian arrow-root, is obtained from the horizontal rhizomes of several species of Maranta, and perhaps owes its name to the scales which cover the rhizome, which have some resemblance to the point of an arrow, as may be seen from the cut. Some, however, suppose that the name is due to the fact of the fresh roots being used as an application against wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows, and others say that *arrow* is a corruption of *ara*, the Indian name of the plant. The species from which arrow-root is most commonly obtained is *M. arundinacea*, hence called the *arrow-root plant*. Brazilian



Arrow-root Plant (*Maranta arundinacea*). *a a*, Rhizomes.

arrow-root, or tapioca meal, is got from the large fleshy root of *Manihot utilissima*, after the poisonous juice has been got rid of; East Indian arrow-root, from the large root-stocks of *Curcuma angustifolia*; Chinese arrow-root, from the creeping rhizomes of *Nelumbium speciosum*; English arrow-root, from the potato; Portland arrow-root, from the corms of *Arum maculatum*; and Oswego arrow-root, from Indian corn.

Arrow-stone (a'rō-stōn), *n.* A name sometimes given to a belemnite (which see).

Arrow-wood (a'rō-wụd), *n.* A Western American plant of the genus Viburnum, so named because the Indians dwelling

between the Mississippi and the Pacific make their arrows of it.

Arrowy (a'rō-i), *a.* Resembling an arrow or arrows in any quality, as shape or rapidity and directness of motion. 'Iron sleet, of *arrowy* shower.' *Gray.* 'The lambent homage of his *arrowy* tongue.' *Cowper.*

The carrion bird released
Points to one cherished spot his *arrowy* flight.
F. Baillie.

Arroyo (ar-roi'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A water-course; a rivulet. *Bartlett.*

Arschin (är'shin),† *n.* See ARSHIN.

Arse (ärs), *n.* [A. Sax. *ears, ærs,* Icel. and Sw. *ars,* Dan. *arts,* D. *aars,* G. *arsch.*] The buttocks or hind part of an animal.—*To hang an arse,* a low expression signifying to lag behind; to be sluggish or tardy. *Hudibras.*

Arsenal (är'se-nal), *n.* [Fr. *arsenal,* Sp. *arsenal, darsena,* It. *arsenale, arzenale, darsena,* from Ar. *dar as-sinā'a,* house for working in.] A repository or magazine of arms and military stores, necessary either for assault or defence, whether for land or naval service; a public establishment where naval and military engines, or warlike equipments, are manufactured or stored, as at Woolwich.

Arsenate, Arseniate (är'sen-āt, är-sē'ni-āt), *n.* A salt formed by arsenic combined with any base.

Arsenic (är'sen-ik), *n.* [Fr. *arsénic,* from L. *arsenicum,* Gr. *arsenikon,* yellow orpiment, from *arsēn, arsenos,* male—from its powerful qualities.] 1. A chemical element of a steel-blue colour, quite brittle. It forms alloys with most of the metals. Combined with sulphur it forms orpiment and realgar, which are the yellow and red sulphides of arsenic. Orpiment is the true *arsenicum* of the ancients. With oxygen arsenic forms two compounds, the more important of which is arsenious oxide or arsenic trioxide (As_2O_3), which is the *white arsenic,* or simply *arsenic,* of the shops. It is usually seen in white, glassy, translucent masses, in which state it is obtained by the process of sublimation from several ores, particularly that of cobalt, and from arsenical pyrites. Of all substances arsenic is that which has most frequently occasioned death by poisoning, both by accident and design. The best remedies against the effects of arsenic on the stomach are hydrated sesquioxide of iron or gelatinous hydrate of magnesia, or a mixture of both, with copious draughts of bland liquids of a mucilaginous consistence, which serve to procure its complete ejection from the stomach. Like many other virulent poisons it is a safe and useful medicine, especially in skin diseases, when judiciously employed. It is used as a flux for glass, and also for forming pigments. It is illegal to retail arsenic without marking the word 'Poison' on the envelope and entering the purchaser's name in a book.—2. The popular name of arsenious oxide, the preparation of arsenic usually retailed in the shops. See above.

Arsenic (är-sen'ik), *a.* Containing arsenic; specifically, containing arsenic in smaller proportion than arsenious compounds.—*Arsenic acid* (H_3AsO_4), an acid formed from arsenic oxide.—*Arsenic oxide* (As_2O_5), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a larger proportion of oxygen than arsenious oxide: often improperly called *Arsenic Acid.*

Arsenical (är-sen'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic.—*Arsenical minerals,* a family or class of minerals in which arsenic acts the part of the electro-negative element. They occur in primitive districts in metalliferous veins, usually associated with metallic sulphides.—*Arsenical silver,* an ore of silver containing arsenic.

Arsenicate (är-sen'ik-āt), *v.t.* To combine with arsenic.

Arsenide (är'sen-īd), *n.* A compound of arsenic and a metallic base.

Arsenious (är-sē'ni-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic.—*Arsenious acid* ($HAsO_2$), an acid formed from arsenious oxide.—*Arsenious oxide* (As_2O_3), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a smaller proportion of oxygen than arsenic oxide. Also called *White Arsenic,* and often improperly *Arsenious Acid.* See under ARSENIC.

Arsenite (är'sen-īt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of arsenious oxide with a base.

Arseniuret, Arsenuret (är-sen'ū-ret), *n.* A combination of arsenic with a metallic or other base. The arseniurets of cobalt, nickel, and iron are found both in veins and in beds.

Arseniuretted (är-sen'ū-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with arsenic so as to form an arseniuret.—*Arseniuretted hydrogen* (AsH_3), a gas generated by fusing arsenic with its own weight of granulated zinc, and decomposing the alloy with strong hydrochloric acid. It is colourless, has a fetid odour like that of garlic, and is frightfully poisonous when breathed.

Arsenous (är'sen-us), *a.* Same as *Arsenious.*

Arse-smart (ärs'smärt), *n.* A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper.* Called also *Smart-weed* (which see).

Arseversy,†Arsie-versie†(är'se-vėr'si),*adv.* [Probably a corruption of Fr. *à renverse, à revers.*] Reverse or turned backwards; placed preposterously; upside down; topsy-turvy. 'The world goes *arsie-versie.*' *The Passenger of Benvenuto.*

Arshin, Arshine (är'shin), *n.* A Russian measure of 2 feet 4·242 inches.

Arsis (är'sis), *n.* [Gr. *arsis,* from *airō,* to elevate.] 1. In *gram.* the elevation of the voice, in distinction from *thesis,* or its depression.—2. In *pros.* that syllable in a measure where the ictus is put, or which is marked by a greater stress or force.—*Arsis* and *thesis,* in *music,* the strong position and weak position of the bar, indicated by the down-beat and up-beat in marking time.

Arsmetrike,† *n.* Arithmetic. *Chaucer.*

Arson (är'son), *n.* [O.Fr. *arson,* from L. *ardeo, arsum,* to burn.] In *law,* the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or out-house of another man, which by the common law is felony, and which, if any person is therein, is capital. Also, the wilful setting fire to any church, chapel, warehouse, mill, barn, agricultural produce, ship, coal-mine, and the like. In Scotland it is called *wilful fire-raising,* and in both England and Scotland it is a considerable aggravation if the burning is to defraud insurers.

Art (ärt). The second person singular indicative mood, present tense, of the verb *to be.* See AM, ARE.

Art (ärt), *n.* [L. *ars, artis,* art, from same root as Gr. *arō,* to join, to fit.] 1. The artificial disposition or modification of things to answer some special purpose; the application of knowledge or power to effect a purpose; the employment of means to accomplish some desired end: in this sense *art* stands opposed to *nature.* 'Blest with each grace of nature and of *art.*' *Pope.*

Mr. Mill says, '*Art* is but the employment of the powers of nature for an end.' Yes; but the *employment* is the *art.* That use or employment of the natural elements is precisely the function of the intelligence and the will, which differs from nature, in its proper sense, as the active differs from the passive. *Edin. Rev.*

2. A system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; knowledge of such rules or skill in applying them, as in any trade, handicraft, or other special subject; as, the *art* of building; the *art* of engraving; the fine *arts:* in this sense *art* is opposed to *science.*

Theorists, by an observation of particulars and by generalizing on them, attempt to construct a system of scientific propositions with respect to a certain subject; upon which system a set of rules intended for the guidance of practice may be founded. These rules form an *art.* *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

It is in this sense that we speak of the *useful* or *mechanical arts,* that is, those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, as in making clothes and utensils; the *fine arts* (see under FINE); and the *liberal, polite,* or *elegant arts,* in which category may be classed all the branches of academical learning, as well as fine art. Formerly the circle of the sciences was confined to the seven *liberal arts*—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. In this sense the term *arts* is still employed when we speak of the *arts* classes in the universities, a *master of arts,* &c.

In America, literature and the *elegant arts* must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity. *W. Irving.*

3. (*a*) One of the fine arts, more especially one of the imitative members of the group, and in particular painting or sculpture; as, he has adopted *art* as his profession.

'Who are the critics?' 'Men who have failed in literature and *art.*' *Disraeli.*

(*b*) The special skill required by those who practise these arts; artistic faculty; skill in counterfeiting nature or natural expression.

Nothing is better founded than the famous aphorism of rhetoricians, that the perfection of *art* consists in concealing *art.* *Campbell.*

4. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack. 'There is *art* in roasting eggs.' *Old adage.*—5. Artfulness; cunning. 'More matter with less *art.*' *Shak.*—*Art, Science. Art* differs from *science* in being practical, while the latter is theoretical or speculative. *Art* in this sense is based on rules deduced from experience and designed to facilitate work or give superior excellence or precision to it. The rules of art partake less or more of the nature of directions. They are, however, ultimately based on principles; thus, the *art* of building is based on the principles or laws of mechanics. *Science* concerns itself with what is true without any necessary regard to its utility. It is knowledge co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized, and is based on or consists of laws discovered by observation, comparison, abstraction, and generalization.

The fundamental conception of the occupation of the architect embraces the two ideas of *science* and *art.* Architecture as an *art* is the work of the skilled hand; as a *science,* it is that of the informed and cultivated brain. *Edin. Rev.*

SYN. Aptitude, readiness, skill, dexterity, adroitness, contrivance, profession, business, trade, calling, cunning, artifice, deceit, duplicity.

Art (ärt), *n.* In *Scots law,* instigation; abetment: used now only in the phrase *art and part.*

By *art* is understood the mandate, instigation, or advice that may have been given towards committing the crime; *part* expresses the share that one takes to himself in it by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the execution of it. *Erskine.*

Arte,† *v.t.* [L. *artus* for *arctus,* confined, narrow, from *arceo,* to shut in.] To force; to compel; to constrain.

Love *arted* me to do my observaunce
To his estate. *Chaucer.*

Arted† (ärt'ed), *a.* Skilled.

It hath been counted ill for great ones to sing, or play, like an *arted* musician. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Artelries,† *n. pl.* Artillery. *Chaucer.*

Artemis (ärt'tē-mis), *n.* 1. In *Grecian myth.* the goddess of the moon and of hunting: called by the Romans Diana. See DIANA.—2. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, family Veneridæ, order Siphonida, with pallial margin sinuous.

Artemisia (ärt-tē-mis'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *artemisia,* wormwood.] A genus of plants of numerous species, nat. order Compositæ, comprising mugwort, southern-wood, and wormwood. Of these the *A. Absinthium,* or common wormwood of our cottage gardens, is well known. Several of the species are used as remedies for worms. Certain alpine species are the flavouring ingredient in the favourite French liqueur, absinthe.

Arteriac (ärt-tē'ri-ak), *a.* Same as *Arterial.*

Arteriac (ärt-tē'ri-ak), *n.* [Gr. *arteria,* the windpipe.] A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe. *Dunglison.*

Arterial (ärt-tē'ri-al), *a.* [See ARTERY.] 1. Pertaining to an artery or the arteries; as, *arterial* action.—2. Contained in an artery; as, *arterial* blood. Arterial blood differs from venous blood, particularly by its lighter florid red colour and its greater warmth and coagulability—changes produced by the process of respiration.—*Arterial navigation,* navigation by means of rivers, deepened streams, canals, and artificial water-courses.

Arterialization (ärt-tē'ri-al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The process of making arterial; the conversion of the venous into the arterial blood during its passage through the lungs, by the evolution of carbonic acid, and the absorption of oxygen from the air; hæmatosis.

Arterialize (ärt-tē'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *arterialized;* ppr. *arterializing.* To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood.

Arteriography (ärt-tē'ri-og"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *artēria,* artery, and *graphō,* to write.] A description of the arterial system.

Arteriology (ärt-tē'ri-ol"o-ji),*n.* [Gr. *artēria,* artery, and *logos,* discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the arteries.

Arteriotomy (ärt-tē'ri-ot"o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *artēria,* an artery, and *tomē,* a cutting.] In *anat.* (*a*) the opening of an artery by the lancet or other instrument, for the purpose

of letting blood. (*b*) That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

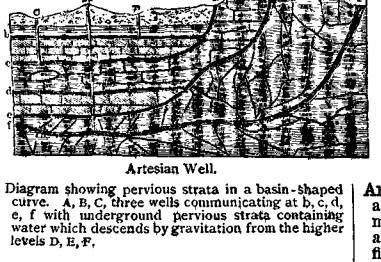
Arteritis (är-te-rī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, artery, and term. *itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of an artery or arteries.

Artery (är'tėr-i), *n.* [L. *arteria*, from Gr. *artēria*, the windpipe: the term was afterwards applied to the arteries proper, which, since they were commonly found void of blood after death, were supposed to be air-ducts, and to inclose the vital spirit.] 1.† The trachea or windpipe.

> Under the *artery* or windpipe is the mouth of the stomach. *Holland.*

2. One of a system of cylindrical vessels or tubes, membranous, elastic, and pulsatile, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, by ramifications which as they proceed diminish in size and increase in number, and terminate in minute capillaries uniting the ends of the arteries with the beginnings of the veins. There are two principal arteries: the *aorta*, which rises from the left ventricle and ramifies through the whole body; and the *pulmonary artery*, which conveys venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo respiration. An artery is composed of three coats: the outer consists of condensed cellular membrane, and is supplied with numerous blood-vessels and nerves; the middle coat consists of circular fibres, generally supposed to be muscular; the inner coat, thin, smooth, and dense, confines the blood within its canal, and facilitates its motion.

Artesian (är-tē'zi-an), *a.* [Fr. *artésien*, properly pertaining to *Artois* in France, also term descriptive of a particular kind of well.] 1. Of or belonging to Artois in France.—2. Term descriptive of a particular kind of well, believed to have been first used in Artois. An *artesian well* is a perpendicular boring into the ground through which water rises to the surface of the soil, producing a constant flow or stream. Artesian wells are generally sunk in plains and districts where the lower pervious strata are bent into basin-shaped curves. The rain falling on the outcrops of these saturates the whole porous bed, so that when the bore reaches it the water by hydraulic pressure



Artesian Well.

Diagram showing pervious strata in a basin-shaped curve. A, B, C, three wells communicating at b, c, d, e, f with underground pervious strata containing water which descends by gravitation from the higher levels D, E, F.

rushes up towards the level of the highest portion of the stratum. Such wells are commonly of great depth, that at Grenelle, Paris, being 1800 feet deep, while another at Rochefort is 2765 feet.

Artful (ärt'fụl), *a.* [See ART.] 1.† Performed with or characterized by art or skill. 'Our psalms with *artful* terms inscribed.' *Milton.*—2.† Artificial, as opposed to *natural*. 'Too *artful* a writer.' *Dryden.*—3. Cunning; practising art or stratagem; crafty; characterized by or proceeding from art or craft. 'The *artful* Dodger.' *Dickens.* '*Artful* in speech, in action, and in mind.' *Pope.*—*Cunning, Artful, Sly.* See under CUNNING. SYN. Skilful, adroit, dexterous, cunning, crafty, deceitful.

Artfully (ärt'fụl-li), *adv.* In an artful manner; with art or cunning; skilfully; dexterously.

Artfulness (ärt'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being artful; art; craft; cunning; address.

Arthen (är'then), *a.* An old form of *Earthen*. 'An *arthen* pot.' *Holland.*

Arthritic, Arthritical (är-thrit'ik, är-thrit'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the joints, or to the gout; affecting the joints.

Arthritis (är-thrī'tis), *n.* [Gr., from *arthron*, a joint, and *itis*, a term denoting inflammation.] Any painful disease of the joints; any inflammation of the joints, but more particularly the gout.

Arthrodia (är-thrō'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *arthrōdia*, from *arthrōdes*, well articulated, from *arthron*, a joint.] A species of articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into a shallow socket in another, as is the case with the articulation of the humerus and the scapula; a kind of ball-and-socket joint.

Arthrodial, Arthrodic (är-thrō'di-al, är-throd'ik), *a.* Pertaining to that form of joint called an arthrodia, a kind of ball-and-socket joint.

Arthrodynia (är-thrō-din'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *odynē*, pain.] Pain in the joints.

Arthrodynic (är-thrō-din'ik), *a.* Relating to arthrodynia, or pain in the joints.

Arthrogastra (är-thrō-gas'tra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *gastēr*, the belly.] A name sometimes given to those members of the Arachnida which agree in having the abdomen more or less segmented, and not separated by any line of division from the cephalothorax, including the true scorpions, book-scorpions, &c.

Arthrology (är-throl'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *logos*, discourse.] The knowledge of the joints.

Arthropoda (är-throp'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of the two primary divisions (Anarthropoda being the other) into which modern naturalists have divided the sub-kingdom Annulosa, characterized by a body composed of a series of segments arranged about a longitudinal axis, each segment occasionally and some always being provided with articulated appendages.

Arthrosia (är-thrō'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint.] Severely painful inflammation, mostly confined to the joints, but occasionally extending to the surrounding muscles; arthritis.

Arthrosis (är-thrō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint.] In *anat.* articulation.

Artichoke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* [Fr. *artichaut*, G. *artischoke*, *artischocke*, from It. *articiocco*, said to be from Ar. *ardi shauki*, earth-thorn, but the existence of such an Arabic word seems doubtful. Marcel Devic, in Supplement to Littré's Dictionary, derives it from Gr. *artytiktos*, fit for seasoning, *artyō*, to dress meat, to season.] The *Cynara Scolymus*, a plant of the nat. order Compositæ, somewhat resembling a thistle, with large divided prickly leaves. The erect flower-stem terminates in a large round head of numerous imbricated oval spiny scales which surround the flowers. The fleshy bases of the scales with the large receptacle are the parts that are eaten. Artichokes were introduced into England early in the sixteenth century. The Jerusalem artichoke, or *Helianthus tuberosus*, is a species of sunflower, whose roots are used like potatoes. See JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Article (är'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *articulus*, a joint, a division, part, or member, a point or moment of time, a dim. of *artus*, a joint, allied to Gr. *arthron*, a joint, from *arō*, to fit.] 1. A single clause, item, point, or particular, as in a contract, treaty, or other formal agreement between parties; a distinct proposition or statement in a connected series of such; one of the particulars composing a system; a separate charge or item in an account; a condition or stipulation in a contract or bargain; a point of faith, doctrine, or duty; as, to object to an *article* in a protocol; to sign *articles* of agreement; an account consisting of many different *articles;* this was one of the *articles* of his belief. 'Upon each *article* of human duty.' *Paley.*—2. A complete and independent, or partially independent, portion of a literary publication, especially of a newspaper, magazine, review, or other periodical; as, he wrote three *articles* for the *Edinburgh Review*, and a series of *articles* for the *Times;* he always writes the leading *articles* in his paper.—3. A particular commodity or substance; as, an *article* of merchandise; salt is a necessary *article:* in common usage this word is applied to almost every separate substance or material.—4.† Precise point of time; moment. 'An infirm building just in the *article* of falling.' *Wollaston.*

> This fatal newes coming to Hicks's Hall upon the *article* of my Lord Russell's trial was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice. *Evelyn.*

—In the article of death [L. *in articulo mortis*], *lit.* in the moment of death; in the last struggle or agony.—5. In *bot.* the name formerly given to that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints.—6. In *gram.* a part of speech used before nouns to limit or define their application. In the English language *a* or *an* is the indefinite article, and *the* the definite article. See A, AN, THE. *—Articles of war*, the code of regulations for the better government and discipline of the army and navy, embodied in the Mutiny Act, which is passed each year.—*The Six Articles*, articles imposed by a statute (often called the Bloody Statute) passed in 1541, the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry VIII. They decreed the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, the sufficiency of communion in one kind, the obligation of vows of chastity, the propriety of private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Acceptance of these doctrines was made obligatory on all persons under the severest penalties; the act, however, was relaxed in 1544, and repealed in 1549.—*The Thirty-nine Articles*, a statement of the particular points of doctrine, thirty-nine in number, maintained by the English Church, first promulgated by a convocation held in London in 1562–63, and confirmed by royal authority, founded on and superseding an older code issued in the reign of Edward VI. They were adopted by the Irish Episcopal Church in 1635, and by the Scottish in the end of the eighteenth century.—*Articles of the peace*, an obligation imposed on an individual against whom some one has exhibited a complaint that he has just cause to fear that the other party will burn his house, do him some bodily harm, or procure a third person to do it, to keep the peace for a certain time, under a penalty and with or without sureties.—*Lords of the articles.* See under LORD.

Article (är'ti-kl), *v.t.* pp. *articled;* ppr. *articling.* 1. To draw up in distinct particulars. 'If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of *articles* or charges. 'He shall be *articled* against in the high court of admiralty,' 33 George III. 3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to *article* an apprentice to an engineer.

Article (är'ti-kl), *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate. [Rare.]

> Then he *articled* with her that he should go away when he pleased. *Selden.*

Articled (är'ti-kld), *a.* Bound by articles; indentured, as an apprentice.

Articular (är-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *articularis*. See ARTICLE.] Belonging to the joints or to a joint; as, the gout is an *articular* disease; an *articular* process.

Articularly (är-tik'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* 1. In an articular manner.—2. Articulately. *Huloet.*

Articulata (är-tik'ū-lā"ta), *n. pl.* 1. The third great section of the animal kingdom according to the arrangement of Cuvier, including all the invertebrates with the external skeleton forming a series of rings articulated together and enveloping the body, distinct respiratory organs, and an internal ganglionated nervous system along the middle line of the body. They are divided into five classes, viz. Crustacea, Arachnida, Insecta, Myriapoda, and Annelida. The first four classes are now commonly placed together under the name of *Arthropoda.*—2. A term sometimes given to one of two sections into which the Brachiopoda or lamp-shells are divided, comprising those in which the valves of the shell are united along the hinge-line, the lobes of the mantle are not completely free, and the intestine terminates with a closed extremity.

Articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct.] 1. Jointed; formed with joints; as, an *articulate* animal.—2. Formed by the distinct and intelligent movement of the organs of speech; uttered by suitably modifying the position of the vocal organs; as, an *articulate* sound; *articulate* speech. Hence—3. Pronounced articulately; expressed clearly; clear; distinct; as, *articulate* enunciation.

> Wherever *articulate* contemporary declarations have been preserved, ethnological is not less certain than other sorts of history. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

4. Expressed in articles, or in separate particulars. 'Total changes of party and *articulate* opinion.' *Carlyle.* [Rare.]—*Articulate adjudication*, in *Scots law*, adjudication which is often used where there are more debts than one due to the adjudging creditor; in which case it is usual to accu-

mulate each debt by itself, so that, in case of an error in ascertaining or calculating one of the debts, the error may only affect that debt.

Articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *n.* One of the Articulata.

Articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* 1. To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words; as, to *articulate* distinctly.

It was the eager, inarticulate, uninstructed mind of the whole Norse people, longing only to become articulate, to go on *articulating* ever farther.
Carlyle.

2.† To enter into negotiations; to treat; to stipulate; to make terms.

Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may *articulate*,
For their own good and ours. *Shak.*

Articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *articulated;* ppr. *articulating.* 1. To joint; to unite by means of a joint; as, two pieces loosely *articulated* together.—2. To utter by intelligent and appropriate movement of the vocal organs; as, to *articulate* letters or sounds.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue in *articulating* sounds into voices.
Glanville.

3. To utter in articulate sounds; to utter in distinct syllables or words; as, he *articulated* his speech distinctly.—4. To draw up or write in separate particulars or in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaimed at market crosses, read in churches.
Shak.

SYN. To speak, utter, pronounce, enunciate.

Articulated (är-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Jointed; having joints or articulations, as a plant or animal. See ARTICULATION, 2.—2. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words. 3. Exhibited in articles; drawn up or stated under separate heads.

Articulately (är-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* 1. In an articulate manner; with distinct utterance of syllables or words.—2. Article by article; in detail.

I had *articulately* set down in writing our points.
Fuller.

Articulateness (är-tik'ū-lāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being articulate.

Articulation (är-tik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of articulating or the state of being articulated; as, the *articulation* of sounds.—*Articulation school or class,* a school or class in which pupils who are dumb in consequence of deafness are taught to speak articulately through diagrams showing the positions of the vocal organs, and other means.—2. In a concrete sense, (*a*) in *anat.* a joint; the joining or juncture of the bones. This is of three kinds: (1) *Diarthrosis,* or a movable connection, including enarthrosis, or the ball-and-socket joint; arthrodia, which is the same, but more superficial; ginglymus, or hinge-like joint; and trochoid, or the wheel and axle: (2) *Synarthrosis,* immovable connection, as by suture, or junction by serrated margins; harmony, or union by straight margins; and gomphosis, like a nail driven in a board, as the teeth in their sockets: (3) *Symphysis,* or union by means of another substance; as, synchondrosis, union by a cartilage; syssarcosis, union by muscular fibres; synneurosis, union by a tendon; syndesmosis, union by ligaments; and synostosis and suture, union by a bony substance. (*b*) In *bot.* (1) a joint, a place where separation takes place spontaneously, as at the point of attachment of a deciduous organ, such as a leaf or a flower peduncle; or easily, as at the divisions of the stem of the horse-tail. (2) One of the parts between two joints of a stem or other axis. (*c*) In *gram.* a consonant; a letter representing a sound which requires a jointing or closing of the organs for its utterance.

Articulator (är-tik'ū-lāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who articulates.—2. An apparatus for obtaining the correct articulation of artificial sets of teeth.—3. A contrivance for preventing or curing stammering.

Artier (är'ti-ėr), *n.* An artery. *Marlowe.* [Rare.]

Artifice (är'ti-fis), *n.* [L. *artificium—ars, artis,* art, and *facio,* to make.] 1. Artful contrivance.

His (Congreve's) plots are constructed without much *artifice.* *Craik.*

2.† An ingenious or skilfully contrived work.

The material universe, which is the *artifice* of God, the *artifex* of the best mechanist. *Cudworth.*

3. A crafty device; trick; shift; piece of finesse.

Those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous *artifices* for the purpose of averting inquiry. *Macaulay.*

4.† Art of making.

Strabo affirmeth the Britons were so simple, that though they abounded in milk, they had not the *artifice* of cheese. *Sir T. Browne.*

SYN. Trick, finesse, stratagem, deception, cheat, fraud, guile, imposition, cunning, craft.

Artificer (är-tif'is-ėr), *n.* [L. *artifex—ars, artis,* art, and *facio,* to make.] 1. A maker; a constructor; a skilful or artistic worker; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.—2. One who contrives or devises; an inventor; especially, an inventor of crafty or fraudulent artifices. 'Artificer of fraud.' *Milton.* 'Artificer of lies.' *Dryden.* 'Let you alone, cunning *artificer.*' *B. Jonson.*—3. *Milit.* a soldier-mechanic attached to the artillery and engineer service, whose duty is to construct and repair military materials.

Artificial (är-ti-fish'al), *a.* 1. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labour, in opposition to *natural;* as, *artificial* heat or light; an *artificial* magnet.—2. Feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; constrained; not genuine or natural; as, he displeased people by his *artificial* airs. 'Wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears.' *Shak.*

O let them (the linnets) ne'er with *artificial* note,
To please a tyrant, strain the little bill,
But sing what Heaven inspires, and wander where they will. *Beattie.*

3. Full of affectation; not natural: said of persons; as, he is very *artificial* in his manners.—4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth; as, *artificial* grasses.—5.† Contrived with skill or art; artistic.

Artificial strife
Lives in these touches, livelier than life. *Shak.*

6.† Artful; subtle; crafty; ingenious.

We, Hermia, like two *artificial* gods,
Have, with our needles, created both one flower,
Shak.

—*Artificial argument,* in *rhet.* an argument invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, and the like, which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs.—*Artificial horizon.* See under HORIZON.—*Artificial light,* any light except what proceeds from the heavenly bodies.—*Artificial lines,* on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.—*Artificial numbers,* the same as logarithms.—*Artificial sines, tangents,* &c., the logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, &c.—*Artificial* or *sexual system,* in *bot.* the Linnæan classification of plants founded on a few well-marked characters, and not uniting them by their natural affinities.

Artificial (är-ti-fish'al), *n.* A production of art. *Sir W. Petty.* [Rare.]

Artificiality (är-ti-fish'al"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art.

Artificialize (är-ti-fish'al-iz), *v.t.* To render artificial. [Rare.]

It has *artificialized* large portions of mankind.
J. S. Mill.

Artificially (är-ti-fish'al-li), *adv.* 1. In an artificial manner; by art or human skill and contrivance.—2. With good contrivance; with art or ingenuity. 'The spider's web, finely and *artificially* wrought.' *Tillotson.*

3. Artfully; craftily.

So *artificially* did this young Italian behave herself that she deceived even the eldest and most jealous persons, both in the court and country.
Bp. Burnet.

Artificialness (är-ti-fish'al-nes), *n.* The quality of being artificial.

Artificious† (är-ti-fish'us), *a.* Same as *Artificial.* *Johnson.*

Artilize (är'ti-liz), *v.t.* To give an appearance of art to.

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalize art, instead of *artilizing* nature. The expression is odd, but the sense is good. *Bolingbroke.*

Artillerist (är-til'lėr-ist), *n.* A person skilled in gunnery.

Artillery (är-til'lėr-i), *n.* This word has no plural. [Fr. *artillerie,* originally offensive weapons, and specifically missile weapons, from an old verb *artiller,* to work with artifice, to fortify, to arm, from L. *ars, artis,* art. Comp. *engine,* from L. *ingenium,* a contrivance, invention; and *machine,* from Gr. *mēchanē,* art or contrivance.] 1.† In a general sense, offensive weapons of war, whether large or small: used in the following passages of bows and arrows.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them to the city.
1 Sam. xx. 40.

The Parthians, having all their hope in *artillery,* overcame the Romans oftener than the Romans them. *Ascham.*

2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance; also ordnance and its necessary equipment both in men and material (thus including carriages, horses, ammunition, &c.); or simply the men and officers that manage the guns in land battles and sieges.—3. The science which treats of the use and management of great guns.—*Artillery level,* an instrument adapted to stand on a piece of ordnance, and having a pendulous pointer by which it indicates the angle between the axis of the piece and the plane of the horizon.—*Park of artillery.* See PARK.—*Royal regiment of artillery,* a collective name for the whole of the artillery belonging to the British army. This force is divided into a number of brigades which in respect of size would correspond with the regiments into which the other forces are divided.—*Train of artillery,* a number of pieces of ordnance, mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, fit for marching.

Artillery-man (är-til'lėr-i-man), *n.* A man who manages a large gun in firing; a soldier in the Royal Artillery.

Artimorantico (är-tē-mō'ran-tē"kō), *n.* [It.] An alloy of tin, sulphur, bismuth, and copper, made in imitation of ancient jewelry. It resembles 18-carat gold in appearance. *E. H. Knight.*

Artiodactyla (är'shi-ō-dak"ti-la), *n.pl.* [Gr. *artios,* even-numbered, and *daktylos,* a toe.] A section of the Ungulata or hoofed mammals, comprising all those in which the number of the toes is even (two or four), including the ruminants, and also a number of non-ruminating animals, as the hippopotamus and the pig. The section includes all the ungulate animals used for human food, and domesticated from time immemorial.

Artisan (är'ti-zan), *n.* [Fr. *artisan,* It. *artigiano,* from L. *artitus,* skilled in art, through a L.L. adjective, *artitianus,* from L. *ars, artis,* art. See ART.] 1. One skilled in any art, mystery, or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.—2.† One skilled in high or fine art; an artist.

Best and happiest *artisan,*
Best of painters. *Guardian.*

Artist (ärt'ist), *n.* [Fr. *artiste,* It. *artista,* from L. *ars, artis,* art. See ART.] 1.† One skilled in an art or trade; one who is master or professor of a manual art; a good workman in any trade.

When I made this an *artist* undertook to imitate it, but using another way, fell much short. *Newton.*

2.† A person of skill or learning; an accomplished person. 'The wise and fool, the *artist* and unread.' *Shak.*

Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger (Julius Cæsar) the pattern of the general *artist,* whose own son Joseph might have been his father in many arts. *Fuller.*

3. One who professes and practises one of the fine arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution, as painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture.

Love, . . . a more ideal *artist* he than all.
Tennyson.

Specifically, and most frequently, a painter.

Miss Sharp's father was an *artist,* and in that quality had given lessons of drawing in Miss P.'s school. *Thackeray.*

Artiste (är-tēst), *n.* [Fr.] A term of very extensive application, denoting one who is peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in almost any art, as a public singer, an opera-dancer, and even a hair-dresser or a cook.

Artistic, Artistical (är-tist'ik, är-tist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to art or artists; trained in art; made in the manner of an artist; conformable to art; characterized by art. 'He (Dyer) sees, too, with an *artistic* eye.' *Craik.*

Artistically (är-tist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an artistic manner.

Artist-like (ärt'ist-lik), *a.* 1. Resembling an artist.—2. Executed in the manner of an artist; conformable to the rules of art.

To this day, though we have more finished drawings, we have no designs that are more *artist-like.*
Whewell.

Artistry (ärt'ist-ri), *n.* 1. Artistic finish or touch; artistic effect. *Browning.* [Rare.] 2. Works of art. *West. Rev.*

Artizan (är'ti-zan), *n.* Same as *Artisan.*

Artize† (ärt'iz), *v.t.* To form by art. *Florio.*

Artless (ärt'les), *a.* 1.† Unskilful; wanting art, knowledge, or skill. 'Artless empiricks.' *Ant. Brewer.* With *of.*

The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and *of* the moving sand. *Dryden.*

2. Evidencing no artistic skill; inartistic; rude. [Rare.]

Had it been a practice of the Saxons to set up these assemblages of *artless* and massy pillars, more specimens would have remained. *T. Warton.*

3. Free from guile, art, craft, or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigning; unsophisticated; as, an *artless* mind.

The little *artless* Rosey warbled on her pretty ditties. *Thackeray.*

4. Without artificial adornment; not evidencing resort to artificial methods of making attractive; plain; unadorned; simple; as, an *artless* tale.—SYN. Simple, unaffected, sincere, undesigning, guileless, open, candid, frank, unsophisticated, plain, unadorned.

Artlessly (ärt'les-li), *adv.* In an artless manner; without art or skill; without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly.

Artlessness (ärt'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being artless; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

Artly (ärt'li), *a.* Artistic; skilful; artful. 'Their *artly* and pleasing relation.' *Chapman.* [Rare.]

Artocarpaceæ, Artocarpeæ (är'tō-kär-pā''sē-ē, är-tō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *artos*, bread, and *karpos*, fruit.] A nat. order of plants, the bread-fruit order, by some botanists ranked as a sub-order of the Urticaceæ or nettles. They are trees or shrubs, with a milky juice, which in some species hardens into caoutchouc, and in the cow-tree (*Brosimum Galactodendron*) is a milk as good in quality as that obtained from the cow. Many of the plants produce an edible fruit, of which the best known is the bread-fruit, Artocarpus (which see). The virulent antiar poison of Java is obtained from the upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*).

Artocarpad (är-tō-kär'pad), *n.* A member of the nat. order Artocarpaceæ.

Artocarpous, Artocarpeous (är-tō-kär'-pus, är-tō-kär'pē-us), *a.* Relating to bread-fruit or the bread-fruit tree.

Artocarpus (är-tō-kär'pus), *n.* The bread-fruit, a genus of plants, nat. order Artocarpaceæ. Many species are known, some of which yield valuable timber in the forests of Bengal and Malabar; but the most important species is *A. incisa*, the bread-fruit tree of the South Sea Islands. (See BREAD-FRUIT TREE.) The jaca-tree or jack-tree (*A. integrifolia*) is the bread-fruit of tropical Asia, where it is extensively used for food. The leaves of the tree are entire, the fruit is oblong, and contains numerous seeds, which are roasted and eaten like the chestnut.

Artotyrite (är-tō-tī'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *artos*, bread, and *tyros*, cheese.] One of a sect of heretics in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese, alleging that the first oblations of men were not only the fruit of the earth, but the produce of their flocks. They admitted females to the priesthood and episcopacy.

Arts-man † (ärts'man), *n.* A man skilled in art or in arts; a learned man; an adept.

The pith of all sciences which maketh the *arts-man* differ from the inexpert is in the middle proposition. *Bacon.*

Art-Union (ärt-ū'ni-un), *n.* An association or society, the object of which is to aid in extending the knowledge of and love for the arts of design, and to give encouragement to artists beyond that afforded by private patronage. Each member subscribes annually a certain sum, and a part of the aggregate sum thus raised is generally set apart for the purpose of engraving some work of art, a copy of which is given to every subscriber. The greater part of the sum annually subscribed is employed for the purchase of pictures, sculpture, and other works of art, which are distributed by lot among the members. A part of the funds is also sometimes applied as premiums for the production of original designs. Art-unions seem to have originated in France during the time of Napoleon I. They soon afterwards took root in Germany, where they have been very successful. The first art-union established in Britain was that at Edinburgh in 1834.

Arum (ā'rum), *n.* [L. *arum*, Gr. *aron*, the wake-robin.] A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ. *A. maculatum* (the common wake-robin, or lords-and-ladies) is abundant in woods and hedges in England and Ireland. It has acrid properties, but its corm yields a starch, which is known by the name of Portland sago or arrow-root. At one time this was prepared to a considerable extent in Portland Island. All the species of this genus develop much heat during flowering.

Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).

Arundelian (ar-un-dē'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Earl of Arundel.—*Arundel* or *Arundelian marbles.* See under MARBLE.

Arundiferous (ar-un-dif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *arundo*, a reed, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing reeds or canes.

Arundinaceous (a-run'di-nā''shus), *a.* [L. *arundo*, a reed.] Pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

Arundineous, Arundinose (ar-un-din'ē-us, a-run'din-ōs), *a.* Abounding with reeds.

Arundo (a-run'dō), *n.* [L. *arundo*, a reed, said to be from Celt. *aru*, water, from their growing in or beside water.] A reed; a genus of grasses, now usually limited to the *A. Donax* and the species which most nearly agree with it. *A. Donax* is a native of the south of Europe, Egypt, and the East. It is one of the largest grasses in cultivation, and attains a height of 9 or 10 feet, or even more, with broad and long leaves. Its canes or stems are imported from Spain and Portugal for the use of weavers and for fishing-rods.

Arura (a-rō'ra), *n.* [Gr. *aroura*, tilled land, from *aroō*, to plough.] Same as *Aroura.*

Aruspex, Haruspex (a-rus'peks, ha-rus'-peks), *n.* Same as *Aruspice* (which see).

Aruspice, Haruspice (a-rus'pis, ha-rus'pis), *n.* [L. *aruspex* or *haruspex*.] One of a class of priests in ancient Rome, of Etrurian origin, whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

Aruspicy, Haruspicy (a-rus'pi-si, ha-rus'pi-si), *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

A flame more senseless than the roguery
Of old *aruspicy* and augury. *Hudibras.*

Arvel† (är'vel), *n.* [W. *arwyl*, a funeral—*ar*, over, and *wylo*, to weep.] A funeral. *Grose.*

Arvicola (är-vik'ō-la), *n.* [L. *arvum*, a field, and *colo*, to inhabit.] A genus of rodent animals, sub-order Muridæ or Mice. *A. amphibia* is the water-vole (or water-rat), and *A. agrestis* is the field-vole, or short-tailed field-mouse. The latter is a most destructive species, multiplying as it does prodigiously in some seasons, when it proves a great nuisance in gardens, plantations, and fields.

Aryan (ār'i-an or ā'ri-an), *n.* [Skr. *ārya*, noble, eminent, probably from *ar*, to plough, from the tribes that follow husbandry being more civilized than purely nomadic races. From the same root we have *Iran*, *Airan*, Persia; *Āryāvarta*, the Vedic name of Hindustan; *Ariovistus*, *Ariobarzanes*, &c. See Max Müller's *Lectures.*] An Indo-European; a member of that division of the human race which includes the Hindus and Persians as its eastern branch, and the Celts, the Greeks and Italians, the Slaves and the Teutons, as its western. 'The parent stock was,' says Max Müller, 'a small clan settled probably on the highest elevation of Central Asia, speaking a language not yet Sanskrit, or Greek, or German, but containing the dialectic germs of all.' Even before the earliest migration, however, the family had multiplied and spread in its native region, separating into distinct tribes. The roots common to the various Aryan tongues show that even then the race had cities and rulers, knew the use of metals, and the arts of agriculture, weaving, &c. The first mention of the Aryans is in the Rig-Veda, 1500 B.C., which describes them as a white race that had come into Hindustan from the north-west, bringing with them the worship of Brahma. The earliest Aryan colonists of Europe were the Celts, who probably found it in a jungle traversed by bands of wandering Finns and Iberians.

Many words still live in India and England that have witnessed the first separation of the northern and southern *Aryans*, and these are witnesses not to be shaken by any cross-examination. The terms for God, for house, for father, mother, son, daughter, for dog and cow, for heart and tears, for axe and tree, identical in all the Indo-European idioms, are like the watchwords of soldiers. We challenge the seeming stranger; and whether he answer with the lips of a Greek, a German, or an Indian, we recognize him as one of ourselves. There was a time when the ancestors of the Celts, the Germans, the Slavonians, the Greeks, and Italians, the Persians and Hindus, were living together beneath the same roof, separate from the ancestors of the Semitic and Turanian races. *Max Müller.*

Aryan (ār'i-an or ā'ri-an), *a.* A term applied to a division of the human family, as well as their speech. See the noun.

In continual struggle with each other, and with Semitic and Turanian races, these *Aryan* nations have become the rulers of history, and it seems to be their mission to link all parts of the world together by the chains of civilization, commerce, and religion. *Max Müller.*

Arytænoid, Arytenoid (ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* [Gr. *arytaina*, a ladle or cup, and *eidos*, shape.] Ladle- or cup-shaped; in *anat.* applied to two small cartilages at the top of the larynx, and also to the muscles, glands, &c., connected with these cartilages.

As (az), *adv.* and *conj.* [Contr. from A. Sax. *ealswa*, that is *all so*, through the forms *alswa*, *also*, *alse*, *als*, *ase*; O. Fris. *alsa*, *alse*, *ase*, G. *als*, *also*, as.] 1. Equal or similar to; like.

Ye shall be *as* gods, knowing good and evil. Gen. iii. 5.

2. In the manner in which; in the same manner as; in proportion to or with; in accordance with.

I live *as* I did; I think *as* I did; I love you *as* I did. *Shak.*

As thy days, so shall thy strength be. Deut. xxxiii. 25.

3.† That, introducing or expressing a consequence.

The relations are so uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

4.† As if.

Contented in a nest of snow
He lies, *as* he his bliss did know. *Waller.*

5. While; when; during; at the same time.

And whistled *as* he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*

6. For example; for instance; to wit; thus.

A simple idea is one idea; *as* sweet, bitter. *Locke.*

7. In the state, idea, condition, or character of. 'That law which concerneth men *as* men.' *Hooker.*

Long accustomed to regard the pope *as* the successor of the chief of the apostles, *as* the bearer of the keys of earth and heaven, they had learned to regard him *as* the Beast, the Antichrist, the Man of Sin. *Macaulay.*

8. Because; since.

Then I brought her *as* pitying her hard usage. *Massinger.*

As the wind was favourable I had an opportunity of surveying this amazing scene. *Bp. Berkeley.*

9.† Than. [Probably an oversight.]

The king was not more forward to bestow favours on them, *as* they free to deal affronts. *Fuller.*

10. Equivalent to the relative *that* when in a subsequent part of a sentence, and answering to *such* in the preceding part; as, appoint to office *such* men *as* deserve public confidence; give us *such* things *as* you please. Formerly, and in vulgar speech to this day, used in other positions as a relative=*who* or *that*, without a preceding *such*; as, the man *as* goes to market. 'That gentleness *as* I was wont to have.' *Shak.* 'Under these hard conditions *as* this time is like to lay upon me.' *Shak.*

Here I do bequeathe to thee
In full possession half that Kendal hath
And what *as* Bradford holds of me in chief. *Old play.*

11. Even; just; with the effect of marking time or place a little more emphatically, formerly common in such expressions as, *when as*, *there as.* [Obsolete or vulgar, except in the common phrase, *as yet.*]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with cheerishness—which in a thousand outward and intermitting crosses may yet be done well, *as* in this vale of tears. *Milton.*

Before punishment he was to be heard *as* to-morrow. *Warburton.*

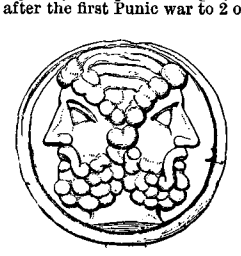
As, in the protasis or preceding part of a sentence, has *so* in the apodosis to answer it; as, *as* with the people, *so* with the priest. Formerly *as* was frequently used after *so*,

where we would now use *that he, that it, that they, &c.*

Indeed the prospect of affairs here is so strange and melancholy, *as* would make any one desirous of withdrawing from the country at any rate. *Hume.*

—*As—as*, with an adjective or adverb, frequently of quantity, between, signifies (*a*) to the extent, number, distance, &c., of; equal to or equally with; proportionally to, or in the proportion of; to a number, extent, &c., equal with or the same as; as, Jack is *as* good *as* his master; I accompanied him *as* far *as* the church; he has *as* many *as* you. In poetry and rhetorical prose the first *as* is sometimes omitted. 'Thou good old man benevolent *as* wise.' *Pope.* (*b*) Although; however; notwithstanding; as, for *as* mighty *as* he is I dread him not.—*As if*, in some way, manner, or character that would be observed if: formerly *as* was often used for *as if*. See 4, above.—*As for, as to*, in or with regard or respect to; as, *as for* him, I despise him.—*As it were*, a phrase used to soften or excuse some expression that might be regarded as improper, incongruous, or in any way unsuitable.—*As though*, same as *As if*.—*As well*, also; in addition; in like manner; as, I did it and he did it *as well*.—*As well as*, equally with; as, he *as well as* she was there.—*As yet*, up to the present time, up to this moment.

As (as), *n.* pl. **Asses** (as'ez). 1. A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the libra or pound.—2. A Roman copper or bronze coin, originally of a pound weight, but reduced after the first Punic war to 2 ounces,



As (half real size).—Specimen in British Museum.

in the second Punic war to 1 ounce, and latterly to ½ ounce. The most common form had the two-faced head of Janus on one side and the prow of a ship on the other.—3. An integer; a whole or single thing; hence the English *ace*.

As (as), *n.* pl. **Æsir** (ä'sir). [Icel. *áss.*] In *Scand. myth.* one of the gods, the inhabitants of Asgard. It appears in the *os* of such names as *Oscar, Osborn, Oswald*. See ASGARD.

Asa (as'a), *n.* [New L. *asa*, of oriental origin.] An ancient name of a gum.

Asadulcis (as-a-dul'sis), *n.* Benzoin.

Asafetida, Asafœtida (as-a-fē'tid-a), *n.* [*Asa*, gum, and L. *fœtidus*, fetid.] A fetid inspissated sap from the East Indies, the concrete juice of the *Narthex Asafetida*, a large umbelliferous plant found in Western Tibet. It is used in medicine as an antispasmodic, and is useful in cases of flatulency, in hysteric paroxysms, and other nervous affections. An inferior sort is the product of certain species of Ferula.

Asagræa (ā-sa-grē'a), *n.* [So called in honour of *Asa Gray*, who wrote a treatise on the Melanthaceæ of America.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Melanthaceæ or colchicums, including but a single species (*A. officinalis*). This plant is bulbous, with long, linear, grass-like leaves, and a long bractless cluster of flowers. From its seeds (called Cebadilla seeds) is obtained the alkaline poison called veratrine, which has been employed in rheumatic and neuralgic affections.

Asaphes (as'a-fēz), *n.* [Gr. *asaphēs*, obscure.] A genus of very minute, parasitic ichneumon flies, which prey on, and keep in check, the aphides, so destructive to our crops and fruits. The female punctures the wingless female aphides with her oviduct, and lays an egg in each; these hatch, become maggots, and eat out the inside of the aphis.

Asaphus (as'a-fus), *n.* [Gr. *asaphēs*, obscure.] A genus of trilobites, characteristic of the lower palæozoic rocks, so called from their true nature having been long obscure.

Asarabacca (as'a-ra-bak"ka), *n.* [A corruption of *asarum* and *baccharis*, two plants which were confounded.] A small hardy plant, nat. order Aristolochiaceæ, and botanically called *Asarum europæum*. Its leaves are acrid, bitter, and nauseous, and its root is extremely acrid. Both the leaves and root were formerly used as an emetic. The French call it *cabaret* or public-house plant, because it was formerly used to relieve the stomachs of those who had been drinking too heavily. It entered into the composition of medicated snuffs recommended in cases of headache.

Asarin, Asarine (as'a-rin), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{26}O_5$.) A volatile solid obtained from *Asarum europæum*. It has a remarkable tendency to crystallize in beautifully defined forms, and also to pass into the amorphous condition, from which it may be again brought into the crystalline state. It has an aromatic taste and smell like those of camphor. Called also *Asarone*.

Asarone (as'a-rōn), *n.* Same as *Asarin*.

Asarum (as'a-rum), *n.* [Gr. *asaron*, asarabacca.] A genus of plants, nat. order Aristolochiaceæ, distinguished by its bell-shaped, three-cleft perianth, twelve stamens inserted at the base of the style, and with the connective of the anthers prolonged into an awl-shaped process. The fruit is a six-celled capsule, surmounted by the persistent limb of the calyx. The species are dispersed over Europe and the temperate parts of Asia and North America. *A. europæum* is asarabacca. See ASARABACCA.

Asbestic (as-bes'tik), *a.* Relating to or containing asbestos.

Asbestiform (as-bes'ti-form), *a.* Having the structure of asbestos.

Asbestine (as-bes'tin), *a.* Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

Asbestinite (as-bes'tin-īt), *n.* [See ASBESTOS.] Actinolite or strahlstein.—*Calciferous asbestinite*, a variety of steatite.

Asbestos, Asbestus (as-bes'tos, as-bes'tus), *n.* [Gr. *asbestos*, inextinguishable—*a*, neg., and *sbennumi*, to extinguish.] A fibrous variety of several members of the hornblende family, as augite, actinolite, and tremolite, composed of separable filaments, with a silky lustre. The fibres are sometimes delicate, flexible, and elastic; at other times stiff and brittle. Its powder is soft to the touch; its colours are some shade of white, gray, or green, passing into brown, red, or black. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into a soft, flexible cloth, which was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies. It has been also manufactured into incombustible paper and wicks for lamps. Some varieties are compact and take a fine polish, others are loose, like flax or silky wool. *Ligniform asbestos*, or *mountain-wood*, is a variety presenting an irregular filamentous structure, like wood. *Rock-cork, mountain-leather, fossil paper*, and *fossil flax* are varieties. Asbestos is found chiefly in connection with serpentine, and is of frequent occurrence in all its varieties at Portsoy, Banffshire, and in many other localities. A fine variety is called *amianth* or *amianthus*.

Asbestous (as-bes'tus), *a.* Same as *Asbestic*.

Asbolin, Asboline (as'bol-in), *n.* [Gr. *asbolē*, soot.] An oil-like, nitrogenous matter, acrid and bitter, obtained from soot of wood.

Ascaridæ (as-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *askarizō*, to leap.] A family of Entozoa, or thread-like, intestinal worms. The body is cylindrical, elastic, and tapering toward each end, and the head trivalved. Two species infest the human body—one large, found in the small intestines, called *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the other very small, found in the rectum, called *A. vermicularis*. But some authorities have separated this species from the Ascaridæ and called it Oxyuris.

Ascaris (as'ka-ris), *n.* pl. **Ascarides** (as-kar'i-dēz). A genus of intestinal worms. See ASCARIDÆ.

Ascaunce† (as-kans'), *adv.* See ASKANCE. *Spenser.*

Ascend (as-send'), *v.i.* [L. *ascendo—ad*, to, and *scando*, to mount or climb.] 1. To move upwards; to mount; to go up; to rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.

In our proper motion we *ascend*
Up to our native seat; descent and fall
To us is adverse. *Milton.*

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c.

By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ. *Watts.*

3. To proceed from modern to ancient times; to go backward in the order of time; as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity. 4. To rise, as a star; to appear above the horizon.

Higher yet that star *ascends*. *Sir J. Bowring.*

5. In *music*, to rise in vocal utterance; to pass from any note to one more acute.—SYN. To rise, arise, mount, climb, scale, soar, tower.

Ascend (as-send'), *v.t.* 1. To go or move upwards upon; to climb; as, to *ascend* a hill or ladder; to *ascend* a tree. '*Ascend* the rampart.' *Cowper.*—2. To move upwards along; to go towards the source; as, to *ascend* a river.

Ascendable (as-send'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ascended. Written also *Ascendible*.

Ascendance, Ascendancy (as-send'ans, as-send'an-si), *n.* Same as *Ascendency*, which is the more common spelling.

Fear had too much *ascendance* on the mind. *Fielding.*

Its (nobility's) true type being august descent, and *ascendancy* over masses of vassals. *Edin. Rev.*

Ascendant (as-send'ant), *n.* 1. Superiority or commanding influence; predominance; as, one man has the *ascendant* over another.

Chievres had acquired over the mind of the young monarch the *ascendant* not only of a tutor, but of a parent. *Robertson.*

2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred: opposed to *descendant*.

The most nefarious kind of bastards are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants. *Ayliffe.*

3. One possessing superiority or great influence. 'Jealous *ascendants*.' *Burke.* [Rare.] 4. Height; elevation. 'Sciences that were there in their highest *ascendant*.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Marlborough had not, when Popery was in the *ascendant*, crossed himself, shrived himself, done penance, taken the communion in one kind, and, as soon as a turn of fortune came, apostatized back again. *Macaulay.*

5. In *astrol.* that sign of the zodiac which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune. The first of the twelve houses of heaven, and the planet or other heavenly body which rules in this house, is called *lord of the ascendant;* hence, *to be in the ascendant* signifies to have commanding power or influence, to occupy a ruling position; and *lord of the ascendant*, one who has possession of such power or influence; as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant*.

Ascendant, Ascendent (as-send'ant, as-send'ent), *a.* 1.† Proceeding upward; rising; mounting.—2. Superior; predominant; surpassing. 'An *ascendant* spirit over him.' *South.*—3. In *astrol.* above the horizon.

The constellation . . . is about that time *ascendant*. *Sir T. Browne.*

4. In *bot.* said of an ovule or seed attached to the middle of the ovary or fruit, and directed upward.

Ascendency (as-send'en-si), *n.* Governing or controlling influence; power.

Custom has an *ascendency* over understanding. *Watts.*

SYN. Control, authority, influence, sway, dominion, prevalence, domination.

Ascendent (as-send'ent), *a.* See ASCENDANT.

Ascendible (as-send'i-bl), *a.* Same as *Ascendable*.

Ascending (as-send'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Proceeding from a low position to a higher; rising; moving upwards; proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from a later to an earlier time; rising from grave to more acute. A star is said to be *ascending* when rising above the horizon in any parallel of the equator.—*Ascending latitude*, the latitude of a planet when moving toward the north pole.—*Ascending node*, that point of a planet's orbit wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the *northern node*.—*Ascending signs*, the signs Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, are so called because the sun, while in them, is approaching the north celestial pole, which is elevated to us.—2. In *bot.* growing upwards; as, the stem of a plant, which is called the *ascending* axis.—*Ascending vessels*, in *anat.* those which carry the blood upward or toward the superior parts of the body.

Ascension (as-sen'shon), *n.* [L. *ascensio.*] 1. The act of ascending; a rising; specifically, *the ascension*, the visible elevation of

our Saviour to heaven.—2.† The thing rising or ascending.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Sir T. Browne.*

—*Right ascension*, in the sun or of a star, in *astron.* the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the meridian at the same instant with the star. —*Oblique ascension*, in *astron.* an arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star. The terms *oblique ascension* and *ascensional difference* (see below) are nearly out of use.

Ascensional (as-sen'shon-al), *a.* Relating to ascension; ascending or rising up.—*Ascensional difference*, in *astron.* the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere: used chiefly as expressing the difference between the time of the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage.

Ascension-day (as-sen'shon-dā), *n.* The day on which the ascension of the Saviour is commemorated: often called *Holy Thursday.* It is a movable feast, always falling on the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

Ascensive (as-sen'siv), *a.* 1. In a state of ascent; rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *gram.* increasing the force; intensive; augmentative. [Rare.]

Ascent (as-sent'), *n.* [Formed from the verb *ascend*, Fr. *ascendre*, on the type of *descent*, Fr. *descente*, from *descendre*.] 1. The act of rising; motion upwards, whether in air, water, or other fluid, or on elevated objects; rise; a mounting upward; as, the *ascent* of vapours from the earth.

To him with swift *ascent* he up returned. *Milton.*

2. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending; acclivity.

It was a rock
Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent*. *Milton.*

3. An eminence, hill, or high place. 'Depressed valleys and swelling *ascents*.' *Bentley.*—4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; as, a road has an *ascent* of five degrees.—5. The act of proceeding from an inferior to a superior degree, from particulars to generals, &c.

The *ascents* from particular to general are all successive, and each step of this *ascent* requires time and labour. *J. S. Mill.*

Ascertain (as-sėr-tān'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *ascertainer, acertener*, to certify, to ascertain, to assure—*a, as*, for L. *ad*, to, Fr. *certain*, as if from a L.L. form *certanus*, from L. *certus*, sure. See CERTAIN.] 1. To make certain; to define or reduce to precision by removing doubt, obscurity, or ambiguity; to determine.

The divine law *ascertains* the truth. *Hooker.*

The two first lines of the following book seem to *ascertain* the true meaning of the conclusion of this. *Cowper.*

Whatever may be thought of the effect which the study of the law had upon the rights of a subject, it conduced materially to the security of good order by *ascertaining* the hereditary succession of the crown. *Hallam.*

2. To find out by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know for certain; to acquire an accurate knowledge of; as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity or the purity of a metal.—3.† To make sure of by adopting previous measures; to ensure.

The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

4.† To make certain or confident; to cause to feel certain; to assure; as, to *ascertain* us of the goodness of our work. [Rare.]

Muncer assured them that the design was approved of by Heaven, and that the Almighty had in a dream *ascertained* him of its effects. *Robertson.*

5. To establish with certainty; to render invariable, and not subject to caprice; to fix. [Rare.]

The mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation. *Gibbon.*

Ascertainable (as-sėr-tān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ascertained; capable of being certainly known or reduced to a certainty.

Ascertainer (as-sėr-tān'ėr), *n.* One who ascertains.

Ascertainment (as-sėr-tān'ment), *n.* 1.† The act of fixing or determining; a reducing to certainty.—2. The act of becoming certain; acquirement with certainty; a finding out.

We can proceed in the *ascertainment* of internal truths as we proceed in the *ascertainment* of external ones. *H. Spencer.*

Ascessancy, Ascessant (as-ses'san-si, as-ses'sant). Same as *Acescency, Acescent.*

Ascetic (as-set'ik), *a.* [Gr. *askētos*, exercised, hardened, from *askeō*, to exercise. In ancient Greece *askēsis* meant the discipline undergone by the athletes while training. In the schools of the Stoics the same word was applied to the controlling of the appetites and passions, and the practice of austere virtue. In these senses of the Stoics it passed into the Christian Church.] Unduly strict or rigid in devotions or mortifications; severe; austere. 'A constant *ascetic* course of the severest abstinence and devotion.' *South.*

Ascetic (as-set'ik), *n.* 1. One who retires from the customary business of life, and devotes himself to the duties of piety and devotion; one who practises excessive rigour and self-denial in religious things; a hermit; a recluse.

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetic* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

2. *pl.* The title of certain books on devout exercises; as, the *Ascetics* of St. Basil.

Asceticism (as-set'i-sizm), *n.* The condition or practice of ascetics.

Asci (as'sī), *n.* pl. of *ascus* (which see).

Ascian (as'si-an), *n.* [L. *ascius*, shadowless, Gr. *askios*—*a*, priv., and *skia*, a shadow.] A person who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon. The inhabitants of the torrid zone alone fulfil this condition, having the sun twice a year in their zenith at noon.

Ascidia (as-sid'i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *askidion*, a little bottle, from *askos*, a leathern bag, a bottle.] A name given to the Tunicata or 'sea-squirts,' molluscous animals of a low grade. They are found at low-water mark on the sea-beach, and are dredged from deep water attached to stones, shells, and fixed objects. An ascidian presents externally the appearance of a wine-jar or double-necked bottle, the one aperture of the bottle corresponding to the mouth, and the other to the vent or excretory aperture. A feature in the organization of these animals is that a large proportion of the tough outer case or test is composed of cellulose, a starchy substance highly characteristic of plants. The mouth-opening leads into a large *branchial* or *breathing sac;* and from the bottom of this sac the digestive system,

Ascidians.

1, Perophora: *a*, mouth; *b*, vent; *c*, intestinal canal; *d*, stomach; *e*, common tubular stem. 2, Ascidia echinata. 3, Ascidia virginea. 4, Cynthia quadrangularis. 5, Botryllus violaceus.

consisting of stomach and intestine, is continued, the intestine opening into a second sac, the *atrial chamber.* This latter cavity opens externally by the second aperture of the body, and also emits the effete water which has been used in breathing. A single nervous mass or ganglion represents the nervous system, this mass being placed between the two apertures of the body. Male and female reproductive organs exist in each ascidian. The ascidians pass through peculiar phases of development, the young appearing like a tadpole body. These animals may be *single* or *simple, social* or *compound.* In *social ascidians* the peduncles of a number of individuals are united into a common tubular stem, with a partial common circulation of blood. The species are more or less gelatinous, and some are used as food in China and on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Ascidiadæ (as-sid'i-a-dē), *n. pl.* [*Ascidia* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] One of the five families of molluscoids into which Mr. Woodward has divided the class Tunicata, and comprising the simple ascidians.

Ascidian (as-sid'i-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the Ascidia or Tunicata. See ASCIDIA.

Ascidian (as-sid'i-an), *n.* One of the Ascidia or Tunicata; a sea-squirt.

Ascidiform (as-sid'i-form), *a.* Shaped like an ascidian; bottle-shaped.

Ascidioida (as-sid'i-oid"a), *n. pl.* [See ASCIDIADÆ.] A name sometimes used as synonymous with Ascidia or Tunicata.

Ascidium (as-sid'i-um), *n.* [See ASCIDIA.] In *bot.* a hollow tube or pitcher-like appendage found in some plants, and formed by a modified leaf. It is often closed by a lid, as in the true pitcher-plant. The pitcher contains fluid, in which flies and other insects are drowned.

Ascigerous (as-sij'ėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *askos*, a bag, and *gero*, to bear.] In *bot.* bearing asci, as lichens and ascomycetous fungi.

Ascitan (as'si-tan), *n.* [Gr. *askos*, a bag or wine-skin.] *Eccles. hist.* one of a sect or branch of Montanists who appeared in the second century. They introduced into their assemblies certain bacchanals, who danced around a bag or skin distended with air, in allusion to the bottles filled with new wine, Mat. ix. 17.

Ascites (as-sī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *askos*, a bladder.] In *med.* dropsy of the abdomen, or of the peritoneal cavity, from a collection of serous fluid within the peritoneum.

Ascitic, Ascitical (as-sit'ik, as-sit'ik-al), *a.* Relating to ascites; dropsical.

Ascititious (as-si-tish'us), *a.* [L.L. *ascititius*, from L. *adscisco, ascisco, ascitum*, to receive with approval, to unite to one's self—*ad*, to, and *scisco*, to inquire, to approve, from *scio*, to know.] Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original; adscititious.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name. *Pope.*

Asclepiad (as-klē'pi-ad), *n.* [From *Asclepiades*, a Greek poet, who invented this metre.] In *anc. pros.* a verse consisting of four feet, a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus; or of a spondee, a dactyl, a long syllable followed by a cesura, then two dactyls.

Mæcē | nās ătăvīs | ēdītē rē | gībŭs.
Mæcē | nās ătă | vīs || ēdītē | rēgĭbŭs.

Asclepiadaceæ (as-klē'pi-a-dā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *Asclepias*, the typical genus.] A nat. order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants, known by the grains of pollen adhering together in a wax-like mass within the cell of the anther, and by the fruit consisting of two spreading follicles. Over a thousand species are known, chiefly from the tropical regions of the world. The genera Stapelia, Hoya, Asclepias, Vincetoxicum, Ceropegia, Periploca, &c., belong to this order. The species are generally poisonous, being eminently emetic and purgative. *Marsdenia tinctoria* yields a blue dye resembling indigo, and *M. tenacissima* yields the fibre called *jettee.*

Asclepiadic (as-klē'pi-ad"ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the asclepiad, a kind of verse. See ASCLEPIAD.

Asclepias (as-klē'pi-as), *n.* [Gr. *asklepias*, an uncertain plant, named after *Asklepios*, the god of medicine, L. *Æsculapius.*] A genus of plants, the type and the largest genus of the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. Most of the species are North American herbs, having opposite, alternate, or verticillate leaves. Many of them possess powerful medicinal qualities. *A. decumbens* is diaphoretic and sudorific, and has the singular property of exciting general perspiration, without increasing in any sensible degree the heat of the body; *A. curassavica* is emetic, and its roots are frequently sent to England as ipecacuanha; the roots of *A. tuberosa* are famed for diaphoretic properties. Many other species are also used as medicines, and several are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Ascomycetes (as'ko-mī-sē"tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *askos*, a bag, and *mykēs*, a mushroom.] A large group of fungi, whose spores or sporidia are contained within asci.

Ascomycetous (as'ko-mī-sē"tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ascomycetes.

Ascophorous (as-kof'or-us), *a.* [Gr. *askos*, a bag, and *pherō*, to bear.] In *bot.* bearing an ascus or asci. *Sachs.*

Ascospore (as'kō-spōr), *a.* [Gr. *askos*, a bag, and *spora*, a seed.] In *bot.* a cluster of spores borne within an ascus.

Ascribable (as-krīb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being ascribed or attributed.

Ascribe (as-krīb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ascribed;* ppr. *ascribing.* [L. *ascribo*—*ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write. See SCRIBE.] 1. To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause; to assign; to set down; as, losses are often to be *ascribed* to imprudence.

The rapid decomposition of Cromwell's corpse was *ascribed* by many to a deadly potion administered in his medicine. *Macaulay.*

2. To attribute, as a quality or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong.

I will *ascribe* righteousness to my Maker. Job xxxvi. 3.

They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands, and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands. 1 Sam. xviii. 8.

Ascription (as-krip'shon), *n.* 1. The act of ascribing, imputing, or affirming to belong. 2. The thing ascribed.

Ascriptitious (as-krip-tish'us), *a.* [L. *ascriptitius*, enrolled as a soldier, &c., and hence bound to—*ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write.] 1. That is bound or attached to the soil. [The word was applied to villains under the feudal system, who were annexed to the freehold and transferable with it.]—2. Added, as to a list; enrolled. 'An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary god.' *Faringdon.*

Ascus (as'kus), *n.* pl. **Asci** (as'kī). [Gr. *askos*, a leather bottle.] In *bot.* a bag: a term applied to the little membranous bags or thecæ in which the reproductive particles or spores of lichens, some fungi, and some other cryptogams are produced.

Aseptic (a-sep'tik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *sēpomai*, to putrefy.] Not liable to putrefy.

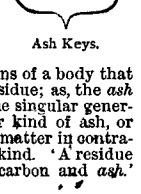
Asexual (a-seks'ū-al), *a.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *sexual.*] Not sexual; having no distinctive organs of sex or imperfect organs; performed without the union of males and females; as, *asexual* forms are observed both among animals and plants; an *asexual* method of reproduction.

Asexually (a-seks'ū-al-li), *adv.* In an asexual manner.

Though the axes which, budding one out of another, compose a tree, are the equivalents of *asexually*-produced individuals; yet the asexual production of them stops short of separation. *H. Spencer.*

Asgard (as'gärd), *n.* [Icel. *As*, *Ass*, a god, and *gard*, an inclosure—lit. gods' yard, or the abode of the gods.] In *Scand. myth.* the home of the gods, rising like the Greek Olympus from *midgard*, or the middle world, that is, the earth. It was here that Odin and the rest of the gods, the twelve Aesir, dwelt—gods in the mansion called Gladsheim, the goddesses dwelling in Vingulf. Walhalla, in which heroes slain in battle dwelt, was also here. Below the boughs of the ash-tree Yggdrasill the gods assembled every day in council.

Ash (ash), *n.* [A. Sax. *æsc*, Icel. *askr*, Sw. and Dan. *ask*, D. *esch*, G. *esche;* allied to L. *æsculus*, a kind of oak.] 1. The common name of the trees belonging to the genus Fraxinus, nat. order Oleaceæ. The common ash is *F. excelsior.* See FRAXINUS.—*Mountain-ash*, the rowan-tree (*Pyrus Aucuparia*), so called from a fancied resemblance of its leaves to the ash.—2. The wood of the ash-tree; hence, the shaft of a lance or spear made of ash. 'My grained *ash* a hundred times hath broke.' *Shak.*



Ash Keys.

Ash (ash), *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.—*Ash keys* or *ashen keys*, the keys or fruit of the ash-tree, in *her.* a somewhat conventional figure as represented in the adjoining cut.

Ash (ash), *n.* What remains of a body that is burnt; incombustible residue; as, the *ash* of a cigar: when used in the singular generally denoting a particular kind of ash, or marking a certain kind of matter in contradistinction to some other kind. 'A residue consisting of carbon, or carbon and *ash.*' *Ure.* See ASHES.

Ash (ash), *v.t.* To strew or sprinkle with ashes. 'They *ash* and powder their pericraniums.' *Howell.*

Ashame (a-shām'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, intens., for *of*, and *shame.*] To make ashamed; to shame. 'It should humble, *ashame*, and grieve us.' *Barrow.*

Ashamed (*a*-shāmd'), pp. of *ashame.* Affected or touched by shame; abashed or confused by guilt or a conviction of some wrong action, indecorous conduct, or other impropriety: followed by *of.* 'Enough to make us *ashamed of* our species.' *Macaulay.*

Israel shall be *ashamed of* his own counsel. Hos. x. 6.

Ashamed rarely precedes the noun or pronoun which it qualifies. It is sometimes used in the Bible to mean *disappointed* or *defeated.*

They shall be turned back, they shall be greatly *ashamed*, that trust in graven images. Is. xlii. 17.

Ashamedly (a-shām'ed-li), *adv.* Bashfully.

Ashantee (ash-an-tē'), *n.* In *geog.* a native or inhabitant of Ashantee, a state in Western Africa.

Ashantee (ash-an-tē'), *a.* In *geog.* of or pertaining to Ashantee.

Ash-bin (ash'bin), *n.* A receptacle for ashes and other refuse.

Ash-bud (ash'bud), *n.* The bud of the ash.

Hair
More black than *ash-buds* in the front of March. *Tennyson.*

Ash-colour (ash'kul-ėr), *n.* The colour of ashes, or of the bark or leaves of the ash-tree.

Ash-coloured (ash'kul-ėrd), *a.* Of the colour of ashes, or of the bark or leaves of the ash-tree.

A-shelf† (a-shelf'), *adv.* On a shelf.

Ashen (ash'en), *a.* Pertaining to the ash-tree or its timber; made of ash. 'His *ashen* spear, that quivered as it flew.' *Dryden.*

Ashen (ash'en), *a.* Consisting of or resembling ashes; ash-coloured. 'The *ashen* hue of age.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Ashen,† *n. pl.* Ashes. *Chaucer.*

Ashery (ash'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A place for ashes; an ash-hole.—2. A manufactory of pot or pearl ashes.

Ashes (ash'ez), *n. pl.* See ASH. [A. Sax. *asca*, *asce*, *axe*, Goth. *azgo*, Icel. Sw. *aska*, Dan. *aske*, D. *asch*, G. *asche*, all meaning ashes.] 1. Properly the incombustible residue of organic bodies (animal or vegetable) remaining after combustion; in common usage, any incombustible residue of bodies used as fuel; as a commercial term, the word generally means the ashes of vegetable substances, from which are extracted the alkaline matters called potash, pearl-ash, kelp, barilla, &c.—2. The remains of the human body when burned; hence, a dead body or corpse.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! *Shak.*

—*Dust and ashes*, a Scriptural phrase expressive of vileness, meanness, frailty, humiliation, &c. 'I who am but *dust and ashes.*' Gen. xviii. 27.—*Sedimentary ashes*, or *ash*, in *geol.* a term applied to ashes and cinders deposited in beds by the agency of water, after having been ejected from fissures or craters into the sea, and prevalent in the grauwacke group; the English synonym for the Italian *tufa* (which see).

Ashet (ash'et), *n.* [Fr. *assiette*, a plate—one of those words that came direct to Scotland from France without entering England.] A large flat plate, generally of an oval shape, on which meat is brought to the table. [Scotch.]

Ash-fire (ash'fīr), *n.* A low fire, consisting of cinders, used in chemical operations, by bakers, and others.

Ash-fly (ash'fli), *n.* The oak-fly (*Cynips quercusfolii*).

Ash-furnace (ash'fėr-nās), *n.* A kind of furnace or oven in which the materials for glass-making are fritted.

Ash-hole (ash'hōl), *n.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace; an ash-bin.

Ashine (a-shīn'), *a.* Shining; bright; luminous. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Ashlar, Ashler (ash'lėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *aiseler*, from *aisselle*, the hollow beneath the arm where it joins the shoulder (L. *axilla*), and hence applied to analogous hollow joinings, also the part of the vault of an oven for some distance above the springing. *Aiseler* or *aisselier* thus came to denote a binding-stone generally, and hence any hewn or squared stone. *Wedgwood.* F. Müller is inclined to derive it from L. *assula*, a small board, a chip or splinter, through Pr. *asclar*, to split, *ascla*, a splinter.] 1. Common free-stones, as they are brought, rough and chipped, from the quarry.—2. A facing made of squared stones on the front of buildings; hewn stone for such facing. Ashlar is said to be *plane* when it is smoothed; *tooled proper* is when the tooling is in grooves; *random-tooled*, when cut without regularity; *chiselled* or *boasted*, when wrought with a narrow tool; *pointed*, when wrought with a tool still narrower; *rusticated*, when the joints only are hewn, the face of the stone being left irregular; and *prison rustic*, when pitted into deep holes.

Ash-leach (ash'lēch), *n.* A hopper in which ashes are placed, while the soluble salts are removed by lixiviation.

Ashlering (ash'lėr-ing), *n.* In *carp.* short upright pieces between the floor-beams and rafters in garrets for nailing the laths to.

Ashore (a-shōr'), *adv.* [*A*, at or on, and *shore.* See SHORE.] 1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore; as, bring the goods *ashore;* the ship was driven *ashore.*—2. On land, opposed to *aboard;* as, the captain of the ship remained *ashore.*—3. Stranded; run out; in difficulties; come to grief; as, the orator is *ashore.* [Colloq.]

Ash-pit (ash'pit), *n.* 1. A place of deposit for ashes and other house-refuse.—2. The place where the cinders fall under a furnace.

Ashtaroth (ash'ta-roth), *n.* A Phœnician goddess; Ashtoreth.

Mooned *Ashtaroth*,
Heaven's queen and mother both. *Milton.*

[Properly the plural of Ashtoreth. As used in the Old Testament it probably signifies different forms of the goddess Ashtoreth. See ASHTORETH.]

Ashtoreth, Astoreth (ash'to-reth, as'to-reth), *n.* [Heb. *ghastoreth*, Fortune, the *Astarte* of Phœnician and Aramean mythology, the companion and spouse of Baal.] A Phœnician goddess, whose worship was introduced by Solomon among the children of Israel.

With these in troops
Came *Astoreth*, whom the Phœnicians called
Astarte, Queen of Heaven, with crescent horns. *Milton.*

Ash-Wednesday (ash-wenz'dā), *n.* The first day of Lent: so called from a custom in the Western Church of sprinkling ashes that day on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance. The fast of Ash-Wednesday was instituted by Pope Felix III., A.D. 487. The ashes were consecrated on the altar, sprinkled with holy water, signed with the cross, and then strewn on the heads of the clergy and people, the priest repeating *Memento quod cinis es, et in cinerem reverteris*, 'Remember that thou art dust, and wilt to dust return.'

Ashy (ash'i), *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling ashes; ash-coloured; pale; as, a quantity of *ashy* matter. 'A timely parted ghost of *ashy* semblance.' *Shak.*

Ashy-pale (ash'i-pāl), *a.* Pale as ashes.

Asian (ā'shi-an), *a.* [L. and Gr. *Asia.*] Pertaining to Asia, one of the four quarters of the globe, extending from the strait of Constantinople and the Arabian Gulf to the Pacific Ocean on the east.

Asiarch (ā'shi-ärk), *n.* [*Asia*, and Gr. *archos*, chief.] A chief or pontiff of proconsular Asia, who had the superintendence of the public games. *Milner.*

Asiatic (ā-shi-at'ik), *a.* Belonging to Asia or its inhabitants.

Asiatic (ā-shi-at'ik), *n.* A native of Asia.

Asiaticism (ā-shi-at'i-sizm), *n.* Something characteristic of Asiatics.

Aside (a-sīd'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *side.*] 1. On or to one side; to or at a short distance off; apart; away from some normal direction; as, to turn or stand *aside;* to draw a curtain *aside.* 'The flames were blown *aside.*' *Dryden.*

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. 2 Ki. iv. 4.
He took him *aside* from the multitude. Mark vii. 33.

2. Out of one's thoughts, consideration, or regard; away; off; as, to lay *aside* one's animosity; to put one's cares *aside.*

Without laying *aside* that dauntless valour which had been the terror of every land from the Elbe to the Pyrenees, the Normans rapidly acquired all, and more than all, the knowledge and refinement which they found in the country where they settled. *Macaulay.*

3. So as not to be heard by some one present: chiefly a dramatic usage; thus on the stage, to utter a speech *aside*, is to utter it in such a manner that it is supposed not to be heard by the other actors, or heard only by those for whom it is intended.

Aside (a-sīd'), *n.* Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard by some one present; especially, a speech or other remark uttered by an actor on the

stage, and supposed not to be heard by the other characters on the stage, or heard only by those for whom it is intended.

Aside (a-sīd'), *prep.* By the side of. [Rare except in old English and Scotch.]

Here slake your thirst *aside* their liveliest rill. *Landor.*

Asinary (as'i-na-ri), *a.* Asinine. [Rare.]

Asinego,† Assinego† (as-i-nē'go), *n.* [Pg. *asinego*, a little ass.] A foolish fellow. 'They apparell'd me as you see, made a fool or an *asinego* of me.' *Sir T. Herbert.* 'An *assinego* may tutor thee.' *Shak.*

Asinine (as'i-nīn), *a.* [L. *asininus*, from *asinus*, an ass.] Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.

This one act . . . proclaims his *asinine* nature. *B. Jonson.*

Asinus (as'i-nus), *n.* [L.] The zoological name of the ass (which see).

Asiphonata, Asiphonida (a-sī'fon-ā"ta, a-sī-fon'i-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *siphōn*, a siphon.] An order of lamellibranchiate bivalve molluscs, destitute of a siphon or tube through which in the Siphonata the water which enters the gills is passed outward. It includes the oysters, the scallop-shells, the pearl-oyster, the mussels, and in general those molluscs most useful and valuable to man.

Asitia (a-si'ti-a), *n.* [Gr., from *a*, priv., and *sitos*, food.] Loss of appetite; loathing of food.

Ask (ask), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ascian, acsian, axian*, O.E. *axen, axe, asci*, &c., Dan. *æske*, D. *eischen*, O.Fris. *askia*, O.G. *eizón*, to ask, inquire; allied to Lith. *jeszkan*, to seek. The vulgar English *ax* is no mere modern corruption, but the descendant of a form existing in A. Sax., in which such a transposition of letters was very common.] 1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition: with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made.

Ask counsel *of* God. Judg. xviii. 5.

2. To require, expect, or claim; as, what price do you *ask?*

Ask me never so much dowry. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

3. To require as necessary or useful; to demand; to exact.

The exigence of a state *asks* a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity. *Addison.*

4. To interrogate or inquire of; to put a question to.

He is of age, *ask* him. Jn. ix. 21.

5. To inquire concerning; to seek to be informed about; as, to *ask* the way to Edinburgh.—6. To invite; as, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment; *ask* my friend to step into the house. [The verb *to ask* is often construed with two objectives, the one expressing the thing requested or required and the other the person of whom it is requested or required, as in the example from Genesis under the second meaning; or the one expressing the thing inquired about, and the other the person of whom the inquiry is made; as, *ask him the time.* Frequently a substantive clause takes the place of the objective of the thing; as, to *ask a person how he is.*]—*To ask in church*, to publish banns of marriage. [The verb *ask* is used in this phrase because the *asking* is really an inquiry whether any one can state any valid objection to the marriage.]—*Ask, Demand, Claim, Require, Beg, Beseech. Ask* is distinguished from *demand, claim*, and *require* in that these words imply a claim or a request put imperatively or authoritatively, while *ask* is general, and infers neither a claim nor a favour, but may be applied indifferently to either. *Beg* and *beseech* imply more urgency than *ask*, and in their natural sense include the idea of asking a favour.—SYN. To request, seek, petition, solicit, beg, entreat, require, demand, claim, inquire, interrogate.

Ask (ask), *v.i.* 1. To request or petition: followed by *for* before an object; as, *ask for* bread.

Ask, and it shall be given you. Mat. vii. 7.

2. To inquire or seek by request; to make inquiry: often followed by *after*.

Wherefore dost thou *ask after* my name? Gen. xxxii. 29.

—*To ask of*, to ask concerning or for; as, to *ask of* his health. '*Ask of* Doctor Caius' house.' *Shak.*

Ask (ask), *n.* [Same word (by metathesis) as *exe, echse*, in A. Sax. *æthexe*, G. *eidechse*, a lizard.] An asker or water-newt. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.]

Askance (a-skans'), *adv.* [Etymology doubtful. Probably connected with D. *schuins*, obliquely, *schuinte*, a slope, and E. *squint*. Wedgwood refers it to O.Fr. *a scanche*, It. *schiancio*, athwart, across, *aschianchiare*, to go away, *scanzare, scansare*, to slip aside, words which he connects with *aslant*, Sc. *asklent*, W. *ysglentiaw*, to slide, O.Fr. *esclincher*, to slip.] Sideways; obliquely; out of one corner of the eye. Written also *Askaunce.*

My palfrey eyed them *askance.* *Landor.*

Askant (a-skant'), *adv.* A less common form of *Askance.* 'With his eyes *askant.*' *Cowper.* Written also *Askaunt.*

Asker (ask'ér), *n.* One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer. 'To give to every *asker.*' *Hammond.* 'Every *asker* being satisfied.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Asker (ask'ér), *n.* [See ASK, *n.*] The water-newt.

Askew (a-skū'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *skew* (which see); Icel. *á ská.*] In an oblique position; obliquely; awry; hence, askance; out of the regular way. 'All things proceed *askew.*' *Gayton.*

But when ye lower ye look on me *askew.* *Spenser.*

Askile (a-skīl'), *adv.* Askew. *Bp. Hall.*

Asking (ask'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring.—2. Silently expressing request or desire.

Explain the *asking* eye. *Pope.*

Asking (ask'ing), *n.* 1. The making of a request; a petition; as, it may be had for the *asking.*—2. Proclamation or publication in church of banns of marriage. See note on *To ask in church*, under ASK, *v.t.*

Aslake† (a-slāk'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *aslacian.* See SLAKE, SLACK.] To satisfy; to quench, as hunger or thirst; to slake; to mitigate.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,
No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake.* *Spenser.*

The beast that prowls about in search of blood,
Or reptile that within the treacherous brake
Waits for the prey, upcoiled, its hunger to *aslake.*
Southey.

Aslani (as-lä'ni), *n.* A Turkish silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. See ASPER.

Aslant (a-slant'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slant.*] On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles: as an adjective not used attributively.

The shaft drove through his neck *aslant.* *Dryden.*

Asleep (a-slēp'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *sleep.*] 1. In or into a state of sleep; as, to fall *asleep*: not used attributively. 'By whispering winds soon lulled *asleep.*' *Milton.*

Sisera was fast *asleep.* Judg. iv. 21.

2. *Fig.* (chiefly in Scriptures and religious literature) dead; in or into a state of death.

Concerning them who are *asleep*, sorrow not. 1 Thes. iv. 13.

3. *Naut.* applied to the canvas when the wind is just strong enough to distend the sails and prevent them from shaking.

Aslope (a-slōp'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *slope.*] With leaning or inclination; deflected from the perpendicular; with declivity or descent, as a hill.

Set them not upright, but *aslope.* *Bacon.*

Aslug† (a-slug'), *adv.* In a sluggish manner. [Rare.]

That comes *aslug* against the stream. *Fotherby.*

Asmatography† (as-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *asma*, a song, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of composing songs.

Asmonæan (as-mō-nē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Asmonæus (a Latinized form of Chasmon), the ancestor of the Maccabees, in the second and first centuries B.C.; pertaining to the Maccabees, a family that reigned over the Jews.

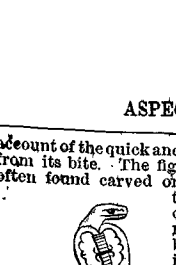
Asmonæan (as-mō-nē'an), *n.* One of the family of Asmonæus; a Maccabean.

Asmonean, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Asmonæan.*

Asoak (a-sōk'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *soak:*] Soaking in water; in a state of soaking: not used attributively.

Asomatous (a-sō'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *sōma*, body.] Without a material body; incorporeal. [Rare.]

Asp, Aspic (asp, as'pik), *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *aspic*, from L. and Gr. *aspis*, an asp.] 1. A species of viper (*Vipera haje*) found in Egypt, resembling the cobra-da-capello or spectacle-serpent of the East Indies, except that the neck of the asp is not so capable of expansion. Its colour is greenish, mingled with brown. It is found in the vicinity of the Nile, and has been celebrated for ages on account of the quick and easy death resulting from its bite. The figure of this reptile is often found carved on the portals of the temples of the ancient Egyptians, who regarded it as an emblem of the protecting genius of the world. It is represented with its head and part of its body erect, in an attitude to repel aggression. 2. A species of viper found all over the continent of Europe (*Vipera aspis*).



Asp, from ancient Egyptian monument.

Asp (asp), *n.* See ASPEN.

Aspalathus (as-pal'a-thus), *n.* [Gr. *aspalathos.*] 1. A thorny shrub of uncertain species.

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. Eccles. xxiv. 15.

2. The African broom, a large genus of African plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, with small heath-like leaves and generally yellow flowers.

Asparagin, Asparagine (as-par'a-jin), *n.* ($C_4H_8N_2O_3$.) A crystallized substance discovered in the juice of asparagus, potato, lettuce, chestnut, marsh-mallow, &c., sometimes called *Althein* or *Asparamid.* It is an aspartate of ammonia, in which two equivalents of the hydrogen of the ammonia and one equivalent of the oxygen of the acid have left the salt and combined to form water.

Asparaginous (as-pa-raj'in-us), *a.* Belonging to asparagus; resembling asparagus; specifically, having tender edible shoots like those of asparagus; as, *asparaginous* plants.

Asparagus (as-par'a-gus), *n.* [Gr. *asparagos.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ; sparagus; sperage; vulgarly, *sparrow-grass.* That which is cultivated in gardens, the common asparagus, or *Asparagus officinalis*, has a much-branched stem rising from thick and matted perennial root-stocks, and small greenish-yellow flowers on jointed stalks. The narrow thread-like leaves are really branchlets growing in clusters in the axils of the true but scale-like leaves. Prussian or French asparagus of the Bath market is the fleshy spike of *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.* The roots have a bitterish mucilaginous taste; and the stalk is, in some degree, aperient and deobstruent, but not very efficacious. The part eaten is the turio, or young shoot covered with scales in place of leaves. The sprouts contain the crystalline substance called *asparagin.*

Asparamid (as-par'a-mid), *n.* Asparagin (which see).

Aspartate (as-pär'tāt), *n.* Any salt of aspartic acid.

Aspartic (as-pärt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from asparagin.—*Aspartic acid* ($C_4H_7NO_4$), a crystalline acid derived from asparagin.

Aspasia (as-pā'shi-a), *n.* [Gr. *aspazomai*, to embrace.] A genus of elegant epiphytal plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ, with the aspect of Epidendrum; natives of South America. The flowers are violet mottled with purple; those of *A. variegatum* are deliciously sweet in the morning.

Aspe,† *n.* A species of poplar. See ASPEN. *Chaucer.*

Aspect (as'pekt), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, from *aspicio*, to look on—*ad*, to, and *specio*, to see or look.] 1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind; as, to present an object or a subject in its true *aspect*, under a double *aspect*, or in a favourable *aspect.* 'The *aspect* of a world lying in rubbish.' *Bp. Burnet.*—2. Countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air; as, a mild or severe *aspect.* 'With *aspect* open shall erect his head.' *Pope.*—3. Act of seeing; view; sight; gaze. 'His *aspect* was bent on the ground.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]—4. View commanded; prospect; outlook.

This town has a good *aspect* toward the hill from whence we descended. *Evelyn.*

Now used in this sense mainly with reference to the points of the compass; as, a house has a southern *aspect.*—5. In *astrol.* the situation of one planet with respect to another. The aspects are five: sextile, when the planets are 60° distant; quartile or quadrate, when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle; trine, when the distance is 120°; opposition, when the distance is 180°,

or half a circle; and conjunction, when they are in the same degree. Hence—6. The influence of a planet in a particular situation. 'Correct the ill *aspects* of planets evil.' *Shak.*—7. In *her.* the position of an animal with reference to the spectator.—*In full aspect.*, Same as *Affronté*, 2.—*In trian aspect*, in a position between *affronté* and *passant*. [This word was formerly always accented on the last syllable.

And then our arms, like to a muzzled bear,
Save in *aspect*, have all offence sealed up. *Shak.*]

Aspect† (as-pekt'), *v.t.* To behold; to look upon.

Happy in their mistakes those people whom
The northern pole *aspects*. *Sir W. Temple.*

Aspectable† (as-pekt'a-bl), *a.* That may be seen. 'What is in this *aspectable* world?' *Ray.*

Aspectant, Aspecting (as-pekt'ant, as-pekt'ing), *a.* In *her.* same as *Affronté*, 1.

Aspected† (as-pekt'ed), *a.* Having an aspect or look. 'A face every way *aspected*.' *B. Jonson.*

Aspection† (as-pek'shon), *n.* The act of viewing; view.

A Moorish queen upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Sir T. Browne.*

Aspen (asp'en), *n.* [A. Sax. *aspen, æsp, æps, æspe*, the aspen; D. *esp*, Icel. *ösp*, Sw. and Dan. *asp*, G. *espe*, the aspen-tree.] A species of the poplar (*Populus tremula*, tremulous poplar), that has become proverbial for the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air. The leaves are cordate or roundish ovate and silky beneath. They have a long, slender, compressed stalk or petiole. It is generally distributed over Britain, being grown as an ornamental tree, for its wood is of little value. Called also *Asp*.

Aspen (asp'en), *a.* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

Asper (as'pėr), *a.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; rugged. [Rare.]

All base notes . . . have an *asper* sound. *Bacon.*

Asper (as'pėr), *n.* [L. *spiritus asper*, the rough breathing.] In *Greek gram.* a sign (') placed before an initial vowel or *r* to show that it is aspirated, that is, pronounced as if *h* preceded it; thus, *'ōs*, so=*hōs*; *'ris*, the nose=*hris*. [In modern words derived from the Greek this aspirate is represented (but only in spelling) by an *h* after the *r*; as, *rh*inoplastic.]

Asper (as'pėr), *n.* A Turkish coin, of which three make a medine. Its value is about three-fifths of a penny.

Asperate (as'pėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *asperated*; ppr. *asperating*. [L. *asperō*, from *asper*, rough.] To make rough or uneven. 'The level surface of clear water being by agitation *asperated*.' *Boyle.*

Asperation (as-pėr-ā'shon), *n.* A making or becoming rough.

Aspergeoire (as'pėr-zhwar), *n.* [O.Fr., from L.L. *aspergerium*, from L. *aspergo*. See ASPERGILLUS.] Same as *Aspergillus*, 1.

Asperges (as-pėr'jes), *n.* [L.L. See ASPERGILLUS.] In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a short service introductory to the mass, during which the congregation is sprinkled with holy water by the priest-officiant. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Aspergill (as'pėr-jil), *n.* Same as *Aspergillus*, 1.

Aspergilliform (as-pėr-jil'li-form), *a.* [From L. *aspergillus*, the brush for sprinkling holy water.] Anything shaped like an aspergillus, or sprinkler: chiefly used in speaking of the stigmas of grasses.

Aspergillus, Aspergillum (as-pėr-jil'lus, as-pėr-jil'lum), *n.* [Med.L., dim. from L. *aspergo*, to sprinkle—*ad*, to, and *spargo*, to sprinkle.] 1. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the brush used for sprinkling holy water on the people: said to have been originally made of hyssop. 2. A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, the species of which, along with others, form mould on various substances. They grow on decaying substances. *A. glaucus* is the blue mould which forms on cheese, lard, bread, &c.

Aspergillus.

Asperifoliæ (as'pėr-i-fō"li-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf.] A name formerly given to the nat. order Boraginaceæ, because the plants composing it have generally rough leaves.

Asperifoliate, Asperifolious (as'pėr-i-fō"li-āt, as'pėr-i-fō"li-us), *a.* [See above.] Having leaves rough to the touch.

Asperity (as-per'i-ti), *n.* [L. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] 1. Roughness of surface; unevenness: opposed to *smoothness*. 'The pores and *asperities* of bodies.' *Boyle.*—2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation. 'Those dissonances and *asperities* which adhered to our diction.' *T. Warton.* 3. Roughness to the taste; sourness. 'The *asperity* of tartarous salts.' *Berkeley.*—4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; crabbedness; bitterness; severity; as, to chide one with *asperity*. '*Asperity* of character.' *Landor.*

It is no very cynical *asperity* not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson.*

5. Disagreeableness; unpleasantness; difficulty. 'The acclivities and *asperities* of duty.' *Barrow.*—*Acrimony, Asperity, Harshness, Tartness*. See under ACRIMONY.

Asperly† (as'pėr-li), *adv.* Roughly; sharply; vigorously.

Aspermatozie (as-pėr-ma-tō-zē), *n.* [Fr.] The condition of having no spermatozoa in the seminal fluid.

Aspermous, Aspermatous (a-spėrm'us, a-spėrm'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* destitute of seed.

Aspernation† (as-pėr-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *aspernatio—ab*, from, and *spernor*, to disdain.] Neglect; disregard; contempt. *Bailey.*

Asperous† (as'pėr-us), *a.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

Asperse (as-pėrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aspersed*; ppr. *aspersing*. [L. *aspergo, aspersus—ad*, and *spargo*, to scatter or sprinkle.] 1. To besprinkle; to scatter over. '*Asperse* and sprinkle the attendants.' *J. Heath.*—2. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation or good name; to slander or calumniate. 'With blackest crimes *aspersed*.' *Cowper.*—*Asperse, Defame, Calumniate, Slander* are all descriptive of attempts to injure character. *Asperse, lit.* to sprinkle over, to bespatter, equivalent to the colloquial 'throw dirt upon;' to injure the character of a person by attributing serious blots to it, or insinuating their existence; *defame*, to assail character by advancing and spreading abroad charges injurious to reputation; *calumniate*, to injure another's character by inventing charges, or propagating such as the person so doing knows to be false; *slander* differs from *defame* in that it does its evil work not only publicly, but also secretly and underhand. The slanderer is not so inventive as the calumniator.

Aspersed (as-pėrst'), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* strewed or powdered; *semé*.

Asperser (as-pėrs'ėr), *n.* One that asperses or vilifies another.

Aspersion (as-pėr'shon), *n.* 1. A sprinkling, as of water. 'Behold an immersion, not an *aspersion*.' *Bp. Taylor.*

No sweet *aspersion* shall the heavens let fall
To make this contract grow. *Shak.*

2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges; calumny; censure.

Every candid critic would be ashamed to cast wholesale *aspersions* on the entire body of professional teachers. *Grote.*

Aspersive (as-pėrs'iv), *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory; calumnious; slanderous.

Aspersively (as-pėrs'iv-li), *adv.* In an aspersive manner; by way of aspersion.

Aspersorium (as-pėr-sō'ri-um), *n.* [L. *aspersorium—ad*, to, and *spargo*, to sprinkle.] 1. The stoup or vessel for holy water in Roman Catholic churches. Such vessels are commonly of stone, basin-shaped, frequently richly sculptured, and fixed permanently close to the entrance. Sometimes, however, the aspersorium is portable, ordinarily in the form of a bucket, frequently fashioned of metal or ivory, and highly ornamented with basreliefs. Such aspersoria are still used in several religious ceremonies, especially out of church, as at interments. Little portable aspersoria, sometimes of earthenware, are frequently to be found in private houses for domestic use.—

Portable Aspersorium.

2. A name sometimes applied to the aspergillus or brush with which the priest sprinkles the people.

Aspersory (as-pėr'so-ri), *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory.

Asperula (as-per'ū-la), *n.* [From L. *asper*, rough.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ; woodruff (which see).

Asphalt, Asphaltum (as-falt', as-falt'um), *n.* [Gr. *asphaltos*, derived from the Phenician.] The most common variety of bitumen; mineral pitch. Asphalt is a compact, glossy, brittle, black or brown mineral, which breaks with a polished fracture, melts easily with a strong pitchy odour when heated, and when pure burns without leaving any ashes. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which, from this circumstance, is called Lake *Asphaltites*. It is found also in the earth in many parts of Asia, Europe, and America. A composition of asphalt, lamp-black, and oil is used for drawing black figures on dial plates. Asphalt is produced artificially in making coal-gas. During the process much tarry matter is evolved and collected in retorts. If this be distilled naphtha and other volatile matters escape, and asphalt is left behind. Sometimes called *Jew's Pitch*.—2. Asphalte. See next article.—*Asphalt stone, asphalt rock*, a kind of limestone containing a considerable percentage of asphalt. See next article.

Asphalte (as-falt'), *n.* 1. An artificial bituminous compound, employed for the covering of roofs and arches, the lining of tanks, for pavement and flooring, and as a cement; asphaltic cement. The chief ingredient in this compound is *asphalt stone*, a brown bituminous limestone found in Switzerland and elsewhere. This stone is broken small and mixed with bitumen, sand, or other ingredients, according to the purpose for which it is intended. For pavement it is commonly formed into a melted mass with bitumen and sand, and then laid down.—2. Among *opticians*, the name applied to a thick solution of the finest asphalt in spirits of turpentine, used for making cells on pieces of glass, in which objects may be preserved in liquid, for examination by the microscope.

Asphaltic (as-falt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing asphalt; bituminous.—*Asphaltic cement* or *asphaltic mastic*. See ASPHALTE.

Asphaltite (as-falt'īt), *a.* Asphaltic.

Branched Asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*).

Asphaltos, Asphaltus (as-falt'os, as-falt'us), *n.* Same as *Asphalt*.

Asphodel (as'fō-del), *n.* [Gr. *asphodelos*, king's-spear. This is the famous herb which Homer represents as growing in the meadows of Elysium.] The name of the plants of the genus Asphodelus, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, nat. order Liliaceæ, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. *A. luteus* is the common yellow asphodel, a beautiful perennial; *A. albus* is the white asphodel; and *A. ramosus*, so common in gardens, is probably a variety of this species. The name is popularly applied also to species of other genera; thus the asphodel of our early English poets is the daffodil or *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, bog or Lancashire asphodel is *Narthecium ossifragum*, Scotch asphodel is *Tofieldia palustris*.

Asphodeleæ (as-fō-dē'lē-ē), *n. pl.* The asphodel tribe, a sub-order of the Liliaceæ, including the onion, garlic, hyacinth, squill, star of Bethlehem, and aloes.

Asphodelus (as-fod'e-lus), *n.* Asphodel, a genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. See ASPHODEL.

Asphyxia, Asphyxy (as-fik'si-a, as-fik'si), *n.* [L. and Gr. *asphyxia*—Gr. *a*, priv., and *sphyxis, sphygmos*, the pulse, from *sphyzō*, to throb.] Originally, interrupted pulse, or cessation of the motion of the heart and arteries; but as now used, apparent death, or suspended animation; interrupted respiration, particularly from suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases: applied also to the collapsed state in cholera, with want of pulse.

Asphyxial (as-fik'si-al), *a.* Relating to asphyxia; resulting from or indicating asphyxia; as, *asphyxial* symptoms.

Asphyxiant (as-fik'si-ant), *n.* A poisonous chemical substance which acts by producing asphyxia.

Asphyxiate, Asphyxy (as-fik'si-āt, as-fik'-si), *v.t.* To bring to a state of asphyxia; to cause asphyxia in.

Asphyxiation (as-fik'si-ā''shon), *n.* The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

Asphyxy. See ASPHYXIA.

Aspic, Aspick (as'pik), *n.* [Fr. *aspic* for *aspid*, from L. *aspis, aspidis*, Gr. *aspis, aspidos*, an asp, a viper.] 1. The asp (which see).

Thereto she pointed with a laugh,
Showing the *aspick's* bite. *Tennyson.*

2. An old piece of ordnance carrying a 12-lb. shot.

Aspic (as'pik), *n.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *espic*, from L. *spica*, a spike, ear of corn.] A plant growing in France (*Lavandula spica*), a species of lavender, which it resembles in the blue colour of its flowers, and in the figure and green colour of its leaves. It is also called *Male-lavender, Spica Nardi*, and *Pseudo-nardus*. The oil of this plant is used by painters, farriers, and other artificers. It is very inflammable, of a white colour, and aromatic; and it is almost the only solvent of sandarac.

Aspic (as'pik), *n.* [Littré conjectures that the dish may be named from *aspic*, the serpent, from its coolness, there being a French proverbial saying, 'Cold as an aspic.'] In *cookery*, a side dish consisting of a clear, savoury, meat jelly, and containing fowl, game, fish, &c. *Thackeray.*

Aspidium (as-pid'i-um), *n.* [From Gr. *aspis, aspidos*, a shield.] Shield-fern, a genus of ferns including all those which have round sori protected with a roundish covering or indusium. See SHIELD-FERN.

Aspidobranchia (as'pi-dō-brang''ki-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *aspis, aspidos*, a shield, and *branchia*, gills.] A name sometimes given to an order of dioecious gasteropods with a shield-like shell, having a very large aperture close on the pectinate branchia. It includes the Fissurella and Haliotis or ear-shell.

Aspidophorus (as-pi-dof'or-us), *n.* [Gr. *aspis, aspidos*, a shield, and *pherō*, to bear.] A genus of acanthopterous fishes including *A. europæus* (the armed bull-head or pogge), 6 inches long, common on many parts of the British coasts, hiding in the sand or among stones. Called also *Agonus*.

Aspidosperma (as'pi-dō-spėr''ma), *n.* [Gr. *aspis, aspidos*, a shield, and *sperma*, a seed.] A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ, natives of tropical America. They are all trees yielding good wood. One species (*A. excelsum*), paddle-wood, has a deeply-fluted stem composed of solid projecting radii, which the Indians separate and use as natural planks.

Aspie, † *v.t.* To espy. *Chaucer.*

Aspirant (as-pīr'ant), *n.* [See ASPIRE.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness; a candidate. 'Our young *aspirant* to the name and honours of an English senator.' *Bp. Hurd.*

Aspirant (as-pīr'ant), *a.* Aspiring; ambitious. *Southey.* [Rare.]

Aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *aspirated*; ppr. *aspirating*. [L. *aspiro*, to breathe or blow. See ASPIRE.] To pronounce with a breathing or audible emission of breath; to pronounce with such a sound as our letter *h* has; to add an *h*-sound to; as, we *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*, but not the words *hour* and *honour*; Cockneys *aspirate* many words beginning with a vowel. 'Such mutes as were originally *aspirated*—that is to say, had an audible bit of an *h* pronounced after them.' *Prof. Whitney.*

Aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *v.i.* To be uttered with an aspirate or strong breathing. 'Our W and H *aspirate*.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *n.* 1. An aspirated sound, or sound like or the same as our *h*; the letter *h* itself, or any mark of aspiration, as the Greek *spiritus asper*, or rough breathing (ʽ); in *philol.* a character or sound with which the *h*-sound is combined, or which corresponds historically to a character or sound of this nature; thus the Sanskrit *kh, gh, bh*, and the Gr. *ch, th, ph*, are called *aspirates*, as are also the English *f, th*, which are more properly called 'breathings,' or spirants.

Aspirate, Aspirated (as'pi-rāt, as'pi-rāt-ed), *a.* Pronounced with the aspirate or rough breathing; pronounced with the *h*-sound, or with a strong emission of breath.

They are not *aspirate, i.e.* with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder.*

Aspiration (as-pi-rā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of aspirating; an aspirated sound. 'Containing the *aspiration* as a distinctly audible element following the mute.' *Prof. Whitney.* 'H is only a guttural *aspiration*.' *Holder.*—2. The act of aspiring or of ardently desiring; an ardent wish or desire chiefly after what is elevated or spiritual.

She feels neither inclination to pleasure nor *aspiration* after virtue. *Johnson.*

3.† Countenance; aid.

To God's honour without the *aspiration* and help of whose especial grace no labours of man can profit. *Sir T. More.*

Aspirator (as'pi-rāt-ėr), *n.* An apparatus devised by Brunner to draw a stream of air or gas through a tube or other vessels, much used in the chemical analysis of gases.

Aspiratory (as-pīr'a-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

Aspire (as-pīr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *aspired*; ppr. *aspiring*. [L. *aspiro*, to breathe—*ad*, to, and *spiro*, to breathe, to endeavour after. See SPIRIT.] 1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after a great or noble object; to aim at something elevated or above one; to be ambitious: followed by *to* or *after*; as, to *aspire to* a crown or *after* immortality.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell;
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. To ascend; to tower; to point upward; to soar. 'The flames *aspire*.' *Pope.*

Aspire † (as-pīr'), *v.t.* 1. To aspire to; to long or try to reach; to attempt. 'Who dare *aspire* this journey?' *Donne.*—2. To mount to.

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds. *Shak.*

Aspire † (as-pīr'), *n.* Aspiration; ardent wish or desire.

And mock the fondling for his mad *aspire*.
Chapman.

Aspirement (as-pīr'ment), *n.* The act of aspiring. 'By which *aspirement* she her wings displays.' *Ant. Brewer.*

Aspirer (as-pīr'ėr), *n.* One who aspires; an aspirant.

Aspiring (as-pīr'ing), *a.* Animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence; ambitious. '*Aspiring* nobles.' *Macaulay.*

Aspiringly (as-pīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an aspiring manner.

Aspiringness (as-pīr'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being aspiring.

Asplenium (as-plē'ni-um), *n.* [For L. *asplenum*, Gr. *asplēnon*—*a*, priv., and *splēn*, the spleen; because it was believed to cure hypochondria (the spleen).] Spleenwort, a genus of ferns characterized by their free veins and linear or oblong sori placed obliquely on the segment of the frond. It is a large genus containing many varied forms, generally evergreen, and often cultivated for their beauty. Nine species are natives of Britain, among them *A. Adiantum-nigrum* (the black spleenwort), *A. Trichomanes* (the maiden-hair spleenwort), *A. Ruta-muraria* (the wall-rue spleenwort), and *A. maritimum* (the sea-spleenwort).

Asportation (as-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *asportatio—abs*, from, and *porto*, to carry.] 1. A carrying away.—2. In *law*, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited, which is adjudged to be theft, though the goods are not carried from the house or apartment.

Aspre, † *a.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; sharp. *Chaucer.*

Asprely † (as'pėr-li), *adv.* Roughly; sharply; vigorously. 'Enforced their enemies to strike on land, and there assaulted them so *asprely*.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Asprenesse, † *n.* Roughness; sharpness. *Chaucer.*

Asquint (a-skwint'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *squint*.] To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side; not in the straight line of vision. 'Who look *asquint* or shut their eyes.' *Swift.*

Ass (as), *n.* [A. Sax. *assa*, a male ass, *asse*, the female, also *esol, asal*; Goth. *asilus*, O. Sax. *esil*, D. *ezel*, G. *esel*, Icel. *asni, asna*, Dan. *asen*, Lith. *asilas*, Rus. *oselz*, Gael. *asal*, W. *asyn*, L. *asinus* (whence Fr. *âne*)—ass. How far borrowing has taken place between the different languages is doubtful.] 1. A solid-ungulate quadruped of the family Equidæ, the *Equus asinus*. This animal has long ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. It is usually of an ash colour, with a black cross over the shoulders, formed by a longitudinal and a transverse dark streak. The tame or domestic ass is patient, and carries a heavy burden. It is slow, but very sure-footed, and for this reason very useful on rough, steep, and hilly ground. The ass is supposed to be a native of Central Asia, where vast troops roam over the great deserts in a wild state. The wild ass is a fine fleet animal, and is accounted the noblest game in Persia, where its flesh is prized as venison is with us. In the East and in Spain and elsewhere the domesticated ass is a much finer animal than ours. In our own and other countries, however, the ass has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. Hence—2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt; a fool; a blockhead.

Ass, Aise (ās, ās), *n.* Ashes. [Scotch.]

Assacon (as'sa-kon), *n.* The Brazilian name for the *Hura braziliensis* (Martius), a euphorbiaceous tree, the bark and sap of which contain a very poisonous acrid principle. The natives prepare from them a poisonous drink, against which no antidote is known. The decoction of the bark is used as a remedy for elephantiasis.

Assafœtida, *n.* Same as *Asafetida*.

Assagai (as'sa-gā), *n.* [Sp. *azagaya*, Ar. *alkhazegah*.] An instrument of warfare among the Kaffirs; a throwing spear; a species of javelin. Written also *Assegai*.

Assai (as-sā'ē). [It. *assai*, Fr. *assez*, enough—L. *ad*, to, and *satis*, enough.] A term in music denoting increase; thus, added to a word signifying slow it denotes much slower, and to a word signifying quick it denotes much quicker; as, *allegro*, quick, *allegro assai*, much quicker, or very quick.

Assai (as-sī'), *n.* A favourite beverage in South America, made from the fruit of the *Euterpe edulis* or assai palm. See EUTERPE.

Assail (as-sāl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *assaillir*, from L. *assilio*, to leap or rush upon—*ad*, to, and *salio*, to leap, to rise.] 1. To fall upon with violence; to assault; to attack.

With greedy force he gan the fort t' *assail*.
Spenser.

2. To attack with what bears upon the mind or feelings, as with arguments, censure, abuse, criticism, appeals, entreaties, or the like.

The prince next *assailed* the baron on the subject of settling his estate on his daughter. *Sir W. Scott.*

They *assailed* him with keen invective; they *assailed* him with still keener irony; but they found that neither invective nor irony could move him to anything but an enforced smile and a good-humoured curse. *Macaulay.*

—*Assail, Assault, Invade. Assail, lit.* to leap upon, to attack vehemently, suddenly, and unexpectedly; *assault*, stronger than *assail*, often used of attacking the person with violence, and not so frequently employed as the latter word to signify attacking by non-physical means; *invade*, to enter by force or encroach upon what belongs to another; especially, to enter upon the territory of another nation with the purpose of making war.—SYN. To assault, invade, attack, fall upon, set upon.

Assailable (as-sāl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assailed, attacked, or invaded.

Assailant (as-sāl'ant), *n.* One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

Assailant (as-sāl'ant), *a.* 1. Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence. *Milton.*—2. In *her.* applied to various beasts borne in coat armour, when placed rather bendwise than mounted upright. Called also *Assaultant* and *Salient*.

Assailer (as-sāl'ėr), *n.* One who assails.

Assailment (as-sāl'ment), *n.* Attack of illness. [Rare.]

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache.
Johnson.

Assai Palm (as-sī' pām), *n.* A Brazilian tree, the *Euterpe edulis*. See EUTERPE.

Assamese (as-sam-ēs'), *a.* Pertaining to *Assam* or its inhabitants.

Assamese (as-sam-ēs'), *n.* A native or inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants, of Assam.

Assapan, Assapanic (as-sa-pan', as-sa-pan'-ik), *n.* [N. American Indian name.] One of the species of flying-squirrels (*Pteromys volucella*).

Assart † (as-särt'), *n.* [O.Fr. *essart*, a cleared space in a wood; *essarter*, to clear the land of bushes, to grub up—L. *ex*, from, and *sario, sartum*, to hoe, to weed.] 1. In *old law*, the offence of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts in a forest.—2. A tree grubbed up by the roots.—3. A piece of land cleared, as by grubbing.

Assart † (as-särt'), *v.t.* To grub up trees; to commit an assart.

Assassin (as-sas'sin), *n.* [From Ar. *ḥashish*, a maddening drink made from hemp. *Hashishin* was hence the name given to those who under the influence of this drug were wont to execute the savage orders of their chiefs or sheiks. (See below.) The word was carried to Europe by the Crusaders.] 1. One of a military and religious order in Syria, founded by Hassan-ben-Sabbah about the year 1090 in Persia, whence a colony migrated and settled on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their assassinations in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, and Christianity. One article of their creed was, that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief, and that his orders proceeded from God himself. He was called Sheik, and is better known by the denomination of *old man of the mountain*. These barbarous chieftains and their followers spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the Crusades they mustered to the number of 50,000, and presented a formidable obstacle to the arms of the Christians. They were eventually crushed by the Sultan Bibaris. Hence—2. One who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secret assault. The circumstance of surprise or secrecy seems essential to the strict signification of this word as now used, though it is sometimes applied to one who takes any advantage in killing or attempting to murder, as by attacking one when unarmed.

Assassin† (as-sas'sin), *v.t.* To murder; to assassinate. 'With him that *assassins* his parents.' *Stillingfleet.*

Assassinacy† (as-sas'sin-a-si), *n.* The act of assassinating. *Hammond.*

Assassinate (as-sas'sin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assassinated;* ppr. *assassinating.* 1. To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open . . . and I am ravished and like to be *assassinated.* *Dryden.*

2.† To assault; to maltreat. [This usage is borrowed from Fr. *assassiner* or It. *assassinare.*]

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed. *Milton.*

Assassinate (as-sas'sin-āt), *v.i.* To commit murder by assassination. 'Where now no thieves *assassinate.*' *Sandys.*

Assassinate† (as-sas'sin-āt), *n.* [Fr. *assassinat.*] 1. An assassin.

Seize him for one of the *assassinates.* *Dryden.*

2. Assassination. '*Assassinates* and popular insurrections.' *Pope.*

Assassination (as-sas'sin-ā"shon), *n.* The act of assassinating, that is of killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.

Assassinator (as-sas'sin-āt-ėr), *n.* An assassin (which see). 'The *assassinators* of kings.' *Bates.*

Assassin-like (as-sas'in-līk), *a.* Like an assassin. *Milton.*

Assassinous† (as-sas'sin-us), *a.* Treacherous. 'To smother them in the basest and most *assassinous* manner.' *Milton.*

Assation† (as-sā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *assation*, L.L. *assatio*, from L. *assatus*, perf. p. of *asso*, to roast.] A roasting.

Assation is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat. *Burton.*

Assault (as-sąlt'), *n.* [O.Fr. *assault* (Fr. *assaut*), from L.L. *assaltus*, from L. *ad*, to, and *saltus*, a leap, from *salio*, to leap. *Assail, insult, result,* &c., are from the same stem.] 1. An attack or violent onset with physical means; an onslaught; specifically, a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post; a storm.

Able to resist
Satan's *assaults* and quench his fiery darts. *Milton.*

After some days' siege he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault.* *Bacon.*

2. An attack in which physical force is not resorted to, as by means of legislative measures or other proceedings, or by means that bear upon the mind or feelings, as by arguments, invective, appeals, &c.; as, an *assault* upon the prerogatives of a prince, or upon a constitution of government.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person; as, by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening manner. If the blow aimed takes effect it is a *battery.* In Scotland there is no division, as in England, into *assault* and *assault and battery.* Assaults are variously punished.—SYN. Attack, onset, onslaught, aggression, storm, charge.

Assault (as-sąlt'), *v.t.* 1. To attack with physical means; to fall upon by violence or with a hostile intention; as, to *assault* a man, a house, or town.—2. To attack without physical means; to fall on with force; to assail.

The cries of babes new-born
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

—*Assail, Assault, Invade.* See under ASSAIL.—SYN. To attack, assail, invade, storm, charge.

Assaultable (as-sąlt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assaulted.

The 28th day of October the walls were made low, and the town *assaultable.* *Hall.*

Assaultant (as-sąlt'ant), *a.* See ASSAILANT.

Assault-at-arms (as-sąlt'at-ärmz), *n.* A name sometimes given to an exhibition of fencing or similar military exercises.

Assaulter (as-sąlt'ėr), *n.* One who assaults or violently attacks.

Assault,† *n.* [Fr.] Assault. *Chaucer.*

Assay (as-sā'), *n.* [O.Fr. *assai, essay*, a trial, examination, *essayer*, to test, It. *assagiare*, to try, from L. *exagium*, a weighing. *Essay* is the same word, but now differently used.] 1.† Examination; trial; attempt; essay. 'He hath made an *assay* of her virtue.' *Shak.*

Neither is it enough to have taken a slender taste or *assay* thereof. *Udall.*

This cannot be, by no *assay* of reason. *Shak.*

Hence—2.† Trial by danger; risk; adventure.

Through many hard *assays* which did betide. *Spenser.*

3.† Emotion.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to master sorrowful *assay.* *Spenser.*

4. The trial of the goodness, purity, weight, value, &c., of metals or metallic substances, as ores and alloys; any operation or experiment for ascertaining the quantity of a precious metal in an ore or mineral, or in coin or bullion. See ASSAYING.—5. The substance to be assayed. *Ure.*—6.† Value; ascertained purity; as, 'Stones of great *assay.*' *Spenser.*—7. In *law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. *Cowell.*—*Assay, Analysis.* *Assay* is the *analysis* of metals, and is thus a word of narrower signification than the latter. [*Essay* formerly had the meaning of *assay*, but it is now confined to bodily and intellectual efforts.]

Assay (as-sā'), *v.t.* 1. To examine by trial; to put to trial; as, to *assay* armour. [Obsolete or poetical.] Specifically—2. To make trial of, as an ore or metallic compound, with the view of determining the proportion of a particular metal present.—3.† To attempt; to endeavour.

She hath *assayed* as much as may be proved. *Shak.*

Often with an infinitive as object.

He *assayed* to go. 1 Sam. xvii. 39.

[In this sense *essay* is now used.]—4.† To endeavour to influence. 'Bid herself *assay* him.' *Shak.*—5. To try the effect of.

Soft words to his fierce passion she *assayed.* *Milton.*

6.† To affect; to move. 'When the heart is ill *assayed.*' *Spenser.*

Assay† (as-sā'), *v.i.* To make an attempt or endeavour.

Assayer (as-sā'ėr), *n.* 1. One who examines metallic ores or alloys for the purpose of determining the amount of any particular metal in the same, particularly of gold and silver. Specifically—2. An officer of the Mint, whose office it is to test bullion and coin.

Assaying (as-sā'ing), *n.* The act or art of testing metals, ores, or alloys in order to ascertain the quantity of gold or silver or any other metal present in them. There are two modes by which the art of assaying is performed, and sometimes the one is employed to corroborate the other. The one is called the humid or wet process, by which a solution of the metals is effected by means of acids, after which those sought for are precipitated by proper reagents. The other is called the dry process, and is performed by the agency of fire. The first is generally employed for the purpose of estimating the quantity of gold or silver in an alloy, and the second is chiefly applied to ores. In Great Britain each article of silver or gold plate is assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall previously to being sold to determine the exact richness of the metal of which it is made.

Assay-master (as-sā'mas-tėr), *n.* An assayer; an officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.

Asse (as), *n.* The *Vulpis Cama*, the smallest member of the genus fox, a native of South Africa, and highly valued for its fur. It lives on eggs, especially on those of the ostrich, which, being too large and smooth to be grasped by its teeth it manages to break by rolling with its fore-feet against a stone or against each other.

Assectation† (as-sek-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *assectatio*, from *assector*, to attend upon—*ad*, and *sector*, freq. of *sequor*, to follow.] Attendance or waiting upon. *Bailey.*

Assecurance† (as-sē-kūr'ans), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure.] Assurance. 'These *assecurances* which they give in the Popish Church.' *Sheldon.*

Assecuration† (as'se-kū-rā"shon), *n.* Assurance; a making secure.

How far then reaches this *assecuration?* so far as to exclude all fears, all doubtings? *Bp. Hall.*

Assecure† (as-sē-kūr'), *v.t.* [L.L. *assecuro*—L. *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure.] To make secure; to make sure or certain.

Sin is not helped but by being *assecured* of pardon. *Bp. Hall.*

Assecution (as-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [From L. *assequor, assecutum*, to obtain—*ad*, and *sequor*, to follow.] An obtaining or acquiring.

His first (benefice) . . . is immediately void by his *assecution* of a second. *Ayliffe.*

Assegai, *n.* See ASSAGAI.

Assege,† *n.* Siege. *Chaucer.*

Assemblage (as-sem'blāj), *n.* [See ASSEMBLE.] 1. The act of assembling, or state of being assembled; association. 'In sweet *assemblage* every blooming grace.' *Fenton.* 2. A collection of individuals or of particular things; as, an *assemblage* of men of note; an *assemblage* of various materials.—3. The act of fitting together, as parts of a machine. See ASSEMBLING.

Assemblance† (as-sem'blans), *n.* [*As*, for L. *ad*, to, and *semblance* (which see).] Representation; likeness; semblance.

Care I for the . . . *assemblance* of a man? give me the spirit. *Shak.*

Assemblance† (as-sem'blans), *n.* An assemblage; a collection. 'To weet the cause of their *assemblaunce* wide.' *Spenser.*

Assemble (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assembled;* ppr. *assembling.* [Fr. *assembler*, to bring or gather together, from L.L. *assimulo*, to assemble—L. *ad*, to, and *simul*, together; ultimately from the same root as E. *same* (which see).] 1. To collect into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate. 'Thither he *assembled* all his train.' *Milton.*—2. To fit together. See ASSEMBLING.—SYN. To convene, collect, congregate, muster, convoke.

Assemble (as-sem'bl), *v.i.* 1. To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals. 'The churls *assemble.*' *Dryden.* 2.† To have carnal connection; to cohabit. *Chaucer; Gower.*

Assemble† (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* [L. *assimulo*, to compare—*ad*, to, and *simulo*, to liken, from *similis*, like.] To liken or compare.

Assemble (as-sem'bl), *n.* An assembly.

Assembler (as-sem'bl-ėr), *n.* One who assembles.

Assembling (as-sem'bl-ing), *n.* 1. A collecting or meeting together. Heb. x. 25. Specifically—2. The act of fitting together parts of machines and instruments, such as sewing-machines, guns, microscopes, &c., especially when the parts are made exactly to certain shapes and dimensions so as to be promiscuously interchangeable. *E. H. Knight.*—*Assembling bolt*, a bolt for holding together two or more removable pieces of a machine or instrument.

Assembly (as-sem'bli), *n.* [Fr. *assemblée*. See ASSEMBLE.] 1. A company or collection of human beings in the same place, usually for the same purpose, whether religious, political, instructive, or social.—2. Specifically, (*a*) the name given to the legislative body or one of the divisions of it in various states. (*b*) A company of persons of both sexes met for dancing; a ball; especially, a subscription-ball; a ball the expenses of which are defrayed by the subscriptions of those who take part in it.—3. *Milit.* the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents.—4.† An assemblage or collection of inanimate objects. 'From Murano to Venice, or to any of the little *assembly* of islands about her.' *Howell.*—*The General Assembly*

of the Established or Free Church of Scotland, the supreme church judicature meeting annually, and composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated by each presbytery, and also, in the case of the Established Church, of an elder from each royal burgh and university.—*Assembly of Divines at Westminster*, a convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to determine the constitution of a church for England and Scotland, consisting of 135 English clerical and lay members, and six from Scotland. Presbyterians formed a large majority. The chief fruits of its labours were the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms.

Assembly-room (as-sem'bli-röm), *n.* A room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing. See ASSEMBLY.

Assent (as-sent'), *n.* [O.Fr. *assent, assens*, from L. *assensus, from assentior*, to assent —*ad*, and *sentio*, to think, a stem which appears also in *consent, dissent, sense*, &c.] 1. The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

2. Consent; concurrence; acquiescence; agreement to a proposal; as, the bill before the house has the *assent* of a great majority of the members.

Without the king's *assent* or knowledge
You wrought to be a legate. *Shak.*

3. Accord; agreement; approval.

Too many people read this ribaldry with *assent* and admiration. *Macaulay.*

—*Royal assent*, the approbation given by the sovereign in parliament to a bill which has passed both houses, after which it becomes law. This assent may be given in two ways: (*a*) In person, when the sovereign comes to the House of Peers, the commons being sent for, and the titles of all the bills which have passed are read. The royal assent is declared in Norman-French by the clerk of the parliament, with several singular ceremonies. (*b*) By letters-patent under the great seal, signed by the sovereign, and notified in his absence. A money bill, or bill of supply, passed by the House of Commons, is presented by the speaker for the royal assent.—*Assent, Consent. Assent* is a word of wider application than *consent*, the latter having only the meaning of acquiescence in a proposal, while *assent* has both that meaning and that of agreement to an abstract proposition. Baxter speaks of justifying faith as the *assenting* trust of the understanding and the *consenting* trust of the will.—SYN. Accord, agreement, concurrence, approbation.

Assent (as-sent'), *v.i.* To admit a thing as true; to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed; to concur; to acquiesce.

The Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. Acts xxiv. 9.

Damn with faint praise, *assent* with civil leer,
And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer. *Pope.*

SYN. To agree, concur, acquiesce, approve.

Assentation (as-sen-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *assentatio*, flattering or servile assent, from *assentor*, to assent from interested motives, to flatter, from *assentior*, to assent. See ASSENT, *n.*] Obsequious assent to the opinion of another; flattery; adulation.

It is a fearful presage of ruin when the prophets conspire in *assentation*. *Bp. Hall.*

Words smooth and sweeter-sounded are to be used, rather than rough or harsh, as adore for worship, *assentation* for flattery. *Instructions for Oratory*, 1682.

Assentator † (as-sent'āt-ėr), *n.* A flatterer. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Assentatorily † (as-sent'a-to-ri-li), *adv.* With adulation or obsequiousness. *Bacon.*

Assentatory † (as-sent'a-to-ri), *a.* Flattering; adulatory.

Assenter (as-sent'ėr), *n.* One who assents.

Assentient (as-sen'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *assentior*, to assent. See ASSENT, *n.*] Yielding assent. *Quart. Rev.*

Assentient (as-sen'shi-ent), *n.* One who assents; an assenter. *North Brit. Rev.*

Assentingly (as-sent'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.

Assentive (as-sent'iv), *a.* Giving assent; complying. *Savage.* [Rare.]

Assentment † (as-sent'ment), *n.* Assent; agreement. *Sir T. Browne.*

Assert (as-sėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *assero, assertum*, to claim or challenge, to maintain or assert—*ad*, and *sero, sertum*, to join, connect, bind.] 1. To vindicate, maintain, or defend by words or measures; to support the cause or claims of; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights and liberties. Formerly it might be followed by a personal object and might also take *from* after it, but it is hardly so used now. 'And will *assert* it *from* the scandal if it be expedient.' *Jer. Taylor.*

I could and would myself *assert* the British *from* his scandalous pen. *Fuller.*

2. To affirm positively; to asseverate; to aver. —*To assert one's self*, to come forward and assume one's rights, claims, or authority; sometimes to thrust one's self forward unduly or obtrusively.—*To assert into* (*a state of*) *liberty*, to set free. *Bp. Patrick.* [A rare Latinism = L. *asserere in libertatem*, to declare free.]—SYN. To affirm, aver, asseverate, protest, declare, maintain, defend, vindicate.

Assertation, † *n.* An assertion. *Sir T. More.*

Asserter (as-sėrt'ėr), *n.* One who asserts; an assertor.

Assertion (as-sėr'shon), *n.* 1. The act of asserting; as, (*a*) the act of affirming. '*Assertion* unsupported by fact is nugatory.' *Junius.* (*b*) The maintaining of a claim; as, the *assertion* of one's rights.—2. A positive declaration or averment; an affirmation; as, his *assertion* proved to be false.

Assertional (as-sėr'shon-al), *a.* Containing an assertion. [Rare.]

Assertive (as-sėrt'iv), *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory.

Proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

Assertively (as-sėrt'iv-li), *adv.* In an assertive manner; affirmatively.

Assertor (as-sėrt'ėr), *n.* One who asserts; one who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates a claim, cause, principle, and the like; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator. 'Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause.' *Prior.*

Such have been some of the results of the principle of the condition of existence as applied by its great *assertor*. *Whewell.*

Assertory (as-sėrt'o-ri), *a.* Affirming; maintaining; declaratory.

We have not here to do with a *promissory* oath, it is the *assertory* oath that is now under hand. *Jer. Taylor.*

Asserve † (as-sėrv'), *v.t.* [L. *asservio*, to serve.] To help; to serve; to second. *Bailey.*

Asservile † (as-sėr'vil), *v.t.* [*As* for L. *ad*, to, and E. *servile*.] To render servile or obsequious.

(I) am weary of *asserviling* myself to every man's charity. *Bacon.*

Assess (as-ses'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *assesser*, to regulate, settle; L.L. *assessare*, to value for taxation; L. *assideo, assessum*, to sit beside, and hence to act as assessor—*ad*, to, and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon, by way of tax; as, to *assess* each individual in due proportion.

His method of raising supplies was to order some rich courtier to pay a sum, and then sell this order to some speculator with the power of torturing the person *assessed*. *Brougham.*

2. To value, as property, or the amount of yearly income for the purpose of being taxed. 3. To set, fix, or determine; as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.

Assess † (as-ses'), *n.* Assessment.

Assessable (as-ses'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assessed.

Assessably (as-ses'a-bli), *adv.* By assessment.

Assessed (as-sest'), *p.* and *a.* Rated; valued; fixed by authority; charged with a certain sum on value of rated property or income.

Assession † (as-se'shon), *n.* A sitting down beside a person. *Bailey.*

Assessionary (as-se'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to assessors. 'At the *assessionary* court.' *Carew.* [Rare.]

Assessment (as-ses'ment), *n.* 1. The act of assessing; as, (*a*) the act of determining the amount of damage, as by a jury. (*b*) A valuation of property, profits, or income, for the purpose of taxation. An assessment is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It may be a direct charge of the tax to be paid, or a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay, on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount.—2. A tax or specific sum charged on a person or property.

Assessor (as-ses'ėr), *n.* 1. One appointed to make assessments, especially for purposes of taxation.—2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist a judge. In England assessors are persons chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of corporations in matters concerning elections. In Scotland the magistrates of corporate burghs who exercise judicial powers generally employ some professional lawyer to act as their assessor, whose duty it is to see that proper judicial control is exercised over the pleadings, and to make out drafts of the judgments.

Minos the strict inquisitor appears,
And lives and crimes with his *assessors* hears. *Dryden.*

3. One who sits by another, as next in dignity or as an associate in office. 'Don Quixote, or his *assessors*, the curate and the barber.' *Warton.* In the Scotch universities the title *assessor* is given to the elected or nominated members of the university court or supreme governing body of the university.

Assessorial (as-ses-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an assessor, or a court of assessors.

Asset (as'set), *n.* [O. Fr. *aset, asez, assetz, assietz*, Fr. *assez*, Pr. *assats*, Sp. *asaz*, enough, from L. *ad*, to, and *satis*, enough. The O. E. *asseth, aseeth*, enough, satisfaction, may perhaps be a form of this word, but more probably it is of different origin. See ASSYTHEMENT.] 1. In *law*, an article of goods or property available for the payment of a bankrupt or deceased person's obligations or debts: generally used in the plural in the sense of money, goods, or estate of a deceased or insolvent person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. *Assets* are *real* or *personal. Real assets* are lands which descend to the heir, subject to the fulfilment of the obligations of the ancestor; *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased or insolvent, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is bound to collect and convert into money.—2. Any portion of the entire property or effects belonging to a person; as, I consider these shares a valuable *asset*; my *assets* are much greater than my liabilities.

Asseth, † *a.* or *n.* [See ASSET.] Sufficient; enough.

Yet never shall make his richesse
Asseth unto his greediness. *Chaucer.*

Assever † (as-sev'ėr), *v.t.* To asseverate.

Anselmus . . . not only *assevereth* it, but also endeavoureth . . . to set out the true proportion of it. *Fotherby.*

Asseverate (as-sev'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *asseverated*; ppr. *asseverating*. [L. *assevero, asseveratum*, to affirm earnestly, to maintain —*ad*, to, and *severus*, serious, earnest.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

It is impossible to calculate the good that such a work would have done if half which is *asseverated* had only been proved. *J. J. Blunt.*

SYN. To affirm, assert, protest, pronounce, assure, declare.

Asseveration (as-sev'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

He (Leeds) denied with the most solemn *asseverations* that he had taken any money for himself. *Macaulay.*

Ass-head (as'hed), *n.* One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead. 'An *ass-head*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull.' *Shak.*

Assibilate (as-sib'i-lāt), *v.t.* To make sibilant, as a letter.

Assidean, Chasidean (as-si-dē'an, kas-i-dē'an). [Heb. *chesed*, ardour, love, piety.] One of a sect of Jews who resorted to Mattathias, the father of the Maccabees, to fight for their religion and the liberties of their country. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes.

Assident (as'si-dent), *a.* [L. *assideo, assidens* —*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] Accompanying; concomitant.—*Assident* or *accessory signs* or *symptoms*, in *med.* such as usually attend a disease, but not always; distinguished from *pathognomic* signs, which are inseparable from it.

Assiduate † (as-sid'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *assiduatus*, pp. of *assidŭo*, to use assiduously.] Constant, continual; assiduous. 'My long and *assiduate* course of suffering.' *Fabyan.*

Assiduity (as-si-dū'i-ti), *n.* [L. *assiduitas*. See ASSIDUOUS.] 1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

2. Constant or servile attention to a person or persons; sycophancy; servility. 'The obsequiousness and *assiduity* of the court.' *Fuller.*—SYN. Diligence, constancy, care, attention, watchfulness, perseverance.

Assiduous (as-sid'ū-us), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *assideo*, to sit close—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. Constant in application; attentive; devoted; unremitting; as, a person *assiduous* in his occupation; an *assiduous* physician or nurse.

The most *assiduous* tale-bearers . . . are often half-witted. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Performed with constant diligence or attention. 'An *assiduous* cries.' *Milton.* 'Constant and *assiduous* culture.' *Spectator.*—SYN. Diligent, attentive, sedulous, unwearied, unintermitted, persevering, laborious, indefatigable.

Assiduously (as-sid'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an assiduous manner; diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

Assiduousness (as-sid'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being assiduous; constant or diligent application.

Assiege † (as-sēj'), *v.t.* [Fr. *assiéger*, from L. L. *assediare*—L. *ad*, to, and *sedeo*, to sit. See SIEGE.] To besiege.

On the other side the *assieged* castle's ward
Their steadfast stand did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

Assientist (as-si-en'tist), *n.* One connected with the furnishing of slaves by assiento. *Bancroft.*

Assiento (as-sē-en'tō), *n.* [Sp. *asiento.*] A contract or convention formerly existing between Spain and other powers for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in South America.

Assign (as-sīn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *assigner*, L. *assigno*, to assign—*ad*, and *signo*, to allot, to mark out, from *signum*, a mark.] 1. To mark out as a portion allotted; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment; to apportion; to allot.

The priests had a portion *assigned* them.
Gen. xlvii. 22.

2. To fix, specify, designate, point out, or show. 'An *assigned* quantity.' *Locke.*

It is not easy to *assign* a period more eventful. *De Quincey.*

[Seldom used with the meaning of to point out in a literal sense.]

All as the dwarf the way to her *assigned*. *Spenser.*

3. In *law*, (*a*) to transfer or make over to another, as the right one has in any object, as an estate, *chose* in action, or reversion. (*b*) To show or set forth with particularity; as, to *assign* error in a writ; to *assign* false judgment.—*To assign in bankruptcy*, to transfer property to and vest it in assignees for the benefit of the creditors.—*To assign a dower*, to allot or portion out to a widow the third part forming her dower; to fix the boundaries of the widow's share in an estate.

Assign (as-sīn'), *n.* 1. A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns.*

Scrooge was his sole executor, his sole administrator, his sole *assign.* *Dickens.*

[In this sense *assignee* is also used, but *assign* is not used like the latter word with reference to the thing assigned, but only with reference to the person assigning. Thus we do not speak of the *assign*, but the *assignee* of a policy of insurance.]—2. A thing pertaining to something else; an appurtenance; an appendage: so used in the following passage, where it is intended as an affected expression.

Six French rapiers and poniards, with their *assigns*, as girdle, hangers, and so. *Shak.*

Assignable (as-sīn'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being allotted, appointed, or assigned; as, an *assignable* note or bill.—2. Capable of being specified, shown, designated, or expressed with precision; as, an *assignable* reason; an *assignable* magnitude.

While on the one hand industry is limited by capital, so on the other every increase of capital gives, or is capable of giving, additional employment to industry: and this without *assignable* limits. *J. S. Mill.*

Assignat (as'sig-nat or as-sin-yä'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *assignatus*, pp. of *assigno.* See ASSIGN.] 1. A public note or bill in France during the first revolution, based on the security of the lands belonging to the state and those appropriated by it, especially the estates of emigrés.—2. In *French law*, the assignment of an annuity on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter.

Assignation (as-sig-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of assigning or allotting; the act of fixing or specifying. 'The *assignation* of particular names to denote particular objects.' *Adam Smith.*—2. An appointment of time and place for meeting: used chiefly of love-meetings. 'Vile *assignations* and adulterous beds.' *Byron.*—3. In *Scots law*, a making over by transfer of title, or the deed by which this is done. See ASSIGNMENT.

Assignee (as-sin-ē'), *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to do some act, perform some business, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; as, an *assignee* of a bankrupt. An assignee may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law, as an executor. See ASSIGN, *n.*—*Assignees in bankruptcy*, in England, are persons appointed under a commission of bankruptcy to manage the estate of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors: now called *Trustees.*

Assigner (as-sīn'ėr), *n.* One who assigns or appoints.

Assignment (as-sīn'ment), *n.* 1. The act of assigning, fixing, or specifying.

The only thing that maketh any place publick is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker.*

Specifically, in *law*, (*a*) the transference of a right or interest. (*b*) A pointing out or setting forth; as, the *assignment* of error.—2. The writing by which an interest is transferred.—*Assignment of dower.* See under ASSIGN, *v.t.*

Assignor (as-sin-or'), *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as, the *assignor* of a bill of exchange.

Assimilability (as-sim'il-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being assimilable. *Coleridge.*

Assimilable (as-sim'il-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assimilated; as, the most wholesome diet is the most *assimilable.*

Assimilable (as-sim'il-a-bl), *n.* That which can be assimilated. 'Meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their natures.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Assimilate (as-sim'il-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assimilated*; ppr. *assimilating.* [L. *assimilo*—*ad*, to, and *similis*, like. See SIMILAR.] 1. To make alike; to cause to resemble.

Fast falls a fleecy shower; the downy flakes . . .
Assimilate all objects. *Cowper.*

2. To convert into a substance suitable for absorption by the animal system; to absorb and incorporate into the system; to incorporate with organic tissues; as, to *assimilate* food.—3. To liken; to compare. [Rare.]

He *assimilated* the relation between teacher and pupil to that between two lovers or two intimate friends. *Grote.*

Assimilate (as-sim'il-āt), *v.i.* 1. To become similar; to become like something or somebody else; to harmonize. [Rare.]

He stands aloof from all, maintains his state,
And scorns like Scotchmen to *assimilate.*
Churchill.

2. To be taken into and incorporated with the body; to be converted into the substance of the body by digestion.

For whatsoever *assimilates* not to flesh turneth either to sweat or fat. *Bacon.*

3. To perform the act of converting food to the substance of the body; as, 'birds *assimilate* less . . . than beasts.' *Bacon.*

Assimilateness† (as-sim'il-āt-nes), *n.* Likeness. *Bailey.*

Assimilation (as-sim'il-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act or process of assimilating or being assimilated; the act or process of making or becoming like, or identical; resemblance; identity: followed by *to* or *with.*

The pleasing illusions . . . which by a bland *assimilation*, incorporated into politics the sentiments which beautify and soften private society. *Burke.*

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an *assimilation with* God. *Dr. H. More.*

2. In *physiol.* the act or process by which organisms convert and absorb nutriment so that it becomes part of the fluid or solid substances composing them.

Plants and animals increase by *assimilation* and transformation, minerals by attraction and aggregation. *Page.*

3. In *pathol.* the supposed conversion, according to an obsolete theory, of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter.

Assimilative (as-sim'il-āt-iv), *a.* Having the power of assimilating or converting to a likeness or to a like substance. 'An *assimilative* . . . virtue.' *Hakewill.*

Assimilatory (as-sim'il-a-to-ri), *a.* Tending to assimilate; producing assimilation: assimilative. '*Assimilatory* organs.' *Goodrich.*

Assimulate (as-sim'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *assimulo, assimulatum*=*assimilo.* See ASSIMILATE.] To feign; to simulate. *Bailey.*

Assimulation (as-sim'ū-lā"shon), *n.* A counterfeiting; simulation.

Assinego,† *n.* See ASINEGO.

Assise, *n.* Same as *Assize.*

Assiser, *n.* Same as *Assizer.*

Assish (as'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an ass; asinine; absurdly stupid or obstinate. 'The *assish* kind.' *Udall.* 'An *assish* phrase.' *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

Assisor (as-siz'or), *n.* See ASSIZOR.

Assist (as-sist'), *v.t.* [Fr. *assister*, to stand by, to help; L. *assisto*, to stand at or by—*ad*, to, and *sisto*, to cause to stand, to stand. See STAND.] To help; to aid; to succour; to give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

Assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you. Rom. xvi. 2.

SYN. To aid, help, second, back, support, further, relieve, succour, befriend, sustain, benefit, favour.

Assist (as-sist'), *v.i.* 1. To lend aid.

God . . . constituted several ranks and qualities of men, that they might mutually *assist* to the support of each other. *Nelson.*

2. To be present, as at a public meeting; to take part in a ceremony or discussion. *Macaulay; J. H. Newman.* [A Gallicism.]

It would require the pen of Tacitus (if Tacitus had *assisted* at this assembly) to describe the various emotions of the senate; those that were suppressed and those that were affected. *Gibbon.*

Assistance (as-sist'ans), *n.* 1. Help; aid; furtherance; succour; a contribution in aid, by bodily strength or other means. 'Without the *assistance* of a mortal hand.' *Shak.* 2.† An assistant or helper.

Wat Tyler (was) killed by valiant Walworth . . . and his *assistance* . . . John Cavendish. *Fuller.*

3. Associates; partners. [Perhaps a corrupt form of *assistants.* See ACQUAINTANCE, 3.]

Caius Marcus was ambitious past all thinking,
Self-loving, and affecting one sole throne
Without *assistance.* *Shak.*

Assistant (as-sist'ant), *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary; acting as an assistant. 'Mutually and greatly *assistant* to each other.' *Beattie.*

Assistant (as-sist'ant), *n.* One who aids or who contributes his strength or other means to further the designs or welfare of another; an auxiliary.—2.† An attendant.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as *assistants* or attendants. *Bacon.*

3.† [Sp. *asistente.*] The chief officer of justice at Seville. 'The *assistant* sits to-morrow.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Assistantly† (as-sist'ant-li), *adv.* In a manner to give aid. *Sternhold.*

Assister (as-sist'ėr), *n.* One that assists or lends aid.

Assistless (as-sist'les), *a.* Without aid or help; helpless. 'Stupid he stares, and all *assistless* stands.' *Pope.* [Rare.]

Assize, Assise (as-siz'), *n.* [Fr. *assises*, assizes, from Fr. *asseoir*, O. Fr. *assire*, to set, to settle, whence pp. *assis*, seated, settled, and *assise*, a set rate, a tax, from L. *assideo*, to sit by, to be an assessor—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. Originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business.—2. A jury. [In this sense the word was applied to the grand assize for the trial of property, and to the petty assize for the trial of possession. This use has become obsolete in England, but in Scotland it is still technically applied to a jury in criminal cases.]—3. The periodical sessions held by royal commission by at least one of the judges of the superior courts directed to take the *assizes* or verdicts of a particular jury (anciently called the *assize*) in each of the counties of England and Wales (with the exception of London and the parts adjoining) for the purpose of trying issues *nisi prius* and jail delivery for criminal cases; popularly called the *assizes.* [This is the only sense in which the word is an existing English law term.] The commission by which assizes are held is either general or special. A general commission is issued twice a year to the judges of the High Court of Justice, two judges being usually assigned to every *circuit.* A special commission is granted to certain judges to try certain causes and crimes.—4. The time

and place for holding the above court: generally in the plural.—5. In a more general sense, any court or session of a court of justice.—6. In the sense of ordinance, decree, assessment, the word had various uses, all of which are altogether or nearly obsolete. Thus, (*a*) in the plural, the code of feudal law framed for the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Their code of law was the *assizes* of Jerusalem. *Milman.*

(*b*) An ordinance formerly fixing the weight, measure, and price of articles sold in market; as, the *assize* of bread; an ordinance fixing the standard of weights and measures; hence, (*c*) The standard weights and measures appointed to be kept in any district; as, the custody of the *assize*. (*d*) In a more general sense, a measure or rating of any kind.

I saw a stately frame
An hundred cubits high by just *assize*. *Spenser.*

[From its use in the two last senses has arisen the more modern form *size*.]—*Rents of assize*, the established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, rents which cannot be departed from or varied. (*e*) The name given to certain writs commanding juries to be summoned for the trial of causes. (*f*) The verdict of a jury in such a case.—7.† Situation; place. *Chaucer.* 8. A course of masonry, or in a column a single cylindrical stone forming a complete segment of the column. *E. H. Knight.*

Assize (as-sīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assized;* ppr. *assizing.* 1. To fix the weight, measure, or price of by an ordinance or regulation of authority.—2.† To fix the rate of; to assess, as taxes.—3.† In a general sense, to fix; to appoint.

Thou shalt have day and time *assized*. *Gower.*

Assize-ball (as-sīz'bal), *n.* A ball held in a town at the time of holding the assizes, and attended by the barristers, &c., attending the assizes.

Assizement (as-sīz'ment), *n.* An inspection of weights and measures, and of the quality of commodities, legalized by statute.

Assizer (as-sīz'ėr), *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

Assize-sermon (as-siz'sėr-mon), *n.* A sermon preached to the judges, barristers, and others attending the assizes.

Assizor (as-sīz'or), *n.* In *Scots law*, a juror. Written also *Assisor.*

Assober† (as-sō'bėr), *v.t.* [*As*, from L. *ad*, and E. *sober*.] To keep or make sober. '*Assobre* thyne herte.' *Gower.*

Associability (as-sō'shi-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being associable; specifically, in *med.* the quality of suffering some change by sympathy, or of being affected by the affections of another part of the body.

Associable (as-sō'shi-a-bl), *a.* [See ASSOCIATE.] 1. Capable of being joined to or associated.—2. Capable of being associated with; companionable; social.—3. In *med.* liable to be affected by sympathy, or to receive from other parts correspondent feelings and affections.

Associableness (as-sō'shi-a-bl-nes), *n.* Associability.

Associate (as-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *associated;* ppr. *associating.* [L. *associo, associatum*, to join in company with—*ad*, to, and *socius*, a partner, companion. See SOCIAL.] 1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, confederate, and the like; to join or connect intimately; to unite; to combine; as, to *associate* others with us in business or in an enterprise; particles of earthy matter *associated* with other substances.

He succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably with some names which will last as long as our language. *Macaulay.*

2.† To keep company with; to attend.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe. *Shak.*

Associate (as-sō'shi-āt), *v.i.* 1. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate*.

They appear in a manner no way assorted to those with whom they must *associate*. *Burke.*

2. To join in a confederacy or association.—3. To unite in action or be affected by the action of a different part of the body.

Associate (as-sō'shi-āt), *a.* 1. Joined in interest, object or purpose, office or employment; combined together; joined with another or others; as, an *associate* judge or professor. 'My *associate* powers.' *Milton.*—2. In *med.* connected by habit or sympathy; as, *associate* movements, movements which occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions. Thus, the eye cannot be moved round towards the nose without contraction of the iris being produced.

Associate (as-sō'shi-āt), *n.* 1. A companion; one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; a mate; a fellow. 'Eve, *associate* sole.' *Milton.*—2. A partner in interest, as in business; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally. 'Their defender and his *associates*.' *Hooker.*—3. Anything usually accompanying or associated with another.

The one (idea) no sooner comes into the understanding than its *associate* appears with it. *Locke.*

SYN. Companion, mate, fellow, friend, ally, partner, coadjutor.

Associateship (as-sō'shi-āt-ship), *n.* The state or office of an associate. [Rare.]

Association (as-sō'shi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of associating or state of being associated; connection of persons or things; union.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God. *Boyle.*

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations and new *associations* of these permanent particles. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. A society, the members of which are united by mutual interests or for a common purpose; a body of persons united for carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership; as, the British *Association* for the Advancement of Science; a political *association*.

The old company . . . was able, with the help of its Tory friends, to prevent the rival *association* from obtaining similar privileges. *Macaulay.*

3. In *metaph.* mental association or the association of ideas; that is, the tendency which one state of consciousness (cognition, feeling, volition, muscular movement accompanied by sensation) has for one reason or another to recall another state of consciousness. The principles according to which this tendency operates are called the *laws of association*, and have been differently stated by different philosophers. Aristotle enumerated four such principles—proximity in time, coadjacence in space, similarity, and contrast; but many subsequent philosophers have reduced them to two—contiguity (in time or place) and similarity. —*Association of ideas.* See above, 3.

Associational (as-sō'shi-ā"shon-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an association.—2. Pertaining to the metaphysical theory which takes mental association as the basis of intelligence.

Associationist (as-sō'shi-ā"shon-ist), *n.* One who supports the doctrine of association advocated by M. Fourier and known as *Fourierism* (which see).

Associative (as-sō'shi-āt-iv), *a.* Capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; leading to association. 'The *associative* faculty.' *Hugh Miller.*

Associator (as-sō'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who associates or connects things together.—2.† An associate or partner in any scheme; a confederate.

Our late *associators* and conspirators have made a third copy of the League. *Dryden.*

Assoil† (as-soil'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *assoiler, absoiler*, to absolve, from L. *absolvo*, to absolve, to release from—*ab*, from, and *solvo*, to loose.] 1. To solve; to clear up. 'To *assoil* this seeming difficulty.' *Waterland.*—2. To release; to set free; to acquit; to pardon; to absolve. 'At my own tribunal stand *assoil'd*.' *Sir S. Tuke.*

To some bishop we will wend,
Of all the sins that we have done,
To be *assoiled* at his hand. *Percy Reliq.*

Assoil† (as-soil'), *v.t.* [Prefix *as* from L. *ad*, to, and E. *soil*.] To soil; to stain. *Beau. & Fl.*

Assoilize (as'soil-īz), *v.t.* Same as *Assoilzie.*

Assoilment† (as-soil'ment), *n.* Act of assoiling; absolution. *More.*

Assoilzie, Assoilyie (as-soil'yē), *v.t.* [See ASSOIL, to absolve.] To acquit; to pronounce innocent; to absolve.

God *assoilzie* him for the sin of bloodshed. *Sir W. Scott.*

Assomon,† *v.t.* To summon.

Were ye not *assomoned* to apere? *Chaucer.*

Assonance (as'sō-nans), *n.* [See ASSONANT.] 1. Resemblance of sounds. 'The disagreeable *assonance* of 'sheath' and 'sheathed.'' *Steevens.* Specifically—2. In *pros.* a species of imperfect rhyme, or rather a substitute for rhyme, especially common in Spanish poetry, and which consists in using the same vowel with different consonants, requiring a repetition of the same vowels in the assonant words from the last accented vowel inclusive, thus *man* and *hat, nation* and *traitor, penitent* and *reticence* are examples of assonant couples of English words. *Marsh.*

Assonant (as'sō-nant), *a.* 1. Having a resemblance of sounds.—2. In *pros.* pertaining to the peculiar species of imperfect rhyme called *assonance* (which see).

Assonant (as'sō-nant), *n.* [L. *assonans*, ppr. of *assono* (*ad*, to, and *sono*, to sound), to sound to, to correspond in sound.] 1. A word resembling another in sound. Specifically—2. In *pros.* a word forming an assonance with another word. See ASSONANCE.

Assort (as-sort'), *v.t.* [Fr. *assortir*, to sort, arrange, match, to assort—*as* for L. *ad*, to, and *sors, sortis*, a lot. See SORT.] 1. To separate and distribute into classes, sorts, or kinds; to put in lots; to arrange; as, to *assort* goods.—2. To furnish with a suitable variety of goods; to make up of articles likely to suit a demand; as, to *assort* a cargo. 'Well-*assorted* warehouses.' *Burke.*—3. To adapt or suit. 'No way *assorted* to those with whom they must associate.' *Burke.* [Rare.]

Assort (as-sort'), *v.i.* 1. To agree; to be in accordance with; to suit. *Mitford.*—2. To associate; to keep company, as with friends.

Assort no more with the menials of the goddess. *Lord Lytton.*

Assortment (as-sort'ment), *n.* 1. The act of assorting or distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes, or of selecting and suiting things. 2. A collection of things assorted; as, an *assortment* of goods. 'An *assortment* of paintings.' *Coxe.*—3. A sort or class into which objects are assorted. 'Under their proper classes and *assortments*.' *Adam Smith.*

Assot† (as-sot'), *v.t.* [Fr. *assoter*—*as* for L. *ad*, to, and *sot*, foolish.] To infatuate; to besot; to bewitch; to deceive.

That monstrous error which doth some *assott*. *Spenser.*

Assoyle† (as-soil'), *v.t.* [See ASSOIL.] To remove; to liberate or set free; to assoil, 'Seeking him that should her pain *assoyle*.' *Spenser.*

Ass's-foot (as'ez-fut), *n.* A plant, the colt's-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*), so called from the shape of its leaves.

Assuage (as-swāj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assuaged;* ppr. *assuaging.* [O.Fr. *assouager, assouagier*, Pr. *assuavar, assuaviar*, from L. *suavis*, sweet. *Assouager* is thus formed from a L.L. *assuaviare*, from *suavis*, as *abréger* (E. *abridge*) from *abbreviare*, from *brevis*. See ABRIDGE.] To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; to moderate; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult 'Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*.' *Addison.* 'To *assuage* the sorrows of a desolate old man.' *Burke.* 'The fount at which the panting mind *assuages* her thirst of knowledge.' *Byron.*—*Alleviate, Mitigate, Assuage.* See under ALLEVIATE.

Assuage (as-swāj'), *v.i.* To abate or subside. 'Let thin hert *assuage*.' *Gower.*

Assuagement (as-swāj'ment), *n.* Mitigation; abatement. *Spenser.*

Assuager (as-swāj'ėr), *n.* One who assuages or allays; that which mitigates or abates.

Assuasive (as-swā'siv), *a.* [Really from *assuage*, but formed as if it were from a L. *assuadeo*, to persuade to. Comp. *persuasive*.] Softening; mitigating; tranquillizing. [Rare.]

Music her soft *assuasive* voice applies. *Pope.*

Assubjugate† (as-sub'jū-gāt), *v.t.* [*As* for L. *ad*, to, and E. *subjugate* (which see).] To put into a low or unworthy position; to debase. [Rare.]

This thrice worthy and right valiant lord
Must not . . . *assubjugate* his merit . . .
By going to Achilles. *Shak.*

Assuefaction (as-swē-fak'shon), *n.* [From L. *assuefacio*, to accustom—*assuesco, assuetum*, to accustom to, and *facio*, to make. See ASSUETUDE.] The act of accustoming.

Right and left, as part inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees, by use, and *assuefaction*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Assuetude (as'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *assuetudo*, from *assuetus*, part. of *assuesco*, to accustom—*ad*, to, and *suesco*, incept. of *sueo*, to be wont.] Custom; habit; habitual use.

Assuetude of things hurtful doth make them lose their force to hurt. *Bacon.*

Assume (as-sūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assumed;* ppr. *assuming.* [L. *assumo*—*ad*, to, and *sumo*, to take.] 1. To take upon one's self;

to take on; to appear in; as, the cloud *assumed* the figure of an animal. 'To *assume* man's nature.' *Milton.* 'Lose the child, *assume* the woman.' *Tennyson.*

The god *assumed* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To apply to one's self; to appropriate.

His majesty might well *assume* the complaint of King David. *Clarendon.*

3. To take for granted or without proof; to suppose as a fact; as, to *assume* a principle in reasoning.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed.* *Boyle.*

4. To receive or adopt; to take in; to admit. [Rare.]

The sixth was a young knight . . . *assumed* into that honourable company. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. To take what is fictitious; to pretend to possess; to take in appearance; as, to *assume* the garb of humility.

Assume a virtue *if* you have it not. *Shak.*

6.† To claim.

Like a bold champion I *assume* the lists. *Shak.*

SYN. To arrogate, usurp, appropriate, take on, suppose.

Assume (as-sūm'), *v.i.* 1. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.—2. In *law*, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise; as, A *assumed* upon himself and promised to pay.

Assument† (as-sū'ment), *n.* [L. *assumentum, from assuo*, to sew on—*ad*, to, and *suo*, to sew.] A piece sewed on; a patch; an addition.

This *assument* or addition Dr. Marshall never could find anywhere but in this Anglo-Saxonick translation. *Rev. J. Lewis.*

Assumer (as-sūm'ėr), *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person. 'These high *assumers* and pretenders to reason.' *South.*

Assuming (as-sūm'ing), *a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.

His haughty looks and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

Assuming (as-sūm'ing), *n.* Presumption. 'The vain *assumings* of some.' *B. Jonson.*

Assumpsit (as-sum'sit), *n.* [Pret. tense of L. *assumo.* See ASSUME.] In *law*, an action lying for the recovery of damages sustained through the breach of a simple contract (that is, a promise not under seal), and in which the pursuer alleges that the defendant *assumpsit*, that is, *promised* or *undertook* to perform the act specified. It fell into desuetude by the passing of the Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875.

Assumpt† (as-sumt'), *v.t.* To take up; to raise. 'She was *assumpted* into the cloud.' *Bp. Hall.*

Assumpt† (as-sumt'), *n.* That which is assumed; an assumption. 'The sum of all your *assumpts.*' *Chillingworth.*

Assumption (as-sum'shon), *n.* [L. *assumptio.*] 1. The act of taking to one's self; a taking upon one's self; undertaking. 'His *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity.' *Hammond.*—2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition.

The *assumption* of a final cause in the structure of each part of animals and plants is as inevitable as the *assumption* of an efficient cause for every event. *Whewell.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.

Hold! says the Stoic, your *assumption's* wrong. *Dryden.*

4. In *logic*, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.

Still more objectionable are the correlative terms proposition and *assumption* as synonymous for the major and minor premises. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

5. The taking up a person into heaven; hence, a festival in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary, celebrated by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.—6. Adoption, or making use of.

It is evident that the prose psalms of our liturgy were chiefly consulted and copied by the perpetual *assumptions* of their words and combinations. *T. Warton.*

—*Deed of assumption*, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by trustees under a trust deed or deed of settlement, assuming a new trustee or trustees.

Assumptive (as-sum'tiv), *a.* Capable of being assumed; assumed. 'Writing under an *assumptive* character.' *Wycherly.* —*Assumptive arms*, in *her.* (*a*) arms that a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign and of the heralds, to assume, in consequence of an exploit. (*b*) Armorial bearings improperly assumed. [Rare in latter use.]

Assumptively (as-sum'tiv-li), *adv.* In an assumptive or assumed manner; by way of assumption.

Assurable (a-shör'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance; as, an *assurable* property.

Assurance (a-shör'ans), *n.* [See ASSURE.] 1. The act of assuring, or of making a declaration in terms that furnish ground of confidence; a pledge furnishing any ground of full confidence; as, I trusted to his *assurances.*

Whereof he hath given *assurance* to all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. Acts xvii. 31.

2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full *assurance* of faith. Heb. x. 22.

I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate. *Shak.*

3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; courage.

Brave men meet danger with *assurance.* *Knolles.*

4. Excess of boldness; impudence; as, his *assurance* is intolerable.

Immoderate *assurance* is perfect licentiousness. *Shenstone.*

5. Freedom from excessive modesty or bashfulness; laudable confidence; self-reliance.

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance.* *Locke.*

6. In *law*, any writing or legal evidence of the conveyance of property.—7.† Affiance; betrothal.

The day of their *assurance* drew nigh. *Pembroke's Arcadia.*

8. Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death.—9.† Certain proof; clear evidence; ocular demonstration.

A form indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world *assurance* of a man. *Shak.*

10.† Surety; guarantee.

You should procure him better *assurance* than Bardolph; he would not take his bond and yours; he liked not the security. *Shak.*

Assure (a-shör'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *assured;* ppr. *assuring.* [Fr. *assurer*, O.Fr. *asseürer*, L.L. *asseurare* and *assecurare*, to assure, to tranquillize—L. *ad*, to, and *securus*, secure, certain, composed.] 1. To make sure or certain; to convince or make confident, as by a promise, declaration, or evidence: with a person as immediate object and a thing governed by *of* as the more remote; as, to *assure* a person *of* one's favour or love.

Who can him *assure of* happy day? *Shak.*

2. To declare solemnly to; to assert earnestly to; to endeavour to convince by assertion; as, I *assure* you I am speaking the truth.

I do *assure* thee that no enemy
Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus. *Shak.*

3. To confirm; to secure: followed by two objects, the nearer governed by the verb, the more remote by the preposition *to.*

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its favour *to* them. *H. Rogers.*

4. To free from obscurity, ambiguity, or uncertainty.

So reason's glimmering ray
Was lent, not to *assure* our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

5. To embolden; to make confident.

And hereby we shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 Jn. iii. 19.

6.† To affiance; to betroth.

This drudge or diviner laid claim to me; called me Dromio; swore I was *assured* to her. *Shak.*

7. To insure. See INSURE.—*Ensure, Insure, Assure.* See under ENSURE.—SYN. To declare, assert, or asseverate to, to convince, confirm, secure, insure.

Assured (a-shörd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Certain; indubitable; undoubted. 'An *assured* experience.' *Bacon.*—2. Convinced; not doubting; certain. 'Be *assured* you shall not find me.' *Shak.*—3. Bold to excess; impudently confident.

He came forth with an *assured* air and bade defiance to the messenger. *Macaulay.*

4.† Affianced. *Shak.*—5. Insured; having life or goods insured: in this sense the word is frequently used as a noun; as, in any event the *assured* are secured against risk.

Assuredly (a-shör'ed-li), *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.

Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign.' 1 Ki. i. 13.

Assuredness (a-shör'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.

Assurer (a-shör'ėr), *n.* One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.

Assurgency (a-sėr'jen-si), *n.* [See ASSURGENT.] The act of rising upward. 'The continual *assurgency* of the spirit through the body.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Assurgent (as-sėr'jent), *a.* [L. *assurgens, assurgentis*, ppr. of *assurgo*—*ad*, to, and *surgo*, to rise. See SURGE.] Rising upward; specifically, (*a*) in *her.* applied to a man or beast when depicted as rising out of the sea. (*b*) In *bot.* rising in a curve to an erect position. —*Assurgent leaves*, leaves first bent down, but rising erect towards the apex.

Assuringly (a-shör'ing-li), *adv.* In an assuring manner; in a way to create assurance.

Asswage. Same as *Assuage.* 'And the waters *asswaged.*' Gen. viii. 1.

Assyrian (as-sir'i-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants.

Assyrian (as-sir'i-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Assyria.—2. The language of the Assyrians.

Assythement (as-sīth'ment), *n.* [O.Sc. *sithe, syith*, gratification, satisfaction; perhaps same as Gael. *sioth, sith*, peace, reconciliation, or connected with Icel. *sátt, sætt*, reconciliation, agreement.] In *Scots law*, an indemnification due to the heirs of a person murdered from the person guilty of the crime. Where the criminal has suffered the pains of law no claim for assythement lies.

Astacian (as-tā-si-an), *n.* A crustaceous animal of the family Astacina.

Astacina, Astacidæ (as-ta-sī'na, as-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See ASTACUS.] A family of macrurous crustaceans, of the order Podophthalmata (stalk-eyed), and sub-order Decapoda, or those having five pairs of thoracic limbs.

Astacite, Astacolite (as'ta-sīt, as-tak'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *astakos*, a crayfish, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrified or fossil crayfish, or other crustaceous animal.

Astacus (as'ta-kus), *n.* [Gr. *astakos*, a crayfish or lobster.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceous animals, including the crayfish (*A. fluviatilis*), and the curious species without eyes (*A. pellucidus*) found in the caves of Kentucky. The marine lobsters (*A. marinus*, &c.) are now referred to another genus, Homarus, of which Nephrops is a sub-genus. See ASTACINA.

Astart,† **Astert**† (a-stärt', a-stėrt'), *v.t.* To cause to start; to startle.

No danger there the shepherd can *astert.* *Spenser*

Astart,† **Astert**† (a-stärt', a-stėrt'), *v.i.* 1. To start up.—2. To escape. *Chaucer.*

Astarte (as-tär'tē), *n.* [See ASHTORETH.] 1. Ashtoreth, the principal female divinity of the Phenicians.—2. The moon.

Astarte's bediamonded crescent,
Distinct with its duplicate horn. *Poe.*

3. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, section Siphonida, family Cyprinidæ. Some of them are English shells, and they are found generally on the sand mud of coasts. There are also many fossil species.

Astatic (a-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *staō*, to stand.] Being without polarity. —*Astatic needle*, a magnetic needle, having its directive property destroyed by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, but with the poles reversed, so that the north pole of the one is adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this position the needles neutralize each other, and are therefore unaffected by the magnetism of the earth, while at the same time they are subject to the influence of galvanic action. They were formerly employed in the electric telegraph.

Astatically (a-stat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an astatic manner.

Astay (a-stā'), *adv.* *Naut.* said of the anchor when, in heaving in, the cable forms such an angle with the surface of the water as to appear in a line with the *stays* of the ship.

Asteer (a-stēr'), *adv.* or *a.* In a state of stir; stirring. [Scotch.]

Asteism (as'tē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *asteismos*, clever talk, wit, from *asteios*, of the town —*astu*, a town; as *polite*, from *polis*, a city; *civil*, from *civis*, a citizen; *urbane*, from *urbs*, a city.] In *rhet.* genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

Astel (as'tl), *n.* In *mining*, a board or plank; an arch or ceiling of boards over the men's

head in a mine, to protect them from any portion of the roof falling.

Aster (as'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star.] A large genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, scattered over the world, but specially abundant in N. America. One species, *Æ. Tripolium* (the sea-side aster), is found abundantly in salt marshes in Britain. It has a pretty purple flower. Asters are generally called Michaelmas or Christmas daisies, because of their flowering late in the season, and on this account they are highly prized in our gardens. The China aster does not belong to this genus; it is *Callistephus chinensis*.

Asteracanthus (as'tėr-a-kan"thus), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and *akanthos*, a spine.] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, occurring in the oolite and lias.

Asteraceæ (as-tėr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star.] In *bot.* a name given by some to the nat. order Compositæ.

Asteria (as-tē'ri-a), *n.* A variety of sapphire, not perfectly transparent, but showing a star-like opalescence in the direction of the axis, if cut round.

Asteriadæ (as-tėr-ī'a-dē), *n. pl.* A family of star-fishes, order Asteridæ, possessing four rows of tentacular feet in each ray, all the others having only two.

Asterias (as-tē'ri-as), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star.] A genus of Echinodermata, family Asteriadæ, order Asteridæ or star-fishes. See ASTERIDÆ.

Asteriated (as-tē'ri-āt-ed), *a.* [See above.] Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star; as, *asteriated* sapphire.

Asterid, Asteridan (as'tėr-id, as-tėr'i-dan), *n.* Same as *Asteridian*.

Asteridæ (as-tėr'i-dē), *n. pl.* The star-fishes, an order belonging to the class Echinodermata, so called from their star-like form. They have a coriaceous skin, in which are implanted spines or tubercles. Their body is expanded into arms, the under surface of which is marked with grooves, radiating from the centre, and pierced with rows of holes, whence issue tentacular feet, by means of which the animals move. Most have five arms or rays, but some have more, varying from eight to thirty. They have the power of reproducing these arms if broken off; and if an entire arm, with a small portion of the body attached to it, be torn off, a fresh perfect animal is formed. Their mouth is in the inferior centre of the rays, is not provided with teeth, and leads by a short gullet into a large stomach, from which a pair of lateral tubes are prolonged into each ray. A distinct intestine and anus may or may not be present. They feed chiefly on molluscs.

Asteridian (as-tėr-id'i-an), *n.* A member of the Asteridæ.

Asterisk (as'tėr-isk), *n.* [Gr. *asteriskos*, a little star, from *astēr*, a star.] The figure of a star, thus *, used in printing and writing, as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, or to fill the space when a name is omitted.

Asterism (as'tėr-izm), *n.* [Gr. *asterismos*, a marking with stars, from *astēr*, a star.] 1. A collection of stars, formerly used for constellation, but now appropriated to signify any small cluster which it is either desirable to distinguish from the rest of the constellation in which it lies, or which is not a part of any particular constellation.—2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [Rare.]—3. Three asterisks placed thus *.* to direct attention to some passage.—4. That branch of astrology which is based only on the fixed stars, as cultivated in India and Arabia. *Brewer.*

Asterite, Asterites (as'tėr-īt, as-tėr-ī'tēz), *n.* Same as *Astrite*.

Astern (a-stėrn'), *adv.* [*A* for *at*, and *stern*. 1. In or at or toward the hinder part of a ship; as, to go *astern*.—2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance; as, she was far *astern* of us.—3. Backward; back: said of a ship; as, the current drove us far *astern*.—*To back astern*, to go stern foremost: said of a ship.—*To be astern of the reckoning*, to be behind the position given for a vessel by the reckoning.

Asteroid (as'tėr-oid), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and *eidos*, form.] One of the small planets, about 200 in number, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, more accurately called *planetoids*. See PLANETOID.

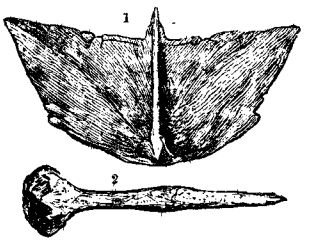
Asteroid (as'tėr-oid), *a.* Star-like; specifically belonging to the Alcyonaria, or *asteroid* polypes.

Asteroida (as-tėr-oid'a), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcyonaria* (which see).

Asteroidal (as-tėr-oid'al), *a.* 1. Resembling a star.—2. Pertaining to the asteroids.—3. Pertaining to the star-fishes.

Asteroidea (as-tėr-oid'ē-a), *n. pl.* A term sometimes used as the equivalent of *Asteridæ*, sometimes as including, along with that order, the Ophiuroidea, or star-fishes with discoid bodies.

Asterolepis (as-tėr-ol'e-pis), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of gigantic ganoid fishes, now found only in a fossil state in the old red sandstone. From the remains it would seem that these fishes must have sometimes attained the length of 18 or 20 feet. The structure of this curious fossil was elucidated by Hugh Miller in his work *Footprints of the Creator; or, the Asterolepis of Stromness*. The engraving shows one of its most characteristic bones, the hyoid plate, with its central strengthening ridge. The stellate markings from which the genus derives its name seem to have been restricted to the dermal plates of the head.



1, Hyoid plate of Asterolepis, 1-9th natural size. 2, Internal ridge of hyoid plate, 1-4th natural size.

Asterophyllite (as-tėr-of'il-īt), *n.* A member of the genus Asterophyllites.

Asterophyllites (as'tėr-ō-fil-lī"tēz), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Star-leaf, a genus of fossil plants, so called from the stellated disposition of the leaves round the branches. They abound in the coal-measures, and are believed to be the foliage of the Calamites.

Astert, † *v.t.* and *i.* See ASTART.

Asthenia, Astheny (as-thē-ni'a, as'the-ni), *n.* [Gr. *astheneia*. See ASTHENIC.] Debility; want of strength.

Asthenic (as-then'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *sthenos*, strength.] Weak; characterized by debility.

Asthenology (as-then-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *sthenos*, strength, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

Asthma (ast'ma), *n.* [Gr. *asthma*, short-drawn breath.] A chronic disorder of respiration, with intermissions between its attacks, characterized by difficulty of breathing (which is accompanied by a wheezing sound and feeling of tightness about the chest), a cough, and expectoration. Asthma generally attacks persons advanced in years, and seems, in some instances, to be hereditary. It seldom proves fatal except as inducing dropsy, consumption, &c.

Asthmatic, Asthmatical (ast-mat'ik, ast-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to asthma; as, *asthmatic* symptoms.—2. Affected by asthma; as, an *asthmatic* patient.

Asthmatic (ast-mat'ik), *n.* A person troubled with asthma.

Asthmatically (ast-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an asthmatical manner.

Astigmatism (a-stig'mat-izm), *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *stigma*, *stigmatos*, a mark.] In *optics*, the name given to a malformation, congenital or accidental, of the lens of the eye, of such a nature that rays of light proceeding from one centre do not converge in the same point.

Astipulate † (as-tip'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To agree.

All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth. *Bp. Hall.*

Astipulation † (as-tip'ū-lā"shon), *n.* Agreement; concurrence. 'Gracing himself . . . with the *astipulation* of our reverend Jewell.' *Bp. Hall.*

Astir (a-stėr'), *adv.* or *a.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *stir*.] On the stir; on the move; stirring; active: not used attributively.

For the Nantes youth, the Angers youth, all Britany was *astir*. *Carlyle.*

Astomata (as-tom'a-ta), *n. pl.* One of the two groups into which the Protozoa are divided with regard to the presence or absence of a mouth, of which organ the Astomata are destitute. The group comprises two classes, Gregarinida and Rhizopoda. See PROTOZOA.

Astomatous (as-tom'a-tus), *a.* [See ASTOMOUS.] Not possessing a mouth; astomous; specifically, belonging or pertaining to that group of the Protozoa known as Astomata.

Astomous (as'tō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *stoma*, a mouth.] Without a mouth: specifically applied in *bot.* to a division of mosses the capsules of which have no aperture.

Aston, † **Astone** † (as-ton', as-tōn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *astoned, astond*, or *astound* (in Spenser). Same as *Astony*. *Spenser; Marston.*

Astoniedness † (as-tōn'id-nes), *n.* State of being astonished.

Astonish (as-ton'ish), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *estonner*, Fr. *étonner*, to astonish, from a L.L. *extonare*, formed on the model of L. *attonare*, to stun or astonish, lit. to make thunder-struck, from *tono*, to thunder, from root *ton*, seen in *thunder*. (See THUNDER.) Skeat, however, rejects this etymology, and connects it with G. *erstaunen*, to astonish, deriving it from a prefix *a-* or *e-* (G. *er-*) and the root seen in A. Sax. *stunian*, to stun, G. *staunen*, to be astonished. See ASTONY.] 1. † To stun, as with a blow; to benumb; to give a stupefying shock to.

The very cramp-fish (torpedo) knoweth her own force or power, and being herself not benumbed, is able to *astonish* others. *Holland.*

The knaves that lay in wait behind rose up and rolled down two huge stones, whereof the one smote the king upon the head, the other *astonished* his shoulder. *Holland.*

2. † To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear; to confound with some sudden passion.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble
When the most mighty gods by token send
Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us. *Shak.*

3. To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration; to surprise; to amaze; as, I am *astonished* to hear that; I was *astonished* at his size. 'Thou hast *astonished* me with thy high terms.' *Shak.*—SYN. To amaze, astound, overwhelm, surprise.

Astonishable (as-ton'ish-a-bl), *a.* Astonishing. *Dekker.* [Rare.]

Astonishedly (as-ton'ish-ed-li), *adv.* In an astonished manner. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Astonishing (as-ton'ish-ing), *p.* and *a.* Calculated to astonish; amazing; wonderful; as, with *astonishing* celerity.—SYN. Amazing, surprising, wonderful, marvellous.

Astonishingly (as-ton'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an astonishing manner.

Astonishingness (as-ton'ish-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment. [Rare.]

Astonishment (as-ton'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The state of being astonished; as, (*a*) † the state of being stunned or benumbed. 'A coldness and *astonishment* in his loins, as folk say.' *Holland.* (*b*) † Confusion of mind from sudden fear or other passion; consternation.

Astonishment is that state of the soul in which all its motions are suspended with some degree of horror. *Burke.*

(*c*) † Passion; excitement; frenzy.

Furious ever I knew thee to be,
Yet never in this strange *astonishment*. *Spenser.*

(*d*) Great surprise or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A cause or matter of astonishment.

Thou shalt become an *astonishment*, a proverb, and a byword among all nations. Deut. xxviii. 37.

SYN. Amazement, wonder, surprise, admiration.

Astony (as-tō'ni), *v.t.* [See ASTONISH. 'Astonied is one of a numerous class of words derived from the Norman French, which had two coexistent forms, one of which only has survived. For instance, *abash* and *abaye* or *abawe*, *burnish* and *burny*, *betray* and *betrash*, *chastie* and *chastise*.' *W. A. Wright.*] 1. To astonish; to terrify; to confound. 'And I *astonied* fell and could not pray.' *Browning.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

Astonying with their suddenness both their friends and their enemies. *Knolles.*

2. † To stun, as with a blow.

The captain of the Helots . . . strake Palladias upon the side of his head that he reeled *astonied*. *Sydney.*

Astound (as-tound'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *astundian*, to astound, to grieve, with which the participles *astoned, astound*, seem to have be-

come fused.] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound* The virtuous mind. *Milton.*

Astound † (as-tound'), *v.i.* To strike terror; to be a cause of terror.

The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more The noise *astounds*. *Thomson.*

Astound, † **Astown'd** † (as-tound'), *p.* and *a.* Astonied; astonished; confounded. See ASTON.

The elf therewith *astound* Upstarted lightly. *Spenser.*

Astounding (as-tound'ing), *p.* and *a.* Fitted or calculated to astound; causing terror; astonishing.

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and *astounding* face. *B. Jonson.*

Astoundment (as-tound'ment), *n.* Amazement. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Astraddle (a-strad'l), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *straddle*. See STRADDLE.] With one leg on either side; astride; as, to sit *astraddle*.

Astræa, Astrea (as-trē'a), *n.* [Gr. *Astraia*, the goddess of justice, from *astēr*, a star; lit. the star-bright maiden. During the golden age Astræa dwelt on earth, but on that age passing away she withdrew from the society of men and was placed among the stars.] 1. A name sometimes given to the sign Virgo.—2. One of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Encke, a Prussian astronomer, December 8, 1845. It revolves round the sun in 1511·10 solar days, and is about 2½ times the distance of the earth from the sun.—3. A genus of fixed coral-forming zoophytes, family Astræidæ, class Actinozoa, comprising numerous species which form important constituents of coral reefs.

Astræidæ (as-trē'i-dē), *n. pl.* The star-corals, a family of the radiated polyps (Actinozoa), so called from the star-like arrangement of their tentacles, by the calcareous secretions in whose body walls the coral reefs are mainly formed. The Astræa, or star-coral, is a familiar example. See ASTRÆA.

Astragal (as'tra-gal), *n.* [Gr. *astragalos*, a huckle-bone, a moulding on a pillar.] 1. In *arch.* a small semicircular moulding, with a fillet beneath it, which surrounds a column in the form of a ring, separating the shaft from the capital. It is often cut into beads or berries, and is used in ornamented entablatures to separate the several faces of the architrave.—2. In *gunnery*, a round moulding on cannon near the mouth.—3. In *carp.* one of the rabbeted bars which hold the panes of a window.—4. In *anat.* the huckle, ankle, or sling bone; the upper bone of the foot supporting the tibia.

Astragalar (as-trag'al-ėr), *a.* Pertaining to an astragalus.

Astragalomancy (as-trag'al-ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *astragalos*, the ankle-bone, also a die, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of bones or dice.

Astragalus (as-trag'al-us), *n.* [Gr. *astragalos*, the ankle-bone, also a leguminous plant.] 1. In *anat.* same as *Astragal*, 4.—2. A large genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, containing more than 600 species, found everywhere except in Australia and South Africa; the milk-vetches. They are herbs or shrubs, with unequally pinnate leaves, and often strong spines. Three species are found in Britain, the most common being the liquorice vetch (*A. glycyphyllus*), which has a sweet root. Gum-tragacanth is obtained from *A. gummifer* and other spiny species which grow in Syria and other countries of Western Asia. Some species are to be found in gardens.

Astral (as'tral), *a.* [L. *astralis*, from *astrum*, Gr. *astron*, *astēr*, a star.] Belonging to the stars; starry.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r Framed of all purest atoms of the air. *Dryden.*

—*Astral spirits*, spirits believed, in the middle ages, to people the heavenly bodies or the aerial regions. They were variously conceived as fallen angels, souls of departed men, or spirits originating in fire, and hovering between heaven, and earth, and hell. By the demonologists of the fifteenth century they were regarded as occupying the first rank among the evil or demoniacal spirits.—*Astral lamp*, a lamp whose light is placed under a concave glass, and so constructed as to throw a strong and uninterrupted light on the table below.

Astrantia (as-tran'shi-a), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, from the star-like umbels.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of Europe and Western Asia, remarkable for the large white or rose-coloured leaf-like involucres. One species (*A. major*) is naturalized in the woods of the middle of England.

Astrapæa (as-tra-pē'a), *n.* [Gr. *astrapē*, lightning.] A genus of plants from Madagascar, nat. order Sterculiaceæ. The species are small trees, with cordate, lobed leaves, furnished with large stipules, and umbels of large coloured flowers inclosed in a leafy involucre. *A. Wallichii* is cultivated, and flowers readily in our gardens, and may be considered, says Paxton, one of the finest plants that ever were introduced. When loaded with its magnificent flowers nothing can exceed its grandeur.

Astraught † (as-trąt'), *p.* and *a.* [L. *a, abs*, from, and *traho, tractum*, to draw.] Distracted; distraught; aghast. *Golding.*

Astraunge † (as-trąnj'), *v.t.* To estrange. *Udall.*

Astray (a-strā'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *stray*. See STRAY.] Out of the right way or proper place, both in a literal and figurative sense.

Thou shalt not see thy brother's ox or his ass go *astray*, and hide thyself from them. Deut. xxii. 1.

Astre † (as'tr), *n.* [Fr.] A star.

Astrea, *n.* See ASTRÆA.

Astrean (as-trē'an), *a.* [L. *astrum*, a star.] Of or belonging to the stars. [Rare.]

Every star in heaven is colonized and replenished with *astrean* inhabitants. *Howell.*

Astreated (as'trē-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Ornamented with star-like ornaments.

Astrelabre, † *n.* Astrolabe. *Chaucer.*

Astrict (as-trikt'), *v.t.* [L. *astringo, astrictum*, to draw close. See ASTRINGE.] 1. † To bind fast; to confine. *Hall.*—2. In *Scots law*, to limit. See ASTRICTION.—3. To constrict; to contract. 'The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*.' *Arbuthnot.* 4. To constrain. [Rare.]

The mind is *astricted* to think in certain forms. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Astrict † (as-trikt'), *a.* Brought into small compass; compendious; concise.

Astriction (as-trik'shon), *n.* 1. † Restriction. *Milton.*—2. In *med.* (*a*) the act of binding close or compressing with ligatures. (*b*) A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hemorrhages. (*c*) Constipation. 3. In *Scots law*, the obligation imposed by the servitude of thirlage, by which certain lands are astricted to a particular mill, and the possessors obliged to grind their grain there. See THIRLAGE.

Astrictive (as-trikt'iv), *a.* Binding; compressing; styptic.

Being sodden, it is *astrictive*, and will strengthen a weak stomach. *Holland.*

Astrictory †, (as-trik'to-ri), *a.* Astringent; binding; apt to bind.

Astride (a-strīd'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *stride* (which see).] With one leg on each side; with the legs wide apart. 'Placed *astride* upon the bars of the palisade.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Astriferous † (as-trif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *astrifer* —*astrum*, a star, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or containing stars. *Bailey.*

Astrigerous † (as-trij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *astriger* —*astrum*, a star, and *gero*, to carry.] Bearing stars.

Astringe (as-trinj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *astringed*; ppr. *astringing*. [L. *astringo*—*ad*, to, and *stringo*, to bind fast, to strain. See STRAIN.] 1. To compress; to bind together; to contract by pressing the parts together. [Rare.]

Which contraction . . . *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

2. † *Fig.* to oblige; to constrain; to bind by obligation.

Astringe (as-trinj'), *v.i.* To become solid; to congeal. *Holland.*

Astringency (as-trin'jen-si), *n.* The quality of being astringent; that quality in medicines by which they cause contraction of soft or relaxed parts of the body; as, the *astringency* of acids or bitters.

Astringent (as-trin'jent), *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening: opposed to *laxative*. 'A strengthening and *astringent* diet.' *Arbuthnot.*

Astringent (as-trin'jent), *n.* A medicine which contracts the organic textures and canals of the body, condensing the soft solids, and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharges. The chief astringents are the mineral acids, alum, lime-water, chalk, salts of copper, zinc, iron, lead, silver; and among vegetables catechu, kino, oak-bark, and galls. Vegetable astringents owe their efficacy to the presence of tannin.

Astringently (as-trin'jent-li), *adv.* In an astringent manner.

Astringer † (as-trin'jėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *austour*, Fr. *autour*, a goshawk.] A falconer. Written also *Ostringer*.

Astrite (as'trīt), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star.] A radiated or star-like fossil, as one of the detached articulations of fossil encrinites; star-stone. See ENCRINITE.

Astrocaryum (as-trō-kā'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *karyon*, a nut.] A genus of palms inhabiting the tropical parts of America, from 10 to 40 feet in height, with beautiful pinnated leaves. The stems are covered over with stiff and sharp spines often 1 foot in length. The seed is inclosed in a hard stony nut, and that is enveloped by a fleshy fibrous pericarp. The cattle of the Upper Amazons feed on the fleshy pericarp of *A. Murumuru*. The wood of *A. Ayri* is much used for bows and similar purposes; and the fibres of the leaves of *A. Tucuma* are used for fishing-nets.

Astrofel, † **Astrofell** † (as'trō-fel), *n.* [L. *astrum*, a star, and *fel*, gall.] A species of bitter herb, probably the same as aster or starwort. Written also *Astrophell*.

My little flock whom erst I loved so well, And wont to feed on finest grasse that grew, Feed ye henceforth on bitter *astrophell*. *Spenser.*

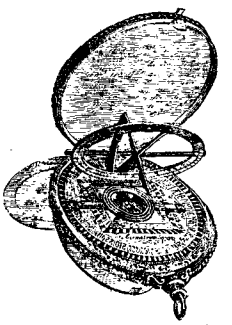
Astrognosy (as-trog'nō-si), *n.* Knowledge of the stars in respect to their names, magnitudes, situations, and the like.

Astrography (as-trog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *astēr* or *astron*, a star, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of, or the art of describing or delineating, the stars.

Astroid (as'troid), *n.* In *her.* a star consisting of six points or more, in distinction from a mullet, consisting only of five.

Astroit (as'troit), *n.* Star-stone. See ASTRITE.

Astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and *lambanō*, *labō*, to take.] 1. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude



Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe.—Royal Naval Coll.

of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant.—2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world, or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.—3. † The same as the modern armillary sphere. Called *Astrolaby* by Chaucer.

Astrolatry (as-trol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the stars.

Astrolithology (as'trō-li-thol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of aerolites. *Dana.*

Astrologer (as-trol'o-jėr), *n.* [L. *astrologus* —Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. One who professes to foretell future events by the position and appearance of the stars. '*Astrologers* that future fates foreshow.' *Pope.*—2. † An astronomer.

A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The *astrologer* is he that knoweth the course and motion of the heayens and teacheth the same. *Hooper.*

Astrologian (as-trō-lō'ji-an), *n.* Same as *Astrologer*.

Astrologic, Astrological (as-trō-loj'ik, as-trō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to astrology; professing or practising astrology. 'No *astrologic* wizard.' *Dryden.*

Astrologically (as-trō-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an astrological manner; in the manner of astrology.

Astrologize (as-trol'o-jīz), *v.i.* To practise astrology.

Astrology (as-trol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, rational discourse, reason, theory, science.] *Lit.* the science or doctrine of the stars, and formerly often used as equivalent to astronomy, but now restricted in meaning to the pseudo-science which pretends to enable men to judge of the effects and influences of the heavenly bodies on human and other mundane affairs, and to foretell future events by their situations and conjunctions. —*Natural astrology*, that branch of astrology which professed to predict natural effects, as changes of the weather, winds, storms, &c. —*Judicial astrology*, that branch which pretended to foretell moral events, such as have a dependence on the free-will and agency of man, as if they were produced or directed by the stars. Astrology was formerly in great repute, as men ignorantly supposed the heavenly bodies to have a ruling influence over the physical and moral world; thus one's temperament was ascribed to the planet under which he was born, as *saturnine* from *Saturn*, *jovial* from *Jupiter*, *mercurial* from *Mercury*, &c.; and the virtues of herbs, gems, and medicines were supposed to be due to their ruling planets.

Astrometeorology (as'trō-mē'tē-or-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, *metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of foretelling the weather and its changes from the appearance of the moon and stars.

Astrometer (as-trom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *metron*, a measure.] One who or that which measures the stars, or the light of the stars; specifically, an instrument invented by Sir John Herschel for estimating the brightness of the fixed stars. The object of the instrument is to bring an image of Jupiter, the moon, or some other object of recognized brightness into direct comparison with a star, so that star and image are seen in the same direction. By adjusting the distance of the image so that it appears equal in brightness to the star, and by measuring this distance, the lustre of the star is readily determined.

Astrometry (as-trom'et-ri), *n.* The art of determining by measurement the relative distances and magnitudes of the stars.

Astronomer (as-tron'o-mėr), *n.* 1. One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly bodies, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.—2.† An astrologer. '*Astronomers* foretell it.' *Shak.*

Astronomian† (as-trō-nō'mi-an), *n.* An astronomer. '*Astronomians* came from the East.' *Wicklife.*

Astronomic, Astronomical (as-trō-nom'ik, as-trō-nom'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.—*Astronomical clock*, a clock regulated to keep *sidereal*, not *mean* time.—*Astronomical signs*, the signs of the zodiac.—*Astronomical year*. See YEAR.

Astronomically (as-trō-nom'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.

Astronomicon† (as-trō-nom'ik-on), *n.* A treatise on the stars.

Astronomize (as-tron'o-mīz), *v.i.* To study astronomy. 'They *astronomized* in caves.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Astronomy (as-tron'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law or rule.] 1. The science which treats of the celestial bodies—fixed stars, planets, satellites, and comets—their nature, distribution, magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, eclipses, &c. That part of the science which gives a description of the motions, figures, periods of revolution, and other phenomena of the heavenly bodies, is called *descriptive astronomy*; that part which teaches how to observe the motions, figures, periodical revolutions, distances, &c., of the heavenly bodies, and how to use the necessary instruments, is called *practical astronomy*; and that part which explains the causes of their motions, and demonstrates the laws by which those causes operate, is termed *physical astronomy*.—2.† Astrology.

> Not from the stars do I my judgments pluck,
> And yet methinks I have *astronomy*. *Shak.*

Astrophotography (as'trō-fō-tog''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and E. *photography*.] In *photog.* a term expressing the application of photography to the delineation of solar spots, the moon's disc, the planets, and coustellations.

Astroscope (as'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *skopeō*, to view.] An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations, with their stars, are delineated, by means of which the stars may be known; an old substitute for a celestial globe.

Astroscopy† (as-tros'ko-pi), *n.* [See ASTROSCOPE.] Observation of the stars.

Astro-theology (as'trō-thē-ol''o-ji), *n.* [L. *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

Astructive† (a-strukt'iv), *a.* [L. *astruo*, to build up—*a* for *ad*, to, and *struo*, to build.] Building up; erecting: opposed to *destructive*.

> The true method of Christian practice is first destructive, then *astructive*. . . . 'Cease to do evil, learn to do well.' *Bp. Hall.*

Astrut† (a-strut'), *a.* [See STRUT.] Strutting; pompous. 'Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit.' *Cowper.* [Rare.]

Astuciously (a-stū'shus-li), *adv.* [Based on Fr. *astucieux*, astute. See ASTUTE.] Astutely.

> 'But marked you not how *astuciously* the good father eluded the questions?' said the queen. *Sir W. Scott.*

Astun† (a-stun'), *v.t.* To stun.

> Breathless and *astunn'd*
> His trunk extended lay. *Somerville.*

Astur (as'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *autour*, It. *astore*, the goshawk.] A genus of hawks, including the goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*).

Asturian (as-tū'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Asturia or the Asturias, a district of northern Spain.

Asturian (as-tū'ri-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Asturia.

Astute (as-tūt'), *a.* [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtlety.] Of a shrewd and penetrating turn; cunning; sagacious. 'That *astute* little lady of Curzon Street.' *Thackeray.*—SYN. Shrewd, keen, eagle-eyed, penetrating, cunning, sagacious, subtle, wily, crafty, smart, clever, wide-awake.

Astutely (as-tūt'li), *adv.* In an astute manner; shrewdly; sharply; cunningly.

Astuteness (as-tūt'nes), *n.* The quality of being astute; cunning; shrewdness.

Astylar (a-stī'lar), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stylos*, a column.] In *arch.* having no columns.

Astyllen (a-stil'en), *n.* In *mining*, a small ward or stoppage in an adit or mine to prevent the free passage of water, made by damming up. *Weale.*

Asunder (a-sun'dėr), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *sunder*; A. Sax. *onsundran*. See SUNDER.] 1. In a sundered or divided state; apart; into parts; separately.

> The Lord hath cut *asunder* the cords of the wicked. Ps. cxxix. 4.
>
> What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put *asunder*. Mat. xix. 6.

2. *Fig.* of different minds or conditions.

> When the disputing parties come to understand one another, they are found not to be so widely *asunder*. *Brougham.*

Aswail (as'wāl), *n.* The native name for the sloth-bear (*Ursus labiatus*) of the mountains of India. It is an uncouth, unwieldy animal, with very long black hair, inoffensive when not attacked. Owing

Aswail (*Ursus labiatus*).

to its exceeding sensitiveness to heat it confines itself to its den during the day. It never eats vertebrate animals except when pressed by hunger, its usual diet consisting of roots, bees'-nests, grubs, snails, ants, &c. Its flesh is in much favour as an article of food, and its fat is highly valued for the lubrication of the delicate steel work in gun-locks. When captured young it is easily tamed, and can be taught to perform many curious tricks.

Asweve,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *aswefan*, to stun or astonish, from *swefan*, to sleep.] To stupefy, as by terror. 'Astonied and *asweved*.' *Chaucer.*

Aswoon,† **Aswoune**,† *adv.* In a swoon. 'Fell to the ground *aswoon*.' *Gower.*

Asyle† (a-sīl'), *n.* An asylum.

Asylum (a-sī'lum), *n.* [L. *asylum*, from Gr. *asylon*, a place of refuge, sanctuary—*a*, priv., and *sylaō*, to strip, plunder.] 1. A sanctuary or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors sheltered themselves from justice, and from which they could not be taken without sacrilege. Temples were anciently asylums, as were Christian churches in later times.

> So sacred was the church to some that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary. *Aylife.*

2. Any place of retreat and security.

> Earth has no other *asylum* for them than its own cold bosom. *Southey.*

Specifically—3. An institution for receiving, maintaining, and, so far as possible, ameliorating the condition of persons labouring under certain bodily defects or mental maladies; as, an *asylum* for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, for the insane, &c.; sometimes also a refuge for the unfortunate; as, a magdalen *asylum*.

Asymmetral† (a-sim'met-ral), *a.* Incommensurate; incommensurable. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Asymmetrical (a-sim-met'rik-al), *a.* [*A* priv., and *symmetrical*.] 1. Not having symmetry.

> No one imagines the Pleuronectidæ belong to an *asymmetrical* type, because they are *asymmetrical* in their adult shape. *Huxley.*

2.† In *math.* not having commensurability; incommensurable.—3. Inharmonious; not reconcilable. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Asymmetrous† (a-sim'met-rus), *a.* Same as *Asymmetral* (which see).

Asymmetry (a-sim'met-ri), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *symmetria*, symmetry.] 1. The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

> The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *N. Grew.*

2.† The want of a common measure between two quantities; incommensurability. *Barrow.*

Asymptote (as'im-tōt), *n.* [Gr. *asymptōtos*, not falling together—*a*, priv., *syn*, with, and *piptō*, to fall; not meeting or coinciding.] In *math.* a line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended would never meet it. This may be conceived as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance.

Asymptote (as'im-tōt), *a.* In *math.* gradually approaching, as a line to a curve, but never converging. See the noun.

Asymptotic, Asymptotical (as-im-tot'ik, as-im-tot'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote.—*Asymptotical lines* or *curves* are such as continually approach when extended, but never meet.

Asymptotically (as-im-tot'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an asymptotic manner; in a manner so as gradually to approach though never meeting.

> The theory is not a thing complete from the first, but a thing which grows, as it were, *asymptotically* towards certainty. *Prof. Tyndall.*

Asynartete (a-sin'ār-tēt), *a.* [Gr. *asynartētos*, disconnected, from *a*, not, and *synartaō*, to hang up with, to join together—*syn*, with, and *artaō*, to fasten to.] Disconnected; not fitted or adjusted.—*Asynartete sentences*, those whose members are not united by connective particles; as, 'I came, I saw, I conquered.' *Brande.*—*Asynartete verse*, a verse consisting of two members differing from each other in rhythm, as when the one consists of dactyls and the other of iambuses.

Asyndetic (as-in-det'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by the use of asyndeton.

Asyndeton (a-sin'de-ton), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *syndeō*, to bind together.] In *rhet.* a figure of speech by which connectives are omitted; as, *veni, vidi, vici*; I came, I saw, I conquered.

> Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils. Mat. x. 8.

It stands opposed to *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives.

At (at), *prep.* [A. Sax. *æt*, Goth. O.Sax. *at*, Icel. *at*, *ath*, Dan. *ad*, O.H.G. *az*; allied to L. *ad*, to, Skr. *adhi*, upon. 'Lost in modern German, and rare in Swedish and Danish; in more frequent use in English than any other kindred language, Icelandic only excepted.' *Vigfusson.*] In general *at* denotes the rela-

tions (1) of *coincidence* or *contiguity* in time or place, actual or approximate; presence or nearness; (2) of *direction towards:* in both senses it is used both literally and figuratively. 1. Coincidence or contiguity: (*a*) *in time;* as, *at* the ninth hour; *at* first; *at* last; *at* length; *at* once; *at* the same time. (*b*) *In space;* as, *at* home; *at* church; *at* sea; *at* hand. (*c*) *In occupation* or *condition;* as, *at* work; *at* hunting; *at* arms; *at* prayer; *at* peace; *at* war. (*d*) *In degree* or *condition;* as, *at* best; *at* the worst; *at* least; *at* all; *at* his last shift; *at* his utmost need. (*e*) *In effect,* as coincident with the cause; as, *at* the word; *at* the sight. (*f*) *In relation,* as existing between two objects; as, all shall be *at* your command; he deserves well *at* your hands; *at* my cost. (*g*) *In value;* as, *at* a shilling a head.—2. Direction towards, *lit.* or *fig.;* as, fire *at* the target; look *at* him; up, Guards, and *at* 'em; what would he be *at;* she set her cap *at* him.—*At last, At length. At last* implies difficulties overcome, or impediments causing unforeseen delay; as, I brought him to hear reason *at last;* we reached the top *at last;* or disappointment by having had to wait longer for an object than we expected; as, you have come *at last. At length* implies long continuance of effort, either mental or physical, for a definite end, or long-continued hope, expectation, suspense, or suffering; as, *at length* my toils are rewarded; *at length* my wishes are realized; *at length* my sufferings have come to an end.—*At large* is an adverbial phrase, and means (1) generally as a whole; as, the country *at large* must be consulted; (2) at liberty; unconfined; as, the culprit is *at large.*

Atabal (at'a-bal), *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *attabl,* the drum.] A kettle-drum; a kind of tabor used by the Moors.

Don John gave orders for trumpet and *atabal* to sound the signal for action. *Prescott.*

Atacamite (a-tak'a-mīt), *n.* [From *Atacama,* a province of Chili, where it was first found.] A native muriate of copper, consisting of a combination of the protoxide and chloride of copper. It occurs abundantly in some parts of South America, as at Atacama, whence it has its name; is found on the crust of the lavas of Vesuvius and Etna, and appears on copper long exposed to the air or sea-water, and is the *æruginо nobilis* seen on ancient bronzes. It is worked as an ore in South America, and considerable quantities are exported to England. It occurs massive or in small prismatic crystals.

Atagas (at'a-gas), *n.* Same as *Attagas* (which see).

Ataghan (at'a-gan), *n.* See YATAGHAN.

Atak (at'ak), *n.* The harp-seal, or *Phoca Grœnlandica.* See SEAL.

Atake,† *v.t.* To overtake. *Chaucer.*

Ataman (at'a-man), *n.* [Rus.; Pol. *hetman,* from G. *hauptman,* headman, captain.] The chief military commander of the Cossacks; the hetman.

Ataraxia,† Ataraxy† (at-a-rak'si-a, at'a-rak-si), *n.* [Gr. *ataraxia,* freedom from passion—*a,* priv., and *tarassō, taraxō,* to trouble.] Calmness of mind: a term used by the Stoics and Sceptics to denote a freedom from the emotions which proceed from vanity and self-conceit. 'Their *ataraxia* and freedom from passionate disturbances.' *Glanville.*

A-taunt, A-taunto (a-tant', a-tant'ō). [*A,* and *taunt* (which see).] *Naut.* high or tall; set on end: commonly applied to the masts of a ship.—*All a-taunt,* or *all a-taunto,* denotes that a vessel is fully rigged, with all her upper masts and yards aloft.

Atavism (at'a-vizm), *n.* [L. *atavus,* an ancestor.] 1. The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor or to a distant member in the collateral line; the return to the original type, or the restoration of characters acquired by crossing or otherwise at a remote period. See HEREDITY.—2. In *med.* the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in remote generations.

Ataxia (a-taks'i-a), *n.* Same as *Ataxy.*

Ataxic (a-taks'ik), *a.* Irregular; disorderly; characterized by irregularity: more especially used in medicine.—*Ataxic fever,* a term applied by Pihel to malignant typhus fever.

Ataxy (at'ak-si), *n.* [Gr. *a,* priv., and *taxis,* order.] 1. Want of order; disturbance.

Three ways of church government I have heard of, and no more; the Episcopal, the Presbyterial, and that new-born bastard Independency . . . the last of these is nothing but a confounding *ataxy.* *Sir E. Dering.*

Specifically—2. In *med.* irregularity in the functions of the body or in the crisis and paroxysms of disease.

Atchievement (at-chēv'ment), *n.* Achievement (which see). [Frequently spelled thus when expressing armorial bearings, especially those of a deceased person as displayed at his funeral, &c.; but in non-heraldic language more commonly abbreviated into *Hatchment.*]

Atchison (at'chi-son), *n.* [From *Atkinson,* an Englishman, master of the Scottish mint in the reign of James VI., whose name in Scotland was pronounced *Atchison.*] A billon coin, or rather one of copper washed with silver, struck in Scotland in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two-thirds of an English penny.

Ate (āt). The preterit of *eat* (which see).

Atē (ā'tē), *n.* [Gr. *atē,* mischief, a personification of evil, mischief, or malice.] In *myth.* the goddess of mischief, who was cast down from heaven. 'An *Atē,* stirring him to blood and strife.' *Shak.*

-Ate. The English equivalent of the Latin pp. termination. In adjectives it has much the force of our own termination *ed.*

Atechnic (a-tek'nik), *n.* [Gr. *a,* without, and *technē,* art.] A person unacquainted with art, especially with its technology.

In every fine art there is much which is illegible by *atechnics,* and this is due to the habits of interpretation into which artists always fall. *North Brit. Rev.*

Atechnic (a-tek'nik), *a.* Destitute of a knowledge of art.

Atelene (at'e-lēn), *a.* [Gr. *atelēs,* imperfect.] In *mineral* imperfect; wanting regular forms in the genus.

Ateles (at'e-lēz), *n.* [Gr. *atelēs,* incomplete—*a,* without, and *telos,* a completion.] A genus of platyrhine American monkeys, with long, attenuated, and powerfully prehensile tails, and fore-hands either entirely deprived of thumbs or with only a very small rudiment of that organ, in allusion to which peculiarity the name was given. These monkeys are often called *sapajous.*

Atelier (at-lē-ā), *n.* [Fr., a workshop.] A workshop: applied, when used in English literature, specifically to the workroom of sculptors and painters. Also called a *Studio.*

Atellan, Atellane (a-tel'lan, a-tel'lān), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Atella,* a town of ancient Italy, in Campania; pertaining to or resembling in character certain dramatic pieces (called *fabulæ Atellanæ*) originating there, and acted among the ancient Romans. (See extract.) 'Their . . . *Atellan* way of wit.' *Shaftesbury.*

These *Atellane* plays . . . seem to have been a union of high comedy and its parody . . . being remarkable for a refined humour, such as could be understood and appreciated by educated people. They were not performed by regular actors (*histriones*), but by Roman citizens of noble birth, who were not on that account subjected to any degradation. *Dr. W. Smith.*

Atellan† (a-tel'lan), *n.* A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious. '*Atellans* and lascivious songs.' *Burton.*

Atelocheilia (at'el-o-kī''li-a), *n.* [Gr. *atelēs,* imperfect, and *cheilos,* lip.] Imperfect development of the lip.

Ateloencephalia (at'el-o-en-sē-fā''li-a), *n.* [Gr. *atelēs,* imperfect, and *enkephalos,* the brain.] Imperfect development of the brain.

Ateloglossia (at'el-o-glos''i-a), *n.* [Gr. *atelēs,* imperfect, and *glōssa,* the tongue.] Imperfect development of the tongue.

Atelognathia (at'el-og-nā''thi-a), *n.* [Gr. *atelēs,* imperfect, and *gnathos,* the jaw.] Imperfect development of the jaw.

Atelomyelia (at'el-o-mī-ē''li-a), *n.* [Gr. *atelēs,* imperfect, and *myelos,* marrow.] Imperfect development of the spinal marrow.

Ateloprosopia (at'el-o-pro-sō''pi-a), *n.* [Gr. *atelēs,* imperfect, and *prosōpon,* the face.] Malformation of the face.

Atelostomia (at'el-o-stom''i-a), *n.* [Gr. *atelēs,* imperfect, and *stoma,* mouth.] Imperfect development of the mouth.

A tempo, A tempo primo (ä tem'pō, ä tem'-pō prē'mō). [It.] In *music,* a direction that, after any change of movement by acceleration or retardation, the original movement be restored.

A tempo giusto (ä tem'pō jös'tō). [It.; L. *in tempore justo.*] In *music,* a direction to sing or play in an equal, true, or just time. It is seldom used but when the time has been interrupted, as during a recitative to suit the action and passion of the scene.

Ateuchus (a-tū'kus) *n.* [Gr. *a,* without, and *teuchos,* armour—in allusion to the absence of a scutellum.] A genus of coleopterous insects, family Scarabæidæ. *A. Ægyptiorum* or *sacer* seems to have been the sacred beetle figured on Egyptian monuments, ornaments, and amulets. It is characterized by long hind-feet, filiform tarsi, and slender tibiæ.

Athalamous (a-thal'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *a,* priv., and *thalamos,* a marriage-bed.] In *bot.* not furnished with shields or beds for the spores, as the thallus of certain lichens.

Athalia (a-thā'li-a), *n.* [Gr. *athalēs,* withered, from the devastation produced by its larvæ.] The generic name of the turnip-fly (*A. centifoliæ*), a hymenopterous insect, family Tenthredinidæ, or saw-flies (so named from the character of the ovipositor), whose larvæ occasionally devastate our turnip fields. The parent insect appears about the end of May, and deposits its egg in the substance of the leaf, and in about six days the larvæ are hatched. These are twenty-two footed, and from their greenish-black colour are known as *nigger caterpillars.* In a few days more a whole field is laid waste by their eating the soft tissue of the leaf, leaving only skeletons and stalks.

Athanasian (ath-a-nā'si-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Athanasius,* bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century.—*Athanasian creed,* a creed, confession, or exposition of faith, supposed formerly to have been drawn up by Athanasius, though this opinion is now generally rejected, and the composition often ascribed to Hilary, bishop of Arles (about 430). It is an explicit avowal of the doctrines of the Trinity (as opposed to Arianism) and of the incarnation, and contains what are known as the 'damnatory clauses,' in which it declares that damnation must be the lot of those who do not believe the true and catholic faith: 'Which Faith, except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly.' *Book of Common Prayer.*

Athanasian (ath-a-nā'si-an), *n.* A follower of Athanasius or a believer in his creed.

Athanor (ath'a-nor), *n.* [Ar. *at-tannur,* Heb. *tannur,* an oven or furnace.] A digesting furnace formerly used by alchemists, so constructed as to maintain a uniform and durable heat by feeding itself with fuel.

Atheism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* [See ATHEIST.] The disbelief of the existence of a God or Supreme intelligent Being.

A little philosophy inclineth men's minds to *atheism,* but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*

It is a fine observation of Plato in his *Laws* that *atheism* is a disease of the soul before it becomes an error of the understanding. *Fleming.*

Atheist (ā'thē-ist), *n.* [Gr. *atheos*—*a,* priv., and *Theos,* God.] One who disbelieves in the existence of a God or Supreme intelligent Being.

By night an *atheist* half believes a God. *Young.*

Atheist (ā'thē-ist), *a.* Atheistical. 'The *atheist* crew.' *Milton.*

Atheistic, Atheistical (ā-thē-ist'ik, ā-thē-ist'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, implying, or containing atheism; as, *atheistic* or *atheistical* doctrines, writings, beliefs, actions, &c. 2. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious: applied to persons. '*Atheistic* gainsayers.' *Ray.*

Men are *atheistical,* because they are first vicious; and question the truth of Christianity, because they hate the practice. *South.*

Atheistically (ā-thē-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

Atheisticalness (ā-thē-ist'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being atheistical.

Purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness.* *Hammond.*

Atheize† (ā'thē-īz), *v.i.* To discourse as an atheist. 'This way of *atheizing.*' *Cudworth.*

Atheize (ā'thē-īz), *v.t.* To render atheistic.

They endeavoured to *atheize* one another. *Berkeley.*

Atheizer† (ā'thē-īz-ėr), *n.* One who atheizes. *Cudworth.*

Atheling, Ætheling (ath'el-ing, eth'el-ing). [A. Sax. *æthеling,* from *æthele,* noble; G. *edel,* noble, *adel,* nobility. This element appears in many names; as, in *Ethelred,* noble counsel; *Ethelbert* (contr. *Albert*), bright or illustrious noble; *Ethelbald,* bold noble; *Athelney,* isle of nobles; &c.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a prince; one of the royal family; a nobleman.

Athenæum, Atheneum (ath-ē-nē'um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Athēnē,* the goddess of wisdom.] 1. A Grecian temple dedicated to Athēnē, the patroness of literature, art, and industry.—

2. An institution founded at Rome by Hadrian for the promotion of literary and scientific studies, and imitated in the provinces. — 3. In modern times, an institution for the encouragement of literature and art, where a library, periodicals, &c., are kept for the use of the members.

Athēnē, Athēna (a-thē'nē, a-thē'na), *n.* In *Greek myth.* the goddess of wisdom, of arts and sciences, known to the Romans as Minerva.

Athenian (a-thē'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Athens*, the metropolis of Attica, in Greece.

Athenian (a-thē'ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.

Atheologian † (ā'thē-o-lō''ji-an), *n.* One who is opposed to a theologian.

They (the Jesuits) are the only *atheologians*, whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Atheology † (ā-thē-ol'o-ji), *n.* The doctrines of atheism, or that there is no God; atheism.

Several of our learned members have written many profound treatises on anarchy, but a brief, complete body of *atheology* seemed yet wanting. *Swift.*

Atheous † (ā'thē-us), *a.* [Gr. *atheos*, without God. See ATHEIST.] Atheistic; impious. 'The hypocrite or *atheous* priest.' *Milton.*

Athericera (ath-ē-ris'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *athēr*, a beard or awn of corn, and *keras*, a horn, a feeler.] A section of dipterous insects, including the Muscidæ, or flies strictly so called, the Œstridæ, or bot-flies, and the Syrphidæ, or drone-fly, spring wild bee, &c. The last family bears an extremely close resemblance to the humble-bees and wasps. The larvæ of some species, as parasites, restrain the excessive multiplication of aphides.

Atherina (a-thē-rī'na), *n.* A genus of abdominal fishes, characterized by a somewhat flat upper jaw, by having six rays in the gill membrane, and by its side belt or line shining like silver. One species, the atherine, or sand smelt (*A. presbyter*), is found on the British coasts, especially in the south and west of England. It is an elegant little fish, about 6 inches in length, and is considered good eating.

Atherine (ath'ē-rīn), *n.* A kind of fish. See ATHERINA.

Athermanous (a-thėr'man-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thermē*, heat.] A term applied to those substances which have the power of retaining all the heat which they receive. Those bodies which transmit the heat they receive through their substance are called *diathermanous.*

Atheroma, Atherome (ath-ē-rō'ma, ath'ē-rōm), *n.* [Gr., from *athēra*, pap.] A species of wen or encysted tumour, whose contents resemble bread sauce.

Atheromatous (ath-ē-rō'mat-us), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an atheroma; having the qualities of an atheroma.

Atherospermaceæ (ath'ē-rō-spėr-mā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *athēr*, an awn, and *sperma*, seed.] A small nat. order of apetalous plants. They have unisexual flowers, anthers opening by valves, several single-seeded carpels, the styles of which become feathery, and opposite leaves without stipules. There are only three genera—Atherosperma, Laurelia, and Doryophora—two of which are from Australia, the third from Chili. All are trees, generally fragrant, and the nuts are aromatic.

Atherura (ath-ē-rū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *athēr*, an awn, and *oura*, a tail.] The generic name of the tufted-tailed porcupine of India and the Eastern Archipelago. See PORCUPINE.

Athirst (a-thėrst'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a* for *of*, intens., and *thirst.*] 1. Thirsty; wanting drink.—2. Having a keen appetite or desire. 'Their bounding hearts alike *athirst* for battle.' *Cowper.*

Athlete (ath'lēt), *n.* pl. **Athletes** (ath'lēts) or **Athletæ** (ath-lē'tē). [Gr. *athlētēs*, an athlete, a prize-fighter.] 1. One who contended for a prize in the public games of Greece. Hence—2. Any one trained to exercises of agility and strength; a vigorous contender.

Here rose an *athlete*, strong to break or bind
All force in bonds that might endure. *Tennyson.*

Athletic (ath-let'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to athletes or such exercises as are practised by athletes; as, *athletic* sports. Hence—2. Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous.

That *athletic* soundness and vigour of constitution which is seen in cottages, where Nature is cook and Necessity caterer. *South.*

Athletically (ath-let'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a strong, robust, or athletic manner.

Athleticism (ath-let'i-sizm), *n.* The act or practice of engaging in games or sports in which strength, agility, and muscular training are required.

Athletism (ath'lēt-izm), *n.* The state or profession of an athlete; muscularity.

Athole-brose (ath'ōl-brōz), *n.* [From *Athole*, a district in Perthshire.] Honey mixed with whisky, used in the Highlands and other parts of Scotland as a cure for colds and as a cordial. Oatmeal is sometimes substituted for honey.

A-thre, † *adv.* In three parts. *Chaucer.*

Athwart (a-thwart'), *prep.* [Prefix *a*, and *thwart*; O.E. *athirt*, Icel. *um thvert.* See THWART.] 1. Across; from side to side of.

At eve the beetle boometh
Athwart the thicket lone. *Tennyson.*

2. *Naut.* across the line of a ship's course; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course. — *Athwart hause*, said of a ship when she lies across the stem of another, whether near or at some distance. — *Athwart the fore foot*, a phrase applied to the flight of a cannon ball across another ship's course ahead as a signal for her to bring to.—*Athwart ships*, reaching across the ship from side to side, or in that direction.

Athwart (a-thwart'), *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully. 'Quite *athwart* goes all decorum.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Athymia † (a-thim'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thymos*, courage.] Lowness of spirits; despondency; melancholy.

Atilt (a-tilt'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *tilt.* See TILT.] 1. In the manner of a tilter; in the position or with the action of a man making a thrust; as, to stand or run *atilt.* 'Thou run'st *atilt.*' *Shak.*—2. In the manner of a cask tilted or with one end raised.

Speak; if not, this stand
Of royal blood shall he abroach, *atilt*, and run
Even to the lees of honour. *Beau. & Fl.*

[In this passage the word may be a verb.]

Atimy (at'i-mi), *n.* [Gr. *atimia*—*a*, priv., and *timē*, honour.] In *Greek antiq.* disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy by some disqualifying act or decree. *Mitford.*

A-tiptoe (a-tip'tō), *adv.* 1. On tiptoe.—2. *Fig.* in a state of high expectation or eagerness.

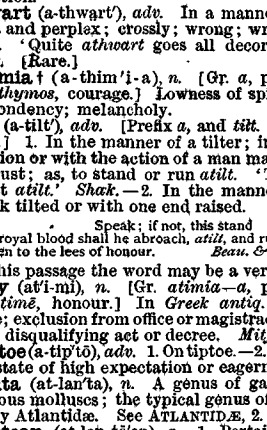
Atlanta (at-lan'ta), *n.* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs; the typical genus of the family Atlantidæ. See ATLANTIDÆ, 2.

Atlantean (at-lan-tē'an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

Sage he stood,
With *Atlantean* shoulders, fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to the island Atlantis, or to Bacon's ideal commonwealth of that name.

Atlantes (at-lan'tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Atlantes*, pl. of *Atlas* (which see).] In *arch.* figures or half figures of men used in the place of



Atlantes.

columns or pilasters to support an entablature. They are also called *Telamones.* Female figures so employed are called *Caryatides.*

Atlantic (at-lan'tik), *a.* [L. *Atlanticus*, from Gr. *Atlas, Atlantos*, a mountain in West Africa whose shores the Atlantic Ocean washes, so named because fabled to be the pillar of heaven. See ATLAS.] 1. Pertaining to or descended from Atlas. 'The seven *Atlantic* sisters.' *Milton.*—2. Pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

Atlantic (at-lan'tik), *n.* The ocean, or that part of the general sea bounded by Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

Atlantidæ (at-lan'ti-dē), *n. pl.* 1. One of the three great divisions into which Dr. Latham divides the human family, the other two being *Mongolidæ* and *Japetidæ.* It comprises all the tribes of Africa, as well as those of Syria and Arabia. It consists of seven groups—viz. *Negro Atlantidæ, Caffre Atlantidæ, Hottentot Atlantidæ, Nilotic Atlantidæ* (occupying the water system of the Upper and Middle Nile, and comprising the Abyssinians, Nubians, &c.), the *Amazirgh Atlantidæ* (usually called Berbers, occupying the Sahara, the ranges of the Atlas, and the Canary Islands), the *Egyptian Atlantidæ* (or Old Egyptians, represented by the modern Copts), and the *Semitic Atlantidæ* (of which the chief types are the Jews and Arabs).—2. In *zool.* a family of gasteropodous molluscs of the order Nucleobranchiata, with a small shell resembling that of the nautilus, and at one time supposed to be the living representatives of the fossil ammonites. They are distinguished by having the branchiæ inclosed in a regular dorsal chamber, and are found in the seas of warm climates. In Atlanta, the typical genus, both shell and operculum are dextral.

Atlantides (at-lan'tī-dēz), *n. pl.* A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to be the daughters of Atlas, or of his brother Hesperus, who were translated to heaven.

Atlas (at'las), *n.* [Gr. *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who attempted to storm heaven, and was therefore condemned to bear the vault of heaven, or, according to other legends, the earth, on his shoulders.] 1. A collection of maps in a volume: first used in this sense by Mercator in the sixteenth century, in allusion to the Atlas of mythology, whose figure, represented as bearing a globe on the shoulders, was given on the title-page of such works.—2. A volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject.—3. The supporter of a building. See ATLANTES. 4. A variety of satin manufactured in the East. Atlases are plain, striped, or flowered; but they have not the fine gloss and lustre of some French silks.—5. The first vertebra of the neck, so named because it supports the head, as Atlas was fabled to support the globe.—6. A size of writing or drawing paper 34 by 26 inches.

Atlas-folio (at'las-fō'li-ō), *n.* A term applied to books of a large square folio size.

Atmidometer (at-mi-dom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *atmis, atmidos*, vapour, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow. It consists of two oblong hollow glass or copper bulbs, communicating by a neck, the lower one being weighted by mercury or shot. On the upper bulb is a graduated stem, on the top of which is a metal pan. The instrument is immersed in a vessel of water, the stem going through a hole in the cover, and distilled water put into the pan, so as to sink the zero of the stem to a level with the cover of the vessel. The water in the pan evaporates, and the stem rises, showing the amount of evaporation in grains.

Atmological (at-mō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to atmology.

A classification of clouds can then only be consistent and intelligible when it rests on their *atmological* conditions. *Whewell.*

Atmologist (at-mol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in atmology; a student of atmology. 'The *atmologists* of the last century.' *Whewell.*

Atmology (at-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapour.

The relations of heat and moisture give rise to another extensive collection of laws and principles, which I shall treat of in connection with thermotics, and shall term *atmology.* *Whewell.*

Atmolysis (at-mol'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *lysis*, a loosing, from *lyō*, to loose.] A method of separating the constituent elements of a compound gas, as atmospheric air, by causing it to pass through a vessel of porous material, such as graphite: first made known in 1863 by the discoverer, Professor T. Graham, master of the mint.

Atmometer (at-mom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *metreō*, to measure.] An instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer. It consists of a thin hollow ball of porous earthenware, joined to which is a tube of

glass with divisions. The cavity of the ball and the tube are filled with water, and the top of the tube closed. In this state the instrument is exposed to the free action of the air, when the water transudes through the porous substance, and is evaporated by the air, the extent of evaporation being shown by the sinking of the water in the graduated tube.

Atmosphere (at'mos-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] 1. The whole mass of aëriform fluid surrounding the earth, and generally supposed to extend to the height of 40 or 50 miles above its surface. It is a mechanical mixture of 79 volumes nitrogen, with 21 of oxygen, with a trace of carbonic acid gas, and a variable quantity of ozone, aqueous vapour, ammonia, and organic matter. The composition of the atmosphere varies very slightly in different localities. In towns the air usually contains impurities, such as sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, &c. These are dissolved in rain-water, which then has in many places an injurious effect on the buildings. The motions of the atmosphere constitute the winds, and in it occur clouds, rain, snow, thunder, and lightning. Its greatest density is at the earth's surface, and the density decreases as the height increases. The atmosphere, like other bodies, gravitates toward the earth, and therefore has weight and pressure. The weight, at an average, at the level of the sea, is found to be about 15 lbs. on the square inch. (See *Atmospheric Pressure*, under ATMOSPHERIC.) If air be condensed so as to exert a pressure of 30 lbs. on the square inch the pressure is said to be *two atmospheres*; a condensation which gives 45 lbs. is termed *three atmospheres*; and so on. Pressures arising from other causes, such as the weight of liquids and the force of steam, are also frequently counted by atmospheres. The atmosphere acts on light, producing the phenomena of refraction, diffraction, reflection, and interference.—2. The gaseous envelope surrounding any other of the heavenly bodies.—3. Any gaseous medium. 'An *atmosphere* of cold oxygen.' *Miller.*—4. *Fig.* pervading influence; as, a moral *atmosphere*.

By the hearth the children sit,
Cold in that *atmosphere* of Death. *Tennyson.*

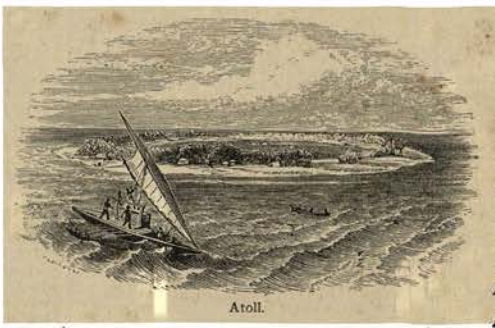
Atmospheric (at-mos-fer'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere; as, *atmospheric* air or vapours. 2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

I am an *atmospheric* creature. *Pope.*

3. Caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere; as, rust, decomposition, or souring is often an *atmospheric* effect.—*Atmospheric churn*, a churn of various forms, in which atmospheric air is driven into the milk in order to agitate it, and also to obtain the specific effect of the air upon the milk in aggregation of the oleaginous globules.—*Atmospheric engine*, a variety of steam-engine, in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston and for the up stroke, the steam being then condensed, and a vacuum thereby created under the piston, which in consequence descends by the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the upper surface of it. Marine engines on this principle have three cylinders connected to one crank-shaft to obtain uniformity of action.—*Atmospheric hammer*, a power-hammer driven by the force of compressed air.—*Atmospheric line* (of a steam-pressure diagram), a line drawn by the pencil when the steam is shut off from the piston of the indicator, and it is acted on by the pressure of the atmosphere alone. The height of the steam-line above this shows the pressure of the steam, and the depth of the vacuum-line below shows the degree of condensation which is then taking place in the engine.—*Atmospheric pressure*, the weight of the atmosphere on a unit of surface, as a square inch. The mean atmospheric pressure referred to this unit is 14·7 lbs. It is also measured by the height of a mercurial column which it supports in a barometer; referred to this measurement the atmospheric pressure is equal to 29·9 inches.—*Atmospheric railway*, a railway so constructed that the motive power is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere acting on a piston working in a continuous iron tube of uniform bore laid from one place to another, the pressure being created by exhausting the air from that end of the tube towards which it is desired the piston should advance, or by forcing in air behind it, or both methods may be employed together. The system has not been found suitable for the ordinary purposes of a railway, though it is successfully worked in some large towns for the conveyance of letters, telegrams, &c., through pneumatic despatch tubes.—*Atmospheric spring*, a spring formed by a confined body of air operating either by means of a cylinder and piston or by an air-tight bag.—*Atmospheric tides*, diurnal oscillations of the atmosphere, produced by the attractions of the sun and moon, similar to the tides of the ocean, indicated by minute variations of pressure on the barometer.

Atmospherical (at-mos-fer'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Atmospheric*.

Atoll (a-tol'), *n.* [Name of such islands in the Maldive group.] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. Such islands



Atoll.

are very common in the Pacific Ocean. They present often an exceedingly picturesque appearance; a comparatively narrow strip of coral rock thinly coated with soil, and covered with a vigorous growth of cocoa-nut, pandanus, and bread-fruit trees, inclosing a large still sheet of water, usually of considerable depth, and often well supplied with fish. The circle of coral is sometimes complete, showing no apparent communication between the inclosed lagoon and the surrounding sea; but generally it is interrupted, and presents one or more openings, frequently of sufficient extent and depth to be used as a boat-passage. Atolls are produced by a coral reef being formed in the shallow water surrounding an islet which is in course of becoming slowly submerged, the encircling reef continuing to grow steadily upwards as the peak of land which it at first surrounded continues to descend.

Atom (at'om), *n.* [L. *atomus*, Gr. *atomos*, an atom, properly an adjective signifying uncut, indivisible—*a*, not, and *temnō*, to cut.] 1. An extremely minute particle of matter; a term used generally with certain philosophic or scientific limitations. (*a*) A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division; an ultimate indivisible particle of matter. Such particles have been conceived by some to be the first principles or ultimate component parts of all bodies. (*b*) An ultimate particle of matter, without regard as to whether it is divisible or indivisible; a molecule. (*c*) In *chem.* a hypothetical particle of matter—the smallest quantity of an element which can enter into chemical combination—having a definite weight, magnitude, and form, alike for the atoms of the same material, and indivisible by chemical force. (*d*) In *physics*, the smallest particle of any kind of matter which can exhibit the properties of that matter: the atom of the physicist is synonymous with the molecule, while the molecule of the chemist—that is, the smallest part of a substance which can exist in a free state—contains two or more atoms. Hence—2. Anything extremely small; a minute quantity; as, he hasn't an *atom* of sense.

Atom† (at'om), *v.t.* To reduce to atoms; to atomize. 'And *atom'd* mists, turn instantly to hail.' *Drayton.*

Atomic (a-tom'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms. 'The *atomic* constitution of bodies.' *Whewell.*

If all be atoms, how then should the gods
Being *atomic* not be dissoluble,
Not follow the great law? *Tennyson.*

2. Extremely minute.—*Atomic philosophy*, a system of philosophy developed by Democritus and Epicurus, which teaches that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, and that by these atoms all things were formed without the aid of a Supreme intelligent Being.—*Atomic theory*, or *doctrine of definite proportions*, in *chem.* the hypothesis which teaches that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.—*Atomic weights*, in *chem.* the numbers expressing the proportions in which bodies unite, and which must, according to the atomic theory, likewise indicate the relative weights of atoms. In constructing a table of atomic weights hydrogen is taken as the unit; the atomic weights of the other elements therefore express how many times the atoms of these elements are heavier than the atom of hydrogen.—*Atomic volume*, in *chem.* the space occupied by a quantity of a body proportional to its atomic weight, and expressed by the quotient of the atomic weight divided by its specific gravity. This represents the relation by volume in which substances combine as elementary or compound gases.—*Atomic* or *molecular heats of bodies*, the product of the specific heats of bodies into their atomic weights. These products are nearly the same for all elementary bodies, and in compounds of like atomic composition the specific heats are inversely as the atomic weights, though the products of the specific heats into the atomic weights may differ in different classes of compounds.

Atomical (a-tom'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Atomic*.

Atomician (at-om-i'shan), *n.* An adherent of the atomic philosophy or theory.

Atomicism† (a-tom'i-sizm), *n.* Atomism.

Atomicity (at-om-is'i-ti), *n.* In *chem.* the same as *Equivalency* (which see).

Atomism (at'om-izm), *n.* The doctrine of atoms; atomistic philosophy.

Atomism also is inconceivable; for this supposes atoms, minima, extended but indivisible. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Atomist (at'om-ist), *n.* One who holds to the atomic philosophy or theory.

Atomistic (at-om-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to atomism.

It is the object of the mechanical *atomistic* philosophy to confound synthesis with synartesis. *Coleridge.*

Atomization (at'om-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The process of atomizing or state of being atomized; specifically, in *med.* the reduction of liquids to the form of spray for inhalation or application to the throat.

Atomize (at'om-īz), *v.i.* To speculate respecting atoms. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

Atomize (at'om-īz), *v.t.* To reduce to atoms.

Atomizer (at'om-īz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which atomizes or reduces to atoms; specifically, an apparatus of various forms designed to reduce a liquid into spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, and other purposes.

Atomology (at-om-ol'o-ji), *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

Atomy† (at'om-i), *n.* 1. An atom; a minute creature. 'Drawn by a team of little *atomies*.' *Shak.*

Epicurus makes them (souls) swarms of *atomies*,
Which do by chance into our bodies flee. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. A ludicrous abbreviation of *anatomy*, in sense of skeleton. 'Thou *atomy*, thou.' *Shak.*

Atonable (a-tōn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being atoned for; reconcilable.

Atone,† Attone,† *adv.* [*At* and *one*.] 1. At one. *Chaucer.*—2. At once; together. 'All his senses seemed bereft *attone*.' *Spenser.*

Atone (a-tōn'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *atoned*; ppr. *atoning*. [Compounded of *at* and *one*, often found together in such phrases as 'to be *at one*,' 'to set *at one*.' Comp. *alone*, from *all* and *one*, *only* (*one*-ly). See ATONEMENT, ATONE-MAKER.] 1.† To agree; to be in accordance; to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*

2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction, as for an offence or a crime; to make expiation. 'The ministry not *atoning* for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure.' *Junius.*

The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood. *Pope.*

Atone (a-tōn'), *v.i.* 1. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

Soon should yon boasters cease their haughty strife,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

2.† To bring to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance. 'To *atone* two Israelites at variance.' *Fuller.*

I would do much
T' *atone* them for the love I bear to Cassio. *Shak.*

3.† To put in accordance; to bring on a level. 'To *atone* your fears with my more noble meaning.' *Shak.*—4.† To unite in forming.

The four elements . . . have *atoned*
A noble league. *Ford.*

Atone-maker,† *n.* [*At-one-maker.*] One who makes reconciliation or atonement; a reconciler; a mediator.

And by that word (mediator) understand an *atone-maker*, a peace-maker, and bringer into grace and favour. *Tyndale.*

Atonement (a-tōn'ment), *n.* [Lit. a bringing to be *at one*. Bishop Hall speaks of 'Discord . . . Which never can be set *at onement* more.'] 1.† Agreement; concord; reconciliation, after enmity or controversy.

He seeks to make *atonement*
Between the Duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Shak.*

2. Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which is received in satisfaction for an offence or injury; expiation.

And Moses said to Aaron, Go to the altar and offer thy sin-offering, and thy burnt-offering, and make an *atonement* for thyself, and for the people. Lev. ix. 7.

When a man has been guilty of any vice the best *atonement* he can make for it is to warn others not to fall into the like. *Spectator.*

3. In *theol.* the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

The price of redemption (to use a scriptural metaphor) has been paid; the justice of God is satisfied; a full and complete *atonement* has been made. *R. Hall.*

Atoner (a-tōn'ėr), *n.* He who makes atonement.

Atonic (a-ton'ik), *a.* 1: In *med.* characterized by atony, or want of tone or vital energy; as, an *atonic* disease.—2. In *gram.* or *philol.* (*a*) unaccented. (*b*) Produced by the breath alone; surd.

Atonic (a-ton'ik), *n.* 1. In *med.* a drug capable of allaying organic excitement or irritation.—2. In *gram.* or *philol.* (*a*) a word that has no accent. (*b*) An elementary sound produced by the breath; a surd consonant; a breathing. *Goodrich.*

Atony (at'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *atonia*, defect—*a*, priv., and *tonos*, tone, from *teinō*, to stretch.] In *med.* a want of tone; defect of muscular power; weakness of every organ, particularly of those that are contractile; debility.

Atop (a-top'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *top*. See TOP.] On or at the top. 'The oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction.' *Arbuthnot.*

Atrabilarian (at'ra-bi-lā"ri-an), *a.* [L. *atra bilis*, black bile.] Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile; very bilious. 'The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids.' *Arbuthnot.*

Atrabilarian (at'ra-bi-lā"ri-an), *n.* A person of an atrabiliar temperament; a hypochondriac. *Disraeli.*

Atrabilarious (at'ra-bi-lā"ri-us), *a.* Same as *Atrabilarian.*

Atrabilariousness (at'ra-bi-lā"ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being atrabilious, melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

Atrabiliar, Atrabiliary (at-ra-bil'i-ar, at-ra-bil'i-a-ri), *a.* Melancholic or hypochondriacal; atrabilious. 'Complexion of a complex *atrabiliar* character, the final shade of which may be the pale sea-green.' *Carlyle.* —*Atrabiliary capsules*, the renal or suprarenal glands or capsules.

Atrabilious (at-ra-bil'i-us), *a.* [See ATRABILARIAN, *a.*] Melancholic or hypochondriacal: from the supposed preponderance of black bile.

A hard-faced, *atrabilious*, earnest-eyed race, stiff from long wrestling with the Lord in prayer, and who had taught Satan to dread the new Puritan hug. *J. R. Lowell.*

Atramentaceous (at'ra-men-tā"shus), *a.* [See ATRAMENTAL.] Black as ink. *Derham.*

Atramental (at-ra-ment'al), *a.* [L. *atramentum*, ink, from *ater*, black.] Inky; black like ink. [Rare.] *Sir T. Browne.*

Atramentarious (at'ra-men-tā"ri-us), *a.* [See ATRAMENTAL.] Like ink; suitable for making ink. The sulphate of iron, or copperas, is called *atramentarious*, as being a material in ink.

Atramentous (at-ra-ment'us), *a.* Same as *Atramental.*

Whenever provoked by anger or labour, an *atramentous* quality of most malignant nature was seen to distil from his lips. *Swift.*

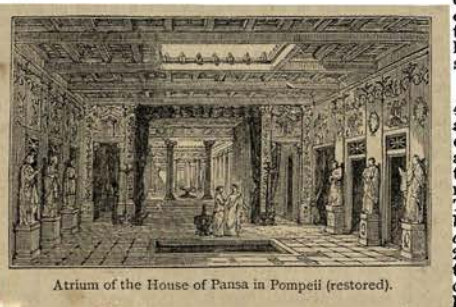
Atred,† *a.* [L. *ater*, black.] Tinged with a black colour. 'Yellow choler or *atred*.' *Whitaker.*

Atrial (ā'tri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an atrium; in *zool.* of or pertaining to the atrium in the Tunicata.

Atrip (a-trip'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *trip*.] *Naut.* said of an anchor when the purchase has just made it break ground, or raised it clear. Sails are *atrip* when they are hoisted from the cap, sheeted home, and ready for trimming. Yards are *atrip* when swayed up, ready to have the stops cut for crossing; so an upper mast is said to be *atrip* when the fid is loosed.

Atriplex (at'ri-pleks), *n.* [Said to be from *ater*, black, and *plexus*, woven together, from the dark colour of some of the species.] A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ; orache. They are mealy or scaly herbs or shrubs, with small unisexual flowers, growing on shores and waste places. Five species are found in Britain. The garden orache, or mountain-spinach (*A. hortensis*), a native of Tartary, is much used in France as a spinach.

Atrium (ā'tri-um), *n.* [L.] 1. In *anc. Rom. arch.* the entrance-hall and most important, and usually the most splendid, apartment of a Roman house, generally ornamented with statues, family portraits, and other pictures, and forming the reception-room for visitors and clients. In it the matron with her female slaves sat and span, and the nuptial couch constituted part of its furniture. It was lighted by an opening in the roof called the *compluvium*, towards which the roof sloped, so as to throw the rain-water into a cistern in the floor called the *impluvium*.—2. A hall or court in front of the entrance of certain great ancient temples, pagan and early Christian.—3. An auricle of the heart.—4. In *zool.* applied to the large chamber or 'cloaca' into which the intestine opens in the Tunicata.



Atrium of the House of Pansa in Pompeii (restored).

Atrocious (a-trō'shus), *a.* [L. *atrox*, fierce, cruel.] 1. Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormously or outrageously wicked. 'The *atrocious* guilt of being a young man.' *Lord Chatham.*—2. Expressing or revealing great atrocity. 'Revelations . . . so *atrocious* that nothing in history approaches them.' *De Quincey.*—3.† Very grievous; violent; as, *atrocious* distempers.—SYN. Flagrant, enormous, outrageous, flagitious, violent, heinous, horrible.

Atrociously (a-trō'shus-li), *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

Atrociousness (a-trō'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being atrocious; atrocity.

The *atrociousness* of the crime made all men look with an evil eye upon the claim of any privilege which might prevent the severest justice. *Burke.*

Atrocity (a-tros'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being atrocious; enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty.

The desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

2. A specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty. 'The *atrocities* which attend a victory.' *Macaulay.*

Atropa (at'ro-pa), *n.* [Gr. *Atrópos*, the Fate who cut the thread of life—*a*, not, and *trepein*, to turn, lit. that which cannot be avoided.] A genus of poisonous narcotic plants, nat. order Solanaceæ. *A. Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, is a British species, with a shining black berry like a cherry, inclosed in the permanent calyx. It has a sweetish taste, but is poisonous. See BELLADONNA.

Atropal Ovule.

Atropal (at'ro-pal), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *trepō*, to turn.] In *bot.* erect; orthotropous: said of an ovule.

Atrophy (at'ro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *atrophia*—*a*, priv., and *trephō*, to nourish.] A wasting of the flesh with loss of strength, the result of a morbid condition of the body, especially of the digestive organs; emaciation.

Atropia (a-trō'pi-a), *n.* Same as *Atropin.*

Atropin, Atropine (at'rō-pin), *n.* ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.) A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the deadly nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*). It is very poisonous, and produces persistent dilatation of the pupil.

Atropous (at'ro-pus), *a.* Same as *Atropal.*

Atrous† (ā'trus), *a.* [L. *ater*, black.] Intensely black.

Attabal, Attaball (at'a-bal), *n.* Same as *Atabal.*

Attacca (at-tak'ka). [It.] In *music*, a direction which denotes that the next movement is to follow immediately, without any pause.

Attach (at-tach'), *v.t.* [Fr. *attacher*, to tie or fasten, the same word (in a modified form) as *attaquer*, to attack, and It. *attaccare*, to fasten, to hang up, to attack, the root being seen in Arm. *tach*, Ir. *taca*, a peg, a nail, E. *tack*, a small nail; also in Icel. *taka*, to *take*; O.D. *tacken*, to touch, to fix.] 1. To make to adhere; to tie, bind, or fasten; as, to *attach* one thing to another by a string, by glue, &c.—2. *Fig.* to connect; to associate; as, to *attach* great importance to a particular circumstance.—3.† To lay hold of; to seize. '*Attached* with weariness.' *Shak.*

Then homeward every man *attach* the hand
Of his fair mistress. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, to take by legal authority; to arrest the person by writ to answer for a debt: applied to a taking of the person by a *civil* process, being now never used for the arrest of a criminal, although formerly applied to arrests of all kinds. Thus we find Shakspere using it with *of* before the charge—'*Of* capital treason I *attach* you both.' Hen. IV. part ii. act iv. 2. The term *attach* is now applied also to the taking of goods and real estate by an officer, by virtue of a writ or precept, to hold the same to satisfy a judgment to be rendered in the suit.—5. To take, seize, and lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; to fasten or bind by moral influence; to gain over; to win; as, his kindness *attached* us all to him.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies *attached* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton.*

SYN. To affix, bind, tie, tack, fasten, connect, subjoin, annex, win, gain over, charm, enamour.

Attach (at-tach'), *v.i.* To be attached or connected; to be joined or bound up with; to belong: with *to*.

The great interest which *attaches to* the mere knowledge of these facts cannot be doubted. *Brougham.*

Attach† (at-tach'), *n.* Attachment. *Pope.*

Attachable (at-tach'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being attached, legally or otherwise; liable to be taken by writ or precept.

Attaché (ä-tä-shā), *n.* [Fr.] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or attendants; specifically, one attached to an embassy or legation to a foreign court.

George Gaunt and I were intimate in early life: he was my junior when we were *attachés* at Pumpernickel together. *Thackeray.*

Attached (at-tacht'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Closely united; bound by interest, affection, or special preference of any kind; as, an *attached* friend; more *attached* to one set of opinions than another.—2. In *law*, seized under attachment; taken by writ or precept; as, *attached* property.

Attachment (at-tach'ment), *n.* 1. The act of attaching; specifically, in *law*, a taking of the person, goods, or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action to secure a debt or demand. *Attachment* is distinguished from *arrest* by proceeding out of a higher court by precept or writ, whereas the latter proceeds out of an inferior court by precept only, and by extending to a man's goods as well as to his person, and from *distress* by extending to a man's person as well as his

goods. Attachment is the method which has always been used by the superior courts of justice for the punishment of all contempts of court. *Mozley and Whiteley.*—*Foreign attachment* is the taking of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a stranger; as, when the debtor is not within the jurisdiction of the court, or has absconded. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor, is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor, or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond the judgment against the debtor. The process of foreign attachment has existed from time immemorial in London, Bristol, Exeter, Lancaster, and some other towns in England, and by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854 has been made general. In Scotland this proceeding is called *arrestment.* In the case of wages attachment was abolished in England in 1870.—*Court of attachments,* a court formerly held in England, before the verderors of the forest, to *attach* and try offenders against vert and venison.—2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court.—3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person.

Cromwell had to determine whether he would put to hazard the *attachment* of his party, the *attachment* of his army . . . to save a prince whom no engagement could bind. *Macaulay.*

4. That which attaches one thing to another, or a person to an object; as, the *attachments* of a muscle; the *attachments* of home.—5. That which is attached to a principal object; an adjunct; as, the Æolian *attachment* to the piano.

Attack (at-tak'), *v.t.* [Fr. *attaquer;* It. *attaccare,* to fasten, to engage in battle. This is another form of *attach.* See ATTACH.] 1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. It is the appropriate word for the commencing act of hostility between armies and navies. 2. To endeavour to injure, overthrow, or bring into discredit by any act or proposal, or by unfriendly words or writing, whether satire, calumny, criticism, or argument; as, to *attack* the constitution by legislative measures; to *attack* a man or his opinions in a pamphlet.

The people's interest is the only object that we have any right whatever to consider in deciding the question, whether or not the present state of things shall be submitted to or *attacked.* *Brougham.*

3. To begin to destroy or affect injuriously; to come or fall upon; to seize: said of diseases and other destructive agencies; as, yesterday he was *attacked* by fever; caries *attacked* the bones; the grub *attacked* the crops. Specifically—4. In *chem.* to begin to decompose or dissolve. [The word *attack* is of comparatively recent origin or introduction. It occurs in Milton but not in Shakspere.] SYN. To assail, assault, invade, beset, besiege, beleaguer, combat, impugn, encounter.

Attack (at-tak'), *v.i.* To make an attack or onset; as, the enemy *attacked* with great boldness.

Those that *attack* generally get the victory. *Rich. Kane.*

Attack (at-tak'), *n.* 1. A falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism; an onset; an assault; a seizure by a disease; as, to make an *attack* upon the enemy; a calumnious *attack* upon a person; an *attack* of fever.—2. Battle generally; fight. [Rare.]

Long time in even scale
The battle hung; till Satan . . .
. . . ranging through the dire *attack,*
Saw where the sword of Michael smote, and fell'd
Squadrons at once. *Milton.*

SYN. Assault, invasion, onset, inroad, charge.

Attackable (at-tak'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being attacked; assailable.

Attacker (at-tak'ėr), *n.* One who attacks, assaults, or invades.

Attacottic (at-ta-kot'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Attacotti,* a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots. *Pinkerton.*

Attacque † (at-tak'), *v.t.* To attack.

Attagas, Attagen (at'ta-gas, at'ta-jen), *n.* [L. *attagen,* Gr. *attagas, attagen.*] A beautiful gallinaceous bird of the grouse family, the *Syrrhaptes Pallasii,* allied to the sand-grouse and partridge, and resembling the pheasant, with a short black bill and a fine crest of yellow feathers, variegated with black and white spots. It is a native of the deserts of Central Asia, and is rarely met with in the south of Europe. It is the only species of the genus.

Attaghan (at'ta-gan), *n.* [See YATAGHAN.] A dagger-like sabre used by the Turks. More frequently written *Yataghan.*

Attain (at-tān'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *ataindre,* Fr. *atteindre,* Pr. *ateigner, atenher,* L. *attingo,* to reach, come to, or overtake—*ad,* to, and *tango,* to touch. *Attaint, attainder,* come from the same Latin word, while from simple *tango* come *tact, tangent,* &c.] 1. To reach by effort; to achieve or accomplish; to acquire; to gain: said of an end or object. 'Attain the wise indifference of the wise.' *Tennyson.*—2. To come to; to arrive at; to reach: said of a place.

Canaan he now *attains.* *Milton.*

3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.*

4. † To overtake; to come up with. 'Not *attaining* him in time.' *Bacon.*—*Attain, Obtain, Procure. Attain* differs from *obtain* and *procure* in that it involves the idea of considerable effort, while *obtain* does not necessarily imply effort at all, and *procure* only a small degree of it. Thus we may *obtain* an estate by inheritance, we may *procure* a book by loan or purchase, but we *attain* an end only by exertion. Inattention to this distinction has led even good writers into mistakes in the use of this word and its derivatives. See note under ATTAINABLE.—SYN. To reach, achieve, accomplish, acquire, obtain, procure, gain, get.

Attain (at-tān'), *v.i.* To reach; to come or arrive by motion, bodily or mental exertion, or efforts of any kind toward a place or object: followed by *to* or *unto.*

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I can not *attain unto* it. Ps. cxxxix. 6.

Attain † (at-tān'), *n.* Something attained. *Glanville.*

Attainability (at-tān'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* Attainableness. *Coleridge.*

Attainable (at-tān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being attained; capable of being reached by efforts of the mind or body; capable of being compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not *attainable* in this life. [From an inattention to the true sense of this word authors have very improperly used it for *obtainable, procurable;* as in the following passages: 'The kind and quality of food and liquor; the species of habitation, furniture, and clothing, to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be *attainable* with ease and certainty.' *Paley.* 'General Howe would not permit them to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they (clothes and blankets) were not *attainable* in the country.' *Marshall's Life of Washington.* In each case the word should be *obtainable* or *procurable.*]

Attainableness (at-tān'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being attainable.

Attainder (at-tān'dėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *atteindre, ataindre,* to touch or reach, as with law; to attaint, from L. *attingo.* See ATTAIN, *v.t.* The idea of taint, stain, or corruption has been erroneously connected with this word. See ATTAINT, to affect with attainder.] 1. The act of attainting or state of being attainted; the legal consequences of judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony; as, a bill of *attainder;* to remove an *attainder.* The consequences by the common law were, forfeiture of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, incapability of suing in a court of justice, or of performing any of the duties, or enjoying any of the privileges of a free citizen, and 'corruption of blood' rendering the party incapable of inheriting property or transmitting it to heirs. By 32 and 33 Vict. cxxiii. it is now provided that no conviction for treason or felony shall cause attainder or forfeiture.—2. A bringing under some disgrace, stain, or imputation; state of being in dishonour.

So to the laws at large I write my name:
And he that breaks them in the least degree
Stands in *attainder* of eternal shame. *Shak.*

Attainment (at-tān'ment), *n.* 1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; the act of obtaining by exertion or effort. 'The *attainment* of every desired object.' *Sir W. Jones.*—2. That which is attained or obtained by exertion; acquisition; acquirement; as, a man of great *attainments.*

Attaint (at-tānt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *atteindre,* to reach, as with law, to convict, pp. *atteint;* O.Fr. *attaint,* convicted. (See ATTAINDER.) This word is generally, but erroneously, confounded with *attaint,* to disgrace.] 1. To affect with attainder; to find guilty of a crime, as of felony or treason, involving forfeiture of civil privileges.

I must offend before I be *attainted.* *Shak.*

Attaint (at-tānt'), *n.* 1. An ancient mode of inquiring whether a jury had given a false verdict, abolished by 4 Geo. IV. 1.—2. In *old law,* (*a*) a conviction; (*b*) impeachment.

Edmund, I arrest thee
On capital treason; and, in thine *attaint,*
This gilded serpent. *Shak.*

[The folios and many modern editions read *arrest* instead of *attaint* in this passage.]

Attaint † (at-tānt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *at,* from L. *ad,* to, and *taint,* from L. *tinctus,* pp. of *tingo,* to dye; Fr. *teindre,* pp. *teint,* stained. See TAINT.] 1. To disgrace; to cloud with infamy; to stain; to taint; to corrupt. 'Lest she with blame her honour should *attaint.*' *Spenser.*—2. To affect with any passion or emotion. 'This noble woman . . . *attainted* with extreme sorrow.' *Trans. of Historia Anglica.*

Attaint † (at-tānt'), *n.* 1. † A stain, spot, or taint; hence, a disgrace.

What simple thief brags of his own *attaint?* *Shak.*

2. † Infection; injurious or deleterious action. 'The marrow-eating sickness whose *attaint* disorder breeds.' *Shak.*—3. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse.

Attaint † (at-tānt'), *pp.* 1. Tainted; corrupted; infected; attacked.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
By any passion. *Shak.*

2. Attainted; convicted.

Attaintment, † Attainture † (at-tānt'ment, at-tānt'ūr), *n.* The act or state of being attainted or affected with attainder; conviction; arrest; impeachment. 'Cardinal Wolsey's *attaintment.*' *Ashmole.*

Her *attainture* will be Humphrey's fall. *Shak.*

Attake, † **Atake,** † *v.t.* [Prefix *a,* and *take.*] To overtake.

At Boughton under Blee us gan *atake*
A man, that clothed was in clothes blake. *Chaucer.*

Attal (at'tal), *n.* [Corn.] Rubbish of mines or impure off-cast containing little or no ore; refuse. Called also *Attle.*

Attalea (at-ta-lē'a), *n.* [In allusion to the beauty of the trees, from *Attalus,* a rich king of Pergamos.] A genus of palms found chiefly in the tropical parts of America, distinguished by its nut containing three cells, each inclosing a single seed. The leaves are large and pinnate, form an excellent thatch, and are woven into hats, mats, and baskets. The fibres of the leaf-stalks of *A. funifera* are made into ropes and brooms and its hard nuts are the coquilla-nuts, which are 3 or 4 inches long, brown in colour, hard, and of sufficient thickness to be turned into door handles, small cups, &c.

Attame † (at-tām'), *v.t.* To tame; to overcome. *Sylvester.*

Attame, † *v.t.* [L. *attamino,* to attack. See ATTAMINATE.] 1. To open; to broach.—2. To begin; to commence.—3. To taste; to feel.—4. To hurt; to injure. [Chaucer uses the word in all the above senses.]

Attaminate † (at-tam'in-āt), *v.t.* [L. *attamino, attaminatum,* to touch, to attack, to contaminate—*ad,* to, and *tamino,* to violate, whence also *contaminate.*] To contaminate. *Blount.*

Attaque † (at-tak'), *v.t.* To attack. *Feltham.*

Attar (at'tär), *n.* [Ar. *atr,* Hind. *utr,* perfume.] In the East Indies, a general term for a perfume from flowers; in Europe generally used only of the *attar* or *otto of roses,* an essential oil made in Turkey and various other eastern countries from *Rosa centifolia,* the hundred-leaved or cabbage rose, *R. damascena,* or damask-rose, *R. moschata,* or musk-rose, &c., 100,000 roses yielding only 180 grains of attar. The oil is at first greenish, but afterwards it presents various tints of green, yellow, and red. In this country it is concrete at all ordinary temperatures, and becomes liquid about 84° Fahr. It is a well-known perfume, but the odour is agreeable only when diffused, being too powerful when it is concentrated.

Attask † (at-task'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a,* and *task.*] To task; to tax; to reprove; to blame.

You are much more *attasked* for want of wisdom than praised for harmful mildness. *Shak.*

Attaste, † *v.t.* [Prefix *a,* and *taste.*] To taste. 'To *attaste* the cup.' *Chaucer.*

Attemper (at-tem'pėr), *v.t.* [L. *attempero* —*ad*, and *tempero*, to temper, mix, or moderate. See TEMPER.] 1. To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; as, to *attemper* heat by a cooling mixture, or spirits by diluting them with water. 'Nobility *attempers* sovereignty.' *Bacon.* — 2. To soften, mollify, or moderate; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency. 'Those smiling eyes *attempering* every ray.' *Pope.* — 3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate; as, a mind well *attempered* with kindness and justice. 'God hath so *attempered* the blood and bodies of fishes.' *Ray.* 4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable. 'Arts *attempered* to the lyre.' *Pope.* [In all its uses now obsolete or nearly so, *temper* being generally used.]

Attemperance † (at-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* Temperance.

Attemperate † (at-tem'pėr-āt), *p.* and *a.* [See ATTEMPER.] Tempered; proportioned; suited.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond.*

Attemperate (at-tem'pėr-āt), *v.t.* 1.† To attemper; to regulate. 'If any do *attemperate* his actions accordingly.' *Barrow.* — 2. In *brewing* and *distilling*, to regulate the temperature of, as the wort.

Attemperation (at-tem'pėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1.† The act of attempering, regulating, adjusting, or accommodating. *Bacon.* — 2. The act of regulating the temperature of the wort in brewing and distilling.

Attemperator (at-tem'pėr-āt-ėr), *n.* In *brewing* and *distilling*, a contrivance for regulating the temperature of the wort during the progress of fermentation.

Attemperment (at-tem'pėr-ment), *n.* A tempering or mixing in due proportion. *Dr. Chalmers.*

Attempre, † *a.* Temperate. 'Attempre diete was all hire physike.' *Chaucer.*

Attemprely, † *adv.* In a temperate manner. *Chaucer.*

Attempt (at-temt'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *attempter*, Mod. Fr. *attenter*, from L. *attento, attempto*, to attempt—*ad*, to, and *tento, tempto*, to try, freq. of *tendo, tentum*, to stretch, to try.] 1. To make an effort to effect; to endeavour to perform; to undertake; to try; as, to *attempt* a bold flight.

The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to *attempt* them. *Rowe.*

2. To attack; to make an effort upon; as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp; to *attempt* a person's life.—3. To make an assault upon the feelings or passions of; to try to win or seduce. 'He will never *attempt* us again.' *Shak.*

It made the laughter of an afternoon
That Vivien should *attempt* the blameless king.
Tennyson.

4.† To prove; to test. 'Well-*attempted* plate.' *Fairfax.*

Attempt (at-temt'), *v.i.* To make an attempt, effort, or trial. 'Not that they durst without his leave *attempt*.' *Milton.*

Attempt (at-temt'), *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavour; an attack; an effort to gain a point. 'By his blindness maimed for high *attempts*.' *Milton.*

The *attempt* and not the deed confounds us. *Shak.*

SYN. Endeavour, trial, undertaking, enterprise, attack, onset, assault.

Attemptability (at-temt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being attemptable.—2. A thing that may be attempted.

Short way ahead of us is all dim; an unwound skein of possibilities, of apprehensions, *attemptabilities*, vague-looming hopes. *Carlyle.*

Attemptable (at-temt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being attempted, tried, or attacked; liable to an attempt or attack. 'Less *attemptable* than any the rarest of our ladies in France.' *Shak.*

Attempter (at-temt'ėr), *n.* One who attempts or attacks. 'Against the *attempter* of thy father's throne.' *Milton.*

Attemptive † (at-temt'iv), *a.* Ready to attempt; enterprising; adventurous. *Daniel.*

Attend (at-tend'), *v.t.* [L. *attendo*, to turn one's mind to, to turn to; Fr. *attendre*, to wait, await, expect—L. *ad*, to, and *tendo*, to stretch, as the mind, to tend. See TEND.] 1.† To fix the mind upon; to listen to; to have regard or pay heed to; to consider.

The pilot doth not *attend* the unskilful words of the passenger. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark
When neither is *attended*. *Shak.*

Their hunger thus appeased, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.
Dryden.

2. To accompany or be present with, as a companion, minister, or servant, or for the fulfilment of any duty.

Let one *attend* him with a silver basin. *Shak.*
The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend*.
Spenser.

3. To be present at or in for purposes of duty, business, curiosity, pleasure, or the like; as, he *attends* church regularly; lawyers or spectators *attend* a court; he *attended* the concert.—4. To accompany or follow in immediate sequence, especially from a causal connection: said of things; as, a cold *attended* with fever; a measure *attended* by bad results.—5.† To wait or stay for; to expect, as a person or event.

Thy intercepter . . . bloody as the hunter *attends*
thee at the orchard-end. *Shak.*

Three days I promised to *attend* my doom.
Dryden.

6.† To be in store for; to await. 'The state that *attends* all men after this.' *Locke.*

Attend (at-tend'), *v.i.* 1. To exercise attention; to pay regard or heed, often to pay such regard as combines with it compliance: mostly followed by *to;* as, my son, *attend to* my words.

Attend to the voice of my supplications.
Ps. lxxxvi. 6.

He hath *attended to* the voice of my prayer.
Ps. lxvi. 19.

2. To be present, in pursuance of duty; to act as an attendant: used by itself or followed by *on* or *upon;* as, who *attends* here? to *attend upon* a committee. — Hence — 3. To wait on in worship; to serve.

That ye may *attend upon* the Lord without distraction. 1 Cor. vii. 35.

4.† To stay; to wait; to delay.

For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*

Attendance (at-tend'ans), *n.* 1. The act of attending or attending on: as (*a*) the act of waiting on or serving; the act of being present for purposes of duty, business, pleasure, or the like; service; ministry.

No man gave *attendance* at the altar. Heb. vii. 13.

Lindamira, a lady whose . . . constant *attendance* at church three times a day had utterly defeated many malicious attacks upon her reputation. *Fielding.*

The other, after many years' *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bed-chamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

(*b*)† Attention; regard; careful application of mind.

Give *attendance* to reading. 1 Tim. iv. 13.

(*c*)† A waiting on, as in expectation.

That which causeth bitterness in death is the languishing *attendance* and expectation of it ere it come. *Hooker.*

2. The persons attending for any purpose; specifically, persons waiting on to render service; a train; a retinue.

Attendance none shall need, nor train. *Milton.*
The *attendance* of the Tories was scanty, as no important discussion was expected. *Macaulay.*

—*To dance attendance.* See DANCE.

Attendancy † (at-tend'an-si), *n.* 1. Attendance; a train or retinue. *Fuller.*

Of honour another part is *attendancy;* and therefore, in the visions of the glory of God, angels are spoken of as his attendants. . . . It showeth what honour is fit for prelates, and what *attendancy*. *Hooker.*

2. Relation; relative position. 'To name lands by the *attendancy* they have to other lands more notorious.' *Bacon.*

Attendant (at-tend'ant), *a.* 1. Accompanying; being present or in attendance upon.

Other suns with their *attendant* moons. *Milton.*

2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; as, intemperance, with all its *attendant* evils.—3. In *law*, depending on something or some person; owing service to.—*Attendant keys*, in *music*, same as *Relative Keys*. See under RELATIVE.

Attendant (at-tend'ant), *n.* 1. One who attends or accompanies another, in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, minister, or servant; one who belongs to the train; a follower. 'Brave *attendants* near him.' *Shak.*—2. One who attends on or waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or the like.

To give an *attendant* quick despatch is a civility.
Bp. Burnet.

Specifically—3. In *law*, one who owes a duty or service to, or depends on another.—4. One who is present for any purpose.

He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity. *Swift.*

5. That which accompanies or is consequent on.

A love of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits.
Pope.

Attender (at-tend'ėr), *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate. *B. Jonson.*

Attendingly (at-tend'ing-li), *adv.* With attention; attentively.

Attendment † (at-tend'ment), *n.* An accompanying circumstance. 'Uncomfortable *attendments* of hell.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Attendress † (at-tend'res), *n.* A female attendant. *Fuller.*

Attent † (at-tent'), *a.* [L. *attentus*, pp. of *attendo*. See ATTEND.] Attentive; intent. 'An *attent* ear.' *Shak.* 'Let thine ears be *attent*.' 2 Chr. vi. 40.

Attent † (at-tent'), *n.* Attention. *Spenser.*

Attentate, Attentat (at-tent'āt, at-tent'at), *n.* [L. *attentatum*, an attempt, from *attendo* to attempt. See ATTEMPT.] 1.† An attempt. 'Affrighted at so damnable an *attentate*.' *Time's Storehouse.*—2. In *law*, (*a*) a proceeding in a court of judicature after an inhibition is decreed. (*b*) A thing done after an extrajudicial appeal. (*c*) A matter improperly innovated or attempted by an inferior judge.

Attention (at-ten'shon), *n.* [L. *attentio, attentionis*, attention, from *attendo, attentum*, to stretch or direct towards, to direct the attention—*ad*, to, and *tendo, tentum*, to stretch.] 1. The act of attending or heeding; the voluntary application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation; earnest regard or consideration; heedfulness; observation.

O, but they say the tongues of dying men
Enforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shak.*

2. Act of civility or courtesy; as, *attention* to a stranger; *pl.* acts of courtesy indicating regard: said especially of a suitor or admirer of a lady; as, his *attentions* were most marked.—*Attention, Consciousness. Attention* is a voluntary act; it requires an active exertion to begin and continue it; but *consciousness* is involuntary. *Reid.*—SYN. Care, heed, heedfulness, mindfulness, observation, observance, study, consideration, application, regard.

Attentive (at-tent'iv), *a.* 1. Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care; mindful. Specially applied to the senses of hearing and seeing; as, an *attentive* ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, together with the senses above mentioned, as when a person is *attentive* to the words, the manner, and matter of a speaker at the same time.

Like Cato, give his little senate laws,
And sit *attentive* to his own applause. *Pope.*

2. Habitually heedful or mindful; sedulous; ready or willing to give attention, or pay attentions; as, an *attentive* scholar; a most *attentive* servant.

Herbert proved one of the most *attentive* guards on the line. *G. A. Sala.*

SYN. Heedful, intent, observant, mindful, regardful, circumspect, watchful.

Attentively (at-tent'iv-li), *adv.* In an attentive manner; heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

Attentiveness (at-tent'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

Attently † (at-tent'li), *adv.* Attentively. *Barrow.*

Attenuant (at-ten'ū-ant), *a.* [L. *attenuans, attenuantis*, ppr. of *attenuo*. See ATTENUATE.] Attenuating; making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid. 'Things that be *attenuant*.' *Holland.*

Attenuant (at-ten'ū-ant), *n.* A medicine which increases the fluidity of the humours; a diluent.

Attenuate (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attenuated;* ppr. *attenuating.* [L. *attenuo—ad*, and *tenuo*, to make thin; *tenuis*, thin, from same root as E. *thin*.] 1. To make thin; to render less viscid: said of liquids.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

2. To comminute; to break or wear down into finer or very minute parts. [Rare.]

This uninterrupted motion must *attenuate* and wear away the hardest rocks.
Trans. of Chaptal, 1791.

3. To reduce in thickness; to make slender.

He pities his long, clammy, *attenuated* fingers.
C. Lamb.

4. To lessen in complexity. [Rare.]

To undersell our rivals . . . has led the manufacturer to *attenuate* his processes, in the allotment of tasks, to an extreme point. *Is. Taylor.*

5. *Fig.* to render meagre or jejune, by wearing or frittering away, as facts; to fine down.

We may reject and reject till we *attenuate* history into sapless meagreness. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Mentschikof tried to *attenuate* the extent and effect of his demands. *Kinglake.*

6.† To lessen; to diminish: said of number. *Howell.*

Attenuate (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to diminish; to lessen.

The attention *attenuates* as its sphere contracts. *Coleridge.*

Attenuate, Attenuated (at-ten'ū-āt, at-ten'ū-āt-ed), *a.* 1. Made thin or less viscid. 'Spirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate.' *Bacon.*—2. Made slender.—3. In *bot.* growing slender towards a point or extremity.

Attenuation (at-ten'ū-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of making thin, as fluids; as, the *attenuation* of the humours.—2. The act of making fine by comminution or attrition. [Rare.]

The action of the air facilitates the *attenuation* of these rocks. *Trans. of Chaptal, 1791.*

3. The act or process of making slender, thin, or lean; the state of being thin; anything very thin. 'I am ground even to an *attenuation*.' *Donne.*—4. In *brewing* and *distillation*, the change which takes place on the saccharine worts during fermentation by the sugar being converted into alcohol and carbonic acid.

Ater† (at'tèr), *n.* [A. Sax. *ætter, atter*, &c., poison.] Poison; venom; pus. *Holland.*

Atter,† **Atterr**† (at-tèr'), *v.t.* [Fr. *à terre*, or L. *ad* and *terra*, to the earth.] To place upon or in the earth; to cast down to the earth; to humble; to subdue. '*Atterrs* the stubborn and attracts the prone.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Atterate,† **Atterrate**† (at'tèr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *attero, atterro, atteratum, atterratum*, to carry earth to another place—*ad*, to, and *terra*, earth.] To add soil to by transporting earth or alluvium from one place and depositing it in another, as water does. '*Atterated* by land brought down by floods.' *Ray.*

Atteration,† **Atterration**† (at-tèr-ā'shon), *n.* The operation of forming land by the action of water in wearing away the earth in one place and depositing it in another.

Attercop (at'tèr-kop), *n.* [A. Sax. *attercoppa*, a spider, Sc. *ettercap*, Dan. *edderkop—atter*, Dan. *edder*, poison, and *copp*, Dan. *kop*, Icel. *koppr*, a cup. The *cob* in *cobweb* is the last syllable of this word.] 1. A spider. [Old and provincial English.]—2. *Fig.* a peevish, testy, ill-natured person. [North of England.] In Scotland *ettercap* (which see).

Atterrate. Same as *Atterate.*

Atterration. Same as *Atteration.*

Attery† (at'tèr-i), *a.* [See ATTER, *n.*] 1. Mattery; purulent.—2. Virulent; severe. '*Attry* anguish.' *Chaucer.*

Attest (at-test'), *v.t.* [Fr. *attester*, L. *attestor—ad*, and *testor*, to affirm or bear witness, from *testis*, a witness.] 1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to declare the truth of in words or writing: especially used for the affirmation of persons in their official capacity; as, to *attest* the truth of a writing; to *attest* a copy of a document.—2. To bear witness to; to give proof or evidence of; to manifest.

The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds *Attest* their joy that hill and valley rings. *Milton.*

3. To call to witness; to invoke as knowing or conscious.

The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state *Attests* in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

Attest† (at-test'), *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation.

An esperance so obstinately strong
That doth invert the *attest* of eyes and ears. *Shak.*

Attestation (at-test-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of attesting; a solemn or official declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence; testimony; as, the truth appears from the *attestation* of witnesses or of the proper officer.—2. *Milit.* a soldier's certificate signed by a magistrate completing the act of enlistment.

Attester, Attestor (at-test'ėr), *n.* One who attests.

Attestive (at-test'iv), *a.* Giving attestation; attesting. [Rare.]

Attic (at'tik), *a.* [L. *Atticus*, Gr. *Attikos.*] Pertaining to *Attica*, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians; as, *Attic wit, Attic salt*, a poignant, delicate wit for which the Athenians were particularly famous; *Attic faith*, inviolable faith; *Attic style*, a pure, chaste, and elegant style.—*The Attic dialect*, the dialect of Greek used by the ancient Athenians, was the most cultivated and finished of all the Greek dialects. It was the chief literary language of the Greeks. Milton calls the nightingale the 'Attic bird' for the same reason that it was called *Philomela* by the Greeks and *Atthis* by the Romans, because Philomela, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, was said to have been changed into one:—

The olive grove of Academe,
Plato's retirement, where the *Attic bird*
Trills her thick-warbled notes the summer long.

Gray has imitated this:—

The *Attic* warbler pours her throat
Responsive to the cuckoo's note.

—*Attic base*, a peculiar base used by the ancient architects in the Ionic order or column, and by Palladio and others in the Doric, consisting of an upper torus, a scotia, and lower torus, with fillets between them.—*Attic order*, a term sometimes applied to the small pillars decorating an attic or low story at the top of a building.—*Attic story.* See ATTIC, *n.* 1.

Attic (at'tik), *n.* 1. In *arch.* a low story erected over a principal, generally decorated with pilasters and a cornice, but having neither

A, Attic of Somerset House, London.

capital nor base. Called also *Attic Story.*—2. An apartment in the uppermost part of a house, with small windows in the cornice or the roof; a garret.

They stare not on the stars from out their *attics.Byron.*

3. A native or inhabitant of Attica. *Bentley.*

4. The Attic dialect; Attic Greek.

Attical† (at'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to Attica or Athens; Attic; pure; classical. *Hammond.*

Atticism (at'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. A peculiarity of style or idiom belonging to the Greek language as used by the Athenians; Attic elegance of diction; concise and elegant expression.

An elegant *atticism* occurs Luke xiii. 3: 'If it bear fruit, well.' *Newcome.*

2. A siding with or favouring the cause of the Athenians. 'Put to death by Pædaritus for *atticism.*' *Hobbes.*

Atticize (at'ti-siz), *v.t.* To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica; as, Greek adjectives in *os*, when *atticized*, become *ōs.*

Atticize (at'ti-siz), *v.i.* 1. To use atticisms or idioms peculiar to the Athenians.—2. To favour or side with the Athenians. *Dean Smith.*

Attiguous† (at-tig'ū-us), *a.* [L. *attiguus—ad*, and *tango, tetigi*, to touch; comp. *contiguous.*] Near; adjoining; contiguous.

Attiguousness† (at-tig'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being attiguous.

Attinge† (at-tinj'), *v.t.* [L. *attingo*, to touch upon.] To touch lightly.

Attire (at-tīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attired;* ppr. *attiring.* [O.Fr. *attirer*, to array, adjust, adorn, a word which, though the same in form, probably differs in origin as in meaning from the modern Fr. *attirer*, to draw to, to attract, allure, &c., the latter being from *à*, to, and *tirer*, to draw, which is of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. *tear*, to rend, the former being from the root seen in G. *zier*, ornament, *zieren*, to adorn, A. Sax. *tir*, splendour, Icel. *tir*, glory, Dan. *zür*, ornament. Wedgwood considers *attire* another form of Fr. *atour*, dress, ornaments, the words *attour, atour*, and *attire* being sometimes used in O.E. with apparent indifference; but this seems unlikely. (See ATTOUR.) Comp. *tire*, to adorn, *tirewoman.*] To dress; to deck; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments. 'The women who *attired* her head.' *Tennyson.*

With the linen mitre shall Aaron be *attired.*
Lev. xvi. 4.

[In the above passages the word seems to have the specific meaning which it formerly sometimes had of decking the head. See the noun.]

Attire (at-tīr'), *n.* 1. Dress; clothes; garb; apparel. 'Poor and mean *attire.*' *Shak.*

Earth in her rich *attire*
Consummate lovely smiled. *Milton.*

Now, Charmian!
Show me, my women, like a queen; go fetch
My best *attires.* *Shak.*

[Formerly the word was sometimes used specifically for a head-dress or ornaments for the head, as in Ezek. xiii. 15, 'Dyed *attire* upon their heads.' The specific meaning of head-dress may have been acquired through the influence of *tiara.*]—2. In *her.* a term applied to the horns of stags and similar animals in blazoning arms. The attires of a stag are both the horns affixed to the scalp.—3. In *bot.* a name formerly applied to the stamens.

Attired (at-tīrd'), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* an epithet used in blazoning in application to such animals as stags, harts, &c., which are provided with horns.

Attirer (at-tīr'ėr), *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

Attire-woman (at-tīr'wu-man), *n.* Same as *Tire-woman.*

Attiring (at-tīr'ing), *n.* 1. The act of decking or dressing.—2.† Attire; dress; array. 'Each tree in its best *attiring.*' *Sir P. Sidney.* Specifically—3.† The head-dress. *Huloet.*

Attitle† (at-tī'ti), *v.t.* To entitle. *Gower.*

Attitude (at'ti-tūd), *n.* [Fr., from It. *attitudine*, fitness, posture, from L.L. *aptitudo*, fitness, from L. *aptus*, fit. See APT.] Posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed, especially a posture or position as indicating emotion, purpose, or the like, or as appropriate to the performance of some act; hence, as applied to things, state, condition, or conjuncture, as likely to have a certain result; aspect; as, a graceful *attitude;* an *attitude* of entreaty; an *attitude* of devotion; I do not like the *attitude* affairs are assuming.

England, though she occasionally took a menacing *attitude*, remained inactive. *Macaulay.*

Where so warm and so wide an interest is felt in one departed there cannot but be much desire to know what, in this agitated and expectant age, was his mental *attitude* with respect to religion. *Contemp. Rev.*

—*Posture, Attitude.* See POSTURE.

Attitudinal (at-ti-tūd'in-al), *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

Attitudinarian (at-ti-tūd'in-ā"ri-an), *n.* One who studies or practises attitudes. '*Attitudinarians*, and face makers; these accompany every word with a peculiar grimace and gesture.' *Cowper.*

Attitudinize (at-ti-tūd'in-iz), *v.i.* To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures.

Maria, who is the most picturesque figure, was put to *attitudinize* at the harp. *Mrs. H. More.*

Attle (at'l), *n.* Same as *Attal* (which see).

Attollent (at-tol'lent), *a.* [L. *attollens, attollentis*, ppr. of *attollo—ad*, and *tollo*, to lift.] Lifting up; raising; as, an *attollent* muscle. *Derham.*

Attollent (at-tol'lent), *n.* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eyelid. Otherwise called *Levator* or *Elevator.*

Attone,† *adv.* [*At* and *one.*] Together; at once. *Spenser.*

Attorn (at-tėrn'), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *attorner*, L.L. *attornare*, to transfer a thing into the power of another—*at*, for *ad*, to, and O.Fr. *torner*, L.L. *tornare.* See TURN.] 1. In *feudal law*, to turn or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This is the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants upon the alienation of the estate.—2. In *modern law*, to agree to become tenant of one to whom reversion has been granted.

Attorn (at-tėrn'), *v.t.* In *law*, to turn or transfer, as homage or service, to a new possessor, and accept tenancy under him.

Attorney (at-tėr'ni), *n.* [O.Fr. *attorné*, one to whom power or business is transferred: pp. of *attorner*, to transfer. See ATTORN.] 1. One who is appointed by another to act in his place or stead; a proxy.

I will attend my husband, . . . for it is my office;
And will have no *attorney* but myself. *Shak.*

Specifically, in *law*, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business for him. An attorney may be either *private* or *public.* A *private attorney* or *attorney in fact*, is one authorized to make contracts and do other acts for his principal, out of court, for which purpose a verbal authority is in general sufficient; but for the performance of some acts, as to deliver seisin of land, to transfer bank stock, &c., a formal power of attorney is neces-

sary. A *public attorney* or *attorney at law* is a person qualified to appear for another before a court of law to prosecute or defend any action on behalf of his client. The term was formerly applied especially to those practising before the supreme courts of common law at Westminster, and corresponded to the term *solicitor* used in regard to the Courts of Chancery. As an attorney was almost invariably a solicitor, the two terms came to be generally regarded as synonymous. By the Judicature Act of 1873 all persons practising before the supreme courts at Westminster are now called solicitors. Attorneys or solicitors do not plead or argue in court on behalf of their clients, this being the part of the barristers or counsel; their special functions may be defined to be, to institute actions on behalf of their clients and take the necessary steps for defending them, to furnish counsel with the necessary materials to enable them to get up their pleadings, to practise conveyancing, to prepare legal deeds and instruments of all kinds, and generally to advise with and act for their clients in all matters connected with law. An attorney, whether private or public, may have *general* powers to act for another; or his power may be *special*, and limited to a particular act or acts. In Scotland there is no class of practitioners of the law who take the name of *attorneys*.—2. The name in the West Indies for the general supervisor or manager of plantations.—*Letter, warrant*, or *power of attorney*, an instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him, as to execute a deed, to collect rents or debts, to sell estates, &c.

Attorney† (at-tėr'ni), *v.t.* 1. To perform by proxy.

> Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attorneyed*. *Shak.*

2. To employ as a proxy.

> I am still
> *Attorneyed* at your service. *Shak.*

Attorney-general (at-tėr'ni-jen'ėr-al), *n.* The first ministerial law officer of the crown, specially appointed by letters-patent. He is the public prosecutor on behalf of the crown, having general powers to act in all legal proceedings in which the crown is a party, particularly to prosecute in criminal matters affecting the state.

Attorney-generalship (at-tėr'ni-jen'ėr-al-ship), *n.* The office of attorney-general.

Attorneyship (at-tėr'ni-ship), *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another.

> Marriage is a matter of more worth
> Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*. *Shak.*

Attornment (at-tėrn'ment), *n.* The act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his landlord.

Attour,† **Atour,**† *n.* [Fr. *atour*, dress, ornaments, from O.Fr. *atourner*, to attire, to adorn—prefix *a*, to, and *tourner*, to turn. See TURN.] Attire; dress; specifically, headdress. 'Her rich *attour*.' *Chaucer.*

Attract (at-trakt'), *v.t.* [L. *attraho, attractum—ad*, to, and *traho*, to draw. See DRAG.] 1. To draw to or toward; to exert the power of attraction on; to cause or tend to cause to move toward and cohere to or unite with; as, all physical bodies mutually *attract* each other.—2. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure; as, to *attract* attention; to *attract* admirers.

> Adorned
> She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
> Thy love. *Milton.*

SYN. To draw, allure, invite, entice.

Attract (at-trakt'), *v.i.* 1. To possess or exert the power of attraction; as, it is a property of matter to *attract*.—2. *Fig.* to be attractive or winning; as, his manners are calculated to *attract*.

Attract† (at-trakt'), *n.* Attraction.

> Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames.
> *Hudibras.*

Attractability (at-trakt'a-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction.

> Thou wilt not find a corpuscle destitute of that natural *attractability*. *Sir W. Jones.*

Attractable (at-trakt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being attracted; subject to attraction.

Attracter (at-trakt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which attracts; an attractor.

Attractic,† **Attractical**† (at-trakt'ik, at-trakt'ik-al), *a.* Having power to draw to; attractive.

> Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray.*

Attractile (at-trakt'il), *a.* Having the power to attract; attractive.

Attractingly (at-trakt'ing-li), *adv.* By way of attraction; so as to attract.

Attraction (at-trak'shon), *n.* 1. The act, power, or property of attracting; specifically, (*a*) in *physics*, the tendency, force, or forces through which all particles of matter, as well as all individual masses of matter, are attracted or drawn towards each other; the inherent tendency in bodies to approach each other, to unite and to remain united. By attraction every body tends to the earth, and if raised from its surface *falls to it* again. The plumb-line, which is usually vertical, is deflected in the vicinity of a large mountain by the attraction of the mass. The moon is constantly drawn towards the earth; the earth and the other planets towards the sun. Attraction is exhibited in various ways, which has led to the use of various specific designations. When bodies tend to come together from sensible distances, that tendency is called either the attraction of *gravitation, magnetism*, or *electricity*, according to circumstances; when the surfaces of bodies in contact tend together, it is by *adhesion;* when the particles of the same body tend together, it is by *cohesion;* and when the particles of different bodies in contact tend together it is by *affinity;* the tendency of fluids to rise in fine tubes or in small interstices of porous bodies is called *capillary* attraction. See CAPILLARY, CHEMICAL, COHESION, ELECTRICITY, GRAVITATION, MAGNETISM. (*b*) The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; allurement; enticement; as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

> Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside,
> I have no other charm. *Shak.*

2. That which attracts; a charm; an allurement. 'Her sweet harmony and other chosen *attractions*.' *Shak.*

Attractive (at-trakt'iv), *a.* [Fr. *attractif.*] 1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as, the *attractive* force of bodies.—2. Having the power of charming or alluring by agreeable qualities; inviting; engaging; enticing. 'Here's metal more *attractive*.' *Shak.*

> For contemplation he and valour formed,
> For softness she and sweet *attractive* grace.
> *Milton.*

Attractive (at-trakt'iv), *n.* That which draws or incites; allurement; charm.

> The gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*
>
> So pure and spiritual a pleasure is a very allowable *attractive*. *Boyle.*

Attractively (at-trakt'iv-li), *adv.* In an attractive manner; with the power of attracting or drawing to; as, to smile *attractively*.

Attractiveness (at-trakt'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging. 'The same *attractiveness* in riches.' *South.*

Attractor (at-trakt'ėr), *n.* The person or thing that attracts. *Sir T. Browne.*

Attrahent (at'tra-hent), *a.* [L. *attrahens, attrahentis*, ppr. of *attraho*. See ATTRACT.] Drawing to; attracting.

Attrahent (at'tra-hent), *n.* 1.† That which draws to or attracts, as a magnet. *Glanville.*—2. In *med.* an application that attracts fluids to the part where it is applied, as a blister or a rubefacient. *Dunglison.*

Attrap† (at-trap'), *v.t.* [Prefix *at*, from L. *ad*, and *trap*. See TRAP and TRAPPINGS.] To clothe; to dress. 'With oaken leaves *attrapt*.' *Spenser.*

Attrap† (at-trap'), *v.t.* [Fr. *attraper.*] To ensnare.

> He (Richard III.) was not *attrapped* either with net or snare. *Grafton.*

Attrectation (at-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *attrectatio*, from *attrecto—ad*, and *tracto*, to handle, freq. of *traho, tractum*, to draw.] Frequent handling.

Attributable (at-trib'ūt-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be ascribed, imputed, or attributed; ascribable; imputable; as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

> Hybernation, although a result of cold, is not its immediate consequence, but is *attributable* to that deprivation of food and other essentials which extreme cold occasions. *Sir J. E. Tennent.*

Attribute (at-trib'ūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attributed;* ppr. *attributing.* [L. *attribuo, attributum—ad*, and *tribuo*, to divide, to bestow, to assign; *tribus*, a tribe, division, or ward. See TRIBE.] To ascribe; to impute; to consider as belonging or as due; to assign.

> We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. *Tillotson.*
>
> The merit of service is seldom *attributed* to the true performer. *Shak.*
>
> Faulty men use oftentimes
> To *attribute* their folly unto fate. *Spenser.*

Attribute (at'tri-būt), *n.* 1. Any property, quality, or characteristic that can be ascribed to a person or thing; as, strength and bravery are two of his *attributes*. 'All the gentle *attributes* of his lost child.' *Tennyson.*

> But mercy is above this sceptred sway; . . .
> It is an *attribute* to God himself. *Shak.*

In *logic*, the word is sometimes used as equivalent to predicate; it is also sometimes restricted to an essential and inherent quality, something inseparable from the essence and individuality of the thing, thus unity, identity, and activity are attributes of the soul. *Fleming.*—2. In *gram.* the word that expresses what is affirmed concerning another, as an adjective; an attributive.—3. An epithet as descriptive of an attribute or quality, or of a combination of such. [Rare.]

> 'The heart-blood of beauty, love's invisible soul.'
> 'Who? my cousin Cressida?' 'No, sir, Helen; could you not find out that by her *attributes*?' *Shak.*

4. In the *fine arts*, a symbol of office or character added to any figure; thus the eagle is the *attribute* of Jupiter, a club of Hercules, the bow and arrow of Love, &c.

> The ladder is a striking *attribute* for the patriarch Jacob, and the harp for King David. *Fairholt.*

5.† Reputation; honour.

> Much *attribute* he hath, and much the reason why we ascribe it to him. *Shak.*

Attribution (at-tri-bū'shon), *n.* 1. The act of attributing.—2. That which is ascribed; attribute; function.

> It is not desirable that to the ever-growing *attributions* of the government so delicate a function should be superadded. *J. S. Mill.*

3.† Commendation; praise.

> If speaking truth
> In this fine age were not thought flattery,
> Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
> As not a soldier of this season's stamp
> Should go so general current through the world.
> *Shak.*

Attributive (at-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing an attribute; as, an *attributive* word.

Attributive (at-trib'ū-tiv), *n.* In *gram.* a word expressive of an attribute.

Attributively (at-trib'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In *gram.* in an attributive manner. An adjective is used *attributively* when it does not form the predicate of a sentence or clause, but is joined to a noun which it qualifies; as, a *bad pen*.

Attrite† (at-trīt'), *a.* [L. *attritus*, worn—*ad*, and *tero*, to wear. See TRITE.] 1. Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton.*—2. In *theol.* repentant only through fear of punishment: opposed to *contrite*. 'By virtue of the keys the sinner is instantly of *attrite* made contrite.' *Abp. Ussher.*

Attriteness† (at-trīt'nes), *n.* The state of being attrite; the state of being much worn.

Attrition (at-tri'shon), *n.* 1. The act of wearing or rubbing down; the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction; abrasion.

> The change of the aliment is effected by the *attrition* of the inward stomach and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2.† In *theol.* grief for sin arising from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

> Nor is it necessary to this absolution that they should be contrite or heartily sorry, for *attrition*, with auricular confession, shall pass instead of contrition—that is, in effect, if they be but sorry for the penance though they be not sorry for the sin. *Wallis.*

Attry,† **Atterly,**† *a.* See ATTERY.

Attune (at-tūn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *attuned;* ppr. *attuning.* [L. *ad*, to, and E. *tune*. See TONE, TUNE.] 1. To tune or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp. 2. *Fig.* to arrange fitly; to make accordant; to bring into harmony; as, to *attune* our aims to the divine will.

> Social friends,
> *Attun'd* to happy unison of soul. *Thomson.*

3. To make musical. [Rare.]

> Vernal airs . . . *attune* the trembling leaves. *Milton.*

Attwood's Machine (at'wudz ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus invented by Mr. Attwood to illustrate the doctrine of accelerated mo-

tion, by exhibiting the rate at which a descending weight draws up another lighter than itself.

Atwain† (a-twān'), *adv.* In twain; asunder. 'Bite the holy cords *atwain*.' *Shak.*

Atweel (at-wēl'). I wot well. '*Atweel* I would fain tell him.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Atween (a-twēn'), *adv.* Between. [Old English and Scotch.]

She saw me fight, she heard me call,
When forth there stepped a foeman tall, . . .
Atween me and the castle wall. *Tennyson.*

A-twinne,† *adv.* In two; asunder.

Thy wif and thou moste hangen fer *a-twinne*.
Chaucer.

Atwist (a-twist'), *a.* Awry; distorted. [Rare.]

Atwixt,† *prep.* Betwixt. 'Great love was *atwixt* them two.' *Chaucer.*

Atwo,† *adv.* In two. 'An axe to smite the cord *atwo*.' *Chaucer.*

Atypic (a-tip'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *typos*, a type.] 1. Having no type; devoid of typical character; irregular: in *med.* said of certain intermittent fevers.—2. Producing a loss of typical characters. *Dana.*

Aubaine (ą-bān'), *n.* [Fr., from *aubain*, an alien, probably from L. *alibi*, and suffix *anus*, on the type of *prochain*, from *proche*.] Succession to the goods of a stranger not naturalized. The *droit d'aubaine* in France was a right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his jurisdiction, the king standing in the place of the heirs. This claim was abolished in 1819.

Aube,† *n.* An alb. *Fuller.*

Auberge (ą-bèrj' or ō-bārzh), *n.* [Fr. See HARBOUR.] A little country inn. *Beau. & Fl.*

Aubergist, Aubergiste (ą'bèr-jist, ō-bār-zhēst), *n.* [Fr. *aubergiste*, the man or woman who keeps a tavern.] The keeper of an auberge; an inn-keeper; a tavern-keeper; a landlord or landlady. 'The *aubergiste* at Terni.' *Smollett.*

Aubin (ą'bin), *n.* [This word is etymologically interesting, as it is a native term returned to us with a French gloss. *Aubin*, O.Fr. *hobin*, meant a horse or its gait. The *hobin* was (Roquefort, Littré) properly a Scotch pony, probably such as French auxiliaries saw used by the *hobblers* on the Borders. See HOBBY.] In the *manege*, a broken kind of gait, between an amble and a gallop, commonly called a *Canterbury gallop*, and accounted a defect.

Auburn (ą'bèrn), *a.* [L.L. *alburnus*, whitish, from L. *albus*, white.] Originally, whitish or flaxen-coloured; now reddish brown: generally applied to hair. 'That whitish colour of a woman's hair called an *aburn* colour.' *Florio.*

He's white-haired,
Not wanton white, but such a manly colour,
Next to an *auburn*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Auchenia (ą-kē'ni-a), *n.* A genus of ruminating animals, family Camelidæ, the New World representatives of the camels of the eastern hemisphere, but much smaller and having no hump. The only distinct species are the llama and its possible progenitor the guanaco, paco, or alpaca, and the vicugna or vicuña.

Aucht, Aught (ächt), *n.* [A.Sax. *æht*, O.E. *agte*, property, from *agan*, to own.] Possession; property.—*In ane's aucht*, in one's keeping or possession. [Scotch.]

Auction (ąk'shon), *n.* [L. *auctio*, an increasing, enhancement, and hence a public sale by increased biddings, from *augeo, auctum*, to increase; allied to Icel. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*, E. *eke*, to increase.] 1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, conducted in accordance with regulations by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue; as, to sell goods by *auction*. Contracts for services are sometimes sold by auction to the lowest bidder.—2. The things sold by auction.

Ask you why Phryne the whole *auction* buys?
Phryne foresees a general excise. *Pope.*

—*Dutch auction.* See under DUTCH, *a.*

Auction (ąk'shon), *v.t.* To sell by auction.

Auctionary (ąk'shon-a-ri), *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale. 'With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand.' *Dryden.*

Auctioneer (ąk-shon-ēr'), *n.* [L. *auctionarius*.] One whose business it is to offer goods or property for sale by auction; a person licensed by government to dispose of goods or property by public sale to the highest bidder.

Auctioneer (ąk-shon-ēr'), *v.t.* To sell by auction. 'Estates . . . advertised and *auctioneered* away.' *Cowper.* [Rare.]

Auctive† (ąk'tiv), *a.* Increasing; serving to increase. *Bailey.*

Auctour,† *n.* [See AUTHOR.] An author. *Chaucer.*

Aucuba (ą'kū-ba), *n.* [Japanese name for the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cornaceæ, consisting of six species from Eastern Asia. They are branching shrubs, with smooth opposite leaves and small unisexual flowers. *A. japonica* has been long in cultivation, and is prized for its mass of glossy leathery green leaves mottled with yellow, and its coral-red berries.

Aucupation† (ą-kū-pā'shon), *n.* [L. *aucupatio*, from *aucupor*, to go bird-catching, from *auceps* for *aviceps—avis*, a bird, and *capio*, to take.] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. *Blount.*

Audacious (ą-dā'shus), *a.* [L. *audax*, from *audeo*, to dare.] 1. Bold or daring; spirited; adventurous; intrepid. [Now rare.]

Her sparkling eyes with manly vigour shone,
Big was her voice, *audacious* was her tone.
Dryden.

2. Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness; insolent; impudent. '*Audacious* traitor.' *Milton.*—3. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law. '*Audacious* cruelty.' *Shak.*—SYN. Impudent, insolent, shameless, unabashed, daring, bold.

Audaciously (ą-dā'shus-li), *adv.* In an audacious manner; with excess of boldness or insolence.

Audaciousness (ą-dā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity.

Audacity (ą-das'i-ti), *n.* 1. Boldness; daring spirit; venturesomeness; resolution; confidence: used indifferently either in a good or bad sense. 'The freedom and *audacity* necessary in the commerce of men.' *Tatler.*

No Homer sang these Norse sea-kings; but Agamemnon's was a small *audacity*, and of small fruit in the world to some of them—to Rolf's of Normandy for instance. *Carlyle.*

2. Audaciousness; presumptuous impudence; effrontery: in a bad sense, and often implying a contempt of law or moral restraint. 'Arrogant *audacity*.' *Joye.*

Audibility (ą-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* Audibleness.

Audible (ą'di-bl), *a.* [L. *audibilis*, from *audio*, to hear; allied to Gr. *ous, ōtos*, L. *auris*, Goth. *auso*, G. *ohr*, E. *ear*.] Capable of being heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard; as, an *audible* voice or whisper. 'To man's eares not *audible*.' *Sir T. More.*

Even that stubborn church which has held its own against so many governments, scarce dared to utter an *audible* murmur. *Macaulay.*

Audible† (ą'di-bl), *n.* The object of hearing.

Visibles are swiftlier carried to the sense than *audibles*. *Bacon.*

Audibleness (ą'di-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being audible.

Audibly (ą'di-bli), *adv.* In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.

Audience (ą'di-ens), *n.* [L. *audientia*, a hearing or listening, from *audiens, audientis*, pp. of *audio*, to hear. See AUDIBLE.] 1. The act of hearing or attending to words or sounds; the act of listening; a hearing.

His look
Drew *audience*, and attention still as night.
Milton.

2. Liberty or opportunity of being heard by an individual or a meeting; liberty or opportunity of speaking with or before an individual or a meeting; specifically, a ceremony observed in courts or by official characters, when ambassadors or applicants to men in office are permitted to appear and state their business in person.

Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace craved
Audience of Guinevere. *Tennyson.*

3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit *audience* find, though few. *Milton.*

4. [Sp. *audiencia*.] In the Spanish dominions, a name given to certain courts, also collectively to certain law-officers appointed to institute a judicial inquiry.

Among those of the former class was the president, Deza, with the members of the *audience*, and the civil authorities in Granada. *Prescott.*

5. In England, an abbreviation for *Audience-court* (which see).

Audience-chamber (ą'di-ens-chām-bėr), *n.* An apartment for an audience or formal meeting.

Audience-court (ą'di-ens-kōrt), *n.* A court now disused, belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, that of the former having had equal authority with the arches-court, though of less dignity.

Audiendo et terminando. [L.] In *law*, a writ or commission to certain persons for appeasing and punishing any insurrection or great riot.

Audient† (ą'di-ent), *n.* [L. *audiens, audientis*, pp. of *audio*. See AUDIENCE.] 1. A hearer.

The *audients* of her sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for her misfortune. *Shelton.*

2. In the *early church*, (*a*) one not yet baptized, but receiving instructions preparatory to baptism; a catechumen. Such audients were permitted to hear the psalms, lessons, and sermon, but were not present at the more sacred services which followed. (*b*) A member of the church who had fallen and needed to be restored. Such audients were not permitted to enter the body of the church, but heard the sermon standing in the narthex or portico outside, after which they were required to depart as unbelievers, not worthy of the privilege of joining in the prayers.

Audit (ą'dit), *n.* [L. *audit*, he hears.] 1.† Audience; hearing.

With his orisons I meddle not, for he appeals to a high *audit*. *Milton.*

Whoso seeks an *audit* here
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish.
Cowper.

2. An examination into accounts or dealings with money or property; especially an examination of accounts by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the result; hence, a calling to account; an examination into one's actions.

You must prepare against to-morrow for your last suffering here, and your great *audit* hereafter. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. A final account; an account in general

And how his *audit* stands who knows save Heaven?
Shak.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest *audits* of any man in my time: a great grazier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, &c. *Bacon.*

4.† A general receptacle or receiver.

It (a brook) paid no more to its common *audit* than the revenues of a little cloud. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*Commissioners of audit*, formerly called *auditors of the exchequer*, officers appointed to call on all public accountants to account for money or stores intrusted to them, and to check the accounts of the ordnance, army and navy, and the land revenue. The establishment consists of a chairman and five commissioners, a secretary, and numerous subordinates.

Audit (ą'dit), *v.t.* To make audit of; to examine, as an account or accounts; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer.

Audit (ą'dit), *v.i.* To examine into the correctness of an account; to act as an auditor.

Let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbuthnot.*

Audit-ale (ą'dit-āl), *n.* [So called because drunk in hall on certain feast-days called audit-days.] A kind of ale, reputed to be of peculiar excellence, made at the brewery belonging to Trinity College, Cambridge. 'Observing from the goose on the table and the *audit-ale* which was circling in the loving-cup that it was a feast.' *Farrar.*

Audita querela (ą-di'ta kwe-rē'la), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ of complaint for redress of a wrong.

Audit-day (ą'dit-dā), *n.* A feast-day at Cambridge University.

Audit-house (ą'dit-hous), *n.* An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted.

Audition (ą-di'shon), *n.* The act of hearing; a hearing or listening; the sensation from an impression on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of the air produced by a sonorous body. *Coleridge.*

Auditive† (ą'dit-iv), *a.* Having the power of hearing. *Cotgrave.*

Audit-office (ą'dit-of-fis), *n.* An office where accounts are audited; as, a railway *audit-office*; specifically, the office where the commissioners for auditing the public accounts of the United Kingdom transact their business. The imperial audit-office is under the immediate control of the lords of the treasury.

Auditor (ą'dit-ėr), *n.* [L.] 1. A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse.

What a play tow'rd! I'll be an *auditor*:
An actor too, perhaps. *Shak.*

2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the result. It is usual with courts to refer accounts, on which an action is brought, to auditors for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgment. In England there are officers who are auditors of courts of law, as also on behalf of the government, corporations, &c. Auditors in boroughs are annually elected by the burgesses, under the municipal corporations act, two for each borough. They audit the borough accounts half-yearly, and must not be members of the council.—*Auditor of the Court of Session*, an officer in Scotland appointed by the crown, to whom either of the divisions, or any lord ordinary, may remit to tax the costs of a suit in which expenses are found due. In the inferior courts an officer with corresponding powers is usually appointed.

Auditorial (ą-di-tō'ri-al), *a.* Auditory. *Sir J. Stoddart.* [Rare.]

Auditorium (ą-di-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L.] 1. In an opera-house, public hall, and the like, the space allotted to the hearers.—2. An apartment in monasteries for the reception of strangers.

Auditorship (ą'dit-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of auditor.

Auditory (ą'di-to-ri), *a.* [L. *auditorius.*] Relating to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing; as, the *auditory* nerve.—*Auditory artery*, in *anat.* the artery which goes off from each side of the arteria basilaris to the organ of hearing, and accompanies the auditory nerve.—*Auditory passage* (*meatus auditorius*), the passage of entrance into the ear, and which conveys the sound to the auditory nerve.—*Auditory nerves*, the portio mollis of the seventh pair, arising from the medulla oblongata, and distributed to the ear.

Auditory (ą'di-to-ri), *n.* [L. *auditorium.*] 1. An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture-room.

A loud moan of sorrow rose from the whole *auditory*. *Macaulay.*

2. A place for hearing or for the accommodation of hearers; an auditorium; specifically, in *anc. churches*, the nave where the hearers stood to be instructed.

When Agrippa and Bernice entered into the *auditory*. Acts xxv. 23, *Wickliffe's Trans.*

3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.

Auditress (ą'di-tres), *n.* A female hearer. 'Adam relating, she sole *auditress*.' *Milton.*

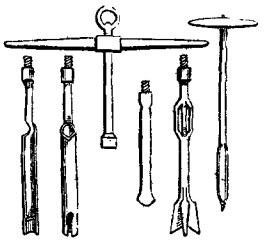
Auditual (ą-dit'ū-al), *a.* Relating to hearing; auditory. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Auf† (ąf), *n.* [See OAF.] A fool; a simpleton. 'A meer changeling, a very monster, an *auf* imperfect.' *Burton.*

Au fait (ō fā). [Fr.] Equal to the accomplishment of anything, that is, master of it, perfectly able to perform it; thoroughly acquainted with a subject; as, he is quite *au fait* in that.

Augean (ą-jē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Augeas* or *Augeias*, one of the Argonauts, and afterwards King of Elis.—*Augean stable*, in Grecian mythology, the stable of this king, in which he kept 3000 oxen, and which had not been cleaned for thirty years, so that the task of cleaning it had come to be deemed impracticable. Hercules undertook it, and accomplished it in a single day. Hence cleansing the Augean stables became a synonym for the removal of nuisances, abuses, and the like.

Auger (ą'gėr), *n.* [For *nauger*, an *n* having been lost at the beginning, this being the same word as A. Sax. *nafe-gār, nafugār, nafogār*, from *nafu, nafa*, the nave of a wheel, and *gār*, a sharp-pointed thing, a dart or javelin; the *n* is also lost in D. *avegaar, eveger*, an auger, as compared with O.H.G. *nabagēr, nabigēr*, Mod. G. *naber, neber*, Icel. *nafarr*, an auger, a gimlet (*nöf*, a nave). See NAVE, GORE, to pierce. As to the loss of the initial *n*, comp. *adder, nadder, apron, napron.*] 1. An instrument for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, wheelwrights, and ship-wrights. It consists of an iron blade ending in a steel bit, with a handle placed at right angles with the blade. Augers made with a straight channel or groove in some places are called *pod-augers;* the modern augers, with spiral channels, are called *screw-augers.* The ordinary *screw-auger* is forged as a paralleled blade of steel; it is twisted red-hot; the end terminates in a worm, by which the auger is gradually drawn into the work, as in the gimlet. The *American screw-auger* has a cylin-



Augers.

drical shaft, around which is brazed a single fin or rib; the end is filed into a worm, as usual, and immediately behind the worm a small diametrical mortise is formed for the reception of a detached cutter, which exactly resembles the chisel edge of the centre-bit.—2. An instrument used for boring the soil for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the subsoil, the minerals, and, in agriculture more especially, the existence of water: specifically called an *earth-boring auger.* These augers are of various kinds, but they all consist of three parts, viz. a handle for working the instrument by means of two or more men; the bit, mouth, or cutting-piece; and certain rods for connecting the handle with the bit or cutting-piece.

Auger-bit (ą'gėr-bit), *n.* A bit with a cutting edge or blade forming part of an auger.

Auger-faucet (ą'gėr-fą-set), *n.* A faucet with an auger attached, by means of which a hole can be bored nearly through the wood in which the faucet is to be fixed, and the faucet fixed by a single blow. The auger can then be withdrawn through the faucet by a rack and pinion.

Auger-gauge (ą'gėr-gāj), *n.* A device attached to the shank of an auger to prevent it sinking beyond a certain depth. *E. H. Knight.*

Auger-hole (ą'gėr-hōl), *n.* A hole made by an auger. 'Hid in an *auger-hole*.' *Shak.* 'Boring a little *auger-hole* in fear.' *Tennyson.*

Auger-shell (ą'gėr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus Terebra.

Auget (ą'jet or ō-zhā), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *auge*, a trough, from L. *alveus*, a channel.] *Milit.* a tube filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of the gallery: used in exploding mines.

Aught (ąt), *n.* [A. Sax. *āwiht, āwiht, āht*, from a prefix *ā, æg*, ever, aye (the first element also in *each, either*), or from *ā* for *ān*, one, and A. Sax. *wiht* = E. *wight, whit*, creature, thing, something; the word therefore means a whit, any whit, its negative being *naught*, not a whit.] Anything, indefinitely; any part.

But go, my son, and see if *aught* be wanting. *Addison.*

Unfaith in *aught* is want of faith in all. *Tennyson.*

Augite (ą'jīt), *n.* [Gr. *augē*, brightness.] The name given to a class of minerals belonging to the monoclinic system; pyroxene. The augites have a foliated structure, are harder than hornblende, and greenish-black, pitch or velvet black, or leek-green in colour. Augite consists of silicates of lime, magnesia, and iron, with alumina in the darker varieties. It enters largely into the composition of many trap and volcanic rocks, as basalt, greenstone, porphyry, clinkstone, &c. The varieties are common augite, sahlite, fassarte, coccolite, diopside, baikalite, &c.

Augitic (ą-jit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters; composed of or containing augite.—*Augitic porphyry*, a rock with a dark gray or greenish base, containing conspicuous crystals of augite and labrador felspar.

Augment (ąg-ment'), *v.t.* [Fr. *augmenter*, L. *augmento*, to augment, from *augmentum*, an increase, from *augeo, auxi*, to increase; allied to E. *eke*, Icel. *auka*, to increase.] 1. To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger; as, to *augment* an army by reinforcement; impatience *augments* an evil.

Rivers have streams added to them which *augment* them. *Sir M. Hale.*

Though fortune change, his constant spouse remains:
Augments his joys and mitigates his pains. *Pope.*

2. In *gram.* to add an augment to; as, the Greek language *augments* certain tenses of the indicative.

Augment (ąg-ment'), *v.i.* To increase; to grow larger.

The winds redouble and the streams *augment*. *Dryden.*

Augment (ąg'ment), *n.* 1.† Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase. 'This *augment* of the tree.' *Iz. Walton.*—2. In *gram.* an increase at the beginning of certain inflectional forms of a verb, as the *e* in certain tenses of the Greek verb, and the *ge* in the past participle of the German verb. In Greek grammar, if the increase takes place by adding a syllable, as *typto, etypton*, it is called *syllabic;* if by lengthening a shut vowel, as *ēgeiro, ēgeiron*, it is called *temporal* augment.—3. In *med.* the period of a fever between its commencement and its height.

Augmentable (ąg-ment'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being augmented or increased.

Augmentation (ąg-men-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of increasing or making larger by addition, expansion, or dilatation; the act of adding to or enlarging; the state or condition of being made larger.

Bacon, holding that this method was insufficient and futile for the *augmentation* of real and useful knowledge, published his *Novum Organon*. *Whewell.*

2. The thing added by way of enlargement; addition; as, the *augmentation* amounted to £500 a year.

He does smile his face into more lines than is in the new map with the *augmentation* of the Indies. *Shak.*

3. Specifically, (*a*) in *music*, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon. (*b*) In *her.* an additional charge to a coat-armour, often as a mark of honour, borne on the escutcheon or a canton.—4. In *med.* same as *Augment*, 3.—*By augmentation*, a phrase formerly used in the army promotion lists to signify that an officer's appointment had been conferred by the creation of a new patent, not by the purchase of an old one.—*Augmentation court*, in England, a court erected by 27 Henry VIII. to augment the revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved.—*Process of augmentation*, in Scotland, a process in the teind court, raised by the minister of a parish against the titular and heritors, for the purpose of obtaining an augmentation of his stipend.—SYN. Increase, enlargement, accession, addition.

Augmentative (ąg-ment'a-tiv), *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

Augmentative (ąg-ment'a-tiv), *n.* A word formed to express greatness: opposed to a *diminutive.*

Augmentatively (ąg-ment'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to augment.

Augmenter (ąg-ment'ėr), *n.* One who or that which augments.

Augoer† (ą'gō-ėr), *n.* An augur. *Holland.*

Augre† (ą'gėr), *n.* Same as *Auger*. *Shak.*

Augur (ą'gėr), *n.* [L. *augur*, derived by Pott

Cæsar as an Augur.—From a Roman bas-relief.

from *avis*, a bird, and root of *gusto*, to taste.] 1. Among the ancient Romans a functionary

whose duty was to derive signs concerning future events from the singing, chattering, and flight of birds, from the feeding of the sacred fowls, from certain appearances in quadrupeds, from lightning, and other unusual occurrences. There was a college or community of augurs, originally three in number, and afterwards nine—four patriclans and five plebeians. In the engraving the figure holds in the right hand the lituus or crooked staff of the augur, and at its foot is one of the sacred fowls.—2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet; one who bodes, forebodes, or portends.

> *Augur* of ill, whose tongue was never found
> Without a priestly curse or boding sound.
> *Dryden.*

Augur (ą'gėr), *v.i.* 1. To guess; to conjecture, as from signs or omens. 'My *auguring* hope.' *Shak.*—2. To be a sign; to prognosticate; to foreshow.

> It *augurs* ill for an undertaking to find such dissension in head-quarters. *W. Belsham.*

Augur (ą'gėr), *v.t.* 1. To guess or conjecture; to predict; to anticipate: said of persons. 'I did *augur* all this to him beforehand.' *B. Jonson.*

> I *augur* everything from the approbation the proposal has met with. *Sir J. Herschel.*

2. To betoken; to forebode: said of things. 'All these elaborate preparations . . . *augur* mischief.' *Times newspaper.*—SYN. To predict, forebode, betoken, portend, presage.

Augural (ą'gū-ral or ą'gėr-al), *a.* [L. *augurālis.* See AUGUR.] Pertaining to an augur, or the duties or professions of an augur; pertaining to divination. The Romans had their *augural* staff and *augural* books. 'Portents *augural.*' *Cowper.*

Augurate (ą'gū-rāt or ą'gėr-āt), *v.t.* or *i.* To conjecture or foretell by augury; to predict. [Rare.]

> I *augurated* truly the improvement they would receive this way. *Warburton.*

Auguration (ą-gū-rā'shon or ą-gėr-ā'shon), *n.* The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by signs or omens. 'Tripudiary *augurations.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Augurer (ą'gėr-ėr), *n.* An augur. *Shak.*

Augurial (ą-gū'ri-al), *a.* Relating to augurs. '*Augurial* and tripudiary divinations.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Augurist (ą'gėr-ist), *n.* An augur. [Rare.]

Augurize (ą'gėr-īz), *v.t.* or *i.* To augur; to act as an augur.

Augurous† (ą'gū-rus or ą'gėr-us), *a.* Predicting; foretelling; foreboding. 'Presaging in their *augurous* hearts.' *Chapman.*

Augurship (ą'gėr-ship), *n.* The office or period of office of an augur.

Augury (ą'gū-ri or ą'gėr-i), *n.* [L. *augurium.* See AUGUR.] 1. The art or practice of foretelling events by signs or omens. 'She knew by *augury* divine.' *Swift.*—2. That which forebodes; that from which a prediction is drawn; a prognostication. 'Far be that *augury!*' *Dryden.*

> Sad *auguries* of winter thence she drew. *Dryden.*

August (ą-gust'), *a.* [L. *augustus*, from *augeo*, to increase, to honour by offerings. See AUCTION.] Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.

> There is on earth a yet *auguster* thing,
> Veiled though it be, than parliament or king.
> *Wither.*

August (ą'gust), *n.* [L. *Augustus*, so called in honour of the Roman Emperor Augustus, its previous name having been *Sextilis*, the *sixth* month from March, the month in which the primitive Romans, as well as the Jews, began the year. See the adjective.] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

Augustan (ą-gust'an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Emperor *Augustus;* as, the *Augustan* age. The Augustan age was the most brilliant period in Roman literature, hence the phrase has been applied by analogy to similar periods in the literary history of other countries; thus the reign of Louis XIV. has been called the Augustan age of French literature, while that of Queen Anne has received this distinction in English.—2. Pertaining to the town *Augusta* Vindelicorum, now Augsburg; as, the *Augustan Confession*, the confession drawn up at Augsburg, by Luther and Melanchthon in 1530, embodying the principles of the Protestants and their reasons for separating from the Romish Church.

Augustin, Augustine (ą-gust'in), *n.* A member of one of several monastic fraternities who follow rules framed by St. Augustine or deduced from his writings, of which the chief are the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, or *Austin Canons*, and the Begging Hermits, or *Austin Friars.* The Austin Canons were introduced into Britain about 1100, and had many houses, as at Pontefract, Scone, Holyrood, &c. The *Austin Friars*, originally hermits, are a much more austere body, who renounce property, go barefooted, clad in black, and form one of the four orders of mendicants. They were congregated into a body under Langfranc in 1256. The name *Augustines* is also given to an order of nuns who wait on the sick. The Hotel Dieu of Paris is served by them. Called also *Augustinian.*

Augustinian (ą-gus-tin'i-an), *n.* 1. Same as *Augustin.*—2. One of those divines who, from St. Augustine, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually.—3. One of a sect that sprang up in the sixteenth century, and maintained that the gates of heaven will not be open till the general resurrection.

Augustinianism (ą-gus-tin'i-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of St. Augustine or the Augustinians.

Augustly (ą-gust'li), *adv.* In an august manner.

Augustness (ą-gust'nes), *n.* The quality of being august; dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

> He was daunted at the *augustness* of such an assembly. *Shaftesbury.*

Auk (ąk), *n.* [O. and Prov. E. *alk*, Dan. *alke*, Icel. *alka*, *álka*, an auk.] The English name of the birds of the family Alcidæ and order Natatores, including the great auk, the little auk, or black and white diver, the puffin, &c., or, in a more restricted sense, the members of the genus Alca. The restricted genus Alca contains only two species, the great auk (*Alca impennis*), now, it is believed, extinct, and the razor-bill (*Alca torda*). The great auk or gair-fowl, a bird about 3 feet in length, used to be plentiful in the most northerly regions, and also visited the British shores. It was remarkable for the shortness of its wings, which it employed as fins in swimming, especially under water. Its legs were placed so far back as to cause it to sit nearly upright. The razor-bill is about 15 inches in length, and its wings are sufficiently developed to be used for flight. It is found in numbers on some parts of the British shores, as the Isle of Man.

Razor-bill (*Alca torda*).

Aukward (ąk'wėrd), *a.* Same as *Awkward.*

Aula (ą'la), *n.* [L.] A court or hall.—*Aula regia*, an ancient English court instituted by William the Conqueror, which merged into the King's Bench.

Aularian (ą-lā'ri-an), *n.* [L. *aula*, a hall.] At Oxford, the member of a hall, distinguished from a collegian.

Aularian (ą-lā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *aula*, a hall.] Relating to a hall.

Auld (ąld), *a.* Old. 'Take thine *auld* cloak about thee.' *Shak.* [Provincial English and Scotch.]—*Auld lang-syne*, a Scotch phrase employed to express days or times long since past, especially happy times.

Auld-farand, Auld-farrant (ąld-fā'rand, ąld-fār'rant), *a.* [Sc. *auld*, old, and *farand* (which see).] Having the ways or thoughts of an old person; resembling an old or at least a grown-up person; hence, sagacious; wily; knowing more than was expected: most frequently applied to children. [Scotch.]

Auld-warld (ąld'wārld), *a.* Old-fashioned; ancient; antique. '*Auld-warld* stories.' *Scott.*

Auletic (ą-let'ik), *a.* [Gr. *aulētikos*, from *aulos*, a flute.] Pertaining to pipes or to a pipe. [Rare.]

Aulic (ą'lik), *a.* [L. *aulicus*, from *aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a hall, court, or palace.] Pertaining to a royal court. In the old German Empire the *aulic council* was a court of jurisdiction, which always followed the emperors, and decided without an appeal. It ceased to exist on the extinction of the German Empire in 1806. The title is now applied in Germany in a general sense to the chief council of any department, political, administrative, judicial, or military.

Aulic (ą'lik), *n.* In some European universities a ceremony observed in conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity. It is introduced by a harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, after which he receives the cap and presides at the *aulic* proper or disputation.

Auln (ąn), *n.* [See AUNE.] A French cloth-measure.

Aulnage† (ąn'āj), *n.* [See ALNAGE.] Measurement by the ell.

Aulnager (ąn'āj-ėr), *n.* See ALNAGER.

Aulostoma (ą-los'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *aulos*, a pipe, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A genus of fishes, family Aulostomidæ or Fistularidæ,

Head of *Aulostoma maculatum.*

so named from having the mouth lengthened into the form of a pipe. The genus is closely allied to Fistularia, from which it is distinguished by the tube of the muzzle being shorter and wider, by having numerous free spines before the dorsal fin, and the jaws being toothless.

Aulostomidæ (ą-los-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of acanthopterous fishes, of which the genus Aulostoma is the type. Called also *Fistularidæ.*

Aum (ąm), *n.* An old Dutch fluid measure. See AAM.

Aumail† (ą-māl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *émail*, enamel.] To enamel; to figure or variegate.

> Buskins entayld
> With curious antickes and full faire *aumayld.*
> *Spenser.*

Aumail† (ą-māl'), *n.* Enamel.

Aumble† (ąm'bl), *n.* See AMBLE.

Aumbry (ąm'bri), *n.* Same as *Ambry.*

Aumener,† Aumere,† *n.* [Fr. *aumonière*, an alms-chest.] An alms-chest. *Chaucer.*

Aumery (ą'mėr-i), *n.* Same as *Almonry.*

Aumone (ą'mōn), *n.* [Fr. *aumône.*] In *law*, alms.—*Tenure in aumone*, a tenure where lands are given in alms to some church or religious house.

Aumonier (ą-mōn-ėr'), *n.* [Fr. *aumônier.*] An almoner; a chaplain. 'Seynt Jone the *Aumonier.*' *MS. Harl.*

Auncel (ąn'sel), *n.* [Perhaps from *hand* and *sell*, but the spellings *auncer, auncere* are against this; or perhaps from Fr. *avancer*, to stretch out, the arm being stretched out to poise the balance.] A kind of balance for weighing, anciently used in England, apparently that variety of the steelyard commonly known as the Danish steelyard, which has a movable fulcrum and a fixed weight, the forefinger often acting as the former. It was very inaccurate, and was therefore prohibited by statute. In many parts of England the term *auncel-weight* is still applied in regard to the selling of meat by the hand without scales.

Aune (ąn), *n.* [O.Fr. *aulne*, from L. *ulna*, the arm, an ell. See ALNAGE.] A French cloth-measure, now superseded as a standard measure by the mètre. The *aune nouvelle* or *usuelle*=1¼ mètre, or 47¼ English inches, is still used in selling cloth. The old measure of this name varied at different places; at Rouen it was the same as the English ell, 45 inches; at Paris 42¾ inches; at Lyons 47¾ inches; at Calais 68¼ inches.

Aunt (ānt), *n.* [O.Fr. *ante* (corrupted in Mod. Fr. into *tante*), from L. *amita*, which is contracted, in the same way as *emmet* is contracted into *ant.*] 1. The sister of one's father or mother, correlative to nephew or niece.—2.† An old woman; an old gossip. 'The wisest *aunt* telling the saddest tale.' *Shak.*—3.† A procuress; a loose woman.

> Summer songs for me and my *aunts*,
> While we lie tumbling in the hay. *Shak.*

Aunter,† Auntre,† *v.i.* [Contracted form of O.E. and Fr. *aventure.*] To adventure. 'I will arise and *auntre* it by my fay.' *Chaucer.*

Auntrous,† *a.* Adventurous. *Chaucer.*

Aunt-Sally (ânt-sal'li), *n.* A favourite game at race-courses and fairs, played by erecting a wooden head on a pole, and putting in the mouth or nose a clay pipe, which the players endeavour to smash by throwing short bludgeons at it; the head so used.

Aur (ạr), *n.* [See AR.] A scar; as, pock-*aurs*, marks left by the small-pox. [Scotch.]

Aura (ạ'ra), *n.* [L. *aura*, a breeze, a breath of air, the air.] 1. *Lit.* a breeze or gentle current of air, but generally used for a stream of fine particles flowing from a body, as an effluvium, aroma, or odour; an exhalation.—2. A peculiar sensation resembling that produced by a current of air.—*Epileptic aura* (*aura epileptica*), a sensation as of a current of air, rising from some part of the body to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy.—*Hysteric aura*, a similar sensation preceding an attack of hysteria.—*Electric aura*, a term applied to a supposed electric fluid emanating from an electrified body, and forming a sort of atmosphere around it. Called also *Electric Atmosphere*.

Aural (ạ'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the air or to an aura.

Aural (ạ'ral), *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear.] Relating to the ear; as, the *aural* orifice; *aural* surgery.

Aurantiaceæ (ạ-ran'ti-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [New L. *aurantium pomum*, an orange, from L. *aurum*, gold. See ORANGE.] The orange tribe, a nat. order of plants, or according to others a tribe of the nat. order Rutaceæ. They are polypetalous dicotyledons, with dark-green jointed leaves, containing a fragrant essential oil in transparent dots, and a superior pulpy fruit, the rind of which is also filled with essential oil. The species are originally natives of India, and are unknown in a wild state in America. The order comprises the orange, lemon, lime, citron, bergamot, and shaddock or forbidden fruit. Their flowers are usually odoriferous, and their fruits subacid.

Aurate (ạ'rāt), *n.* [L. *auratus*, pp. of *auro*, to gild, from *aurum*, gold. See AURUM.] 1. A combination of auric acid with a base; as, *aurate* of potash.—2. A kind of pear.

Aurated (ạ'rāt-ed), *a.* 1. Resembling gold; golden-coloured; gilded. [Rare.]—2. In *chem.* combined with gold.

Aurated (ạ'rāt-ed), *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear.] Eared; having ears like the scallop-shell.

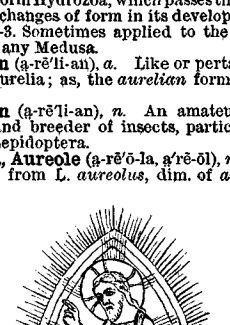
Aureate (ạ'rē-āt), *a.* [L. *aureatus*, from *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] Golden; gilded. *Skelton; Southey.*

Aurelia (ạ-rē'li-a), *n.* [From L. *aurum*, gold, from its colour.] 1. In *zool.* the nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of a lepidopterous insect. See CHRYSALIS.—2. A genus of Acalephæ, or medusiform Hydrozoa, which passes through several changes of form in its development. Hence—3. Sometimes applied to the adult state of any Medusa.

Aurelian (ạ-rē'li-an), *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia; as, the *aurelian* form of an insect.

Aurelian (ạ-rē'li-an), *n.* An amateur collector and breeder of insects, particularly of the Lepidoptera.

Aureola, Aureole (ạ-rē'ō-la, ạ'rē-ōl), *n.* [Fr. *auréole*, from L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] 1. In *painting*, an illumination surrounding a holy person, as Christ, a saint, a martyr, and the like, and intended to represent a luminous cloud or haze supposed to emanate from him. If the figure is represented in an erect position the aureola is oval; if sitting, it in general more nearly approaches a circular figure. When it symbolizes Christ a cross is inclosed in the aureola.—*Aureola*, *Glory*, and *Nimbus* are in popular usage frequently confounded, though technically they have quite distinct uses. See GLORY, NIMBUS.—2. Anything resembling an aureola; specifically, (*a*) in *astron.* the ring of light seen round the moon in total eclipses of the sun. (*b*) In *meteor.* a kind of halo surrounding a shadow cast upon a cloud or fog-bank or dew-covered grass; often observed by aëronauts on the upper surface of clouds. Also called a *Glory*.



Aureola.

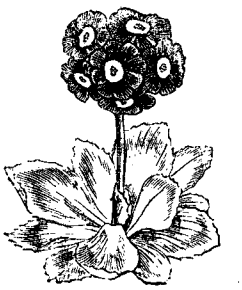
Auric (ạ'rik), *a.* [From L. *aurum*, gold.] Pertaining to gold.—*Auric oxide*, a saturated combination of gold and oxygen (Au_2O_3).

Aurichalcite (ạ-ri-kal'sit), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and Gr. *chalkos*, copper or bronze.] A mineral occurring in transparent verdigris-green, needle-shaped crystals, which when reduced yield a gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc.

Auricle (ạ'ri-kl), *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. from *auris*, the ear.] 1. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head.—2. One of two cavities in the mammalian heart, placed above the two cavities called ventricles, and resembling in shape the auricle or external ear. They receive the blood from the veins, and communicate it to the ventricles. See HEART.—3. An instrument applied to the ears to assist in hearing; a kind of ear-trumpet.

Auricled (ạ'ri-kld), *a.* Having ears or auricles; having appendages resembling ears. In *bot.* applied to leaves when they are furnished with a pair of leaflets, generally distinct, but sometimes joined with them.

Auricula (ạ-rik'ū-la), *n.* [L., the external ear, the ear, dim. of *auris*, an ear. See EAR.] 1. In *bot.* a garden flower derived from the yellow *Primula Auricula*, found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's-ear from the shape of its leaves. It has for centuries been an object of cultivation by florists, who have succeeded in raising from seed a great number of beautiful varieties.—2. In *zool.* a genus of phytophagous or plant-eating gasteropodous molluscs, whose organs of respiration are formed for breathing air.



Auricula (*Primula Auricula*).

Auricular (ạ-rik'ū-lėr), *a.* [From L. *auricula*, the ear. See AURICULA.] 1. Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; as, the *auricular* nerves.—2. Confided to one's ear, especially privately confided to the ear of a priest; as, *auricular* confession.—3. Recognized by the ear; known or obtained by the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* evidence.

> You shall by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shak.*

4. † Communicated or known by report. '*Auricular* traditions and feigned testimonies.' *Bacon.*—5. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.—*Auricular feathers*, the circle of feathers surrounding the opening of the ear in birds.—*Auricular finger*, the little finger, from its being most easily introduced into the ear.—*Auricular tube*, a speaking tube, either portable for the use of deaf persons, or carried between different parts of a building for the conveyance of messages.

Auricular (ạ-rik'ū-lėr), *n.* In *ornith.* a name applied collectively to the *auricular feathers* (which see, under the adjective.)

Auricularly (ạ-rik'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In an auricular manner; specifically, in a secret manner; by way of whisper; by words addressed to the ear.

> They will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Dr. H. More.*

Auriculate, Auriculated (ạ-rik'ū-lāt, ạ-rik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* 1. Shaped like the ear.—2. Having ears or some kind of expansions resembling ears; eared; in *bot.* said of a leaf with a pair of small blunt projections or ears at the base.

Auriferous (ạ-rif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *aurifer*; from *aurum*, gold, and *fero*, to produce.] Yielding or producing gold; containing gold; as, *auriferous* quartz; *auriferous* strata.

> Mountains big with mines,
> Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays.
> *Thomson.*

Auriflamma, Auriflamme (ạ-ri-flam'a, ạ-ri-flam'), *n.* The national golden banner of France. See ORIFLAMME.

Auriform (ạ'ri-form), *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear; in the shape of an ear; as, an *auriform* shell.

Auriga (ạ-ri'ga), *n.* [L., a driver, a charioteer—*aurea*, a bridle, and *ago*, to drive.] 1. In *astron.* the Waggoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of sixty-eight stars, including Capella of the first magnitude.—2. In *med.* (*a*) the fourth lobe of the liver. (*b*) A bandage for the sides.

Aurigal (ạ-ri'gal), *a.* [See AURIGA.] Pertaining to a chariot or carriage. [Rare.]

Aurigation † (ạ-ri-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *aurigatio*, from *aurigo*, to be a charioteer. See AURIGA.] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages. *Bailey.*

Aurigraphy (ạ-rig'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] The art or practice of writing in golden characters.

Aurilave (ạ'ri-lāv), *n.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and *lavo*, to wash.] An ear-brush. *E. H. Knight.*

Auriphrygiate (ạ-ri-frij'i-āt), *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *phrygiare*, to adorn with Phrygian needle-work.] Embroidered with gold. 'Nor wore he mitre here, precious or *auriphrygiate*.' *Southey.* [Rare.]

Auripigmentum (ạ'ri-pig-men"tum). See ORPIMENT.

Auriscalp (ạ'ri-skalp), *n.* [L. *auris*, ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape.] An instrument to clean the ears; used also in operations of surgery on the ear.

Auriscope (ạ'ri-skōp), *n.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and Gr. *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the Eustachian tube. *E. H. Knight.*

Aurist (ạ'rist), *n.* [L. *auris*, ear.] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.

> In England the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, oculists, *aurists*, dentists. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Aurited (ạ'rit-ed), *a.* [L. *auritus*, from *auris*, the ear.] In *bot.* and *zool.* eared; auriculate; having lobes or appendages like an ear.

Aurocephalous (ạ-rō-sef'al-us), *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *zool.* characterized by a gold-coloured head.

Aurochs (ạ'roks), *n.* [G. *aurochs*, *auerochs*, the aurochs—O.H.G. *ūr*, a wild bull (Latin form *urus*), and *ohso*, G. *ochs*, an ox.] A species of wild bull or buffalo, the *bonassus* of Aristotle, *urus* of Cæsar, *bison* of Pliny, the European bison, *Bos* or *Bonassus Bison*

Aurochs (*Bos urus*).

of modern naturalists. This animal was once abundant, roaming in herds over many parts of the continent of Europe, preferring especially the neighbourhood of large forests. The spread of population has reduced its numbers, and were it not for the protection afforded by the Emperor of Russia to a few herds which inhabit the forests of Lithuania it would soon be extinct.

Aurocyanide (ą-rō-sī'an-id), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and E. *cyanide.*] In *chem.* a compound formed of the cyanide of gold and a basic oxide.

Aurora (ą-rō'ra), *n.* [L., the goddess of morning, the dawn, for an older form *ausosa;* allied to Gr. *aurion*, the morrow; *ēōs*, the dawn; Skr. *ushāsā*, dawn, which is from root *ush*, to burn, seen also in L. *uro*, *ustum*, to burn, *aurum*, gold.] 1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight. —2. The goddess of the morning, or dawn deified. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean in a chariot, her rosy fingers dropping gentle dew. ¶ The aurora borealis or the aurora australis (the polar lights): in this sense the word has the plural form *aurorœ.—Aurora borealis*, that is boreal or northern aurora, the northern lights or streamers, a luminous meteoric phenomenon appearing at night: it usually manifests itself by streams of light ascending towards the zenith from a dusky line of cloud or haze a few degrees above the horizon, and stretching from the north towards the west and east, so as to form an arc, with its ends on the horizon. Sometimes it appears in detached places; at other times it almost covers the whole sky. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion they are called in many places 'the merry dancers.' They assume many shapes and

Aurora Borealis.

a variety of colours, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood colour; and in the northern latitudes serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of long winter nights. The appearance of the aurora borealis so exactly resembles the effects of artificial electricity that there is every reason to believe that their causes are identical. When electricity passes through rarified air it exhibits a diffused luminous stream which has all the characteristic appearances of the aurora, and hence it is highly probable that this natural phenomenon is occasioned by the passage of electricity through the upper regions of the atmosphere. The influence of the aurora upon the magnetic needle is now considered as an ascertained fact, and the connection between it and magnetism is further evident from the fact that the beams or coruscations issuing from a point in the horizon west of north are frequently observed to run in the magnetic meridian. At the same time, a luminous arch is occasionally seen stretching across the heavens, and crossing the magnetic meridian at right angles. The aurora borealis is said to be frequently accompanied by sound, which is variously described as resembling the rustling of pieces of silk against each other, or the sound of wind against the flame of a candle.—*Aurora australis*, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, quite a similar phenomenon to that of the north.—*Aurora polaris*, polar aurora; the aurora of either the northern or the southern hemisphere.

Auroral (ą-rō'ral), *a.* 1. Belonging to or resembling Aurora or the dawn; belonging to or resembling the polar lights; roseate; rosy. 'Her cheeks suffused with an *auroral* blush.' *Longfellow.*—2. In *geol.* appellative of the second of Professor H. Rogers' fifteen divisions of the Palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds, to a certain extent with our middle Cambrian.

Aurotellurite (ą-rō-tel'lū-rīt), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and E. *tellurite.*] An ore of tellurium containing gold and silver.

Aurous (ą'rus), *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold.] In *chem.* applied to an oxide of gold (Au_2O), containing two atoms less of oxygen than auric oxide. See AURIC.

Aurum (ą'rum), *n.* [L., gold. The root is probably the same as that in *aurora* (which see).] Gold.—*Aurum fulminans*, gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia; fulminating gold. This precipitate is of a brown yellow or orange colour, and when exposed to a moderate heat, or struck, detonates with considerable noise. It is probably an ammonium aurate ($Au(NH_4)O_2.NH_3$).—*Aurum mosaicum* or *aurum musivum*, mosaic gold, a yellow gold-like alloy, containing about equal quantities of copper and zinc.

Auscult (ąs-kult'), *v.i.* [L. *ausculto*, for *auscŭlito*, to listen, from *auricula*, older *ausicula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.] To listen; to give ear; specifically, in *pathol.* to listen to the sounds of the action of the lungs or heart, or to those given out by the chest or abdomen on percussion.

Auscultation (ąs-kul-tā'shon), *n.* 1.† The act of listening or hearkening.

> You shall hear what deserves attentive *auscultation.* *Fr. Hicks.*

2. In *med.* a method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body, particularly of the thorax and abdomen, by observing the sounds arising in the part either through the immediate application of the ear to its surface (immediate auscultation), or by applying the stethoscope to the part and listening through it (mediate auscultation). (See STETHOSCOPE.) Auscultation may be used with more or less advantage in all cases where morbid sounds are produced, but its general applications are: the *auscultation* of respiration, the *auscultation* of the voice; *auscultation* of the cough; *auscultation* of sounds foreign to all these, but sometimes accompanying them; *auscultation* of the actions of the heart; obstetric *auscultation.* The parts when struck also give different sounds in health and disease. See PERCUSSION, PLEXIMETER.

Auscultator (ąs'kul-tāt-ėr), *n.* One who practises auscultation.

Auscultatory (ąs-kul'ta-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to auscultation.

Auslaut (ous'lout), *n.* [G., from prefix *aus*, denoting completion or termination, and *laut*, sound.] In *philol.* the final sound of a word.

Auspex (ą'speks), *n.* [L., a contr. of *avispex*, from *avis*, a bird, and *specio*, to view.] One who divines by observing the motions, cries, &c., of birds; a diviner in general; an augur.

Auspical (ą'spi-kal), *a.* Auspicatory; pertaining to omens or auspices. [Rare.]

Auspicate (ą'spi-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *auspicated;* ppr. *auspicating.* [L. *auspicor*, to take the auspices. See AUSPEX.] 1. To initiate with pomp or ceremony; to inaugurate—a sense borrowed from the Roman practice of taking the auspices before undertaking any important business. 'To *auspicate* . . . the concern and set it agoing with a lustre.' *Lamb.*

> They *auspicate* all their proceedings. *Burke.*

2. To be an augury of; to foreshow. 'A comet that did *auspicate* lasting glory to Augustus' state.' *B. Jonson.*

Auspicate† (ą'spi-kāt), *a.* Auspicious. *Herrick.*

Auspicatory (ą'spi-ka-to-ri), *a.* Of or belonging to auspices or omens.

Auspice (ą'spis), *n.* [L. *auspicium*, from *auspex* (which see).] 1. An augury from birds; an omen or sign in general; as, to take the *auspices;* an *auspice* of good fortune.—2. Protection; favour shown; influence.

> Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
> By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood
> So long. *B. Jonson.*

3. The good fortune that follows a person; favourable influence arising from the presence of some person: now always in the plural; as, under his *auspices* the war was soon brought to a successful termination.

Auspicial (ą-spi'shal), *a.* Relating to auspices or omens; as, *auspicial* rites. [Rare.]

Auspicious (ą-spi'shus), *a.* [See AUSPICE.] 1. Having omens of success, or favourable appearances. 'Happy and *auspicious* beginning.' *Bp. Sprat.*—2. Prosperous; fortunate: applied to persons.

> *Auspicious* chief! thy race in times to come
> Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.
> *Dryden.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious: applied to persons or things. 'Thy *auspicious* mistress.' *Shak.* 'A*uspicious* gales.' *Shak.*—4.† Showing joy; happy. 'With an *auspicious* and a dropping eye.' *Shak.*

Auspiciously (ą-spi'shus-li), *adv.* In an auspicious manner; with favourable omens; happily; prosperously; favourably; propitiously.

> I looked for ruin; and encrease of honour
> Meets me *auspiciously.* *T. Middleton.*

Auspiciousness (ą-spi'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being auspicious; a state of fair promise; prosperity.

Auster (ąs'tėr), *n.* [L. *auster*, a dry south wind.] The south wind. 'Drizzly *Auster.*' *Thomson.*

Austere (ą-stēr'), *a.* [L. *austerus*, Gr. *austēros*, harsh, from *auō*, *hauō*, to dry. The same root is seen in E. *sere.*] 1. Severe; harsh; rigid; rigorous; stern: applied to persons and things; as, an *austere* master; an *austere* look.

> But what chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies was the *austere* morality, and the fear of God which pervaded all ranks. *Macaulay.*

2. Sour; harsh; rough to the taste: applied to things; as, *austere* fruit or wine. 'Sloes *austere.*' *Cowper.*—3. In the *fine arts*, a term applied to a rigid rendering of what the artist conceives to be unadorned truthfulness; severely and scrupulously truthful.

Austerely (ą-stēr'li), *adv.* In an austere manner; severely; rigidly; harshly. 'Whatever hypocrites *austerely* talk of purity.' *Milton.*

Austereness (ą-stēr'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being austere: (*a*) severity in manners; harshness; austerity. 'The *austereness* of my life.' *Shak.* (*b*) Roughness in taste.

Austerity (ą-ste'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *austeritas.* See AUSTERE.] Severity of manners or life; rigour; strictness; harsh discipline. 'Rigid looks of chaste *austerity.*' *Milton.* 'The hypocrisy and *austerity* of the Pharisees of the Commonwealth.' *Macaulay.*

> Celestine would not pass the holy season in pomp and secular business. He had determined to seclude himself in all his wonted solitude and *austerities.* *Milman.*

Austin (ąs'tin), *a.* [Contr. for *Augustin.*] Appellative of certain monastic fraternities, especially certain canons and friars of the order of St. Augustin; as, *Austin* friars. See AUGUSTIN.

Austral (ąs'tral), *a.* [L. *australis*, from *auster*, the south wind, or south.] Southern; lying or being in the south; as, *austral* lands; *austral* signs.—*Austral pole*, in *elect.* the pole of the magnetic needle which seeks the north magnetic pole, or that which possesses dissimilar magnetism to itself: opposed to *boreal pole*, or that which points to the south.—*Austral signs*, the six last signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator.

Australasian (ąs-tral-ā'shi-an), *a.* [From *Australasia*, compounded of *Australia* (see AUSTRAL) and *Asia.*] Relating to Australasia.

Australasian (ąs-tral-ā'shi-an), *n.* A native of Australasia.

Australian (ąs-trā'li-an), *a.* [From *Australia*, from L. *australis*, southern.] Pertaining to Australia.

Australian (ąs-trā'li-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Australia.

Australioid (ąs-trā'li-oid), *a.* In *ethn.* the term denoting one of the five groups into which Professor Huxley classifies man, comprising the indigenous non-Aryan inhabitants of central and southern India, the ancient Egyptians and their descendants, and the modern Fellahs. See MAN.

Australioid (ąs-trā'li-oid), *n.* In *ethn.* an individual of the Australioid group.

Australize† (ąs'tral-īz), *v.i.* To tend southwardly, or to the south magnetic pole, as a magnet.

> These (magnets) do septentrionate at one extreme, and *australize* at the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

Austrian (ąs'tri-an), *a.* [From *Austria*, a latinized name corresponding to *Oesterreich*, the G. name of Austria, meaning literally eastern *reich* or kingdom, so called relatively to the western dominions of Charlemagne.] Pertaining to Austria.

Austrian (ąs'tri-an), *n.* A native of Austria.

Austrine† (aṣ'trin), *a.* [L. *austrinus*, from *auster*, south.] South; southerly; southern. *Bailey.*

Austromancy (aṣ'trō-man-si), *n.* [From L. *auster*, the south wind, and Gr. *manteia*, divination.] Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observations of the winds.

Autarchy† (a'tär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *autarchia*—*autos*, self, and *archē*, government.] Absolute power; autocracy.

A certain government called an *autarchy*, of which he makes God the only judge. *Milton.*

Auter,† *n.* Altar. *Chaucer.*

Auter droit (a-tr-drwą), *n.* In *law French*, another's right.

Auterfoits (a-tr-fwą), *a.* [Norm., same as Fr. *autrefois*, at another time.] A law French term introduced into the plea of former trial as a bar to a second prosecution for the same offence.—*Auterfoits acquit*, the plea of a former acquittal.—*Auterfoits attaint*, the plea of former attaint.—*Auterfoits convict*, the plea of former conviction. The pleas of *auterfoits attaint* and *auterfoits convict* were abolished by 7 and 8 Geo. IV.

Auter-vie (a-tr-vē), *n.* In *law French*, another's life.—*Tenant pour auter-vie*, one who holds an estate by the life of another.

Authentic (a-then'tik), *a.* [L. *authenticus* =Gr. *authentikos*, original, genuine, from *authentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand, the real author.] 1. Having authority; as, (*a*) genuine; being what it purports to be; valid; capable of being relied on; authoritative: opposed to *fictitious* or *counterfeit*, or to *unauthorized*; as, an *authentic* report or register. 'Jove's *authentic* fire.' *Milton.*

It were extreme partiality and injustice, the flat denial and overthrow of herself (Justice) to put her own *authentic* sword into the hand of an unjust and wicked man. *Milton.*

Specifically, in *law*, vested with all due formalities; executed by the proper authorities and legally attested; as, an *authentic* deed. (*b*) Of persons (authors of books), reliable; trustworthy. 'Origen, a most *authentic* author in this point.' *Brevint.* (*c*)† Having authority in a more general sense; of high rank or standing as an author.

Men ought to fly all pedantisms, and not rashly to use all words that are met with in every English writer, whether *authentic* or not. *E. Phillips.*

2. In *music*, having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic; in distinction from *plagal*, having a corresponding relation to the fifth or dominant, in the octave below the key-note.—*Authentic melodies*, those which have their principal notes between the key-note and its octave, in distinction from *plagal melodies*, which have their principal notes in the octave below the fifth of the key.—*Authentic moods* or *tones*, the four moods introduced by St. Ambrose, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave above the key-note, in distinction from the *plagal moods* or *tones* introduced by Gregory the Great, in which the principal notes of the melodies are confined within the octave below the fifth of the key.—*Authentic cadence*, the same as *perfect cadence*. See under PERFECT.—*Authentic, Genuine.* When applied to a written document or a book the former indicates that it is reliable as narrating real facts; the latter that we have it as it left its author's hands; as, an *authentic* history, a genuine *text*. *Authentic* is thus equivalent to trustworthy, reliable; *genuine* to unadulterated.

A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears; . . . an *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. A book may be *authentic* without being *genuine*, and *genuine* without being *authentic*. *Bp. Watson.*

Authentic† (a-then'tik), *n.* An authentic or genuine document. 'Authentics and transcripts.' *Fuller.*

Authentical (a-then'tik-al), *a.* Same as *Authentic*, but less common.

His testimony will be *authentical*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Authentically (a-then'tik-al-li), *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority. 'Not yet *authentically* decided.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Authenticalness (a-then'tik-al-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being authentic or trustworthy; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity.

They did not at all rely on the *authenticalness* thereof. *Barrow.*

2. The quality of being genuine or what it purports to be; genuineness.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the several pieces. *Addison.*

[In both uses obsolete or obsolescent, *authenticity* having superseded it in the former use and *genuineness* in the latter.]

Authenticate (a-then'ti-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *authenticated*; ppr. *authenticating*. 1. To render authentic; to give authority to by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. *Burke.*

2. To prove authentic; to determine as genuine.

I have *authenticated* two portraits of that prince. *Sir R. Walpole.*

Authenticate† (a-then'ti-kāt), *a.* Authenticated. *Earl of Monmouth.*

Authentication (a-then'ti-kā"shon), *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

Authenticity (a-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being authentic or true; the quality of being established by authority for truth and correctness; as, the *authenticity* of Scriptures.

We compare the narrative with the account of the times when it was composed, and are left satisfied with the *authenticity* of its leading anecdotes. *Milman.*

2. Genuineness; the quality of being genuine; original. [Accurate writers now employ the word only in the former usage. See AUTHENTIC, GENUINENESS.]

Authenticly (a-then'tik-li), *adv.* Authentically. [Rare.]

Authenticness (a-then'tik-nes), *n.* Authenticity. 'The *authenticness* of that decree.' *Hammond.* [Rare.]

Authentics (a-then'tiks), *n.* In *civil law*, a Latin translation from the Greek of the novels or new constitutions of Justinian, made by an anonymous author: so called because the novels were translated entire to distinguish it from the epitome made by Julian.

Author (a'thor), *n.* [L. *auctor*, improperly written also *autor*, *author*, from *augeo*, *auctum*, to increase, to produce. See AUCTION.] 1. The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; he to whom it owes its origin; originator; creator; efficient cause: applied to persons; as, God is the *author* of the universe. 'The law, the *author* . . . whereof is God.' *Hooker.*

Thus King Latinus in the third degree
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

2. Cause: applied to things. [Rare.]

That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shak.*

3. The original composer of a literary work, as distinguished from a compiler, translator, or editor.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

Most *authors* steal their works or buy;
Garth did not write his own Dispensary. *Pope.*

4. In *Scots law*, the person from whom a proprietor has purchased or acquired property by singular titles, as contradistinguished from an ancestor, from whom the property has come by descent.

Author† (a'thor), *v.t.* 1. To occasion; to effect. 'Execrable slaughter! what hand hath *authored* it?' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To tell or declare. 'More of him I dare not *author*.' *Massinger.* [Rare.]

Authoress (a'thor-es), *n.* A female author.

Authorial (a-thō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an author. 'The *authorial* "we."' *Hare.* [Rare.]

Authorism (a'thor-izm), *n.* Authorship; quality of an author. [Rare.]

Authoritative (a-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Having due authority; having the sanction or weight of authority; exercising authority. 'Authoritative teaching.' *Barrow.*

Anselm was compelled to publish an *authoritative* edition of his *Monologium*, because so many copies of it were already in circulation from notes of lectures. *C. H. Pearson.*

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial. 'The mock *authoritative* manner of the one and the insipid mirth of the other.' *Swift.*

Authoritatively (a-thor'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

Authoritativeness (a-thor'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

Authority (a-thor'i-ti), *n.* [L. *auctoritas*, power, as of an author, producer, or legal source, warrant, evidence. See AUTHOR.] 1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act, whether original or delegated; as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects and of parents over children.

If law, *authority*, and power deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shak.*

By what *authority* doest thou these things, and who gave thee this *authority*? Mark xi. 28.

2. The power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence conferred by character, office, station, mental superiority, and the like; credit; as, the *authority* of age or example; a magistrate of great *authority* in the city.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure. . . .
Whence true *authority* in men. *Milton.*

3.† Power in a general sense.

The corrigible *authority* of this lies in our wills. *Shak.*

4. A person or persons or a body exercising power or command: generally in the plural; as, the civil and military *authorities*.—5. The outward marks of authority; especially, the expression of authority in the countenance.

You have that in your countenance which I would fain call master. What's that? *Authority.* *Shak.*

6. That to which or one to whom an appeal or reference may be made in support of any opinion, action, or course of conduct; as, (*a*) testimony; witness; he who or that which testifies. 'And on that high *authority* had believed.' *Milton.*

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*b*) Weight of testimony; credibility; as, an historian of no *authority*. 'Authority of the Scriptures.' *Hooker.* (*c*) An author having adequate knowledge of a subject; an author that may be relied on; a standard author; also, the writings of such an author. (*d*) In *law*, a precedent, decision of a court, official declaration, opinion, or saying worthy to be taken as a precedent. (*e*) Justification; countenance; warrant.

Thieves for their robbery have *authority*
When judges steal themselves. *Shak.*

SYN. Power, sway, rule, force, ascendency, control, influence.

Authorizable (a'thor-iz-a-bl), *a.* That may be authorized. 'A censure *authorizable*.' *Hammond.*

Authorization (a'thor-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of authorizing; the act of giving authority or legal power; establishment by authority. 'The *authorization* of laws.' *Motley.*

Authorize (a'thor-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *authorized*; ppr. *authorizing*. 1. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the state. 2. To make legal; as, to *authorize* a marriage. 3. To establish by authority, or by usage or public opinion; to warrant; to sanction; as, an *authorized* idiom of language.

All virtue lies in the power of denying our own desires where reason does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

The report of the commission was taken into immediate consideration by the estates. They resolved, without one dissentient voice, that the order signed by William did not *authorize* the slaughter of Glencoe. *Macaulay.*

4. To warrant the truth or correctness of. [Rare.]

A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam. *Shak.*

—*To authorize one's self*,† to rely for authority. '*Authorizing* himself, for the most part, on other histories.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Authorless (a'thor-les), *a.* Without an author.

Authorlet (a'thor-let), *n.* A petty author. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Authorling (a'thor-ling), *n.* A petty author. *Coleridge.*

Authorly (a'thor-li), *a.* Belonging to an author. 'He keeps his own *authorly* secrets.' *Cowper.* [Rare.]

Authorship (a'thor-ship), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being an author.

If the formalists of this sort were erected into patentees with a sole commission of *authorship*, we should undoubtedly see such writing in our days as would either wholly wean us from all books in general, or at least from all such as were the product of our own nation. *Shaftesbury.*

2. The source from which a work proceeds; as, a work whose *authorship* is unknown.

Authotype (a'thō-tīp), *n.* A type or block containing a facsimile of an autograph. *E. H. Knight.*

Autobiographer (ạ'tō-bī-og"ra-fėr), *n.* One who writes an autobiography, that is, an account of his own life.

Autobiographic, Autobiographical (ạ-tō-bī'o-graf"ik, ạ-tō-bī'o-graf"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing autobiography.

Autobiographically (ạ-tō-bī'o-graf"ik-al-li), *adv.* In an autobiographical manner.

Autobiographist (ạ'tō-bī-og"ra-fist), *n.* Same as *Autobiographer*.

Autobiography (ạ'tō-bī-og"ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and E. *biography* (which see).] Biography or memoirs of a person written by himself.

Autocarpous, Autocarpian (ạ-tō-kär'pus, ạ-tō-kär'pi-an), *a.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *karpos*, fruit.] *In bot.* a name given to fruits consisting of the pericarp, without any organ, such as the calyx, outwardly adhering.

Autochronograph (ạ-tō-kron'o-graf), *n.* [Gr. prefix *auto*, self, and E. *chronograph* (which see).] An instrument for the instantaneous self-recording of time. *E. H. Knight.*

Autochthon (ạ-tok'thōn), *n.* pl. **Autochthones** (ạ-tok'thon-ēz). [Gr. *autochthōn*, one sprung from the soil, from *autos*, self, and *chthōn*, the earth.] 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of a country; a member of the race found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement; an aboriginal inhabitant.—2. That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its first origin.

Autochthonal, Autochthonous (ạ-tok'thon-al, ạ-tok'thon-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to autochthones; indigenous.

Autochthonic (ạ-tok-thon'ik), *a.* Indigenous.

Autoclave (ạ'tō-klāv), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. prefix *auto*, self, and L. *clavis*, a key.] A kind of stewpan the lid of which is kept close and steam-tight by the steam proceeding from the contents of the pan. It is merely an application of Papin's digester to culinary purposes. See DIGESTER, 3.

Autocracy (ạ-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *autokrateia*, absolute power, from *autos*, self, and *kratos*, power.] 1. Absolute power of determining one's own actions; independent or self-derived power; sole right of self-government; self-rule. 'Man's will, that great seat of freedom, that, with a kind of *autocracy* and supremacy within itself, commands its own actions.' *South.*

It (the divine will) moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy*. *South.*

2. Supreme, uncontrolled, or unlimited authority over others, invested in a single person; the government or power of an absolute monarch.

At least from the days of Hildebrand the mind of Europe had become familiarized with the assertion of those claims which in their latent significance amounted to an absolute irresponsible *autocracy*. *Milman.*

3. In *med.* vital or instinctive force; action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers, towards the preservation of the individual; the vital principle. Written also *Autocrasy*.

Autocrat (ạ'tō-krat), *n.* [Gr. *autokratēs*, having full power; absolute. See AUTOCRACY.] 1. An absolute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction: a title assumed by the emperors of Russia.—2. One who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation. 'The *autocrat* of the breakfast table.' *O. W. Holmes.*

Autocrater, † Same as *Autocrator*.

Autocratic, Autocratical (ạ-tō-krat'ik, ạ-tō-krat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government.

Autocratically (ạ-tō-krat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an autocratic manner.

Autocrator (ạ-tok'ra-tor), *n.* [Gr. *autokratōr*, one having full or absolute power. See AUTOCRACY.] An autocrat; a dictator. *Jeffrey.*

Autocratorical (ạ'tō-kra-tor"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an autocrat or autocrator; supreme; absolute; as, *autocratorical* power. *Bp. Pearson.* [Rare.]

Autocratrice, Autocratrix (ạ-tok'ra-tris, ạ-tok'ra-triks), *n.* A female sovereign, who is independent and absolute: a title sometimes given to the empresses of Russia. [Rare.]

Autocratship (ạ'tō-krat-ship), *n.* The office of an autocrat.

Auto da fé (ou'tō dä fā"), *n.* pl. **Autos da fé** (ou'tōs dä fā"). [Pg. See AUTO DE FE.] The Portuguese term equivalent to the Spanish *auto de fe* (which see).

Auto de fe (ou'tō dā fā"), *n.* pl. **Autos de fe** (ou'tōs dā fā"). [Sp., lit. act (in the sense of decree, judgment, sentence) of faith —*auto*=L. *actum*, an act, *de*, of, and *fe*=L. *fides*, faith.] 1. A judgment of the Spanish Inquisition.—2. A public solemnity, formerly held by the courts of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal and their dependencies at the execution of heretics condemned to death. Amid the tolling of bells the doomed were brought out from prison, barefoot, clad in a robe painted with hideous figures (called a *sanbenito*, Sp. *sambenito*), with painted caps on their heads, and conducted in the midst of a procession of clergy and lay familiars of the Inquisition (many of the latter being men of the highest rank), with the flag of the institution borne before them, their coffins, painted with terrible symbols, behind, and amid many other grisly accompaniments, to the church of the Dominicans, where, after a sermon on the true faith, they were delivered over to the secular power, by which they were shortly brought to the place of execution and burned to death. The king, or the highest official of the neighbourhood, generally lent the authority of his presence to the solemnity. The last *auto de fe* took place in the middle of the last century.—3. A session of the Inquisition.

Autodynamic (ạ'tō-di-nam"ik), *a.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *dynamikos*, powerful.] A word used in the name of a kind of machine called *autodynamic elevator*, that is, a machine for raising water in which the weight of a falling column of water is made to raise a smaller column to a height above the source. *E. H. Knight.*

Autogeneal † (ạ-tō-jē'nē-al), *a.* [See AUTOGENOUS.] Self-begotten; autogenous. *Waterhouse.*

Autogeneous (ạ-tō-jē'nē-us), *a.* Same as *Autogenous*.

Autogenous (ạ-toj'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *gennaō*, to generate.] Self-produced; self-generated; produced independently; specifically, in *anat.* developed from an independent centre, as of ossification.

The centrum and several of the apophyses of a vertebra are *autogenous*, while other apophyses are exogenous. *Owen.*

—*Autogenous* or *autogeneous soldering*, the process of uniting pieces of metal by the fusion of part of their own substance.

Autograph (ạ'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *graphē*, writing.] 1. A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature.—2. A machine which writes of itself; an autographic press.

Autograph (ạ'tō-graf), *a.* Written by one's self; in one's own handwriting.

It appears from the *autograph* letters of the regent, preserved in the French archives, . . . he found it quite impossible to obtain means of paying the troops even for the next month. *D. Davison.*

Autographal † (ạ-tog'ra-fal), *a.* Autographic. *Bennet.*

Autographic, Autographical (ạ-tō-graf'ik, ạ-tō-graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to an autograph, or one's own handwriting; as, *autographic* authority; *autographic* evidence.—2. Relating to or used in the process of autography; as, *autographic* ink; *autographic* paper.—3. Self-recording; as, an *autographic* telegraph, an instrument for transmitting a telegraphic despatch written in insulating ink upon a metallic paper and reproducing it with absolute exactness on another prepared paper. The instrument may be used for transmitting portraits.

Autography (ạ-tog'ra-fi), *n.* 1. That branch of the science of diplomatics which treats of autographs.—2. A person's own handwriting. *Dr. Knox.*—3. A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

Automata (ạ-tom'a-tal), *a.* Same as *Automatic*. [Rare.]

Automath (ạ'tō-math), *n.* [Gr. *automathēs* —*autos*, self, and *manthanō*, *mathein*, to learn.] One who is self-taught. [Rare.]

Automatic, Automatical (ạ-tō-mat'ik, ạ-tō-mat'ik-al), *a.* [See AUTOMATON.] 1. Belonging to an automaton; having the power of self-motion; self-acting; as, *automatic* machinery.—2. Conducted or carried on by self-acting machinery.

It is in our modern cotton and flax mills that *automatic* operations are displayed to most advantage. *Ure.*

3. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; instinctive: applied to animal actions.

Let me briefly notice some of our other *automatic* actions. In the act of swallowing, which properly begins at the back of the throat, the 'swallow' lays hold of the food or the drink brought to it by the muscles of the mouth and carries this down into the stomach. We are quite unconscious of its passage thither unless we have taken a larger morsel or something hotter or colder than ordinary. This is an instance of purely *automatic* action. *Dr. Carpenter.*

—*Automatic theory*. Same as *Automatism*, 2.

Automatism (ạ-tom'a-tizm), *n.* 1. Automatic action.

In considering the body as the instrument of the mind I shall show you, first, the large amount of *automatism* in the human body. *Dr. Carpenter.*

2. The doctrine that animals are a kind of automata, held and maintained more especially by Descartes.

Automatist (ạ-tom'a-tist), *n.* 1. One who makes automata.—2. One who believes in automatism.

Automaton (ạ-tom'a-ton), *n.* pl. **Automata, Automatons** (ạ-tem'a-ta, ạ-tom'a-tonz). [Gr. *automatos*, acting of one's own will, self-moving—*autos*, self, and *maō*, to strive after, to move.] 1. That which is self-moving or has the power of spontaneous movement. 'So great and admirable an *automaton* as the world.' *Boyle.* Specifically—2. A self-acting machine, or one which is actuated in such a manner as to carry on for some time certain movements without the aid of external impulse. In this respect clocks and watches, with a vast number of machines employed in cotton, silk, and other factories, may be denominated automatons; but the term more specifically denotes an apparatus in which the purposely-concealed power is made to imitate the arbitrary or voluntary motions of living beings, such as men, horses, birds, fishes, &c.

Is man an *automaton*? . . . Well, of course, man is a self-moving being, and in that sense he is an *automaton*. But the word *automaton*, as we use it, has a different signification. It means a structure which moves by a mechanism, and which can only move in a certain way. *Dr. Carpenter.*

—*Automaton balance*, a machine for weighing planchets and coin, and sorting the pieces automatically, according to their weight, as full, light, or heavy.

Automatous † (ạ-tom'a-tus), *a.* Automatic.

Clocks or *automatous* organs whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Sir T. Browne.*

Automolite, Automalite (ạ-tom'o-līt, ạ-tom'a-līt), *n.* [Gr. *automolos*, a deserter.] A name sometimes given to gahnite, from the fact that it contains a large proportion of oxide of zinc, though it has no resemblance to an ore. See GAHNITE.

Automorphic (ạ-tō-mor'fik), *a.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *morphē*, form.] Framed or conceived after the pattern or form of one's self.

The conception which one frames of another's mind is inevitably more or less after the pattern of his own mind—is *automorphic*, and in proportion as the mind of which he has to frame a conception differs from his own, his *automorphic* interpretation is likely to be wide of the truth. *H. Spencer.*

Autonomian (ạ-tō-nō'mi-an), *a.* Pertaining to autonomy.

Autonomic (ạ-tō-nom'ik), *a.* Relating to autonomy; having the power of self-government; autonomous.

Autonomous (ạ-ton'o-mus), *a.* [Gr. *autonomos*. See below.] Independent in government; having the right of self-government.

Autonomy (ạ-ton'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *autonomia*, from *autos*, self, and *nomos*, law, rule.] 1. The power or right of self-government, whether in a province or city which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will.

There was nothing in the treaty of Adrianople that really interfered with the *autonomy* of the Circassians. *Latham.*

2. In the philosophy of Kant, the sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals.

Autophagi (ạ-tof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *phagō*, to eat.] Birds which have the power of feeding themselves as soon as they are hatched.

Autophoby (ạ-tof'o-bi), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *phobos*, fear.] Fear of one's self; fear of being egotistical. *Hare.* [Rare.]

Autophon (ạ'tō-fon), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *phōnē*, sound.] A barrel-organ, the tunes of which are produced by perforated sheets of mill-board. *E. H. Knight.*

Autopisty (ạ'tō-pis-ti), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *pistis*, faith.] Internal worthiness of belief; the quality of credibility existing in

a statement itself independent of external evidence or corrobation. [Rare.]

Autoplasty (ą'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *plassō*, to form.] In *surg.* a term for an operation by which lesions, accompanied with loss of substance, are repaired by means of healthy parts taken from their neighbourhood and made to supply the deficiency.

Autopsia (ą-top'si-a), *n.* [Gr., from *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight.] Personal observation.

It is no small undertaking for a man . . . to begin a natural history from his own *autopsia*. *Gilbert White.*

Autopsic, Autopsical (ą-top'sik, ą-top'sik-al), *a.* Same as *Autoptic*. [Rare.]

Autopsy (ą'top-si), *n.* [See AUTOPSIA.] 1. Personal observation; ocular view. '*Autopsy* convinceth us that it hath this use.' *Ray.*—2. In *med.* post-mortem examination; inspection of the body after death to discover the cause and seat of the disease of which the person died. 'The *autopsy* revealed nothing.' *Latham.*

Autoptic, Autoptical (ą-top'tik, ą-top'tik-al), *a.* Seen with one's own eyes; relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation; as, *autoptic* evidence. 'Evinced by *autoptical* experience.' *Evelyn.*

Autoptically (ą-top'tik-al-li), *adv.* By means of ocular view or one's own observation.

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it. *Glanville.*

Autor† (ą'tor), *n.* [See AUTHOR.] A first beginner or cause; an author.

The serpent *autor* was, Eve did proceed;
Adam not *autor*, auctor was indeed. *Vicars.*

Autoschediastical (ą'tō-skē-di-as″tik-al), *a.* [Gr. prefix *auto*, and *schediastikōs*, off-hand, hastily.] Slight; hasty; not fully considered. *Dean Martin.* [Rare.]

Autositarii (ą'tō-si-tā″ri-ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *sitos*, nourishment.] An order of double monsters, in which two equally developed individuals are joined, as by the umbilicus. The Siamese twins are a well-known example.

Autotheism (ą-tō-thē'izm), *n.* [Gr. prefix *auto*, self, and *theos*, God.] The doctrine of the self-existence of God. [Rare.]

Autotype (ą'tō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. prefix *auto*, and *typos*, a stamp.] 1. A photographic process resembling heliotype (which see).—2. A picture produced by the process.

Autotypography (ą'tō-tī-pog″ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. prefix *auto*, self, and *E. typography*.] A process resembling nature-printing, by which drawings are impressed on a metal plate, from which copies may be taken for printing.

Autumn (ą'tum), *n.* [L. *autumnus*, contracted for *auctumnus*, the season of increase, from *augeo*, *auctum*, to increase.] The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. Astronomically it begins at the autumnal equinox, when the sun enters Libra, 23d September, and ends at the winter solstice, 21st December, when the sun enters Capricorn; but in popular language autumn is generally regarded as comprising August, September, and October. Used figuratively to denote a period of abatement or decline.

Dr. Preston was now entering into the *autumn* of the duke's favour. *Fuller.*

Autumnal (ą-tum'nal), *a.* 1. Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; as, *autumnal* fruits.—2. Belonging to a period corresponding to autumn in the year: hence, past the middle stage of life. 'An *autumnal* matron.' *Hawthorne.*—*Autumnal equinox*, the time when the sun crosses the equator as he proceeds southward. This happens about the 22d of September. See EQUINOX.—*Autumnal signs*, the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes during the autumn.

Autumnal (ą-tum'nal), *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

Autumnity (ą-tum'ni-ti), *n.* The season of autumn. 'Draughts of sweet *autumnity*.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Auturgy (ą'tėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *ergon*, a work.] Work with one's own hands. [Rare.]

Auxesis (aks-ē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *auxēsis*, increase.] In *rhet.* a figure by which anything is magnified too much; the use of a more unusual and high-sounding word for the ordinary and proper word.

Auxetic (aks-et'ik), *a.* Pertaining to auxesis; amplifying; increasing. 'The *auxetic* power of the preposition.' *Dr. Hutchinson.*

Auxiliar† (ąg-zil'i-ėr), *n.* An auxiliary.

Auxiliar† (ąg-zil'i-ėr), *a.* Same as *Auxiliary*.

Auxiliarly (ąg-zil'i-ar-li), *adv.* By means of aid or help. *Coleridge.*

Auxiliary (ąg-zil'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, aid, from *augeo*, to increase, whence also *auction*, *augment*, *autumn*, &c.] Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary; conferring aid or support by joint exertion, influence, or use; as, *auxiliary* troops.—*Auxiliary quantity*, in *math.* a quantity introduced to simplify or facilitate an operation, as may be done in equations or trigonometry.—*Auxiliary scales*, in *music*, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the attendant keys of each.—*Auxiliary verb*, a verb that assists in the conjugation of other verbs. See the noun.

Auxiliary (ąg-zil'i-a-ri), *n.* 1. A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking; specifically (*pl.*), foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.—2. In *gram.* a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs: as, *have*, *be*, *may*, *can*, *do*, *must*, *shall*, and *will*, in English.—3. In *math.* an auxiliary quantity. See under the adjective.

Auxiliatory† (ąg-zil'i-a-to-ri), *n.* Help; aid.

There were no such *auxiliatories* within the walls. *Dr. R. Watson.*

Auxiliatory† (ąg-zil'i-a-to-ri), *a.* Helping; aiding. 'Masses both *auxiliatory* and expiatory.' *Sir E. Sandys.*

Auxometer (aks-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *auxō*, to increase, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument to measure the magnifying powers of an optical apparatus.

Ava' (a-vą'), *adv.* Of all; at all. [Scotch.]

Ava (ä'vä), *n.* The native name of a South Sea Island fermented drink, made from the seeds of the *Macropiper methysticum*. See MACROPIPER.

Avadavat (ä-vä-dav'at), *n.* An East Indian bird, much kept by the natives in cages on account of its pretty plumage.

Avail (a-vāl'), *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *valer*, *valeir*, to be worth, from L. *valeo*, to be strong, to be worth, with prefix *a* for L. *ad*.] 1. To be for the advantage of; to assist or profit; to effect the object of; as, what will skill *avail* us against numbers? 'Yet all this *availeth* me nothing.' Est. v. 13.—*To avail one's self of*, to turn to one's profit or advantage; to take advantage of; as, let him *avail himself of* his license.

Then shall they seek t' *avail themselves of* names,
Places and titles. *Milton.*

—*To avail one's self by*,† to avail one's self of.

And my peculiar profit persuaded me, sometimes, to *avail myself by* their folly. *Sanford.*

2.† To promote; to prosper; to assist: said of things.

Meantime he voyaged to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return *avail*. *Pope.*

3. To make aware; to convince; to persuade. [United States.]

Unless . . . somethin' turns up I am not *availed* of. *Haliburton.*

The Irish member from Kilmany, and him from Kilmore, when he brags there never was a murder in either, don't expect the English to believe it, for he is *availed* they know better, but the brag pleases the patriots to home. *Haliburton.*

Avail (a-vāl'), *v.i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer a purpose; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish an object; as, strength without judgment will rarely *avail;* the plea in bar must *avail*, that is, be sufficient, to defeat the suit; medicines will not *avail* to check the disease.

The prayer of a righteous man *availeth* much. Jam. v. 16.

Avail (a-vāl'), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *availe*, profit, advantage. See the verb.] 1. Profit; advantage tending to promote success; benefit; efficacy: now chiefly used in such phrases as, of little *avail;* of much *avail* (in sentences of negative import; as, I doubt whether it will be *of much avail*); of no *avail*. 'The *avail* of a death-bed repentance.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. *pl.* Profits or proceeds; as, the *avails* of a sale by auction. [Rare.]—*Avail of marriage*, in *law*, a sum payable to the superior by the heir of a deceased ward vassal on his becoming marriageable.—SYN. Use, benefit, utility, profit, service.

Avail† (a-vāl'), *v.t.* See AVALE.

Availability (a-vāl'a-bil″i-ti), *n.* Availableness; the state of being suitable for the accomplishment of a given purpose; capability of being used or taken advantage of.

Availability, not merit or qualifications, is the only requisite to secure a nomination. *Bartlett.*

Available (a-vāl'a-bl), *a.* 1. Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy.

The claim to remuneration founded on the possession of food, *available* for the maintenance of labourers, is of another kind; remuneration for abstinence, not for labour. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; valid.

Laws are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

3. Capable of being used; attainable; accessible; as, his resources were not *available* to him.

The whole army is called 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned *available*. *Brougham.*

Availableness (a-vāl'a-bl-nes), *n.* 1. State of being available; capability of being used; power or efficacy in promoting an end in view. 'The efficacy, or *availableness*, or suitableness of these (means) to the end.' *Sir M. Hale.*—2. Competent power; legal force; validity; as, the *availableness* of a title.

Availably (a-vāl'a-bli), *adv.* In an available manner; so as to be used with efficacy; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

Availment (a-vāl'ment), *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Avalanche (av'a-lansh), *n.* [Fr. *avalanche*, from *avaler*, to descend, fall. See AVALE.] A vast body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain, or falling down a precipice. Written formerly also *Avalange*.

Around his (Mont Blanc's) waist are forests braced,
The *avalanche* in his hand,
But ere it fall, that thundering ball
Must pause at my command. *Byron.*

Avale† (a-vāl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *avaler*, to descend, to let down, to swallow, L.L. *avalare*, *avallare*—L. *ad*, to, and *vallis*, a valley; comp. *amount*, that is, L. *ad montem*, to the hill.] 1. To let down; to lower, as a sail; to cause to descend. 'Hath his saile *avaled*.' *Gower.* 'Exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale* his weary wain.' *Spenser.*—2. To make low or abject; to depress.

Avale† (a-vāl'), *v.i.* To fall, as rain, or the tide; to descend; to dismount.

They . . . from their sweaty coursers did *avale*. *Spenser.*

Avance,† *v.t.* or *i.* To advance; to profit. *Chaucer.*

Avant† (a-vänt'), *n.* [Abbrev. for *avant-guard* (which see).] The front of an army; the van.

Avantage,† *n.* [O.Fr.] Advantage; convenience; profit.—*To don his avantage*, to suit his convenience. *Chaucer.*

Avant-courier (a-vän-kō-rėr), *n.* [Fr.—*avant*, before, and *courier*. See AVANT-GUARD.] A person despatched before another person or a company, to give notice of their approach.

Avant-fosse (a-vän-fos), *n.* [Fr.—*avant*, before, in front, and *fosse*, a ditch, a fosse.] In *fort.* the ditch of the counterscarp next to the country. It is dug at the foot of the glacis.

Avant-guard (a-vän-gärd), *n.* [Fr. *avant-garde*, compounded of *avant*, before (from L. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before), and *garde*, guard. See VANGUARD.] The van or advanced body of an army.

Avanturine, Aventurine (a-van'tū-rin, a-ven'tū-rin), *n.* [Fr. *aventure*, chance.] 1. A brilliant variety of glass or artificial gem made by heating pounded glass, oxide of copper, and oxide of iron. This compound was discovered accidentally (*par aventure*) by a quantity of brass-filings falling into a pot of melted glass, hence the name.—2. A variety of quartz rock containing spangles of mica or quartz.

Avanturine, Aventurine (a-van'tū-rin, a-ven'tū-rin), *a.* Spangled or sparkling, as if with avanturine; as, *avanturine* quartz or felspar.—*Avanturine* or *aventurine glaze*, a glaze for porcelain. It is brownish, with crystalline laminæ of a golden lustre.

Avarice (av'a-ris), *n.* [L. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, greedy, from *aveo*, to covet.] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; cupidity; greediness, or insatiable desire of gain.

So for a good old-gentlemanly vice
I think I must take up with *avarice*. *Byron.*

Avaricious (av-a-ri'shus), *a.* Characterized by avarice; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property; covetous. 'Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful.' *Shak.*

Avariciously (av-a-ri'shus-li), *adv.* In an

avaricious manner; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth; covetously.

Each is contented with his own possessions, nor *avariciously* endeavours to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence. *Goldsmith.*

Avariciousness (av-a-ri'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

Avarous,† *a.* [L. *avarus,* greedy.] Covetous. 'The erle *avarous.*' *Piers Plowman.*

Avast (a-väst'), *exclam.* [From D. *houd vast,* hold fast, stop, *houd* being contr. into *a* as our *have* often is.] *Naut.* the order to stop, old, cease, or stay in any operation: sometimes used colloquially.

Avast hailing! Don't you know me, mother Partlet? *Cumberland.*

—*Avast heaving* (*naut.*), the cry to arrest the capstan when nippers are jammed, or any other impediment occurs in heaving the cable.

Avatar, Avatara (av-a-tär', av-a-tä'ra), *n.* [Skr. *avatāra,* from *ava,* down, and root *tri,* to go, or pass beyond.] 1. A descent, or the act of descending from heaven: particularly applied to the incarnations of the Hindu deities, or their appearance in some manifest shape upon earth.—2. An incarnate form.

Avauncement† (a-vans'ment), *n.* Advancement. 'The *avauncement* of the holy church.' *Bale.*

Avaunt (a-vạnt'), *interj.* [Fr. *avant, en avant,* forward, march!—from L. *ab ante.* See AVANT-GUARD.] Begone; depart: an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Shak.*

Avaunt† (a-vạnt'), *n.* Dismissal.

After this process
To give her the *avaunt!* it is a pity
Would move a monster. *Shak.*

Avaunt† (a-vạnt'), *v. i.* To advance. '*Avaunting* in great bravery.' *Spenser.*

Avaunt,† *adv.* Forward.

And with that word came Drede *avaunt. Chaucer.*

Avaunt† (a-vạnt'), *v. t.* and *i.* [Prefix *a,* and *vaunt* (which see).] To vaunt; to boast. 'Let now the papists *avaunt* themselves.' *Cranmer.*

Avaunt† (a-vạnt'), *n.* A boast; a vaunt.

Avauntance,† **Avauntry,**† *n.* Boasting.

Avaunten,† *v. t.* To vaunt. *Chaucer.*

Ave (ä'vē), *interj.* [Imper. of L. *aveo,* to be of good cheer, to be in good health: used as a form of salutation.] Hail! farewell! God bless you!

And '*Ave, Ave, Ave*' said,
'Adieu, adieu' for evermore. *Tennyson.*

Ave (ä'vē), *n.* [See AVE, *interj.*] 1. An avemary.

Nine hundred paternosters every day,
And thrice nine hundred *aves* she was wont to say. *Spenser.*

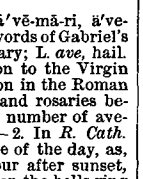
2. A salutation. 'Their loud applause and *aves* vehement.' *Shak.*

Avel (av'el), *n.* [Apparently for *agel,* from A. Sax. *egla, egle,* beard of corn, or from *agen,* an awn, by change of *g* into *v,* as in E. *bough,* Dan. *bov,* E. *levin,* A.Sax. *lige,* flame, &c.] The awn or beard of barley.

Aveler (av'el-ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the avels or awns of barley from the grain; a hummeller. *E. H. Knight.*

Avell† (a-vel'), *v. t.* [L. *avello,* to pull away.] To pull away. *Sir T. Browne.*

Avellane (a-vel'ān), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to a cross whose quarters resemble a filbert nut (the fruit of *Corylus Avellana*), as in the annexed figure. Crosses of this form when placed on the mondes of kings or emperors are ensigns of sovereignty.



Avellane Cross.

Ave-Mary, Ave-Maria (ā've-mā-ri, ā've-ma-rē'a), *n.* [From the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; L. *ave,* hail. See AVE.] 1. An invocation to the Virgin Mary; a formula of devotion in the Roman Catholic Church, chaplets and rosaries being divided into a certain number of avemaries and paternosters.—2. In *R. Cath. countries,* a particular time of the day, as, in Italy, about half an hour after sunset, and also at early dawn, when the bells ring and the people repeat the *ave-mary.*

Avena (a-vē'na), *n.* [L., oats.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gramineæ, characterized by having large membranous outer glumes, and the inner glumes terminating in a long, bent, and twisted awn. The species are natives of temperate and cold regions. Several species are natives of Britain, some being worthless weeds, others useful pasture plants, but by far the most important species is *A. sativa,* the cultivated oat. See OAT.

Avenaceous (av-e-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *avenaceus,* from *avena,* oats.] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of oats.

Avenage (av'en-āj), *n.* [From L. *avena,* oats.] In *old law,* a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.

Avenary (av'en-a-ri), *n.* [L.L. *avenarius,* from L. *avena,* oats.] Same as *Avener.*

Avenaunt,† *a.* [Fr. *avenant,* comely—prefix *a,* and *venir,* to come; comp. E. *comely, becoming.*] Becoming; well-looking.

Clere browne she was, and thereto bright
Of face and body *avenaunt. Chaucer.*

Avener,† **Avenor**† (av'en-ėr, av'en-or), *n.* [Norm. Fr., from L. *avena,* oats.] In *feudal law,* an officer of the king's table whose duty was to provide oats.

Avenge (a-venj'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *avenged;* ppr. *avenging.* [O.Fr. *avengier, vengier,* Fr. *venger,* L. *vindicare,* to avenge.] 1. To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer; to deal punishment or execute vengeance for injury done to: with a person as object.

Avenge me of mine adversary. Luke xviii. 3.

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold. *Milton.*

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party; to deal punishment on account of: with a thing as object. 'Till Cæsar's three and thirty wounds be well *avenged.*' *Shak.*

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants.
Deut. xxxii. 43.

I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to *avenge* even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone. *Burke.*

3.† To take revenge on; to treat or deal with revengefully.

Thou shalt not *avenge* nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people. Lev. xix. 18.

—*Avenge, Revenge.* In modern usage *avenge* is generally restricted to the taking of just punishment, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil to gratify resentful or malicious feelings. See REVENGE.

Avenge (a-venj'), *v. i.* To execute vengeance; to inflict pain or injury on a wrong-doer in return for his wrong-doing.

Only pity fitly can chastise;
Hate but *avenges. E. B. Browning.*

Avenge† (a-venj'), *n.* Revenge. 'That *avenge* by you decreed.' *Spenser.*

Avengeance† (a-venj'ans), *n.* Punishment; vengeance. 'Fear signal *avengeance.*' *Philips.*

Avengeful† (a-venj'fụl), *a.* Revengeful. *Spenser.*

Avengement (a-venj'ment), *n.* The act of avenging; vengeance; punishment; satisfaction taken. 'God's *avengement* of his repulse at Hull.' *Milton.*

Avenger (a-venj'ėr), *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.

The Lord is the *avenger* of all such. 1 Thes. iv. 6.

Avengeress (a-venj'ėr-es), *n.* A female avenger. 'That cruel queen *avengeress.*' *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Avenor. See AVENER.

Avens (av'enz), *n.* The popular name of the plants belonging to the genus Geum. Common avens, or herb-bennet, is *G. urbanum,* and water-avens is *G. rivale.* Mountain-avens is a species of Dryas, the *D. octopetala.*

Aventaile, Aventayle (av'en-tāl), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *aventaille,* Fr. *ventail,* the front of the vizor, from L. *ventus,* the wind.] The movable front of the helmet, through which the warrior breathed; a ventail (which see).

He lifted his barred *aventayle*
To hail the monk of St. Mary's aisle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Aventine (av'en-tīn), *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus,* one of the seven hills on which Rome stood.

Aventine (av'en-tīn), *n.* [From the mount in Rome.] A post of defence or safety. [Poetical.]

Into the castle's tower,
That only *Aventine* that now is left us. *Beau. & Fl.*

Aventre,† *v. t.* [It. *aventare,* to throw a spear.] To throw, as a spear or dart: a word peculiar to Spenser.

Her mortal spear
She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And down him smote. *Spenser*

Aventure† (a-ven'tūr), *n.* [Fr. *aventure, adventure,* chance, accident.] In *old law,* a mischance causing a person's death without felony, as by drowning or falling from a house.

Aventurine, *n.* and *a.* See AVANTURINE.

Avenue (av'e-nū), *n.* [Fr., from *avenir,* to come or go to; L. *advenio,* to come to—*ad,* to, and *venio,* to come.] 1. A passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon.*

2. An alley or walk in a garden, usually planted on each side with trees.—3. A wide street; as, the Fifth *Avenue* in New York.—4. *Fig.* means of access or attainment.

There are no *avenues* to the public service opened for talent. *Brougham.*

Aver (a-vėr'), *v. t.* [Fr. *averer;* L.L. *adverare,* to prove a thing to be true—*ad,* to, and *verus,* true.] 1. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth. 2. In *law,* to avouch or verify; to offer to verify. See AVERMENT.—SYN. To declare, assert, affirm, avouch, protest, asseverate.

Aver (ä'vėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *aver,* from *avoir, aver,* to have, from L. *habere,* to have; Sc. *aiver,* a work-horse.] A work-beast, whether horse or ox.] [Old and provincial English.]

Average (av'ėr-āj), *n.* [There seem to be two words in English with this form. The present is to be referred to Fr. *avarie,* It. and Pg. *avaria,* Sp. *averia,* D. *haverij,* G. *havarie, havarei, haverei, haferei,* Dan. *haveri,* damage sustained by goods at sea, average in the commercial sense, though its terminal syllable appears to have been borrowed from the other word treated in a succeeding article. *Avarie, havarie,* &c., have been sometimes derived from the Teut. *haven* or *haf,* the sea, but the term seems rather to have originated on the shores of the Mediterranean, and to be derived (as Dozy and Wedgwood think) from Ar. *awār, awār,* defect, flaw. Skeat thinks, however, that the L.L. *averagium* (see AVERAGE below) is sufficient to explain all the meanings, signifying originally the carriage of goods by *averia* or draught-cattle, then a charge for carriage, and lastly a contribution towards loss of things carried.] 1. In *com.* and *maritime law,* (*a*) a contribution falling to be made by the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, in proportion to their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained or an expense incurred for the general safety of the ship and cargo. Thus, when for the safety of a ship in distress any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board or property in the ship (or the insurers) contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, according to the proportionate value of the goods of each on board. Called also, and more specifically, *General Average.* (*b*) A loss or the sum paid on account of a loss (such as that of an anchor) when the general safety is not in question, and which falls on the owner of the particular property lost. Called more specifically *Particular Average.* (*c*) A small charge paid by the master on account of the ship and cargo, such as pilotage, towage, &c. Called more specifically *Petty Average.* (*d*) A small duty payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the expression in bills of lading, 'paying so much freight, with primage and *average* accustomed.'—2. A sum or quantity, intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities; a mean proportion; thus, if four persons lose respectively £2, £5, £10, and £15, the *average* loss by the four is £8. Hence—3. Any medial amount, estimate, or general statement based on a comparison of a number of diverse specific cases; a medium. 'The *average* of sensations.' *Paley.*—*Upon* or *on an average,* taking the mean of several unequal numbers or quantities; taking the mean deduced from a great number of examples.

On an average the male and female births are tolerably equal. *Buckle.*

Average (av'ėr-āj), *a.* 1. Exhibiting a mean proportion or mean quality; medium; not extreme; ordinary. 'An *average* rate . . . of interest.' *Smith.* 'Beings of the *average* stamp.' *J. Taylor.*—2. In *com.* estimated in accordance with the rules of average; as, the loss was made good by an *average* contribution.

Average (av'ėr-āj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *averaged*; ppr. *averaging*. 1. To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a mean.—2. To result in, as a mean term; to form or to exist in, as a mean sum or quantity; as, to *average* £10 per week.

These spars *average* 10 feet in length. *Belknap.*

3. In *com.* to divide among a number according to a given proportion; as, to *average* a loss.

Average† (av'ėr-āj), *n.* [L.L. *averagium*, the work done for the lord by his tenants with their *avers* or work-cattle; O.Fr. *aver*, one of the cattle or work-beasts about a farm, from Fr. *avoir*, O.Fr. *aver*, L. *habere*, to have. See AVER.] 1. Service which a tenant owes his lord with his work-beasts, as the carriage of a certain quantity of corn, &c.—2. The stubble and grass left in cornfields after harvest. Also written *Averish*.

After the corn be inned it is meet to put . . . cattle into the *averish*. *Archæologia.*

Averagely (av'ėr-āj-li), *adv.* In an average or medial manner; in the mean between two extremes.

Which tends to render living more difficult for every *averagely*-situated individual in the community. *J. S. Mill.*

Average-stater, Average-taker (av'ėr-āj-stāt-ėr, av'ėr-āj-tāk-ėr), *n.* A person employed by insurers who have a claim upon a marine insurance company to prepare statements of averages preparatory to the adjustment of their claims.

Aver-cake (av'ėr-kāk), *n.* An oatmeal cake; haverbread (which see).

Aver-corn (ā'vėr-korn), *n.* In *old law*, a rent paid in corn, which was drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle or *avers* of the tenants.

Averdant (a-vėr'dant), *a.* In *her.* covered with green herbage: chiefly applied to a mount in base.

Averdupois (av'ėr-dū-poiz''). See AVOIRDUPOIS.

Averish† (av'ėr-ish), *n.* See AVERAGE,† 2.

Aver-land (ā'vėr-land), *n.* Land ploughed by tenants with their avers for a monastery, or for the lord of the soil.

Averment (a-vėr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion. 'Publishing *averments* and inuendos.' *Burke.* 2. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon.*—3. In *law*, formerly an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleged. In any stage of pleadings, when either party advanced new matter, he *averred* it to be true; and concluded with these words—'And this he is ready to verify.' This is now termed a *verification*.

Avernian (a-vėr'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Avernus*, a lake of Campania, in Italy, represented by classical poets as the entrance to hell. From its waters mephitic vapours arose which are said to have killed the birds that attempted to fly over it.

Aver-penny (ā'vėr-pen-ni), *n.* [See AVER, AVERAGE.] In *old law*, money paid by a tenant to his lord in lieu of services that he was bound to render with his avers or work-cattle; money paid towards the carriage of goods on the king's account.

Averrhoa (av-ėr-rō'a), *n.* [See AVERRHOIST.] A genus of plants, nat. order Oxalidaceæ, or the wood sorrels. It consists of two species, both of which form small trees in the East Indies. One of these, called *A. Bilimbi*, produces fruit of an extremely acid nature, the juice of which removes iron-mould or other spots from linen. The leaves of *A. Carambola* are sensitive.

Averrhoism, Averroism (a-ver'ō-izm), *n.* The doctrines held by Averrhoes and his followers. See AVERRHOIST.

Averrhoist, Averroist (a-ver'ō-ist), *n.* One of a sect of Peripatetic philosophers, so denominated from *Averrhoes*, or *Averroes*, a celebrated Arabian author, born at Cordova, in Spain, in 1149. They held the soul to be mortal, though they pretended to submit to the Christian theology.

Averruncate (av-e-rung'kāt), *v.t.* [L. *averrunco*, to avert, from *a* for *ab*, from, and *verruncо*, to turn, to turn out. *Averruncation*, in the sense of eradication, *averruncator*, a garden implement, should be spelled with *b* for *v*, being derived from L. *ab*, from, *e*, out, and *runcare*, to root up.] To avert.

But sure some mischief will come of it
Unless by providential wit
Or force we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

[There seems to be no authority for the sense 'eradicate' usually given to this word.]

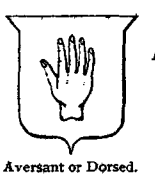
Averruncation (av'e-rung-kā''shon), *n.* [See AVERRUNCATE.] 1. The act of averting. '*Averruncation* of epidemical diseases by telesms (charms).' *J. Robinson*, 1658.—2. Eradication; extirpation; removal.

Fear that the bishop would think himself bound . . . to issue his decree of *averruncation* to the simple decoration overhead. *De Quincey.*

Two forms of Averruncator.

Averruncator (av-e-rung'kāt-or), *n.* A garden implement for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand. There are various forms of this implement, but they all consist of two blades, similar to stout shears, one of which is fixed rigidly to a long handle, and the other is moved by a lever, to which a cord passing over a pulley is attached.

Aversant (a-vėrs'ant), *a.* [L. *aversans*, turning away, p. of *aversor*, to turn away. See AVERT.] In *her.* said of a right hand when it is turned to show the back. Called also *Dorsed*.



Aversant or Dorsed.

Aversation† (av-ėrs-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *aversatio*, from *aversor*, to turn away. See AVERT.] A turning from with disgust or dislike; aversion; hatred; disinclination.

Some men have a natural *aversation* to some vices or virtues and a natural affection to others. *Jer. Taylor.*

Averse (a-vėrs'), *a.* [L. *aversus*, turned from, pp. of *averto*. See AVERT.] 1. Turned away from; turned backwards; averted. 'Earth . . . with her part *averse* from the sun's beam.' *Milton.*

The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave.
Dryden.

2. Disliking; unwilling; having repugnance.

Averse alike to flatter or offend. *Pope.*

3. Unfavourable; indisposed; malign.

Some much *averse* I found and wondrous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.
Milton.

And Pallas now *averse* refused her aid. *Dryden.*

[This word and its derivatives are now regularly followed by *to*, and not by *from*. The word itself to be sure includes the idea of *from*; but the literal meaning being lost, the affection of the mind signified by the word is exerted *toward* the object of dislike. Similarly the kindred terms, *dislike*, *contrary*, *repugnant*, &c., are also followed by *to*.]—*Averse*, *Reluctant*. *Averse* implies habitual dislike or unwillingness, though not of a very strong character, and is nearly synonymous with *disinclined*; as, *averse* to study, to active pursuits. *Reluctant*, *lit.* struggling back from, implies some degree of struggle either with others who are inciting us on, or between our own inclination and some compelling motive, as sense of duty, whether it operate as an impelling or restraining influence.—SYN. Hostile, disinclined, reluctant, unfavourable, indisposed, backward.

Averse† (a-vėrs'), *v.t.* and *i.* To turn away; to avert. *B. Jonson.*

Aversely (a-vėrs'li), *adv.* In an averse manner; with repugnance; unwillingly.

Averseness (a-vėrs'nes), *n.* The state of being averse; opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

Aversion (a-vėr'shon), *n.* [Fr. *aversion*, L. *aversio*, a turning away. See AVERT.] 1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred: used absolutely or with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion to* subjection. *Addison.*

Sometimes with *from*, *for*, *towards*. 'Adhesion to vice, and *aversion from* goodness.' *Bp. Atterbury.* 'A state *for* which they have so great an *aversion*.' *Addison.* 'His *aversion towards* the house of York.' *Bacon.*—2.† Opposition or contrariety of nature: applied to inanimate substances.

Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water. *Trans. Fourcroy.*

3. The cause of dislike; the object of repugnance. 'Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire.' *Pope.*—4.† A turning away; a change of application. 'A figurative speech called apostrophe, which is an *aversion* of speech from one thing to another.' *Bp. Morton.*—*Antipathy*, *Hatred*, *Aversion*, *Repugnance*. See under ANTIPATHY.—SYN. Dislike, disinclination, unwillingness, indisposition, reluctance, antipathy, opposition, disgust.

Aversive† (a-vėrs'iv), *a.* Averse; turning away. 'Those strong-bent humours, which *aversive* grew.' *Daniel.*

Aversively† (a-vėrs'iv-li), *adv.* Backwardly. *Chapman.*

Avert (a-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *averto*, *aversum*, to turn, away—*a*, from, and *verto*, to turn, whence *verse*, and a large number of other words, such as *convert*, *converse*, *diverse*, *divert*, *divorce*, &c.] 1. To turn from; to turn or to cause to turn off or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object: now seldom or never with a personal object.

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth *avert* them from the church. *Bacon.*

Through threatened lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

2.† To turn in any direction.

Avert your liking a more worthier way than on a wretch. *Shak.*

Avert (a-vėrt'), *v.i.* To turn away. '*Averting* from our neighbour's good.' *Thomson.* [Rare.]

Averter (a-vėrt'ėr), *n.* One who turns away; that which turns away.

Averters and purgers must go together . . . to divert this rebellious humour (melancholy) and turn it another way. *Burton.*

Avertiment† (a-vėr'ti-ment), *n.* Advertisement. *Milton.*

Aves (ā'vēz), *n. pl.* [L., birds.] The fourth class of vertebrates, consisting of animals which breathe by lungs, have warm, red blood and a double circulation; are produced from eggs; covered with feathers; have a prominent, naked, toothless bill; and four limbs, the two anterior being organized for flight, and called wings. The bones are hollow, marrowless, and receive air from the lungs. Owing to the extreme compactness and homogeneity of the entire class, conditioned mainly by their aerial mode of life, the subject of their classification has been one of the greatest difficulties of the systematic naturalist. Linnæus and Cuvier divided them into six orders, those of the latter being Palmipedes, Grallæ, Accipitres, Gallinaceæ, Passeres, and Scansores. The classification generally adopted is that originally proposed by Kirby, with the addition of Huxley's order Saururæ—namely, Natatores or swimmers, Grallatores or waders, Cursores or runners, Rasores or scratchers, Scansores or climbers, Insessores or perchers, Raptores or birds of prey, and the Saururæ, including only a single member—namely, the extinct lizard-tailed Archæopteryx. These divisions are founded chiefly on the beak and feet, and the families and genera, into which the several orders are divided, chiefly on the beak. The classification which approaches most nearly a strictly natural one is that of Professor Huxley, who divides the birds into the following three orders:—Saururæ, consisting of the single member Archæopteryx; Ratitæ, comprising the running birds that cannot fly, as the ostriches, emus, and cassowaries, whose chief characteristic is that the sternum is raft-shaped, having no median ridge or keel for the attachment of the great pectoral muscles; and Carinatæ, comprising all the living flying birds, characterized by the fact that the sternum is furnished with a prominent median ridge or keel.

Avesta (a-ves'ta), *n.* The sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster. See ZEND-AVESTA.

Avestan (a-ves'tan), *n.* and *a.* See ZEND.

Avian (ā'vi-an), *a.* [L. *avis*, a bird.] Pertaining to the avės or birds; as, *avian* peculiarities of structure.

Aviary (ā'vi-a-ri), *n.* [L. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a bird.] A building or inclosure for the breeding, rearing, and keeping of birds.

Avicennia (av-i-sėn'ni-a), *n.* [In honour of *Avicenna*, a celebrated Arabian philosopher and physician.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Verbenaceæ; they are small trees, with opposite evergreen leaves, which are oblong, entire, and covered beneath with a white pubescence; flowers inconspicuous, arranged in closely packed terminal bunches.

The species are often called white mangroves, and are found in the mud of tidal estuaries of most tropical regions.

Avicula (a-vik'ū-la), *n.* [Dim. from *avis*, a bird.] A genus of marine conchifers or bivalves, with unequal valves, in which some naturalists include the genus Meleagrina or pearl oyster, from which the most precious pearls are derived.

Avicularium (a-vik'ū-lā''ri-um, *n.* pl. **Aviculariа** (a-vik'ū-lā''ri-a). [L. *avicula*, a little bird, from *avis*, a bird.] In *zool.* a singular appendage, being a small prehensile process, resembling a bird's head, found in the cells of many of the Polyzoa.

Aviculidæ (a-vik-ū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [L. dim. *avicula*, from *avis*, a bird, Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of marine bivalves, of which the genus Avicula is the type.

Avid (av'id), *a.* [L. *avidus*. See AVIDITY.] Eager; greedy. '*Avid* of gold, yet greedier of renown.' *Southey.*

Avidious† (a-vid'i-us), *a.* Same as *Avid.* '*Avidious* greedinesse.' *Bale.*

Avidiously† (a-vid'i-us-li), *adv.* [See AVIDITY.] In an avid or avidious manner; eagerly; with greediness.

Nothing is more *avidiously* desired than is the sweet peace of God. *Bale.*

Avidity (a-vid'i-ti), *n.* [L. *aviditas*, from *avidus*, greedy, and this from *aveo*, to desire, to have appetite.] 1. Greediness; strong appetite: applied to the senses.—2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire: applied to the mind.

Avidity to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy. *Reid.*

—*Eagerness, Earnestness, Avidity.* See under EAGERNESS.

Aviet (a-vī'), *adv.* [See VIE.] Emulously. 'They strive *avie* one with another in variety of colours.' *Holland.*

Avifauna (av'i-fą-na), *n.* [L. *avis*, a bird, and *fauna*.] A collective name for the birds of a district.

Aviform (av'i-form), *a.* [L. *avis*, a bird, *forma*, shape.] Bird-shaped.

Avigato. See AVOCADO.

Avignon-berry (a-vēn-yoń-be'ri), *n.* The fruit of *Rhamnus Clusii*, so called from the city *Avignon*, in France. The berry is less than a pea, of a yellow colour, and bitter, astringent taste, and used by dyers and painters for staining yellow. These berries are also called *French Berries* and *Yellow Berries.*

Avile† (a-vīl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *avilir*. See VILE.] To depreciate.

Want makes us know the price of what we *avile.* *B. Jonson.*

Avis,† *n.* [Fr.] Advice; consideration. *Chaucer.*

Avisand,† *ppr.* Observing. *Chaucer.*

Avisandum. Same as *Avizandum.*

Avise,† **Aviso**† (a-vīz', a-vī'zo), *n.* [Fr. *avis.*] Advice; intelligence. 'Corants, *avises*, correspondencies.' *B. Jonson.*

I had yours; and besides your *avisos*, I must thank you for the rich flourishes where your letter was embroidered. *Howell.*

Avise,† **Avyse**† (a-vīz'), *v.i.* [Fr. *aviser.* See ADVICE, ADVISE.] 1. To consider.—2. To see; to look; to observe.—*To avise one's self*, to bethink one's self. *Spenser.* [This verb is generally used reflexively.]

Avise,† **Avyse**† (a-vīz'), *v.t.* To advise; to make aware; to inform; to counsel. 'Are you *avised* o' that?' *Shak.* 'Be *avised* and pass good humours.' *Shak.*

Avised (a-vyst'), *a.* [See VISOR.] Complexioned; as, black-*avised.* [Scotch.]

Aviseful,† **Avizefull**† (a-vīz'fụl), *a.* Circumspect. *Spenser.*

Avisement† (a-vīz'ment), *n.* Advisement.

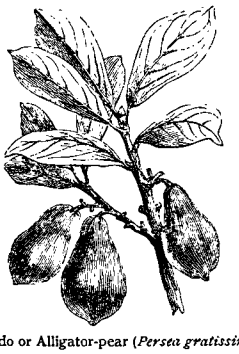
Avision,† *n.* Vision. *Chaucer.*

Aviso,† *n.* Same as *Avise, n.*

Avizandum (av-i-zan'dum). In *Scots law*, private consideration. To *make avizandum* with a cause is to remove it from the public court to the private consideration of the judge.

Avize† (a-vīz'), *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Avise.*

Avocado, Avigato (av-ō-kā'dō, av-i-gā'tō), *n.* [Corrupted from Mexican name.] The alligator-pear, the fruit of *Persea gratissima*, nat. order Lauraceæ, a tree common in tropical America and the West Indies. It is from 1 to 2 lb. in weight, is pear-shaped, of a brownish-green or purple colour, and is highly esteemed. The pulp is firm and marrow-like, hence the fruit is sometimes known as vegetable marrow or midshipmen's butter. The tree is an evergreen, growing to the height of 30 feet.



Avocado or Alligator-pear (*Persea gratissima*).

Avocat (av-ō-kä), *n.* [Fr.] An advocate, a name given to the higher class of French lawyers.

Avocate (av'ō-kāt), *v.t.* [L. *avoco*, to call away—*a*, from, and *voco*, to call. See VOICE and VOCAL.] 1.† To call off or away. 'One who *avocateth* his mind from other occupations.' *Barrow.*—2. To remove authoritatively from an inferior to a superior court. 'Seeing . . . the cause *avocated* to Rome.' *L. Herbert.*

Avocation (av-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [See AVOCATE.] 1.† The act of calling aside or diverting from some object or employment.

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. The authoritative removal of a case or process from an inferior to a superior court.

The pope's *avocation* of the process to Rome, by which his duplicity and alienation from the king's side were made evident, and the disgrace of Wolsey, took place in the summer of 1529. *Hallam.*

3.† The state of being called or wandering aside or away; a straying or wandering.

If not from virtue, from its gravest ways,
The soul with pleasing *avocation* strays. *Parnell.*

Hence—4. That which calls a man away from his proper business; a subordinate affair calling a man from his stated occupation; a diversion; a distraction; a hinderance; a disturbing cause.

Visits, business, cards, and I know not how many other *avocations* . . . do succeed one another so thick, that in the day there is no time left for the distracted person to converse with his own thoughts. *Boyle.*

My answer to your letter is sufficiently expeditious, but would have been still more so if I had not been interrupted by the headache and many other unpleasant *avocations.* *Miss Carter.*

5. A man's regular business or occupation; vocation; calling. 'The ancient *avocation* of picking pockets.' *S. Smith.* 'The wandering *avocation* of a shepherd.' *Buckle.*

Does it not require time for an individual, thrust out of one *avocation*, to gain admittance to another? *Godwin.*

[*Avocation* means the being called away from something. We might say, 'He could not do it, having *avocations* elsewhere.' But in our newspapers *avocation* means a man's calling in life. If a shoemaker at his work is struck by lightning we read that 'while pursuing his *avocation* the electric fluid penetrated the unhappy man's person.' *Alford.*

This use of *avocation* for 'vocation,' however common, has seldom had the sanction of good writers. . . . Lord Lytton, in using it, stands pretty nearly alone, I suspect, among very recent writers of any celebrity. . . . On the other hand (the plural) was long ago used, sometimes to denote 'pursuits,' 'duties,' and such is, I think, almost exclusively, its modern import. *Fitzedward Hall.*]

Avocative† (a-vō'ka-tiv), *n.* That which calls aside; a dissuasive. 'Incentives to virtue, and *avocatives* from vice.' *Barrow.*

Avocative† (a-vō'ka-tiv), *a.* Calling off. *Smollett.*

Avocato (av-ō-kā'tō), *n.* Same as *Avocado.*

Avocatory† (a-vō'ka-to-ri), *a.* Calling off.

Avocet (av'ō-set), *n.* Same as *Avoset.*

Avoid (a-void'), *v.t.* [Partly from the adjective *void*, partly from the verb, with prefix *a* for *ex*, the verb being from L. *viduare*, from *viduus*, empty. See VOID.] 1. To make void; to annul; to make of none effect; to defeat or evade, as a plea brought forward in an action; as, this grant cannot be *avoided* without injustice to the grantee; [Chiefly used in legal phraseology.]—2.† To empty. '*Avoyd* thou thi trenchere.'—*Babees Book.*—3. To emit; to eject; to throw out; to void.

A toad contains not those urinary parts . . . to *avoid* that serous excretion. *Sir T. Browne.*

4.† To quit; to evacuate; to depart from. '*Avoid* the gallery.' *Shak.*

The prince should command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

5. To shun; to keep away from; to eschew; as, to *avoid* expense, danger, bad company.

6.† To get rid of; to get out or clear of.

I will no longer endure it, though yet I know no wise remedy how to *avoid* it. *Shak.*

SYN. To quit, shun, eschew, elude, evade.

Avoid (a-void'), *v.i.* 1. To become void, vacant, or empty.

A benefice *avoids* by common law. *Ayliffe.*

2.† To retire; to withdraw. 'Satan, *avoid!*' *Shak.*

David *avoided* out of his presence. 1 Sam. xviii. 11.

Avoidable (a-void'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be vacated; liable to be annulled.—2. That may be avoided, left at a distance, shunned, or escaped.

Avoidance (a-void'ans), *n.* 1. The act of annulling or making void; annulment.

The obsequious clergy of France . . . pronounced at once the *avoidance* of the marriage. *Milman.*

2. The act of vacating, or the state of being vacant: more especially the state of a benefice becoming void by the death, deprivation, or resignation of the incumbent.

Wolsey, . . . on every *avoidance* of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down thereon, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him. *Fuller.*

3. The act of avoiding or shunning.—4.† A retiring from or leaving a place.—5.† An emptying out; that by which a fluid is carried off; an outlet. '*Avoidances* and drainings of water.' *Bacon.*

Avoider (a-void'ér), *n.* 1. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.—2.† That which empties.

Avoidless (a-void'les), *a.* That cannot be avoided; inevitable. '*Avoidless* ruin.' *Dennis.* [Rare.]

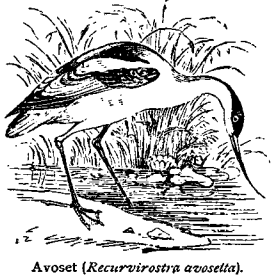
Avoirdupois (av-ér'dū-poiz''), *n.* [O.Fr. *avoir du pois*, to have weight, from L. *habeo*, to have, and *pensum*, something weighed out, from *pendere*, to hang. See POISE.] A system of weight of which 1 lb. contains 16 oz., in distinction to troy weight, which has only 12. 5760 grains make 1 lb. troy, and 7000 grains troy make 1 lb. avoirdupois; hence 175 lbs. troy are equal to 144 lbs. avoirdupois. This weight is used for all goods except the precious metals and medicines.

Avoke† (a-vōk'), *v.t.* [L. *avoco*, to call away—*a*, from, and *voco*, to call.] To call from or back again. *Bp. Burnet.*

Avolate† (av'ō-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *avolo*, to fly away—*a* and *volo*. See VOLATILE.] To fly away; to escape; to exhale. *Boyle.*

Avolation† (av-ō-lā'shon), *n.* The act of flying away; flight; escape; exhalation. 'The *avolation* of the favillous particles.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Avoset (av'ō-set), *n.* [Fr. *avocette*, It. *avocetta.*] A peculiar bird of the genus Recurvirostra, family Scolopacidæ, order Grallatores. The bill is long, slender, elastic, and bent upward toward the tip, which distinguishes it from all other birds except a few humming-birds. This bird is of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, and the feathers variegated with black and white. It is found both in Europe and America.



Avoset (*Recurvirostra avosetta*).

Avouch (a-vouch'), *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, and *vouch*; Norm. Fr. *advoucher*, O.Fr. *avochier, avocher, advoquer*, &c., from L. *ad*, to, and *voco*, to call (from same stem also *voice, vocal, vocation*, &c.). Under the feudal system, when the right of a tenant was impugned, he had to call on (*advocare*) his lord to defend his

right. Hence, to *avouch*, from meaning to call on to maintain, came itself to signify to maintain or affirm. There has been a certain confusion between this word and *avow*. See AVOW.] 1. To affirm openly; to declare or assert with positiveness; to acknowledge openly; to avow. 'If this which he *avouches* do appear.' *Shak.*

Thou hast *avouched* this day the Lord to be thy God. . . . And the Lord hath *avouched* thee to be his peculiar people. Deut. xxvi. 17, 18.

Such antiquities could be *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser.*

2. To maintain, vindicate, or justify; to make good; to answer for; to establish; to guarantee; to substantiate.

What I have said I will *avouch* in presence of the king. *Shak.*

We might be disposed to question its authenticity if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favour. *Milman.*

Avouch † (a-vouch'), *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration.

Without the sensible and true *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shak.*

Avouchable (a-vouch'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being avouched.

Avoucher (a-vouch'ér), *n.* One who avouches.

Avouchment (a-vouch'ment), *n.* The act of avouching; declaration; avowal; acknowledgment. *Milton.*

Avoué (ä-vö-ä), *n.* [Fr., from L. *advocatus*, an advocate.] In France, originally a protector of a church or religious community, but at present applied to the lower class of French lawyers.

Avour, † **Avoure** † (a-vour'), *n.* [See AVOW.] Confession; acknowledgment.

He bade him stand t' abide the bitter stoure
Of his sore vengeance, or to make *avoure*. *Spenser.*

Avouterer, † **Avoutrer,** † *n.* [O.Fr.] An adulterer. *Chaucer.*

Avoutrie, † *n.* [O.Fr. *avouterie, avulterie.* See ADULTERY.] Adultery. *Chaucer.*

Avow (a-vou'), *v.t.* [Fr. *avouer*, O.Fr. *avoer*, to affirm, to confess or acknowledge—prefix *a*, from L. *ad*, to, and Fr. *vouer*, to vow, from L.L. *votare*, from L. *votum*, a vow, from *voveo, votum*, to vow. There has been a certain confusion or commingling of meanings between this verb and *avouch*.] 1. To declare openly; often to declare openly with a view to justify, maintain, or defend; as, a man *avows* his principles.

There is not one, I dare *avow*, . . .
But will deserve . . . a right good husband. *Shak.*

Specifically, in *law*, to acknowledge and justify; as, when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking, but insists that such taking was legal. See AVOWRY.—2. To confess openly or frankly; to acknowledge; to own.

Left to myself, I must *avow*, I strove
From public shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

3. To make good; to maintain.

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece, . . .
That loves his mistress more than in confession, . . .
And dare *avow* her beauty and her worth,
In other arms than hers,—to him this challenge. *Shak.*

SYN. To declare, affirm, acknowledge, own, confess, recognize.

Avow † (a-vou'), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A vow or determination. 'I will make mine *avow* to do her as ill a turn.' *Marriage of Sir Gawayne.*—2. An avowal; a bold declaration. *Dryden.*

Avowable (a-vou'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged with confidence.

Avowably (a-vou'a-bli), *adv.* In an avowable manner.

Avowal (a-vou'al), *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment. 'The *avowal* of such principles.' *Hume.*

Avowance (a-vou'ans), *n.* 1. The act of avowing; avowal.—2. † Justification; defence; vindication.

Can my *avowance* of king-murdering be collected from anything here written by me? *Fuller.*

Avowant (a-vou'ant), *n.* In *law*, the defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.

Avowed (a-voud'), *p.* and *a.* Declared; open.

I was thine open, thine *avowed* enemy. *Massinger.*

Avowedly (a-vou'ed-li), *adv.* In an avowed or open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

Avowee (a-vou-ē'), *n.* The person who has a right to present to a benefice; the patron; an advowee. See ADVOWSON.

Avower (a-vou'ér), *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

Avowry (a-vou'ri), *n.* 1. In *law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, *avowed* and justified the taking by maintaining that he took them in his own right; thus distinguished from *cognizance*, which was the defence of one who maintained that he took them in the right of another as his bailiff or servant.—2. † Justification.

Therefore away with these *avowries*; let God alone be our *avowry*. *Latimer.*

Avowtry (a-vou'tri). See AVOUTRIE.

Avoyer (a-voi'ér), *n.* [Fr.] A name given to the chief magistrate of the imperial cities of the old German Empire and of the towns of Switzerland.

Avulsed (a-vulst'), *a.* [See AVULSION.] Plucked or pulled off. *Shenstone.* [Rare.]

Avulsion (a-vul'shon), *n.* [L. *avulsio*, from *avello—a*, from, away, and *vello, vulsum*, to pull.] 1. † A pulling or tearing asunder or off; a rending or violent separation. 'The thronging clusters thin by kind *avulsion*.' *J. Philips.*—2. † A fragment torn off. *Goodrich.*—3. In *law*, the sudden removal of soil from the land of one man and its deposit upon the land of another by the action of water. The soil in such case belongs to the owner from whose land it is removed. *Bell.*

Avuncular (a-vung'kū-lėr), *a.* [L. *avunculus*, an uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

In these rare instances the law of pedigree, whether direct or *avuncular*, gives way. *Is. Taylor.*

Await (a-wāt'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *awaiter, awaitier*, prefix *a* = L. *ad*, to, and *waiter, waitier*, later, *gaiter* (Mod. Fr. *guetter*), from the O.H.G. See WAIT.] 1. To wait for; to look for or expect.

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for; as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

Let all good things *await*
Him who cares not to be great. *Tennyson.*

Await † (a-wāt'), *n.* A state of waiting; watch; ambush. 'Thousand perils lie in close *await*.' *Spenser.*

Await † (a-wāt'), *adv.* In wait. *Tyndale.*

Awake (a-wāk'), *v.t.* pret. *awoke, awaked;* pp. *awaked;* ppr. *awaking.* [Prefix *a*, intens., and *wake;* A. Sax. *āwacan, āwōc*, also *awacian*, to awake (trans. and intrans.). See WAKE.] 1. To rouse from sleep.

I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. Jn. xi. 11.

2. To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupor, or inaction; to put into action or new life; as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties. 'My master is *awaked* by great occasion to call upon his own.' *Shak.*—SYN. To arouse, excite, stir up, call forth.

Awake (a-wāk'), *v.i.* 1. To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep.

Jacob *awaked* out of his sleep. Gen. xxviii. 16.

2. To bestir or rouse one's self from a state resembling sleep; to emerge from a state of inaction; to be invigorated with new life; to become alive; as, to *awake* from sloth; to *awake* to the consciousness of a great loss.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, Zec. xiii. 7.
Awake to righteousness. 1 Cor. xv. 34.

3. To be or remain awake; to watch. [Obsolete or poetical.]

'Tis such as you . . .
Nourish the cause of his *awaking*. *Shak.*

The purple flowers droop; the golden bee
Is lily-cradled; I alone *awake*. *Tennyson.*

Awake (a-wāk'), *a.* [A. Sax. *āwacen*, pp. of *āwacan*. See the verb.] Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

It is my love that keeps mine eyes *awake*. *Shak.*

Awakement (a-wāk'ment), *n.* Act of awakening, or state of being awake; revival, especially religious revival.

Awaken (a-wāk'n), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *āwacnan, āwacnian*, to awake (intrans.). The intransitive meaning of *awaken* is the older, but the verb is now perhaps more commonly used transitively.] To become awake; to cease to sleep; to be roused from sleep or a state resembling sleep; as, to *awaken* from sleep. 'A music of preparation, of *awakening* suspense—a music like the opening of the coronation anthem.' *De Quincey.*

Awaken (a-wāk'n), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *āwecnian.*] To rouse from sleep or a state resembling sleep; to cause to revive from a state of inaction.

(Satan) his next subordinate
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake. *Milton.*
I offered to *awaken* his regard for's private friends. *Shak.*

(He) is despatched
Already to *awaken* whom thou nam'st. *Cowper.*

Awakener (a-wāk'n-ėr), *n.* He or that which awakens.

Awakening (a-wāk'n-ing), *n.* 1. Act of awaking from sleep. 'Some minutes are the time of her *awakening*.' *Shak.*—2. A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion than usual.

Awakening (a-wāk'n-ing), *p.* and *a.* Rousing; alarming; as, an *awakening* sermon.

Awakeningly (a-wāk'n-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to awaken.

Awakenment (a-wāk'n-ment), *n.* The act of awakening, or state of being awakened; specifically, a religious revival. [Rare.]

Awanting (a-wont'ing), *a.* Wanting; deficient; absent; missing: not used attributively.

In either case criticism was required, and criticism was *awanting*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Awape † (a-wāp'), *v.t.* See AWHAPE.

Award (a-ward'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *awarder, agarder*, to have under *ward*, to have *regard* to, to inspect, and hence to pronounce as to the sufficiency of; from *a*, equivalent to L. *ad*, to, and the Teutonic stem seen in E. *ward, guard, regard*, Fr. *garde*. See WARD.] 1. To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence; specifically used to express the act of arbitrators in pronouncing upon the rights of parties; as, the arbitrators *awarded* damages to A. B.—2. To grant; to allot; to bestow.

The child had many more luxuries and indulgences than had been *awarded* to his father. *Thackeray.*

Award (a-ward'), *v.i.* To judge; to determine; to make an award.

Award (a-ward'), *n.* 1. Judgment; sentence; specifically, the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them.

We cannot expect an equitable *award* where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

2. The document conveying such decision; as, all the arbitrators signed the *award*.—3. An assignment; allotment; bestowal; gift.

Awarder (a-ward'ér), *n.* One that awards or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge.

Aware (a-wār'), *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *ware;* A.Sax. *gewær*, wary, cautious; G. *gewhr*, aware. See WARE.] 1. Apprised; cognizant; in possession of information; as, the general was *aware* of the enemy's designs.—2. Informed by sight or other sense.

Then Enid was *aware* of three tall knights
On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock,
In shadow, waiting. *Tennyson.*

[Not used attributively.]—SYN. Informed, apprised, cognizant, conscious, acquainted.

Awarn † (a-warn'), *v.t.* To warn. 'Every bird and beast *awarned* made to shrowd themselves.' *Spenser.*

Awash (a-wosh'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *wash*.] *Naut.* a term used of (*a*) the position of an anchor when hove up to the surface of the water. (*b*) The condition of a shoal which the water barely covers: as an adjective, not used attributively.

Away (a-wā'), *adv.* [A. Sax. *aweg, onweg*, away, absent—*a*, on, and *weg*, way. See WAY.] 1. Absent; at a distance; as, the master is *away* from home.—2. Apart; to a distance; as, to go, run, or come *away;* to send *away;* tear *away*. Often used elliptically; as, whither *away* so fast? 'Lest Boots and Brewer should have instant occasion to mount (the cab) and *away*.' *Dickens.*

Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*
Away, old man! give me thy hand; *away*! *Shak.*

From the sense of 'to a distance' comes that of 'out of existence' when used with many transitive verbs, and with intransitive verbs expressing a change of state; as, to drink *away*, to squander *away*, to dissipate in drinking or extravagance; to go *away;* as, the sound goes *away;* to pass *away;* to die *away*. In this sense the word has the effect of converting many intransitive verbs into transitives; as, to idle *away;* to loiter *away;* to trifle *away*, &c.—3. Often the word has merely an intensive force; as, eat *away*, laugh *away*, fire *away*, &c. See *To Fire Away* under FIRE. 'As if all the chimneys in Great Britain had, by one consent, caught fire, and were blazing *away* to their dear hearts' content.' *Dickens.*—*Away with*, (*a*) used as an imperative phrase, commanding the removal of an object. '*Away with* this man and release unto us Barabbas.' Luke xxiii. 18. (*b*) Bear; endure: used chiefly in negative phrases. 'She could

never *away with* him.' *Shak.*—*To make away with.* See under MAKE.—*Far away*, (*a*) at a great distance. (*b*) By far. [Colloq.]

Of all the men whom she had ever seen, he was *far away* the nicest and best. *Trollope.*

Away-going (a-wā'gō-ing), *a.* Going away; departing; leaving; specifically said of a tenant leaving his farm; as, an *away-going* tenant.—*Away-going crops*, those sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe until after the expiration of it. The right which an outgoing tenant has to take an away-going crop is sometimes given to him by the express terms of the contract, but where this is not the case he is generally entitled to do so by the custom of the district. *Wharton.*

Away-going (a-wā'gō-ing), *n.* A going away; departure.

Awayward† (a-wā'wėrd), *adv.* Turned aside. *Gower.*

Awe (ą), *n.* [O.E. *aghe, awe, eghe, eye* (all dissyllabic), A.Sax. *ege, ógа*, fear, dread; Icel. *agi*, awe, terror; Dan. *ave*, awe, control, restraint; Goth. *agis*, fear; allied also to A.Sax. *egesa*, terror; O.H.G. *agiso*; Gael. *agh*, fear; Gr. *achos*, anguish—from root of *ag*, strengthened to *ang* in *anguish, anger*, &c. See ANGER.] 1. Dread; fear, as of something evil.

I had as lief not be, as live to be
In *awe* of such a thing as I myself. *Shak.*

2. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear.

Stand in *awe* and sin not. Ps. iv. 4.

3. Feeling inspired by something sublime, not necessarily partaking of the nature of fear or dread; as, to feel *awe* at the sight of the Niagara Falls.—4. Overawing influence. 'By my sceptre's *awe* I make a vow.' *Shak.*

Awe (ą), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *awed;* ppr. *awing.* To strike with awe; to influence by fear, reverence, or respect.

Never be it said
That Fate itself could *awe* the soul of Richard. *Shak.*

Awe (ą), *v.t.* To owe. [Scotch.]

Aweary (a-wē'ri), *a.* Weary. [Poetical.]

She said 'I am *aweary, aweary*,
I would that I were dead.' *Tennyson.*

Aweather (a-weTH'ėr), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *weather.*] On the weather side, or toward the wind; as, the helm is *aweather:* opposed to *alee.*

Aweel (a-wēl'), *adv.* Oh, well; very well. [Scotch.]

Aweel, if your honour thinks I'm safe, the story was just this. *Sir W. Scott.*

Aweigh (a-wā'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *weigh.*] *Naut.* atrip. The anchor is *aweigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground and hangs perpendicular. See ATRIP.

Aweless (ą'les), *a.* Devoid of awe. See AWLESS.

Awesome, Awsom (ą'sum), *a.* [Old English and Scotch.] 1. Inspiring awe; awful; as, an *awesome* sight.

Sic *awesome* language as that I ne'er heard out o' a human thrapple. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Evidencing, or expressive of terror.

He did gie an *awesome* glance up at the auld castle. *Sir W. Scott.*

Awe-struck (ą'struk), *a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

Awful (ą'fụl), *a.* 1. Striking or inspiring with awe; filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence; as, the *awful* majesty of Jehovah; the *awful* approach of death. 'The *awful* mysteries of the world unseen.' *Dr. Caird.*

Her fathers' God before her moved,
An *awful* guide in smoke and flame. *Sir W. Scott.*

2.† Inspiring or commanding respect, reverence, or obedience. 'And *awful* rule and right supremacy.' *Shak.*—3. Expressive of or indicating deep awe, as for the Deity.

Towards him they bend
With *awful* reverence prone. *Milton.*

4.† Impressed with or exhibiting respect or reverence, as for authority; law-abiding; respectful in the extreme. 'Thrust from the company of *awful men.*' *Shak.* 'To pay their *awful* duty to our presence.' *Shak.* 5. Having some character in an extreme or noticeable degree; excessive; very great; extraordinary; preposterous; as, an *awful* fright; an *awful* dandy; an *awful* bonnet; to cut an *awful* figure among other people. [Colloq.]—*Awful, Dreadful, Frightful.* These adjectives exhibit the same distinctions of meaning as the nouns from which they are derived. Thus *awful* is full of awe, full of that which inspires awe, or a feeling of deep solemnity and reverence, often with a certain admixture of fear, acting especially upon the imagination; *dreadful* is applied to what inspires dread, that is, an overpowering fear of coming evil; *frightful* is more especially applicable to what inspires sudden terror or alarm.—SYN. Solemn, august, venerable, dreadful, fearful, terrible.

Awful (ą'fụl), *n.* A sensational newspaper or other cheap publication; a dreadful.

Awfully (ą'fụl-li), *adv.* In an awful manner; in a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner; frightfully; terribly; excessively.

Awfulness (ą'fụl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being awful, or of striking with awe, reverence, or terror; solemnity; gravity; portentousness; as, the *awfulness* of this sacred place.

Contrasts which move, now our laughter at their incongruity, and now our terror at their *awfulness.* *Dr. Caird.*

2.† The state of being struck with awe. 'A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

Awhape† (a-whāp'), *v.t.* [O.E. *awaped, awhaped*, confounded, terrified, probably connected with O. and Prov. E. *wap, whap*, to beat, a blow, Sc. *wap*, to dash, to throw; or equivalent to Goth. *afhvapnan*, to be suffocated.] To confound; to terrify. 'A wild and salvage man . . . that could *awhape* an hardy hart.' *Spenser.* Spelled also *Awape.*

A-wheels (a-whēlz'), *adv.* On wheels. *Ben Jonson.*

Awhile (a-whīl'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, or perhaps indef. art. *a*, and *while*, time or interval.] A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

Counsel may stop *awhile* what will not stay. *Shak.*

Awk (ąk), *a.* [O.E. *auke, awke*, a form corresponding to Icel. *öfugr, öfugr*, Sw. *afvig*, turned the wrong way, from *af* = E. *off;* comp. Dan. *avet*, awkward, O.Sax. *avuh*, perverse.] 1.† Contrary; backward; hence perverse; wrong; erroneous. 'An *awk* stroke.' *Palsgrave.* 'Confuting . . . the *awk* opinions of the Stoics.' *Trewnesse of Christian Religion.* 'The *awk* end of a rod.' *Golding.* 2. Not dexterous; unhandy; awkward; ungainly. [Provincial.]—3.† Left; left-handed. 'On the *awk* or left hand.' *Holland.*

Awk† (ąk), *adv.* Awkwardly; wrongly. 'Professors ringing as *awk* as the bells.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Awkly† (ąk'li), *adv.* Awkwardly. *Fuller.*

Awkness† (ąk'nes), *n.* Awkwardness. *Daniel Rogers.*

Awkward (ąk'wėrd), *a.* [*Awk* and *ward.*] 1. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dexterous; bungling. 'So true that he was *awkward* at a trick.' *Dryden.*—2. Inelegant; ungraceful in manners; uncouth. 'An *awkward* courtesy.' *Dryden.*—3.† Perverted; perverse.

They with *awkward* judgment put the chief point of godliness in outward things. *Udall.*

4.† Untoward; adverse.

And twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank,
Driven back again unto my native clime. *Shak.*

5.† Vexatious; unjustifiable. ''Tis no sinister nor *awkward* claim.' *Shak.*—6. Not easily dealt with; troublesome; as, an *awkward* customer. [Colloq.]—7.† Unlucky.

The beast long struggled as being like to prove
An *awkward* sacrifice. *Marlowe.*

—*Awkward, Clumsy, Uncouth. Awkward*, generally applied to oddness or want of ease and grace in the bearing or the use of the arms or legs; *clumsy*, applied to a peculiarity of the whole body, and conveying the idea of unwieldiness or want of due control; *uncouth, lit.* unknown, uncommon, out of date: applied to what is out of the usual run of things—to what we are unaccustomed to—often almost synonymous with rude, savage, barbarous, uncivilized, rugged.—SYN. Unhandy, bungling, inexpert, untoward, clumsy, uncouth, ungraceful, ungainly, lubberly, vexatious, troublesome.

Awkwardly (ąk'wėrd-li), *adv.* In an awkward manner; clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly.

Awkwardness (ąk'wėrd-nes), *n.* The quality of being awkward; clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments; unsuitableness.

Awl (ąl), *n.* [A. Sax. *awul, œl, eal, ăl*, O.E. *awel, owel, aul*, an awl; Icel. *alr*, G. *ahle;* there are also several longer forms, in which is combined another element, as Sc. *elshin*, O.H.G. *alasna, alansa*, an awl.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, &c., as the bent-pointed sewing-*awl* of the shoemaker and saddler and the straight-pointed brad-*awl* of the joiner.

Awless (ą'les), *a.* 1. Wanting awe or reverence; void of respectful fear. '*Awless* insolence.' *Dryden.*—2. Wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe. 'The *awless* throne.' *Shak.*

Awl-shaped (ąl'shāpt), *a.* 1. Having the shape of an awl.—2. In *bot.* slender and tapering towards the extremity from a broadish base, as a leaf; subulate.

Awlwort (ąl'wėrt), *n.* The popular name of the *Subularia aquatica*, so called from its awl-shaped leaves (L. *subula*, an awl). It is a native of Britain and Ireland.

Awm, Aum (ąm), *n.* Same as *Aam.*

Awmbry (ąm'bri), *n.* Same as *Ambry.*

Awmous (ąm'us), *n.* Alms. [Scotch.]

Awn (ąn), *n.* [Icel. *ögn*, Dan. *avne*, Sw. *agne*, chaff, husk; O.H.G. *agana*, Goth. *ahana*; from root *ak, ac.* (See ACID.) *Ail, avel* contain the same root.] The bristle or beard of corn or grass, or any similar bristle-like appendage.

Awn, Awin (ąn, ą'in), *ppr.* Owing. [Scotch.]

Awned (ąnd), *a.* Having awns: a term applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, &c., bearing a long rigid spine, as in barley, *Galium aristatum*, &c.

Awner (ąn'ėr), *n.* One who or that which removes awns from grain; a hummeller.

Awning (ąn'ing), *n.* [Probably the same word as L.G. *havening*, a shelter, from *haven.* Wedgwood takes it from Fr. *auvent*, Med.L. *auvanna*, a pent-house, which Skeat is inclined to derive from an eastern word such as Per. *ávan, ávang*, anything suspended.] 1. A covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place as a protection from the sun's rays.

A court
Compact of lucid marbles, boss'd with lengths
Of classic frieze, with ample *awnings* gay. *Tennyson.*

2. *Naut.* that part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulkhead of the cabin.

Awnless (ąn'les), *a.* Without awn or beard.

Awny (ąn'i), *a.* Having awns.

Awoke (a-wōk'). The preterit of *awake.*

Awork† (a-wėrk'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *work.*] At work; in a state of labour or action.

Aroused vengeance sets him new *awork.* *Shak.*

Aworking (a-wėrk'ing), *adv.* At work; in or into a state of working or action.

Never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Spenser.*

Awreke,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *awrecan*, to avenge, to revenge. See WREAK.] To wreak; to persecute; to take vengeance on; to avenge. *Chaucer.*

Awrong† (a-rong'), *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *wrong.*] In a wrong manner. *Ford.*

Awry (a-rī'), *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *wry.*] 1. Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction or position; asquint; with oblique vision; as, to glance or look *awry;* the lady's cap is *awry.* 'If she steps, looks, or moves *awry.*' *Spectator.* 2. *Fig.* turned aside from the line of truth or right reason; perverse or perversely.

Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry.* *Milton.*

Awsome (ą'sum), *a.* and *adv.* See AWESOME. [Scotch.]

Ax, Axe (aks), *v.t.* Old and provincial form of *ask.*

For I wol *axe* if it hir wille be
To be my wyf. *Chaucer.*

Axal (aks'al), *a.* Same as *Axial.* [Rare.]

Axayacatl (äks-ä-ē-ä-kätl), *n.* A fly common in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes and flags in large quantities, are sold and used as a sort of caviare called ahuauhtli. The dish has been borrowed from the aborigines by the Spanish immigrants.

Axe (aks), *n.* An axis. *Eng. Cyc.* [Rare.]

Axe, Ax (aks), *n.* [A. Sax. *ax, eax, æx*, Icel. *öx*, Dan. *öxe*, D. *aakse*, G. *ax, axt;* allied to Gr. *axinē*, L. *ascia*, for *acsia*—an axe. From the root *ac, ak*, a point. See ACID.] An instrument, usually of iron, or of iron and steel, for hewing timber and chopping wood. It consists of a head with an arching edge of steel, and a helve or handle. The edge is in the plane of the sweep of the tool, differing therein from the adze. The ancient battle-axe was sometimes two-edged.

Axe-form (aks'form), *a.* Same as *Axe-shaped.*

Axe-head (aks'hed), *n.* The head or iron of an axe. The ancient axe-heads formed of stone are called by antiquarians *celts.*

Axe-shaped (aks'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* having a resemblance to an axe or hatchet; dolabriform.

Axe-stone (aks'stōn), *n.* A mineral, called also *Nephrite* or *Jade*, found chiefly in New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, and used by the natives for axes and other cutting instruments, whence the name. See NEPHRITE, JADE.

Axial (aks'i-al), *a.* Pertaining to an axis.—*Axial line*, the name given by Faraday to the line in which the magnetic force passes from one pole of a horse-shoe magnet to the other.

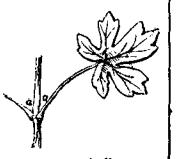
Axially (aks'i-al-li), *adv.* According to, or in a line with the axis.

Axiferous (ak-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *axis*, and *fero*, to bear.] A term applied to those plants which, like lichens, fungi, &c., consist exclusively of an axis without any leaves or appendages.

Axiform (aks'i-form), *a.* [L. *axis*, and *forma*, shape.] In the form of an axis.

Axil (aks'il), *n.* [L. *axilla*, the armpit.] 1. The armpit; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder.

2. In *bot.* the space or angle formed on the upper side between an axis and any organ growing from it, as by a branch with the stem or by a leaf with the stem or branch. Buds usually appear in the axils of leaves.



a a, Axils.

Axile (aks'il), *a.* In *bot.* of or belonging to the axis; lying in the axis, as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed.

Axilla (aks-il'la), *n.* pl. **Axillæ** (aks-il'lē). Same as *Axil*.

Axillar (aks'il-lar), *a.* Same as *Axillary*.

Axillary (aks'il-la-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the armpit or to the axil of plants.—*Axillary artery*, in *anat.* a continuation of the subclavian.—*Axillary leaves*, in *bot.* leaves which proceed from the angle formed by the stem and branch.—*Axillary vein*, in *anat.* a continuation of the brachial veins and ending in the subclavian vein, and anastomosing with the branches of the axillary artery.

Axinite (aks'in-īt), *n.* [Gr. *axinē*, an axe.] A mineral of the garnet family, which sometimes occurs in lamellar masses, but commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, or rather four-sided prism, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp like that of an axe, whence its name. It is composed of 45 silica, 25 magnesia, 19 alum, with lime, iron peroxide, manganese, and boracic acid. Called also *Yanolite* and *Violet-Schorl*.

Axinomancy (aks-in'o-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *axinē*, an axe, and *manteia*, divination.] An ancient kind of divination for the detection of crime by means of an axe or axes. Thus, an axe might be poised on a bar, and the names of persons suspected repeated; if the hatchet moved at the name of any one he was pronounced guilty.

Axiom (aks'i-om), *n.* [Gr. *axiōma*, authority, an authoritative sentence, or that which is assumed, from *axios*, worthy, *axioō*, to think worthy, to esteem.] 1. A self-evident truth or proposition; a necessary truth; a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; as, 'the whole is greater than the part;' 'things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another;' 'it is impossible for a thing both to be and not to be at the same time;' 'from nothing, nothing can arise.' All common notions of the mind, whose evidence is so clear and forcible that a man cannot deny them without renouncing common sense and natural reason, may be called axioms.

> Philosophers give the name of *axioms* only to self-evident truths that are necessary, and are not limited to time and place, but must be true at all times, and in all places. *Reid.*

2. An established principle in some art or science; a principle universally received; as, the *axioms* of political economy.—*Axiom, Postulate. Axiom*, a self-evident truth, existing in the very nature of things, and hence not admitting of denial. *Postulate*, something required to be granted as a basis for reasoning. Such a basis may be self-evident and therefore axiomatic, or it may be agreed on between two reasoners and admitted by both, but not as a proposition which it would be impossible to deny.—*Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Apophthegm, Adage, Proverb, Byword, Saw.* See under APHORISM.

Axiomatic, Axiomatical (aks'i-ō-mat''ik, aks'i-ō-mat''ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to axioms; having the character of an axiom; having the nature of self-evident truths or received principles.

> Many controversies arise touching the *axiomatic* character of the law. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
>
> In his (the critic's) heart there is no system, no principle, no *axiomatical* truth that regulates subordinate position. *Johnson.*

2. Consisting of axioms.

Axiomatically (aks'i-ō-mat''ik-al-li), *adv.* In an axiomatic manner; by the use of axioms.

Axiopisty (aks'i-ō-pis-ti), *n.* [Gr. *axios*, worthy, and *pistis*, faith.] Worthiness to be believed.

Axis (aks'is), *n.* pl. **Axes** (aks'ēz). [L. See AXLE.] 1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body or magnitude, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve, especially such a straight line with regard to which the different parts of a magnitude, or several magnitudes, are symmetrically arranged; as, the *axis* of the earth or any sphere; the *axis* of a cone; the *axis* of a curve; the *axis* of a system of magnitudes. [In this sense the word is chiefly a term of mathematical and physical science, and the most important applications of it are explained below in the various connections in which it is employed.]—2. In *bot.* the central line or column about which other parts are arranged; especially the root and stem of the whole plant, being the central part or column around which the other parts are disposed, divided into the *ascending axis* or stem, and the *descending axis* or root, which two are united by the *collum* or neck.—3. In *anat.* (*a*) the second vertebra of the neck. It has a tooth-like process which passes upward through the central foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, thus serving as a pivot on which the latter turns; hence, (*b*) the tooth-like process itself.—*Anticlinal axis*, in *geol.* see under ANTICLINAL.—*Axis in peritrochio*, an old Latin term for the wheel and axle. See under WHEEL.—*Axis of a beam of light*, the middle ray of the beam.—*Axis of a cone*, a straight line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base.—*Axis of a curve*, a right line dividing it into two symmetrical parts, so that the part on one side exactly corresponds to that on the other, as in a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola.—*Axis of a cylinder*, the line drawn from the centre of the one end to that of the other.—*Axis of a lens*, a straight line drawn through the optical centre of the lens, and perpendicular to both its surfaces.—*Axis of a magnet*, the imaginary line which connects the north and south poles of the magnet.—*Axis of a sphere*, any line drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the surface of the sphere.—*Axis of a spherical, concave*, or *convex mirror*, a straight line which passes through the geometrical and optical centres of the mirror.—*Axis of a telescope*, a straight line passing through the centres of all the glasses in the tube.—*Axis of oscillation of a pendulum*, a right line passing through the centre, about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration.—*Axis of refraction*, the straight line drawn perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium, through the point of incidence of the refracted ray. Some crystals have two axes of refraction.—*Axis of revolution*, the axis about which a revolving body moves.—*Axis of rotation*, the axis about which all the parts of a rotating body turn. The axis of rotation is in the body itself: the axis of revolution is at the centre of the circle or other curve in which the body is moving. These terms are exemplified by the motions of the earth, which rotates on its own axis, and revolves about a line passing through the sun's centre, perpendicularly to the orbit in which it moves.—*Axis of symmetry*, a line on both or all sides of which the parts of a body or magnitude are symmetrically disposed.—*Axis of the earth*, the line connecting its two poles, and about which the earth performs its diurnal rotation.—*Axis of the eye*, a straight line passing through the centres of the pupil and crystalline lens.—*Axis of the Ionic capital*, a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.—*Axis of the world*, the imaginary axis passing through the celestial poles.—*Spiral axis*, in *arch.* the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn in order to trace the circumvolutions without.—*Transverse axis*, and *conjugate axis.* See TRANSVERSE and CONJUGATE.—*Visual* or *optic axis*, in *optics*, the straight line passing through the centre of the pupil, and perpendicular to the surface of the eye.

Axis (aks'is), *n.* A species of Indian deer, the *Cervus axis*, of which there are two or three varieties. The body of the common axis is beautifully marked with white spots. Called also *Spotted Hog-deer.*

Axis-cylinder (aks'is-si'lin-dėr), *n.* In *anat.* the name given to the central substance of the primitive nerve-fibre.

Axle, Axle-tree (aks'l, aks'l-trē), *n.* [A.Sax. *eaxl*, the shoulder; Icel. *öxl*, the shoulder-joint, *öxull*, an axle; Dan. and Sw. *axel*, the shoulder, an axle. The word is a diminutive corresponding to O.H.G. *ahsala* (Mod. G. *achsel*), the shoulder, from *ahsa* (Mod. G. *achse*), an axis. The meaning *shoulder* is explained by the fact that the arm turns on the shoulder-joint. This meaning has been lost in English probably from the influence of L. *axis*, O.Fr. *aissel* (L. *axiculus*), an axis. The L. *axis* is not the origin of E. *axle*, but an independent form from the same root, viz. *ag*, to drive. See ACRE.] A piece of timber or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hobs or naves of wheels, on which the wheels turn.—*Driving axle*, in *locomotive engines*, the axle which, by means of connecting-rods and eccentric-rods, is connected with the piston, slide-valves, and pumps, and by converting the rectilinear motion of the piston into a rotary one, propels or drives the engine in the required direction.

Axle-arm (aks'l-ärm), *n.* The spindle on the end of an axle on which the box of the wheel slips, or one of the two pivots on which the axle itself turns.

Axle-bar (aks'l-bär), *n.* An axle-tree with an arm at each end for a wheel.

Axle-box (aks'l-boks), *n.* The journal-box of an axle, especially of the axle of a railway carriage.

Axle-clip (aks'l-klip), *n.* A clevy or bow which unites some other part of a vehicle to the axle.

Axled (aks'ld), *a.* Furnished with an axle.

Axle-guard (aks'l-gärd), *n.* A guard for an axle. See HOUSING, 6.

Axle-nut (aks'l-nut), *n.* A screw-nut on the end of an axle-arm to keep the wheel in place.

Axle-pin (aks'l-pin), *n.* Same as *Linch-pin.*

Axle-skein (aks'l-skēn), *n.* A band, strip, or thimble of metal on a wooden axle-arm to prevent the wood from wearing rapidly.

Axle-sleeve (aks'l-slēv), *n.* A sleeve placed round a railway carriage axle in order to hold up the broken ends should the axle be fractured.

Axle-tree, *n.* See AXLE.

Axolotl (aks'o-lotl), *n.* [Mexican name.] A remarkable member of the Urodela or tailed amphibians, the *Siredon pisciforme.* As usually known it has throughout its life both lungs and gills, but individual specimens kept in confinement have been known to lose the latter. It is somewhat abundant in the Mexican lakes, and 8 or 9 inches long, of a fish-like form, with large head, but swims with its feet, which resemble those of a frog. The axolotl is sold in the markets of Mexico, and is esteemed a great luxury by the inhabitants. Another species (*S. lichenoides*) also is an inhabitant of Mexico. The genus is also called *Axolotes.*

Axotomous (aks-ot'o-mus), *a.* [Gr. *axōn*, axis, and *temnō*, to cleave.] A mineralogical term signifying cleavable in a direction perpendicular to the axis.

Ax-tree (aks'trē), *n.* Axle-tree. *Drayton.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Axunge (aks'unj), *n.* [L. *axungia*—*axis*, an axle, and *ungo*, to grease.] Hog's lard. *Ure.*

Ay, Aye (ī), *adv.* [An interjectional utterance of assent or surprise. In former sense may be same as *aye*, ever, or *yea*, yes; as to latter sense comp. G. *ei, ey*, expressive of admiration or astonishment; E. *eh.*] 1. Yes; yea; a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question. It is used also to enforce the sense of what is asserted, equivalent to even so, truly, certainly.—2. Indeed, suggesting anger and reproach, slight surprise, interrogation, or simple attention, indicated by the mode of pronunciation.

Ay, Aye (ī), *n.* The word by which assent by acclamation is expressed in Parliament; hence, an affirmative vote.—*The ayes have it*, the phrase employed by the speaker in declaring that the affirmative votes are in a majority.

> Another was the late speaker Trevor, who had, from the chair, put the question, whether he was or was not a rogue, and had been forced to pronounce that *the Ayes had it*. *Macaulay.*

Ayah (ä'yä), *n.* In the East Indies, a native waiting woman or lady's-maid.

Ayapana (ä'yä-pä-na), *n.* The native name of *Eupatorium Ayapana*, a Brazilian plant, nat. order Compositæ, a powerful sudorific, and said to be an antidote to the bite of venomous snakes. The bruised leaves and expressed juice are applied to the wound.

Aye (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei, ey, æ*, aye, ever; A. Sax. *á, áwa*, always; Goth. *-aiv* in *ni-aiv*, never, *aivs*, time; allied to L. *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, age, *aiei*, ever. See AGE.] Always; for ever; continually; for an indefinite time: used mostly in poetry.

> Let this pernicious hour
> Stand *aye* accursed in the calendar! *Shak.*

Aye-aye (ī-ī), *n.* [The native name, from its peculiar cry.] A singular nocturnal quadruped, about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar, the *Cheiromys madagascariensis*, in its habits resembling the sloth. Cuvier places it among the rodent animals after the squirrels, although Sonnerat, who discovered it, pointed out its affinity to the

Aye-aye (*Cheiromys madagascariensis*).

makis or lemurs, to which family it is now referred, especially on account of the hand-like structure of its hind-feet.

Aye-green (ā'grēn), *n.* [Lit. ever-green.] The house-leek (*Sempervivum tectorum*).

Ayen,† *adv.* Again. *Chaucer.*

Ayen-bite,† *n.* [O.E. for *again-bite.*] Remorse. The *Ayen-bite of Inwit* (Remorse of Conscience) is the name of a well-known old English religious production.

Ayenst,† *prep.* Against. 'A remedie *ayenst* lecherie.' *Chaucer.*

Ayenward,† *adv.* Back; backward.

Aygulet † (ā'gụ-let), *n.* An aiguillette (which see). *Spenser.*

Ayle (āl), *n.* [Norm. *ayle;* Fr. *aieul*, from a rustic L. *aviolus*, a dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.] In *law*, a grandfather. See BESAYLE.

Aylet (ā'let), *n.* In *her.* see CHOUGH.

Aymee,† **Ayme** † (ī'mē), *n.* The words *Ay me*, equivalent to modern *Ah me*, united into one.

> *Aymees*, and hearty heigh-hoes
> Are sallies fit for soldiers. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ayont (a-yont'), *prep.* Beyond. 'Some wee short hour *ayont* the twal.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Ayr (ār), *n.* [Icel. *eyrr, eyri*, a gravelly bank of a river or spit of land running into the sea; Dan. *öre*, Sw. *ör*, seen in place-names, as Elsinore.] An open sea-beach; a sand-bank. Written also *Air.*

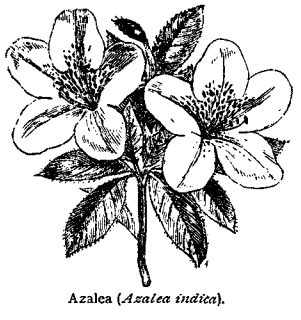
Ayrant, Eyrant (ā'rant), *a.* [See AERIE.] In *her.* a term applied to eagles and other birds in their nests.

Ayry (ā'ri). See AERIE.

Ayuntamiento (ä-yụn'tä-mē-en"to), *n.* [Sp., from O.Sp. *ayuntar*, N.Sp. *juntar*, to join, from L. *jungo, junctum*, to join.] In Spain and Spanish America a corporation or body of magistrates in a city or town.

Ay-word † (ā'wėrd), *n.* A byword: a form appearing in some editions of Shakspere, specifically in *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3, where others give *Nayword* (which see).

Azalea (a-zā'lē-a), *n.* [Gr. *azaleos*, dry, the allusion being to the dry, arid habitation of the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, and distinguished from the rhododendrons chiefly by the flowers having ten stamens instead of five. A diminutive, procumbent, evergreen shrub,

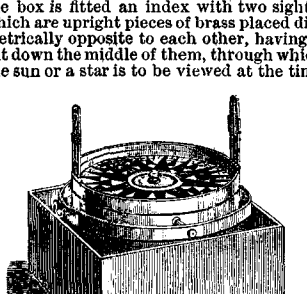


Azalea (*Azalea indica*).

growing on dry, heathy ground on many of the Highland mountains, was long regarded as the only British specimen, under the name of *A. procumbens*, but is now called *Loiseleuria procumbens*. Many beautiful rhododendrons with deciduous leaves are known under the name of *azalea* in gardens. The azaleas are principally from North America, but *A. pontica* is a native of Asia Minor; it possesses poisonous properties, and is said to have produced the Pontic honey which stupified Xenophon's soldiers on their retreat from Greece. *A. indica* is a greenhouse plant, held in high esteem for the beauty of its flowers.

Azarole (az'a-rōl), *n.* [Fr. *azerole.*] A species of thorn (genus Cratægus), the three-grained or Neapolitan medlar.

Azimuth (az'i-muth), *n.* [Ar. *as-samt*, pl. *as-sumuth*, a way, a path. *Zenith* has the same origin.] In *astron.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a celestial object. The azimuth and altitude of a star give its exact position in the sky.—*Magnetic azimuth*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle passing through the centre of any heavenly body and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.—*Azimuth compass*, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object. It differs from the common sea-compass only in this, that the circumference of the card or box is divided into degrees; also to the box is fitted an index with two sights, which are upright pieces of brass placed diametrically opposite to each other, having a slit down the middle of them, through which the sun or a star is to be viewed at the time



Azimuth Compass.

of observation. See COMPASS.—*Azimuth dial*, a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. The shadow marks the sun's azimuth.—*Azimuth* or *vertical circles*, great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.

Azimuthal (az'i-muth-al), *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

Azobenzene, Azobenzol (az-ō-ben'zēn, az-ō-ben'zol), *n.* ($C_{12}H_{10}N_2$.) A crystalline substance obtained by the action of reducing agents upon nitrobenzene. Called also *Azobenzide.*

Azoerythrine (az'ō-ē-rith"rin), *n.* [*Azo*, contr. for *azote*, and *erithrin*, from Gr. *erythros*, red.] A colouring principle obtained from the archil of commerce.

Azoic (a-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] Destitute of any vestige of organic life: applied to rocks, as to the metamorphic, in which no fossils have been found.

Azolitmine (az-ō-lit'min), *n.* A colouring matter of a deep blood-red colour obtained from litmus.

Azote (az'ōt), *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] A name formerly given to nitrogen because it is unfit for respiration.

Azoth† (az'oth), *n.* [Probably an Ar. word.] In *alchemy*, (*a*) the first principle of metals; mercury, which under the name of the mercury of metals was believed to exist in all metals. (*b*) The universal specific or panacea of Paracelsus.

Azotic (a-zot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.—*Azotic acid.* Same as *Nitric acid.*—*Azotic gas*, nitrogen or nitrogen gas.

Azotide (az'ō-tīd), *n.* An azotized body. See AZOTIZED.

Azotite (az'ō-tīt), *n.* A salt formed by a combination of nitrous acid with a base. Synonymous with *Nitrite.*

Azotize (az'ō-tiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *azotized;* ppr. *azotizing.* To imbue with nitrogen; to deprive of life.

Azotized (az'ō-tīzd), *p.* and *a.* Containing nitrogen or azote.—*Azotized bodies* (otherwise *azotides* or *nitrides*), bodies containing nitrogen, and forming part of the structure of plants and animals, such as albumen, fibrine, caseine, gelatine, &c.

Azotous (a-zō'tus), *a.* Nitrous; as, *azotous* acid = nitrous acid.

Aztec (az'tek), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortes in 1519. They were a civilized people, but their religious rites were bloody and cruel.

Azure (ā'zhūr), *a.* [Fr. *azur*, Sp. *azul*, It. *azurro*, L.L. *azurrum, lazurum*, &c., from Arab. *lazward, lajward*, blue, whence *lapis-lazuli*, the sapphire. The initial *l* was lost through being mistaken for the article.] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky; sky-blue.

Azure (ā'zhūr), *n.* 1. The fine blue colour of the sky. 'Her eyes a bashful *azure.*' *Tennyson.*—2. A name common to several sky-coloured or blue pigments, of which there are two well-known varieties: (*a*) that made of lapis-lazuli, called ultramarine, a colour of great value to the artist; (*b*) that made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt reduced to powder: in large masses this latter is called *smalt.*—3. The sky or azure vault of heaven. 'Not like those steps on heaven's *azure.*' *Milton.*—4. In *her.* a blue colour in coats of arms, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.

Azure.

Azure (ā'zhūr), *v.t.* To colour blue.

Azured (ā'zhūrd), *p.* and *a.* Coloured azure; of an azure colour. 'Twixt the green sea and the *azured* vault.' *Shak.*

Azure-stone (ā'zhūr-stōn), *n.* Same as *Azurite.*

Azurine† (ā'zhūr-īn), *a.* Azure. *Hacklutyt.*

Azurite (ā'zhūr-īt), *n.* (Cu_3HCO_4.) 1. A blue mineral, the lazulite, called also *Blue Malachite.* It is a tricupric orthocarbonate of copper, and has been used ground to form a fine blue pigment, but is of little use, owing to its turning green by exposure.—2. Same as *Lazulite.*

Azurn† (ā'zhūrn), *a.* Of a blue colour. 'The *azurn* sheen of turkis blue.' *Milton.*

Azygous (az'i-gus), *a.* [Gr. *azygos*—*a*, priv., and *zygon*, a yoke.] Having no fellow; not one of a pair; single. In *anat.* an epithet applied to several muscles, veins, bones, &c., that are single.

Azym,† **Azyme**† (az'im), *n.* [See AZYMOUS.] Unleavened bread.

> We have shunned the obscurity of the papists in their *azymes*, tunick, &c.
> *The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

Azymite (az'im-īt), *n.* [See AZYMOUS.] *Eccles.* one of a sect of Christians who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread; also a term of reproach applied by the Greeks, in the eleventh century, to the Latins for consecrating the host in unleavened bread.

Azymous (az'im-us), *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zymē*, leaven.] Unleavened: unfermented; as, sea-biscuit is *azymous.* [Rare.]

Azzle-tooth (az'zl-tōth), *n.* [Comp. D. *azen*, to feed, to nourish.] A molar tooth. *Halliwell; Dunglison.*

B.

B is the second letter and the first consonant in the English and most other alphabets. It is a mute and labial, pronounced solely by the lips, and is distinguished from *p* by being sonant, that is, produced by the utterance of voice as distinguished from breath. It is related to the sonant aspirate *v* as *p* to the surd aspirate *f*. According to Grimm's law, when words or roots are common to the Indo-European languages (or several of them), and, where borrowing has not taken place, in English, Gothic, and the Low German and Scandinavian languages generally, a *b* regularly stands where there is an *f* in Latin words, a *ph* in Greek, a *bh* in Sanskrit, while in O.H. German and Mod. German words it is either unchanged, or a *p* takes its place. All these changes are illustrated by the various forms which the English word *brother* assumes in the different languages. Thus we have E. *brother*, Goth. *brothar*, O.H.G. *pruodar*, Mod. G. *bruder*, L. *frater*, Gr. *phratēr*, and Skr. *bhratar*. Similarly, E. to *bear*, Goth. *baira*, O.H.G. *piru*, Mod.G. ge-*bären*, L. *fero*, Gr. *pherō*; E. *beech*, G. *buche*, L. *fagus*, Gr. *phēgos*. B has intruded into some English words, as in *thumb* (A. Sax. *thuma*), *limb* (A. Sax. *lim*), *slumber* (A. Sax. *slumerian*); comp. the borrowed words *number* (L. *numerus*), *humble* (L. *humilis*). When a final letter after *m* it is not pronounced, as in *thumb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dumb*. In *gossip*, *purse*, a *b* has been changed into a *p*. On the other hand the *b* in *lobster*, and the first in *cobweb*, was originally *p*; in *marble* the *b* was originally *m* (L. *marmor*). B is common as an initial consonant in all the Teutonic languages, and very often in the combinations *bl*, *br*, which are the only consonantal combinations it admits of at the beginning of words. In this respect there is a remarkable difference between *b* and *p*, the latter occurring as an initial in but few words originally Teutonic. See P.—As a numeral B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2; by the Romans for 300, and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{B}$, for 3000.—B is often used as an abbreviation; thus B.A. stands for *Bachelor of Arts*; B.D. for *Bachelor of Divinity*; and B.M. for *Bachelor of Medicine*.—*Not to know a B from a bull's foot*, a phrase implying that a person is very illiterate or very ignorant. The term *bull's foot* seems to be chosen merely for the alliteration, as *broomstick* and *battledore* in the similar phrases. He does not know a *B* from a *broomstick*, or from a *battledore*.

B, In *music*, the seventh note of the model diatonic scale or scale of C. It is called the leading note, as there is always a feeling of suspense when it is sounded until the keynote is heard.

Ba, *v.t.* [Shortened form of Fr. *baiser*, to kiss; Prov. Fr. *bâhi*, *bauji*.] To kiss. 'Let me *ba* thy cheke.' *Chaucer.*

Ba (bä), *v.t.* [From the sound.] To lull asleep by a continuous, inarticulate, musical hum. [Scotch.]

I'll *ba* the bairns wi' an unkenned tune. *Wm. Nicholson.*

Ba' (bạ), *n.* [See BALL.] A ball; a handball or football. [Scotch.]

Baa (bä), *n.* [From sound. Comp. L. *balo*, to bleat.] The cry or bleating of a sheep.

Baa (bä), *v.i.* To cry or bleat as a sheep.

He treble *baas* for help. *Sidney.*

Baal (bā'al), *n.* [Heb. *ba'al*, lord.] Originally this word appears to have been generic, signifying simply lord, and to have been applied to many different divinities, or, with qualifying epithets, subjoined to the same divinity regarded in different aspects and as exercising different functions. Thus in Hos. ii. 16 it is applied to Jehovah himself, while *Baal-berith* (the Covenant-lord) was the god of the Shechemites, and *Baal-zebub* (the Fly-god) the idol of the Philistines at Ekron. Specifically, Baal was the sacred title applied to the Sun as the principal male deity of the Phœnicians and their descendants the Carthaginians, as well as of the ancient Canaanitish nations, whom they worshipped as the supreme ruler and vivifier of nature. The word enters into the composition of many Hebrew, Phœnician, and Carthaginian names of persons and places; thus, *Jerubaal*, *Hasdrubal* (help of Baal), *Hannibal* (grace of Baal), and *Baal-Hammon*, *Baal-Thamar*, &c.

Baalism (bā'al-izm), *n.* The worship of Baal; gross idolatry of any kind.

His seven thousand whose knees were not suppled with the *Baalism* of that age. *Fuller.*

Baalite (bā'al-īt), *n.* A worshipper of Baal; one who idolizes any unworthy or grovelling object. 'These *Baalites* of pelf.' *Keats.*

Baanite (bān'īt), *n.* A follower of *Baanes*, a Manichæan of the ninth century.

Bab (bab), *n.* [Gael. *bab*, a tuft, a tassel.] A bunch; a tassel; cockade. 'A cockit hat with a *bab* of blue ribbands at it.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Babbitt-metal (bab'it-met'l), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A soft metal resulting from alloying together certain proportions of copper, zinc, and tin, used with the view of as far as possible obviating friction in the bearings of journals, cranks, axles, &c.

Babble (bab'bl), *v.i.* [A word appearing in similar forms in various languages, probably formed from *ba*, one of the earliest sounds uttered by an infant, with the suffix *-le* to denote repetition; comp. D. and G. *babbeln*, Icel. *babbla*, Dan. *bable*, Fr. *babiller*, It. *babbolare*.] 1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children.—2. To talk idly or irrationally; to talk thoughtlessly. ''A *babbled* of green fields.' *Shak.*—3. To talk much; to prate; hence, to tell secrets.

The people, when they met, . . .
Began to scoff and jeer and *babble* of him. *Tennyson.*

4. To make a continuous murmuring sound, as a stream; to repeat a sound frequently and indistinctly.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds. *Shak.*
The *babbling* runnel crispeth. *Tennyson.*

Babble (bab'bl), *v.t.* To prate; to utter. 'These (words) he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies.' *Arbuthnot.*

Babble (bab'bl), *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle; murmur, as of a stream. 'Neyther mute nor full of *bable*.' *Hall.* '*Babble* and revel and wine.' *Tennyson.*

Babblement (bab'bl-ment), *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words. 'Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Babbler (bab'bl-ėr), *n.* 1. An idle talker; an irrational prater; a teller of secrets.

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. One of a group of thrush-like birds, subfamily Timalinæ, so named from their chattering notes.

Babbling (bab'bl-ing), *n.* Foolish talk. 'Avoiding profane and vain *babblings*.' 1 Tim. vi. 20.

Babblishly † (bab'blish-li), *adv.* In a babbling manner; pratingly. *Whitgift.*

Babe (bāb), *n.* [From the Celtic; W. Ir. and Gael. *baban*, Gael. and Ir. *bab*, child, infant, for *mab*, *maban*, W. *mab*, a son, which is a form equivalent to Gael. and Ir. *mac*, a son.] 1. An infant; a young child of either sex.—2. † A child's doll.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of tryfles at his backe,
As bells, and *babes*, and glasses in hys packe.
Spenser.

Babe-hood (bāb'hụd), *n.* Same as *Babyhood*. *Udal.*

Babel (bā'bel), *n.* [Heb. *Bābel*, the capital of Babylonia, a contr. for *bethbel*, the habitation of *Bel* or *Baal*.] 1. The name of the city on the banks of the Shinar where the confusion of tongues took place; Babylon. Its supposed ruins, as well as those of the tower, are visible near Hilla, a town on the Tigris, about 48 miles south of Bagdad. Hence any great city where confusion, crowding, or disorder may be supposed to prevail.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of retreat,
To peep at such a world,—to see the stir
Of the great *Babel*, and not feel the crowd.
Cowper.

2. A confused mixture of sounds; confusion; disorder. 'The *babel* of strange heathen languages.' *Hammond.*

Babery † (bāb'ėr-i), *n.* Finery to please a child; any trifling toy for children. 'Painted *babery*.' *Sidney.*

Babian, † **Babion** † (bā'bi-an, bā'bi-on), *n.* [D. *babiaan*, a baboon.] A baboon. *Ben Jonson.*

Babiana (ba-bi-ā'na), *n.* [D. *babiaan*, *baviaan*, a baboon, from the bulbs being eaten by these animals.] A genus of plants, nat. order Iridaceæ, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Among the species are some of the handsomest of the Cape bulbous plants. They have narrow sword-shaped leaves, and the flowers are yellow, purple, and scarlet, large and showy, and in some species sweet-scented. Many species are known in cultivation.

Babingtonia (bab'ing-tō-ni-a), *n.* [From Professor *Babington*, Cambridge.] A group of myrtaceous plants forming a section of the genus Bæckia (which see).

Babingtonite (bab'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [After Dr. *Babington*.] A vitreous dark-green or black mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in small brilliant crystals in beds of magnetic iron ore, and in veins of quartz and felspar. It consists chiefly of silica, iron protoxide, and lime. Called also *Axotomous Augite Spar*, from its resemblance to augite.

Babiroussa (ba-bi-rös'sa), *n.* Same as *Babyrussa*.

Babish (bāb'ish), *a.* Like a babe; childish.

If he be bashful and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought up thing. *Ascham.*

Babishly (bāb'ish-li), *adv.* Childishly.

Babishness (bāb'ish-nes), *n.* Childishness.

Bablah (bab'la), *n.* The pod of several species of Acacia which comes from the East and from Senegal under the name of *nebneb*. It contains gallic acid, tannin, and a red colouring matter, and has been used in dyeing cotton for producing various shades of drab.

Bablative † (bab'la-tiv), *a.* [From *babble*.] Talkative; garrulous. *Florio.*

Baboo, Babu (ba-bö'), *n.* A Hindu title of respect paid to gentlemen, especially to merchants, clerks, &c., equivalent to master, sir.

Baboon (ba-bön'), *n.* [Fr. *babouin*, sometimes derived from *babine*, the lip of a beast, its large lips forming a prominent feature in this animal; it appears more probable, however, that *babouin* is of like origin with E. *baby*, and in the thirteenth century it is said to have had the meaning of a little man.] The dog-faced ape, a term applied to Old World Quadrumana of the genera Cynocephalus and Papio. They have elongated abrupt muzzles like a dog, strong tusks or canine

Mandrill or Rib-nosed Baboon (*Cynocephalus Maimon*).

teeth, usually short tails, cheek pouches, small deep eyes with huge eyebrows, and naked callosities on the hips. Their hind and fore feet are well proportioned, so that they run easily on all fours, but they do not maintain themselves in an upright posture with facility. They are generally of the size of a large pointer, but the largest, the mandrill, is, when erect, nearly of the height of a man. They are almost all African, ugly, sullen, fierce, lascivious, and gre-

garious, defending themselves by throwing stones, dirt, &c. They live on fruits and roots, eggs and insects. They constitute the link uniting the monkeys with the lower animals, and include the chacma, drill, common baboon, and mandrill.

Babu, *n.* See BABOO.

Baby (bā'bi), *n.* [A dim. of *babe.*] 1. An infant or young child of either sex; a babe.—2. A small image in form of an infant for girls to play with; a doll.

> The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runagate; and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies.* *Bacon.*

—*Babies in the eyes,*† the minute reflection which a person sees of himself in the eyes of another. There are many allusions to this in our older poets, and hence such phrases as *to look babies in one's eyes,* used with regard to a lover.

> She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,
> Toyed with his locks, *looked babies in his eyes.*
> *Heywood.*

The pupil of the eye seems sometimes to have been itself called the *baby,* the L. *pupilla* (whence E. *pupil*) meaning a baby girl, and also the pupil of the eye.

Baby (bā'bi), *a.* Babyish; infantine; pertaining to an infant. 'Moulded thy *baby* thought.' *Tennyson.*

Baby (bā'bi), *v.t.* To treat like a young child.

> At best it *babies* us with endless toys,
> And keeps us children till we drop to dust.
> *Young.*

Baby-farmer (bā'bi-färm-ėr), *n.* A woman who receives infants, generally illegitimate, from their parents, on the pretext of bringing them up, the object being to have the child removed from sight; one who lives by baby-farming. See BABY-FARMING.

Baby-farming (bā'bi-färm-ing), *n.* A system by which newly born, generally illegitimate, infants are received from their parents, on the pretext of being properly nursed and cared for, while in reality the object more generally is to conceal the shame of the parents by removing the infant from sight.

Babyhood (bā'bi-hud), *n.* The state of being a baby; infancy.

Baby-house (bā'bi-hous), *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies.

Babyish (bā'bi-ish), *a.* Like a baby; very childish. 'An affectation of *babyish* interjections.' *Jeffrey.*

Babyishness (bā'bi-ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being like a baby; extreme childishness.

Babyism (bā'bi-izm), *n.* 1. The condition of a baby; babyhood. *Jeffrey.*—2. A childish mode of speech. '*Babyisms* and dear diminutives.' *Tennyson.*

Baby-jumper (bā'bi-jump-ėr), *n.* A strong band of galvanized caoutchouc, usually suspended from the roof of a room, with a seat, in which a little child may be securely fastened, attached to it. When the child's feet touch the ground and partially support its weight the caoutchouc band contracts, and thus a jumping or bobbing motion is produced.

Babylonian, Babylonish (bab-i-lō'ni-an, ba-bi-lō'nish), *a.* [See BABEL.] 1. Pertaining to Babylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or to the kingdom.—2. Like the confusion of tongues at Babel; mixed; confused.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō'ni-an), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Babylonia; a Chaldean.—2. An astrologer: so called because the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

Babylonic (bab-i-lon'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Babylon, or made there; as, *Babylonic* garments, carpets, or hangings.—2. Tumultuous; disorderly. *Sir J. Harington.*

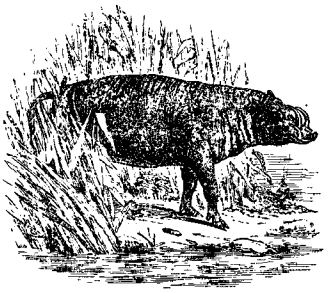
Babylonical (bab-i-lon'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Babylonic.*

Babylonish, *a.* See BABYLONIAN.

Babylonite (bab'i-lon-īt), *n.* The arrow-shaped Babylonish character. See CUNEIFORM.

Baby-pin (bā'bi-pin), *n.* A safety-pin.

Babyrussa, Babyroussa (bab-i-rōs'sa), *n.* The Indian horned-hog (*Sus* or *Porcus Babyrussa*), family Suidæ or pig tribe, order Artiodactyla or even-toed Pachydermata, a native of the Indian Archipelago, but not found on the continent of Asia or of Africa. From the outside of the upper jaw spring two teeth 12 inches long, curving upwards and backwards like horns, and almost touching the forehead. The tusks of the lower jaw also appear externally, though they are not so long as those of the upper jaw. Along the back are some weak bristles, and on the rest of the body only a sort of wool. These animals live in herds, feed on herbage, are sometimes tamed, and their flesh is well flavoured.



Babyrussa (*Sus Babyrussa*).

Babyship (bā'bi-ship), *n.* The state or condition of a baby.

Baby-walker (bā'bi-wąk-ėr), *n.* A go-cart.

Bac (bak), *n.* [Fr. *bac.* See BACK, the vessel.] A ferry-boat; a vessel used in brewing and distilling.

Bacca (bak'ka), *n.* [L.] In *bot.* a berry; a one-celled fruit, with several naked seeds immersed in a pulpy mass, as the gooseberry. This definition excludes many fruits to which the name of *berry* is popularly applied.

Baccalaureate (bak-ka-lą'rē-āt), *u.* [L.L. *baccalaureatus,* from *baccalaureus,* a corrupted form of L.L. *baccalarius, bachalarius,* Fr. *bachelier,* a *bachelor,* in the sense of one who has attained the lowest degree in a university, the corruption having evidently arisen in the supposition that the term was derived from *bacca,* a berry, and *laurus,* a laurel. See BACHELOR.] The degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Baccalaureate (bak-ka-lą'rē-āt), *a.* Pertaining to a Bachelor of Arts; as, a *baccalaureate* sermon, a farewell discourse delivered in some American colleges to a graduating class.

Baccare, Backare (bak-kā'rē), *interj.* [A humorously formed pseudo-Latin word, being merely the E. *back* with a Latin termination, apparently that of the infinitive of the first conjugation.] Stand back! Go back!

> Ah, *backare,* quod Mortimer to his sowe.
> *Roister Doister.*
> *Baccare!* you are marvellous forward. *Shak.*
> *Backare,* quoth Mortimer to his sow, see
> Mortimer's sow speaketh as good Latyn as hee.
> *Heywood.*

['*Backare,* quoth Mortimer to his sow' was a proverbial saying the origin of which is not known.]

Baccate (bak'kāt), *a.* In *bot.* 1. Succulent, or having a pulpy texture like a berry. 2. Bearing berries; berried.

Baccated (bak'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *baccatus,* garnished with berries or pearls, from *bacca,* a berry.] 1. Having many berries.—2.† Set or adorned with pearls. *Bailey.*

Bacchanal (bak'a-nal), *a.* [L. *bacchanalis,* from *Bacchus,* Gr. *Bakchos,* the god of wine.] Revelling in intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy. '*Bacchanal* feasts.' *Crowley.*

Bacchanal (bak'a-nal), *n.* 1. A votary of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels; one who is noisy and riotous when intoxicated; a drunkard. 'Each bold *bacchanal.*' *Byron.*—2. [L. *bacchanalia,* a feast of Bacchus.] *pl.* In *class. antiq.* feasts in honour of Bacchus, the god of wine, which were celebrated in spring and autumn, with games and shows; hence, drunken feasts.

Bacchanalia (bak-a-nā'li-a), *n. pl.* [L.] Feasts or festive rites in honour of Bacchus. See BACCHANAL, *n.* 2.

Bacchanalian (bak-a-nā'li-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Bacchanal.*

> Sculptures of the *bacchanalians.* *Stukeley.*
> Even *bacchanalian* madness has its charms.
> *Cowper.*

Bacchanalianism (bak-a-nā'li-an-izm), *n.* The practice of bacchanalian rites; drunken revelry; riotous festivity.

Bacchanalianly (bak-a-nā'li-an-li), *adv.* In a bacchanalian manner.

Bacchant (ba-kant'), *n.* [L. *bacchans,* ppr. of *bacchor,* to celebrate the feast of Bacchus.] 1. A priest of Bacchus.—2. A bacchanal; one given to intemperate revelling.

> They appear in a state of intoxication and are the *bacchants* in a delirium. *Rees.*

Bacchante (ba-kan'tē), *n.* pl. **Bacchantes** (ba-kan'tēz). 1. A priestess of Bacchus, or one who joined in the celebration of the

Bacchante, from a marble in British Museum.

feasts of Bacchus; one in a state of bacchic frenzy. The figure represents a bacchante with cymbals.—2. A female bacchanal.

Baccharic (bak'a-rik), *n.* Same as *Bacharach.*

> The wine was *baccharic,* of the first vintage, and great age. *Sir W. Scott.*

Baccharis (bak'a-ris), *n.* [The name of a shrub dedicated to *Bacchus.*] A large genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. They are shrubs or herbs, often glossy from a resinous secretion which covers their smooth leaves, and are easily distinguished from their allies by being dicœcious. The flowers appear in the autumn, and are whitish or yellowish. The genus contains more than 200 species, all natives of the New World, growing from the sea level to the snow line of the Andes, and often covering the plateaus to the exclusion almost of other vegetation. Sudorific and tonic virtues are ascribed to some of the species.

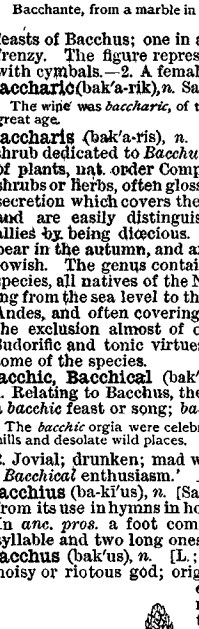
Bacchic, Bacchical (bak'ik, bak'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine; as, a *bacchic* feast or song; *bacchic* mysteries.

> The *bacchic* orgia were celebrated on the tops of hills and desolate wild places. *Stukeley.*

2. Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication. 'Bacchical enthusiasm.' *Dr. Spencer.*

Bacchius (ba-kī'us), *n.* [Said to be so named from its use in hymns in honour of *Bacchus.*] In *anc. pros.* a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones, as in ăvārī.

Bacchus (bak'us), *n.* [L.; Gr. *Bakchos,* the noisy or riotous god; originally, merely an epithet or surname of Dionysos, the Greek god of wine.] In *Greek* and *Latin myth.* another name of Dionysos, the god of wine, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Semele. He is represented with a round, soft, and graceful form, approaching that of a maiden, frequently in an easy attitude and supporting himself by his thyrsus as if slightly intoxicated, with a languid countenance, and with his hair knit behind in a knot and wreathed with sprigs of ivy and vine leaves. He is said first to have taught the cultivation of the grape, and the preparation of wine and other intoxicating liquors.



Bacchus, from an antique statue.

Bacciferous (bak-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *baccifer—bacca,* a berry, and *fero,* to bear.] Bearing or producing berries.

Baccivorous (bak-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *bacca,* a berry, and *voro,* to devour.] Eating or subsisting on berries; as, *baccivorous* birds.

Bace † (bās), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Base*.

Bacharach (bach'a-rach), *n.* A variety of Rhine wine made at *Bacharach*, a small town in Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, about 20 miles above Coblenz. Formerly written *Backarack*, *Backrag*, &c.

Bacheler, † *n.* A bachelor; a knight. *Chaucer.*

Bacheleria, † *n.* [L.L. See BACHELOR.] In old records, the commonalty or yeomanry, in contradistinction to the baronage.

Bachelerie, † *n.* 1. Knighthood. *Chaucer.* 2. Knights collectively. *Chaucer.*

Bachelor (bach'el-ėr), *n.* [O.E. *bacheler, bachilar*, &c., O.Fr. *bachelcr, bachellier, bachiler*, Fr. *bachelier:* a word whose etymology has been much controverted. The old derivations from *baccalaureus*, as if the word properly meant one crowned with the laurel of Apollo, or from *bas chevalier*, a low or inferior knight, cannot be maintained. Diez, Littré, and Brachet derive it from Merovingian L. *baccalarius*, originally the proprietor of a *baccalaria* or small farm, Brachet taking this word from L.L. *bacca*, for L. *vacca*, a cow; comp. Fr. *berger*, a shepherd, from L. *vervex*, a wether. The *baccalarius* was above a serf, but still only a vassal, who marched under the banner of a vassal of higher degree. The word in time came to have the meaning of a person who has obtained a bachelor's degree, and was then corrupted to *baccalaureus*. Wedgwood and others less probably refer the ultimate origin to the Celtic, bringing forward such words as W. *bach*, Ir. and Gael. *beg*, little, W. *baches*, a little darling.] 1. Anciently, a person in the first or probationary stage of knighthood who had not yet raised his standard in the field.—2. A person who has taken the first degree (*baccalaureate*) in the liberal arts and sciences, or in divinity, law, or medicine, at a college or university. See etymology of BACCALAUREATE.—3. A man of any age who has not been married.

> It was my turquoise; I had it of Leah when I was a *bachelor;* I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys. *Shak.*

4. † A woman who has not been married.

> He would keep you
> A *bachelor* still, . . .
> And keep you not alone without a husband,
> But in a sickness. *B. Jonson.*

5. In *London livery companies*, a person not yet admitted to the livery.—*Knight bachelor*, the title now given to one who has been raised to the dignity of a knight without being made a member of any of the orders of chivalry such as the Garter or the Thistle.

Bachelorism (bach'el-ėr-izm), *n.* The state of a bachelor; bachelorship.

Bachelor's Buttons (bach'el-ėrz but-nz), *n. pl.* [From an ancient custom of country youths carrying the flower in their pockets to know if they would succeed with their sweethearts.] The popular name of several plants, as the double-flowered variety of *Lychnis diurna* (the red campion), *Centaurea nigra* (knapweed), but chiefly of the double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus aconitifolius* (white bachelor's buttons), and *Ranunculus acris* (yellow bachelor's buttons).

Bachelorship (bach'el-ėr-ship), *n.* The state of being a bachelor; bachelorism.

> Her mother liveth yet, can testify
> She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shak.*

Bacillaria (ba-sil-lā'ri-a), *n.* [From L. *bacillus*, dim. of *baculum*, a staff.] A genus of microscopic Algæ, belonging to the class Diatomaceæ. They consist of slender, rectangular segments, arranged in tabular or oblique series. The compound segments or frustules are incessantly slipping backwards and forwards over each other. They are frequent on our coasts.

Bacilli (ba-sil'lī), *n. pl.* [L., a dim. of *baculum*, a stick.] In *bot.* the single valves of the frustules of diatoms.

Back (bak), *n.* [A. Sax. *bac, bæc*, O.E. *bakke, bak*, Icel. Sw. and L.G. *bak*, Dan. *bag*, O.H.G. *bach, pah*, the back; allied to Sw. *backe*, a hill, a ridge, because in animals the *back* forms a ridge; comp. G. *ricken*, back, E. *ridge*.] 1. The posterior part of the trunk extending from the inferior and posterior region of the neck as far as the loins; the region of the *spine*; the hinder part of the body in man and the upper in other animals.—2. Anything resembling the back in position—(*a*) as being behind or furthest from the face or front like the back in man; as, the *back* of a house; the *back* of a book (the part which is behind when the book is opened for use); the *back* of the leg.

> Trees set upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruits sooner. *Bacon.*

(*b*) As being behind, or in the furthest distance, with reference to the spectator, speaker, scene of action, or the like; as, the *back* of an island; the *back* of a wood; the *back* of a village. (*c*) As being the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing, or when it is used; as, the *back* of the hand; the *back* of a knife, saw, &c. (*d*) As forming the upper, and especially the outer and upper portion of a thing, like the back of one of the lower animals; as, the *back* of a handrail; the *back* of a rafter; in *mining*, the *back* of a lode (the upper part of it), the *back* of a level (the ground above a level separating it from the next level above or the surface of the ground). 'O'er the long *backs* of the bushless downs.' *Tennyson.*

> (The mountains) their broad, bare *backs* upheave. *Milton.*

(*e*) As being that which supports the ribs; as, the *back* of a ship (namely, the keel and keelson). [In some of the above and in other similar cases several analogies may have been operative in determining the usage.]—3. By *synecdoche*, the whole body; as, he has not clothes to his *back*.—4. *pl.* A term given by leather merchants to the thickest and best-tanned hides.—5. † The address of a letter, formerly written on the back of the letter itself. *Sir W. Scott.*—6. A reserve or secondary resource.

> This project
> Should have a *back* or second, that might hold,
> If this should blast in proof. *Shak.*

—*Back and belly*, (*a*) before and behind; all over; as, to beat a person *back and belly*. (*b*) Clothes and food; as, to keep a person *back and belly*, to keep him in clothes and food. *Macmillan's Mag.* [Vulgar.]—*Backs and cutters*, a miner's name for jointed rock-structures, the backs running in lines more or less parallel to the strike of the strata, and forming the 'back' of the quarry, and the *cutters* crossing them at right angles.—*Back and edge*, † wholly; completely.

> They have engaged themselves ours *back and edge*. *Lady Alimony.*

—*Behind the back*, in secret, or when one is absent.—*To be on another's back*, to be severe on one for any fault or foolish act; to chide; to ridicule. [Colloq.]—*To be on one's (own) back*, to be at the end of one's resources; to be aground. [Colloq.]—*To bow down the back*, to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.—*To cast behind the back*, in *Scrip.* (*a*) to forget and forgive. Is. xxxviii. 17. (*b*) To treat with contempt. Ezek. xxiii. 35; Neh. ix. 26.—*To give a back*, to bend the back and keep it firm so as to allow another to leap over one's head by placing his hands upon one's back, or to mount up to anything. [Colloq.]—*To make a back*. Same as *To give a back*.—*To put* or *set one's back up against*, to show antipathy or aversion towards; to resist: a metaphor probably taken from the practice of cats. [Colloq.]—*To see the back of*, to get rid of.—*To turn the back on one*, to forsake or neglect him.

Back (bak), *n.* [Fr. *bac*, a back or ferry-boat, a brewer's or distiller's back; Armor. *bac*, a boat; D. *bak*, a bowl; Dan. *bakke*, a tray. The word may be originally Celtic. See BASIN, which is from this word.] 1. A large flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the ferry.—2. A large tub or vessel: (*a*) in *brewing and distilling*, a vessel into which the wort, &c., is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, &c. It receives various names in accordance with its position and uses; as, *under-back, spirit-back, wash-back*. (*b*) In *glue-making*, a receptacle in which a solution of glue is kept warm until the impurities have time to settle; specifically called a *Settling-back*.—3. A kind of wooden trough for carrying fuel; a coal-scuttle. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Back (bak), *adv.* [From the noun; short for *aback*, A. Sax. *on bæc*, back.] 1. To or toward the place from which one came; as, to go *back*.—2. *Fig.* to a former state, condition, or station; as, he cannot go *back* to his old occupation.—3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; in a state of restraint or hinderance; as, to keep *back* a part; to keep one's self *back*.

> The Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour.
> Num. xxiv. 11.

4. Toward times or things past; as, to look *back* on former ages.—5. Again; in return; as, to give *back* the money.—6. Away from contact; by reverse movement.

> The angel of the Lord . . . came and rolled *back* the stone from the door. Mat. xxviii. 2.

7. In withdrawal or resilement from an undertaking or engagement; as, to draw *back*.

> I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
> But must not now go *back*. *Addison.*

8. Ago; since; as, a little time *back*. [Colloq.]—*To and back*, forwards and backwards.

> Like to a common flag upon the stream
> Goes *to and back* . . . to rot itself with motion.
> *Shak.*

—*To go* or *give back*, to retreat, to recede; to give way; to succumb.

> Make her *go back* even to the yielding. *Shak.*

Back (bak), *a.* 1. Lying in the rear of another object; remote; as, *back* settlements.—2. In a backward direction; returning in the direction whence it came; as, *back*-stroke, *back*-water.

Back (bak), *v.t.* [Partly directly from the noun, partly from the adverb.] 1. To furnish with a back or backing; to strengthen or support at the back; as, to *back* a book; to *back* an electrotype plate; to *back* the armour-plates of a war-vessel with teak.—2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the court was *backed* by the House of Commons: often with *up*.

> Success still follows him and *backs* his crimes.
> *Addison.*

3. To bet or wager in favour of; to express confidence in the success or superiority of; as, to *back* a horse in a race, or one of the parties in an argument.—4. To get upon the back of; to mount; as, to *back* a horse.—5. To write something on the back of; to address, as a letter; to endorse.—6. To put backward; to cause to move backwards or recede; as, to *back* a horse or a vehicle. 'Backing his chair a little.' *Dickens.*—7. To adjoin behind. 'That snug and comfortable retreat which generally *backs* the warerooms of an English tradesman.' *Lord Lytton.*—*To back an anchor* (*naut.*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one to prevent its coming home.—*To back a chain* or *rope*, to attach a preventer to it so as to reduce the strain.—*To back the oars*, to row the oars backwards.—*To back a sail*, to arrange so as to cause the wind to strike it in front and press it aft.—*To back a vessel*, to make her move astern.—*To back a warrant*, to sign or endorse a warrant issued in another county to apprehend an offender: said of a justice of the peace.—*To back up*, to lend support, aid, or assistance to; to stand by; to give countenance to; as, *to back up* one's friends.

Back (bak), *v.i.* To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to *back*.—*To back astern, to back water* (*naut.*), to move stern foremost.—*To back and fill*, to keep a ship in the middle of the stream of a narrow river by alternately advancing ahead from one shore and moving backwards from the opposite shore, while the stream carries her along, the wind being contrary to the direction of the stream.—*To back down*, to withdraw a charge; to eat one's words. *Bartlett.* [United States.]—*To back out*, to retreat from a difficulty or resile from an engagement. [Colloq.]

Backarack (bak'a-rak), *n.* Rhine wine made at *Bacharach*, formerly popular in England. (See BACHARACH.) 'With *backarack* and aqua vitæ.' *Hudibras.* Called also *Backrack, Backrag*, &c.

Back-band (bak'band), *n.* That part of the harness which goes over the back of a horse and bears up the shafts of the carriage.

Back-bar (bak'bar), *n.* A bar in the chimney to hang a vessel on.

Backbite (bak'bīt), *v.t.* To bite the back of; generally *fig.* to censure, slander, or speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced. In the first extract there is a play upon the literal and figurative meaning of the word.

> They are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*.—No worse than they are *backbitten*, sir; for they have marvellously foul linen. *Shak.*

> Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of that personage. *Spenser.*

Backbite (bak'bīt), *v.i.* To slander or speak evil of the absent. 'He that *backbiteth* not with his tongue.' Ps. xv. 3.

Backbiter (bak'bīt-ėr), *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

Face-flatterers and *backbiters* are the same. *Tennyson.*

Backbiting (bak'bīt-ing), *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny. 'Envyings, wraths, strifes, *backbitings*, whisperings.' 2 Cor. xii. 20.

Backbitingly (bak'bīt-ing-li), *adv.* With secret slander.

Backboard (bak'bōrd), *n.* A board for the back; a board placed at the back or serving as the back of something; specifically, (*a*) a board placed across the after part of a boat to support the backs of the occupants. (*b*) A board used to support the back and give erectness to the figure.

A careful and undeviating use of the *backboard* . . . is recommended as necessary to the acquirement of that dignified deportment and carriage so requisite for every young lady of fashion. *Thackeray.*

Back-bond (bak'bond), *n.* In *Scots law*, a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the terms of a conveyance, or other instrument.

Backbone (bak'bōn), *n.* 1. The bone of the back; the spine; the vertebral column.—2. Something resembling a backbone in appearance, position, or office; as, the Apennines are the *backbone* of Italy.—3. *Fig.* firmness; stability of purpose; decision of character; resolution; moral principle; as, he has no *backbone* in him.—*To the backbone*, to the utmost extent of one's power or nature; out and out; thoroughly; entirely. 'Jolly old Burbo, staunch *to the backbone*.' *Lord Lytton.* 'A true-blue Tory *to the backbone*.' *T. Hughes.* 'Game *to the backbone*.' *Trollope.*

Back-box (bak'boks), *n.* In *printing*, one of the boxes on the top of the upper case, usually appropriated to small capitals.

Back-carry† (bak'ka-rī), *n.* In *forest law*, the crime of having game on the back, as deer unlawfully killed.

Back-cast (bak'kast), *n.* 1. A cast or throw back.—2. A backward stroke, or a stroke driving one back; hence, *fig.* any discouragement or cause of relapse or failure. [Scotch.]

Back-centre (bak'sen-tėr), *n.* The point on the back or dead spindle of a lathe which supports that end of the work.

Back-chain (bak'chān), *n.* A chain that passes over the cart-saddle of a horse to support the shafts.

Back-comb (bak'kōm), *n.* A woman's comb for the back hair.

Back-door (bak'dōr), *n.* A door on the back part of a building; a private passage; an indirect way.

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the *back-door* of atheism. *Atterbury.*

Backed (bakt), *a.* 1. Having a back: used chiefly in composition; as, broad-*backed*, hump-*backed*. 'Sharp-headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly-*back'd*.' *Dryden.*—2. Mounted; placed on the back. 'Great Jupiter upon his eagle *backed*.' *Shak.*

Backen† (bak'n), *v.t.* To put back; to retard.

Back-end (bak'end), *n.* The latter end or part; particularly applied to the latter part of autumn. [Scotch.]

The hedges will do, I clipped them wi' my ain hands last *back-end*. *Prof. Wilson.*

Backer (bak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who backs or gets on the back; as, a *backer* of untamed horses.—2. One who backs or supports another in an undertaking, and especially in any trial of skill, agility, or strength; one who bets or 'lays' his money in favour of a particular party in a contest.—3. In *arch.* a narrow slate laid on the back of a broad square-headed slate, where the slates begin to diminish in width.

Backer,† *adv.* More or further back.

With that anon I went me *backer* more. *Chaucer.*

Backet (bak'et), *n.* [Fr. *baquet*, a trough, from *bac*, a vessel. See BACK, a vessel.] A trough or box, especially for carrying out ashes or cinders. [Scotch.]

Backfaller† (bak'fạl-ėr), *n.* A backslider; a renegade.

Qnias with many lyke *backfallers* from God fled into Egypte. *Feye.*

Back-friend (bak'frend), *n.* A secret enemy. [Rare.]

Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as some who are *back-friends* to both would maliciously insinuate. *South.*

Backgammon (bak-gam'mon), *n.* [Dan. *bakke*, a tray; and E. *gammon*, a game, Dan. *gammen*, mirth. *Wedgwood.*] A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice. The table is in two parts, on which are twenty-four black and white spaces called points. Each player has fifteen men of different colours for the purpose of distinction. The movements of the men are made in accordance with the numbers turned up by the dice.

Back-ground (bak'ground), *n.* 1. Ground in the rear or behind, as opposed to the front.—2. The part of a picture represented as farthest from the spectator; that which is represented as behind a figure or group of figures.—3. *Fig.* a situation little seen or noticed; a position in which one tries to avoid notice. 'A husband somewhere in the *back-ground*.' *Thackeray.*

Back-hand (bak'hand), *n.* Writing sloping backwards or to the left; as, he writes *back-hand*.

Backhand (bak'hand), *a.* Backhanded; unfavourable; unfair; as, a *backhand* influence.

Backhanded (bak'hand-ed), *a.* 1. With the hand turned backward; as, a *backhanded* blow.—2. Unfair; oblique; indirect; sarcastic; as, a *backhanded* compliment.—3. Sloping back or to the left; as, *backhanded* writing.

Backhanded (bak'hand-ed), *adv.* With the hand directed backward; as, to strike *backhanded*.

Backhandedness (bak'hand-ed-nes), *n.* State of being backhanded; unfairness. *Ec. Rev.*

Backhander (bak'hand-ėr), *n.* A blow with the back of the hand; as, to strike one a *backhander*.

Backhouse (bak'hous), *n.* A building behind or back from the main or front building.

Backing (bak'ing), *n.* 1. The act expressed by the verb to back in its various senses.—2. Support, physical or moral, from some agency behind, or, figuratively, at the back of a principal; as, he would have gone on with it, but he could get no *backing* from anybody.—3. The address of a letter.—4. In *technology*, something put at or attached to the back of something else by way of support or finish, or the act of putting it there; as, (*a*) a layer or layers of timber, generally teak, on which the iron plates of armour-clad ships are bolted. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, the preparing of the back of a book with glue, &c., before putting on the cover. (*c*) In *weaving*, the web of coarser or stronger material at the back of such piled fabrics as velvet, plush, satin, Brussels carpet, &c.

Backing-up (bak'ing-up), *n.* 1. See *To back up* under BACK, *v.t.*—2. A term used in cricket and certain other games for stopping the ball and driving it back.

Back-joint (bak'joint), *n.* In *masonry*, a rebate such as that made on the inner side of a chimney-piece to receive a slip.

Back-lash (bak'lash), *n.* In *mech.* the reaction upon each other of a pair of wheels produced by irregularities of velocity when the load is not constant or the moving power is not uniform.

Back-lining (bak'līn-ing), *n.* In windows, the piece of a sash frame parallel to the pulley piece and next to the jamb on each side.

Back-link (bak'lingk), *n.* In engines, one of the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam.

Backlins (bak'linz), *adv.* [*Back*, and a genit. term. *lins*=*-ling*, *-long*, as in dark*ling*, head*long*.] Backwards. [Scotch.]

Back-look (bak'lụk), *n.* Retrospective view; as, to take a *back-look*.

Back-painting (bak'pānt-ing), *n.* A method of staining mezzotinto prints with varnish colours after they have been affixed to glass, giving them the effect of paintings on glass. *Fairholt.*

Back-parlour (bak'pär-lėr), *n.* A parlour in the back part of a house.

Back-piece, Back-plate (bak'pēs, bak'plāt), *n.* A piece at the back of something; specifically, a piece of armour which covered the back.

Back-pressure (bak'pre-shör), *n.* The resistance of the atmosphere or waste steam to the action of the piston of a steam-engine.

Backrack,† **Backrag**† (bak'rak, bak'rag), *n.* Wine made at *Bacharach*. See BACHARACH. 'Good *backrack* . . . to drink down in healths to this day.' *Beau. & Fl.*

I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will
Give a fine relish to my *backrag*. *Old Play.*

Back-raking (bak'rāk-ing), *n.* An operation in farriery, by which hardened fæces are withdrawn from the rectum.

Back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* In *Scots law*, a rent paid subsequently to reaping; thus, when a tenant entering with a lease is allowed to reap and sell his first crop before paying his rent, the rent in this case is termed a *back-rent*, in contradistinction to a rent payable previously to the first crop being reaped, and which is termed a *fore-rent*.

Back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* A guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe and placed in contact with the work to steady it in turning.

Back-return (bak'rē-tėrn), *n.* A going or coming back; return. 'Harry's *back-return* to France.' *Shak.* 'The *back-return* of Charon's boat.' *Marlowe.*

Back-room (bak'röm), *n.* A room in the back part of a house.

Back-rope (bak'rōp), *n.* Same as *Martingale-stays*. See under MARTINGALE.

Back-saw (bak'sa), *n.* A saw whose web is stiffened by a metallic back of greater substance, such as a tenon-saw.

Backset† (bak'set), *a.* Set upon in the rear. '*Backset* with Pharaoh's whole power.' *Ant. Anderson.*

Backset (bak'set), *n.* A check or misadventure in an undertaking; a relapse in illness. [Scotch.]

Back-settlement (bak'set-l-ment), *n.* An outlying and unreclaimed or only partially reclaimed district of a country beginning to be occupied for cultivation; as, the *back-settlements* of America: mostly used in the plural. See BACKWOODS.

Back-settler (bak'set-l-ėr), *n.* One inhabiting the back-settlements of a country.

Backshish, Backsheesh (bak'shēsh), *n.* A gift; gratuity; drink-money. See BAKSHISH.

Backside (bak'sīd), *n.* The back part of anything; the part opposite to the front or behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator, as the hind part of an animal; the yard, ground, or place behind a house.

Back-sight (bak'sīt), *n.* 1. The first reading from a levelling staff taken from any position of the instrument. All other readings are called *fore-sights*.—2. The rear sight of a gun.

Back-slang (bak'slang), *n.* A species of slang in which the words are pronounced or written backwards, or as nearly so as the skill of the speaker or writer, or the nature of the word will permit; thus, penny becomes *yennep*, woman *namow*, and so on.

Backslide (bak-slīd'), *v.i.* To slide back; hence, to fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith.

I have fallen back to my carnal temper, from the holy ways of God, and have again *backslided*. *Bp. Hopkins.*

Backslider (bak'slīd-ėr), *n.* One who backslides: (*a*) an apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. Prov. xiv. 14. (*b*) One who neglects his vows of obedience and falls into sin.

Backsliding (bak'slīd-ing), *p.* and *a.* Sliding backwards; hence, apostatizing from faith or practice; falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry. '*Backsliding* Israel.' Jer. iii. 6.

Backslidingness (bak'slīd-ing-nes), *n.* The state of backsliding.

Back-speed (bak'spēd), *n.* In *mech.* a second speed-gear of a lathe, which can be brought into action on the fore-speed so that second series of speeds of the spindle are thereby obtained.

Back-staff (bak'staf), *n.* [From its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.] An instrument invented by Captain John Davis about 1590, and used, before the invention of the quadrant and sextant, for taking the sun's altitude at sea.

Backstair, Backstairs (bak'stār, bak'stārz), *n.* A stair or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs.

Backstair, Backstairs (bak'stār, bak'stārz), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to stairs in the back part of a house; as, a *backstair* entrance.—2. Indirect; oblique; underhand; unfair; as, *backstairs* influence.

He's like a *backstair* minister at court, who, whilst the reputed favourites are sauntering in the bed-chamber, is ruling the roast in the closet. *Sir J. Vanbrugh.*

Back-stall (bak'stạl), *n.* The thief who walks behind the actual operator in a garrote-robbery to conceal him when at work and make off with the booty. See GARROTE-ROBBERY.

Backstand (bak'stand), *n.* Support; something to fall back upon. 'A sure staye and a stedfast *backstande* at home.' *Hall.*

Back-stay (bak'stā), *n.* 1. In *printing*, a strap of leather used to check the carriage of a printing-press.—2. *Naut.* a long rope or stay extending from the top-mast, topgallant-mast or royal-mast head backwards to the side of a ship to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast when strained by a weight of sail.

Back-stone (bak'stōn), *n.* [A corruption for *bake-stone.*] The heated stone on which oat-cake is baked. [Provincial.]

Back-stream (bak'strēm), *n.* A current running against the regular course of the stream; an up-stream.

Back-sword (bak'sōrd), *n.* 1. A sword with one sharp edge.—2. A stick with a basket handle used in fencing.—3. The game of single-stick.

Back-tack (bak'tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, a tack connected with wadsets or mortgages, by which the possession of the land is returned to the proprietor on payment of a rent corresponding to the interest of the money advanced. See WADSET.

Back-tool (bak'töl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a fillet, roller, or other hand tool for dry tooling or gilding the backs of books.

Back-trick † (bak'trik), *n.* A caper backwards in dancing.

I have the *back-trick* simply as strong as any man in Illyria. *Shak.*

Backward, Backwards (bak'wērd, bak'wērdz), *adv.* [*Back*, and *ward*, denoting direction.] 1. With the back in advance; as, to move *backward*.—2. Toward the back; as, to throw the arms *backward*; to move *backward* and forward.—3. On the back or with the back downward. 'Thou wilt fall *backward*.' *Shak.* 4. Toward past times or events; as, to look *backward* on the history of man.—5. By way of reflection; reflexively.

The mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself her understanding light. *Sir J. Davies.*

6. From a better to a worse state; as, public affairs go *backward*. 'The work went *backward*.' *Dryden.*—7. In time past. 'Some reigns *backward*.' *Locke.*—8. In a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; from the end to the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order; as, to read *backward*. 'What is *a b* read *backward*?' *Shak.*

I never yet saw man but she would spell him *backward*. *Shak.*

Backward (bak'wērd), *a.* 1. Done in an order contrary to the natural order, as a sentence repeated from the end to the beginning.

Without his rod reversed,
And *backward* mutters of dissevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

2. Being in the back or at the back.

Four legs and two voices. ... His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend: his *backward* voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract. *Shak.*

3. Turned back. 'A *backward* look.' *Shak.* 4. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating; slow; dilatory; sluggish.

For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*
The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

5. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind in progress. 'The *backward* learner.' *South.* 6. Late; behind in time; coming after something else or after the usual time; as, *backward* fruits; the season is *backward*.—7. Being behind or already past. 'Flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year.' *Byron.*

Backward † (bak'wērd), *n.* The things or state behind or past.

What seest thou else
In the dark *backward* and abysm of time? *Shak.*

Backward † (bak'wērd), *v.t.* To obstruct; to keep back. 'Doth clog and *backward* us.' *Hammond.*

Backwardation (bak-wērd-ā'shon), *n.* A consideration paid to purchasers for an extension of time by speculators on the Stock Exchange unable to supply the stock or shares they have contracted to deliver, from which the anomaly arises that stocks and shares may occasionally be bought cheaper on credit than for cash. See CONTANGO.

Backwardly (bak'wērd-li), *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely; perversely; ill.

I was the first man
That e'er received gift from him;
And does he think so *backwardly* of me now,
That I'll requite it last? *Shak.*

Backwardness (bak'wērd-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being backward: (*a*) unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness or dulness in action. 'Our *backwardness* to good works.' *Atterbury.* (*b*) Behind in progress; slowness; tardiness; as, the *backwardness* of the spring.

Back-washed (bak'wosht), *a.* Cleansed from oil, as wool after combing.

Back-water (bak'wa-tėr), *n.* 1. Water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of steamboats, &c.—2. Water held or forced back, as in a mill-race, or in a tributary of a stream, and in consequence of some obstruction, as a dam or the swelling of the river below.—3. An artificial accumulation of water obtained at high tide and reserved in reservoirs to be discharged at low tide for clearing off deposits in channel beds and tideways.—4. A creek or arm of the sea which runs parallel to the coast, having only a narrow slip of land between it and the sea and communicating with the latter by barred entrances.

Backwoods (bak'wudz), *n. pl.* Woody or forest districts in partially settled countries situated back or away from the more thickly settled parts: more especially used in regard to the United States and Canada.

Backwoodsman (bak'wudz-man), *n.* An inhabitant of the backwoods.

The General Boom, *backwoodsman* of Kentucky,
Was happiest amongst mortals anywhere. *Byron.*

Backworm (bak'wėrm), *n.* A small worm generally found in the thin skin about the reins of hawks. See FILANDERS.

Back-wounding (bak'wönd-ing), *a.* Wounding in the back or behind one's back; injuring surreptitiously. '*Back-wounding* calumny.' *Shak.*

Bacon (bā'kn), *n.* [O.Fr. *bacon*, from O.D. *baken*, bacon, from *buk*, *bake*, a pig; G. *bache*, a wild sow.] 1. Hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.—2. A hog; hence, a grossly fat person. 'On, *bacons*, on!' *Shak.*—*To save one's bacon*, to preserve one's self from harm.

But here I say the Turks were much mistaken,
Who, hating hogs, yet wished *to save their bacon*.
Byron.

Bacon-beetle (bā'kn-bē-tl), *n.* A species of Dermestes (*D. lardarius*), family Dermestidæ, order Coleoptera, whose larva is very destructive to stuffed animals in museums. It is hairy, and whitish-brown in colour.

Baconian (ba-kō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Lord *Bacon*, or his system of philosophy. This system is founded upon induction, and is also known as the *Inductive Philosophy*. See INDUCTION.

Bacterium (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* pl. **Bacteria** (bak-tē'ri-a). [Gr. *baktron*, a stick.] 1. A genus of Algæ comprising the simplest forms belonging to the Nostoc group. They are simple cells of a spherical or oblong form, which multiply by transverse division of the cells. They either separate or remain attached in chains. A simple plant is not more than the twenty-thousandth of an inch in diameter.—2. A genus of orthopterous insects, family Phasmidæ, the stick-insects. See PHASMIDÆ.

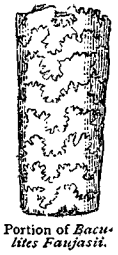
Bactrian (bak'tri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria, an ancient province of the Persian empire. Bactrian camel, the common or two-humped camel.

Bactrian (bak'tri-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of ancient Bactria.

Bactris (bak'tris), *n.* [Gr. *baktron*, a staff.] A genus of slender palms, consisting of about forty species, found about rivers and in marshy places in America within the tropics. The stems are generally covered with spines, and the leaves pinnate, though occasionally simple or two-lobed. The fruit is small and soft, with a subacid rather fibrous pulp inclosed in a bluish-black rind, and affords a grateful food to birds. The kernel of *B. major* is eaten in Carthagena. The stems of *B. minor* are used for walking-sticks under the name of Tobago canes.

Baculite (bak'ū-līt), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus Baculites; staff-stone.

Baculites (bak-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [L. *baculus*, a staff, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A genus of polythalamous or many-chambered cephalopods belonging to the family Ammonitidæ. The species are only known in a fossil state, having become extinct at the close of the cretaceous period. The shell is straight, more or less compressed, conical, and very much elongated. The chambers are sinuous and pierced by a marginal siphon. The external chamber is considerably larger than the rest.


Portion of *Baculites Faujasii.*

Baculometry (bak-ū-lom'et-ri), *n.* [L. *baculus*, a staff, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staffs.

Bad (bad), *a.* compar. *worse*, superl. *worst.* [Etymology and affinities doubtful. Its identity in form with Per. *bad*, *bud*, evil, is no doubt accidental. The word is first known to occur in the *Cursor Mundi*, a metrical narrative of Old and New Testament history, written about 1290. Skeat identifies it with Corn. *bad*, foolish, stupid, insane, Gael. *baodh*, *baoth*, vain, foolish, &c.; the meaning, however, is somewhat against this.] The opposite of good; wanting good qualities, physical or moral: a word of the widest application, being applied in the most general way to whatever falls below an assumed type or standard, or the average of objects of its class, to whatever is injurious or offensive, or intended to be so; and both to what *is* bad (as, a *bad* heart, *bad* health) and what *makes* bad (as, *bad* influence, *bad* example). Its leading meanings or applications may be given as follows:—*Bad*, wicked, unprincipled, depraved, or malicious man, heart, or disposition; *bad*, immoral, or vicious life or conduct; *bad*, evil, pernicious, debasing, or corrupting influence, example, habits; *bad*, ill, or infirm health; *bad*, unwholesome, or noxious air, climate, or food; *bad* or defective crop; *bad*, poor, or sterile soil; *bad*, unfortunate, or unhappy issue or marriage; *bad*, unwelcome, or distressing news; *bad*, incompetent, or inefficient workman.

Bad (bad), *n.* That which is bad; as, there are *bads* and goods among them.—*To go to the bad*, to be ruined or become depraved; to fall into bad company, bad ways, or bad circumstances.

Bad, Bade (bad), pret. of *bid.*

I *bad* her no farewell. *Tennyson.*
I made a feast; I *bade* him come. *Tennyson.*

Baddam (bad'dam), *n.* A species of bitter almond imported into some parts of India from Persia, and used as money. The baddam is worth about one farthing, sixty making a pie.

Badder † (bad'ėr), *a.* compar. of *bad.* 'Were it *badder*, it is not the worst.' *Lyly.*

Badderlocks (bad'ėr-loks), *n.* [Perhaps for *Balder's locks*, from *Balder*, the hero of Scandinavian mythology; or the termination may be the *-lock* in char*lock*, hem*lock*; A.Sax. *leac*, a plant, a leek.] A common name for the *Alaria esculenta*, a sea-weed of the order Laminariaceæ, found on the shores of the north of Europe. It has a stem of from 4 to 8 inches long, and a frond from 2 to 12 feet, with a stout midrib, which last is eaten by the people of Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, &c. Called also *Henware* and *Muslins.*

Baddest † (bad'est), *a.* superl. of *bad.*

The *baddest* among the cardinals is chosen pope. *Sir E. Sandys.*

Baddish (bad'ish), *a.* Somewhat bad; indifferent.

He wrote *baddish* verses. *Jeffrey.*

Badge (baj), *n.* [L.L. *bagea*, *bagia*, a sign, probably from O.Sax. *bág*, A.Sax. *beah*, *beag*, a bracelet, ring, garland, crown, from *beogan*, to bow, to bend.] 1. A mark, sign, token, or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person, occupation, or order; thus the garter is the *badge* of a knight of that order. 'Tax-gatherers, recognized by their official *badges*.' *Prescott.*

On his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying Lord;
For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore.
Spenser.

2. The mark or token of anything. 'Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*.' *Shak.*—3. *Naut.* a carved ornament on ships, near the stern, often containing the representation of a window.

Badge (baj), *v.t.* To mark or distinguish with a badge or as with a badge. [Rare.]

Their hands and faces were all *badged* with blood. *Shak.*

Badgeless (baj'les), *a.* Having no badge. 'Some *badgeless* blue upon his back.' *Bp. Hall.*

Badgeman (baj'man), *n.* A man who wears a badge; specifically, an alms-house man: so called because a special dress or badge is worn to indicate that the wearer belongs to a particular foundation.

He quits the gay and rich, the young and free,
Among the *badgemen* with a badge to be.
Crabbe.

Badger (baj'ér), *n.* A licensed porter or carrier entitled to wear a badge. *Simmonds.*

Badger (baj'ér), *n.* [For *bladger*, from L.L. *bladarius, bladerius*, a corn-dealer; from L.L. *bladum*, corn, wheat (Fr. *blé*), lit. grain carried off the field, for L. *ablatum*—*ab*, from, and *latum*, carried. The omission of *l*, though unfamiliar, is not unknown after labials. Thus Sc. *peugh* for *plough*, *bue* for *blue*.] In *old law*, a person who was licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another without incurring the penalties of engrossing. See BADGERING.

Badger (baj'ér), *n.* [Generally regarded as another application of the preceding word, a corn-dealer, because the animal was supposed to feed on corn; compare its French name *blaireau, bléreau*, from L.L. *bladarellus*, from *bladum*, wheat. But the name in England may have partly at least become attached to it from the prominent and peculiar manner in which the head is marked, *badger* meaning *badge*-wearer.] 1. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of the genus Meles, family Melidæ, according to some naturalists Ursidæ or bears, or, according to others, Mustelidæ or weasels, of a clumsy make, with short thick legs, and long

Badger (*Meles vulgaris*).

claws on the fore-feet. The common badger, or *Meles vulgaris*, is as large as a middling-sized dog, but much lower on the legs, with a flatter and broader body, very thick tough hide, and long coarse hair. It inhabits the north of Europe and Asia, burrows, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night on vegetables, small quadrupeds, &c., and is very fat. Its skin, when dressed with the hair on, is impervious to rain, and consequently makes excellent covers for travelling trunks, &c. Its flesh makes good bacon, and its hair is used for artists' brushes in painting. The American badger (*M. Labradorica*) is called the *ground-hog*, and is sometimes white. It is a wide-spread vulgar error that the legs of the badger are shorter on one side than on the other; hence, 'The *uneven badger*.' *Drayton.*

We are not *badgers*,
For our legs are one as long as the other. *Lyly.*

2. An artist's brush made of badger's hair, and used for blending or causing the pigments to melt or shade into each other and imparting smoothness.—*Badger baiting*, or *drawing the badger*, a barbarous sport formerly, and yet to some extent, practised, generally as an attraction to public-houses of the lowest sort. A badger is put in a barrel, and one or more dogs are put in to drag him out. When this is effected he is returned to his barrel to be similarly assailed by a fresh set. The badger usually makes a most determined and savage resistance.

Badger (baj'ér), *v.t.* To attack, as the badger is attacked when being drawn or baited; to worry; to pester.

When one has to be *badgered* like this, one wants a drop of something more than ordinary. *Trollope.*

Badgering (baj'ér-ing), *n.* [See BADGER, a corn-dealer.] The practice of buying corn or victuals in one place and selling them in another for profit. The act 7 and 8 Vict. xxiv. abolished the previous acts against badgering, declaring it to be no longer an offence.

Badger-legged (baj'ér-legd), *a.* Having a leg or legs shorter on one side than on the other, as the badger's are erroneously supposed to be.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Estrange.*

Badiaga (bad-i-ā'ga), *n.* [Rus. *bodyaga*.] A small sponge (Spongilla) common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.

Badiane, Badian (bā'di-ān, bad'i-an), *n.* [Fr. *badiane*, said to be from L. *badius*, bay coloured, from the colour of the capsules.] The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*, the Chinese anise tree. It abounds in a volatile oil which gives it an aromatic flavour and odour. On this account it is much used in China and India as a condiment, and is imported into France for flavouring.

Badigeon (ba-dij'on), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by statuaries to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones of which they make their statues.—2. A mixture of saw-dust and glue, or of whiting and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work.—3. A preparation for colouring houses, consisting of powdered stone, saw-dust, slaked lime, alum, &c.

Badinage (bad'i-nāj or bä-di-näzh), *n.* [Fr., from *badin*, facetious, from It. and L.L. *badare*, to gape, to look amorously on, to trifle.] Light or playful discourse.

He seems most to have indulged himself only in an elegant *badinage*. *Warburton.*

Badinerie (bä-dēn-rē), *n.* [Fr., from *badin*. See BADINAGE.] Light or playful discourse; nonsense; badinage.

The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite. *Shenstone.*

Badineur (bä-dēn-ér), *n.* [Fr. See BADINAGE.] One who indulges in badinage; a trifler.

Rebuke him for it, as a divine, if you like it, or as a *badineur*, if you think that more effectual. *Pope.*

Badly (bad'li), *adv.* In a bad manner; not well; unskilfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly. See BAD.

Badminton (bad'min-ton), *n.* An out-door game, the same as lawn-tennis but played with shuttlecocks.

Badness (bad'nes), *n.* The state of being bad, evil, vicious, or depraved; want of good qualities, physical or moral; as, the *badness* of the heart, of the season, of the roads, &c. See BAD.

Bæckia (bek'i-a), *n.* [In honour of A. *Bæck*, a physician to the King of Sweden.] A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ. They are small shrubs, with small opposite leaves and numerous small white or rose-coloured flowers. They are natives of the Indian Archipelago and Australia, and many are cultivated in our greenhouses.

Bael (bā'el), *n.* The Indian name of the Bengal quince-tree (*Ægle Marmelos*). Written also *Bel, Bhel*. See ÆGLE.

Baff (baf), *n.* [From sound.] A blow; a heavy thump. [Scotch.]

Baffetas, Baftas (baf'fe-tas, baf'tas), *n.* [See BAFT.] An Indian cotton cloth or plain muslin. That of Surat is said to be the best.

Baffle (baf'fl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baffled;* ppr. *baffling*. [Perhaps the same word as O.Fr. *beffler*, to make a fool of, from O.Fr. *beffe*, Pr. *bafa*, mockery, according to Mahn from Prov.G. *baffen, bäffen*, to bark, to chide; or a modified form of Sc. *bauchle*, to treat contemptuously, from *bauch*, insipid, abashed, Icel. *bágr*, poor, uneasy.] 1.† To treat with mockery or infamy; to hold up as an object of scorn or contempt; to insult; specifically, to subject to various indignities, as a recreant knight or traitor. 'A glorious soldier knock'd and *baff'd*.' *Thos. Randolph.*

Alas, poor fool, how have they *baffled* thee! *Shak.*

2. To elude; to foil; to circumvent; to frustrate; to check; to defeat; to disconcert; to thwart; to confound. 'Calculations so difficult as to have *baffled* . . . the most enlightened nations.' *Prescott.*

They make a shift to break the precept, and at the same time to *baffle* the curse. *South.*

Baffle† (baf'fl), *v.i.* 1. To practise deceit.

Do we not palpably *baffle* when, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yet, upon urgent occasion, allow him nothing. *Barrow.*

2. To struggle ineffectually.

For hours previously the ill-fated ship was seen *baffling* with a gale from the N.W. *Times newspaper.*

Baffle† (baf'fl), *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts, and turns.

It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*

Baffler (baf'flér), *n.* One who or that which baffles. 'Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation.' *Dr. H. More.*

Baffling (baf'fling), *p.* and *a.* Frustrating; disconcerting; confusing; as, a *baffling* wind, that is, one which frequently shifts from one point to another.

Bafflingly (baf'fling-li), *adv.* In a baffling manner.

Bafflingness (baf'fling-nes), *n.* Quality of baffling.

Baft (baft), *n.* [Pers.] A blue or white cotton used in the India trade.

Bag (bag), *n.* [Icel. *baggi, böggr*, a bag, a bundle; A. Sax. *bælg*, a bag, belly; Goth. *balgs*, a pouch. The word seems to be both Teutonic and Celtic; comp. O.Fr. *bague*, a bundle, Gael. *bag, balg*, a bag or wallet. See BELLY, BULGE.] 1. A sack; a wallet; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, to put anything in, as corn, money, &c.—2. A sac or receptacle in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance; as, the honey-*bag* of a bee.—3. A sort of silken purse formerly tied to men's hair. 'A bob wig and black silken *bag* tied to it.' *Addison.*—4. What is contained in a bag; in the language of sportsmen, the animals bagged or obtained; in *com.* a determinate quantity of a commodity such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as, a *bag* of pepper or hops; a *bag* of corn.—*Bag and spoon*, an arrangement used in dredging for river sand, and consisting of a bag attached by the mouth to an iron hoop which is fastened to a long pole, by means of which it is sunk to the bottom of the river and dragged along, so that the bag is filled.—*Bag of bones*, a familiar expression denoting a very lean person. 'Such a limping *bag of bones* as I was.' *Dickens.*—*To give one the bag*, to dismiss a person from one's employment. *Bunyan.* [Now used only colloquially.]

Bag (bag), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bagged;* ppr. *bagging*. 1. To put into a bag; as, to *bag* hops.—2. To load with bags.—3. To distend, as a bag; to swell.

How doth an unwelcome dropsy *bag* up his eyes. *Bp. Hall.*

4. To seize, capture, or entrap; to shoot or otherwise lay hold of; as, to *bag* thirty brace of grouse. [Colloq.]

Bag (bag), *v.i.* 1. To swell or hang like a bag.

His frill and neck-cloth hung limp under his *bagging* waistcoat. *Thackeray.*

2.† To grow big with child.

Then Venus shortly *bagged*, and ere long was Cupid bred. *Warner.*

Bag (bag), *v.t.* To cut with a reaping-hook or scythe: used especially of cutting pease. *Halliwell.* [Provincial.]

Bag (bag), *n.* A flue in a porcelain oven ascending on the internal side and entering the oven about 4 feet above the sole. *E. H. Knight.*

Bagasse (ba-gas'), *n.* [Fr.] The sugar-cane in its dry crushed state as delivered from the sugar-mill. Its only use is as fuel in heating the boilers and pans in the sugar-manufactory. Called also *Cane-trash*.

Bagatelle (bag-a-tel'), *n.* [Fr., from It. *bagatella*, a dim. of *bagata*, a trifle. Diez supposes it comes from L.L. *baga*, O.Fr. *bague*, a bundle, so that *bagatelle* means any little thing one possesses. See BAG.] 1. A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

2. A game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a cue or mace resembling those used in billiards.

Bagatelle-board (bag'a-tel-bōrd), *n.* A board on which to play at bagatelle.

Bag-filter (bag'fil-tér), *n.* A filter used in sugar-refining to clear saccharine solutions of feculencies and impurities suspended in them, and consisting of a series of sieves or strainers through which the solutions pass into one or more flannel bags, from which the juice drips down into a receiver below.

Baggage (bag'āj), *n.* [Fr. *bagage*, baggage, O.Fr. *bague*, a bundle. See BAG.] 1. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries of an army, or other body of men on the move.—2. The clothing or other belongings which a traveller carries with him on a journey, now usually called *luggage* in this country, though *baggage* is still the common word in America. 'Mounting the baronet's *baggage* on the roof of the coach.' *Thackeray.* 'Having dispatched my *baggage* by water to Altdorf.' *Coxe.*—*Bag and baggage*, all one's belongings or property.

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag and baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

Baggage (bag'āj), *n.* [Fr. *bagasse*, It. *bagascia*, Sp. *bagazo*, a catamite, a strumpet. Origin doubtful.] 1. A low worthless woman; a strumpet.

A spark of indignation did rise in her not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away anything of hers. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A playful, saucy young woman; a flirt. [Familiar.]

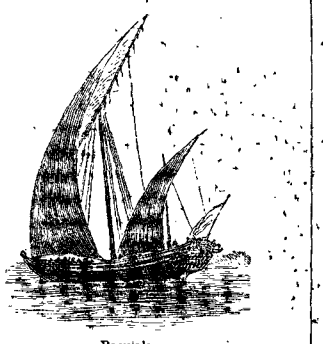
Baggage-check (bag'āj-chek), *n.* A tag or label to be attached to an article of luggage belonging to a railway passenger to indicate its destination, usually also its point of departure, and frequently bearing the name of the railway company that attaches the check. [United States.]

Baggage-master (bag'āj-mas-tėr), *n.* In America, an officer or guard employed on railways in looking after the baggage.

Baggager † (bag'āj-ėr), *n.* One who carries baggage; specifically, one who assists in carrying the baggage of an army.

The whole camp fled amain, the victuallers and *baggagers* forsaking their camps. *Raleigh.*

Baggala, Baglo (bag'ga-la, bag'lō), *n.* [Ar. *bagala*, a mule.] A two-masted Arab boat used for trading in the Indian Ocean, between the Malabar coast and the Red Sea. Large numbers of them trade between Muscat, the Red Sea, and India, making one voyage each way annually with the monsoons. They are generally from two hundred to two hundred and fifty tons burden, exceedingly weatherly, and are remarkable for the elevation of the stern, which is highly ornamented.



Baggala.

Bagge, † *v.i.* To swell, as with pride or disdain; more probably, Tyrwhitt says, to squint. 'False fortune . . . that *baggeth* foule, and looketh faire.' *Chaucer.*

Baggie (bag'i), *n.* [A dim. of *bag.*] The belly. [Scotch.]

A guid New-year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld *baggie*. *Burns.*

Bagging (bag'ing), *n.* 1. The act of putting into bags.—2. The cloth or other materials for bags.

Baggingly † *adv.* Sulkily; squintingly. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Baggy (bag'i), *a.* Having the appearance of a bag; bulging out loosely like a bag; puffy; as, a *baggy* umbrella.

Bagimont's Roll (baj'i-monts rōl), *n.* The rent-roll of Scotland, made up in 1275 by *Benemund* or *Baiamund* de Vicci, vulgarly called *Bagimont*, who was sent from Rome by the pope, in the reign of Alexander III., to collect the tithe of all the church livings in Scotland for an expedition to the Holy Land. It remained the statutory valuation, according to which the benefices were taxed, till the Reformation. A copy of it as it existed in the reign of James V. is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Baglo, *n.* See BAGGALA.

Bagman (bag'man), *n.* A name formerly given to commercial travellers from their travelling on horseback, carrying their samples or wares in saddle-bags: now used only as conveying somewhat of contempt.

Bagnet (bag'net), *n.* An interwoven net in the form of a bag for catching fish.

Bagnio (bän'yo), *n.* [It. *bagno*, from L. *balneum*, a bath.] 1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.—2. A brothel; a stew.

Bagnolian (bag-nō'li-an), *n.* [From *Bagnoles*, in Languedoc, where the heresy had its rise.] One of a sect of French heretics of the eighth century who rejected the whole of the Old and part of the New Testaments.

Bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* A musical wind-instrument of very great antiquity, having been used among the Hebrews and Greeks, and being a favourite instrument over Europe generally in the fifteenth century. It still continues in use among the country people of Poland, Italy, the south of France, and in Scotland and Ireland. Though now often regarded as the national instrument of

Old English Bagpipe.

Scotland, especially Celtic Scotland, it is only Scottish by adoption, being introduced into that country from England. The earliest notice of it in Scotland is in the royal treasurer's accounts in the reign of James IV., wherein are frequent entries of monies paid '*to Inglis pyparis*,' who came to play before the king, who had brought the taste with him from England. Chaucer's miller could well play the bagpipe, and in Shakspere's days a 'Yorkshire bagpipe' and the 'drone of a Lincolnshire pipe' were familiar. The bagpipe consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air from the mouth, or from bellows; and of pipes, into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow. One pipe (called the *chanter*) plays the melody, others (called *drones*) sound respectively the key-note (an octave lower) and the fifth of the scale, the sound being produced by means of reeds. The chanter has eight holes, which the performer stops and opens at pleasure. There are several species of bagpipes, as the soft and melodious Irish bagpipe, the more martial Highland bagpipe, the old English bagpipe (now no longer used), the Italian bagpipe, &c.

Bagpipe (bag'pīp), *v.t.* To cause to resemble a bagpipe.—*To bagpipe the mizzen* (*naut.*), to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizzen shrouds.

Bagpiper (bag'pīp-ėr), *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe. 'Laugh like parrots at a *bagpiper*.' *Shak.*

Bag-pump (bag'pump), *n.* A kind of pump in which there is an elastic bag distended at intervals by rings, fastened at one end to the bottom of the piston-chamber, and at the other to the valve-disk.

Bag-reef (bag'rēf), *n.* The lowest reef of a sail.

Bagshot-sand (bag'shot-sand), *n.* In *geol.* the collective name for a series of beds of siliceous sand, known also as *Bagshot-beds*, occupying extensive tracts round Bagshot, in Surrey, and in the New Forest, Hampshire. They may be separated into three divisions, the upper and lower Bagshots, consisting of light-yellow clays, and the central or Barton and Bracklesham beds, of dark-green sands and brown clays, the whole reposing on London clay. Although generally devoid of fossils, in some places they contain several marine shells.

Baguet, Baguette (bä-get'), *n.* [Fr. *baguette*, a wand, from It. *bacchetta*, from L. *baculus*, a rod, the dim. term. *-ette* and *-etta* being substituted for the L. dim. suffix *-ulus*.] In *arch.* a little round moulding like the astragal, called when plain a *bead*, when enriched with foliage *a chaplet*.

Bag-wig (bag'wig), *n.* A large wig with a bag attached to it. See BAG, 3.

Bah (bä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity.

Twenty-five years ago the vile ejaculation, *bah!* was utterly unknown to the English public. *De Quincey.*

Bahar, Barre (bä-här', bä'rā), *n.* An East Indian measure of weight, varying considerably in different localities, and in accordance with the substances weighed, the range being from 223 to 625 lbs.

Baide (bād), pret. of *bide*, to stay, and *bide*, to endure; to withstand. 'He *baide* the brunt.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Baigne † (bān), *v.t.* [Fr. *baigner*, from L.L. '*balneare*, to bathe, from L. *balneum*, a bath.] To soak or drench. *Carew.*

Baikalite (bā'kal-īt or bī'kal-īt), *n.* [From *Baikal*, a lake in Northern Asia.] A mineral occurring in acicular prisms, sometimes long, and either confusedly grouped or radiating from a centre. Its colour is greenish or yellowish white. It is a variety of augite.

Bail (bāl), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *bailler*, to deliver over, as into the custody of another; to keep in custody, to bail, from L. *bajulare*, to bear a burden, from *bajulus*, a bearer, hence, a nurse, and, applied to males, a tutor, a governor. The progressive steps by which L. *bajulare* became Fr. *bailler* are thus given by Brachet: *bajulare, baj'lare, bailler.*] 1. † To deliver; to release.

Ne none there was to rescue her, ne none to *bail*. *Spenser.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) to set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court. The word *is* applied to the magistrate or the surety. The magistrate *bails* a man when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond given with sureties. The surety *bails* a person when he procures his release from arrest by giving bond for his appearance.

When they (the judges) had *bailed* the twelve bishops, the House of Commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted. *Clarendon.*

Tit. Let me be their bail.
Sat. Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shak.*

(*b*) To deliver in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee or person intrusted; as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment, or to *bail* goods to a carrier.—*To bail out*, to release a person by acting as his bail.—*To bail over to keep the peace*, to require surety from a person for his keeping the peace.

Bail (bāl), *n.* [O. Fr. *bail*, a guardian; from L. *bajulus*. See the verb.] 1. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody by becoming surety for his appearance in court.

The *bail* must be real substantial bondsmen. *Blackstone.*

Bail is not used with a plural termination.

2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody; as, the man is out upon *bail*. In all criminal cases except treason two justices may admit a person to bail, and in all cases of misdemeanour except those enumerated in 11 and 12 Vict. cap. xlii. sec. 28, they are bound to do so; but in cases of treason a person cannot be admitted to bail except by order of a secretary of state, or by the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, or a judge thereof in vacation. By the law of Scotland an accused person is entitled to be liberated on bail, of a fixed amount according to the rank of the person accused, provided the crime charged against him is not one for which capital punishment may be inflicted, or one for which it might be inflicted before the passing of the act 2 and 3 Will. IV. cxxiii. In these cases the Court of Justiciary or the lord-advocate may consent to bail being taken, but they are not bound to do so, and they may fix the amount of bail at their own discretion. In civil cases there are several kinds of bail at common law, the chief being *common bail* and *special bail*. *Common bail*, or *bail below*, which is now disused, was given to the sheriff on a bail bond entered into by two persons, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the arresting process commands. *Special bail*, *bail above*, or *bail to the action*, is given by persons who undertake generally, after appearance of a defendant, that if he be condemned in the action he shall satisfy the debt, costs, and damages, or render himself to the proper person, or that they will do so for him. *Wharton.* In Scotland bail in civil cases is called *caution* (which see).—3. Liberation on bail; as, to grant *bail*.—4. A person who frequents the neighbourhood of law-courts ready to be bail for any one on the payment of a fee. Formerly such persons wore straw in their shoes as a sign of their occupation.

The attorney whispered to Mr. Pickwick that he was only a *bail*. 'A *bail*!' 'Yes, my dear sir, half-a-dozen of 'em here. Bail you to any amount and only charge half-a-crown.' *Dickens.*

Where those mysterious personages who were wont in the old times to perambulate the great saloon of

the futile footsteps, Westminster Hall, with straws in their shoes, and whose occupation is not by any means gone now-a-days, are always in attendance in a philanthropic eagerness to render service to suffering humanity—or in other words, to become *bail* where *bail* is wanted, for a gratuity of half-a-crown to twelve and sixpence. *G. A. Sala.*

5.† Custody; keeping. 'Silly Faunus, now within their *bail*.' *Spenser.*—*To admit to bail*, or *to take bail for*, to release upon persons coming forward as bail.—*To find bail*, to procure persons to act as bail for one.—*To go bail*, (*a*) to act as bail or surety. (*b*) To vouch for (a thing); as, I'll *go bail* for that.—*To hold to bail*, to oblige to find bail.—*To perfect* or *justify bail*, to prove by the oath of the person that he is worth the sum for which he is surety beyond his debts.—*To stand bail*, to act as bail or surety.

Bail (bāl), *n.* [It is probable that here we have two words of different origins under one form—the one from O.Fr. *baille*, the outer barrier of a fortification (see BAILEY), the other from L. *baculum*, *baculus*, a rod or staff.] 1. An advanced post outside the solid defences of a town.—2. A certain limit within a forest.—3. A post; a bar; specifically, a term properly applied to the stumps or wickets at cricket, but now to the little sticks, about 4 inches long, laid on the tops of the stumps, one end resting in the groove of one stump and the other in that of the next. As they fall with the slightest blow, they serve to indicate when the stumps have been struck.

Brown gravely set up the middle stump again and put the *bails* on. *T. Hughes.*

4. A division between the stalls of a stable. 5. The handle of a kettle.—6. One of the hoops supporting the tilt of a boat.

Bail (bāl), *v.t.* [Fr. *baille*, It. *baglia*, a tub or bucket, perhaps from Armor. *bal*, a tub; but the word also occurs in the Teutonic languages; D. *balie*, a bucket, *uitbalien*, to bale out; Dan. *balle*, *ballie*, a tub.] To free from water with a bucket or pail; as, to *bail* a boat. Spelled also *Bale*.

Bailable (bāl'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being set free upon bond with sureties; capable of being admitted to bail: used of persons.—2. Admitting of bail; as, a *bailable* offence.

Bailage (bāl'āj), *n.* Same as *Balliage* (which see).

Bailbond (bāl'bond), *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court at the return of the writ.

Bailee (bāl-ē'), *n.* [See BAIL, in law.] In *law*, the person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust.

Bailer, Bailor (bāl'ėr, bāl'or), *n.* In *law*, one who delivers goods to another in trust for some particular purpose.

Bailer (bāl'ėr), *n.* One who bails or frees from water; anything used to bail out water, especially a small shallow vessel with a handle made for the purpose.

Bailey (bāl'i), *n.* [O.Fr. *baille*, a palisade, a barrier, from L.L. *ballium*, a corruption of L. *vallum*, a rampart, from L. *vallus*, a stake.] The name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep. The Old Bailey in London got its name thus.

Bailiary, Baillierie (bā'li-a-ri, bā'li-ėr-i), *n.* In *Scots law*, the extent of a bailie's jurisdiction.—*Letter of bailiary*, a commission by which an heritable proprietor, entitled to grant such a commission, appoints a baron bailie, with the usual powers, to hold courts, appoint officers under him, &c.

Bailie, Baillie (bā'li), *n.* [See BAILIFF.] A municipal officer or magistrate in Scotland, corresponding to an *alderman* in England. He possesses a certain jurisdiction by common law as well as by statute. The criminal jurisdiction of the provost and bailies of royal burghs extends to breaches of the peace, drunkenness, adulteration of articles of diet, thefts not of an aggravated character, and other offences of a less serious nature. An officer appointed by precept of sasine to give infeftment in land—a legal formality now abolished—was also called a *bailie*.

Bailiff (bā'lif), *n.* [O.Fr. *baillif*, *bailli*; Sc. *bailie*; L.L. *ballivus*, *baillivus*. '*Baillif*, which is the old form, is an adjective taken substantively, and is formed from *baillir* (same as *bailler*), to hold, to govern.' *Littré*. See BAIL, to deliver over.] 1. A civil officer or functionary, subordinate to some one else. There are several kinds of bailiffs, whose offices widely differ, but all agree in this, that the keeping or protection of something belongs to them. The sheriff is the monarch's bailiff, and his county is a bailiwick. The name is also applied to the chief magistrates of some towns, to keepers of royal castles, as of Dover, to persons having the conservation of the peace in hundreds and in some special jurisdictions, as Westminster, and to the returning-officers in the same. But the officials commonly designated by this name are the *bailiffs* of sheriffs, or sheriffs' officers, who execute processes, &c., and *bailiffs* of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions to perform similar functions.—2. An overseer or under-steward on an estate, appointed to manage forests, direct husbandry operations, collect rents, &c.: also called a *Bailiff of Forests*, or *Bailiff in Husbandry*.—3. An inferior officer intrusted with the government of a city or district; a governor.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff*, sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison.*

—*Bailiffs of forests* and *bailiffs in husbandry*. See above, definition 2.—*Water bailiffs*, officers who protect rivers from poachers and from being fished at illicit seasons.

Bailiwick (bā'li-wik), *n.* [O.Fr. *bailli*, a bailiff, and O.E. *wick*, A. Sax. *wic*, a village, dwelling, &c.] The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority, as a hundred, a liberty, a forest, over which a bailiff is appointed.

Bailliage (bā'li-āj), *n.* [Fr.] A bailiwick. [Rare.]

At first four *bailliages* were created. *Brougham.*

Baillie. See BAILIE.

Baillie,† *n.* Custody; government; jurisdiction.

Bailment (bāl'ment), *n.* In *law*, the act of bailing; the delivery of goods in trust upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed.

Bailor, *n.* See BAILER.

Bailpiece (bāl'pēs), *n.* In *law*, a slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail above or to the action.

Bail-scoop (bāl'skōp), *n.* A large scoop or trough, which can be raised and depressed on pivots, and is used for bailing out water.

Baily (bā'li), *n.* A contraction for *Bailiff* or for *Bailiwick*.

Bain,† **Baine**† (bān), *n.* [Fr. *bain*, from L. *balneum*, a bath.] A bath. *Mir. for Mags.*

Bain,† **Baine**† (bān), *v.t.* To bathe. *Lodge.*

Bainberg (bān'berg), *n.* [G. *bein-bergen*, shin-guard.] One of the greaves or jambs first used by the military as an additional protection, less vulnerable than the chain-mail with which the body was protected.

Bainie (bān'i), *a.* Having large bones; strong; bony. 'The brawnie, *bainie* ploughman chiel.' *Burns.* [Scotch.] Written also *Banie*.

Bain-marie (bañ-ma-rē'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *balneum*, a bath, and *maris*, of the sea.] A large shallow vessel containing hot water, in which sauce-pans are placed to warm food; a water-bath.

Bains† (bānz). Same as *Banns*. *Spenser.*

Bairam, Beiram (bā'ram, bī'ram), *n.* [Turk. and Per.] The name of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one is held, in imitation of the Easter of the Christian Church, at the close of the fast Ramazan, and the other seventy days after. The latter is called the lesser *Bairam*, and is commemorative of the offering of Isaac.

Bairman† (bār'man), *n.* [*Bair*, bare, and *man*.] In *old law*, a debtor sworn in court not to be in possession of property worth 5*s*. 5*d*.

Bairn (bārn), *n.* [A. Sax. *bearn*, O.E. *barn*, Icel. Goth. *barn*—lit. one who is *born*, from *bear*, to bring forth.] A child. [Northern English and Scotch.]

Think, like good Christians, on your *bairns* and wives. *Dryden.*

As she annunciated to her *bairns* the upshot of her practical experience she pulled from her pocket the portions of tape which showed the length and breadth of the various rooms at the hospital house. *Trollope.*

—*Bairns' part of gear*. Same as *Legitim* (which see). [Shakspere uses this word in the form *barn* (which see).]

Bairntime (bārn'tīm), *n.* [A. Sax. *bearn-teám*, a family—*bearn*, a child, and *teám*; O.E. *barn-tem*, progeny. See TEEM.] A family of children. 'The bonny *bairntime* Heav'n has lent.' *Burns.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Baisemains† (bāz'mānz), *n.* [Fr. *baiser*, to kiss, and *main*, the hand.] Compliments; respects. *Spenser.*

Bait (bāt), *v.t.* [A Scandinavian word; O.E. *baiten*, *beiten*, Icel. *beita*, to make to eat, to feed, also to bait, as a hook, to hunt, as with hounds or hawks, *beit*, a pasture, *beita*, a bait; A. Sax. *bâtan*, *bâtian*, to bait, *bât*, a bit, bait; G. *beize*, hawking, *beizen*, to hawk—all from the stem of E. *bite* (which see).] 1. To put a bait on or in; as, to *bait* a hook, line, or snare.

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

2.† To allure by a bait; to catch; to captivate. 'To *bait* fish.' *Shak.* 'Do their gay vestments his affections *bait*?' *Shak.*—3. To give a portion of food and drink to a beast, especially upon the road; as, to *bait* horses.

The sun, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among.
Spenser.

4. To provoke and harass by dogs; as, to *bait* a bull or a boar. 'As chained bear whom cruel dogs do *bait*.' *Spenser.* Hence—5. To harass in any way; to annoy.

The new secretary of state had been so unmercifully *baited* by the paymaster of the forces . . . that he was thoroughly sick of his situation. *Macaulay.*

Bait (bāt), *v.i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey.

In all our journey from London to his house we did not so much as *bait* at a Whig inn. *Addison.*

Bait (bāt), *n.* [See BAIT, *v.t.*] 1. Any substance used to catch fish or other animals by alluring them to swallow a hook or to be caught in snares or in an inclosure or net. 2. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

The chief *bait* which attracted a needy sycophant to the court was the hope of obtaining, as the reward of servility and flattery, a royal letter to an heiress. *Macaulay.*

3. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey.

If you grow dry before you end your business, pray take a *bait* here; I've a fresh hogshead for you. *B. Jonson.*

Bait (bāt), *v.i.* [Fr. *battre*, to beat, *battre de l'aile*, to flap or flutter, from L.L. *batere*, L. *batuere*, to beat.] To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; to hover as a hawk above her prey. 'Kites that *bait* and beat.' *Shak.*

Bait (bāt), *n.* White-bait, a small fish of the Thames. See WHITE-BAIT.

Baith (bāth), *a., pron.* or *conj.* Both. [Scotch.]

Baiting (bāt'ing), *n.* 1. The act of furnishing a bait.—2. Refreshment, as on a journey.

Bait-mill (bāt'mil), *n.* A mill used by American fishermen for cutting mackerel or salted herrings into small pieces for bait. It consists of a roller armed with knives and inclosed in an upright wooden box, and is worked by a crank on the outside.

Baittle (bāt'tl), *n.* [Icel. *beit*, pasture. See BAIT, *v.t.*] Rich pasture. [Scotch.]

Baize (bāz), *n.* [A modified spelling of a plural form; O.E. *bayes*, O.Fr. *baye*, Fr. *baie*, coarse woollen cloth; D. *boi*, *boy*, Dan. *baj*; from L. *badius*, bay-coloured, from the original colour of the fabric, or from Fr. *baie*, a berry, from being originally dyed with Avignon berries.] A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap, sometimes friezed on one side.

Bajadere (bä'yä-dēr), *n.* Same as *Bayadeer* (which see).

Bajimont's Roll (baj'i-monts rōl), *n.* Same as *Bagimont's Roll*.

Bajocco (bä-yok'kō), *n.* [It.] A copper coin which was current in the Papal States, of the value of about ¾*d*.

The hat went round, and the *bajocchi* tumbled into it. *Thackeray.*

Bajury, Bajra (baj'u-ri, baj'ra), *n.* [Hind.] A species of grain (*Holcus spicatus*) much used in the East Indies for feeding horses and cattle.

Bake (bāk), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *baked*; ppr. *baking*. [A. Sax. *bacan*, Icel. and Sw. *baka*, Dan. *bage*, D. *bakken*, G. *backen*, to bake; of cognate origin with Gr. *phōgein*, to roast.] 1. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays; as, to *bake* bricks; to *bake* the ground.—2. To prepare as food in an oven; as, to *bake* bread; to *bake* meat.—3. To harden with cold. 'The earth . . . is *baked* with frost.' *Shak.*

They *bake* their sides upon the cold hard stone. *Spenser.*

Bake (bāk), *v.i.* 1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, and do all myself. *Shak.*

2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat; as, the bread *bakes;* the ground *bakes* in a hot sun.

Baked-meat, Bake-meat (bākt'mēt, bāk'mēt), *n.* 1. Meat cooked in an oven.

Thrift, thrift, Horatio; the funeral *baked-meats*
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables. *Shak.*

In the uppermost basket there was of all manner of *bake-meats* for Pharaoh. Gen. xl. 17.

2. A meat-pie.

You speak as if a man should know what food is coffined in a *baked-meat* afore it is cut up. *Old play.*

Bakehouse (bāk'hous), *n.* A house or building for baking.

Baken (bāk'n), *pp.* Same as *Baked.* [Old and provincial English and Scotch.]

And he looked, and, behold, there was a cake *baken* on the coals. 1 Ki. xix. 6.

Baker (bāk'ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.—2. A small tin oven in which baking is performed.—3. The popular name of the flesh-fly (*Sarcophaga carnaria*).—*Baker's dozen*, thirteen reckoned as a dozen. It is customary for bakers, like some other tradesmen, to give 13 for 12, the extra piece being called among bakers the *in-bread* or *to-bread*. Brewer says the custom originated when heavy penalties were inflicted for short weights, bakers giving the extra bread to secure themselves.—*Baker's itch*, a species of psoriasis or scall, so called when it is confined to the back of the hand. It often appears in bakers.—*Baker's salt*, subcarbonate of ammonia, or smelling salts, so called from its being used by bakers as a substitute for yeast in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

Baker-foot (bāk'ėr-fụt), *n.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot. 'Bow-legs and *baker-feet.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

Baker-legged (bāk'ėr-legd), *a.* Disfigured by having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.

Bakery (bāk'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The trade of a baker. 2. A place used for the business of baking bread, &c.; a bakehouse.

Bakester † (bāk'stėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *bæcestre*, a female baker, *bæcere* being a male baker: *stre* is generally a feminine suffix.] A baker, properly a female baker. In Scotland commonly written *baxter;* as, *baxter* wives. 'Brewesteres and *bakesteres.*' *Piers Plowman.*

Baking (bāk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of baking. 2. The quantity baked at once; as, a *baking* of bread.

Bakshish, Buksheish (bak'shēsh, buk'shēsh), *n.* [Per. *bakkshish*, from *bakkshidan*, to give.] A present or gratuity; over-money. A demand for *bakshish* meets the traveller everywhere in the East from Turkey and Egypt to Hindustan.

Bal (bal), *n.* [Corn.] A mine.—*Bal-captain*, a mine-captain.

Balaam (bā'lam), *n.* Printer's cant for matter regarding marvellous and incredible events inserted in a newspaper to fill out space, and evidently an allusion to Balaam's ass speaking 'with man's voice' (Num. xxii. 30); vamp.—*Balaam-box*, the depositary for rejected articles, not rarely the fire.

Bala-beds (bā'la-bedz), *n. pl.* In *geol.* a series of beds occurring at Bala, in Merionethshire, in the Caradoc formation of the lower Silurian. They consist of about 35 feet of richly fossiliferous limestone in two bands, and below it sandstones, slates, and ash-beds of 5000 or 6000 feet in thickness.

Balachong (bā'la-chong), *n.* [Malay *bálachán.*] A substance composed of small fishes or shrimps pounded up with salt and spices and then dried. It is much used in the East as a condiment for rice.

Balæna (ba-lē'na), *n.* [L.; Gr. *phalaina*, a whale.] A genus of aquatic mammals, family Balænidæ, including the Greenland or right whale (*B. mysticetus*) and such species as agree with it in having no dorsal fins, a smooth belly, and whalebone in the mouth. See BALÆNIDÆ.

Balæniceps (*ba-lē'ni-seps*), *n.* [L. *balæna*, a whale, and *caput*, a head.] A genus of birds containing the *B. rex*, or whale-headed stork, a gigantic grallatorial bird, family Ardeidæ, about 3½ feet in height, with a large beak, somewhat resembling the boat-bill. It has been found in the interior of Africa, in the upper part of the White Nile. Its large, flat, hooked bill, longer than its head, is useful to it in capturing and crushing the lizards and other reptiles on which it feeds.

Balæniceps rex.

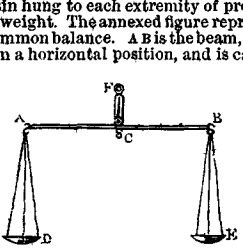
Balænidæ (ba-lē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* The toothless whales, a family of marine mammals, comprising the largest existing animals, in which the place of teeth is supplied by plates of whalebone attached to the palate, whence the name of *whalebone whales* often given to the family. Teeth are, however, present in the fœtus, though they never cut the gum. The Balænidæ may be divided into two sections—the *smooth whales*, characterized by smoothness of skin and the absence of a dorsal fin, as the Greenland or right whale (*Balæna mysticetus*); and the *furrowed whales*, in which the skin is furrowed and the dorsal fin present, as the finners (Physalus), hump-backed whales (Megaptera), and rorquals or piked whales (Balænoptera). See WHALE.

Balænoptera (bā-lē-nop'tėr-a), *n.* [L. *balæna*, a whale, and Gr. *pteron*, a wing.] The rorquals or piked whales, a genus of Balænidæ characterized by a dorsal adipose fin, whence the members are sometimes called finners, although this term is appropriately applied to the genus Physalus. The Balænoptera are active, attain a gigantic size—sometimes 80 to 100 feet—but yield comparatively valueless whalebone. See BALÆNIDÆ.

Balalaika (bal-a-lī'ka), *n.* A musical instrument of very ancient Slavonian origin, common among the Russians and Tartars, and, according to Niebuhr, also in Egypt and Arabia. It is of the guitar kind, but has only two strings, of which one only is used to produce the air, the other giving a monotonous bass.

Bala Limestone (bā'la lim'stōn), *n.* See BALA-BEDS.

Balance (bal'ans), *n.* [Fr., from L. *bilanx*, an implement for weighing composed of two scales or dishes suspended from a beam—*bis*, twice or double, and *lanx*, a dish, the scale of a balance.] 1. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of bodies. In its original and simplest form it consists of a beam or lever suspended exactly in the middle on a pivot near its centre of gravity, with a scale or basin hung to each extremity of precisely equal weight. The annexed figure represents the common balance. A B is the beam, which rests in a horizontal position, and is capable



Common Balance.

of turning on the centre of motion C. D and E are the scales, which are suspended from the points A and B, the extremities of the beam, called the centres of suspension. Midway between the centres of suspension, and directly above the centre of motion, there rises from the upper surface of the beam a perpendicular slender stem called the *tongue*, which, when the beam is horizontal, points to the top of the handle F, by which the whole is suspended. In a properly constructed balance the beam should rest in a horizontal position when the scales are either empty or loaded with equal weights; a very small addition of weight put into either scale should cause the beam to deviate from the horizontal position; and the arms of the beam should be inflexible, exactly similar, equal in weight and length. Other things being equal, the greater the length of the arms the greater will be the sensibility of the balance or its tendency to deviate with a slight addition to either scale. The centres of suspension of the scales and the centre of gravity of the beam should be all in one straight line, and the centre of motion should be a little above the centre of gravity. The centre of motion and the centre of suspension should cause as little friction as possible.—*Alloy balance*, a balance for weighing metals which are to be combined in decimal proportions, for example, ·17 of tin and ·83 of copper. In Robert's alloy balance the point of suspension is movable, and is adjusted to the point at which the arms of the balance bear to one another the proportion of the metals to be weighed, in this case 17 to 83. The beam of the balance is then brought to the position of equilibrium by means of a weight suspended from a continuation of the short arm of the balance, and when the balance is so adjusted any quantity of copper put in the short-arm scale will be balanced by the requisite proportion of tin in the other scale, that is, 17 per cent. of the total weight of the two.—*Assay balance*, one used in docimastic operations for weighing minute bodies. Such balances, besides being made with extraordinary care, are always placed under glass cases to protect them from currents of air.—*Torsion Balance.* See under TORSION.—*Bent-lever balance*, a weighing scale in which the scale-pan is attached to the short arm of a bent-lever, the long arm indicating the weight in the pan by traversing a graduated arc.—*Electric balance.* Same as *Balance-electrometer* (which see).—*False balance*, a balance constructed for fraudulent purposes, having the arms of unequal lengths but of equal weights. When the scales are empty the beam rests in a horizontal position, and the balance appears to be just; but when a weight is put into the scale suspended from the short arm a less weight of goods put into the other scale will be sufficient to cause the beam to settle in a horizontal position and produce an apparent equilibrium. The readiest way of detecting such a balance is to make the weight and the article weighed to change places, for then the scale suspended from the longer arm will immediately preponderate.—*Hydrostatic balance.* See under HYDROSTATIC.—*Roman balance*, a steelyard (which see).—*Spring-balance.* See SPRING-BALANCE.—2. *Fig.* the act of mentally comparing or estimating two things, as by a balance. 'Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side.' *Atterbury.*—3. † Weight. *Holland.*—4. The weight or sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal; that which is necessary to bring them to a balance or equipoise; the excess by which one thing is greater than another; surplus, real or figurative; as, I have still a *balance* at my banker's. Hence, in accounts, the difference of two sums; as, upon an adjustment of accounts a *balance* was found against A in favour of B.—*To pay a balance*, to pay the difference and make the two accounts equal.—5. An equality of weight, power, advantage, and the like; equipoise or just proportion, as of emotions and the like; as, *balance* of power, force, mind, &c.; to lose one's *balance.*

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train;
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mixed with art and to due bounds confined,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

6. That which renders power or authority equal; a counterpoise.

A martial nobility and stubborn commons, possessed of arms, tenacious of property, and collected into constitutional assemblies, form the only *balance* capable of preserving a free constitution against enterprises of an aspiring prince. *Gibbon.*

7. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats, formerly a pin oscillating on its centre, and thus resembling the beam of a balance, now a wheel. See BALANCE-WHEEL. 8. In *astron.* a sign in the zodiac, called in Latin Libra, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.—*Balance of power*, in *politics*, a certain equality of power among a number of different states; or more specifically, such an equality among the most powerful of a number of states, along with a disposition to maintain their relative

power. When a few of the leading powers of a number of separate and sovereign states counterpoise each other the balance of power is maintained, and the safety of the smaller states secured. The leading rule by which this has been effected in Europe has been to oppose every new arrangement which threatens either materially to augment the strength of one of the greater powers or to diminish that of another.—*Balance of trade*, a phrase used to denote the relation in respect of amount or value which subsists between the exportation of domestic productions from a country and the importation of foreign; or the difference between the amount or value of the commodities exported and imported. Hence the expression, formerly much more common than now, The *balance* of trade is against or in favour of a country. Formerly this subject was not well understood, but properly speaking, there cannot be any such thing as a balance of trade for or against a country.

Balance (bal'ans), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *balanced;* ppr. *balancing.* 1. To bring to an equipoise; as, to *balance* the weights in the scales of a balance. Hence—2. To compare by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things; to estimate; to weigh. 'Balance the good and the evil of things.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—3. To equal in weight, force, number, &c.; to serve as a counterpoise to; to be equal to; to counteract; as, one species of attraction *balances* another.

One expression in the letter must check and *balance* another. *Kent.*

4. To settle by paying what remains due on an account; to equalize or adjust.

Though I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addison.*

5. To examine or compare by summations, &c., so as to show how assets and liabilities or debits and credits stand; as, let us *balance* our accounts; we *balance* our books at the end of each year.—6. *Naut.* to contract, as a sail, by rolling up a small part of it at one corner.—7. In *engin.* to adjust, as a line of road, railway, or other work, so that the earth or other material removed from the eminences shall fill up the hollows.—8. In *gymnastics*, to keep in equilibrium on a very narrow basis or small point, as on a tight-rope or the top of a pole; to poise, as an object with a narrow base, so skilfully that it does not fall; as, to *balance* a pole upon one's chin.—9. To obtain in equal measure.

Like souls that *balance* joy and pain,
With tears and smiles from heaven again
The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sun-lit fall of rain. *Tennyson.*

Balance (bal'ans), *v.i.* 1. To have an equal weight on each side; to be in equipoise; as, the weights *balance* exactly.—2. *Fig.* to hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, as a balance when poised by equal weights. [Rare.]

He would not *balance* nor err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

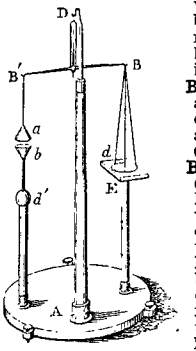
3. In *dancing*, to move the body forwards and backwards alternately by an alternate movement of the feet.—4. To be employed in finding the balance or balances on an account or accounts.

Oh! who would cast and *balance* at a desk,
Perched like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool,
Till all his juice is dried? *Tennyson.*

Balance-book (bal'ans-bụk), *n.* In *com.* a book in which the adjusted debtor-and-creditor accounts have been posted from the ledger.

Balance-crane (bal'ans-krān), *n.* A crane having two arms, one of which is provided with arrangements for counterpoising wholly or in part the weight to be raised by the other. *E. H. Knight.*

Balance-electrometer (bal'ans-ē-lek-trom"et-ėr), *n.* An instrument constructed on the principle of the common balance and weights to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces. A glass pillar is fixed in a stand A, to which the beam of a delicate balance B′B is suspended at the point D. A scale-pan *d* is suspended from one arm, and just rests upon the support E, likewise insulated and fixed upon the stand A. From the other arm is suspended a light gilt cone *a*, the base of which is opposed to the base of another inverted cone *b*, which may be fixed at any distance from it by sliding upon the insulated pillar *d′*. The metallic balance may be connected with the interior of a Leyden-jar or battery, and the cone *b* with the exterior, and the attractive power of any charge at any variable distance between the cones may be estimated by weights placed in the scale-pan.



Balance-electrometer.

Balance-fish (bal'ans-fish), *n.* A species of shark, same as *Hammer-fish* (which see).

Balance-knife (bal'ans-nīf), *n.* A kind of table-knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the handle without the blade touching the cloth. This is effected by making the weight of the handle counterbalance that of the blade.

Balancement (bal'ans-ment), *n.* The act of balancing, or state of being balanced. *Darwin.*

Balance-plough (bal'ans-plou), *n.* See PLOUGH.

Balancer (bal'ans-ėr), *n.* One who or that which balances; specifically, an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body. The balancers are two very fine movable threads, terminated by a kind of oval button placed under the origin of the wings.

Balance-reef (bal'ans-rēf), *n.* *Naut.* a reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm. A balance-reef is generally placed in all gaff-sails, the band running from the throat to the clew, and either the upper or the lower half of the sail may be reefed.

Balance-sheet (bal'ans-shēt), *n.* A sheet, statement, or account showing the balances of a number of accounts; a statement of the assets and liabilities of a trading concern, the balance of each open account in the ledger being placed under one or other of those heads.

Balance-thermometer (bal'ans-thėr-mom'et-ėr), *n.* An invention by which mercury inclosed in a balanced tube is caused to make one or other of the ends preponderate, in order to open or close a window or damper, or to touch an alarm.

Balance-valve (bal'ans-valv), *n.* A valve in which steam is admitted to both sides so as to render it more readily operated, by relieving its pressure on the seat. *E. H. Knight.*

Balance-wheel (bal'ans-whēl), *n.* That part of a watch or chronometer which by the regularity of its motion determines the beat or strike.

These are in themselves very objectionable; the true regulators, the proper *balance-wheels*, are those which have been described. *Brougham.*

Balandrana (bal-an-drā'na), *n.* A wide cloak or mantle, used as an additional garment by travellers and others in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Called also *Supertotus.*

Balandrana, from MS. in the British Museum.

Balanidæ, Balanoidea (bal-an'i-dē, bal-a-noi-dē'a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of cirripeds, of which the genus Balanus is the type. The animals of this family are frequently called acorn-shells. See BALANUS.

Balaninus (bal-a-nī'nus), *n.* A genus of the order Coleoptera and family Curculionidæ (which see). One species is called the nut-weevil.

Balanites (bal-a-nī'tēz), *n.* 1. A small genus of plants, nat. order Simarubeæ, containing two species, which are small spiny trees, found in desert places in Asia and Africa. The oval fruits are purgative; they contain a very hard nut, used in India for fireworks. 2. Another name for Balanus, a genus of cirripeds.

Balanitis (bal-a-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and term. *itis*, signifying inflammation.] A kind of gonorrhea.

Balanophoraceæ (bal-a-nof'or-ā"shē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and *pherō*, to bear, from the compact terminal heads or cones of the flowers.] A curious order of parasitic, leafless, flowering plants, which, from their simple structure, were thought to be allied to the Fungi. There are about thirty known species grouped into ten genera. They are generally of a bright yellow or red colour. Their small flowers, in most cases unisexual, are aggregated into dense masses. The fruit is one-celled, with a single seed. One of the best-known species is the *Cynomorium coccineum*, or *Fungus melitensis* of druggists, which at one time enjoyed a great reputation as a styptic.

Balanus (bal'a-nus), *n.* [Gr. *balanos*, a gland or acorn.] A genus of sessile cirripeds, family Balanidæ, of great variety of form. The shell consists of six plates, with an operculum of four valves. Colonies are to be found on rocks left dry at low water, on ships, on timber, on lobsters and other crustaceans, and on the shells of conchifers and other molluscs. They differ from the members of the genus Lepas (Barnacles) in having a symmetrical shell and in being destitute of a flexible stalk. They pass through a larval stage of existence, at which period they are not fixed, but move about by means of swimming feet, and possess large stalked eyes, both feet and eyes disappearing when they attach themselves to their final place of repose. Often called *Acorn-shells.*

Group of *Balanus tintinnabulum.*

Balas, Balass (bal'as, bal-as'), *n.* [Fr. *balais*, It. *balascio*, Sp. *balax*, from Ar. *balakhsh*, a kind of ruby named from *Badakhshan*, a country of Central Asia (called *Balasian* by Marco Polo).] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red colour, sometimes inclining to orange. Its crystals are usually octahedrons, composed of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base. See SPINEL.

Balase,† To ballast.

Balastre (ba-las'tėr), *n.* The finest variety of gold cloth. It is manufactured at Vienna.

Balaustine (ba-lạs'tin), *n.* [Gr. *balaustion*, a wild-pomegranate flower.] Pertaining to the wild-pomegranate tree.—*Balaustine flowers*, the dried flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine as astringents.

Balaustion (ba-lạs'ti-on), *n.* [See BALAUSTINE.] A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ, containing one known species, *B. pulcherrimum*, a shrub inhabiting south-western Australia, and said to be one of the most beautiful of plants, with numerous flowers resembling in shape and colour those of the dwarf pomegranate.

Balay (ba-lā'), *n.* Balas (which see). [The word is written in this way to represent the pronunciation of the French form, *balais.*]

Balbutiate† (bal-bū'shi-āt), *v.i.* [L. *balbutio*, from *balbus*, stammering.] To stammer in speaking.

Balbuties (bal-bū'ti-ēz), *n.* [Mod. L., from L. *balbus*, stammering.] Stammering. Also, a vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by *b* and *l*. *Dunglison.*

Balcon,† Balcone† (bal'kōn, bal-kō'nā), *n.* A balcony or gallery. *Pepys.*

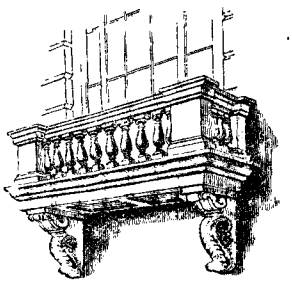
Balconet (bal'kō-net), *n.* A low ornamental railing to a door or window, projecting but slightly beyond the threshold or sill.

Balconied (bal'kō-nid), *a.* Having balconies.

The house was double-*balconied*. *Roger North.*

Balcony (bal'kō-ni), *n.* [It. *balcone*, from *balco*, a scaffold, O.H.G. *balcho*, G. *balken*, E. *balk*, a beam.] 1. A stage or platform

projecting from the front of a building, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade, railing,



Balcony.

or parapet. Balconies are common before windows.—2. The projecting gallery in the interior of a building, as of a theatre.—3. The stern gallery in a large ship.

Bald (bâld), *a.* [O.E. *balled, ballid*—a word of very doubtful etymology. The old English forms have given rise to the supposition that the word is a participle or adjective from *ball,* rounded and smooth like a ball; more probably it is from the Celtic root seen in Armor. *bal,* a white mark on an animal's face; *ball,* a name often given in England to a horse that is *bald*-faced; Sc. *beld* or *belled,* from *bel* or *bell,* a spot on a horse's face; Ir. and Gael. *bal,* a spot.] 1. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head.

Cæsar, . . . because his head was *bald,* covered that defect with laurels. *Addison.*

2. Destitute of the natural or usual covering of the head or top; as, a *bald* oak; a *bald* mountain. 'Thy *bald,* awful head, O sovran Blanc!' *Coleridge.*

No question asked him by any of the senators, but they stand *bald* before him. *Shak.*

3. Destitute of beard or awn; as, *bald* wheat.

4. Destitute of appropriate ornament; unadorned; inelegant.

(Milton) could stoop to a plain style, sometimes, even to a *bald* style. *Macaulay!*

5. Destitute of dignity or value; mean; base; pitiful.

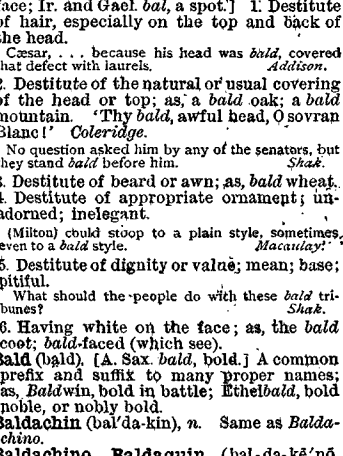
What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes? *Shak.*

6. Having white on the face; as, the *bald* coot; *bald*-faced (which see).

Bald (bâld), [A. Sax. *bald,* bold.] A common prefix and suffix to many proper names; as, *Bald*win, bold in battle; Ethel*bald,* bold noble, or nobly bold.

Baldachin (bal'da-kin), *n.* Same as *Baldachino.*

Baldachino, Baldaquin (bal-da-kē'nō, bal'da-kin), *n.* [It. *baldacchino,* Sp. *baldaquino,* a rich silk cloth or canopy carried over



Baldachino, Church of S. Ambrose, Milan.

the host, *from Baldacco,* the Italian form of *Bagdad,* where the cloth was manufactured.] A canopy or covering of various kinds, as (*a*) a canopy borne over the host or sacramental elements. (*b*) A covering of silk or stuff supported on four poles and upheld over the pope on ceremonial occasions. (*c*) A covering on four columns of marble or stone, or a canopy hanging from the roof over the high altar in some churches. (*d*) A canopy over a bed to which curtains are attached. (*e*) A canopy or covering above the seats of kings, imperial personages, bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. 'The grand velvet *baldaquino* prepared to receive popes and emperors.' *Thackeray.*

The bed is like the *baldaquin* of St. Peter's. *Thackeray.*

Sometimes spelled *Baldequin, Baudekin.*

Bald-buzzard (bâld'buz-zard), *n.* A name sometimes given in America to the osprey or fish-hawk (*Pandion Haliaëtus*). See OSPREY.

Bald-eagle (bâld'ē-gl), *n.* Same as *Bald-erne.*

Baldequin (bal'de-kin), *n.* Same as *Baldachino.*

Balder (bal'dėr), *n.* [Icel. *Baldr*=A. Sax. *baldor,* a prince or hero.] In *Scand. myth.* the son of Odin, the young and beautiful god of eloquence and just decision. Written also *Baldur.*

Balderdash (bal'dėr-dash), *n.* [Probably from Dan. *balder,* noise, clatter, and *dask,* Dan. *dask,* a slap, a dash; comp. however, W. *baldordus,* prattling, from *baldordd,* prattle.] 1. Senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; noisy nonsense.

I heard him charge this publication with ribaldry, scurrility, billingsgate, and *balderdash.* *Horne Tooke.*

2. † A worthless mixture of frothy liquors. 'To drink such *balderdash* or bonny-clabber.' *B. Jonson.*

Balderdash† (bal'dėr-dash), *v.t.* To mix or adulterate liquors.

The wine-merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash* and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quicklime. *Smollett.*

Bald-erne (bâld'ėrn), *n.* The white-headed erne or sea-eagle of America (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*), a species of aquatic eagle that feeds not only on fish but on lambs, pigs, geese, and various sea-fowl. This is the eagle which is emblazoned as the national emblem on the standard of the United States.

Bald-faced (bâld'fâst), *a.* Having a white face or white on the face; said of animals; as, a *bald-faced* stag.

Bald-head (bâld'hed), *n.* 1. A head destitute of hair.—2. A man bald on the head. 2 Ki. ii. 23.

Baldly (bâld'li), *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly.

Bald-money, Bawd-money (bâld'mun-i, bâd'mun-i), *n.* [A corruption of L. *valde bona,* very good.] A name for the mew, or *Meum athamanticum,* a British umbelliferous plant. Called also *Spignel.*

Baldness (bâld'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bald: (*a*) want of hair or natural covering on the head or top; loss of hair. (*b*) Deficiency of appropriate ornament, as in writing; meanness or inelegance; want of ornament; as, *baldness* of style. '*Baldness* of allusion and barbarity of versification.' *T. Warton.*

Baldpate (bâld'pāt), *n.* 1. A pate or head without hair.—2. A person with a bald head. 'Come hither, goodman *baldpate.*' *Shak.*

Baldpate, Baldpated (bâld'pāt, bâld'pāt-ed), *a.* Destitute of hair; shorn of hair. 'You *bald-pated,* lying rascal.' *Shak.*

Bald-pike (bâld'pīk), *n.* A ganoid fish belonging to the family Amiidæ.

Baldrick, Baldric (bâld'rik), *n.* [O.E. *baudric, baldric,* &c., O.Fr. *baudric,* from O. and M.H.G. *balderich,* O.H.G. *balz,* a belt, from L. *balteus,* a belt. See BELT.] A belt or ornament resembling a belt; specifically—(*a*) A belt worn round the waist, as the Roman *cingulum* or military belt. [Rare.]

A palmer's amice wrapt him round,
With a wrought Spanish *baldrick* bound.
Sir W. Scott.

(*b*) The jewelled ornament worn round the neck by both ladies and gentlemen in the sixteenth century. *Dr. Morris.* (*c*) A broad belt, worn pendent from the right or left shoulder, diagonally across the body, to the waist or below it, either simply as an ornament or to suspend a sword, dagger, or horn. Some were magnificently decorated and garnished with bells, precious stones, &c. The baldrick was worn in feudal times, partly as a military and partly as a heraldic symbol, and its style served to indicate the rank of the wearer.

Athwart his breast a *baldrick* brave he bare
That shined like twinkling stars with stones most precious rare. *Spenser.*

And from his blazoned *baldric* slung
A mighty silver bugle hung. *Tennyson.*

Baldrick-wise (bâld'rik-wīz), *adv.* After the manner of a baldrick; over one shoulder and hanging down to the waist.

Baldur (bâl'dėr), *n.* Same as *Balder.*

Bale (bāl), *n.* [O.Fr. *bale,* Fr. and Sp. *bala,* It. *balla,* the same word as *ball* (which see), meaning originally a round package.] 1. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation.—2. † A pair of dice.

It is a false die of the same *bale,* but not the same cut. *Sir T. Overbury.*

Bale (bāl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baled;* ppr. *baling.* To make up into a bale or bundle. 'These goods are *baled* up.' *Goldsmith.*

Bale (bāl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baled;* ppr. *baling.* To free from water by laving; to bail (which see).

Bale (bāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *bealo, bealo, balew,* O.Sax. *balu,* Icel. *böl,* calamity, sorrow.] Misery; calamity; that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow. 'Brought hither from their homes to work our *bale.*' *Southey.*

Bale (bāl), *n.* [See BALE-FIRE.] A beacon-faggot; a bale-fire or beacon-fire.

On Penchryst glows a *bale* of fire,
And three are kindling on Priesthaughswire.
Sir W. Scott.

Balearian (bal-ē-ā'ri-an), *a.* Same as *Balearic.*

Balearic (bal-ē-ar'ik), *a.* [L. *Balearicus,* from *Baleares,* the Latin name of the group.] Pertaining to the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, &c., in the Mediterranean Sea.

Balection Moulding (ba-lek'shon mōld'ing), *n.* Same as *Bolection Moulding.*

Baleen (ba-lēn'), *n.* [Fr. *baleine,* from L. *balæna,* a whale.] The whalebone of commerce.

Bale-fire (bāl'fīr), *n.* [A. Sax. *bæl-fyr,* a funeral fire—*bæl,* a funeral pile, and *fyr,* fire; Icel. *bál,* flame, a funeral pile.] A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The gloomy *bale-fires* blaze no more. *Scott.*

Baleful (bāl'ful), *a.* 1. Full of bale, destruction, or mischief; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly. '*Baleful* breath.' *Dryden.* '*Baleful* drugs.' *Milton.* 'This lustful, treacherous, and *baleful* woman.' *Edin. Rev.*—2. Exhibiting or arising from bale or calamity; calamitous. '*Baleful* burning night.' *Shak.*

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents' *baleful* ashes bred.
Spenser.

Balefully (bāl'ful-li), *adv.* In a baleful or calamitous manner; sorrowfully; perniciously.

Balefulness (bāl'ful-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being baleful; destructiveness; sorrow; grief.

Their bliss he turned to *balefulness.* *Spenser.*

Bales,† *n.* A variety of ruby; balas (which see). *Chaucer.*

Baliki (ba-lē'kē), *n.* In Russia, the name for the back pieces of the sturgeon, which are salted and smoked in that country for home use and exportation.

Baling-paper (bāl'ing-pā-pėr), *n.* An American name for stout paper for wrapping or packing parcels.

Baling-press (bāl'ing-pres), *n.* A power-press employed for compressing soft goods, as cotton, woollen, &c., into bales for transportation.

Balisaur (bal'i-sâ-ör), *n.* [Hind. *baloo-soor,* sand-hog.] The *Mydaus* or *Arctonyx collaris,* an omnivorous quadruped of the family Mustelina, remarkably resembling the English badger, of a yellowish-white colour, with two black bands on each side of the head. Its claws are curved, powerful, and adapted for digging, and it is of such fierceness as to drive off a wolf-dog. It is found only in the hill country of Hindustan.

Balister (bal'is-tėr), *n.* [L.L. *balistarius arcus,* a crossbow, from L. *balista, ballista* (which see). See also ARBALIST.] A crossbow.

Balistes (ba-lis'tēz), *n.* [From *ballista,* the military engine, for same reason as they are called trigger-fish.] An extensive genus of plectognathous fishes, family Balistidæ, particularly distinguished by the vertical compression of the body, and by having eight teeth arranged in a single row in each jaw. They are known as *trigger-fish,* because the large and sharp first ray of the dorsal fin cannot be pressed down until the second ray is depressed, when the first shuts

down like the hammer of a gun on the trigger being pulled.

Balistidæ (ba-lis'tĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [*Balistes* (which see), and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The file-fishes, a family of brilliantly coloured tropical fishes, of the order Plectognathi, characterized by a conical compressed body, jaws armed with one or two rows of distinct teeth, the upper jaw being immovably united with the skull, and by the skin being covered with scaly plates surmounted by spines and tubercles. They feed on molluscs and polyps, especially upon the young of the madrepores, and frequent coral-reefs, the asperities of which their armed skin enables them to resist. The *Monacanthus* (*Aleuteres*) *Monoceros*, or unicorn file-fish, can distend its abdomen at pleasure. It grows to the length of more than 2 feet. One species, *Balistes capriscus*, is found in the Mediterranean. Their flesh is unwholesome or poisonous.

Balistraria (bal-is-trā'ri-a), *n.* [L., from *balista*, a cross-bow.] In *old fort.* (*a*) a cruciform aperture in the walls of a fortress, through which crossbowmen discharged their arrows. (*b*) The room wherein the balisters or cross-bows were deposited. (*c*) A turret in which an archer was stationed projecting from the parapet or from the face of the building. These turrets are common in the border counties of England and Scotland, and are commonly called *bartizans*.

Balize (ba-lēz'), *n.* [Fr. *balise*, Sp. *valiza*, a beacon; L. *palus*, a stake.] A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.

Balk (bąk), *n.* [A. Sax. *balca*, a balk or ridge between furrows, a beam, a roof, a covering; Sc. *bauk*, a ridge left in ploughing, or serving as a boundary, a beam in a roof; Icel. *bálkr*, a balk, a partition; *bjálki*, Sw. Dan. *bjelke*, G. *balken*, a beam. From the senses of a dividing ridge or a beam there is no very violent transition to that of a check or frustration.] 1. A ridge of land left unploughed in the body of a field, or between fields; an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary, often between pieces of ground held by different tenants. [Common in provincial English and Scotch.]

Dikeres and delveres digged up the *balkes*.
Piers Plowman.

2. Anything left untouched, like a ridge in ploughing. [Rare.]

The mad steele about doth fiercely flye
Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balke*. *Spenser.*

3. A beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness; specifically, (*a*) a cross-beam in the roof of a house which unites and supports the rafters; a tie-beam. 'Tubbes hanging in the *balkes*.' *Chaucer.* [Provincial English and Scotch.] (*b*) *Milit.* one of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle-bridge or bateau-bridge. (*c*) In *carp.* a squared timber long or short; a large timber in a frame, floor, or the like; a square log.—4. A frustration; a check; a disappointment. 'A *balk* to the confidence of the bold undertaker.' *South.* [Written also *Baulk*.]

Balk (bąk), *v.t.* [See above.] 1. To leave untouched in ploughing. *Gower.* Hence—2. To leave untouched generally; to omit; to pass over; to neglect; to shun.

Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meets. *Drayton.*

Sick he is, . . . and *balks* his meat. *Bp. Hall.*

By reason of the contagion in London, we *balked* the inns. *Evelyn.*

3. To disappoint; to frustrate.

Charles was not to be *balked* in his generous purpose. *Prescott.*

4. † To heap up so as to form a balk or ridge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shak.*

[Some editors read *bak'd* in this passage.]

Balk (bąk), *v.i.* 1. To turn aside or stop in one's course; as, the horse *balked;* he *balked* in his speech. *Spenser.* [Obsolete in this country, but still used in America.]—2. † To deal at cross purposes; to talk beside one's meaning.

Her list in strymfull terms with him to *balk*. *Spenser.*

Balker (bąk'ėr), *n.* One who balks.

Balker (bąk'ėr), *n.* A fisherman's name for one who stands on rocks and eminences to espy the shoals of herring, and to give notice to the men in boats which way they pass.

Balkingly (bąk'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate. *Clarke.*

Balkish † (bąk'ish), *a.* Furrowy; ridged; uneven. 'That craggy and *balkish* way.' *Holinshed.*

Balky (bąk'i), *a.* Apt to turn aside or to stop abruptly; as, a *balky* horse. [American.]

Ball (bąl), *n.* [From Fr. *balle*, which is from O.H.G. *balla, palla*, G. *ball*, Icel. *böllr*, ball; hence also It. *balla*, Sp. *bala*, a ball. *Bale*, a package, is another form, and *balloon, ballot* are derivatives.] 1. A round body; a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or, a body nearly round; as, a *ball* for play; a *ball* of thread; a *ball* of snow.—2. Any part of a thing, especially of the human body, that is rounded or protuberant, as the *ball* of the eye; the *ball* of the thumb; the *ball* of a dumb-bell; the *ball* of a pendulum, that is, the weight at the bottom.—3. The globe or earth, from its figure. [Now rare.]

Julius and Anthony, those lords of all,
Low at her feet present the conquered *ball*.
Granville.

Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball*!
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

A globe representing the earth is a common symbol of sovereignty; hence Bacon has the phrase *to hold the ball of a kingdom* in the sense of to bear sovereignty over it.—4. A game played with a ball.—5. In *farriery*, a form of medicine, corresponding to the term *bolus* in pharmacy. It is generally in the form of a cylinder 2 or 3 inches in length.—6. In *metal.* a loop (which see).—7. *Milit.* the projectile of a firearm; a bullet; such projectiles having formerly been always spherical. In this sense the word is also used collectively; as, to supply a regiment with powder and *ball.*—8. In *printing*, a cushion consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather or skin, and fastened to a stock, called a *ball-stock*, formerly used to put ink on the types in the forms.—9. In *pyrotechnics*, a composition of combustible ingredients, which serve to burn, smoke, or give light.—*Ball-and-socket*, an instrument made of brass, with a universal screw, to move horizontally, obliquely, or vertically, used in managing surveying and astronomical instruments.—*Ball-and-socket joint*, a joint formed by a ball or rounded end of anything playing within a socket, so as to admit of motion in all directions. This kind of joint is much employed for gasaliers, and is exemplified in the hip-joint of man.

Ball (bąl), *n.* [Armor. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face. See BALD.] A common name for a cart-horse in England.

Ball (bąl), *n.* [Corn. *bal*, Ir. *boll*, a hole, a mine.] A tin mine.

Ball (bąl), *n.* [Fr. *bal*, It. *ballo*, Sp. *bayle*, a dance; It. and L.L. *ballare*, to dance, to shake, from Gr. *ballizō*, to dance. *Ballad, ballet* are from this stem.] A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing, either at the invitation and expense of an individual, or at the cost of those attending it, in which case the ball is said to be public.

Ball (bąl), *v.t.* To make into a ball; specifically, (*a*) in the manufacture of cotton, to wind into balls. (*b*) In *metal.* to heat in a furnace so as to form balls for rolling.—*Balling machine*, a machine for balling cotton thread.—*Balling furnace*, a furnace for balling piles or faggots of iron.—*Balling tool*, a tool for this purpose.

Ball (bąl), *v.i.* To form or gather into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs, or mud on the feet. We can say either that a horse *balls*, or that the snow *balls.*—*Balling iron*, in *farriery*, a hook for clearing horses' feet from balls of snow, &c.

Ballad (bal'lad), *n.* [Fr. *ballade*, a ballad, Pr. *ballada*, from L.L. (and It.) *ballare*, to dance. See BALL, a dance, also BALLAT, BALLET.] 1. A short narrative poem, especially such as is adapted for singing; a poem partaking of the nature both of the epic and the lyric. As applied to the minstrelsy of the borders of England and Scotland, of Scandinavia and Spain, a sort of minor epic reciting in verse, more or less rude, the exploits of warriors, the adventures of lovers, and the mysteries of fairyland, designed to be rehearsed in musical recitative accompanied by the harp. 'Roundel, *balades*, and virelay.' *Gower.*

A *ballad*, properly speaking, is a simple narrative of one or more events . . . set to a tune sufficiently rhythmical to act as one of the original purposes of a ballad, namely, a dance tune. The old ballad tunes still existing are nearly all of this character.
Stainer & Barrett.

The Scottish *ballads* are in general superior to the English, and it is highly probable that they derive many of their literary as well as their dialectic peculiarities from the songs of the Scandinavian bards, whose popular *ballads* are generally of a higher rank than those of the English or of any other of the Northern nations. The Scottish resemble the Scandinavian *ballads* both in form and in diction, and some Northern words and forms occur in them, of which it would not be easy to produce examples in other branches of literature. *G. P. Marsh.*

2. In *music*, a short air, repeated to two or more stanzas, simple in construction, and having an accompaniment of a strictly subordinate character.

Ballad † (bal'lad), *v.i.* To make or sing ballads.

These envious libellers *ballad* against them. *Donne.*

Ballad † (bal'lad), *v.t.* To celebrate in a ballad. 'Rhymers *ballad* us out o' tune.' *Shak.*

Ballader, Balladist (bal'lad-ėr, bal'lad-ist), *n.* A writer or singer of ballads.

Balladize (bal'lad-iz), *v.t.* To convert into the form of a ballad; as, to *balladize* a story. [Rare.]

Ballad-maker (bal'lad-māk-ėr), *n.* A writer of ballads. *Shak.*

Ballad-monger (bal'lad-mung-gėr), *n.* A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet; a poetaster.

I had rather be a kitten and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre *ballad-mongers*.
Shak.

Ballad-opera (bal'lad-op'e-ra), *n.* An opera in which only ballads are sung. *Johnson.*

Balladry (bal'lad-ri), *n.* Compositions of the ballad kind; the style of ballads. 'Base *balladry* is so beloved.' *Drayton.*

Ballad-singer (bal'lad-sing-ėr), *n.* A person whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

Ballahou (bal'a-hö), *n.* A fast-sailing two-masted vessel, rigged with high fore-and-aft sails, much used in the West Indies. The foremast rakes forward, the mainmast aft.

Ballam (bal'lam), *n.* A canoe hollowed out of timber, in which Ceylonese pearl-fishers wash out the pearls from the oysters.

Ballant (bal'lant), *n.* A ballad. [Scotch.]

They're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and *ballants*, and charms. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ballan-wrasse (bal'lan-ras), *n.* [Lit. spotted-wrasse; Ir. *bal, ball*, a spot, Gael. *ballach*, spotted.] An acanthopterygian fish, *Labrus bergylta* or *maculatus*, family Labridæ, taken all along the British coasts. Its flesh is not much esteemed. The young are known as the streaked wrasse.

Ballarag (bal'la-rag), *v.t.* [A form of *bullyrag* (which see).] To bully; to threaten. [Vulgar.]

You vainly thought to *ballarag* us. *T. Warton.*

Ballas, † **Ballace** † (bal'las), *v.t.* To ballast. *Webster.* See BALLAST, *pp.*

Ballast (bal'last), *n.* [D. *ballast*, Dan. *ballast, baglast*, ballast; lit. a back load—*bag*, back, after, and *last*, load, cargo—either as a load in the after part of the ship, where ballast was stowed, or as a back or return load after a cargo had been carried away and discharged. Or, according to another etymology proposed, *bal* = E. *bale*, and *ballast* is therefore literally a load useless or of no value (in itself).] 1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand, or iron, laid on the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to sink it in the water to such a depth as to enable it to carry sufficient sail without oversetting. A ship is said to be *in ballast* when she sails without a cargo, having on board, besides ballast, only the stores and other articles requisite for the use of the vessel and of the passengers on board.—2. The sand placed in bags in the car of a balloon to steady it, and to enable the aëronaut to lighten the balloon by throwing part of it out.—3. The material used to fill up the space between the rails on a railway in order to make it firm and solid.—4. *Fig.* that which confers steadiness.

These men have not *ballast* enough of humility and fear. *Hammond.*

Ballast (bal'last), *v.t.* 1. To place ballast in or on; as, to *ballast* a ship; to *ballast* a balloon; to *ballast* the bed of a railway. See the noun.—2. *Fig.* to confer steadiness on; to keep steady. 'Tis charity must *ballast* the heart.' *Hammond.*—3. *Fig.* to counterbalance by anything solid whatever has a tendency to inflate or render unsteady.

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballasted* my pride. *Dryden.*

Ballast† (bal'last), *pp.* Ballasted. 'Who sent whole armadoes of carracks to be *ballast*.' *Shak.*

Ballastage (bal'last-āj), *n.* 1. An old right of the admiralty in all the royal rivers of Britain of levying a rate for supplying ships with ballast.—2. The toll or duty paid for taking ballast from a port or harbour.

Ballast-engine (bal'last-en-jin), *n.* A steam-engine used for dredging a river or drawing earth and ballast on a railway.

Ballast-getter (bal'last-get-ėr), *n.* One who is employed in procuring ballast for ships.

I now come to the nature of the ballast labour itself. This is divisible into three classes; that performed by the *ballast-getters*, or those who are engaged in raising it from the bed of the Thames; by the *ballast-lighters*, or those who are engaged in carrying it from the getters to the ships requiring it; and by the *ballast-heavers*, or those who are engaged in putting it on board of such ships. *Mayhew.*

Ballast-heaver (bal'last-hēv-ėr), *n.* 1. One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships. See extract under BALLAST-GETTER. 2. A dredging machine for raising ballast from a river-bed; a ballast-lighter.

Ballasting (bal'last-ing), *n.* 1. The act of furnishing with ballast, as a ship or railway. 2. Ballast; that which is used for ballast, as gravel or broken stones, cinders, or other material, used for the covering of roads or to form the upper works or permanent way of a railway.

Ballast-lighter (bal'last-lit-ėr), *n.* 1. One who is employed in conveying ballast for ships. See extract under BALLAST-GETTER. 2. A large flat-floored barge for heaving up and carrying ballast, or for removing sand, silt, or other depositions from the beds of rivers and the bottoms of harbours, docks, &c.

Ballat† (bal'lat), *n.* [A form of *ballad*, following the It. spelling *ballata*.] A ballad.

Ballat† (bal'lat), *v.t.* To sing or celebrate in a ballad.

I make but repetition
Of what is ordinary and Ryalto talk,
And *ballated*, and would be play'd o' the stage.
Webster.

Ballatoon (bal-la-tön'), *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed in Russia in the transport of timber, especially from Astrakhan to Moscow.

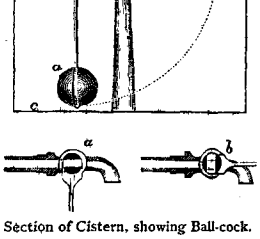
Ballatry† (bal'lat-ri), *n.* [Form equivalent to *balladry*, from *ballat*, old form of *ballad*.] Stock of ballads; ballad-singing. *Milton.*

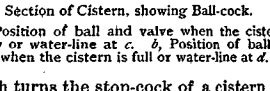
Ball-calibre (bal'kal-i-bėr), *n.* A ring-gauge for determining the diameter of gun-shot on board ship.

Ball-cartridge (bal'kär-trij), *n.* A cartridge containing a ball, in contradistinction to *blank-cartridge*, which does not contain a ball.

Ball-caster (bal'kast-ėr), *n.* A caster for furniture, &c., having a ball instead of an ordinary roller.

Ball-cock (bal'kok), *n.* A hollow sphere or ball of metal attached to the end of a lever





Section of Cistern, showing Ball-cock.

a, Position of ball and valve when the cistern is empty or water-line at *c*. *b*, Position of ball and valve when the cistern is full or water-line at *d*.

which turns the stop-cock of a cistern pipe and regulates the supply of water. It floats on the water in the cistern by its buoyancy, and rises and sinks as the water rises and sinks, shutting off the water in the one case and letting it on in the other.

Balled,† *a.* Bald; deprived of hair. *Chaucer.*

Baller (bal'ėr), *n.* One who makes up sewing thread into balls for domestic use.

Ballet (bal-lā or bal'let), *n.* [Fr. *ballet*, It. *balletto*. See BALL, a dance.] 1. A dance, more or less elaborate, in which several persons take part.—2. A complete pantomime or theatrical representation, in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gesture, accompanied by characteristic or illustrative music, dancing, scenery, decorations, &c.—3. In *her.* a bearing in coats of arms, denominated according to the colour, bezants, plates, hurts, &c.

Ballet (bal-lā or bal'let), *v.t.* To express by dancing or in a ballet.

He *ballets* to her: 'Will you come down here and dance?' *Mayhew.*

Ball-flower (bal'flou-ėr), *n.* In *arch.* an ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of which form a cup round it. This ornament is usually found inserted in a hollow moulding, and is generally characteristic of the decorated style of the fourteenth century.

Ball-flower.

Ball-gudgeon (bal'guj-on), *n.* A spherical gudgeon, permitting a lateral deflection of the arbor or shaft, while still remaining itself in the socket. *E. H. Knight.*

Balliage, Bailage (bal'li-āj, bāl'āj), *n.* [Fr. *bailiage*, the jurisdiction of a *bailli*. See BAILIFF.] A small duty formerly paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

Billiards† (bal'yärdz), *n. pl.* Billiards. *Spenser.*

Ballimong† (bal'li-mong), *n.* A dredge. *Holland.*

Balling-gun (bal'ing-gun), *n.* An instrument for administering medicine rolled into balls to horses. It consists of a tube from which the air is partially exhausted, the ball being held on the end of the tube by the pressure of air and released thence by a piston when fairly within the œsophagus. *E. H. Knight.*

Ballismus (bal-lis'mus), *n.* [Gr. *ballizō*, to trip or caper.] A form of palsy, attended with fits of leaping or running.

Ballista, Balista (bal-lis'ta, ba-lis'ta), *n.*; pl. **Ballistæ, Balistæ** (bal-lis'tē, ba-lis'tē). [L., from Gr. *ballō*, to throw.] 1. One of the two great military engines used by the ancients for discharging missiles, especially against a besieged place, and often confounded with the catapult used for throwing darts, while the ballista threw stones. In principle it resembled the mediæval arbalist or cross-bow, but was much stronger, ballistæ being mentioned that threw stones of 3 cwts. They were worked by machinery, as by lever and axle. The cord was of hair. After the time of Julius Cæsar the term appears to have been applied in a loose way to any large engine for throwing missiles.—2. In *anat.* the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus.

Ballister (bal'lis-tėr), *n.* Same as *Balluster*.

Ballistic (bal-lis'tik), *a.* [From L. *ballista*. See BALLISTA.] Pertaining to the ballista or to the art of shooting stones or missiles by means of an engine.—*Ballistic pendulum*, an apparatus invented by Benjamin Robins for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the force of fired gunpowder. A piece of ordnance is fired against a cast-iron case filled with bags of sand, which forms the ball of a pendulum, and the percussion causes the pendulum to vibrate. The arc through which it vibrates is measured on a copper arc by an index carrying a vernier, and the amount of vibration forms a measure of the force or velocity of the ball. The ballistic pendulum is now nearly superseded by Navez' *electro-ballistic apparatus*. See ELECTRO-BALLISTIC, EPROUVETTE.

Ballistics (bal-lis'tiks), *n.* The science or art of discharging large missiles by the use of the ballista or other engine.

Ballium (bal'li-um), *n.* [See BAILEY.] In *anc. arch.* a court within a fortified castle. There were commonly two balliums, an outer and inner.

Ballon (bä-loń), *n.* [Fr.] In *chem.* same as *Balloon*, 2.

Balloon (bal-lön'), *n.* [O.Fr. *balon*, a large ball, a foot-ball, aug. of *bale*, a ball; Mod.Fr. *ballon*, a foot-ball, a balloon, an aug. of *balle*, a ball; Sp. *balon*, a foot-ball and the game. See BALL.] 1.† A large ball of leather inflated; the game played with it, a kind of football.

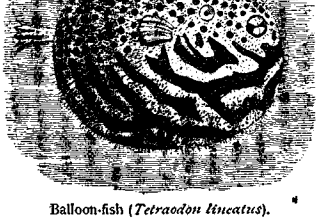
'Tis easier sport than the *baloon*. *Heywood.*

2. In *chem.* a round vessel with a short neck to receive whatever is distilled; a glass receiver of a spherical form.—3. In *arch.* a ball or globe on the top of a pillar.—4. In *pyrotechnics*, a ball of pasteboard or kind of bomb stuffed with combustibles, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars.—5. In *weaving*, a cylindrical reel on which sized woollen yarn for warp is wound in order to be dried by rapid revolution in a heated chamber. *E. H. Knight.*—6. A bag or hollow vessel filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, the contained gas causing it to rise and float in the atmosphere. It is made of silk or other light material, varnished with caoutchouc dissolved in turpentine. A net-work of twine envelops the balloon, and is tied to a circular hoop a little below the body of the balloon, from which a car, usually consisting of a large wicker basket and bearing the aëronaut or others, is suspended. A valve in the bottom of the balloon can be opened or closed at pleasure by means of a string, and the basket is furnished with sand-bags as ballast. If the aëronaut wishes to ascend he throws out some of the ballast; if to descend he opens the valve. Balloons have been successfully used for military purposes (see *Captive Balloon*, below), and, in the case of besieged cities, as a medium of communication with the outside world (see *Steering Balloon*, below). The greatest height yet attained in a balloon was 7 miles by Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell in 1862.—*Captive balloon*, a balloon attached to some particular place by means of a rope, which may be either permanently fixed or connected with an anchor which can be raised at pleasure. Such balloons are employed for military reconnaissance, or for dropping missiles, as nitro-glycerine bombs, upon forts or any other place to be assailed.—*Steering balloon*, a balloon capable of being steered. One such was invented by M. Dupuy de Sôme during the siege of Paris in 1871. The rudder is said to be able to deflect the machine 11° to either side of the direct line in which the wind is blowing, so that a balloon leaving Paris with the wind straight for Brussels could be landed either at London or Cologne.

Balloon (bal'lo-on), *n.* A state barge of Siam, made of a single piece of timber, very long, and managed with oars.

Ballooned (bal-lönd'), *a.* Swelled out like a balloon.

Balloon-fish (bal-lön'fish), *n.* A curious tropical, malacopterygian or soft-spined fish, of the order Plectognathi, the *Tetraodon lineatus* or striped spine-belly. Like the diodons, it has the power of distending itself by swallowing air and making it pass into cavities beneath the skin, and of causing its spines to erect themselves. Both jaws are divided in the middle, giving the fish the



Balloon-fish (*Tetraodon lineatus*).

appearance of possessing four teeth, two above and two below.

Ballooning (bal-lön'ing), *n.* The art or practice of managing balloons.

Balloonist (bal-lön'ist), *n.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon; an aëronaut.

Balloon-net (bal-lön'net), *n.* A kind of woven lace in which the weft threads are twisted in a peculiar manner round the warps. *E. H. Knight.*

Balloonry (bal-lön'ri), *n.* The art or practice of ascending in a balloon. *Quart. Rev.*

Ballot (bal'lot), *n.* [Fr. *ballotte*, a little ball used in voting, dim. of *balle*, a ball. See BALL.] 1. A ball used in voting.—2. A

ticket or paper, or the like, by which one votes, and containing no indication of who the voter is. —3. The system of voting in such a way that the voters cannot be identified; the act of voting by balls or tickets. 'The insufficiency of the *ballot.*' *Dickens.* Vote by ballot is the mode adopted in the election of members of school-boards, and also, by a tentative act which expires at the end of 1880, of members of Parliament and of municipal corporations. In such statutory elections the mode of voting is by voting-papers and not by balls. In clubs, scientific societies, insurance offices, commercial associations, &c., the members, managers, or directors are almost universally elected by ballot, and for this purpose coloured balls are usually employed; hence the expression to *black-ball,* signifying to reject a candidate.—4. The whole amount of votes given; as, there was a large *ballot.*

Ballot (bal'lot), *v.i.* [Fr. *ballotter.* See the noun.] To vote or decide by ballot: frequently with *for;* as, he was proposed as a member of the club, and *balloted for* accordingly. See the noun.

> The judges . . . would never take their balls to *ballot* against him. *North.*

Ballot (bal'lot), *v.t.* To vote regarding by ballot; to vote for or against by ballot; to choose or elect by ballot.

> None of the competitors arriving at a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Ballota (bal-lō'ta), *n.* [Gr. *ballōtē,* a plant believed to be black horehound.] A genus of hairy or woolly plants, nat. order Labiatæ. One species, *B. nigra* (the black or stinking horehound), has been used in pectoral complaints and in cattle diseases.

Ballotant (bal'lot-ant), *n.* A voter by ballot. *Jas. Harrington.* [Rare.]

Ballotation† (bal-lot-ā'shon), *n.* A voting by ballot. [Rare.]

> The election of the Duke of Venice is one of the most intricate and curious forms in the world, consisting of ten several *ballotations.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

Ballot-box (bal'lot-boks), *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

Balloter (bal'lot-ėr), *n.* One who ballots or votes by ballot.

Ballotin (bal'lot-in), *n.* The carrier of the ballot-box; the taker of the votes by ballot. *Jas. Harrington.* [Rare.]

Ballotist (bal'lot-ist), *n.* An advocate for voting by ballot.

Ballottade, Ballotade (bal-lō-tād), *n.* [Fr.] A leap of a horse, as between two pillars or upon a straight line, so that when his fore-feet are in the air he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind-feet without jerking out. In a capriole the horse jerks out his hind-legs.

Ballow (bal'lō), *n.* [Probably of same origin as E. *bole,* the trunk of a tree.] A pole; a cudgel. [Old and northern English.]

> Keep out, . . . or Ise try whether your costard or my *ballow* be the harder. *Shak.*

Ball-proof (bąl'prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting balls from firearms; impenetrable by balls from firearms.

Ball-screw (bąl'skrō), *n.* A screw intended to be fastened to the end of the ramrod of a gun, and to be used in extracting bullets from the barrel of the gun.

Ball-stock (bąl'stok), *n.* In *printing,* a stock somewhat hollow at one end, to which the ball is attached, and which serves as a handle. See BALL, 8.

Ball-train (bąl'trān), *n.* A set of rolls for rolling puddlers' balls or loops into bars.

Ball-trolly (bąl'trol-li), *n.* A small iron truck used in conveying the balls of puddled iron from the puddling-furnace to the tilt-hammer or squeezer. *E. H. Knight.*

Ball-valve (bąl'valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a ball placed in a circular cup which has a hole in its bottom. By means of a curtain of wire placed over it the ball is restrained from moving beyond a certain point, either upward or to the side.

Ball-vein (bąl'vān), *n.* A variety of iron ore, found in loose masses of a circular form, containing shining particles, probably of iron pyrites.

Balm (bäm), *n.* [O.Fr. *baulme,* Fr. *baume,* a contraction of *balsam* (which see).] 1. A name common to odoriferous or aromatic exudations from trees or shrubs.—2. Any fragrant or valuable ointment. 'The *balm* washed off wherewith thou wast anointed.' *Shak.*—3. Anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain. 'Sleep . . . the *balm* of hurt minds.' *Shak.*—4. The name of several plants, particularly of the genus Melissa, nat. order Labiatæ. The balm-mint or garden balm is *M. officinalis.* (See MELISSA.) The species are aromatic and used as corroborants.—*Balm of Gilead,* the exudation of a tree, *Balsamodendron gileadense,* nat. order Amyridaceæ, a native of Arabia Felix, and also, it is said, from the closely allied species *Balsamodendron Opobalsamum.* The leaves of the former tree yield when bruised a strong aromatic scent; and the balm of Gilead of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria, is obtained from it by making an incision in its trunk. It has a yellowish or greenish colour, a warm bitterish aromatic taste, and an acidulous fragrant smell. It is valued as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic by the Turks, who possess the country of its growth. It is frequently adulterated for market.—*Balm of Gilead fir,* which produces a turpentine called Canada balsam, is the *Abies balsamifera.* It rises to the height of 30 feet, and its range is from Virginia to Canada.—*Bastard balm* is a plant of the genus Melittis.

Balm (bäm), *v.t.* 1. To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal.

> *Balm* his foul head in warm distilled waters. *Shak.*
>
> Shrouded in cloth of state; *balm'd* and entreasured with full bags of spices! *Shak.*

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage; to heal.

> Oppressed nature sleeps:
> This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy broken senses. *Shak.*

Balm-cricket (bäm'krik-et), *n.* The field-cricket (*Gryllus campestris*).

> The *balm-cricket* carols clear
> In the green that folds thy grave. *Tennyson.*

Balmer (bäm'ėr), *n.* One who or that which balms or anoints.

> Blood must be my body's only *balmer,*
> No other balm will there be given. *Raleigh.*

Balmify (bäm'i-fī), *v.t.* [E. *balm,* and L. *facere,* to make.] To render balmy.

> The fluids have been entirely sweetened and *balmified.* *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

Balmily (bäm'i-li), *adv.* In a balmy manner.

Balm-mint (bäm'mint), *n.* See under BALM.

Balmoral (bal-mo'ral), *n.* or *a.* [After the royal residence on Deeside, Aberdeenshire.] A term applied to various articles, especially of dress; as, *balmoral* boots; *balmoral* bonnet; *balmoral* petticoat: often used as a noun; as, to wear *balmorals.*

Balmy (bäm'i), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant. '*Balmy* breath.' *Shak.* 'Her *balmy* bosom.' *Tennyson.*—2. Producing balm. 'The *balmy* tree.' *Pope.* 3. Soft; soothing; assuaging; refreshing. 'Tired nature's sweet restorer, *balmy* sleep.' *Young.*

> Now with the drops of this most *balmy* time
> My love looks fresh. *Shak.*

Balneal† (bal'nē-al), *a.* [L. *balneum,* a bath.] Pertaining to a bath. '*Balneal* heat.' *Howell.*

Balneary† (bal'nē-a-ri), *n.* [L. *balnearium,* from *balneum,* a bath.] A bathing room. 'The *balnearies* and bathing-places.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Balneation† (bal-nē-ā'shon), *n.* [From L.L. *balneare,* to bathe. See BALNEARY.] The act of bathing. '*Balneations,* washings, and fomentations.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Balneatory (bal'nē-a-to-ri), *a.* [L. *balneatorius.*] Belonging to a bath or bath-keeper.

Balneum (bal'nē-um), *n.* [L., a bath.] In *chem.* a vessel filled with water or sand, in which another vessel is placed to be heated; a bath. See BATH, 4.

Balonea (ba-lō'nē-a), *n.* A name for an oak, *Quercus Ægilops,* large quantities of the cups of which are imported from the south of Europe into England for tanners' use. See VALONIA.

Balotade (bal'o-tād), *n.* Same as *Ballottade.*

Balsa (bäl'sä), *n.* [Sp. *balsa,* Fr. *balse,* from *balza,* the native name of a kind of light porous wood used in Peru for constructing rafts.] 1. A kind of raft or float used on the coasts and rivers of Peru and other parts of South America for fishing, for landing goods and passengers through a heavy surf, and for other purposes where buoyancy is chiefly wanted. It is formed generally of two inflated seal-skins, connected by a sort of platform on which the fisherman, passengers, or goods are placed.—2. A sailing canoe of Ceylon.

Fisherman with his Balsa, Pacific Coast.

Balsam (bąl'sam), *n.* [Gr. *balsamon,* L. *balsamum,* a fragrant gum, said to be from Heb. *baal,* prince, and *shaman,* oil.] 1. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this name. But in chemistry the term is confined to such vegetable juices as are liquid or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of resins mixed with gums or volatile oils, the resins being produced from the oils by oxidation. A balsam is thus intermediate between a volatile oil and a resin. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and capable of yielding benzoic acid. The balsams are either liquid or solid: of the former are the balm of Gilead, and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu; of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax.—*Balsam of Mecca,* balm of Gilead. See BALM.—*Balsam of Peru,* the produce of *Myrospermum peruiferum.* The last two balsams, in addition to their medicinal uses, are employed in perfumery, in the manufacture of pastiles, and of chocolate.—*Balsam of Tolu,* the produce of *Myrospermum toluiferum,* nat. order Leguminosæ, the tolu-tree of South America. It is of a reddish yellow colour, transparent, thick, and tenacious, but growing hard and brittle by age. It is very fragrant, and, like the balsam of Peru, is a stimulant, and used as a pectoral.—*Balsam* or *Canada balsam* of the microscopist, the liquid resin of *Abies balsamifera,* employed for preserving dry transparent objects when mounted for the microscope. 2. The *Impatiens balsamina,* a beautiful ornament of our gardens and greenhouses. See IMPATIENS.—*Balsam apple* (*Momordica Balsamina*), an annual Indian plant. A water and a subtile oil are obtained from it, which are used as deobstruents.—*Balsam tree,* a name given to several balsam-producing trees, as Clusia, Copaifera (which produces the balsam of copaiba), and Pistacia, the turpentine-tree or mastich-tree, and, specifically, to the *Abies balsamifera,* the tree which produces Canada balsam.

Balsam (bąl'sam), *v.t.* To apply balsam or balm to; to render balsamic.

> The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet when they are *balsamed* with discretion. *Bp. Hacket.*

Balsamation (bąl-sam-ā'shon), *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.

Balsamic (bąl-sam'ik), *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild. '*Balsamic* cups, to wheezing lungs medicinal.' *Philips.*

Balsamic (bąl-sam'ik), *n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.

Balsamical† (bąl-sam'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Balsamic.* 'The *balsamical* humour of my blood.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Balsamically (bąl-sam'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a balsamic manner.

Balsamiferous (bąl-sam-if'ėr-us), *a.* [*Balsam,* and L. *fero,* to bear.] Producing balm or balsam: applied to those trees and shrubs which yield balm.

Balsaminaceæ, Balsamineæ (bąl'sam-i-nā"sē-ē, bąl-sam-in'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A small group of plants formerly separated from the Geraniaceæ because of their irregular flowers, but again restored to that order, as the discovery of additional species of Impatiens, the only genus in the group, shows these differences not to be of sufficient importance to establish an order.

Balsamine, Balsamina (bąl'sam-in, bąl-sam-ī'na), *n.* A name given to the garden

balsam and some other species of the genus Impatiens (which see).

Balsamito (bal-sa-mē'to), *n.* A liquid having a bitter taste, a light sherry colour, and the odour of the tonquin-bean, produced by digesting the fruit of the balsam of Peru in rum. It is taken internally, and used as an application to sloughing sores, especially those caused by the chigoe.

Balsamodendron (bal'sam-ō-den"dron), *n.* [Gr. *balsamon*, balsam, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of trees, nat. order Amyridaceæ, remarkable for their powerful balsamic juice. They have compound leaves and small green flowers followed by small oval nuts. *B. Myrrha* yields myrrh or hobali, called kerobeta by the Abyssinians; *B. Opobalsamum* yields the balm of Mecca, beshan, or balessan of Bruce; *B. gileadense* yields balm of Gilead; *B. africanum* yields the African bdellium; *B. Mukul* of Scinde yields a resin called googul, believed to be the bdellium of the Bible.

Balsamous (bal'sam-us), *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; abounding in balsam; consisting of balsam.

> Now the radical moisture is not the tallow or fat of animals, but an oily and *balsamous* substance. *Sterne.*

Balteus (bal'tē-us), *n.* pl. **Baltei** (bal'tē-ī). [L.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* the belt by which the sword or quiver was suspended.—2. In *arch.* a band in the flank of an Ionic pulvinated capital.

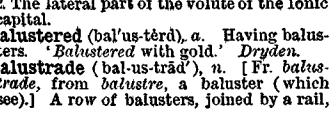
Baltic (bal'tik), *a.* [New L. *balticus*, from Lith. *baltas*, white.] Pertaining to the sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Denmark, Germany, and Russia; situated on or bordering the Baltic Sea; as, the *Baltic* islands; the *Baltic* coasts.

Baltimore-bird (bal'ti-mōr-bėrd), *n.* An American bird, the *Icterus Baltimorii*, family Icteridæ, nearly allied to the Sturnidæ, or starlings, about the size of an English linnet. Its head is black and its body of a bright gold colour. It is the *Oriolus Baltimore* of Wilson.

Baluster (bal'us-tėr), *n.* [Fr. *balustre*, Sp. *balaustre*, It. *balaustro*, a baluster, It. and Sp. *balaustra*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, all from L. *balaustium*, Gr. *balaustion*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, the baluster being so called from a resemblance of form, or from pomegranate flowers being used to adorn balustrades.] 1. A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, often adorned with mouldings, used for balustrades. 'Leaning . . on those *balusters*.' *Tennyson.* [In this use often corrupted into *banister* or *bannister*.]—2. The lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital.

Balustered (bal'us-tėrd), *a.* Having balusters. '*Balustered* with gold.' *Dryden.*

Balustrade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* [Fr. *balustrade*, from *balustre*, a baluster (which see).] A row of balusters, joined by a rail,



Balustrade.

serving as a fence or inclosure for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c.: it is often used merely as an ornament.

> Broad-based flights of marble stairs
> Ran up with golden *balustrade*. *Tennyson.*

Balzarine (bal'za-rēn), *n.* A light mixed fabric of cotton and wool for ladies' dresses.

Bam (bam), *n.* [Perhaps an abbreviation of *bamboozle;* compare also Armor. *bamein*, to enchant, to deceive, *bamour*, a sorcerer, a deceiver.] A cheat; an imposition. [Slang.]

> It was all a *bam*, madam, a scene we thought proper to act. *A. Murphy.*
>
> To relieve the tedium he kept plying them with all manner of *bams*. *Prof. Wilson.*

Bam (bam), *v.t.* To bamboozle; to cheat; to wheedle. [Slang.]

> This is some conspiracy, I suppose, to *bam*, to chouse me out of my money. *Foote.*

Bambino (bäm-bē'nō), *n.* [It., a child.] In the *fine arts*, the figure of our Saviour represented as an infant in swaddling clothes, often surrounded by a halo, and watched over by angels, and forming the altar-piece in several churches. The *Santissimo Bambino* in the church of Ara Coeli at Rome, a richly decorated figure carved in wood, is believed to have a miraculous virtue in

The Bambino, Church of Ara Coeli, Rome.

curing diseases. Bambinos of a similar though inferior description are set up for the adoration of the faithful in many places in Catholic countries.

Bamboccade, Bambocciate (bam-bok'sē-ād, bam-bok'sē-āt), *n.* [From It. *bamboccio*, simpleton, cripple, the nickname given to Pieter Van Laar, a painter of such scenes, on account of his deformity.] In *painting*, a term applied to grotesque scenes from common life, as penny weddings, rustic games, and merry-makings. Teniers is the great master of this style, and in British art Wilkie is probably its best representative. Called also *Bambocciata*.

Bamboo (bam-bö'), *n.* [Malay *bambû*.] The common name of the arborescent grasses belonging to the genus Bambusa (which see).

Bamboo (bam-bö'), *v.t.* To punish or strike with a bamboo; to bastinado.

Bamboo-rat (bam-bö'rat), *n.* A species of rodent animal of the genus Rhizomys, found in Malacca, of the size of a rabbit.

Bamboozle (bam-bö'zl), *v.t.* [This word seems closely allied to Sc. *bumbazed, bombazed* (or simply *bazed*), stupefied, confounded, a word that reminds us of D. *bom*, the bung of a barrel, and *baazen, verbazen*, to confound, the original meaning being perhaps to stupefy with drink. Or the elements of the word may be *bam*, and *boose, bouse*, D. *buizen*, to swill or drink deep.] To impose or practise upon; to mystify; to hoax; to humbug; to deceive.

> All the people upon earth, excepting these two or three worthy gentlemen, are imposed upon, cheated, bubbled, abused, *bamboozled*. *Addison.*

Bamboozler (bam-bö'zl-ėr), *n.* One who bamboozles; a cheat; one who plays tricks upon another.

> There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

Bambusa (bam-bö'sa), *n.* [See BAMBOO.] A genus of grasses containing nearly seventy species, natives of tropical regions, many of which attain a great size. The best known is *B. arundinacea*. From the creeping underground rhizome, which is long, thick, and jointed, spring several round jointed stalks, which at 10 or 12 feet from the ground send out from their joints several shoots which are united at their base. The stalks are armed at their joints with one or two sharp rigid spines. The oblong oval leaves, 8 or 9 inches long, are placed on short footstalks. The flowers grow in large panicles from the joints of the stalk. Some stems grow to 5 or 6 inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable as to be used for building and for all sorts of furniture, for water pipes, and for poles to support palanquins. The smaller stalks are used for walking-sticks, flutes, &c. The plant is used for many purposes in the East Indies, China, and other eastern countries. Cottages are almost wholly made of it; also, bridges, boxes, baskets, mats, paper, masts for boats, &c. It grows for twenty-five or more years before it produces seed, which is sometimes used as rice, while the young shoots are made into pickles. The pith is saccharine. There are several other well-known and useful species, as *B. spinosa*, common about

1, Bamboo (*B. arundinacea*), showing its mode of growth. 2, Flowers, leaves, and stem on a larger scale.

Calcutta, forming stockades penetrable only by artillery; *B. tulda*, used for scaffolding and covering native houses; *B. tabacaria*, whose joints are used for the stems of tobacco-pipes; *B. picta*, for light walking-sticks; *B. balcooa*, for building. The finest species is perhaps *B. latifolia*, a native of Orinoco. Like other grasses, the bamboos contain silex in considerable quantity, the stalks of some species, as *B. tabacaria*, striking fire with a hatchet.

Bambusaceæ (bam-bö-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A tribe of grasses of great economical importance, comprising nearly 200 species, divided into several genera, of which the genus Bambusa may be regarded as the type. (See BAMBUSA.) Besides the species there described the tribe includes *Dendrocalamus strictus*, used in India for the shafts of lances; *Melocanna bambusoides*, which produces a fleshy edible fruit of the size and form of a large pear; and several others of economical value.

Bamia (bā'mi-a), *n.* A fish, a species of Silurus, taken in the Red Sea. It is much used in a dried state as food for native sailors.

Ban (ban), *n.* [A. Sax. *ban, gebann*, interdict, proclamation, edict; Fr. *ban*, L.L. *bannus, bannum*, from O.H.G. *ban*, a summons, G. *bann*, the word belonging originally to the Teutonic languages; D. *ban*, excommunication; Icel. and Sw. *bann*, proclamation; Dan. *band*, a ban, *bande*, to curse. Grimm connects this word with Goth. *bandva*, a sign, whence *bandvjan*, to beckon, to make a sign. From the sense of sign, indication, the transition is easy to that of proclamation, edict. The meanings interdiction, proscription, penalty, curse, are from *ban* in its secondary sense of a summons to the banner of the empire, these senses flowing from the punishments denounced against such as neglected the call. From this stem came *abandon, banner, bandit, banish*, &c.] 1. Notice of a marriage proclaimed in a church: generally used in the plural *banns* (which see).—2. Interdiction; prohibition. 'Under *ban* to touch (the forbidden fruit).' *Milton.*—3. Curse; excommunication; anathema. 'With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted.' *Shak.* 4. In reference to continental (especially Teutonic) history and usages, (*a*) an edict or proclamation in general; an edict of interdiction or proscription; thus, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire was to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes whole cities have been put under the *ban*, that is, deprived of their rights and privileges. (*b*) A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban. (*c*) A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege or other heinous crime. (*d*) A body summoned by a ban or edict.

> The *ban* was sometimes convoked, that is the possessors of the fiefs were called upon for military services in subsequent ages. *Hallam.*

Ban (ban), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To curse; to execrate. 'He cursed and *banned* the Christians.' *Knolles.*—2. To prohibit; to interdict. *Lord Lytton.*

Ban (ban), *v.i.* To curse. 'And cursed, and *ban'd* and blasphemies forth threw.' *Spenser.*

Ban (ban), *n.* (Sp., from *banana* (which see).] A fine sort of muslin made from the fibres of banana leaf-stalks, and imported from the East Indies.

Ban (ban), *n.* [Serv. *ban*, Slav. *pan*, a lord.] Anciently, a title given to the military chiefs who guarded the eastern marches of Hungary, but in 1849 limited to the governor of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, who is appointed by the Emperor of Austria, and is on the same footing as the other governors of Austrian crown-lands.

Banal (ban-al), *a.* [Fr., from *ban*, proclamation, the term being originally applied to things (as a mill) used by people of the lower classes in common, in accordance with the proclamation of a feudal superior.] Hackneyed; trite; stale; commonplace.

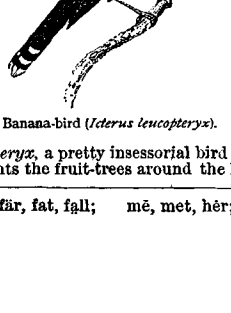
When the volume was returned, it was with the commendation, 'It is a most beautiful book.' I was so pleased with the words—in the first place because they were different from the usual *banal* expression of satisfaction. *G. Saintsbury.*

Banana (ba-nä'na), *n.* [Sp., from the native name.] A plant of the genus Musa, nat. order Musaceæ, *M. sapientum*, while

Banana (*Musa sapientum*).

the plantain is *M. paradisiaca.* It is an herbaceous plant with an underground stem. The apparent stem, which is sometimes as high as 30 feet, is formed of the closely compacted sheaths of the leaves. The leaves are 6 feet long and 1 foot broad, with a strong midrib, from which the veins are given off at right angles; they are used for thatch, basket-making, &c., besides yielding a flax from which some of the finest muslins of India are prepared. The spikes of the flowers grow nearly 4 feet long, in bunches, covered with purple-coloured bracts. The fruit is 4 or 5 inches long, and 1 inch or more in diameter; it grows in large bunches, weighing often from 40 to 80 lbs. The pulp is soft and of a luscious taste; when ripe it is eaten raw or fried in slices. The banana is cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and is an important article of food. Weight for weight it is inferior in nutriment to the potato, but it is more productive than any other plant grown for food, and a much greater number of persons can be subsisted in a given space of ground with the banana than in an equal space of Europe with wheat.

Banana-bird (ba-nä'na-bėrd), *n.* *Icterus*



Banana-bird (*Icterus leucopteryx*).

leucopteryx, a pretty insessorial bird which frequents the fruit-trees around the houses in the West Indies and the warmer parts of America. It is very fond of the ripe fruit of the banana and sour-sop.

Banco (bang'kō), *n.* [It., a bank, a bench, a counter; L.L. *bancus.* See BANK.] 1. In *com.* a term employed to designate the money in which the banks of some countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place. The distinction was more necessary when the currency consisted, as it often did, of clipped, worn, and foreign coins.—2. In *law*, a seat or bench of justice.—*Sittings in banco*, the meeting of four of the judges of a common law court at Westminster in term.

Band (band), *n.* [A. Sax. *bend*, a band, from *bindan*, to bind; D. Icel. Sw. and G. *band*, a band, bond, ligature, &c., from root of *bind* (which see). In the sense of body of men, the word is the Fr. *bande*, from G. *bande*, which comes probably from the same Teutonic root, but may be from root *ban.* See BIND.] 1. That which binds together, literally or figuratively; a bond or means of attachment in general. 'I drew them with cords of a man, with *bands* of love.' Hos. xi. 4.

Land of my sires! what mortal hand
Can ere untie the filial *band*
That knits me to thy rugged strand? *Sir W. Scott.*

Often used with such specific senses as: (*a*) a narrow strip or ribbon-shaped ligature, tie, or connection; a fillet; a cincture. 'A single *band* of gold about her hair.' *Tennyson.* (*b*) A fetter; a chain. 'Release me from my *bands.*' *Shak.*

And Pharaoh-Nechoh put him in *bands* at Riblah. 2 Ki. xxiii. 33.

(*c*) In *bookbinding*, one of the cords at the back of a book to which the thread is attached in sewing.—2. That which binds or strengthens; as, (*a*) a border or strip on an article of dress; as, a neck-*band*; a wrist-*band.* 'Band and gusset and seam.' *Hood.* (*b*) *Naut.* a strip of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it.—3. That which resembles a band, tie, or ligature, in position or form; specifically, (*a*) in *arch.* (1) any flat low member or moulding, broad but not deep; called also *Fascia*, *Face*, or *Plinth*; more specifically, the round moulding, or suit of mouldings, which encircles the middle of the shaft in the early English style. (2) The tablet or string-course round a tower or other part of a building. (*b*) In *bot.* a space between the ribs or lines of umbelliferous fruits. (*c*) The linen ornament about the neck of a clergyman, and with the ends hanging down in front, a relic of the amice: in this sense commonly in the plural. 'Little plain *bands* which they liked not because the Jesuits wore such.' *Jer. Taylor.* (*d*) A belt, cord, or chain for transmitting power with less noise and friction than attend the use of toothed gearing: such bands generally pass over two pulleys or drums, communicating motion from one to the other. 4. A company of persons united together by some common bond, as by community of interests, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers. 'We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.' *Shak.*

My lord of Somerset, unite
Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot.
Shak.

5.† That which binds one legally; a bond or obligation.

Tell me, was he arrested on a *band*?
Not on a *band*, but on a stronger thing. *Shak.*

Band (band), *v.t.* 1. To bind or tie with a band. 'His eyes were *banded* over.' *Dryden.*—2. To mark with a band.—3. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy.

Among the sons of morn what multitudes
Were *banded* to oppose his high decree. *Milton.*

Specifically—4. In *her.* to bind or mark with a band of a different colour from the charge.

Band (band), *v.i.* To unite; to associate; to confederate for some common purpose.

With them great Ashur also *bands*,
And doth confirm the knot. *Milton.*

Band† (band), *v.t.* [From *ban*, with parasitic *d*, or It. *bandire*, to banish, from *ban* (which see).] To interdict; to banish.

Sweet love such lewdness *bands* from his fair company. *Spenser.*

Band (band), *pret.* of *bind.* [Old English and Scotch.]

And with a belt his gown about him *band.* *Spenser.*

Bandage (band'āj), *n.* [Fr. *bandage*, from *bande*, a band. See BAND.] 1. A fillet, roller, or swathe used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, joining fractured and dislocated bones, and the like.—2. A band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes. *Addison.*

3. In *arch.* one of the iron rings or chains bound round the springing of a dome, the circumference of a tower, or some similar part of a building, to tie it together.

Bandage (band'āj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bandaged*; ppr. *bandaging.* To bind up or dress, as a wound, a fractured limb, &c., with a roller or bandage; to cover with a bandage, as for the purpose of blinding; as, to *bandage* the eyes.

Bandagist (band'āj-ist), *n.* A maker of bandages, especially for hernia.

Bandala (ban-dä'lä), *n.* [Native name.] The strong outer fibre of the abaca or *Musa textilis* of Manilla, made into cordage, especially into the well-known Manilla white rope.

Bandana, Bandanna (ban-dan'a), *n.* [Indian name.] 1. A peculiar kind of silk handkerchief manufactured by the Hindus, but now commonly given to silk and cotton handkerchiefs manufactured in this country, which have a uniformly dyed ground, usually of bright red or blue, ornamented with white or yellow circular, lozenge-shaped, or other simple figures produced by discharging the colour.—2. A style of calico-printing in imitation of bandana handkerchiefs, bright spots being produced on a red or dark ground by discharging the colour.

Bandbox (band'boks), *n.* A slight box made of pasteboard, or thin flexible pieces of light wood and paper, for holding bands, caps, bonnets, or other light articles of attire.

Band-driver (band'drīv-ėr), *n.* A tool used in correcting irregularities in the bands of machinery. *E. H. Knight.*

Bandeau (ban'dō), *n.* pl. **Bandeaux** (ban'dōz). [Fr., dim. from *bande*, a band.] A fillet worn round the head; a head-band; especially, a ribbon with an ornamental knot worn by girls and women above the forehead.

Around the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather. *Sir W. Scott.*

Banded (band'ed), *a.* An epithet applied to any object which is striated or crossed by coloured bands.—*Banded column*, one having cinctures at intervals.

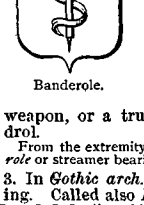
Bandelet, *n.* See BANDLET.

Bandelore (ban'de-lōr), *n.* A kind of toy very much used at the beginning of the present century. Also called *Bandelone* and *Bandeloir.* See QUIZ.

Bander† (band'ėr), *n.* One that bands or associates with others.

Yorke and his *banders* proudly pressed in
To challenge the crown by title of right.
Mir. for Mags.

Banderole (ban'de-rōl), *n.* [Fr. *banderole*, from Sp. *banderola*, a little banner, dim. from *bandera*, a banner. See BANNER.] 1. In *her.* a streamer affixed by small lines or strings immediately under the crook on the top of the staff of a bishop, and folding over the staff. — 2. A little flag or streamer affixed to a mast, a military weapon, or a trumpet; a pennon; a bandrol.



Banderole.

From the extremity . . . fluttered a small *banderole* or streamer bearing a cross. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. In *Gothic arch.* a form of spiral moulding. Called also *Bandrol*, *Bannerol.*

Band-fish (band'fish), *n.* Ribbon-fish or snake-fish. One of the popular names of a genus (Cepola) of acanthopterygious fishes, very thin and flat in proportion to their length. They belong to the family Cepolidæ (which see).

Bandicoot (ban'di-kōt), *n.* [A corruption of the Telinga name *pandikoku*, lit. pig-rat.] 1. The *Mus giganteus*, the largest known species of rat, attaining the weight of 2 or 3 lbs., and the length, including the tail, of 24 to 30 inches. It is a native of India, and is very abundant in Ceylon. Its flesh is said to be delicate and to resemble young pork, and is a favourite article of diet with the coolies. It is destructive to rice fields and gardens.—2. A member of the family Peramelidæ, which bear a resemblance to the true bandicoot. See PERAMELIDÆ.

Bandikai (ban'di-kä), *n.* One of the names of the *Abelmoschus esculentus.* See ABELMOSCHUS.

Bandileer (ban-di-lēr'), *n.* See BANDOLEER.

Banding-plane (band'ing-plān), *n.* A plane used for cutting out grooves, and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work. It bears a general resemblance to the plane called a *plough*.

Banding-ring (band'ing-ring), *n.* A ring passed over the body of a hat while on the block so as to make its edge impinge upon the break of the band and form the brim at right angles to the crown. *E. H. Knight.*

Bandit (ban'dit), *n.* pl. **Bandits, Banditti** (ban'dits, ban-dit'ti). [It. *bandito*, pp. of *bandire*, to proclaim, to banish or proscribe by proclamation. See BAN.] An outlaw; also in a general sense a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow. 'Hungry *banditti*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Banditto† (ban-dit'tō), *a.* [Sing. of *banditti*. See BANDIT.] Outlawed; lawless; desperate.

A Roman sworder and *banditto* slave
Murdered sweet Tully. *Shak.*

Banditto† (ban-dit'tō), *n.* A bandit. *Webster.*

Bandle (ban'dl), *n.* [Ir. *bannlamh*, a cubit —*bann*, a measure, and *lamh*, the hand.] An Irish measure of 2 feet in length.

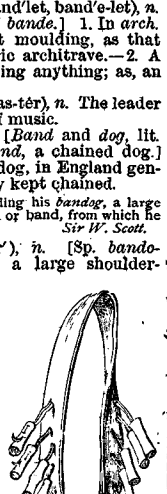
Bandlet, Bandelet (band'let, band'e-let), *n.* [Fr. *bandelette*, dim. of *bande*.] 1. In *arch.* any little band or flat moulding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave.—2. A small band for encircling anything; as, an india-rubber *bandlet*.

Band-master (band'mas-tėr), *n.* The leader or director of a band of music.

Bandog (ban'dog), *n.* [*Band* and *dog*, lit. bound-dog; D. *band-hond*, a chained dog.] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained.

The keeper entered leading his *bandog*, a large bloodhound, tied in a leam or band, from which he takes his name. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr'), *n.* [Sp. *bandolera*, Fr. *bandoulière*, a large shoulder-belt, from Sp. *banda*, a sash.] A large leathern belt or baldrick, to which were attached a bag for balls and a number of pipes or cases of wood or metal covered with leather, each containing a charge of gunpowder, worn by ancient musketeers. The bandoleer was thrown over the left shoulder and hung under the right arm, the ball bag occupying the lowermost extremity, while the pipes were suspended on either side. The name is sometimes given to the small cases themselves, now superseded by cartridges. Written also *Bandileer*.



Bandoleer.

Bandoline (ban'dō-lēn), *n.* A mucilaginous perfumed substance, variously prepared from Iceland or Irish moss, strained quince seeds, and gum tragacanth, and used in the toilet to impart a glossy sleekness and a certain stiffness to the hair; a kind of stick-pomatum.

Bandoline (ban'dō-lēn), *v.t.* To render glossy by the use of bandoline.

Bandoline (ban'dō-lēn), *v.i.* To apply bandoline to the hair. *Dickens.*

Bandon† (ban'don), *n.* [O.Fr. and Pr. *bandon*. See ABANDON.] Disposal; jurisdiction; power.

Bandore (ban'dōr), *n.* [Fr.; It. *pandora*, from *L. pandura*, and this from Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument of three strings, ascribed to *Pan*.] A musical stringed instrument like a lute. *Pepys.*

Band-pulley (band'pul-i), *n.* A flat-faced wheel fixed on a shaft and driven by a band; a band-wheel.

Bandrol (band'rōl), *n.* Same as *Banderole*.

Bandsaw (band'sa), *n.* A saw consisting of a steel belt with a serrated edge revolving on wheels.

Bandsman (bandz'man), *n.* A musician who plays in a band.

Bandstring (band'string), *n.* A string or tassel at one time worn as a pendant to a band or neckcloth. *Jer. Taylor.*

Band-wheel (band'whēl), *n.* Same as *Band-pulley*.

Bandy (ban'di), *n.* [Fr. *bandé*, bent, from *bander*, to bend, from G. *band*, a band.] 1. A club bent at the end for striking a ball at play.—2. A game played with such clubs. Called also *Bandy-ball*.

Bandy (ban'di), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bandied*; ppr. *bandying*. [See noun.] 1. To beat to and fro, as a ball in play. 'Tennis balls *bandied* and struck upon us . . . by rackets from without.' *Cudworth.*—2. To exchange contentiously; to give and receive reciprocally: generally intended to convey the idea that each party is trying to get the better of the other, either in politeness or in any other way; as, to *bandy* compliments. 'To *bandy* hasty words.' *Shak.*

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal? *Shak.*

3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to man.

Let not known truth be *bandied* in disputation. *Watts.*

Bandy (ban'di), *v.i.* To contend; to strive, whether in emulation or in enmity. 'One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons.' *Shak.*

Bandy (ban'di), *a.* [Fr. *bandé*, bent. See BANDY, a club.] 1. Bent, especially having a bend or crook outwards: said of a person's legs; as, his legs are quite *bandy*. 'Your *bandy* leg, or crooked nose.' *Swift.*—2.† Limp; without sufficient substance: said of bad cloth.

Bandy (ban'di), *n.* [Tamil *vandi*.] A rude country vehicle much used in India. See extract.

The framework of *bandies* is made of light wood, but of wood as strong as possible. Above it is spread a semicircular awning of bamboos supporting mats of cloth or canvas. The *bandy* is a cross-country vehicle, and as a rule possesses no springs of any kind. The conveyance is dragged by oxen. *Caldwell.*

Bandy-ball (ban'di-bal), *n.* See BANDY, *n.* 2.

Bandy-jig (ban'di-jig), *n.* A burlesque dance practised by the lower classes, and performed with the toes and knees turned in. *Mayhew.*

Bandy-legged (ban'di-legd), *a.* Having bandy or crooked legs.

Bandyman (ban'di-man), *n.* A man engaged in driving a bandy.

When also, as all over India, our white kinsmen speak of *bandymen* and *bandies*, the word thus anglicized is simply the old Tamilian one. *Caldwell.*

Bane (bān), *n.* [A. Sax. *bana*, destruction, death, bane; Icel. *bani*, bane, death; Dan. and Sw. *bane*, death; O.H.G. *bana*, destruction; Goth. *banja*, a blow; allied to Gr. *phonos*, murder, *phenein*, to slay.] 1. Ruin; destruction. 'The cup of deception spiced and tempered to their *bane*.' *Milton.*—2. Poison of a deadly quality; hence, any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction; as, vice is the *bane* of society.

My death and life,
My *bane* and antidote are both before me. *Addison.*

3. A disease in sheep, more commonly called the *Rot*.—SYN. Pest, ruin, destruction, injury.

Bane† (bān), *v.t.* To poison; to ruin; to destroy.

For minors have not only *baned* families but ruined realms. *Fuller.*

Bane (bān), *n.* Bone. [Scotch.]

Bane-berry (bān'be-ri), *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Actæa, so called because of their nauseous poisonous berries. See ACTÆA.

Baneful (bān'ful), *a.* Destructive; pernicious; poisonous. 'Baneful wrath.' *Chapman.* 'Baneful hemlock.' *Garth.*

Banefully (bān'ful-li), *adv.* In a baneful manner; perniciously; destructively.

Banefulness (bān'ful-nes), *n.* The quality of being baneful; destructiveness; poisonousness.

Bane-wort (bān'wėrt), *n.* A name common to two plants: (*a*) *Atropa Belladonna*, called also *Deadly Nightshade*; (*b*) *Ranunculus flammula*, from its being supposed to be a bane to sheep.

Bang (bang), *v.t.* [Probably from the sound. Comp. Icel. *bang*, a knocking; G. *bängel*, a club, the clapper of a bell; D. *bangel*, a bell.] 1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel.

He having got some iron out of the earth put it into his servants' hands to fence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke.*

2. To beat or handle roughly in any way; to treat with violence.

This desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks. *Shak.*

3. To bring a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like; as, he went out and *banged* the door behind him. 'Twa unlucky redcoats . . . *banged* off a gun at him.' *Sir W. Scott.*—4. To surpass; to excel. [Colloquial or vulgar.]

The practical denial of the common brotherhood of the same family *bangs* heathenism. *Dr. J. Mill.*

Bang (bang), *v.i.* 1. To resound with clashing noises.

The maid and page renewed their strife,
The palace *bang'd* and buzz'd, and clackt. *Tennyson.*

2. To produce a loud noise; to thump violently; as, he *banged* away at the piano.—3. To spring; to bound; as, he *banged* up at once. [Scotch.]

Bang (bang), *n.* 1. A loud, sudden, resonant sound.

The steps of a fine-belozenged carriage were let down with a *bang*. *Thackeray.*

2. A blow as with a club; a heavy blow.

I heard several *bangs* or buffets . . . given to the eagle. *Swift.*

3. A spring; a bound; as, he got up with a *bang*. [Scotch.]

Bang, *n.* See BHANG.

Banghy (bang'i), *n.* [Hind. name.] In the East Indies, a sort of bamboo pole, which is carried on a person's shoulder with a basket suspended at each end, containing, generally, the baggage of a palanquin traveller.

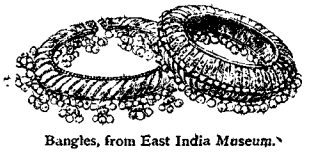
Banghy-wallah (bang'i-wal-la), *n.* [Hind. *banghy* (which see), and *wallah*, man.] In India, a native porter who carries the baggage of dawk-travellers as they are being conveyed in palanquins. He generally carries two boxes swung on a pole across his shoulder.

Banging (bang'ing), *a.* Huge; great; surpassing in size. [Vulgar.]

Bangle† (bang'gl), *v.t.* [Freq. from *bang*, to knock about.] To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly; to fritter.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him. *Dr. H. More.*

Bangle (bang'gl), *n.* 1. An ornamental ring



Bangles, from East India Museum.

worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa.—2. *Naut.* a hoop of a spar.

Bangle-ear (bang'gl-ēr), *n.* A loose, hanging ear like that of a dog, regarded as an imperfection in a horse.

Bangle-eared (bang'gl-ērd), *a.* Flap-eared, like a spaniel: said of a horse.

Bangorian (bang-gō'ri-an), *a.* Relating to Bangor, a bishop's see in North Wales.—*Bangorian controversy*, a controversy stirred up by a sermon preached before George I. on the 31st of March, 1717, by Dr. Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, from the text 'My kingdom is not of this world,' in which the bishop contended in the most pronounced manner for the spiritual nature of Christ's kingdom.

Bangster (bang'stėr), *n.* A violent fellow who carries everything before him. [Scotch.]

Bangue (bang), *n.* See BHANG.

Bang-up (bang'up), *a.* First-rate; splendid; slap-up. [Slang.]

Banian (ban'i-an), *n.* [Hind. *baniya*, Skr. *banija*, a merchant.] 1. An Indian trader or merchant; one engaged in commerce generally, but more particularly one of the great traders of Western India, as in the seaports of Bombay, Kurrachee, &c., who carry on a large trade by means of caravans with the interior of Asia, and with Africa by vessels. They form a class of the caste Vaisya, wear a peculiar dress, and are strict in the observance of fasts and in abstaining from the use of flesh. Hence—*Banian days*, formerly two days in the week, and latterly one, in which sailors in the navy had no flesh meat served out to them. Banian days are now abolished, but the term is still applied to days of poor fare.—2. A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the East Indies.

Banian (ban'yan), *n.* Same as *Banyan*.

Banie. See BAINIE.

Banish (ban'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *bannir*, ppr. *bannissant*, whence *bannissement*, banishment; L.L. *bannire*, to proclaim, denounce, from O.H.G. *bannan*, to proclaim. See BAN.]

1. To condemn to exile or compel to leave one's country by authority of the ruling power or legal tribunals, either for life or for a limited time. 'Six years we *banish* him.' *Shak.*—2. To drive away; to compel to depart or leave; to exile: in a general sense. '*Banish* business; *banish* sorrow.' *Cowley.*

Those evils thou repeatest upon thyself
Have *banished* me from Scotland. *Shak.*

Banish, like *expel*, *exclude*, *debar*, *discharge*, *excuse*, and other similar words, sometimes takes a double objective.

I *banish* her my bed and company. *Shak.*

—*Banish*, *Exile*, *Expel* are all used of forcible removal. *Banish*, lit. to put out of a community by a ban or civil interdict, is a sort of general term signifying to compel or cause to leave any place where one is in the habit of being, or any society one has been in the habit of frequenting; *exile*, to cause to leave one's native place or country; *expel*, lit. to drive out, involves the idea of force, and means to cast out forcibly or violently, and often with disgrace.

Banisher (ban'ish-ėr), *n.* One who banishes.

To be full quit of those my *banishers*
Stand I before thee here. *Shak.*

Banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of banishing or compelling a citizen to leave his country by legal authority.

He secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies. *Johnson.*

2. The state of being banished; enforced absence; expulsion; exile: either in a legal or general sense; as, *banishment* from thy presence is worse than death.

Six frozen winters spent,
Return with welcome home from *banishment*.
Shak.

3. The act of driving away or dispelling; as, the *banishment* of care from the mind.

Banister (ban'is-tėr), *n.* A corruption of *Baluster*.

He struggled to ascend the pulpit stairs, holding hard on the *banisters*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Banjo (ban'jō), *n.* [Negro corruption of *bandore* (which see).] The favourite musical instrument of the negroes of the Southern States of America. It is six-stringed, has a body like a tambourine and a neck like a guitar, and is played by stopping the strings with the fingers of the left hand and twitching or striking them with the fingers of the right. The upper or octave string, however, is never stopped.

Bank (bangk), *n.* [A. Sax. *banc*, a bench, a bank, a hillock, with similar form and meaning in the other Teutonic languages: Sw. and Dan. *bank*, *bänk*, Icel. *bakki* (for *banki*), D. and G. *bank*. The word passed from the German into the Romance tongues: Fr. *banc*, a bench, *banque*, a banking establishment; It. *banco*, a bench, counter, a bank. On the revival of commerce in the twelfth century the money dealers in the Italian cities, which then engrossed nearly all the trade of Europe, carried on their business in the public markets, conducting their dealings on benches, whence *bank* as applicable to an establishment for the custody and issue of money.] 1. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth raised above the surrounding plain.

They cast up a *bank* against the city.
2 Sam. xx. 15.

2. Any steep acclivity, as one rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain.

Tiber trembled underneath her *banks*. *Shak.*

3. A bench in a galley; hence, the number of rowers seated on one bench.

Meantime the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars.
Dryden.

4. An elevation or rising ground in the sea, composed of sand or other soil, and either partly above water or covered everywhere with shoal water; a shoal; a shallow; as, the *banks* of Newfoundland; the Dogger *bank* in the German Ocean.—5. An establishment which trades in money; an establishment for the deposit, custody, and issue of money, as also for granting loans, discounting bills, and facilitating the transmission of remittances from one place to another; a company or association carrying on such business. Banks may be classed in various ways, as *private*, *national*, *joint-stock*, *banks of issue*, &c. Private banks are established by one or more men of large capital, whose integrity and fortune are securities for the sums intrusted to them. Their shares are not thrown open to the public. A national bank is one more or less closely connected with the government of a state, as the Bank of England (which is also a joint-stock bank). Joint-stock banks are composed of numerous partners, who, collectively, contribute a large capital, and whose entire private fortunes are liable for the debts of the bank, unless it is a bank of limited liability. Banks of issue are such as issue notes that form a paper currency. In London and for 65 miles round no bank having more than ten partners, save the Bank of England, can issue its own notes. Banks of deposit are those whose operations are limited to taking charge of the money of their customers and circulating that in loans, &c.—6. The office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted.—7. The funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards; as, a *rouge et noir* or *faro bank*.—8. In *law*, (*a*) the bench or seat upon which the judges sat. (*b*) The regular term of a court of law or the full court sitting to hear arguments upon questions of law, as distinguished from a sitting at *nisi prius*, or a court held for jury trials.—9. A kind of table used by printers.—10. In *carp.* a long piece of timber, especially of fir-wood unslit, from 4 to 10 inches square.—11. A bench or row of keys in an organ or similar instrument.—12. The face of coal at which miners are working.

Bank (bangk), *v.t.* 1. To raise a mound or dike about; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embank; as, to *bank* a river.—2. To lie around or encircle, as a bank; to constitute a bank round. 'Burning sands that *bank* the shrubby vales.' *Thomson.*—3. † To pass by the banks of.

Have I not heard these islanders shout out 'Vive le roi' as I have *banked* their towns. *Shak.*

4. To lay up or deposit in a bank; as, he *banked* £500.—*To bank a fire*, to cover up a fire with ashes, and use other means, as closing the dampers and ashpit-door, to make it burn low and at the same time to prevent its becoming extinguished.

The ship was lying at anchor with *fires banked*.
Macmillan's Mag.

Bank (bangk), *v.i.* To have an account with a banker; to deposit money in a bank; to transact business with a bank or as a bank; to exercise the trade or profession of a banker.

I *bank* with one of my son's fathers-in-law, and the other *banks* with me. *Thackeray.*

Banka (bang'ka), *n.* A passage-boat without outrigger, used on the river and roads at Manilla. It is formed of a single piece of wood, is 16 to 23 feet long, and carries three or four passengers.

Bankable (bangk'a-bl), *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

Bank-agent (bangk'ā-jent), *n.* A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office.

Bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n.* 1. A note or a bill of exchange of a bank, payable at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency.—2. A promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand, and forming part of the currency; a bank-note. [American.]

Bank-book (bangk'bůk), *n.* The pass-book given to a customer, in which the officers of the bank enter his debits and credits. The initials of the teller or accountant of the bank to the sums entered in the bank-book to the credit of the customer constitute a valid receipt.

Bank-credit (bangk'kred-it), *n.* A credit with a bank, by which, on proper security given to the bank, a person receives liberty to draw to a certain extent agreed upon: in Scotland called also a *Cash-account*. Such credits were long a distinctive feature of Scotch banking.

Banker (bangk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c. 'The Lombard *bankers*.' *Dryden.*—2. A vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Q. Adams.* 3. The bench or table upon which bricklayers and stone-masons prepare and shape their material; a banket.—4. In the *fine arts*, a modeller's bench provided with a circular platform turning on wheels so that the figure can be revolved to expose any portion to the light.—5. A cushion or covering for a seat. *Weale.* [Rare.]

Bankeress (bangk'ėr-es), *n.* A female banker; a banker's wife. *Thackeray.*

Bankerless (bangk'ėr-les), *a.* Without bankers. *Quart. Rev.*

Banket (bangk'et), *n.* [Dim. of *bank* (which see).] A piece of wood on which bricklayers cut their bricks to the size proper for the place into which they are about to lay them.

Bank-fence (bangk'fens), *n.* A fence made of a bank of earth.

Bank-hook (bangk'hök), *n.* A large variety of hook for catching cod, used on the banks of Newfoundland.

Banking (bangk'ing), *n.* 1. The act of raising a mound or bank, or of inclosing with a bank.—2. The business or employment of a banker; the business carried on by a bank. 3. A general term applied to fishing on the great bank of Newfoundland.

Banking (bangk'ing), *a.* Pertaining to or conducted by a bank; as, *banking* operations.

Bank-note (bangk'nōt), *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company, payable in gold or silver at the bank on demand. Bank-notes form a portion of the currency of various countries, and in England notes of the Bank of England are a legal tender. In England bank-notes under £5 are not used; but in Scotland and Ireland £1 notes are circulated. See BANK.

Bank-post (bangk'pōst), *n.* A large kind of letter paper, ranging in weight from 5½ lbs. to 10 lbs. a ream.

Bankrout † (bangk'rout), *n. a.* and *v.* Same as *Bankrupt*.

Bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* [L.L. *bancus*, a bench (see BENCH), and *ruptus*, broken, whence also O.E. *bankeroute*, Fr. *banqueroute*, lit. one whose bench has been broken, from the fact that the bench or table which a merchant or banker formerly used in the exchange was broken on his bankruptcy.] 1. A person declared by legal authority unable to pay his debts, and brought under the operation of the bankruptcy laws, all his property being then taken and distributed among his debtors. See under BANKRUPTCY. 2. Popularly, one who has wholly or partially failed to pay his debts; one who has compounded with his creditors; one notoriously unable to pay his debts; an insolvent; hence, one who is unable to satisfy just claims of any kind made upon him.

What a *bankrupt* I am made
Of a full stock of blessings. *Ford.*

Bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *a.* Having committed an act or acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent; unable to meet one's obligations. 'The king's grown *bankrupt*.' *Shak.*

The beggared, the *bankrupt* society, not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but . . . grew richer and richer. *Macaulay.*

Bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *v.t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent; to render unable to meet just claims.

We cast off the care of all future thrift because we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond.*

Bankruptcy (bangk'rupt-si), *n.* The state of being a bankrupt or insolvent; inability to pay all debts; failure in trade.—*Bankruptcy commissioner*, a judicial officer appointed to investigate and adjudicate upon the affairs of bankrupts.—*Act of bankruptcy*, in *law*, an act, the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt. Acts of bankruptcy are such as the assignment of his property by a debtor to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors; the making of a fraudulent conveyance or transfer of his property; departing from the country or remaining out of it in order to defeat or delay creditors; the filing in court of a declaration of inability to pay debts; non-payment after being duly served with a debtor's summons to pay a sum due of not less than £50. Any one or more of these acts may lead to a debtor being declared a bankrupt on petition from a creditor to whom he is indebted not less than £50.

Bankrupt-laws (bangk'rupt-lạz), *n. pl.* A system of statutory regulations under which the property and effects of a person on his becoming insolvent are distributed among his creditors. The bankrupt-laws have the double object of enforcing a complete discovery and equitable distribution of the property and effects of an insolvent, and of conferring on the bankrupt the advantage of security of person, and a discharge from all future claims of his creditors.

Banksia (bangk'si-a), *n.* [From Sir Joseph *Banks*, a distinguished naturalist, and companion of Captain Cook.] A genus of trees and shrubs, nat. order Proteaceæ, natives

of Australia and Tasmania. The foliage is extremely variable, and is rigid and coriaceous. Many of the species are cultivated in the conservatories of Europe, where they are much esteemed for their handsome foliage and singular heads of flowers, a single head often containing 600 flowers.

Bank-stock (bangk'stok), *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

Banlieue (ban'lū), *n.* [Fr. *ban*, jurisdiction, and *lieue*, L.L. *leuca* (of Celtic origin), a Gallic mile, a league, and, in the middle ages, a district of indeterminate extent. Comp. G. *bann-meile*, with same sense.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits of a town or city: erroneously spelled *Banlieu*, as if from Fr. *lieu*, a place.

Banner (ban'nėr), *n.* [Fr. *bannière*, Pr. and It. *bandiera*, L.L. *banderia*, from *bandum*, banner, standard, probably from Goth. *bandvo*, *bandva*, a sign. The object of a standard is to serve as a mark or sign for the troops to rally round, and it was generally known by a name having this signification. *Wedgwood.* (See BAN.) Or from G. *band*, a band or strip of cloth, from *binden*, to bind.] 1. A piece of drapery usually bearing some warlike or heraldic device or national emblem, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, and in some way indicative of dignity, rank, or command, carried on occasions with which ideas of dignity are connected, or as a mark for troops to rally round; an ensign; a standard; a flag.—2. In *bot.* the upper petal of a papilionaceous plant.

Banneral, Bannerol (ban'nėr-al, ban'nėr-ol), *n.* A little flag; a banderole. 'Beneath the shade of stately *banneral*.' *Keats.*

Bannered (ban'nėrd), *a.* Furnished with, or bearing a banner; displaying banners. 'A *bannered* host, under spread ensigns marching.' *Milton.*

Banneret (ban'nėr-et), *n.* [From *banner*.] 1. (*a*) A higher degree of knighthood conferred on the field for some heroic act. (*b*) The person upon whom the degree was conferred. Bannerets formerly constituted an order of knights or feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own flags. After a victory the banneret elect, carrying his pennon in his hand, was conducted between two knights of note and presented to the king or general, who cut off the point or end of his pennon, making it square. He was then called a *knight of the square flag*. The bannerets were a middle order between barons and simple knights.

Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wise man. *Camden.*

2. The highest officer in some of the Swiss republics; banner-bearer. 'Melchior Sturmthal, *Banneret* of Berne.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3.† A little banner; a banneral.

The scarfs and the *bannerets* about thee did manifestly dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burden. *Shak.*

Bannerless (ban'nėr-les), *a.* Having no banner. *J. H. Jesse.*

Bannerol. See BANNERAL.

Bannet (ban'net), *n.* A bonnet. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Banning (ban'ing), *n.* The act of uttering a ban or curse; an execration or cursing of another. 'Especially when the names of the infernal fiends or unlucky soules are used in such *bannings*.' *Holland.*

Bannition† (ban-i'shon), *n.* [L.L. *bannitio*. See BANISH.] The act of banishing, or state of being banished; expulsion; banishment.

You will take order, when he comes out of the castle, to send him out of the university too by *bannition*. *Abp. Laud.*

Bannock (ban'nok), *n.* [Gael. *bonnach*, Ir. *boinneag*, bannock.] A cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal baked on an iron plate or griddle over the fire. [Scotch.]

Bannock-fluke (ban'nok-flūk), *n.* [From its supposed resemblance in form to a *bannock*.] A turbot. [Scotch.]

Banns (banz), *n. pl.* [See BAN.] The proclamation in church necessary to constitute a regular marriage, made by calling the names of the parties intending matrimony, for the purpose of enabling any one who is cognizant of a valid objection to state it before it be too late. In the Church of England the proclamation is made by the clergyman, in the Church of Scotland generally by the session-clerk or precentor. The proclamation is no longer necessary in Scotland. Formerly spelled also *Bans*.

Banquet (bang'kwet), *n.* [Fr. *banquet*. It. *banchetto*, a little seat, a feast; dim. of *banque*, *banco*, a bench for sitting on, a seat, and hence a feast. See BANK, BENCH.] 1. A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink. 'A napkin of fine linen to be laid on the table at the coronation *banquet*.' *Macaulay.*—2.† A light entertainment at the end of a feast; a dessert; a refection at which wine is drunk.

We'll dine in the great room; but let the music
And *banquet* be prepared here. *Massinger.*

There were all the dainties, not only of the season, but of what art could add, venison, plain solid meat, fowl, baked and boiled meats, *banquet* in exceeding plenty, and exquisitely dressed. *Evelyn.*

3. Same as *Banquette*.—4. A small rod-shaped part of a horse's bridle under the eye.—*Feast, Banquet, Carousal.* See under FEAST.

Banquet (bang'kwet), *v.t.* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.

Just in time to *banquet*
The illustrious company assembled there. *Coleridge.*

Banquet (bang'kwet), *v.i.* 1. To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking; to fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet* though the body pine. *Shak.*

Were it a feast for Juno when she *banquets*,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton.*

2.† To take part in a light refection after a feast. See BANQUET, *n.* 2.

Then was the banqueting-chamber in the tilt-yard at Greenwich furnished for the entertainment of these strangers, where they did both sup and *banquet*. *G. Cavendish.*

Banquetant† (bang'kwet-ant), *n.* One who banquets; a banqueter.

Are there not beside
Other great *banquetants*? *Chapman.*

Banqueter (bang'kwet-ėr), *n.* 1. A feaster; one who lives delicately.

Great *banqueters* do seldom great exploits. *Cotgrave.*

2. One who provides feasts or rich entertainments.

Banquet-hall (bang'kwet-hal), *n.* A hall in which banquets are held; a banqueting-hall. 'The fair Pelelian *banquet-hall*.' *Tennyson.*

Banqueting (bang'kwet-ing), *n.* The act of feasting; luxurious living; rich entertainment; a feast. 'Excess of wine, revellings, *banquetings*.' 1 Pet iv. 3.

Banqueting-hall (bang'kwet-ing-hal), *n.* Same as *Banquet-hall*.

Banqueting-house, Banquet-house (bang'kwet-ing-hous, bang'kwet-hous), *n.* A house where entertainments are made.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set. *Sidney.*

A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*

Banqueting-room (bang'kwet-ing-röm), *n.* A saloon or spacious hall for public entertainments.

Banquette (ban-ket), *n.* [Fr., from *banc*, a bench, a bank.] 1. In *fort.* a little raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered way.—2. The footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage way. In both senses written also, but rarely, *Banquet*.

Bans, *n. pl.* See BANNS.

Banshee, Benshi (ban'shē, ben'shi), *n.* [Gael. *ban-sith*, female fairy; Gael. and Ir. *bean*, *ban*, woman, and *sith*, fairy.] A kind of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach itself to a particular house, and to appear before the death of one of the family.

The *banshee* is a species of aristocratic fairy, who, in the shape of a little hideous old woman, has been known to appear, and heard to sing in a mournful supernatural voice under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were soon to die. In the last century every great family in Ireland had a *banshee*, who attended regularly, but latterly their visits and songs have been discontinued. *Miss Edgeworth.*

Banstickle (ban'stik-l), *n.* [A. Sax. *bán*, a bone, and *sticel*, a prickle.] A small acanthopterygious fish of the genus Gasterosteus (*G. aculeatus*). Called also *Stickleback*. See STICKLEBACK.

Bantam (ban'tam), *n.* 1. A small but spirited breed of domestic fowl with feathered shanks first brought from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java.—2. A kind of painted or carved work resembling that of Japan, only more gaudy.

Bantam (ban'tam), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the bantam; of the breed of the bantam; hence, diminutive; puny.

Bantam-work (ban'tam-wėrk), *n.* Same as *Bantam*, 2.

Banteng (ban'teng), *n.* A species of ox, *Bos Banteng* or *B. Sondaicus*, a local race in the Malayan Archipelago, as the gaur ox is in Central India and the gayal in the south-east of Bengal.

Banter (ban'tėr), *v.t.* [Perhaps from Fr. *badiner*, to joke. (See BADINAGE.) Skeat thinks it more probably a corruption of Fr. *bander*, E. *bandy* (which see).] To address humorous raillery to; to attack with jokes or jests; to make fun of; to rally.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

So home we went, and all the livelong way
With solemn jibe did Eustace *banter* me.
Tennyson.

—*Banter, Rally.* We *banter* another in good humour for something he or she has done or neglected to do, whether the act or omission be faulty or ridiculous or not, if it only affords a subject for a laugh or smile at his or her expense, or causes a blush not altogether painful. *Rally, lit.* to rail, generally implies some degree of sarcasm or pungency, and is aimed at some specific fault, offence, or weakness.

Banter (ban'tėr), *n.* [See the verb.] A joking or jesting; humorous raillery; wit or humour; pleasantry. 'Thus he spoke, part *banter*, part affection.' *Tennyson.*

When wit has any mixture of raillery, it is but calling it *banter* and the work is done. *Swift.*

[*Banter* hardly amounts to *ridicule*, much less to *derision*. It consists in being pleasant and witty with the actions of another, and raising a humorous laugh at his expense, and is often attended with some degree of sarcasm.]

Banterer (ban'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who banters or assails with good-humoured jests or pleasantry. 'An excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and *banterers*.' *Macaulay.*

Banting System (bant'ing sis'tem). A course of diet for reducing superfluous fat, adopted and recommended in 1863 by W. *Banting* of London. The dietary recommended was the use of butcher-meat principally, and abstinence from beer, farinaceous food, and vegetables.

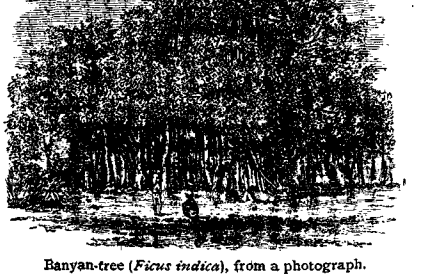
Bantling (bant'ling), *n.* [Probably from *band*, a wrapping, and the dim. suffix *ling*, meaning properly a child in swaddling clothes.] A young child; an infant: a term carrying with it a shade of contempt.

It's a ricketty sort of *bantling*, I'm told,
That'll die of old age when it's seven years old.
James Smith.

Bantu (ban'tu), *a.* [Native name, meaning lit. people.] A name sometimes applied to the South African family of tongues: called also *Chuana* and *Zingian*. One peculiarity of this family, especially of the Kaffir branch, is the use of *clucks* or *clicks* in speaking.

Banxring (bangks'ring), *n.* [Native name.] The popular name of certain squirrel-like insectivorous mammals of the East, constituting the genus Tupaia and family Tupaiadæ. See TUPAIA.

Banyan, Banyan-tree (ban'yan, ban'yan-trē), *n.* [From Skr. *punyam*, holy, the banyan-tree being considered as sacred.] An Indian tree of the fig genus, the *Ficus indica*, nat. order Moraceæ, remarkable for its vast rooting branches. It has ovate leaves,

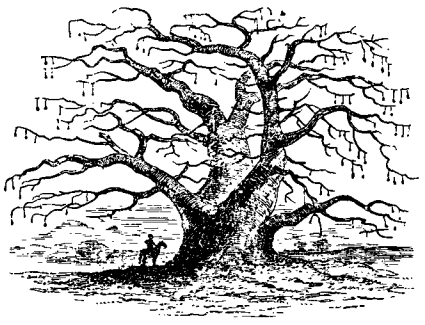


Banyan-tree (*Ficus indica*), from a photograph.

and produces figs about the size of a cherry. The horizontal branches send down shoots which take root when they reach the ground and enlarge into trunks, which in their turn send out branches; the tree in this manner covering a prodigious extent of ground, and enduring for many ages. On the banks of the Nerbudda is a celebrated banyan-tree with 350 stems, each equal to a large tree, and 3000 smaller ones, which has been known to shelter 7000 men. Some of these trees are 500 yards in circumference and 100 feet in height. A species of bird-lime and abundance of gum-lac is obtained from its juice, and the bark is used by the Hindus as a tonic.

Banyan (ban'yan), *n.* A native Indian merchant. See BANIAN.

Baobab (bā'ō-bab), *n.* [The native name in Senegal.] The *Adansonia digitata* of botanists, belonging to the group Bombaceæ, called also the Ethiopian sour-gourd or African calabash-tree. It is one of the largest trees in the world, being often found 30 feet in diameter, though it rises only from 40 to 70 feet high. The branches shoot out 60 to 70 feet, bearing a dense mass of deciduous leaves, somewhat similar to those of the horse-chestnut. The oblong pulpy fruit is eaten by monkeys, and hence is called monkey-bread (which see). The juice of the fruit mixed with sugar is much esteemed as a beverage; and the pulp, which is pleasantly acid, is eaten, and employed as a remedy in Egyptian dysentery. The leaves and bark, dried and powdered, are used by the negroes, under the name of *lalo*, as pepper on their food, to diminish the excessive perspiration; and the strong fibre of the bark is made into ropes and cloth. The only other species of this genus known is the Australian sour-gourd or cream-of-tartar tree (*A. Gregorii*).



Baobab denuded of foliage, showing fruit hanging from the branches.

Bap (bap), *n.* A roll of bread of various shapes, costing generally a halfpenny or a penny. [Scotch.]

Baphia (baf'i-a), *n.* A genus of African trees, nat. order Leguminosæ. *Baphia nitida* yields a dye-wood called camwood. See CAMWOOD.

Baphomet (baf'ō-met), *n.* [A corruption of *Mahomet.*] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites. By some modern writers the Templars are charged with a depraved Gnosticism, and the word Baphomet has had given to it the signification of baptism of wisdom—baptism of fire; in other words the Gnostic baptism, a species of spiritual illumination; from Gr. *baphē*, baptism, and *metis*, wisdom—an unlikely derivation.

Baphometic (baf-ō-met'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Baphomet or to the rites in which it was supposed to be employed.

> It is from this hour that I incline to date my spiritual new-birth or *Baphometic* Fire-baptism; perhaps I directly thereupon began to be a man. *Carlyle.*

Baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* [Gr. *baptisma*, from *baptizō*, to baptize, from *baptō*, to dip in water.] The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, symbolical of spiritual cleansing or regeneration, and consecration to a pure life, and the sign of his initiation into the visible church of Christ. This is usually performed by sprinkling or immersion.—*Hypothetical baptism*, in the Church of England, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. The formula in this case is, 'If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee,' &c.

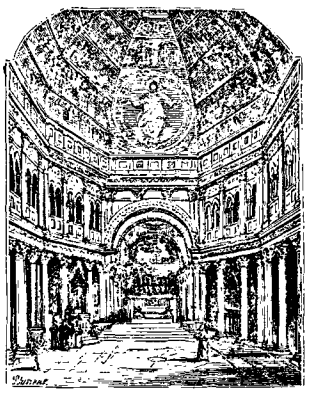
Baptismal (bap-tiz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to baptism. 'The *baptismal* vow.' *Hammond.*

Baptismally (bap-tiz'mal-li), *adv.* In a baptismal manner.

Baptist (bap'tist), *n.* 1. One who administers baptism: specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ. 'Him the *Baptist* soon descried.' *Milton.*—2. As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who objects to infant baptism. See ANABAPTIST.

> Of the three judges on each bench, the first may be a Presbyterian, the second a free-will *Baptist*, the third a Churchman. *Swift.*

Baptistery (bap'tis-tėr-i), *n.* A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism. In the early Christian Church the baptistery was distinct from the basilica or church, but was situated near its west end, and was generally circular or octagonal in form, and dome-roofed. About the end of the sixth century the baptistery began to be absorbed into the church, the font being placed within and not far from the western door. Some detached baptisteries still remain in use, as those of St. John Lateran, Rome, at Pisa, Parma, Ravenna, Florence, &c. As a separate building the baptistery was often of considerable size and highly decorated, that of Florence being 108 feet in diameter externally. It is octagonal in shape, internally surrounded by a row of columns with rich capitals, bearing architraves carrying a second range of smaller columns, the wall spaces between which are perforated by windows. The free wall-spaces are ornamented with figures of saints; the dome being covered with representations of sacred subjects in mosaic. Baptisteries were dedicated to St. John the Baptist.



Interior of the Baptistery at Florence.

Baptistic, Baptistical (bap-tis'tik, bap-tis'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to baptism. 'This *baptistical* profession, which he ignorantly laughed at.' *Bramhall.* [Rare.]

Baptistically (bap-tis'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a baptistical manner. [Rare.]

Baptizable (bap-tīz'a-bl), *a.* That may be baptized. *N. E. Elders.* [Rare.]

Baptization (bap-tīz-ā'shon), *n.* The act of baptizing.

> If they had been lay persons, their *baptizations* were null and void. *Jer. Taylor.*

Baptize (bap-tīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *baptized;* ppr. *baptizing.* [Gr. *baptizō*. See BAPTISM.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

> In fact, the colonists left behind them no mark that *baptized* men had set foot on Darien, except a few Anglo-Saxon curses. *Macaulay.*

Baptizement (bap-tīz'ment), *n.* The act of baptising; baptism. [Rare.]

Baptizer (bap-tīz'ėr), *n.* One who baptizes.

> On the part of the *baptizer*, baptism was a form of reception to instruction. *Rees.*

Bar (bär), *n.* [Fr. *barre;* Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barra*, a bar, a rail; from the Celtic; W. and Armor. *bar*, the top branch of a tree, a rail, a bar. From this word come *barrier, barrister, barricade, embarrass*, &c.] 1. A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; a rod; a pole; used for various purposes, and sometimes serving as a lever, an axis, a connecting piece in various positions and structures, but especially for a hinderance or obstruction; as, a capstan *bar;* the *bars* of a grate; the splinter-*bar* of a vehicle; the *bars* of a fence or gate; the *bar* of a door or window.—2. Anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstruction; an obstacle; a barrier.

> Must I new *bars* to my own joy create? *Dryden.*

3. A bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal or bank at the mouth of a river or harbour, obstructing entrance or rendering it difficult.

> We rose at dawn, and, fired with hope,
> Shot o'er the seething harbour *bar.* *Tennyson.*

4. In *law*, (*a*) the railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; hence the phrase, *at the bar of the court* signifies in open court.

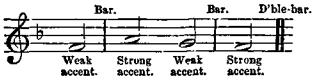
> Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
> Or on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

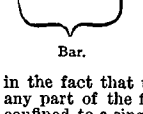
(*b*) The place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence.

> The great duke
> Came to the *bar*, where to his accusations
> He pleaded still Not guilty. *Shak.*

(*c*) All those who can plead in a court; barristers in general, or those present in court; also the profession of barrister. 'The storm of invective which burst upon him from *bar*, bench, and witness-box.' *Macaulay.* (*d*) A stoppage or bringing to nothing of an action raised; as, a plea in *bar*, that is, a special plea constituting a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's action.—*Trial at bar*, a trial in one of the superior courts before all the judges of the court in which the action is brought, or a quorum sufficient to make a full court.—5. The railing or partition which separates a space near the door from the body of either house of parliament, beyond which none but members and clerks are admitted. At these bars counsel stand when pleading before the house, and to the same bar witnesses and such as have been ordered into custody for breaches of privilege are brought.—6. *Fig.* any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion; the *bar* of God.—7. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn, coffee-house, or the like, where liquors, &c., are served out; the counter over which articles are served out in such an establishment.

> I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way. *Addison.*

8. A band or stripe of colour.—9. In *farriery*, the upper part of the gums of a horse between the grinders and tusks, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied.—10. In *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff dividing it into equal measures of time, and marking the

place of the strong accent; hence the space and notes included between two such lines; the portion of music represented by the included notes. 'Some random *bar* of Bonny Doon.' *Tennyson.* See also DOUBLE-BAR.—11. In *com.* (*a*) an ingot, lump, or wedge, as of gold or silver, from the mines, run in a mould, and unwrought. (*b*) A short piece of bar-iron about half a pound in weight, used as a medium of traffic with African negroes.—12. In *printing*, the iron with a wooden handle by which the screw of the press is turned.—13. In *her.* an ordinary in form of the *fesse*, but much narrower, in which respect it differs from the *fesse*, as well as in the fact that the bar may be placed in any part of the field, whereas the *fesse* is confined to a single place.—*Bar of ground*, in *mining*, a vein of a different description of rock, &c., from that in its vicinity.



Bar.

Bar (bär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *barred;* ppr. *barring.* 1. To fasten with a bar or as with a bar; as, to bar a door or gate.

> Every door is *barred* with gold, and opens but to golden keys. *Tennyson.*
> Now to all hope her heart was *barred* and cold. *Longfellow.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to prohibit; to restrain.

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Anything on him. *Shak.*

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war. *Hudibras.*

3. To except; to exclude by exception.

Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what I do to-night. *Shak.*

4. To provide with a bar or bars; to mark with bars; to cross with one or more stripes or lines.

He *bars* his surfaces with horizontal lines of colour, the expression of the level of the Desert. *Ruskin.*

—*To bar a vein*, in *farriery*, to open the skin above a vein in a horse's leg, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures: an operation intended to stop malignant humours. *Johnson.*

Baralipton (bar-a-lip'ton), *n.* A mnemonic word in logic used to denote an imperfect syllogism consisting of two universals and one particular affirmative proposition.

Barb (bärb), *n.* [Fr. *barbe*, L. *barba*, beard, a word which is believed to be etymologically the same as G. *bart*, E. *beard*.] 1. A beard, or that which resembles a beard, or grows in the place of it. 'The barbel, so called by reason of his *barbs*, or wattles in his mouth.' *Iz. Walton.*—2. In bot. (*a*) the down or pubes covering the surface of some plants. (*b*) A tuft or bunch of strong hairs terminating leaves. (*c*) A filament armed with teeth pointing backward like the sting of a bee.—3. The sharp point projecting backwards from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted. 'Having two *barbs* or points.' *Ascham.*—4. A kind of muffler covering the lower part of the face. See BARBE.—5. See BARBEL, 2.—6. In *her.* (*a*) one of the green leaves that appear round the outer edge of a full-blown rose. (*b*) The wattle of a cock.

Barb (bärb), *v.t.* 1.† To shave; to dress the beard.

It was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed* before his death. *Shak.*

2.† To pare or shave close to the surface; to mow. 'The stooping scytheman, that doth *barb* the field.' *Marston.*—3.† To clip, as gold. *B. Jonson.*—4. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument.

Barb (bärb), *n.* A form of *Barbe*, *Barde*, the defensive armour or trappings of a warhouse. See BARBE.

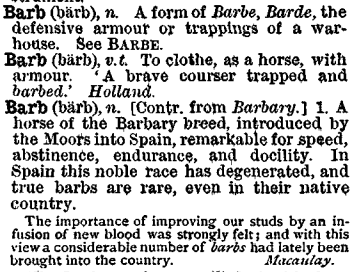
Barb (bärb), *v.t.* To clothe, as a horse, with armour. 'A brave courser trapped and *barbed*.' *Holland.*

Barb (bärb), *n.* [Contr. from *Barbary*.] 1. A horse of the Barbary breed, introduced by the Moors into Spain, remarkable for speed, abstinence, endurance, and docility. In Spain this noble race has degenerated, and true barbs are rare, even in their native country.

The importance of improving our studs by an infusion of new blood was strongly felt; and with this view a considerable number of *barbs* had lately been brought into the country. *Macaulay.*

2. The Barbary pigeon, a bird of a black or dun colour.

Barbacan, Barbican (bär'ba-kan, bär'bi-kan), *n.* [Fr. *barbacane*, It. *barbacane*, from Ar. *bâb-khânah*, a gateway or gate-house. The word was probably brought from the East by the Crusaders.] 1. A kind of watch-tower for descrying the enemy.—2. More generally applied to an advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or fortified town, as before the gate or draw-bridge; any outwork at a short distance from the main works: the barbacan was often a fortress of considerable size and strength, having a ditch and drawbridge of its own. 'Within the *barbacan* the porter sat.' *Spenser.*



Barbacan, Walmgate Bar, York.

He leads a body of men under the outer barrier of the *barbacan*. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. An opening in the wall of a fortress through which guns are levelled and fired upon an enemy.—4. A channel or scupper in a parapet to discharge water.

Barbacanage,† Barbicanage† (bär'ba-kan-āj, bär'bi-kan-āj), *n.* Money paid towards the maintenance of a barbacan or watch-tower.

Barbadian (bär-bā'di-an), *n.* An inhabitant of *Barbadoes*, the most eastern island of the West Indies.

Barbadian (bär-bā'di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Barbadoes.

Barbadoes Cherry (bär-bā'dōz), *n.* The fruit of *Malpighia urens*, nat. order Malpighiaceæ, a tree growing in the West Indies, 15 feet high, and producing a pleasant tart fleshy fruit with three crested stones.

Barbadoes Leg, *n.* A disease formerly supposed to be indigenous to Barbadoes, in which the limb becomes tumid, hard, and misshapen. Called also *Elephantiasis of the Antilles*.

Barbadoes Tar, *n.* A commercial name for petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands. See PETROLEUM.

Barba-Hispanica (bär'ba-his-pan'i-ka), *n.* [L., lit. Spanish beard.] Spanish moss: a name given to the horse-hair like fibres of the *Tillandsia usneoides*, an epiphyte found on the Mississippi, much used in America for stuffing cushions, mattresses, &c.

Barbara (bär'ba-ra), *n.* A mnemonic word in *logic*, being the first word in the mnemonic verses intended to represent the various forms of the syllogism. It indicates a syllogism, the three propositions of which are universal affirmatives.

Barbarea (bär-bā'rē-a), *n.* A genus of plants formerly dedicated to St. *Barbara;* the winter-cresses. See WINTER-CRESS.

Barbarian (bär-bā'ri-an), *n.* [L. *barbarus;* Gr. *barbaros*, applied originally to one whose language is unintelligible. Probably onomatopoetic to express the sound of a foreign tongue.

By the word *barbarian* originally it is probable that no sort of reproach was intended, but simply the fact that the people so called spoke a language not intelligible to Greeks. Latterly the term seems to have been often used as one of mere convenience for classification, indicating the non-Hellenes in opposition to the Hellenes; and it was not meant to express any qualities whatever of the aliens—simply they were described as being aliens. . . . At this day it is very probable that the Chinese mean nothing more by the seemingly offensive term *outside barbarians*. *De Quincey.*]

1.† A foreigner. [This is the uniform sense of the word in the New Testament.]—2. A man in his rude savage state; an uncivilized person.

Where his rude hut by the Danube lay;
There were his young *barbarians* all at play,
There was their Dacian mother—he, their sire,
Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday. *Byron.*

3. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. 'Thou fell *barbarian*.' *Philips.*

Barbarian (bär-bā'ri-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized. 'A *barbarian* slave.' *Shak.*—2. Cruel; inhuman. 'The stormy rage and hate of a *barbarian* tyrant.' *Macaulay.*

Barbaric (bär-bar'ik), *a.* [L. *barbaricus*, Gr. *barbarikos*, foreign, barbaric. See BARBARIAN.] 1.† Foreign. *Milton.*—2. Uncivilized; barbarian. '*Barbaric* or Gothic invaders.' *T. Warton.*—3. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a barbarian; hence, ornate without being in accordance with sound taste; wildly rich or magnificent. 'We are by no means insensible . . . to the wild and *barbaric* melody.' *Macaulay.*

Barbarism (bär'bär-izm), *n.* [L. *barbarismus*. See BARBARIAN.] 1. An offence against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language.

The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the odious name of *barbarism*. *Dr. Campbell.*

2. An uncivilized state or condition; want of civilization; rudeness of manners or ways of living, and ignorance of arts and learning. 'Times of *barbarism* and ignorance.' *Dryden.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies.*

3. An act of barbarity, cruelty, or brutality; an outrage. 'A heinous *barbarism* . . . against the honour of marriage.' *Milton.*

Barbarity (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being barbarous; barbarousness; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity; as, *barbarity* of manners; he treated his wife with gross *barbarity*.—2.† Barbarism; impurity of speech. 'The *barbarity* and narrowness of modern tongues.' *Dryden.*

Barbarization (bär'bär-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of rendering barbarous or of becoming barbarous. *S. Turner.*

Barbarize (bär'bär-īz), *v.i.* 1. To become barbarous. [Rare.]

The Roman Empire was *barbarizing* rapidly. *De Quincey.*

2.† To commit a barbarism or employ an impurity in speech. 'The ill habit which they got of wretched *barbarizing* against the Latin and Greek idiom.' *Milton.*

Barbarize (bär'bär-īz), *v.t.* To make barbarous.

Hideous changes have *barbarized* France. *Burke.*

Barbarous (bär'ba-rus), *a.* 1. Unacquainted with arts and civilization; uncivilized; rude and ignorant; as, *barbarous* people, nations, or countries; *barbarous* habits.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shak.*

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians; adapted to the taste of barbarians; barbaric; outlandish.

Emetrius, king of Inde, a mighty name,
On a bay courser, goodly to behold,
The trappings of his horse emboss'd with *barbarous* gold. *Dryden.*

Pyrrhus, seeing the Romans marshal their army with some art and skill, said, with surprise, 'These barbarians have nothing *barbarous* in their discipline.' *Hume.*

3. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; as, *barbarous* treatment.

By their *barbarous* usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

4. Contrary to good use in language. 'A *barbarous* expression.' *Dr. Campbell.*—SYN. Uncivilized, unlettered, uncultivated, untutored, ignorant, cruel, ferocious, inhuman, brutal.

Barbarously (bär'ba-rus-li), *adv.* 1. In a barbarous manner: (*a*) ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech.

How *barbarously* we yet speak and write, your lordship knows, and I am sufficiently sensible in my own English. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Savagely; cruelly; ferociously; inhumanly.

The English law touching forgery became, at a later period, *barbarously* severe. *Macaulay.*

Barbarousness (bär'ba-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being barbarous: (*a*) rudeness or incivility of manners. (*b*) Impurity of language. 'The purity of speech being overgrown with *barbarousness*.' *Brerewood.* (*c*) Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity.

Barbary† (bär'ba-ri), *n.* A Barbary horse; a barb. See BARB.

They are ill-built,
Pin-buttocked, like your dainty *barbaries*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Barbary Ape, *n.* A species of ape, or tailless monkey, of the size of a large cat, remarkable for docility, so that, by force of discipline, it is made to exhibit considerable intelligence; the magot (*Macacus Inuus*). It is common in Barbary, the lower parts of Africa, and formerly on Gibraltar Rock, being the only European monkey. It has been the 'showman's ape' from time immemorial.

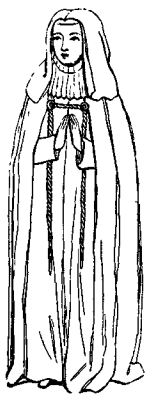
Barbary Gum, *n.* Morocco gum, a variety of gum-arabic: said to be produced by the *Acacia gummifera*.

Barbastel, Barbastelle (bär'bas-tel), *n.* [Fr. *barbastelle*, It. *barbastello*, from L., *barba*, a beard.] A bat with hairy lips (*Barbastellus communis*), a native of England.

Barbate, Barbated (bärb'āt, bärb'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, from *barba*, a beard. See BARB.] 1. Furnished with barbs. 'A dart uncommonly *barbated*.' *Warton.*—2. In *bot.* applied to hairs arranged in a tuft or in any regular order.

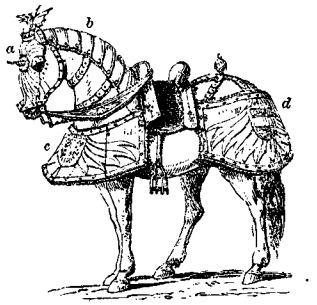
Barb-bolt (bärb'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with jagged edges to prevent retraction after driving. *E. H. Knight.*

Barbe (bärb), *n.* [Fr.; L. *barba*, a beard. See BARB.] 1. A piece of linen, generally plaited, worn by nuns and widows over or under the chin, according to the rank of the wearer. Ladies above the rank of a baroness wore it over the chin; baronesses, nuns, &c., immediately beneath the chin; other females from the lowermost part of the throat.—2. Military term used in phrase *to fire in barbe*, or *en barbe*, that is, to fire cannon over the parapet instead of through the embrasures.



Nun wearing a Barbe. From a brass in Etwall Church, Derbyshire.

Barbe, Barb (bärb), *n.* [A corruption of *barde*, but the form most commonly met with, from Fr. *barde*, the trappings of a horse, the defensive armour of a war-horse; It. *barda*, caparison; Sp. and Pg. *albarda*, a saddle, from Ar. *barda'a*, the pad of wool placed under a saddle, a covering for the back of a beast of burden.] One of the ornaments and housings of a horse; one of the various pieces of defensive armour with which the war-horses of knights were anciently clad. They were sometimes made of mail and sometimes of leather studded



Horse-armour of Maximilian I. of Germany.

a, Chamfron. *b*, Manefaire. *c*, Poitrinal, poitrel, or breastplate. *d*, Croupiere or buttock-piece.

with iron plates. 'His loftie steed with golden sell and goodly gorgeous *barbes*.' *Spenser*.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*, for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Sir J. Hayward*.

Barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* [Conjectured to be from Fr. *barbe-à-queue*, from snout to tail; comp. *cap-a-pie*.] 1. A hog or other large animal dressed whole.—2. A large social entertainment in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and other provisions of all kinds are consumed. [American.]—3. A terrace partly or wholly surrounding a house. 'The *barbecue*, or terrace of white plaster which ran all round the front.' *Kingsley*.—4. A circular floor of stone with a smooth white plastered surface, on which coffee-beans are sun-dried in Ceylon. *E. H. Knight*.

Barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *barbecued*; ppr. *barbecuing*. To dress and roast whole, as a hog, by splitting it to the backbone and roasting it on a gridiron. 'A whole hog *barbecued*.' *Pope*.

Barbed (bärbd), *p.* and *a.* Furnished with or clad in barbes or armour: said of a war-horse. '*Barbed* steeds.' *Shak*.

Barbed (bärbd), *p.* and *a.* 1.† Shaved; trimmed; having the beard dressed.—2. Furnished with barbs or points; jagged. 'Arrows *barb'd* with fire.' *Milton*. 'A *barbed* proboscis.' *Sir E. Tennent*.—3. In *her.* (*a*) having barbs or green leaves, as a full-blown rose. (*b*) Having gills or wattles, as a cock.

Barbe-feathers (bärb'feŦH-ėrz), *n. pl.* The feathers under the beak of a hawk.

Barbel (bär'bel), *n.* [O.Fr. *barbel*, Fr. *barbeau*, from L.L. *barbellus*, dim. from *barbus*, a barbel (the fish), from *barba*, a beard. In the sense of an appendage it is rather for *barbule*.] 1. A fresh-water fish of the genus Barbus (which see).—2. A small cylindrical vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch.—3. A knot of superfluous flesh growing in the channel of a horse's mouth. Written also *Barble* and *Barb*.

Barbellæ, Barbellulæ (bär-bel'lē, bär-bel'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [Mod.L. See BARBULE.] Small barbs or bristles: used chiefly in botany.

Barbellate, Barbellulate (bär'bel-āt, bär-bel'lū-lāt), *a.* [See BARBELLÆ.] Having small bristles or barbules: used chiefly in botany.

Barber (bär'bėr), *n.* [Fr. *barbier*, from *barbe*, L. *barba*, a beard.] One whose occupation is to shave the beard or to cut and dress hair.—*Barber's pole*, a pole striped screw-fashion, often with a brass basin at the end of it, hung out as a sign at the door of a barber's shop. The striping is in imitation of the ribbon with which the arm of a person who has had blood let is bound up, to indicate that the barber was originally also a sort of surgeon.

Barber (bär'bėr), *v.t.* To shave and dress the hair of.

Our courteous Antony, . . .
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
Shak.

Barber-chirurgeon† (bär'bėr-kī-rėr'jon), *n.* A barber-surgeon.

He put himself into a *barber-chirurgeon's* hands, who by unfit applications rarefied the tumour.
Wiseman.

Barberess (bär'bėr-es), *n.* A female barber; a barber's wife.

Barber-monger (bär'bėr-mung-gėr), *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber; a fop. *Shak*.

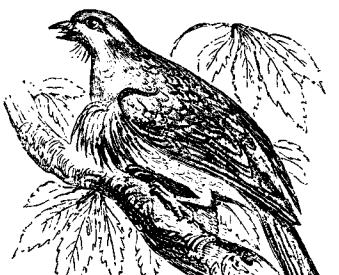
Barberry (bär'be-ri), *n.* [Fr. Sp. and L.L. *berberis*; Ar. *barbaris*. The spelling of the word has been modified so as to give it an English appearance.] A plant of the genus Berberis (*B. vulgaris*), common in hedges. Called also *Pipperidge Bush*. See BERBERIS.

Barber-surgeon (bär'bėr-sėr'jon), *n.* Formerly one who joined the practice of surgery with that of a barber; hence, a low practitioner of surgery.

Those deep and public brands,
That the whole company of *barber-surgeons*
Should not take off with all their arts and plaisters.
Ben Jonson.

Barber-surgery (bär'bėr-sėr'jėr-i), *n.* The occupation or practice of a barber-surgeon; bungling work, like that of a low practitioner of surgery. 'Slits it into four, that he may the better come at with his *barber-surgery*.' *Milton*.

Barbet (bär'bet), *n.* [Fr. *barbet*, from L. *barba*, a beard.] 1. A variety of dog having long curly hair; a poodle.—2. One of a group of scansorial or climbing birds, the type of a very distinct family (Bucconidæ) approaching the cuckoos and trogons. They are distinguished by their large conical beak, which appears swollen or, as it were, puffed out at the sides of its base, and by being bearded with five tufts of stiff bristles directed forwards—whence the name. They are divided



African Barbet (*Pogonias hirsutus*).

into several genera, as Pogonias, the species of which inhabit Africa, sometimes referred to the family Capitonidæ; Bucco, or true barbets, found in Africa and America; and Tamatia, or puff-birds, inhabitants of America.

Barbette (bär-bet'), *n.* [Fr.] The platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which the cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through an embrasure.—*Barbette gun*, or *battery*, one gun, or several mounted in barbette.—*Barbette carriage*, a carriage which elevates a gun sufficiently high to enable it to be fired over the parapet.

Barbican, *n.* See BARBACAN.

Barbiers (bär'bėrz), *n.* A species of paralysis, chiefly prevalent in India. *Dunglison*.

Barbiton (bär'bi-ton), *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Greek musical instrument, a kind of seven-stringed lyre.

Barble (bär'bl), *n.* See BARBEL, 3.

Barbule (bär'būl), *n.* [L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba*, a beard.] A small barb; a little beard; in *bot.* a finely-divided beard-like apex to the peristome of some mosses, as in the genus Tortula.

Barbus (bär'bus), *n.* [L. *barba*, a beard.] A genus of fishes, of the family Cyprinidæ (which see), usually inhabiting muddy ponds and rivers, where they seek their food by rooting in the soft banks like swine. They are characterized by four soft barbels or fleshy tentacula, two at the nose and two at the angles of the mouth, and by the fourth ray of the dorsal fin being very strong and denticulate posteriorly. *B. vulgaris* is the only British species, and is common in the Thames. Its flesh, though coarse and unsavoury, is sometimes used by the poor. It grows to a large size, being sometimes 15 to 18 lbs. weight.

Barcarole (bär'ka-rōl), *n.* Same as *Barcarolle*.

Barcarolle (bär'ka-rōl'), *n.* [Fr., from It. *barcarolo*, *barcaruolo*, a boatman, from *barca*, a barque, boat, or barge.] 1. A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.—2. A piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song.

Barcon (bär'kon), *n.* [It. *barcone*, aug. of *barca*, a barque.] A luggage-vessel used in the Mediterranean.

Bar-cutter (bär'kut-ėr), *n.* A shearing machine which cuts metallic bars into lengths. *E. H. Knight*.

Bard (bärd), *n.* [W. *bardd*, a philosopher, priest, or teacher, and as poetry was the vehicle of knowledge, a poet; Ir. and Gael. *bard*, a bard.] 1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts; one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honour of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men, generally to the accompaniment of the harp. The Welsh bards formed an hereditary order regulated by laws enacted about A.D. 1000. They were suppressed by Edward I., but revived by the Tudors.—2. In modern usage, a poet; as, the *bard* of Avon; the Ayrshire *bard*.

A *bard* here dwelt, more fat than *bard* beseems.
Thomson.

Bard (bärd), *n.* [Fr. *barde*.] A strip of bacon used for larding.

Bard (bärd), *v.t.* To cover with thin lard, as birds or meat to be dressed.

Bardash† (bär'dash), *n.* [Fr. *bardache*; Sp. *bardaxa*, from Ar. *bardaj*, a slave.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

Barde (bärd), *n.* The trappings of a horse. [For derivation and full definition see BARBE, which is a corruption of this word, but the form most frequently met with.]

Barded (bärd'ed), *a.* [See BARBE.] Wearing defensive armour; richly caparisoned. '*Barded* horses.' *Holinshed*. 'Fifteen hundred men . . . *barded* and richly trapped.' *Stow*. [Rare in this form.]

Bardesanist (bär-des'an-ist), *n.* One of the followers of *Bardesanes*, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the second century, who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject, and denied the incarnation of Christ and the resurrection.

Bardic (bärd'ik), *a.* Pertaining to bards or to their poetry. 'The *bardic* profession.' *T. Warton*.

Bardin,† Bardynge† (bärd'in, bärd'ing), *n.* [See BARBE.] *Milit.* a complete set of trappings for a horse.

Bardish (bärd'ish), *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard. '*Bardish* impostures.' *Selden*.

Bardism (bärd'izm), *n.* The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards.

Bardling (bärd'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *bard*.] An inferior bard; a mediocre poet.

Bardship (bärd'ship), *n.* The state or quality of being a bard; a poet or bard. *Byron*.

Bare (bār), *a.* [A. Sax. *bar*, *bær*, Icel. *ber*, Sw. Dan. *bar*, D. *baar*, G. *bar*, *baar*, Goth. (hypothetical) *basus*, Slav. *bos*, Lith. *bosus*; probably from a root meaning shining seen

in Skr. *bhâs*, to shine.] 1. Naked; without covering; as, the arm is *bare;* the trees are *bare.*

Thou wast naked and *bare.* Ezek. xvi. 7.

2. With the head uncovered, from respect.

When once thy foot enters the church, be *bare.* *Herbert.*

3.† Plain; simple; unadorned; without polish.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain. *Spenser.*

4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed.

Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear! *Milton.*

5. Poor; destitute; indigent; ill-supplied; empty; unfurnished; unprovided with what is necessary or comfortable.

I have made Esau *bare.* Jer. xlix. 10.

Often followed by *of;* as, the country is *bare of* money.

Tho' your violence should leave them *bare of* gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

6. Alone; unaccompanied; mere.

It was a *bare* petition of a state. *Shak.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

It appears, by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your bare words. *Shak.*

8.† Raw; excoriated.

How many flies . . .
Do seize upon a beast whose back is *bare.* *Spenser.*

9.† Lean; spare.

Fal. For their bareness, I am sure they never learned that of me.
Prince. . . . Unless you call three fingers in the ribs *bare.* *Shak.*

—*The bare,* (*a*) in *art,* the nude. (*b*)† The uncovered or unhidden surface; the body; the substance. [Rare.]

You have touched the very *bare* of truth. *Marston.*

—*Under bare poles* (*naut.*), applied to a ship without any sail set whatever, in a gale of wind.

Bare (bâr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bared;* ppr. *baring.* [A. Sax. *barian,* Icel. *bera.* See BARE, *a.*] To strip off the covering; to make naked; as, to *bare* the breast.

He *bared* an ancient oak of all her boughs. *Dryden.*

Bare (bâr), old pret. of *bear,* now *Bore.*

Bare-backed (bâr'bakt), *a.* 1. Having the back uncovered; unsaddled, as a horse. 'Bare-backed steeds.' *Dickens.*—2. Applied to an acrobat who performs his feats on a bare-backed horse; as, a *bare-backed* rider.

Barebone (bâr'bōn), *n.* A very lean person. [Rare.]

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone.* *Shak.*

Bareboned (bâr'bōnd), *a.* Having the bones bare or scantily covered with flesh; so lean that the bones show their forms.

But now that fair fresh mirror, dim and old,
Shows me a *bareboned* death by time outworn. *Shak.*

Barebones (bâr'bōnz), *n.* 1. A canting hypocrite: so named after *Praise-God Barebones,* a fanatic in Cromwell's time, from whom the *Barebones* Parliament derived its name.—2. A very lean person.

Barefaced (bâr'fāst), *a.* 1. With the face uncovered; not masked. 'Then you will play *barefaced.*' *Shak.*—2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; open: in a good or indifferent sense.

It (Christianity) did not peep in dark corners, but with a *barefaced* confidence openly proclaimed itself. *Barrow.*

3. Undisguised or open, in a bad sense; hence, shameless; impudent; audacious; as, a *barefaced* falsehood. '*Barefaced* treason.' *J. Baillie.*

Barefacedly (bâr'fāst-li), *adv.* In a barefaced manner; without disguise or reserve; openly; shamelessly; impudently.

Some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly.* *Locke.*

Barefacedness (bâr'fāst-nes), *n.* 1. Openness. 2. Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

Barefoot (bâr'fụt), *a.* 1. With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings. 'Going to find a *barefoot* brother out.' *Shak.*—2.† Travelled or passed over without shoes.

Hedgehogs, which
Lie tumbling in my *barefoot* way, and mount
Their pricks at my footfall. *Shak.*

Barefoot (bâr'fụt), *adv.* With the feet bare. 'I must dance *barefoot.*' *Shak.*

Barefooted (bâr'fụt-ed), *a.* Having the feet bare: applied to certain monks and nuns of various orders, who assume a higher grade of asceticism by either wearing no shoes, or merely soles.

Barege (ba-rāzh'), *n.* [From *Baréges,* a village of the Pyrenees.] A thin gauze-like fabric for ladies' dresses, usually made of silk and worsted, but, in the inferior sorts, with cotton instead of silk. In reality bareges were never made in the village from which they have their name, the seat of the manufacture being at Bagnères de Bigorre.

Baregin (ba-rāzh'in), *n.* [From *Baréges,* a watering-place in the Pyrenees.] A transparent, gelatinous, mucus-like substance, the product of certain algæ growing in sulphuric mineral springs, to which they impart the flavour and odour of flesh-broth. Baregin is composed of 46 parts of carbon, 7 hydrogen, 6 nitrogen, and from 30 to 40 of ash, chiefly silica.

Baregnawn (bâr'nạn), *a.* Gnawn or eaten bare. *Shak.*

Bareheaded (bâr'hed-ed), *a.* Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

On being first brought before the court, Ridley stood *bareheaded.* *Froude.*

Bareheadedness (bâr'hed-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being bareheaded.

Bareheadedness was in Corinth, as also in all Greece and Rome, a token of honour and superiority. *Bp. Hall.*

Barely (bâr'li), *adv.* 1. Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; as, a man *barely* clad; a room *barely* furnished.—2. Scarcely; hardly; scrimply; as, she is *barely* sixteen. 3.† Merely; only; without anything more.

His son is duke . . . *barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shak.*

Bareness (bâr'nes), *n.* The state of being bare; as, (*a*) want or deficiency of clothing or covering; nakedness. 'And mock us with our *bareness.*' *Shak.* (*b*) Deficiency of appropriate covering, equipment, furniture, ornament, and the like. 'Old December's *bareness.*' *Shak.*

To make old *bareness* picturesque,
And tuft with grass a feudal tower. *Tennyson.*

(*c*) Leanness. [Rare.]

For their *bareness,* I am sure they never learned that of me. *Shak.*

(*d*) Poverty; indigence. 'The *bareness* of the primitive church.' *South.*

Bare-picked (bâr'pikt), *a.* Picked bare; stripped of all flesh, as a bone. 'The *bare-picked* bone of majesty.' *Shak.*

Bare-pump (bâr'pump), *n.* A pump for drawing liquor out of a cask.

Bare-ribbed (bâr'ribd), *a.* With bare ribs like a skeleton. '*Bare-ribbed* death.' *Shak.*

Baresark (bâr'särk), *n.* A berserk or berserker (which see).

Many of Harold's brothers in arms fell, and on his own ship every man before the mast, except his band of *Baresarks,* was either wounded or slain. *Edin. Rev.*

Baret (bar'et), *n.* [Fr. *barette.*] A priest, bishop, or cardinal's cap; a *biretta* (which see).

Bare-worn (bâr'wōrn), *a.* Worn bare; naked of turf. 'The *bare-worn* common.' *Goldsmith.*

Bar-fee (bär'fē), *n.* In *law,* a fee of twenty pence, which every prisoner acquitted (at the bar) of felony formerly paid to the jailer.

Barful (bär'fụl), *a.* Full of obstructions or impediments. 'A *barful* strife.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Bargain (bär'gin), *n.* [O.Fr. *bargaine, bargagne,* Pr. *bargamh, barganha,* It. *bargagno,* L.L. *barcania,* a bargain, traffic; O.Fr. *bargaigner, barginer,* &c., Mod.Fr. *bargaigner,* It. *bargagnare,* L.L. *barcaniare,* to traffic—believed by Diez and others to be from L.L. *barca,* a boat or bark.] 1. A contract or agreement between two or more parties; a compact settling that something shall be done; specifically, a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration. 'To clap this royal *bargain* up of peace.' *Shak.*

Ros. But if you do refuse to marry me,
You'll give yourself to this most faithful shepherd?
Phe. So is the *bargain.* *Shak.*

2.† A stipulation; terms of agreement. 'Upon what *bargain* do you give it me?' *Shak.*—3. The thing purchased or stipulated for; what is obtained by an agreement; as, look at my *bargain* here.

She was too fond of her most filthy *bargain.* *Shak.*

4. Something bought or sold at a low price; as, he got these horses a *bargain;* they were sold to him a *bargain.*—*To sell a bargain* formerly meant to make a smart and unexpected rejoinder. 'The boy hath *sold him a bargain.*' *Shak.*—*To sell bargains* also meant to make indelicate repartees.

No maid at court is less asham'd,
Howe'er for *selling bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

—*To strike a bargain,* to complete or ratify a bargain, or an agreement, originally by *striking* or shaking hands.—*To make the best of a bad bargain,* to do the best one can in untoward circumstances.

I am sorry for thy misfortune; however, we must *make the best of a bad bargain.* *Arbuthnot.*

—*Into the bargain,* moreover; besides. 'She lost a thousand pounds and her bridegroom *into the bargain.*' *Addison.*—*Bargain and sale,* in *law,* a species of conveyance by which the bargainer contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seised to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; that is, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession.—SYN. Contract, compact, agreement, paction, covenant.

Bargain (bär'gin), *v.i.* 1. To make a contract or agreement; to make stipulations; often to make an agreement about the transfer of property.

The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*

Often with *for* before the thing purchased.

So worthless peasants *bargain for* their wives. *Shak.*

Bargain (bär'gin), *v.t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, A *bargained* away his farm: a popular use of the word.

Bargainee (bär-gin-ē'), *n.* In *law,* the party to whom a bargain and sale is made. *Wharton.*

Bargainer (bär'gin-ėr), *n.* One who bargains or stipulates; specifically, in *law,* the party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another by bargain and sale.

Bargainor (bär'gin-or), *n.* Same as *Bargainer,* in *law.*

Bargaret,† *n.* [Fr. *bergerette,* a little pastoral song.] A sort of song. *Chaucer.*

Barge (bärj), *n.* [O.Fr. *barge,* L.L. *bargia, barga, barca,* bark. See BARQUE, which (as well as *bark*) is simply a different form of this word.] 1. A pleasure-boat; a vessel or

State Barge.

boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies, and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers, used by sovereigns, officers, and magistrates.

The *barge* she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burn'd on the water. *Shak.*

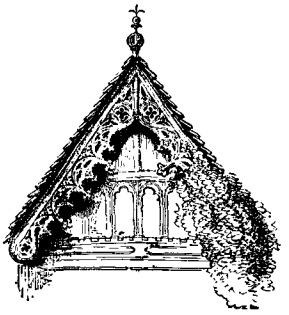
2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden for loading and unloading ships, and, on rivers and canals, for conveying goods from one place to another.

By the margin, willow-veil'd,
Slide the heavy *barges* trail'd
By slow horses. *Tennyson.*

3. A boat of long, slight, and spacious construction, generally carvel-built, double-banked, for the use of admirals and captains of ships of war. *Smyth.*—4. A boat for passengers and freight, two-decked, but without sails or power, and towed by a steamboat. [American.]

Barge-board (bärj'bōrd), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *verge-board,* which is also used.] In *arch.* a board generally used on gables where the roof extends over the wall, usually projecting from the wall, and either covering the rafter that would otherwise be visible,

or occupying its place. The earliest barge-boards belong to the fourteenth century, and many of those dating from this and the fifteenth century are beautifully decorated.



Barge-board of 15th century, Ockwells, Berkshire.

They are usually either feathered or pannelled or pierced with a series of trefoils, quatrefoils, &c., or have their surfaces carved with foliage. After this period barge-boards gradually lost much of their bold and rich effect.

Barge-couple (bärj'ku-pl), *n.* In *arch.* one of the rafters placed under the barge-course, which serve as grounds for the barge-boards, and carry the plastering or boarding of the soffits.

Barge-course (bärj'kōrs), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters in buildings where there is a gable; also, the coping of a wall formed by a course of bricks set on edge.

Bargee (bärj'ē), *n.* One of the crew of a barge or canal boat.

Bargeman (bärj'man), *n.* The man who manages a barge. 'And backward yode as *bargemen* wont to fare.' *Spenser.*

Bargemaster (bärj'mas-tėr), *n.* The proprietor of a barge conveying goods for hire.

Barger (bärj'ėr), *n.* The manager of a barge. 'The London *bargers.*' *Carew.* [Rare.]

Bar-gown (bär'goun), *n.* The gown or dress of a lawyer.

Barguest, Bar-ghaist (bär'gest), *n.* [Perhaps lit. *bier-ghost*—A. Sax. *bær*, a bier, *gast, gæst*, Sc. *ghaist*, a ghost or spirit. Ritson, however, says it was so called from appearing near *bars* or stiles.] A kind of hobgoblin, spirit, or ghost believed in in the north of England; its appearance to any one was supposed to prognosticate death or other great calamity.

He understood Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and therefore, according to his brother Wilfrid, needed nôt to care for ghaist or *bar-ghaist*, devil or dobbie. *Sir W. Scott.*

Baria (bā'ri-a), *n.* Baryta (which see).

Bariga (ba-rē'ga), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of inferior silk brought from the East Indies.

Barilla (ba-ril'la), *n.* [Sp. *barilla*, impure soda, also the plant from which it is produced.] 1. A plant, the *Salsola sativa*, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ, cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained; used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen. The plant is cut and laid in heaps, and burned, the salts running into a hole in the ground, where they form a vitrified lump.—2. The commercial name for the impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, obtained from this plant, as also from *Batis maritima* and other plants growing in salt marshes. British barilla or kelp is a still more impure alkali obtained from burning seaweeds.

Barillet (bar'il-let), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *baril*, a barrel.] The barrel or case containing the mainspring of a watch or spring-clock; the funnel of a sucking-pump.

Bar-iron (bär'ī-ėrn), *n.* Iron wrought into malleable bars by puddling and rolling.

Barita, Baritah (ba-rī'ta), *n.* A genus of Australian and New Guinea gregarious conirostral birds, otherwise called Psilorhinus or Strepera, remarkable for their large and almost straight bill, whose base extends very far back on the forehead; classed by some with the Laniidæ, by others with the Corvidæ. The piping-crow (*B. tibicen*) of New South Wales is the best known species.

Baritone (bar'i-tōn), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Barytone.*

Barium (bā'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy. See BARYTA.] Sym. Ba.; at. wt. 137. The metallic basis of baryta, which is an oxide of *barium.* Till recently it was believed to resemble silver, but Clarke says it has the colour and lustre of iron, and according to Mathieson it is a yellow powder. It is much heavier than water, sinking even in sulphuric acid. By exposure to the air it attracts oxygen, and becomes slightly covered with a crust of baryta; it fuses before it becomes red-hot; and when moderately heated and exposed to the air it burns with a deep red light. It has, however, been as yet obtained only in small quantities. Barium is susceptible of two degrees of oxidation; the first is called *protoxide* of barium (Ba O), or baryta, and the second *peroxide* ($Ba O_2$), a gray powder. It forms compounds with chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, and sulphur. It occurs abundantly as a sulphate and carbonate, but is never found native.

Bark (bärk), *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *bark*, Icel. *börkr*, G. *borke*, bark.] 1. The exterior covering of exogenous plants, composed of cellular and vascular tissue. It is separable from the wood, and consists of four layers: 1st, the *epidermis* or *cuticle*, which, however, is scarcely regarded as a part of the true bark; 2d, the *epiphlœum* or outer cellular layer of the true bark or cortex; 3d, the *mesophlœum* or middle layer, also cellular; 4th, an inner vascular layer, the *liber*, called also the *endophlœum.* Endogenous plants have no true bark. Bark contains many valuable products, as gum, tannin, &c.—2. A special kind of bark, more particularly Peruvian bark. See CINCHONA.

Bark (bärk), *v.t.* 1. To strip bark off; to peel. 'This pine is *barked.*' *Shak.* Hence, to strip or rub off an outer covering, as skin; as, to *bark* one's shins.

So after getting up (the tree) three or four feet, down they came slithering to the ground, *barking* their arms and faces. *T. Hughes.*

2. To cover or inclose with bark; as, to *bark* a house.—3.† To cover, as the bark does a tree.

A most instant tetter *bark'd* about,
Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shak.*

4. To apply bark to, as in the process of tanning; to tan.—5. To colour with an infusion or decoction of bark; as, to *bark* sails or cordage.

Bark (bärk), *n.* Same as *Barque* (which see).

O steer my *bark* to Erin's isle,
For Erin is my home. *Moore.*

Bark (bärk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *beorcan, byrcan*, Icel. *berkja*, to bark. Skeat thinks this a modification of *break*, A. Sax. *brecan*, to break, to crack, to snap, also used in the sense of to roar.] 1. To emit the cry of a dog, or a similar sound.—2. To clamour; to pursue with unreasonable clamour or reproach: usually followed by *at.* 'To *bark at* sleeping fame.' *Spenser.*

Bark (bärk), *n.* The cry of the domestic dog; hence, a cry resembling that of the dog, such as is emitted by some other animals, as the prairie-dog.

Barkantine (bärk'an-tīn), *n.* Same as *Barquantine* (which see).

Bark-bed, Bark-stove (bärk'bed, bärk'stōv), *n.* In *hort.* a bed formed of the spent bark used by tanners, which is placed in the inside of a brick pit in a glazed house, constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants. It produces an artificial warmth by the fermentation of the bark, and also keeps the atmosphere of the house constantly damp. The name is now applied also to any mass of fermenting matter, or even to a reservoir of hot water in a hot-house, the object of which is to supply the atmosphere with heat and moisture.

Bark-bound (bärk'bound), *a.* Having the bark too firm or close.

Bar-keeper (bär'kēp-ėr), *n.* One who attends to the bar of an inn or other place of public entertainment.

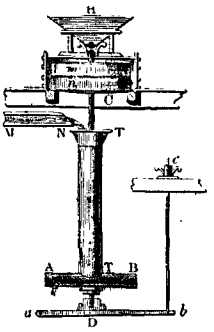
Barken (bärk'en), *v.i.* [From *bark*, the rind of a tree.] To become hard; to form a crust. [Scotch.]

The best way's to let the blood *barken* on the cut —that saves plaisters. *Sir W. Scott.*

Barker (bärk'ėr), *n.* 1. An animal that barks; a person who clamours unreasonably 'They are rather enemies of my fame than me, these *barkers.*' *B. Jonson.*—2. A cant name for a pistol, as also for a lower-deck gun in a ship.—3. A cant name for a person stationed at the door of a house where auctions of inferior goods are held, to invite strangers to enter; a touter; a tout.

Barker (bärk'ėr), *n.* One who strips trees of their bark.

Barker's Mill (bärk'ėrz mil), *n.* An ingenious machine, moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented more than a century ago by Dr. Barker, and forming one of the simplest water-mills ever constructed. It consists of a vertical axis C D, moving on a pivot at D, and carrying the upper mill-stone *m*, after passing through an opening in the fixed millstone *n.* Upon this vertical axis is fixed a vertical tube T T, communicating with a horizontal tube A B, at the extremities of which, A and B, are two apertures in opposite directions. When water from the mill-course M N is introduced into the tube T T, it flows out of the apertures A and B, and by the pressure of the water on the parts of the tube opposite the apertures, the arm A B, and consequently the whole machine, is put in motion. The bridge tree *a b* is elevated or depressed by turning the nut *c* at the end of the lever *c b.* The grain to be ground is poured into the hopper H. As modified by Mr. James Whitelaw, it is extensively employed under the name of the Scotch turbine.



Barker's Mill.

Barkery (bärk'ėr-i), *n.* A tan-house, or place where bark is kept.

Bark-galled (bärk'gald), *a.* Having the bark galled, as a tree.

Barking-bird (bärk'ing-bėrd), *n.* The *Pteroptochos rubecula*, a tenuirostral bird common in Chiloe and Chonos, islands in the South American Archipelago. It has received its English name from its cry, which resembles the barking of a dog.

Barking-iron (bärk'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* An instrument for removing the bark of oak and other trees, which is used for tanning.

Barking-irons (bärk'ing-ī-ėrnz), *n. pl.* A slang name for pistols. *Marryatt.*

Barkless (bärk'les), *n.* Destitute of bark.

Bark-louse (bärk'lous), *n.* A minute insect of the genus Aphis that infests trees.

Bark-mill (bärk'mil), *n.* A mill for crushing bark for the use of tanners and dyers.

Bark-paper (bärk'pā-pėr), *n.* Paper made from bark; specifically, paper made from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*, a tree common in South-eastern Asia and Oceanica, where the paper made from it is the usual writing material. *E. H. Knight.*

Bark-pit (bärk'pit), *n.* A tan-pit, or pit for tanning or steeping leather.

Bark-rossing Machine, *n.* A machine for removing the ross or rough scaly portion from the outside of bark.

Bark-stove, *n.* See BARK-BED.

Barky (bärk'i), *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark; covered with bark. 'The *barky* fingers of the elm.' *Shak.*

Bar-lathe (bär'lāŦH), *n.* A lathe whose beam or shear consists of a single bar, usually triangular in cross-section.

Barley (bär'li), *n.* [O.E. *barlic, barlich, berlic, berlich*, from A. Sax. *bere*, barley, and *leac*, a plant, an herb (also a *leek*); comp. *garlic, charlock, hemlock. Bar, bere*, is of cognate origin with L. *far*, spelt. There is a remarkable similarity in some Celtic words, as W. *barlys*, bread-corn, barley—*bara*, bread, and *llws*, pl. *llysan*, herbs or plants; Corn. *barliz.*] The name of grain obtained from several species of Hordeum, nat. order Gramineæ, used especially for making malt, from which are distilled liquors of extensive use, as beer, ale, and porter; as also the name of the plants yielding the grain. Varieties of the species *H. distichum*, two-rowed barley; *H. vulgare*, four-rowed barley; and *H. hexastichum*, six-rowed, are those principally cultivated in Britain. The varieties of the four and six rowed species are generally coarser than those of the two-rowed, and adapted for a poorer soil and more exposed situation. Some of these are called bere or bigg. Barley is better adapted

for cold climates than any other grain, and some of the coarser varieties are cultivated where no other cereal can be grown. *Pot* or *Scotch barley* is the grain deprived of the husk in a mill. *Pearl barley* is the grain polished and rounded and deprived of husk and pellicle. *Patent barley* is the farina obtained by grinding pearl barley. This grain is used in medicine, as possessing emollient, diluent, and expectorant qualities.

Barley (bär'li). [E. *parley*, from Fr. *parler*, to speak, hence to cease from contest with the view of treating or of holding a conference.] A cry among children at certain games when they wish for a truce or temporary stop. [Scotch.]

Barley-aveler, Barley-awner (bär'li-av'el-ėr, bär'li-an'ėr), *n.* A machine consisting of parallel iron plates fixed to a frame, for removing the avels or awns of barley, and leaving the kernels clean. Called also *Barley-hummeller.*

Barley-bird (bär'li-bėrd), *n.* 1. A name of the siskin (*Fringilla spinus*).—2. A name given also sometimes to the wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

Barley-brake, Barley-break (bär'li-brāk), *n.* An ancient rural game played round stacks of barley or other grain, in which some of the party attempt to catch others.

> She went abroad thereby
> At *barley-brake* her sweet swift feet to try.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

Barley-bree, Barley-broo (bär'li-brē, bär'li-brō), *n.* [*Barley* and *bree, broo* (which see).] Liquor made from malt, whether by brewing or distillation; ale or whisky. [Scotch.]

Barley-broth (bär'li-broth), *n.* 1. Broth made by boiling barley and meat along with vegetables. [Scotch.]—2. Beer: used in contempt. Comp. Scotch *barley-bree.*

> Can sodden water
> A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their *barley-broth*,
> Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
> *Shak.*

Barleycorn (bär'li-korn), *n.* [See CORN.] 1. A grain of barley.—2. A measure equal to the third part of an inch.—*John*, or *Sir John Barleycorn*, a humorous personification of the spirit of barley, or malt liquor: a usage of considerable antiquity.

Barley-fever (bär'li-fē-vėr), *n.* Illness caused by intemperance. [North of England.]

Barley-huller (bär'li-hul-ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the husk or husk and pellicle from the grain of barley to make pot or pearl barley. See under BARLEY.

Barley-hummeller (bär'li-hum-el-ėr), *n.* Same as *Barley-aveler.*

Barley-meal (bär'li-mēl), *n.* Meal or flour made from barley.

Barley-mill (bär'li-mil), *n.* Same as *Barley-huller.*

Barley-sick (bär'li-sik), *a.* Sick after intoxication. [Scotch.]

Barley-sugar (bär'li-shu-gėr), *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley), and candied.

Barley-water (bär'li-wą-tėr), *n.* A decoction of pearl barley used in medicine as an emollient.

Barm (bärm), *n.* [A. Sax. *beorma, bearma*, Fris. *berme, barm*, Sw. *bärma*, Dan. *bärme*, L. G. *borme, barme, barm*, G. *bärme*, barm, yeast, perhaps from the verb to *bear*, as G. *hefe*, barm, from *heben*, to heave, and Fr. *levain*, leaven, from *lever*, to lift, or more probably from root of *brew.*] Yeast; the scum or foam rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. It is really a fungus, *Torula Cerevisiæ.* See YEAST, FERMENTATION.

Barm (bärm), *n.* Same as *Berm* (which see).

Barmaid (bär'mād), *n.* A maid or woman who attends the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment.

Bar-master (bär'mas-tėr), *n.* [G. *bergmeister*, a surveyor of mines; comp. *barmote.*] A comptroller of mines.

Barme,† *n.* [A. Sax. *bearm, barm*, O.Sax. Dan. and Sw. *barm*, Goth. *barms*, the bosom: Icel. *barmr*, the lap of a garment, a brim, and later the bosom; from root of verb to *bear.*] The bosom; the lap.

Barmecide, Barmacide (bär'me-sīd, bär'ma-sīd), *a.* [From *Barmecide*, the name of a powerful Persian family. See story of the barber's sixth brother in the *Arabian Nights*, to whom Barmecide pretended to give a sumptuous feast, which Schacabac professed to eat and enjoy, although there were no viands brought forward at all.] A term applied to what is tantalizing and unsatisfying; mock; sham; without substance.

> 'A *Barmecide* feast.' *Thackeray.*

Barme-cloth,† *n.* [See BARME.] An apron. *Chaucer.*

Barmilian (bär-mil'yan), *n.* An old name for a kind of fustian goods largely exported from England.

Barmkyn, Barmkin (bärm'kin), *n.* [From *berm* (which see).] The rampart, or outer fortification of a castle.

> And broad and bloody rose the sun,
> And on the *barmkyn* shone. *Old ballad.*

> Battlements and *barmkins* and all the other appurtenances of a Strength, as such places were called. *Lever.*

Barmote, Barghmote (bär'mōt, bärg'mōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *berg*, a hill, and *mote*, an assembly.] The name of two courts having jurisdiction over those parts of the hundred of High Peak in Derbyshire which belong to the duchy of Lancaster, and are therefore crown possessions, the crown having here the right to the mineral duties. The *great barmote* is held twice a year for swearing in the grand-jury, &c.; the *little barmote* is held as occasion may require for the trial of actions. Both are presided over by a judge called the *steward.*

Barmy (bärm'i), *a.* Containing barm or yeast. 'Of windy cider and of *barmy* beer.' *Dryden.*

Barn (bärn), *n.* [A. Sax. *berern—bere*, barley, and *ærn*, or *ern*, a house, a repository; comp. A. Sax. *horsern*, a stable; *slæpern*, a sleeping place.] A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, or other farm produce: in America it may be for stabling horses or cattle.

Barn (bärn), *v.t.* To store up in a barn. *Shak.*

> Men . . . often *barn* up the chaff, and burn up the grain. *Fuller.*

Barn,† **Barne,**† *n.* A child. See BAIRN.

> Mercy on's, a *barne;* a very pretty *barne!* A boy or a child, I wonder? *Shak.*

Barnabee (bär'na-bē), *n.* The lady-bird. [Provincial.]

Barnabite (bär'na-bīt), *a.* Of or belonging to the order of St. Barnabas; as, a *Barnabite* monk; a *Barnabite* friar.

Barnaby† (bär'na-bi), *n.* An old dance to a quick movement.

> Bounce! cries the porthole—out they fly,
> And make the world dance *Barnaby.* *Cotton.*

Barnacle (bär'na-kl), *n.* [Fr. *bernacle, barnacle*, L.L. *bernacula*, for *pernacula*, dim. of L. *perna*, a ham, and also from its shape a kind of shell-fish, a limpet. This is the origin according to Max Müller, who derives the word in the meaning of goose from *Hibernia*, Ireland, supposing that the barnacle geese were originally called *hiberniculæ*, or Irish geese, and that the similarity in the names gave rise to the extraordinary belief regarding the origin of these birds. (See below.) As the name of a kind of shell-fish, however, the word may be from the Celtic rather than the Latin; comp. Fr. *branache, brenache, barnache*, Gael. *bairneach*, barnacles, limpets; W. *brenig*, limpets; Manx *barnagh*, a limpet.] 1. A stalked cirriped, genus Lepas, family Lepadidæ, often found on the bottoms of ships, on pieces of timber, floating in or fixed below the surface of the sea; the goose-mussel. The name has also been loosely applied to other cirripeds, as the species of the closely allied genus Balanus. See LEPADIDÆ.—2. A species of goose (*Anser Bernicla*), found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter. The forehead and cheeks are white, the upper part of the body and neck is black. Formerly a strange notion prevailed that these birds grew out of the barnacles attached to pieces of timber fixed or floating in the sea, and believed also to grow on trees overhanging the sea. This belief may have arisen from some fancied resemblance of the cirripeds of the same name to birds; somewhat in the same way as the plant columbine has received its name. The barnacle goose is rather smaller than the common wild goose; it weighs about 5 lbs., and is rather more than 2 feet long. Written also *Bernacle.*

Barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*).

Barnacles (bär'na-klz), *n. pl.* [Probably a corruption of *binocuti.* See BINOCLE.] 1. An instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing: in this sense formerly used in the singular.—2. A cant name for a pair of spectacles.

Barn-door (bärn'dōr), *n.* The door of a barn.—*Barn-door fowl*, a name given to the common domestic fowls.

Barn-owl (bärn'oul), *n.* The common white or church owl (*Strix flammea*), so called from being often found in barns, where it proves very useful by destroying mice. See OWL.

Barns-breaking (bärnz'brāk-ing), *n.* Any mischievous or injurious action; an idle frolic. [Scotch.]

> There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. What *barns-breaking* have you been at? You have been drunk, Richard, and fighting.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Barn-yard (bärn'yärd), *n.* A yard adjacent to a barn.—*Barn-yard fowl*, one of our common domestic fowls.

Barograph (bar'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *graphō*, to write.] A self-registering instrument for recording the variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. It is made by attaching to the lever of a counterpoised barometer an arm with a pencil in contact with a sheet of paper, and moved uniformly by clock-work. The result is a continuous trace, whose form corresponds to the variations of pressure.

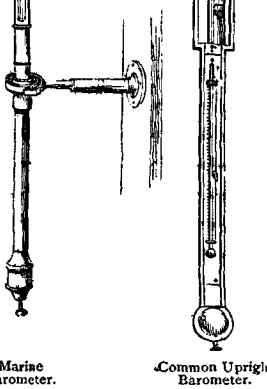
Baroko, Baroco (ba-rō'kō), *n.* [A mnemonic word.] In *logic*, a syllogistic mood in the second figure, of which the first proposition is a universal affirmative, and the other two are particular negatives.

Barolite (bar'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *lithos*, a stone.] Carbonate of baryta. See WITHERITE.

Barology (ba-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of weight or of the gravity of bodies.

Baromacrometer (ba-rom'a-krom"et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, *makros*, long, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument invented by Professor Stein for determining the weight and the length of new-born infants.

Barometer (ba-rom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. The simplest instrument of this kind consists of a glass tube, about 33 inches long, hermetically sealed at one end, and then filled up with pure mercury, after which it is placed perpendicularly with the open end dipping into a cup or cistern containing pure mercury. On the tube being inverted the column of mercury sinks a little, leaving a vacuum at

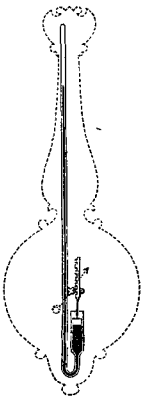


Marine Barometer. Common Upright Barometer.

the top till the pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the mercury in the cup equals the weight of the column in the tube and supports it. When the atmosphere is dense its pressure is greater and the mercury is forced higher, whereas when it is rarer and consequently lighter, the mercury falls, thus indicating by its risings and fallings the varying pressure of the air. The mean height of

the barometer at sea-level is 30 inches. This instrument was invented by Torricelli, of Florence, in 1643. A water-barometer might be constructed exactly in the same manner, only in this case the column would be about 34 feet in height, water being so much lighter than mercury. The most common applications of the barometer are to indicate changes of weather and to determine the altitude of mountains, by the falling and rising of the mercury (the mercury falling the higher the barometer is carried, and consequently the less the pressure of the air). In order to show the exact extent of these variations the tube is connected with a graduated scale, so that small movements in the column are observable. There are several varieties of the barometer, of which the two kinds most in use as a weather-glass are the common upright barometer and the wheel barometer. The upright barometer (described above in its simplest form) is, when properly constructed, the most accurate of all barometers. The wheel barometer belongs to the class of

Siphon Barometer.



Wheel Barometer.

siphon barometers, one of which is shown in the adjoining cut. The siphon barometer consists of a bent tube, generally of uniform bore, having two unequal legs. The longer leg, which must be more than 30 inches long, is closed, while the shorter leg is open. A sufficient quantity of mercury having been introduced to fill the longer leg, the instrument is set upright, and the mercury takes such a position that the difference of the levels in the two legs represents the pressure of the atmosphere. In the best siphon barometers there are two scales, one for each leg, the divisions on one being reckoned upwards, and on the other downwards from an intermediate zero point, so that the sum of the two readings is the difference of levels of the mercury in the two branches. The wheel barometer is far from being accurate, but it is often preferred for ordinary use on account of the greater range of its scale, by which small differences in the height of the column of mercury are more easily observed. It usually consists of a siphon barometer, having a float resting on the surface of the mercury in the open branch, a thread attached to the float passing over a pulley, and having a weight as a counterpoise to the float at its extremity. As the mercury rises and falls the thread turns the pulley which moves the index of the dial. A rack and pinion may be substituted for the thread as in the cut. The marine barometer is suspended in gimbals, and is usually contracted at the bottom to prevent rapid oscillations of the mercury. The mountain barometer is a portable mercurial barometer with a tripod support and a long scale for measuring the altitude of mountains. To prevent breakage, through the oscillations of such a heavy liquid as mercury, it is usually carried inverted, or it is furnished with a movable basin and a screw, by means of which the mercury may be forced up to the top of the column.—*Aneroid Barometer.* See under ANEROID.—*Barometer-gauge,* an apparatus attached to the boiler of a steam-engine or other chamber in which a more or less perfect vacuum is liable to be formed, to indicate the state of the vacuum. A common form is a bent tube with one end plunged in a basin of mercury, and the other end connected with the vacuum chamber.

Barometric, Barometrical (bar-ō-met'rik, bar-ō-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer; as, *barometric* changes; *barometrical* experiments; *barometrical* measurements.

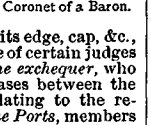
Barometrically (bar-ō-met'rik-al-li), *adv.* By means of a barometer.

Barometrograph (bar-ō-met'rō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *baros,* weight, *metron,* measure, and *graphō,* to write.] An instrument contrived for inscribing of itself upon paper the variations of atmospheric pressure.

Barometrography (ba-rom'et-rog''ra-fi), *n.* [See BAROMETROGRAPH.] The science of the barometer; also, the art of making barometric observations.

Barometz (bar'ō-mets), *n.* The decumbent caudex of the fern *Cibotium barometz,* also called the *Agnus Scythicus,* the Scythian or Tartarian lamb. See AGNUS SCYTHICUS.

Baron (bar'on), *n.* [Fr. *baron,* O.Fr. *ber, bers* (*baron* in the acc.), Pr. *bar* (*baron* in acc.), It. *barone,* Sp. *varon.* The origin of the word is doubtful. Its earliest meanings are such as strong man, bold man, warrior, husband, nobleman, and the derivation from O.H.G. *bar,* a man, from *beran,* Goth. *bairan,* E. *to bear,* seems as probable as any, whether the notion originally attaching to the word was that of one who could *bear,* as being strong and robust, or one who was *born,* a human being; comp. A. Sax. *beorn,* a prince, which appears certainly to be from *beran,* to bear, to produce. These German etymologies Littré remarks, without being completely certain, are probable, though it is probable also that the Celt. (O.Cym.) *bar,* a hero, and perhaps (Gael.) *fear,* a man, have united in confirming and giving precision to the sense of the Germanic word in the Romance languages.] 1. In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility; one who holds the lowest rank in the peerage; as, *Baron* (or Lord) Auckland; *Baron* Arundell of Wardour. The children of barons have the title of 'Honourable.' Originally the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honourable service. Hence in ancient records the word barons comprehends all the nobility. All such in England had in early times a right to sit in parliament. Anciently barons were *greater,* or such as held their lands of the king *in capite;* or *lesser,* such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service *in capite.* 'The present barons are—(1) *By prescription;* for that they and their ancestors have immemorially sat in the Upper House. (2) *Barons by patent,* having obtained a patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male, or otherwise. (3) *Barons by tenure,* holding the title as annexed to land.' *Wharton.* Formerly, when all barons were not summoned to sit in parliament, the name of *barons by writ* was given to those who actually were so. The word baron was not known in the British Isles till introduced from the Continent under the Norman princes. The coronet of a baron of England consists of a plain gold circle, with six balls or large pearls on its edge, cap, &c., as in a viscount's.—2. A title of certain judges or officers; as, *barons of the exchequer,* who are the judges that try cases between the king and his subjects relating to the revenue; *barons of the Cinque Ports,* members of the House of Commons, formerly elected by the five (afterwards seven) Cinque Ports, two for each port. These ports are Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.—3. In *law,* a husband; as, *baron and femme,* husband and wife.—*Baron of beef,* in *cookery,* two sirloins not cut asunder.



Coronet of a Baron.

Baronage (bar'on-āj), *n.* 1. The whole body of barons or peers.

> In England, under the Normans, the church and the *baronage* were convoked, together with the estate of the community, a term which then probably described the inferior holders of land, whose tenure was not immediate of the crown. *Disraeli.*

2. The dignity of a baron.—3. The land which gives title to a baron.

Baron-court (bar'on-kōrt), *n.* See COURT-BARON.

Baroness (bar'on-es), *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

Baronet (bar'on-et), *n.* [Dim. of *baron.*] 1.† A lesser or inferior baron: in this usage the word had not the specific sense that it received in the time of James I.

> Dukes, earls, barons, and *baronettes* might use livery of our lord the king, or his collar. *Stat. temp. Hen. IV.*

2. One who possesses a hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron, and therefore not a member of the peerage; one entitled to the designation of Sir So-and-so, Bart. (Christian name and surname being given), and having precedence before all knights except those of the Garter. At investiture there is no ceremony, the title being given by patent. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, with the professed object of promoting the colonization of Ulster with Scotch and English immigrants, each baronet being bound to maintain thirty soldiers for three years. The number originally created was 200.—*Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia,* an order of baronets founded by Charles I., with the professed object of colonizing Nova Scotia. Along with the title grants of land in Nova Scotia were given, to be held of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, then governor of that colony. There have been no additions to this order since the union of England and Scotland, but in every other respect the remaining baronets of Nova Scotia are on an equality with other baronets.

Baronetage (bar'on-et-āj), *n.* 1. The baronets as a body.—2. The dignity of a baronet.

Baronetcy (bar'on-et-si), *n.* The title and dignity of a baronet; as, a *baronetcy* was conferred upon him in recognition of his distinguished services.

Baronial (ba-rō'ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to a baron or a barony. '*Baronial* possessions.' *Lord Lytton.*

Barony (bar'on-i), *n.* 1. The title or honour of a baron; also the territory or lordship of a baron.—2. The body of barons and other peers. *Wharton.*—3. In Ireland, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English hundred, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 252 baronies in Ireland.

> Whatever the regular troops spared was devoured by bands of marauders who overran almost every *barony* in the island. *Macaulay.*

Baroque (bä-rōk'), *n.* [Fr.] In the *fine arts,* a name given to ornamental designs of a florid and incongruous character, indicative of a taste for display rather than for true and appropriate decoration. *Fairholt.*

Baroscope (bar'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *baros,* weight, and *skopeō,* to view.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere, superseded by the barometer.

Baroscopic, Baroscopical (bar-ō-skop'ik, bar-ō-skop'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.

Baroselenite (bar-ō-sel'en-īt), *n.* [Gr. *baros,* weight, or *barus,* heavy, and E. *selenite* (which see).] A mineral, sulphate of baryta, or heavy-spar. See BARYTES.

Barosma (ba-ros'ma), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Rutaceæ. The leaves of *B. crenata* constitute the article of materia medica called *bucku,* which is used in various chronic affections of the bladder. The leaves have a heavy powerful odour and an aromatic taste, and are stimulant, antispasmodic, and diuretic. The species are small evergreen shrubs, with dotted leathery leaves, and small white or red flowers in their axils. They are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The Hottentots perfume themselves with the leaves, which have a smell like rue. Sometimes called *Baryosma.*

Barouche (ba-rösh'), *n.* [From G. *barutsche,* which is from It. *baroccio, biroccio,* L.L. *barrotium,* a kind of carriage, from L. *birotus,* two-wheeled—*bis,* double, and *rota,* a wheel. *Barouche* is not a French word, though its appearance might lead one to think so.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top, with seats, as in a coach.

Barouchet (bä-rö-shā'), *n.* [Dim. of *barouche.*] A small kind of barouche, or a four-wheeled open carriage with a head.

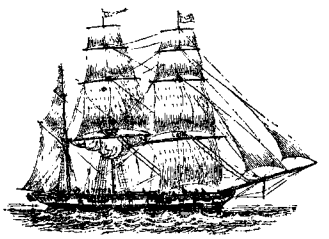
Bar-post (bär'pōst), *n.* One of the posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a field gate.

Bar-pump (bär'pump), *n.* Same as *Bare-pump.*

Barquantine (bärk'an-tīn), *n.* [From *barque,* on type of *brigantine.*] A name applied on the great lakes of North America

to a three-masted vessel square-rigged in the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged in the main and mizzen masts. Barquantines differ from three-masted schooners in having a regular brigantine's foremast, and are long in proportion to their other dimensions to suit the canals connecting some of these lakes.

Barque (bärk), *n.* [Fr. *barque*, Sp. Pg. It. and L.L. *barca*, a barque, perhaps through a dim. form *barica*, from Gr. *baris*, a skiff, though Littré derives it from the Celtic; Gael. *barc*, Armor. *bark*, a boat, a skiff. The D. *bark*, G. *barke*, are probably borrowed from the French. See BARGE.] 1. *Naut.* a three-masted vessel with only



Barque.

fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen-mast; the other two masts being square-rigged.—2. A sailing vessel of any kind, especially one of small size. 'An armed *barque*.' *Goldsmith.*

Barra-boat (bär'rä-bōt), *n.* [Island of *Barra*.] A vessel of the Western Isles of Scotland, carrying ten or twelve men, extremely sharp fore and aft, having no floor, but with sides rising straight from the keel, so that a cross section would represent the letter V. These vessels are swift and safe, being light and buoyant.

Barracan (bar'a-kan), *n.* [It. *baracane*, Sp. *barragan*, from Ar. *barrakān*, said by Sousa to be from Per. *barak*, a stuff made of camel's hair.] A thick strong stuff made in Persia and Armenia of camel's hair. The name has also been applied to fabrics made of other materials, as wool, flax, and cotton. Called also *Barragon.*

Barrack (bar'ak), *n.* [Fr. *baraque*, It. *baracca*, Sp. *barraca*, a soldier's hut, from L.L. *barra*, a bar; comp. Gael. *barrach*, branches of trees; O. Gael. and Ir. *barrachad*, a hut or booth, which are from same root.] 1. A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison; the permanent buildings in which both officers and men are lodged in fortified towns or other places.

He (Bishop Hall) lived to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack* and his palace into an alehouse. *Warton.*

2. A large building, or a collection of huts or cabins, especially within a common inclosure, in which large numbers of men are lodged.

Most of the quarrymen are Bretons, and live in wooden *barracks*. *Ansted.*

[In both senses generally in the plural.]

Barrack-master (bar'ak-mas-tėr), *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.—*Barrack-master general*, an officer who superintends the construction and repairs of barracks, and adapts the accommodation to the requirements.

Barraclade (bar'a-klād), *n.* [D. *baar*, bare, and *kleed*, cloth.] A home-made woollen blanket without nap. [New York.]

Barracoon (bar-a-kön'), *n.* [From Sp. Pg. *barraca*, a soldier's hut. See BARRACK.] A negro-barrack; a slave depot; a bazaar where men of the African races are sold. Barracoons used to exist at various points of the west coast of Africa, also in Cuba, Brazil, &c. African barracoons were composed of large but low-roofed wooden sheds, in which the human article was stored. Some had defensive works, to resist the attacks of the British forces engaged in the slave-trade preventive service.

Barracuda (bar-a-kū'da), *n.* [Native name.] A species of percoid fish (*Sphyræna Barracuda*), averaging 10 feet in length, found in the seas about the Bahamas and West Indies. The colour is deep brown, and the fish is very voracious. The flesh is disagreeable, and sometimes poisonous.

Barrad, Barraid (bar'rad, bar'rād), *n.* [Celtic form of *barret*. See BIRETTA.] A conical cap of very ancient origin, worn by the Irish down till as late as the seventeenth century.

Barrage (bä-räzh), *n.* [Fr.] In *engin.* an artificial obstruction placed in a watercourse in order to obtain increased depth for navigation, irrigation, or other purposes; a dam; an embankment.

Barragon (bar-a-gon'), *n.* Same as *Barracan.*

Formerly in the dead months they availed themselves greatly by spinning wool for making *barragons*, a genteel corded stuff much in vogue at that time for summer wear. *Gilbert White.*

Barranca (bär-rän'ka), *n.* The Spanish name for a deep gully or ravine with vertical sides, such as are made by heavy rains or floods: commonly used in America.

Barras (bä'ras), *n.* [Fr.] The resin obtained from *Pinus maritima*; galipot.

Barrator (bar'a-tor), *n.* [O.Fr. *barateur*, a cheater, *barat*, *barate*, deceit. See BARTER.] 1. One who frequently excites suits at law; a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies; an encourager of litigation.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The master or one of the crew of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured. See BARRATRY, 2.—3. In *Scots law*, a judge who takes a bribe.—4. In *old Scots law*, a clergyman who went abroad to purchase a benefice from the see of Rome. Written also *Barretor.*

Barratrous (bar'a-trus), *a.* Characterized by or tainted with barratry.

Barratrously (bar'a-trus-li), *adv.* In a barratrous manner.

Barratry (bar'a-tri), *n.* [See BARRATOR.] 1. In *law*, the practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels.

'Tis arrant *barratry* that bears
Point-blank an action 'gainst our laws. *Hudibras.*

2. In *com.* any species of cheating or fraud in a shipmaster or mariner, by which the owners, freighters, or insurers are injured; as, by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, by wilful deviation, or by embezzling the cargo.—3. In *Scots law*, the crime of a judge who is induced by a bribe to pronounce a judgment.—4. In *old Scots eccles. law*, the offence of exporting money out of Scotland to purchase benefices at Rome. Written also *Barretry.*

Barrel (bar'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *bareil*, Fr. *baril*, from Celt.: W. *baril*, Gael. *barail*, a barrel. The root is seen in W. *bar*, the branch of a tree, a bar. (See BAR.) Comp. Fr. *barique*, a wooden vessel made of *bars* or staves.] 1. A wooden vessel of more length than breadth, round and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with hoops; a cask.—2. The quantity which a barrel contains.—3. Anything hollow and long; a tube; a cylinder; as, the *barrel* of a gun.—4. The cylindrical case in a watch, within which the mainspring is coiled, and round which is wound the chain.—5. The cylinder studded with pins which in the barrel-organ opens the key-valves, and in the musical box sets in vibration the teeth of the steel comb by which the sound is produced.—6. The trunk of a quadruped as contradistinguished from the extremities: generally applied to the trunk of a horse. 'A close ribbed-up *barrel.*' *O. W. Holmes.*—*Barrel of the ear*, in *anat.* a cavity of the ear, 4 or 5 lines deep and 5 or 6 wide, situated within the membrane of the tympanum, by which it is separated from the external passage or *meatus.* More commonly called the *Cavity of the Tympanum.*—*Barrel of a boiler*, the cylindrical part of a boiler containing the flues.

Barrel (bar'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *barrelled*; ppr. *barrelling.* To put in a barrel; as, to *barrel* beef, pork, or fish.

Barrel-bellied (bar'el-bel-lid), *a.* [See BELLY.] Having a round and protuberant or barrel-shaped belly.

Barrel-bulk (bar'el-bulk), *n.* *Naut.* a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet. Eight barrel-bulk, or 40 cubic feet, equal 1 ton measurement.

Barrel-curb (bar'el-kėrb), *n.* An open cylinder, 3 feet 6 inches or 4 feet in length, formed of strips of wood nailed round horizontal ribs of elm, used as a mould in well-sinking to keep the well cylindrical.

Barrel-filler (bar'el-fil-ėr), *n.* An apparatus for filling barrels provided with an automatic arrangement, generally in the nature of a float, for cutting off the supply of liquid in time to prevent overflow.

Barrelled (bar'eld), *a.* Having a barrel: used generally in composition; as, a double-*barrelled* gun.

Barrel-loom (bar'el-löm), *n.* A Jacquard loom. See JACQUARD.

Barrel-organ (bar'el-or-gan), *n.* An organ in which a wooden cylinder or barrel furnished with pegs or staples, when turned round, opens a series of valves to admit a current of air to a set of pipes, producing a tune either in melody or harmony. In another form of the instrument wires like those of the piano are acted on instead of pipes. Barrel-organs are generally portable, and mostly used by street-musicians.

Barrel-pen (bar'el-pen), *n.* A pen with a split cylindrical shank adapting it to slip upon a round holder.

Barrel-screw (bar'el-skrö), *n.* A powerful apparatus consisting of two large poppets, or male screws, moved by levers inserted into their heads upon a bank of plank, with a female screw at each end; of great use in starting a launch. Called also *Bed-screw.*

Barren (bar'en), *a.* [O.E. *barrein*, *bārain*, *barraigne*, &c.; from O.Fr. *baraigné*, *brehaine*, *brehaigne*, sterile, possibly from Armor. *brec'han*, sterile. Diez refers the O.Fr. to *bar*, a man (see BARON), and cites as illustrative and confirmatory Sp. *machorra*, a barren woman, from *macho*, a male.] 1. Incapable of producing its kind; not prolific: applied to animals and vegetables. 'The *barren* fig-tree.' *Hooker.*

There shall not be male or female *barren* among you. Deut. vii. 14.

2. Unproductive; unfruitful; sterile. '*Barren* mountain tracks.' *Macaulay.*—3. *Fig.* not producing or leading to anything; unsuggestive; uninstructive; as, a *barren* treatise.

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4.† Not affected; dull; stupid. '*Barren* spectators.' *Shak.*—*Barren flowers*, in *bot.* flowers which either bear stamens without a pistil, or which have neither stamens nor pistil.

Barren (bar'en), *n.* 1. In the Western States of America, a tract of slightly elevated land, partly prairie and partly covered by small trees, not necessarily barren as the name imports.—2. Any unproductive tract of land; as, the pine *barrens* of South Carolina.

Barrenly (bar'en-li), *adv.* Unfruitfully.

Barrenness (bar'en-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being barren: (*a*) incapability of producing its kind; want of the power of conception.

I prayed for children and thought *barrenness*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

(*b*) Want of fertility; total or partial sterility; infertility; as, the *barrenness* of the land. (*c*) Want of the power of producing anything; want of instructiveness, suggestiveness, interest, or the like; want of matter. '*Barrenness* of invention.' *Dryden.*

The *barrenness* of his fellow students forced him generally into other company at his hours of entertainment. *Johnson.*

(*d*) Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Jer. Taylor.*

Barren-spirited (bar'en-spi'rit-ed), *a.* Of a poor or mean spirit. *Shak.*

Barrenwort (bar'en-wėrt), *n.* The common name for Epimedium, a genus of low herbaceous plants, nat. order Berberidaceæ, having creeping roots and many stalks, each of which have three flowers. The only European species is *E. alpinum.* Species occur also in Central Asia, Japan, and America.

Barret, Barret-cap (bar'et, bar'et-kap), *n.* [Fr. *barrette*. See BIRETTA.] 1. In *R. Cath. Ch.* the cap of a church dignitary. See BIRETTA.—2. A sort of ancient military cap or head-piece. *Sir W. Scott.*

Barretor (bar'et-or), *n.* See BARRATOR.

Barretry (bar'et-ri), *n.* See BARRATRY.

Barricade (ba-ri-kād'), *n.* [Fr. *barricade*, from *barre*, a bar. See BAR.] 1. A fortification made in haste of trees, earth, paving-stones, palisades, waggons, or anything that will obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defence or security against his shot. 2. A strong wooden fence erected around or along any space to be kept clear, as along the sides of a street on the occasion of a pro-

cession to keep back the crowd.—3. Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.

There must be such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

4. In *naval arch.* a strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter-deck, in ships of war, and filled with ropes, mats, pieces of old cable, and full hammocks, to prevent the effect of small shot in time of action.

Barricade (bar-i-kād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *barricaded;* ppr. *barricading.* 1. To stop up a passage; to obstruct. 'And the mixed hurry *barricades* the street.' *Gay.*—2. To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.

Barricader (bar-i-kād'ėr), *n.* One who erects barricades; specifically, a seditious rioter who erects barricades in the streets against government.

Barricado (bar-i-kā'dō), *n.* and *v.* The same as *Barricade.*

Barrier (bar'i-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *barrière,* a barrier, from *barre,* a bar. See BAR.] 1. In *fort.* an obstacle, such as a palisade or stockade, to prevent entrance into a fortified place.—2. *pl.* A railing or fence of some kind surrounding the place where manly sports or exercises, such as tilting, were carried on. Hence—3. † The sports themselves.

The young Earl of Essex and others among them entertained her majesty with tiltings and tourneys, *barriers,* mock fights, and such like arts. *Oldys.*

4. Any obstruction; anything which hinders approach, attack, or progress; anything standing in the way; an obstacle; as, to build a wall as a *barrier* against trespassers; constitutional *barriers.* 'Constantly strengthening the *barriers* opposed to our passions.' *Bp. Porteous.* 'A *barrier* to defend us from popery,' *Bp. Burnet.*—5. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. [Rare.]

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier* and the revenues thereof before a peace. *Swift.*

6. A limit or boundary of any kind; a line of separation.

'Twixt that (instinct) and reason what a nice *barrier!* *Pope.*

—*Barrier Act,* the name given to an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1697, by which it is provided that no change can be made on the laws of the church without first being submitted to all the presbyteries for their judgment, and having received the approval of at least a majority of them. The Barrier Act is held both by the Established and the Free Church as of high importance, and analogous regulations have been adopted by other Presbyterian churches.—*Barrier reef,* a form of coral reef rising from great depths in the Indian and Pacific Oceans to the level of low tide, encircling islands like a barrier, or running parallel to continents, with a smooth navigable lagoon channel inside. On the north-east of Australia there is a chain of such reefs 1250 miles long and 10 to 90 miles broad, called the *Great Barrier Reef.* The barrier reef is formed on a sinking sea-bottom.

Barrigudo (bär-rē-gö'dō), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., big-bellied.] The Brazilian name for several monkeys of the genus Lagothrix. They are the largest of South American monkeys, one measuring 53 inches in length, of which the tail constituted 26.

Barring (bär'ing), *part.* used as *prep.* Excepting; as, *barring* accidents, I shall be there. 'Little writing-desks, constructed after the fashion of those used by the judges of the land, *barring* the French polish.' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

Barring-out (bär'ing-out), *n.* Exclusion from a place by means of locks or bars; specifically, the act of excluding a schoolmaster from school by barricading the doors and windows: a boyish sport at Christmas, now nearly obsolete.

Revolts, republics, revolutions, most
No graver than a schoolboys' *barring-out.*
Tennyson.

Barringtonia (bar-ing-ton'i-a), *n.* [From the Hon. Daines *Barrington,* an English antiquary.] The type genus of the Barringtoniaceæ, consisting of trees sometimes of large dimensions, with alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves, often of large size; flowers in spikes or racemes, generally large and handsome, and in colour pink, scarlet, or white; found chiefly in India, the Malayan Peninsula, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. *B. acutangula,* an Indian species, yields good timber; *B. speciosa,* one of the handsomest of the genus, yields lamp-oil from its seeds; the seeds, bark, and roots of *B. racemosa* yield drugs used by Hindu practitioners.

Barringtoniaceæ (bar'ing-ton-i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A sub-order of trees and shrubs, nat. order Myrtaceæ, natives of the tropics, and generally producing very beautiful flowers. The stamens are numerous and very conspicuous, the fruit one-celled and pulpy. The genus Barringtonia, including the beautiful *B. speciosa* of the Moluccas, Gustavia, Careya, and a few other genera, belong to it. Children are said to become yellow for a few days after eating the fruit of the *Gustavia speciosa,* an American species.

Barris (bar'is), *n.* A name given on the Guinea coast to the chimpanzee, and also to the mandrill.

Barrister (bar'is-tėr), *n.* [From *bar.*] A counsellor or advocate learned in the law, admitted to plead at the bar in protection and defence of clients: it is a term more especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate,* in the United States *counsellor-at-law.* Barristers alone are admitted to plead in the superior courts. They must previously have belonged to one of the inns of court. They are divided into *utter* or *outer barristers,* who plead without the bar, and *queen's* (or *king's*) *counsel* or *serjeants-at-law,* who plead within the bar.

Bar-room (bär'röm), *n.* A room in a public-house, hotel, restaurant, or the like, containing a bar or counter where refreshments are served out.

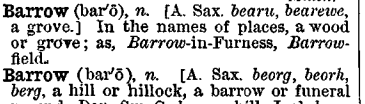
Barrow (bar'ō), *n.* [A. Sax. *berewe,* a barrow, from *beran,* E. to *bear,* to carry; comp. *bier.* As to the termination comp. *arrow.*] 1. A light small carriage, moved or carried by hand. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men; a *wheel-barrow,* a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.—2. A wicker case, in salt works, where the salt is put to drain.

Barrow † (bar'ō), *n.* [A. Sax. *bearg, bearh,* D. *barg,* Icel. *börgr,* G. *barg, barch,* a pig; cognate with L. *verres,* a boar-pig, Skr. *varāha,* a hog.] A hog; specifically, a male hog castrated.

I say 'gentle' though this *barrow* grunt at the word. *Milton.*

Barrow (bar'ō), *n.* [A. Sax. *bearu, bearewe,* a grove.] In the names of places, a wood or grove; as, *Barrow*-in-Furness, *Barrow*-field.

Barrow (bar'ō), *n.* [A. Sax. *beorg, beorh, berg,* a hill or hillock, a barrow or funeral mound; Dan. Sw. G. *berg,* a hill; Icel. *berg, bjarg,* a rock, a precipice; allied to *burgh.*] 1. A sepulchral mound of great antiquity formed of earth or stones, found in Britain and other districts of Europe, in North America and Asia. Barrows are distinguished, according to their peculiarities of form and construction, into *long* barrows, *bowl, bell, cone, broad,* &c. In the more ancient barrows the bodies are found lying extended on the ground, and the implements and weapons found in them are of stone or bone. In barrows of later date the implements are of bronze, and sometimes, though rarely, of iron, while the remains are generally inclosed in a stone cist and doubled up. Where the body was burned the ashes were deposited in a cist, or, at a later epoch, in a clay urn. Barrow-burial is supposed to have lasted till the eighth century. In England Wilts and Dorset are the counties in which barrows most abound. Stone barrows in Scotland are called *cairns.* 2. A heap of attal or rubbish removed from a mine.



Bowl Barrow.

Long Barrow.

Twin Barrow.

Barrow-pump (bar'ō-pump), *n.* A combined suction and force pump mounted on a two-wheeled barrow, and adapted for agricultural and fire-engine purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

Barrulet (bä'röl-et), *n.* In *her.* the fourth part of the bar, or the one half of the closet.

Barruly (bä'röl-i), *a.* In *her.* a term used when the shield is divided barways, that is, across from side to side into several parts.

Barry (bä'ri), *a.* In *her.* a term used when the escutcheon is divided barways, that is, across from side to side into an even number of partitions, consisting of two or more tinctures interchangeably disposed, termed *barry of six, eight,* or *ten pieces,* it being always necessary to specify the number.—*Barry-bendy* is when the lines run from dexter-chief to sinister base, &c., interchangeably varying their tinctures.—*Barry-pily* is another particular manner of dividing the field into six or more pieces.

Barry of six.

Barse (bärs), *n.* [A. Sax. *bærs, bears,* D. *baars,* G. *bars, barsh,* a perch.] A provincial name for the common perch.

Bars-gemel (bärz'jem-el), *n. pl.* [From E. *bars,* and L. *gemelli,* twins.] In *her.* two or more bars or barrulets on an escutcheon placed parallel to each other.

Bars-gemel.

Bar-shear (bär'shēr), *n.* A machine for cutting metal bars. It consists of a very strong frame having a fixed lower blade and a vertically reciprocating upper blade, between which the bar is cut. *E. H. Knight.*

Bar-shoe (bär'shö), *n.* A kind of horse-shoe, having a bar across the usual opening at the heel to protect a tender frog from injury.

Bar-shot (bär'shot), *n.* Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end, used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combat.

Bar-shot.

Barter (bär'tėr), *v.i.* [O.E. *bartryn,* to bargain, to higgle; O.Fr. *bareter, barater,* to cheat, to truck, exchange; O.Fr. *barat, barate,* deceit, exchange, barter; It. *baratto,* deceit, barter, *barattare,* to barter, to deceive: origin doubtful.] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a sale and purchase, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred.

Barter (bär'tėr), *v.t.* To give one thing for another: often followed by *away;* as, he *bartered away* his honour for place.

Mine eyes like wintry streams o'erflow,
What wretch with me would *barter* woe?
Byron.

He also *bartered away* plums . . . for nuts. *Locke.*

Barter (bär'tėr), *n.* 1. The act of exchanging; specifically, the act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.

All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and *barter.* *Burke.*

2. The thing given in exchange.—3. An arithmetical rule by which the values of different goods are compared.—SYN. Exchange, dealing, traffic, truck, interchange.

Barterer (bär'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who barters or traffics by exchanging commodities.

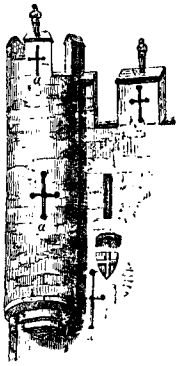
Barteryt (bär'tėr-i), *n.* Exchange of commodities in trade; barter.

It is a received opinion that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. *Camden.*

Barth (bärth), *n.* [A form of *berth.*] A warm inclosed place of shelter for young cattle, as calves, lambs, &c. [Provincial.]

Bartholomew-tide (bär-thol'ō-mū-tīd), *n.* The season near St. Bartholomew's Day (24th August). 'Like flies at *Bartholomew-tide*, blind.' *Shak.*

Bartizan (bär'ti-zan), *n.* [Of same origin as Sc. and O. E. *brattice*, a fence of boards. See BRATTICE.] In *arch.* a small overhanging turret, pierced with one or more apertures (called *balistraria*) for an archer, projecting generally from the angles on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building. See BALISTRARIA, 3.



Bartizan, Micklegate Bar, York.—*a a*, Balistraria.

Bartont (bär'ton), *n.* [A. Sax. *bereton*, barley-town.] 1. The domain lands of a manor. 2. The manor itself.—3. The out-houses and yards attached to a mansion. *Southey.*

Bartram (bär'tram), *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*, from Gr. *pyr*, fire.] A plant, pellitory.

Bartsia (bärt'si-a), *n.* [After John *Bartsch*, M.D., a friend of Linnæus.] A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, containing about thirty species, which are parasitic on the roots of other plants. Three species are natives of Britain, *B. Odontites* being a common weed by waysides and in cornfields.

Baru (bä-rö'), *n.* [Malay name.] A fine woolly substance, used for caulking ships, stuffing cushions, &c., found at the base of the leaves of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, a sago-palm of the East Indies.

Barwin (bär'win), *n.* The Irish name for the common sea-bream (*Pagellus centrodontus*).

Barwood (bär'wụd), *n.* A red dye-wood brought from Africa, produced by a leguminous plant, *Baphia nitida*. See CAMWOOD.

Baryosma (bar-i-os'ma), *n.* See BAROSMA.

Barystrontianite (bar-i-stron'shi-an-īt), *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and E. *strontian.*] A mineral, called also *Stromnite*, from Stromness, in Orkney. It is a variety of strontianite, being a mechanical mixture of carbonate of strontia, sulphate of baryta, and a little lime.

Baryta (ba-rī'ta), *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, *barytēs*, weight.] (BaO.) Oxide of barium, called also *heavy earth*, from its being the heaviest of the earths, its specific gravity being 4·7. It is generally found in combination with sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming sulphate and carbonate of baryta, the former of which is called *heavy-spar*. Baryta is a gray powder, has a sharp caustic alkaline taste, and a strong affinity for water, and forms a hydrate with that element. It forms white salts with the acids, all of which are poisonous, except the sulphate. Its aqueous solution is an excellent test of the presence of carbonic acid in the atmosphere, or in other gaseous mixtures, and its soluble salts are excellent tests of the presence of sulphuric acid.

Barytes (ba-rī'tēz), *n.* [Gr.] A name used by chemists (*a*) as another name for *Baryta* (which see); (*b*) to denote the native sulphate of baryta, popularly called *Heavy-spar* ($BaSO_4$). See HEAVY-SPAR.

Barytic (ba-rī'tik), *a.* Pertaining to, formed of, or containing baryta.

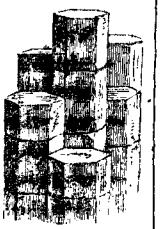
Barytocalcite (ba-rī'tō-kal"sīt), *n.* [*Baryta* and *calcite*. See CALX.] A mineral consisting of a mixture of carbonate of lime with carbonate of baryta, of a dark or light gray colour, of various forms.

Barytone, Baryton (bar'i-tōn), *a.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.] 1. Ranging between tenor and bass; as, a *barytone* voice. See the noun.—2. In *Greek gram.* having no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave being understood.

Barytone, Baryton (bar'i-tōn), *n.* 1. In *music*, (*a*) a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common bass and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one, nor rise as high as the other. Its range is from the lower G of the bass clef to the lower F of the treble. Frequently applied to the person possessing a voice of this quality; as, Signor S. is a great *barytone*. (*b*) A musical instrument, similar to the viol-de-gamba, now entirely disused.—2. In *Greek gram.* a final syllable with no accent, the grave being understood.

Basal (bās'al), *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base.—*Basal plane*, in *crystal.* a plane parallel to the lateral or horizontal axes.—*Basal cleavage*, in *crystal.* cleavage in the direction of a basal plane.—*Basal valve*, that valve in bivalves by which they adhere to other substances.

Basalt (ba-salt'), *n.* [L. and Gr. *basaltēs*, of unknown origin.] A well-known igneous rock occurring in the ancient trap and the recent volcanic series, but most abundantly in the former. It is a fine-grained heavy crystalline rock, consisting of Labrador felspar, augite, magnetic iron, and sometimes contains a little olivine. Anamesite is a coarser, and dolerite the coarsest form of rocks of this composition. Melaphyre belongs to the same series. Basalt is amorphous, columnar, tabular, or globular. The columnar form is straight or curved, perpendicular or inclined, sometimes nearly horizontal; the diameter of the columns from 3 to 18 inches, sometimes with transverse semi-spherical joints, in which the convex part of one is inserted in the concavity of another; and the height from 5 feet to 150. The forms of the columns generally are pentagonal, hexagonal, or octagonal. When decomposed it is found also in round masses, either spherical or compressed and lenticular. These rounded masses are sometimes composed of concentric layers, with a nucleus, and sometimes of prisms radiating from a centre. Fingal's Cave, in the island of Staffa, furnishes a remarkable instance of basaltic columns. The pillars of the Giant's Causeway, Ireland, composed of this stone, and exposed to the roughest sea for ages, have their angles as perfect as those at a distance from the waves. Samson's ribs near Edinburgh also consist of basalt.



Basalt.

Basaltic (ba-salt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.

Basaltiform (ba-salt'i-form), *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar.

Basaltine (ba-salt'in), *n.* 1. Basaltic hornblende; a variety of common hornblende, so called from its being often found in basalt, as it is also in lavas and volcanic scoriæ. It is generally in distinct crystals, and its colour is a pure black, or black slightly tinged with green. It is more foliated than the other varieties, and has been mistaken for mica.—2. A column of basalt. *Kirwan.*

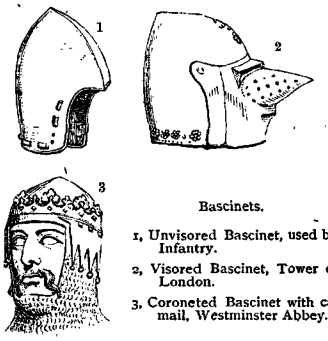
Basalting (ba-salt'ing), *n.* A process for utilizing the scoriæ of blast-furnaces for making paving and building material. *E. H. Knight.*

Basan, Basane (bas'an, ba-sän'), *n.* [Fr. *basane.*] A tanned sheep's skin. Called also *Basil.*

Basanite (baz'an-īt), *n.* [Gr. *basanos*, the touch-stone.] Lydian stone or touch-stone, a variety of schistose horn-stone. See TOUCH-STONE.

Bas-chevalier (bä'she-va-lēr'), *n.* [Fr.] A knight inferior to a knight banneret. *Smart.*

Bascinet (bas'i-net), *n.* [O.Fr. *bassinet*, *bacinet*, dim. of *bassin*, *bacin*, a helmet in the form of a basin.] A light helmet, originally without a vizor, and in this form worn by infantry in the reigns of Edward II. and III. Knights in battle or in the lists wore a heaume or helm over the unvisored bascinet, but the great weight and inconvenience of this ponderous head-piece led to its gradual disuse, and from the reign of Richard II. the use of the visored bascinet became more and more general, the heaume being scarcely ever worn but in the *tilt*-yard. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries a neck-piece of chain mail, called camail (which see), was worn attached to the bascinet as a defence



Bascinets.

1, Unvisored Bascinet, used by Infantry.

2, Visored Bascinet, Tower of London.

3, Coroneted Bascinet with camail, Westminster Abbey.

for the sides of the face, throat, and chest. Written also *Basinet, Basenet, Basnet.*

Bascule (bas'kūl), *n.* [Fr.] An arrangement in bridges by which one portion balances another.—*Bascule bridge*, a kind of drawbridge in which the projecting portion is counterbalanced by an inner portion, which, when the former is raised, descends into a dry-well.

Base (bās), *a.* [Fr. *bas*, low, It. *basso*, low, shallow, from L.L. *bassus*, low, short, thick, a word regarded by some as connected with Gr. *bassōn*, compar. of *bathys*, deep, by others with Ir. *bass*, W. *bas*, Armor. *baz*, shallow.] 1.† Low in place or position.

By that same hole an entrance, dark and *base*. *Spenser.*

2. Of little or no value; coarse in quality; worthless.

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb. *Bacon.*

Now used in this sense only in speaking of metals, and specifically of those metals which easily oxidize or rust, as opposed to *noble*. 'Gold without any alloy or *baser* metal.' *Watts.* 'Gold, silver, and *base* lead.' *Shak.* Hence—3. Fraudulently debased in value; spurious; false; as, *base* coin.—4.† Of or pertaining to humble birth and station; of mean account; without rank, dignity, or estimation among men; humble; lowly. 'Peasants and *baser* people.' *Spenser.* 'Born to *base humility*.' *Spenser.*—5. Of mean spirit; morally low; disingenuous; illiberal; low; without dignity of sentiment: said of persons. 'The *base* and abject multitude.' *Junius.* '*Base* is the slave who pays.' *Shak.*—6. Showing or proceeding from a mean spirit; said of things. 'Him that uttered nothing *base*.' *Tennyson.* 'The one *base* thing in the universe—to receive favours and to render none.' *Emerson.* 7.† Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock. 'Why bastard? wherefore *base*?' *Shak.* 8. Deep; grave: applied to sounds; as, the *base* sounds of a viol. See BASS.—9. In *law*, not held by honourable tenure; as, a *base* estate, an estate held by services not honourable, nor in *capite*, or by villenage. Such a tenure is called *base*, or low, and the tenant a *base* tenant.—10. Not classical or refined. '*Base* Latin.' *Fuller.*—*Base court*, any court not of record.—*Base fee*, a freehold estate of inheritance having a qualification subjoined to it, which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed to it comes to an end; a qualified fee: opposed to *fee-simple*, or entire possession and property.—*Base infeftment*, in *Scots law*, a disposition of lands by a vassal, to be held of himself.—*Base right*, in *Scots law*, the right which a disponer or disposer of feudal property acquires when he dispones it to be held under himself and not under his superior.

Base (bās), *n.* [Fr. *base*, L. *basis*, a base, a pedestal, borrowed from Gr. *basis*, lit. a going, also a foot, a base or foundation, from *bainō*, to go.] 1. The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; as, the *base* of a column; the *base* of a mountain. 'Upon the hidden *bases* of the hills.' *Tennyson.*

For want like thine—a bog without a *base*—
Ingulfs all gains I gather for the place. *Crabbe.*

2. In *arch.* (*a*) that part of a column which is between the top of the pedestal and the

bottom of the shaft; when there is no pedestal the part between the bottom of the column and the pavement. See cut COLUMN. (*b*) The lower projecting part of the wall of a room, consisting of a plinth and its mouldings.—3. In *bot.* and *conch.* the opposite extremity to the apex; the point of attachment; the part nearest the trunk or stem; as, the *base* of a leaf; the *base* of a shell.—4. In *chem.* a term applied to those compound substances which unite with acids to form salts.—5. In *dentistry*, the setting for artificial teeth.—6. In *dyeing*, a substance that has an affinity for both the cloth and the colouring matter; a mordant.—7. In *fort.* the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the point or salient angle of one bastion to the point of the next.—8. In *geom.* the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; the side opposite to the apex. The base of a hyperbola or a parabola is a line formed by the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone.—9. In *her.* the lower part of the shield, the charges on which are said to be *in base*.—10. *Milit.* (*a*) a tract of country protected by fortifications, or strong by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed.

Base, in military operations, is simply a secure starting-point, or rather tract of country behind, in which an army is in comparative safety, and in which the stores and reserves of men for the force are situated. *Sat. Rev.*

(*b*) The rounded hinder portion of a gun. (*c*) The smallest kind of ordnance.—11. In *music*, same as *Bass*.—12. In *surv.* a base-line (which see).—13. In *zool.* that part or extremity of anything by which it is attached to another of higher value or signification. *Dana.*—14. The place from which racers or tilters start; a starting-post. 'To their appointed *base* they went.' *Dryden.* 15. An old game, played in various ways, in some of which it is still practised, and in all of which there are certain spaces marked out beyond which any player is liable to be touched with the hand, or struck with a ball by a player on the enemy's side. Forms of this game are known under the names of *Prisoners' Base*, *Rounders*, and *Base-ball*, under which last name it has become the national game of America.—16. One of the spaces marked off in the game of base or prisoners' base. See previous definition.—*To bid a base*, to challenge to a game of base, and hence, from the popularity of the game, to challenge to a trial of dexterity, skill, strength, and the like, or to a trial of any kind; to challenge generally. '*To bid* the wind *a base* he now prepares.' *Shak.*

We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
Ere long *to bid* the English king *a base*. *Marlowe.*

Base† (bās), *n.* [From the adjective; comp. Fr. *bas*, a stocking, from *bas*, low, the stockings forming the lower part of the hose. See BASE, *a.*] 1. A covering for the leg, as a stocking or piece of armour. 'With gauntlets blue and *bases* white.' *Hudibras.*—2. *pl.* A plaited skirt, usually of rich material, often brocaded, appended to the doublet and reaching to the knee; worn by knights on horseback in the first half of the sixteenth century, and often imitated in the armour of the period.

Or to describe races and games,
Or tilting furniture, imblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*

Hence—3. A skirt of any kind; a petticoat; an apron. 'Bakers in their linen *bases*.' *Marston.*—4. The part of a horse's housings which hung down, partly over the legs, and was generally richly ornamented.

The *bases* and bardes of their horse were grene sattyn. *Hall.*

Base (bās), in *music*, same as *Bass*.

Base† (bās), *v.t.* [In meaning 1 directly from Fr. *baisser*, to lower; in the others from the adjective.] 1. To let down; to abase; to lower. 'The great warrior . . . *based* his arms and ensigns of state.' *Holland.*—2. To reduce the value of by the admixture of meaner elements; to debase. 'Metals which we cannot *base*.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]—3. In *music*, to sing or play the base part of; to accompany with the base. [Rare.]

Base (bās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *based*; ppr. *basing*. To lay the base or foundation of; to place on a basis; to found. 'A Latin-English dictionary, *based* on the works of Forcellini and Freund.' *Dr. W. Smith.* 'Demands *based* on the foundation of right.' *Edin. Rev.* 'Accurate definitions . . . *based* upon etymology.' *Quart. Rev.*

Base-ball (bās'bal), *n.* 1. A game in which the players on one side stand within certain marked-off spaces, usually four in number, at the corners of the playing-field, while those on the other side occupy the rest of the field. One of the latter plays a ball to one of the players on the other side, who strikes it back with a bat into the field and then tries to reach the next station before being struck with the ball, all the other players on the same side trying to reach the next station at the same time before being struck. This game has become the national game in the United States, and is now played in accordance with a somewhat elaborate code of rules and regulations.—2. The ball with which this game is played.

Base-born (bās'born), *a.* Of base or low birth; born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage; spurious. 'Thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame.' *Gay.* 'A *base-born* shepherd.' *Fanshaw.*

It is justly expected that they should bring forth a *base-born* issue of divinity. *Milton.*

Base-bred (bās'bred), *a.* Of low or base breeding; mean; of discreditable origin. 'As little souls their *base-bred* fancies feed.' *J. Baillie.*

Base-broom (bās'bröm), *n.* A name given to *Genista tinctoria*, because it is employed as a base to prepare woollen cloths for receiving scarlet and other dyes.

Base-burning (bās'bėrn-ing), *a.* Burning at the base.—*Base-burning furnace* or *stove*, one in which the fuel burns at the bottom, and is renewed from a self-acting hopper or chamber above.

Base-court (bās'kōrt), *n.* [*Base*, low, inferior, and *court*.] 1. The court or yard at the back of a house, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm-yard.—2. In *law*, an inferior court, not of record, as a court-baron, court-leet, &c.

Based† (bāst), *a.* Wearing, or clothed in, a base or mantle. '*Based* in lawny velvet.' *Bp. Hall.*

Baselard (bas'e-lärd), *n.* An ornamental dagger worn in the fifteenth century. See BASLARD.

Baseless (bās'les), *a.* Without a base; having no foundation or support. 'The *baseless* fabric of a vision.' *Shak.*

Base-line (bās'līn), *n.* 1. A line adopted as a base or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest; as, (*a*) in *persp.* the line which limits a sketch on the side of the sketcher, and is taken as the bottom line of the picture. (*b*) In *surv.* a principal line measured with the greatest precision, on which a triangle or series of triangles may be constructed to determine other positions. (*c*) *Milit.* a line, as of frontier, seacoast, or forts, taken as the base of operations of an army, that is, from which operations advance, supplies of food, ammunition, and men are sent to the front, and to which the army may retreat in case of disaster.—2. A line traced round a cannon at the rear of the vent.

Basella (ba-sel'la), *n.* [Native name.] Climbing nightshade from Malabar; a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Basellaceæ. Some of the species are used for spinach in Paris and in the East. The berries of *B. rubra* yield a purple dye used in staining Indian calicoes.

Basellaceæ (bas-el-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monochlamydeous dicotyledonous herbs and shrubs. They are climbing plants with fleshy leaves and small flowers. The stamens are perigynous, and the perianth double and coloured; in other respects they agree with Chenopodiaceæ.

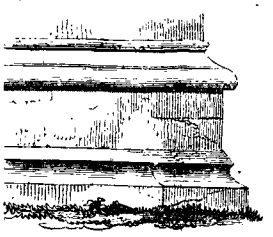
Basely (bās'li), *adv.* 1. In a base manner; meanly; dishonourably. 'Conquest *basely* bought.' *Dryden.*—2. In a base or mean condition; illegitimately; in bastardy. 'Two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born.' *Knolles.*

Basement (bās'ment), *n.* In *arch.* the lowest story of a building, whether above or below the ground. *Gwilt.*—*Basement membrane*, in *anat.* a delicate membrane found beneath the epidermis or epithelium on all the free surfaces of the body, both external and internal. It is also called the *Primary Membrane*.

Basement-story (bās'ment-stō-ri), *n.* Same as *Basement*.

Base-minded (bās'mīnd-ed), *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean.

Base-moulding (bās'mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* one of the projecting mouldings placed above the plinth of a building or column.



Base-mouldings, Hampton, Worcestershire.

Basen† (bāzn), *p.* and *a.* [Allied to D. *verbaazen*, to astonish; Sc. *bazed*, stupefied with astonishment.] Extended as with astonishment. 'With big looks *basen* wide.' *Spenser.*

Baseness (bās'nès), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being base; as, (*a*)† low social rank; lowliness; humility.

Reflect not I on thy *baseness* court-contempt? *Shak.*

(*b*) The state or quality of being morally mean or vile; meanness; vileness; worthlessness. 'Equal *baseness* lived in sleeker times.' *Tennyson.* (*c*) As applied to metals, inferiority in value; worthlessness; specifically, liability to rust: opposed to *nobleness*. (*d*) State of being fraudulently debased by being alloyed with an inferior metal; spuriousness: said of coins or of metal to be coined.

We alledged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. *Swift.*

(*e*)† Illegitimacy of birth; bastardy.

Why brand they us with *baseness*? bastardy? *Shak.*

(*f*) Deepness of sound. 'The *baseness* or trebleness of tones.' *Bacon.*—2. In a concrete sense, a property, characteristic, or instance of baseness. 'I once did hold it a *baseness* to write fair.' *Shak.*

Basenet (bas'e-net), *n.* A helmet. See BASCINET.

Base-plate (bās'plāt), *n.* The foundation plate of metal on which a heavy piece of machinery, as a steam-engine, stands; the bed-plate.

Base-ring (bās'ring), *n.* The flat moulding round the breech of guns of cast metal at the junction of the barrel with the cascabel.

Base-spirited (bās'spi-rit-ed), *a.* Having a base or mean spirit; mean; cowardly.

Base-string (bās'string), *n.* Same as *Bass-string*.

Base-viol (bās'vī-ol), *n.* Same as *Bass-viol*.

Bash† (bash), *v.i.* [A shorter form of *abash*, the meaning as well as the form being influenced by Fr. *baisser*, to lower, as in *baisser la tête*, to hang one's head. See ABASH.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

His countenance was bold, and *bashed* not
For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at him shot. *Spenser.*

Bash (bash), *v.t.* [Scand.: Dan. *bask*, a slap, *baske*, to slap. See BOX, to fight, which seems to have the same origin.] To beat violently; to strike; to knock out of shape. [Colloq. and provincial.]

A woman, a whelp, and a walnut-tree,
The more you *bash* 'em the better they be. *Proverbial saying.*

[The above proverb refers to the practice of beating walnut-trees, when in bud, with poles, or beating off the fruit, a proceeding which was thought to increase their productiveness.]

Bash (bash), *n.* A blow; a knock; a dent. [Colloq. and provincial.]

Bashaw† (ba-shą'), *n.* [Per. *bāshā*, *pāshāh*. See PASHA.] 1. Same as *Pasha*.—2. *Fig.* a proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

Bashful (bash'fųl), *a.* [For *abashful*. See BASH and ABASH.] 1. Easily put to confusion; modest to excess; diffident; shy; sheepish. 'You *bashful* fool.' *Shak.* Formerly used also in the sense of modest, unassuming, as a term of commendation.

Add to these a countenance in which, though she was extremely *bashful*, a sensibility appeared almost incredible. *Fielding.*

2. Indicative of, accompanied with, or proceeding from bashfulness. '*Bashful* mo-

desty.' *Shak.*—3.† Exciting bashfulness or shame.

A woman yet must blush when *bashful* is the case.
Mir. for Mags.

Bashfully (bash'fụl-li), *adv.* In a bashful manner; very modestly.

Bashfulness (bash'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being bashful; excessive or extreme modesty; timorous shyness; want of confidence. Formerly, like *bashful*, a term of commendation, equivalent to modesty. 'He full of *bashfulness* and truth.' *Fairfax.—Bashfulness, Modesty, Diffidence. Bashfulness, lit.* readiness to be abashed, properly designates timidity and a disturbed state of feeling at meeting with company or being brought into a position of less or more prominence. *Modesty*, a proper and becoming distrust of one's self and one's own powers, and evidenced by the absence of all assumption. *Diffidence*, undue distrust in one's self, tending to unfit one for duty. *Modesty* and *diffidence* are mental habits; *bashfulness* may be merely a transient state of feeling.

Bashi-bazouk (bash'ē-ba-zōk''), *n.* [Turk.] The name given to one of the irregular soldiery in the Turkish army, consisting of men hastily collected in times of emergency. They have had to be disarmed several times by the regular troops on account of the barbarities by which they have rendered themselves infamous.

Bashless† (bash'les), *a.* Shameless; unblushing. *Spenser.*

Basial (bā'si-al), *a.* [L. *basium*, a kiss.] Relating to or consisting of a kiss. [Rare.]

The innocent gaiety of his sister-in-law expressed itself in the 'funny answers' and the *basial* salutation. *Quart. Rev.*

Basibranchial (bās-i-brang'ki-al), *n.* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *branchia*, gills.] In *zool.* supporting the branchial arches: applied to certain bones in fishes.

Basic (bās'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to a base.—2. In *chem.* (*a*) performing the office of a base in a salt. (*b*) Having the base in excess; having more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of acid:—*Basic water*, water which appears in some cases to act the part of a base.

Basicity (bās-is'i-ti), *n.* In *chem.* (*a*) the state of being a base or of playing the part of a base in combination. (*b*) The power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of base.

Another way in which acids may be classified has reference to their *basicity*: they may be divided into monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic acids.
Watts' Dict. of Chem.

Basicranial (bās-i-krā'ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and L. *cranium*, Gr. *kranion*, a skull.] Pertaining to the base of the skull.

Basidiomycetes (ba-sid'i-ō-mī-sē''tēz), *n. pl.* [*Basidium* (which see), and Gr. *mykēs*, *mykētos*, a mushroom.] In *bot.* the group of fungi in which the spores are borne on basidia, consisting of the Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, and Tremellini.

Basidiomycetous (ba-sid'i-ō-mī-sē''tus), *a.* Belonging to the group of fungi called Basidiomycetes.

Basidiospore (ba-sid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [*Basidium* (which see), and Gr. *spora*, seed.] In *bot.* a spore borne on a basidium, generally produced in groups of four on the hymenium of many fungi.

Basidium (ba-sid'i-um), *n. pl.* **Basidia** (ba-sid'i-a). [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *eidos*, likeness.] In *bot.* the cell to which the spores of some fungi are attached.

Basification (bās'i-fi-kā''shon), *n.* In *chem.* the act of basifying.

Basifier (bās-i-fī'er), *n.* In *chem.* that which basifies or converts into a salifiable base.

Basifugal (bās-if'ū-gal), *a.* [L. *basis*, a base, and *fugio*, to flee.] Withdrawing from a base; specifically, in *bot.* belonging to the apex or point farthest from the base.

Two extreme cases may therefore be distinguished in leaves, although closely connected by intermediate forms: the predominantly *basifugal* or apical, and the predominantly basal growth. *Sachs.*

Basify (bās'i-fī), *v.t.* In *chem.* to convert into a salifiable base.

Basigynium (bās-i-jin'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a stalk rising above the origin of the calyx, and bearing an ovary at its apex, as in Capparis. Sometimes called *Podogynium*.

Basil (baz'il), *n.* [Fr. *biseau*, O.Fr. *bisel*, Sp. *bisel*, cutting edge, bevel; also a bezel in jewellers' work; origin doubtful, perhaps L. *bis*, denoting doubleness.] The slope at the edge of a cutting tool, as of a chisel or plane; it is sometimes single, sometimes double.

Basil (baz'il), *v.t.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle.

Basil (baz'il), *n.* [O.Fr. *basilic*, from Gr. *basilikos*, royal, *basileus*, a king. Comp. G. name *königskraut*, lit. king's herb, and Fr. *la plante royale*, the royal plant.] A labiate plant, *Ocymum Basilicum*, a native of India, much used in cookery, especially in France, and known more particularly as sweet or common basil. Bush or lesser basil is *O. minimum;* wild basil belongs to a different genus, being the *Calamintha Clinopodium*. See also BASIL-THYME.

The ancients had a curious notion relative to the plant *basil* (*O. Basilicum*), viz. that there is a property in *basil* to propagate scorpions, and that by the smell thereof they are bred in the brains of men.
Notes and Queries.

Basil (baz'il), *n.* [A corruption of O.E. *basan*, Fr. *basane*.] The skin of a sheep tanned. See BASAN.

Basilar, Basilary (baz'il-ėr, baz'il-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *basilaire*, from Gr. *basis*, the base.] 1. Relating to or situated at the base.—2. In *anat.* applied to several parts which seem to serve as bases for others, as the sacrum and sphenoid bones; also to an artery on the under surface of the brain.

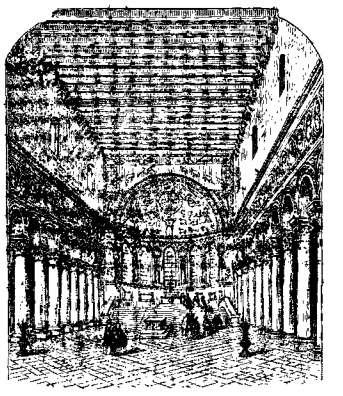
Basilian (ba-zil'i-an), *a.* Belonging to the order of St. *Basil*, an order of monks founded in the fourth century in Cappadocia by a saint of that name.

Basilian (ba-zil'i-an), *n.* A member of the monastic order of St. Basil.

Basilic (ba-zil'ik), *n.* Same as *Basilica.*

Basilic (ba-zil'ik), *a.* Same as *Basilical.*

Basilica (ba-zil'ik-a), *n.* [Fr. *basilique*, a basilica; L. *basilica*, a public building with double colonnades, used frequently as a court of justice, from Gr. *basilikē*, royal, *basileus*, a king. In 3. the word would mean lit. royal piece, from *basilicus*, royal.] 1. Originally, the name applied by the Romans to their public halls, either of justice, of exchange, or other business. The plan of the basilica was usually a rectangle divided into aisles by rows of columns, the middle aisle being the widest, with a semicircular apse at the



Basilica of San Apollinare, Ravenna.

end, in which the tribunal was placed. The ground-plan of these buildings was generally followed in the early Christian churches, which, therefore, long retained the name of basilica, and it is still applied to some of the churches in Rome by way of distinction, and sometimes to other churches built in imitation of the Roman basilicas.—2. In the middle ages a large structure erected over the tomb of a person of distinction, such as that over the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.—3.† A large piece of ordnance. Probably same as *Basilisk.*

The breaching artillery consisted of sixty-three guns, the smallest of which threw a ball of fifty-six pounds, and some few, termed *basilicas*, carried marble bullets of a hundred and twelve pounds weight. *Prescott.*

Basilica (ba-zil'ik-a), *n.* A code of laws of the Byzantine empire, adapted from the laws of Justinian by order of Basil I. in the ninth century, from whom it is generally supposed to have derived its name. More probably, however, it is merely the neuter plural of the Greek adjective *basilikos*, royal.

Basilical (ba-zil'ik-al), *a.* 1. In the manner of or pertaining to a basilica.—2. In *anat.* a term applied to the middle vein of the right arm and the interior branch of the axillary vein, from their being supposed by the ancients to have specially important functions in the animal economy.

Basilican (ba-zil'ik-an), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a basilica; basilical.

Basilicok,† *n.* A basilisk. *Chaucer.*

Basilicon (ba-zil'ik-on), *n.* [L. *basilicon*, an ointment, from Gr. *basilikos*, royal, *basileus*, a king.] An ointment; so called from its supposed royal virtues. It consists of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, and of olive-oil four parts.

Basilics (ba-zil'iks), *n. pl.* Same as *Basilica*, a code of laws.

Basilidian (baz-i-lid'i-an), *n.* One of a sect of heretics, followers of *Basilides*, an Alexandrian Gnostic of the second century, whose system appears to have been a fantastic commixture of the doctrines of Zoroaster and some points of Indian philosophy with Christianity.

Basiliscus (baz-i-lisk'us), *n.* A genus of saurian reptiles, same as *Basilisk*, 2 (which see).

Basilisk (baz'il-isk), *n.* [Gr. *basiliskos*, lit. little king, from *basileus*, king: so named from some prominences on the head resembling a crown.] 1. A fabulous creature formerly believed to exist, and variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice. It inhabited the deserts of Africa, and its breath and even its look was fatal.

There is not one that looketh upon his eyes but he dieth presently. The like property has the *basilisk*. A white spot or star it carieth on the head and settith it out like a coronet or diadem. If he but hiss no other serpent dare come near. *Holland.*

2. A genus of saurian reptiles (Basiliscus), belonging to the family Iguanidæ, distinguished by an elevated crest or row of scales, erectible at pleasure, which, like the dorsal fins of some fishes, runs along the whole length of the back and tail. The mitred or hooded basilisk (*B. mitratus*) is especially remarkable for a membranous bag at the back of the head, of the size of a small hen's egg, which can be inflated with air at pleasure, and the function of which is analogous to the air-bladder of fishes. The other species have such hoods also, but of a less size. To this organ they owe their name, which recalls the basilisk of fable, though in reality they are exceedingly harmless and lively creatures. The *B. amboinensis* is a native of the Indian Archipelago, where it is much used for food. It frequents trees overhanging water, into which it drops when alarmed. 3. *Milit.* (*a*) a large piece of ordnance, now disused, so called after the fabled basilisk, from its destructive powers. Some of them carried an iron ball of the weight of 200 lbs. (*b*) In modern times, a cannon of smaller size, from 10 to 15 feet long, carrying a 48-lb. ball: so called from the figure of a snake with which it was ornamented.

Close your port-cullisse, charge your *basiliskes*.
Marlowe.

Basilosaurus (baz''il-ō-sa''rus), *n.* [Gr. *basileus*, a king, and *saurus*, a lizard.] *Lit.* king-lizard. A name given, from the belief that it was a lizard, to a large fossil mammal, nearly 80 feet in length, related to the whale, found in the eocene beds of Alabama: now termed *Zeuglodon* (which see).

Basil-thyme (baz'il-tim), *n.* A British plant, the *Calamintha Acinos* of botanists. It has bluish-purple flowers and a fragrant aromatic smell, 'so excellent,' Parkinson says, 'that it is fit for a king's house.'

Basil-weed (baz'il-wēd), *n.* Wild basil, or field basil, the common name for *Calamintha Clinopodium*, a labiate plant common in woods and copses.

Basin (bā'sn), *n.* [Fr. *bassin*, O.Fr. *bacin*, *bachin*, It. *bacino*, a basin, a dim. of Fr. *bac*, a wide open vessel, same as E. *back*, a brewer's vat. See BACK in this sense.] 1. A vessel or dish of some size, usually circular, rather broad and not very deep, used to hold water for washing, and for various other purposes; a pan. 'A silver *basin* full of rose-water.' *Shak.*—2. Any reservoir for water, natural or artificial, as a pond, a bay, a dock for ships.—3. In the *arts and manuf.* (*a*) a concave piece of metal on which glass-grinders form their convex glasses. (*b*) An iron shell on which hatters mould the hat into form. (*c*) The scale of a balance when hollow, &c.—4. In *phys. geog.* the whole tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries. The line dividing one river basin from another is the water-shed,

and by tracing the various water-sheds we divide each country into its constituent basins. The basin of a loch or sea consists of the basins of all the rivers which run into it.—5. In *geol.* any dipping or disposition of strata towards a common axis or centre, due to upheaval and subsidence. It is sometimes used almost synonymously with 'formations,' to express the deposits lying in a certain cavity or depression in older rocks. The 'Paris basin' and 'London basin' are familiar instances.

Basined (bā'snd), *a.* Inclosed in a basin. 'Thy *basined* rivers and imprisoned seas.' *Young.* [Rare.]

Basinet (bas'i-net), *n.* Same as *Bascinet.*

Basis (bās'is), *n.* pl. **Bases** (bās'ēz). [L. and Gr. *basis*, the foundation. See BASE.] 1. The foundation of anything; that on which a thing stands or lies; often used figuratively.

Build me thy fortunes upon the *basis* of honour. *Shak.*

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, the other two being the shaft and capital.—3. A pedestal.

Observing an English inscription upon the *basis* we read it over several times. *Addison.*

4. In *chem.* same as *Base.*—5. In *pros.* the smallest trochaic rhythm.—6. The principal component part of a thing.

Basisity (bās-is'i-ti), *n.* Basicity (which see).

Basisolute (bās-is'ō-lūt), *a.* [L. *basis*, base, and *solutus*, free.] In *bot.* a term applied to leaves prolonged at the base below the point of origin.

Basist† (bās'ist), *n.* A singer of base or bass.

Bask (bask), *v.i.* [A word of Scandinavian origin = Icel. *baka sik*, to warm one's self at the fire, lit. to *bake* one's self, which became contracted first into *bakask*, and finally into *bask*; or = *batha sik*, to bathe one's self, an old meaning of *bask* being to bathe, and *bathe* also being formerly used in the sense of bask. It is not certain which origin is correct, but the termination is certainly the reflexive pronoun: Comp. L.G. *sich baken*, to warm one's self in the sun; Prov. E. and Sc. to *beak* or *beek*; as, to *beak* in the sun. *Busk* is formed exactly in the same way.] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat. *Fig.* to be at ease and thriving under benign influences; as, to *bask* in the blaze of day; to *bask* in the sunshine of royal favour.

She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just,
To rest in a golden grove, or to *bask* in a summer sky. *Tennyson.*

Bask (bask), *v.t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat. 'Basks at the fire his hairy strength.' *Milton.*

Basket (bas'ket), *n.* [W. *basged* or *basgawd*, Ir. *bascaid*, a basket, from its being plaited or woven; W. *basg*, a netting or piece of wickerwork. The form *bascauda* which occurs in the following passage from Martial is one of the few words the Latins borrowed directly from the Celts: 'Barbara de pictis veni *bascauda* Britannis'—A barbarian basket I have come from the painted Britons. *Ep.* xiv. 99.] 1. A vessel made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible materials interwoven. 'Rude *baskets* . . . woven of the flexile willow.' *Dyer.*—2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will hold; as, a *basket* of fish.—3. A measure for fruit equal to 2 bushels; as, a *basket* of medlars.—4. A collection of things intended to be given away in charity. 'Making baby-clothes for a charitable *basket.*' *Dickens.* 5. In old stage-coaches, the two outside seats facing one another behind.

London's fopperies come down not only as inside passengers, but in the very *basket.* *Goldsmith.*

6. In *hat-making*, a wickerwork or wire screen of an oval shape for receiving the filaments of hair deposited on it, in the operation of bowing.—7. *Milit.* a gabion (which see).—8. In *arch.* the central portion of the Corinthian capital.

Basket (bas'ket), *v.t.* To put in a basket.

I have, since I sent you the last packet, been delivered of two or three other brats, and as the year proceeds, shall probably add to the number; all that come shall be *basketed* in time, and conveyed to your door. *Cowper.*

Basket-button (bas'ket-but-n), *n.* A metal button with a pattern resembling basket-work. *Dickens.*

Basket-carriage (bas'ket-kar-ij), *n.* A light carriage made of wickerwork.

Basket-fish (bas'ket-fish), *n.* A star-fish of the genus Astrophyton, remarkable for the subdivision of its arms into extremely minute members resembling tendrils. It owes its name to the fact that when the extremities of the arms are drawn together, the animal resembles a globular basket. Also called *Basket-urchin* and *Sea-basket.*

Basket-hilt (bas'ket-hilt), *n.* [See HILT.] A hilt, as of a sword, which covers the hand, and defends it from injury.

With *basket-hilt* that would hold broth,
And serve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*

Basket-hilted (bas'ket-hilt-ed), *a.* Furnished with a basket-hilt.

Basketry (bas'ket-ri), *n.* Baskets collectively.

Basket-urchin (bas'ket-ėr-chin), *n.* Same as *Basket-fish.*

Basking-shark (bask'ing-shärk), *n.* A species of shark, *Selache maxima*, so called from its habit of lying on the surface of the water basking in the sun; called also *Sail-fish* and *Sun-fish.* This fish is from 3 to 12 yards in length, or even longer, and is the largest true fish, weighing upwards of 1000 lbs., and yielding a large quantity of oil. The upper jaw is much longer than the lower one; the tail is large, and the upper part much longer than the lower; the skin is rough, of a deep leaden colour on the back, and white on the belly. The basking-shark is viviparous, and frequents the northern seas.

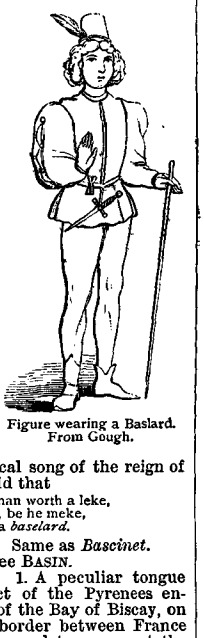


Figure wearing a Baslard. From Gough.

Baslard (bas'lärd), *n.* [From O. Fr. *base*, a little knife or sabre.] An ornamental dagger worn hanging at the girdle, immediately in front of the person. Baslards were worn by gentlemen of right and by all pretenders to gentility, and even by priests. In a satirical song of the reign of Henry V. we are told that

There is no man worth a leke,
Be he sturdy, be he meke,
But he bere a *baselard.*

Basnet (bas'net), *n.* Same as *Bascinet.*

Bason (bā'sn), *n.* See BASIN.

Basque (bäsk), *n.* 1. A peculiar tongue spoken in a district of the Pyrenees enveloping the angle of the Bay of Biscay, on both sides of the border between France and Spain, and supposed to represent the tongue of the ancient Iberians, the primitive inhabitants of Spain. No connection between it and any other language has as yet been made out. Like the tongues of America it is highly polysynthetic. It is supposed to exhibit the tongue of a race who were in Europe before the immigration of any of the Aryan tribes.—2. A peculiar kind of short-skirted jacket worn by ladies, probably so called because the dress was worn by the Basques.

Basque, Basquish (bäsk, bäsk'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay.

Bas-relief, Basso-rilievo (bä-rē-lēf, bäs'sō-rē-lē-ā'vō), *n.* [Fr. *bas*, low, and *relief*, relief; It. *basso*, low, and *rilievo*, raised work. See RELIEF.] Low relief, a mode of sculpturing figures on a flat surface, the figures being raised above the surface, but not so much as in high relief or *alto-rilievo.* When figures do not project so as to exhibit the entire body, they are said to be *in relief;* and when they are little raised from the surface, the work is said to be in *low relief*, *bas-relief*, or *basso-rilievo.*

Bas-relief, from the Elgin Marbles.

Bass, Basse (bäs), *n.* [A corruption of *barse*, G. *bars*, D. *baars*, a perch. See BARSE.] The English name of a genus of sea-fishes (Labrax), family Percidæ, distinguished from the true perches by having the tongue covered by small teeth, and the preoperculum smooth. It includes the *L. lupus*, the only British species, called also sea-dace, and from its voracity, sea-wolf, resembling somewhat the salmon in shape, and much esteemed for the table, weighing about 15 lbs.; and *L. lineatus*, or striped bass, an American species, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. Both species occasionally ascend rivers, and attempts have been made to cultivate British bass in fresh-water ponds with success. The *Centropristis nigricanus*, an American sea-fish of the perch family, and weighing 2 to 3 lbs., is known as the sea-bass.

Bass (bäs), *n.* [Same as *bast*, the *t* being dropped or changed to *s*. See BAST.] 1. The American linden or lime tree (*Tilia americana*). Called also *Bass-wood.*—2. A door-mat for wiping dirty shoes on, so named because at first chiefly made of the bark of the bass or lime-tree. [Provincial.]—3. A hassock or thick mat to kneel on in church. [Provincial.]

Bass (bās), *n.* [It. *basso*, deep, low. See BASE, *a.*] In *music*, the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental. According to some it is the fundamental or most important part, while others regard the melody or highest part in that light. Next to the melody, the bass part is the most striking, the freest and boldest in its movements, and richest in effect.—*Figured bass*, a bass part having the accompanying chords suggested by certain figures written above or below the notes: the most successful system of short-hand scoring at present in use among organists and pianists.—*Fundamental bass.* See under FUNDAMENTAL.—*Thorough bass.* See under THOROUGH.

Bass (bās), *a.* In *music*, low; deep; grave; as, a *bass* voice.—*Bass voice*, a voice adapted for singing bass; the lowest male voice, the extreme compass of which is from D below the bass-staff to D or E above it, the ordinary compass being from F below the bass-staff to middle C, the note on the first ledger line above it.

Bass (bās), *v.t.* To sound in a deep tone. [Rare.]

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounced
The name of Prosper; it did *bass* my trespass. *Shak.*

Bass (bās), *v.i.* To take the bass part in a concerted piece of music; as, he *basses* very steadily.

Bass (bas), *n.* A variety of bitter pale ale brewed by Mr. *Bass* of Burton-on-Trent.

Bassa† (bas'sa), *n.* Same as *Bashaw. Sir T. Herbert.*

Bassaris (bas'a-ris), *n.* [Gr., a fox.] A genus of Mexican carnivores, family Viverridæ, allied to the genets, and not distantly resembling a cat. The tail is very full, and ringed like that of the ringed lemur. It is the solitary American representative of the genet tribe. Its native name is *cacomixl.*

Bass-clef (bās'klef), *n.* In *music*, the character, generally shaped like an inverted C, which is put at the beginning of the staff which carries the bass or lowest notes of a harmonized composition. It is seated on the F or fourth line (counting upwards), and determines the pitch and names of the notes.

Bass-counter (bās'koun-tėr), *n.* In *music*, the lower or under bass, that part of a composition having two basses which is taken by voices or instruments of the lowest range, as the second bass voices (*bassi profondi*) and the violoncellos.

Basse,† *n.* A kiss; a buss. *Chaucer.*

Basse, *n.* The sea-perch. See BASS.

Basselisse (bās'lis), *a.* [Fr. *basse-lisse*, low warp.] Wrought with a horizontal warp: said of a kind of tapestry, as distinguished from *hautelisse* tapestry, or that wrought with a perpendicular warp. Basselisse goods are now preferred as being more easily produced and quite as beautiful as *hautelisse.* See HAUTELISSE.

Basset (bas'set or bas-set'), *n.* [Fr. *bassette;* It. *bassetta*, the game basset, from *bassetto*, somewhat low; from *basso*, low. See BASE, *a.*] A game at cards, resembling modern faro.

Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
Your piquet parties, and your dear *basset*. *Rowe.*

Basset (bas'set), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *bossette*, a little boss, or from O.Fr. *basset*, somewhat low, a dim. of *bas*, low.] A miner's term for the outcrop or surface edge of any inclined stratum. Called also *Basset Edge.*

Basset (bas'set), *v.i.* In *mining*, to incline upward, so as to appear at the surface; to crop out; as, a vein of coal *bassets.*

Basset (bas'set), *a.* In *geol.* and *mining*, appearing edgewise at the surface; as, the *basset* edge of strata.

Basset-horn (bas'set-horn), *n.* [It. *bassetto*, somewhat low, and E. *horn.*] A musical instrument, a sort of clarinet of enlarged dimensions and extended compass, ranging from F below the bass-staff to C on the second ledger line above the treble.

Basseting (bas'set-ing), *a.* In *geol.* and *mining*, having a slanting direction upward; cropping out.

Bassetto, Bassette (bas-set'tō, bas-set'), *n.* [It. *bassetto*, somewhat low.] A tenor violin.

Bass-horn (bas'horn), *n.* A musical instrument, a modification of the bassoon, but much lower and deeper in its tones.

Bassia (bas'si-a), *n.* [In honour of Ferd. *Bassi*, an Italian physician and writer on botany.] A genus of tropical trees found in the East Indies and Africa, nat. order Sapotaceæ. One species, *B. Parkii*, is supposed to be the shea-tree of Park, the fruit of which yields a kind of butter that is highly valued, and forms an important article of commerce in the interior of Africa. There are several other species, of which *B. longifolia*, or Indian oil-tree, and *B. butyracea*, or Indian butter-tree, are well known examples, yielding a large quantity of oleaginous or butyraceous matter. The wood is as hard and incorruptible as teak.

Bassie (bas'i), *n.* [Probably of same origin as *basin.*] A basin-shaped wooden vessel for holding meal. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

Bassinet (bas'i-net), *n.* [Probably a dim. from Fr. *berceau*, a cradle.] A wicker-basket with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed by way of cradle.

Basso (bäs'sō), *n.* 1. In *music*, the Italian word for bass or base.—2. One who sings bass.

Basso† (bas'sō), *n.* A bashaw or pasha. *Marlowe.*

Bassock (bas'sok), *n.* A diminutive of *bass*, a mat. See BASS.

Basso-concertante (bäs'sō-kon'chėr-tän"-tā), *n.* [It.] In *music*, the bass which accompanies the solos and recitatives.

Basso-continuo (bäs'sō-kon-tē'nu-ō), *n.* [It. *basso*, bass, and *continuo*, continued.] Figured bass (which see under BASS).

Basso-di-camera (bäs'sō-dē-kä'mä-rä), *n.* [It. *basso*, bass, *di*, of, and *camera*, a chamber.] A double-bass or contra-basso, reduced in size and power, but not in compass, and thus adapted to small or private rooms. It has four strings, of the same quality as those of the violoncello, but all proportionably thicker.

Bassoon.

Bassoon (bas-sön'), *n.* [Fr. *basson;* It. *bassone*, aug. of *basso*, low.] 1. A musical wind-instrument of the reed order, blown with a bent metal mouth-piece, and holed and keyed like the clarinet. Its compass comprehends three octaves rising from B flat below the bass-staff. Its diameter at bottom is 9 inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two or more parts; whence its Italian name *fagotto*, a bundle. It serves for the bass among wood wind-instruments, as hautboys, flutes, &c.—2. A reed-pipe stop in an organ whose quality of tone resembles that of the bassoon.

Bassoonist (bas-sön'ist), *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

Basso-profondo (bäs'sō-prō-fon-dō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, (*a*) the lowest bass voice, having a compass of about two octaves rising from D below the bass-staff. (*b*) One possessing a voice of this compass.

Basso-rilievo. See BAS-RELIEF.

Bassorine (bas'sō-rin), *n.* A substance extracted from gum tragacanth and gum of *Bassora* (which is almost entirely composed of it), by treating these gums successively with water, alcohol, and ether. In properties it is intermediate between woody fibre and vegetable gluten.

Basso-ripieno (bäs'sō-rē-pē-ā'nō), *n.* [It. *basso*, bass, and *ripieno*, replete, full.] In *music*, the bass of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally or in particular parts.

Bass-relief (bas'rē-lēf'), *n.* Same as *Bas-relief* (which see).

Bass-staff (bās'staf), *n.* In *music*, the staff on which are written the lowest notes of a harmonized composition. See BASS-CLEF.

Bass-string (bās'string), *n.* The name popularly given to the lowest string in stringed instruments.

Bass-viol (bās'vī-ol), *n.* 1. The violoncello. 2. An old form of bass fiddle, with five or sometimes six strings, and a fretted fingerboard.

Bass-wood (bas'wụd), *n.* A name for the American lime or linden tree.

Bast (bast), *n.* [A. Sax. *bæst;* Icel. Sw. D. Dan. and G. *bast*, bark, perhaps from root of *bind.*] 1. The inner bark, liber, or endophlœum of exogenous trees, especially of the lime or linden, consisting of several layers of fibres. Hemp, flax, jute, are bast fibres.—2. A rope or cord made of the bark of the lime-tree, or the bark made into ropes or mats.—3. A thick mat or hassock. See BASS.

Basta (bäs'tä), *interj.* [It.] Enough! stop! a term not uncommon in our old dramatists.

Basta! content thee, for I have it full. *Shak.*

Bastard (bas'tėrd), *n.* [O.Fr. *bastard, bastart* (Mod.Fr. *bâtard*), Sp. Pg. It. *bastardo;* L.L. *bastardus*, G. *bastard*, Icel. *bastardr*—a word of doubtful etymology. Its first known application was to William the Conqueror, who was called William the Bastard before the Conquest, and, indeed, calls himself so—'Ego Wilhelmus cognomine *bastardus.*' Mahn and Littré derive it from O.Fr. *bast* (Fr. *bât*), a pack-saddle, with the common termination *-ard* added to it, referring to the old locution *fils de bast*, son of a pack-saddle, the muleteers being accustomed to use their saddles for beds in the inns. (Comp. G. *bankert*, a bastard, from *bank*, a bench.) The O.Fr. *bast* may have been so called because made of *bast.* Vigfusson (*Icelandic-English Dict.*), in speaking of the Icel. *bastardr*, suggests another origin:—'This word is, we believe, derived from *báss*, a 'boose,' stall, Goth. *bansts;* its original sense would then be, one born in a stall or crib; hence, as a law term, a *bastard; hornungr*, from *horn* (a corner), is an analogous term, comp. Ger. *winkel-kind* (corner-child), for in ancient Teutonic laws the bastard or outcast was considered as being born in an out-of-the-way place. . . . Literally *bastardr* means 'boose-hard,' the hardy one of the stall, the bastard being the boy who got all kinds of rough usage, and so became hardy.'] 1. A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws, and by the law of Scotland, a bastard becomes a legitimate child by the intermarriage of the parents at any future time. But by the laws of England a child, to be legitimate, must at least be *born* after the lawful marriage; it does not require that the child shall be begotten in wedlock, but it is indispensable that it should be born after marriage, no matter how short the time, the law presuming it to be the child of the husband. The only incapacity of a bastard is that he cannot be heir, or next of kin, to any one save his own issue. In England the maintenance of a bastard in the first instance devolves on the mother, while in Scotland it is a joint burden upon both parents. The mother is entitled to the custody of the child in preference to the father.—*Bastard eigné*, or *bastard elder*, in *law*, the bastard son of a man who afterwards marries the mother, and has a legitimate son, called *mulier puisné*, or younger.—2. In *sugar refining*, (*a*) a kind of impure soft brown sugar obtained from the concentration of the inferior syrups. (*b*) A large size of mould in which sugar is drained.—3.† A kind of sweet, heady Spanish wine, somewhat of the flavour of muscadel, of which there were two sorts, white and brown.

We shall have all the world drink brown and white *bastard.* *Shak.*

I was drunk with *bastard*,
Whose nature is to form things like itself,
Heady and monstrous. *Beau. & Fl.*

Bastard (bas'tėrd), *a.* 1. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate; as, a *bastard* child.—2. Spurious; not genuine; false; suppositious; adulterate. [In this sense it is applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not genuine.] 'Bastard hope.' *Shak.* 'Bastard honours.' *Temple.*

That *bastard* self-love, which is so vicious in itself and productive of so many vices. *Barrow.*

3.† In *gun.* of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter: said of pieces of artillery.—4. In *geol.* applied to rocks and minerals that are impure or contain such admixture of impurity as to render them economically worthless; as, *bastard* limestone, an impure siliceous limestone incapable of being converted into quicklime when burned. *Page.*—5. In *printing*, abbreviated, as the half-title on a page preceding the full title-page of a book.—*Bastard indigo.* See AMORPHA.—*Bastard stucco*, in *plastering.* See STUCCO.—*Bastard sugar.* Same as *Bastard*, *n.* 2.—*Bastard type*, in *printing*, type with a face larger or smaller than that usual to a body of given size, as bourgeois on a brevier body.—*Bastard wheel*, in *mach.* a flat bevel wheel, or one which is a near approach to a spur wheel.

Bastard (bas'tėrd), *v.t.* To make or determine to be a bastard; to bastardize. 'To *bastard* our children.' *Burnet.* [Rare.]

Bastard-alkanet (bas'tėrd-al'ka-net), *n.* A plant, the *Lithospermum arvense*, yielding a deep-red dye.

Bastard-cedar (bas'tėrd-sē-dėr), *n.* A name given to various trees which are known in the West Indies by the name of *cedar*, but have no connection with the coniferous tree to which this name belongs. They are species of Cedrela, and *Guazuma ulmifolia.* The wood is used for making sugar-casks.

Bastard-dittany (bas'tėrd-dit'a-ni), *n.* A name given to the plant *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, also to a species of Marrubium.

Bastardice† (bas'tėrd-is), *n.* Same as *Bastardy. Chapman.*

Bastardism† (bas'tėrd-izm), *n.* The state of a bastard.

Bastardize (bas'tėrd-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bastardized;* ppr. *bastardizing.* 1. To make or prove to be a bastard; *to* convict of being a bastard; to declare legally or decide a person to be illegitimate.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock. *Blackstone.*

2. To beget out of wedlock. *Shak.*

Bastardly (bas'tėrd-li), *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously.

Bastardly (bas'tėrd-li), *a.* Bastard; spurious. 'Thou *bastardly* rogue.' *Shak.* 'A furtive simulation, and a *bastardly* kind of adoption.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Bastard-wing (bas'tėrd-wing), *n.* In *ornith.* a group of stiff feathers attached to the bone of the wing that represents the thumb.

Bastardy (bas'tėrd-i), *n.* The state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock. 'Born in *bastardy.*' *Shak.*

They blot my name with hateful *bastardy.* *Drayton.*

—*Gift of bastardy*, in *Scots law*, a gift from the crown of the heritable or movable effects of a bastard who has died without lawful issue, and without having disposed of his property in *liege-poustie.*—*Declarator of bastardy*, in *Scots law*, an action instituted in the Court of Session by the donatory in a gift of bastardy, for having it declared that the lands, or the effects which belonged to the deceased bastard, belong to the donatory, in virtue of the gift from the crown.

Baste (bāst), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *basted;* ppr. *basting.* [Allied to Icel. *beysta*, to strike, to beat, Dan. *böste*, Sw. *bösta*, dial. *basta*, to beat, the stem being perhaps the same as in O.Fr. *baston*, Fr. *bâton*, a stick, a baton. In meanings 2 and 3 the word may be of different origin. In 2 it may be from O.Fr. Sp. *bastir*, to prepare, to make ready, Fr. *bâtir*, to build. See BASTILE.] 1. To beat with a stick; to cudgel; to give a beating to.

One man was *basted* by the keeper, for carrying some people over on his back. *Pepys.*

2. To drip butter or fat upon meat as it turns upon the spit in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to *baste* them. *Swift.*

3. To mark sheep, as with tar. [Provincial.]

Baste (bāst), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *bastir*, Fr. *bâtir*, to baste, Sp. It. *basta*, basting, from O.H.G. *bestan*, to patch, to baste, Fris. *besten*, to sew, to stitch, from *bast*, inner bark, as of the lime-tree, hemp, &c., because such fibres were used as thread. See BAST.] To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly.

The body of your discourse is sometimes guarded (trimmed) with fragments, and the guards (trimmings) are but slightly *basted* on neither. *Shak.*

Baster (bāst'ėr) *n.* A blow with a stick or other weapon. [Colloq.]

Bastile, Bastille (bas-tēl'), *n.* [Fr. *bastille*, a fortress, latterly the name of a particular fortress, the Bastille, from O.Fr. *bastir*, Fr. *bâtir*, to build, the origin of which is supposed by Diez to be the Gr. *bastazō*, to raise, to support, *baston*, *bâton*, being referred to the same origin.] Originally, a temporary wooden tower used in warfare; hence, any tower or fortification.

To fight . . . along the high *bastiles* . . . which overtopped the walls. *Holland.*

—*The Bastille*, an old castle in Paris built between 1369 and 1383, latterly used as a state prison. It was specially employed for confining men for life who had happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs, and was demolished by the enraged population in 1789.

In Paris *la bastille* is, as our Tower, the chief prison of the kingdom. *Cotgrave.*

Bastiment,† **Bastimento†** (bas'ti-ment, bas-ti-men'to), *n.* [O.Fr. *bastiment*, Mod. Fr. *bâtiment*, Sp. *bastimento*, a building, structure, ship. See BASTILE.] 1. A rampart.—2. A ship-of-war.

Then the *bastimentos* never
Had our foul dishonour seen,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been. *Glover.*

Bastinade (bas-ti-nād'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Bastinado.*

Bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade*, Sp. *bastonada*, It. *bastonata*, from O.Fr. and Sp. *baston*, It. *bastone*, a stick or staff. See BASTON.] 1. A sound beating with a stick or cudgel.

He brags he will gi' me the *bastinado*, as I hear.—How? he the *bastinado*? How came he by that word, trow?—Nay, indeed, he said cudgel me; I termed it so for my more grace. *B. Jonson.*

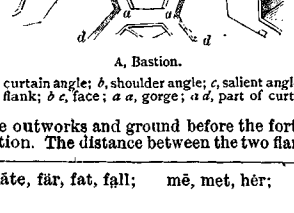
Specifically—2. A mode of punishment in oriental countries, especially Turkey, Persia, and China, by beating the soles of the feet with a rod.

Bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *v.t.* To beat with a stick or cudgel; specifically, to beat on the soles of the feet, as a judicial punishment.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis. *Arbuthnot.*

Basting (bāst'ing), *n.* The act of sewing together with long stitches; long stitches by which pieces of garments are attached to each other.

Bastion (bas'ti-on), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*, from O.Fr. and Sp. *bastir*, Fr. *bâtir*, to build. See BASTILE.] In *fort.* a huge mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part: formerly called a *Bulwark*. A bastion consists of two flanks, each commanding and defending the adjacent *curtain*, or that portion of the wall extending from one bastion to another, and two *faces* making with each other an acute angle called the *salient angle*, and commanding



A, Bastion.

a, curtain angle; *b*, shoulder angle; *c*, salient angle; *a b*, flank; *b c*, face; *a a*, gorge; *a d*, part of curtain.

the outworks and ground before the fortification. The distance between the two flanks is the *gorge*, or entrance into the bastion. The use of the bastion is to bring every point at the foot of the rampart as much as possible under the guns of the place.

Bastioned (bas'ti-ond), *a.* Provided with bastions. 'The *bastion'd* walls.' *Tennyson.*—*Bastioned fort*, a fort having two or more bastions connected by curtains: a term commonly restricted to field-works.

Basto (bas'tō), *n.* [It. and Sp. *basto*, ace of clubs.] In *card-playing*, the ace of clubs at quadrille.

Baston (bas'ton), *n.* [O.Fr. *baston*, a stick. See BATON.] 1. A staff or baton; a truncheon or small club, used in the tournament instead of the mace in the regular fight. 'To fight with blunt *bastons.*' *Holland.*—2. In *arch.* a round moulding in the base of a column. Called also a *Torus.*—3. In *her.* a staff or cudgel, generally borne as a mark of bastardy, and which properly should contain one-eighth in breadth of the bend sinister, of which it is a diminutive. Called also *Bastard Bar* and *Baston* or *Baton Sinister.*—

Baston.

4. Formerly, a servant of the Warden of the Fleet, who attended the king's courts as an officer, carrying a red truncheon.

Bast-tree (bast'trē), *n.* The lime-tree: so called from its inner bark supplying bast.

Basyl (bās'il), *n.* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *hylē*, substance.] In *chem.* Graham's name for the electro-positive constituent of a salt.

Basylous (bās'il-us), *a.* In *chem.* of the nature of or relating to a basyl, or electro-positive constituent of a salt.

Bat (bat), *n.* [A. Sax. *bat*, a club, a stick; probably connected with the verb to *beat;* or from the Celt.: Ir. and Armor. *bat*, a stick; Fr. *batte*, a rammer, a harlequin's wand.] 1. A heavy stick or club; a walking-stick.

A handsome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Spenser.*

2. A piece of wood shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oar, and provided with a round handle, used in driving the ball in cricket and similar games.—3. A batsman or batter. 'W. is the best *bat* left.' *T. Hughes.* 4. A piece of a brick less than one-half its length; less restrictedly, any portion of a brick; a brickbat.—5. A slight blow; as, I gave him a *bat* in the face. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—6. In *mining*, shale, or bituminous shale. *Kirwan.*—7. A mass of cotton prepared for filling quilts, &c.

Bat (bat), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *batted;* ppr. *batting.* To manage a bat or play with one at cricket; as, he *bats* well.

Bat (bat), *n.* [A corruption of O.E. *back*,

Greater Horse-shoe Bat (*Rhinolophus Ferrum-equinum*).

bakke, *bak*, Sc. *bak*, *bakie-bird*, a bat; same as the latter part of Sw. *natt-backa*, night-bird, Dan. *aften-bakke—aften*, evening, and *bakke* for *blakke*, like, Icel. *lethr-blaka*, 'leather-flapper,' a bat, from *blaka*, to flutter.] One of a group of wing-handed, flying mammals, constituting the order Cheiroptera (which see). Bats are most numerous and largest in the tropics. All European bats are small, and have a mouse-like skin. The body of the largest British species, *Vespertilio noctula*, is less than that of a mouse, but its wings stretch about 15 inches. During the day it remains in caverns, in the crevices of ruins, hollow trees, and such-like lurking-places, and flits out at evening in search of food, which consists of insects. One of the most remarkable sub-families is the horse-shoe bats (Rhinolophinæ), distinguished by a nasal cutaneous appendage, bearing a fancied resemblance to a horse-shoe. Its use is uncertain: some believe it merely serves for closing the nostrils. Bats may be conveniently divided into two sections—the insectivorous or carnivorous, comprising the vampire and all European, African, and American species; and the fruit-eating (the Pteropina), belonging to tropical Asia and Australia. See PTEROPUS.

Bat (bat or ba), *n.* [Fr. *bât*, O.Fr. *bast*, L.L. *bastum*, a saddle. See BASTARD.] A pack-saddle; hence *bat*-horse; *bat*man (which see).

Batable,† **Bateable†** (bāt'a-bl), *a.* Abbreviation of *Debatable*, as in the term *batable ground*, *batable land.* 'As we crossed the *Bateable* land.' *Border ballad.* See under DEBATABLE.

Batardeau (bat-ärd-ō), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A cofferdam; a casing of piles made water-tight, fixed in the bed of a river to exclude the water from the site of the pier or other work while it is constructing.—2. In *fort.* a strong gate to separate the wet from the dry part of a ditch, provided with a sluice-gate.

Batatas (ba-tā'tas), *n.* [Malayan name of the plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulaceæ, containing about twenty species of tropical creeping or twining herbs or shrubs; the sweet-potato. The tuberous root of *B. edulis* was much eaten in the south of Europe before the cultivation of the potato, which both became a substitute for it and appropriated its name. It is so universally distributed over the tropical and subtropical regions of the world that it is impossible to say to what country it is indigenous. It has a sweetish taste, is more nutritious than the potato, and is largely cultivated for food. It is said to attain a weight of 50 lbs. in Java, though ordinarily it is from 3 to 12 lbs. in weight.

Batavian (ba-tā'vi-an), *a.* [From *Batavi*, the latinized form of the name of a people anciently inhabiting an island at the mouth of the Rhine.] 1. Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants. '*Batavian* grace.' *Disraeli.* 2. Pertaining to Batavia in Java.

Batavian (ba-tā'vi-an), *n.* 1. A native of Holland.—2. A native of Batavia, the capital of all the Dutch possessions in the East.

Bat-bolt (bat'bōlt), *n.* A bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to give it a firmer hold.

Batch (bach), *n.* [From the verb to *bake*, like Dan. *bœgt*, G. *gebäck*, a batch. For a similar change of *k* into *ch* compare *make* (an equal) and *match*, *wake* and *watch*, Sc. *thack*, E. *thatch*. See BAKE.] 1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking of bread.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn. *Mortimer.*

2. Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities; any number of individuals or articles similar to each other.

The Turkish troops are being hurried to the front in *batches* of 40,000 at a time. *Times newspaper.*

Large *batches* of which were from time to time carried into the private room by another clerk for the judge's signature. *Dickens.*

3. In *mining*, the quantity of ore sent to the surface by any pair of men.

Batch (bach), *v.t.* To protect the bank of a river by facing it with stones, so as to prevent the water from eating into it. [Local.]

Batchelor (bach'el-ėr), *n.* An erroneous mode of spelling *Bachelor.*

Bate† (bāt), *n.* [A. Sax. *bate*, contention; or simply an abbreviation of *debate;* comp. *batable.*] Strife; contention. 'Breeds no *bate* with telling.' *Shak.*

Bate (bāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bated;* ppr. *bating.* [Abbrev. for *abate* (which see).] 1.† To beat down; to impair the strength of; to weaken.

These griefs and losses have so *bated* me,
That I shall hardly spare a pound of flesh. *Shak.*

2.† To dull or blunt.

Spite of cormorant devouring time,
The endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall *bate* his scythe's keen edge. *Shak.*

3. To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing. [Rare.]

He must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ or not pay him. *Locke.*

4. To allow by way of abatement or deduction; to abate.

These are the conditions of his treating with God, to whom he *bates* nothing of what he stood upon with the Parliament. *South.*

5. To leave out; to except; to bar.

Bate me the king, and, be he flesh and blood,
He lies who said it. *Beau. & Fl.*

6.† To take away; to remove.

About autumn *bate* the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare. *Holland.*

7.† To rob or deprive of.

When baseness is exalted, do not *bate*
The place its honour for the person's sake.
G. Herbert.

Bate† (bāt), *v.i.* To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part: sometimes with *of*. 'Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle?' *Shak.*

Abate thy speed and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

Bate† (bāt), *v.i.* [Fr. *battre*, to beat.] In *falconry*, to flutter with the wings as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey.

I am like a hawk that *bates* but cannot fly because I am ty'd to another's fist. *Bacon.*

Bate† (bāt), *v.t.* To bait; to molest; to harass. 'Barking and biting all that him do *bate*.' *Spenser.*

Bate (bāt), pret. of *bite*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in the flesh, and open'd wide a red flood-gate.
Spenser.

Bate (bāt), *v.t.* [Perhaps for *abate*.] To steep in an alkaline solution, to remove or neutralize the lime which has been used to take the hair from hides.

Bate (bāt), *n.* The alkaline solution in which hides are steeped after being limed to remove or neutralize the lime.

Batea (bā'te-a), *n.* [Sp.] In *gold mining*, a conical-shaped dish used for washing gold and pulverized samples of gold quartz.

Bateau (bă-tō'), *n.* [Fr. *bateau*; O. Fr. *batel*, a boat, a dim. from L.L. *batus*, a boat, from the Germanic. See BOAT.] 1. A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.—2. A pontoon of a floating bridge.

Bateau-bridge (bă-tō'brij), *n.* *Milit.* a floating bridge supported by bateaux or boats.

Bate-breeding† (bāt'brēd-ing), *a.* Breeding strife. 'This *bate-breeding* spy.' *Shak.*

Bateful† (bāt'fụl), *a.* Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention. 'It did *bateful* question frame.' *Sidney.*

Bateless† (bāt'les), *a.* Not to be abated; not to be dulled or blunted. [Rare.]

Haply that name of 'Chaste' unhappily set
This *bateless* edge on his keen appetite. *Shak.*

Batement† (bāt'ment), *n.* 1. Abatement; deduction; diminution. Specifically—2. That part of wood cut off by a carpenter to make it fit for his purpose.

Bat-fowler (bat'foul-ėr), *n.* One who practises or takes pleasure in bat-fowling.

Bat-fowling (bat'foul-ing), *n.* A mode of catching birds at night by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bushes or trees where they roost. The birds flying to the light are caught with nets or otherwise.

Batful† (bat'fụl), *a.* [O.E. *bat*, increase; allied probably to Icel. *batna*, to grow better; A. Sax. *bet*, better. Comp. also Icel. *beit*, pasture, *beita*, to graze, E. *bait*.] Rich; fertile, as land. '*Batful* pastures.' *Drayton.*

Bath (bäth), *n.* [A. Sax. *bæth*, a bath. Common to *all the* Teutonic tongues save Gothic; O. Sax. Icel. *bath*, Dan. D. G. *bad*, a bath.] 1. A vessel for holding water in which to plunge, wash, or bathe the body.—2. More generally, an apartment or apparatus by means of which the body, or a part of it, may be surrounded by any medium differing in nature or temperature from its natural medium. There are so many varieties of baths that it would be endless to endeavour to enumerate all. They have been divided into four classes: (*a*) According to the substance in which the body is immersed; as, *water*, *oil*, *compressed air*, *medicated*, *mineral*, &c. (*b*) According to manner of application; as, *plunge*, *shower*, *vapour*, *douche*, *spray*, &c. (*c*) According to the parts bathed; as, *foot*, *sitz*, *eye*, &c. (*d*) According to temperature; as, *hot*, *tepid*, *warm*, *cold*.—*A compressed air bath* is taken by remaining for a longer or shorter period in a chamber filled with compressed air. Such baths have been recommended as useful in certain diseases, in which an increased expansive force is required for the air to inflate the more delicate air-passages of the lungs.—*A medicated bath* is a liquid or vapour bath designed to produce a curative effect by virtue of some medicine mixed in it.—*A natural mineral bath* consists of spring water naturally impregnated with some mineral, as *iron*, *sulphur*, *certain salts*, &c. Such baths are resorted to by invalids in great numbers, and several towns derive their names from them, as *Bath*, *Baden-Baden*, *Wiesbaden*, &c.—*Turkish bath*, a bath introduced from the East, in which the patient having undergone copious perspiration in an apartment filled with heated air, is afterwards subjected to various processes, as soaping, washing, kneading (shampooing), &c., and, ultimately proceeding to an outer apartment is placed on a couch to cool, meantime sipping coffee, sherbet, &c. Turkish baths or modifications of them are to be found in all our hydropathic establishments, and in most towns of considerable size.—*The vapour bath*, when simply of the steam of water, is the most efficient of all as a detergent.—3. An edifice containing apartments fitted up for bathing; a bath-house.—4. The act of bathing or of exposing the body to some agent, as water, steam, heat, for cleanliness or health.—5. In *science* and the *arts* any vessel containing a liquid in which anything is immersed; as in *photog.* the vessel in which solutions are contained.—6. In *chem.* an apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, or other substance between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated. When a liquid bath of a higher temperature than 212° is required, saturated solutions are employed, in which the boiling-point is higher than that of water.—*Metal bath*, a chemical bath for higher temperatures than can be produced by liquid baths. Mercury, fusible metal, tin, or lead are employed for this purpose.—*Knights of the Bath*, an order of knighthood supposed to have been instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. It received this name from the circumstance of the candidates for the honour being put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from their former misdeeds, and that they were now to commence a new life. The present order of the Bath, however, was instituted by George I. in 1725. It was a military order, and consisted, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand-master and thirty-six companions. In 1815 the order was greatly extended, and in 1847 opened to civilians. It is now composed of three classes, viz., military and civil knights grand-crosses, G.C.B.; knights-commanders, K.C.B.; and knights-companions, C.B.

1

The badge (fig. 1) is a golden cross of eight points, with the lion of England between the four principal angles, and having in a circle in the centre the rose, thistle, and shamrock, between three imperial crowns; motto, *Tria juncta in uno*. Stars are also worn by the two first classes. That of the knights grand-crosses (fig. 2) is of silver, with eight points of rays wavy, on which is a gold cross bearing three crowns, encircled by a ribbon displaying the motto of the order, while beneath is a scroll inscribed *Ich dien*. The star of the commander differs chiefly in wanting the wavy rays.

2

Bath (bäth), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew liquid measure, corresponding to the ephah for dry measure, being like it the tenth part of a homer. See EPHA.

Bath-brick (bäth'brik), *n.* [From the town of *Bath*, in Somersetshire.] A preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives. It is found in the river Parret, Somersetshire, and is supposed to consist of the siliceous cases of infusoria.

Bath-bun (bäth'bun), *n.* [From the town of *Bath*.] A sort of light sweet roll or bun, generally mixed with currants, &c.

Bath-chair (bäth'chār), *n.* [From the town of *Bath*.] A small carriage capable of being pushed along by an attendant: used by invalids.

Bathe (bāTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bathed*; ppr. *bathing*. [A. Sax. *bathian*, Icel. *batha*, Dan. *bade*, D. and G. *baden*. See BATH.] 1. To immerse in water, as in the sea, a river, pond, or artificial bath, whether for pleasure, health, or cleanliness.

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus . . . he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

Others, on silver lakes and rivers *bathed*
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

2. To apply water or other liquid to with a sponge, cloth, or the like, generally for therapeutic purposes; as, let the wound be *bathed* twice a day. [In this use *bathing* differs from washing in being much longer continued.]—3. To wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid. 'Her bosom *bathed* in blood.' *Dryden.*—4. To immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water; as, *bathed* in sunlight. 'Thy rosy shadows *bathe* me.' *Tennyson.*

One sip of this
Will *bathe* the drooping spirits in delight. *Milton.*
I watched it lying *bathed*
In the green gleam of dewy-tassell'd trees.
Tennyson.

Bathe (bāTH), *v.i.* 1. To be or lie in a bath; to be in water or in other liquid; to go into water to bathe one's self.

They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

2. To be immersed or surrounded as if with water.

Bathe (bāTH), *n.* Act of bathing; the immersion of the body in water; as, to take one's usual *bathe*. *Edin. Rev.* [This noun seems to be confined to Scotland, where a distinction is made between a *bathe* and a *bath*, the former being applied to an immersion in a sea, river, or lake, and the latter to a bath for which artificial apparatus is used.]

Bather (bāTH'ėr), *n.* 1. One who bathes; one who immerses himself in water.—2. One who bathes another.

Bathetic (ba-thet'ik), *a.* [From *bathos*, on type of *pathetic* from *pathos*.] Relating to bathos; sinking. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Bathing-box (bāTH'ing-boks), *n.* A fixed covered shed in which bathers dress and undress.

Bathing-machine (bāTH'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A covered vehicle, driven into the water, in which bathers dress and undress.

Bathing-tub (bāTH'ing-tub), *n.* A vessel for bathing, made of wood, tinned iron, or zinc; a portable bath.

Bath-kol (bath'kol), *n.* A sort of divination practised among the ancient Jews, according to which the first words uttered after an appeal was made to Bath-kol were considered oracular. *Brewer.*

Bath-metal (bäth'met-al), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc in nearly equal proportions.

Bathometer (ba-thom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for taking soundings, especially one in which a sounding-line is dispensed with.

Bath-oolite (bäth'ō-ol-īt), *n.* Same as *Bath-stone*.

Bat-horse (bat'hors or ba'hors), *n.* [Fr. *bât*, O.Fr. *bast*, a pack-saddle.] 1. A horse allowed to a batman in the British army for conveying the utensils in his charge.—2. A horse for carrying baggage belonging to an officer or to the baggage train.

Bathos (bā'thos), *n.* [Gr. *bathos*, from *bathys*, deep.] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech; a sinking; anti-climax.

Bath-room (bäth'röm), *n.* A room for bathing in.

Bath-stone (bäth'stōn), *n.* [From being largely used for building in *Bath* and neighbourhood.] A species of limestone, called also *Bath-oolite* and *Roe-stone*, from its being composed of small rounded grains resembling the roe of a fish. This member of the oolite formation has been called the great oolite; it is of considerable thickness, and yields an abundant supply of freestone for building, and is extensively worked near Bath. When first quarried it is soft, but it soon becomes hard by exposure to the atmosphere.

Bathybius (ba-thib'i-us), *n.* [Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *bios*, life.] Huxley's name for masses of animal matter said to be found covering the sea-bottom at great depths, and in such abundance as to form in some places deposits of upwards of 30 feet in thickness. It is described as consisting of a tenacious, viscid, slimy substance, and exhibiting under the microscope a network of granular, mucilaginous matter, which expands and contracts spontaneously, forming a very simple organism, and corresponding in all respects to protoplasm (which see). Embedded in it are calcareous bodies with an organic structure, called *discoliths*, *coccoliths*, and *coccospheres*, which seem to belong to bathybius as such. Some men of science, however,

doubt the existence of such a substance, maintaining that the apparent signs of an organic life in the matter which Huxley examined were due to the alcohol in which the matter was preserved. Recently, however, the North-polar navigator Bessels has reported the discovery in Smith Sound, at the depth of 92 fathoms, of a free, undifferentiated, homogeneous protoplasm, to which he has given the name of *Protobathybius*.

Bathyergus (bath-i-ėr'gus), *n.* [Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *ergon*, a work.] The genus of mammals to which the zandmole or sand-mole of the Dutch boers of South Africa (*B. suillus*) belongs; called also the *Coast-rat*. It is a burrowing animal found in large numbers around the Cape of Good Hope, where it drives such multitudes of shallow tunnels that the ground is rendered dangerous for horsemen. The fur is grayish-brown, and might be a valuable article of commerce. It is of the size of a wild rabbit, and belongs to the family Spalaceidæ.

Bathymetrical (bath-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to bathymetry, or to depth under water.

Bathymetry (ba-thim'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *metron*, measure.] The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea.

Batideæ (ba-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order instituted by Martius for the *Batis maritima*, a succulent shrub growing in salt marshes in the West Indies, sometimes used in West India pickles. It has the habit of Salicornia, but its ovary has four cells, with one erect ovule in each cell, and is consequently placed in a separate but closely allied nat. order to Chenopodiaceæ.

Bating (bāt'ing). Originally a *part.*, but now used chiefly as a *prep.* Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.

> Children have few ideas, *bating* some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

Batis (bā'tis), *n.* A genus of saline plants, containing a single species. See BATIDEÆ.

Batist, Batiste (bā-tēst'), *n.* [Fr. *batiste*, O.Fr. *baptiste*. From the name of its inventor *Baptiste*, a linen weaver of Cambrai, in French Flanders. His statue still stands there.] 1. A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses; cambric.—2. An East India goods of similar quality.

Batler (bat'lėr), *n.* See BATLET.

Batlet (bat'let), *n.* [Dim. of *bat*.] A small bat or square piece of wood with a handle for beating linen when taken out of the buck. Called also *Batler*, *Battril*.

> I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shak.*

Batman (bat'man), *n.* An oriental weight. In Bokhara it is equal to 291 lbs.; in Turkey the great batman is about 157½ lbs., the lesser only a fourth of the greater; at Aleppo and Smyrna the batman weighs but 17 lbs.; in Persia 13½ lbs.

Batman (bat'man, ba'man), *n.* [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle. See BAT, a pack-saddle.] A person allowed by the government to every company of a regiment on foreign service. His duty is to take charge of the cooking utensils, &c., of the company. There is in the charge of the batman a bat-horse for each company to convey the cooking utensils from place to place.

Bat-money, Baw-money (bat'mun-ni, ba'-mun-ni), *n.* Money paid to a batman.

Batolite (bat'ō-līt), *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, a staff, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A genus of straight, cylindrical, bivalve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites. Some are of great length, and form masses of rock in the high Alps.

Baton (bat'on), *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, O.Fr. *baston*. See BASTE, BASTILE.] 1. A staff or club; a truncheon, the official badge of various officials of widely different rank; thus we have the *baton* of a field-marshal, of a constable or policeman, and of a conductor of music. 'He held the *baton* of command.' *Prescott.*

> When I went home I made myself a *baton*, and went about the fields conducting an orchestra. *Dickens.*

2. In *music*, a rest of four semibreves.—3. In *her.* same as *Baston*, 3.

Batoon† (ba-tōn'), *n.* A club or truncheon.

> Although his shoulders with *batoon*
> Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*

Bat-printing (bat'print-ing), *n.* The mode of printing pottery adopted when the printing is done on the glazed ware. For this mode of printing a fine-lined engraving is executed on copper, after which the lines of the engraving are filled with pure linseed-oil, which is taken off by a sheet of a flexible preparation of glue, by means of which it is applied to the surface of the ware. Finely-ground colour is dusted on, and the vessel is then ready to be fired in the enamel kiln. See PRESS-PRINTING.

Batrachia (ba-trā'ki-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.] The fourth order in Cuvier's arrangement of the class Reptilia. It comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and sirens, and is equivalent to the class Amphibia (which see). It is now usually restricted to the order Anura, or amphibians which lose the tail when they reach maturity. The Batrachia when young undergo metamorphosis and breathe only by gills. When adults they breathe by lungs, or, as in the case of the axolotl, siren, and proteus, by both lungs and gills. They are oviparous, and deposit eggs covered only by a soft membrane.

Batrachian (ba-trā'ki-an), *a.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.] 1. In *zool.* pertaining to the order Batrachia.—2. In *bot.* applied to the aquatic species of the genus Ranunculus, which have been placed in a special genus (Batrachium) by some authors.

Batrachian (ba-trā'ki-an), *n.* An animal of the order Batrachia.

Batrachite (bat'ra-kīt), *n.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.] 1. A fossil or stone in colour resembling a frog; toadstone.—2. A variety of the mineral chrysolite, composed of silicates of lime and magnesia, in colour resembling the frog, and found in the mountains of Southern Tyrol. See OLIVIN.

Batrachoid (bat'ra-koid), *a.* Having the form of a frog; pertaining to the Batrachia.

Batracholite (ba-trak'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *lithos*, a stone.] The name given to fossil remains of animals of the frog kind, found in the tertiary formations. In the newer tertiary strata near Oeningen, on the Rhine, several species of frogs, toads, and newts have been discovered.

Batrachomyomachy (bat-ra-kom'i-om''a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, *mus*, a mouse, and *machē*, a battle.] A battle between the frogs and mice, the name of a kind of parody on the Iliad.

Batrachophagous (bat-ra-kof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on frogs.

Batrachospermeæ (ba-trak'ō-spėr''mē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *sperma*, seed.] A family of fresh-water confervoid algæ, that have articulated stems, with whorls of necklace-like branches, and the spores in chains.

Batrachus (bat'ra-kus), *n.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.] The frog-fish genus. See FROG-FISH.

Bat-shell (bat'shel), *n.* A species of Voluta of a dusky brown colour.

Batsman (bats'man), *n.* The man who wields the bat in the game of cricket; the batter.

Batster (bat'stėr), *n.* Same as *Batsman*.

Bat's-wing Burner, *n.* A form of gas-burner from which there issues a jet supposed to resemble a bat's wing.

Batt (bat), *n.* In *hat-making*, the material for a felt hat obtained by the operation of bowing, and forming the basis of the skin.

Batta (bat'ta), *n.* [Hind. *battah*.] 1. Deficiency; discount; allowance.—2. An allowance, in addition to their pay, made to troops serving in the East Indies, when in the field. While in garrison troops are allowed half *batta*.

Battable† (bat'a-bl), *a.* [See BATFUL, BATTEN.] Fattening; serviceable as pasture.

> Masinissa made many inward parts of Barbary and Numidia in Africk (before his time, incult and horrid) fruitful and *battable* by this means. *Burton.*

Battaillant† (bat'tāl-ant), *n.* [Fr. *bataillant*, from *batailler*, to combat. See BATTLE.] A combatant. *Skelton.*

Battailous† (bat'tāl-us), *a.* [O.Fr. *batailleux*, *bateillous*. See BATTLE.] Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle; marshalled, as for an attack.

> The French came foremost *battailous* and bold. *Fairfax.*

Battalia† (bat-tā'li-a), *n.* [It. *battaglia*, battle. See BATTALION, BATTLE.] 1. A host; an army; a military force.

> Why, our *battalia* trebles that account. *Shak., Rich. III.* v. 3, 11.

[This is the reading of the folios; the quarto editions read *battalion*.]—2. A division of an army in order of battle.

> In three *battalias* does the king dispose
> His strength, which all in ready order stand,
> And to each other's rescue near at hand. *May.*

Battalion (ba-tal'yon), *n.* pl. **Battalions** (ba-tal'yonz) or **Battalia**† (ba-tal'ya). [Fr. *bataillon*, It. *battaglione* (aug. of *battaglia*, a battle), a main battle, a great squadron. See BATTLE.] 1.† An army in battle array.

> He through the armed files
> Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverse
> The whole *battalion* views. *Milton.*

2.† A division of an army in order of battle.

> Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon.*

Specifically—3. A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1000 men, and usually forming a division of a regiment. Sometimes, however, a single battalion composes a regiment.

Battalioned (bat-tal'yond), *a.* Formed into battalions.

Battel† (bat'tel), *n.* [See BATTLE.] Battle. —*Wager of battel*, in *law*, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties. This species of trial is of high antiquity among the rude military peoples of Europe. It was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and used in three cases only: in the court-martial, or court of chivalry or honour; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The contest was held before the judges on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death or defeat of one party sooner decided the contest. The weapons used were batons or staves an ell long. Women, priests, men above sixty, and lame and blind persons might appear by champions. Though long fallen into desuetude, it was a valid and legal mode of trial in England down to 1818, and was then abolished in consequence of the defendant in a suit having demanded this mode of arbitrament, and its being found that it could not legally be denied him.

Battel (bat'tel), *n.* [O.E. *bat*, increase, and *dæl*, portion.] 1. An account of the expenses of a student at Oxford.—2. *pl.* Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery; and also the charges thereon.—2. In Eton College, a small allowance of food which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames. *Richardson.*

Battel (bat'tel), *v.i.* [In third meaning perhaps a form of *batten* (which see).] 1. To stand indebted in the college books at Oxford for provisions and drink from the buttery. 2. To reside at the university; to keep terms. 3.† To grow fat. *Spenser.*

Battel† (bat'tel), *v.t.* To render fertile; to batten.

Battel† (bat'tel), *a.* [Perhaps for *batful*; in any case connected with *batten*.] Fertile; fruitful. 'A *battel* soil for grain, for pasture good.' *Fairfax.*

Batteller, Battler (bat'tel-ėr, bat'l-ėr), *n.* 1. A student at Oxford indebted in the college books for provisions and drink at the buttery.—2. One who keeps terms or resides at the university.

Battement (bat'ment), *n.* [Fr.] A beating; striking; impulse.

Batten (bat'n), *v.t.* [Icel. *batna*, to grow better, Goth. *gabatnan*, to avail, to profit, from root *bat*, *bet* in *better* (which see), O.E. *bot*, increase, *bete*, to make better.] 1. To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding. '*Battening* our flocks with the fresh dews of night.' *Milton.*—2. To fertilize or enrich land.

Batten (bat'n), *v.i.* To grow or become fat; to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury. 'To feed and *batten* on this moor.' *Shak.*

> Her savage birds
> G'er human carcasses do scream and *batten*. *Baillie.*
> Thou *battenest* by the greasy gleam
> In haunts of hungry sinners. *Tennyson.*

Batten (bat'n), *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, a stick.] 1. A piece of wood from 1 inch to 7 inches broad, and from ½ in. to 2½ in. thick. The battens of commerce are 7 in. broad and 2½ in. thick; split into two boards each 1¼ in. thick, they are used for flooring; and split into three, for putting on roofs below slates, wainscot, and as uprights for lathing. The best battens come from Norway.—2. *Naut.* one of several thin pieces of oak or fir, nailed to the mast-head, and to the midship post of the yard.—*Battens of the hatches*, scantlings of wood or straitened hoops of casks, applied to confine the edges of the tarpaulings close down to the sides of the hatchways, to prevent the entrance of water in a storm.—*Tracing battens*, pieces of wood

about 3 inches thick, nailed to the beams of the ship, instead of cleats, to sling the seamen's hammocks to.—3. In *weaving*, the beam for striking the weft home; a lathe.

Batten (bat'n), *v.t.* To form or fasten with battens.—*To batten down*, to fasten down with battens, as the hatches of a ship during a storm.

He had the port-holes of his cabin *battened* down. *Thackeray.*

Battening (bat'n-ing), *n.* 1. The operation of fixing battens to walls for nailing laths to.—2. Battens fixed to a wall, to which the laths for plaster are fixed.

Batter (bat'ėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *battre*, It. *battere*, to beat, to strike, to batter, from L.L. *batere*, a form of L. *batuere*, to beat, whence also *battle*.] 1. To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise or dent; to attack as by a battering-ram or heavy ordnance, with the view of shattering or demolishing; to cannonade.

Now were the walls beaten with the rams, and many parts thereof shaken and *battered*. *Holland.*

2. To wear or impair, as by beating, long service, or the like; as, a *battered* pavement; a *battered* jade.

The Tory party, according to those perverted views of Toryism unhappily too long prevalent in this country, was held to be literally defunct, except by a few old *battered* crones of office. *Disraeli.*

3. In *forging*, to spread metal outwardly by hammering on the end. *E. H. Knight.*—4. [From noun *batter*.] To paste together with batter or other adhesive matter. [Scotch.]

Batter (bat'ėr), *v.i.* 1. To make attacks, as by a battering-ram or ordnance.

Besiegers break ground at a safe distance, and advance gradually till near enough to *batter*. *Abp. Whately.*

—*To batter at*, to make attacks upon; to try to overthrow or destroy.

The tyrant has not *battered at* their peace. *Shak.*

2. To incline from the perpendicular: said of a wall whose face recedes as it rises: opposed to *overhang*.

Retaining and breast walls *batter* towards the bank. *E. H. Knight.*

Batter (bat'ėr), *n.* [See BATTER, *v.t.*] 1. A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, &c., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery.—2. The leaning back of the upper part of the face of a wall, as in wharf walls and retaining walls to support embankments.—3. A glutinous substance used for producing adhesion; paste. [Scotch.]

Batter (bat'ėr), *n.* In *cricket*, the man who wields the bat; the batsman.

(The bowler) bowls a ball almost wide to the off; the *batter* steps out, and cuts it beautifully to where cover-point is standing. *T. Hughes.*

Batterer (bat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who batters or beats. '*Batterers* or demolishers of stately and elegant buildings.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Battering-gun (bat'ėr-ing-gun), *n.* *Milit.* a cannon of heavy calibre adapted for demolishing defensive works.

Battering-ram (bat'ėr-ing-ram), *n.* 1. In *milit. antiq.* an engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places, consisting of a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name. In its simplest form it was carried and forcibly driven against the wall by the hands of the soldiers, but more commonly it was suspended by ropes to a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backward and forward, being in this way impelled against the wall with much more ease and effect. It was also often mounted on wheels and worked under cover, the assailants being protected by a kind of shed.—2. A heavy blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

Battering-ram.

Battering-train (bat'ėr-ing-trān), *n.* *Milit.* a train of heavy ordnance for siege operations.

Batter-rule, Battering-rule (bat'ėr-rōl, bat'ėr-ing-rōl), *n.* A plumb-line so contrived that while the plummet hangs vertically, the wall to which it is applied may be sloping or battered. It consists of a plumb-line attached to a triangular frame, one side of which is fixed at the required angle with the line.

Battery (bat'ėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *batterie*, from *battre*, to beat. See BATTER.] 1.† The act of battering; attack or assault, with the view of beating down, as by battering-ram or ordnance.

At one place above the rest, by continual *batterie* there was such a breach as the towne lay open and naked to the enemie. *Holland.*

2. The instrument or agency employed in battering or attacking; as, a *battery* of guns; a *battery* of abuse. Specifically—3. *Milit.* a body of cannon for field operations consisting generally of from four to eight guns (in the British service usually six), with complement of waggons, artillerymen, &c. 4. The personnel or complement of officers and men attached to such a battery.—5. In *fort.* a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners and others employed about them from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed.—*Cross batteries*, two batteries which play athwart each other, forming an angle upon the object battered.—*En-écharpe battery*, a battery which plays obliquely on the enemy's lines.—*Enfilade battery*, a battery which scours or sweeps the whole line or length.—*En-revers battery*, one which plays upon the enemy's back.—*Floating batteries*, batteries erected either on simple rafts, or on the hulls of ships, for the defence of the coast, or for the bombardment of the enemy's ports.—6. In *law*, the unlawful beating of another. The least degree of violence, or even the touching of another in anger, constitutes a battery.—7. In *elect.* a number of coated jars placed in such a manner that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner.—*Galvanic battery*, a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action. See under GALVANIC.

Battery-gun (bat'ėr-i-gun), *n.* *Milit.* a gun which can fire a number of shots consecutively or simultaneously without stopping to reload; a gun with several barrels, or with one barrel and several chambers like a revolver pistol, such as the Gatling gun or the mitrailleuse.

Battil,† Battill† (bat'til), *v.t.* [See BATTEL, *a.* and *v.t.*] To make fat; to render fertile; to batten.

Ashes are marvellous improvements to *battil* barren land. *Kay.*

Battil, Battill (bat'til), *v.i.* To become fat.

Sleep, they said, would make her *battill* better. *Spenser.*

Batting (bat'ing), *n.* 1. The management of a bat at play; as, the *batting* of the Eleven was excellent.—2. Cotton or wool in masses prepared for quilts or bed-covers.

Battish (bat'ish), *a.* [From *bat*, the animal.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a bat.

She clasp'd his limbs, by impious labour tired,
With *battish* limbs. *Vernon.*

Battle (bat'l), *n.* [Fr. *bataille*, a battle, and formerly also, a division of an army, from L. *battalia*, *battualia*, the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators; from *batuere*, to beat, to strike, to fence.] 1. A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing armies; an engagement: usually applied to armies or large bodies of men, but applicable also to a combat between individuals, whether men or inferior animals.—2.† A body of forces, or division of an army; a battalion.

The king divided his army into three *battles*, whereof the vanguard only with wings came to fight. *Bacon.*

3.† More specifically, (*a*) the main or middle body of the army or fleet, as distinguished from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The centre, or *battle* as it was called, consisting of sixty-three galleys, was led by John of Austria. *Prescott.*

(*b*) That portion of the army, wherever placed and of whatever consisting, regarded as of main importance.

The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle*, and on it alone depended the fate of every action. *Robertson.*

4.† An army prepared for or engaged in fight. 'Heralds 'twixt two dreadful *battles* set.' *Shak.*—5.† A formidable array similar to an army in battle order.

On his bow-back he hath a *battle* set
Of bristly pikes, that ever threat his foes. *Shak.*

—*To give battle*, to attack an enemy; *to join battle*, properly to meet the attack, but perhaps this distinction is not always observed.—*A pitched battle*, one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.—*A drawn battle*, one in which neither party gains the victory.—A *battle royal*, (*a*) a battle with fists or cudgels, in which more than two are engaged; a mêlée. (*b*) A fight of gamecocks, in which more than two are engaged. [Provincial.]—*Battle, Fight, Combat, Engagement, Conflict. Battle* embraces all the movements and manœuvres in face of the enemy, as well as the actual contact of the soldiery, and implies premeditation. It is the appropriate word for great engagements; as, the *battle* of Waterloo, Trafalgar. *Fight* has reference to actual conflict; a man may take part in a *battle*, and have no share in the *fighting*. A *battle* may be made up of many subordinate *fights*; as, the *battle* of the Alma, but the *fight* at the flag-staff, &c. *Combat* is a word of greater dignity than *fight*, but agrees with it in denoting close encounter. *Engagement* supposes distinctly organized bodies engaged in contact with the enemy. *Conflict*, lit. a clashing together, implies fierce physical encounter.

Battle (bat'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *battled*; ppr. *battling*. To join in battle; to contend in fight, or any kind of struggle; to struggle; to strive or exert one's self. 'To meet in arms and *battle* in the plain.' *Prior.* 'Who *battled* for the True, the Just.' *Tennyson.*

Battle (bat'l), *v.t.* 1.† To cover with armed force. *Fairfax.*—2. To strengthen with battlements; to embattle.

Battle-axe (bat'l-aks), *n.* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war. It was purely offensive.

Battle-bolt (bat'l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt or missile of any kind used in battle. 'The rushing *battle-bolt* sang from the three-decker.' *Tennyson.*

Battle-club (bat'l-klub), *n.* A club used in battle. '*Battle-clubs* from the isles of palm.' *Tennyson.*

Battled, Batteled (bat'ld), *a.* 1. Furnished or strengthened with battlements. 'The *battled* towers.' *Tennyson.*—2. In *her.* a term employed when the chief, cheveron, fesse, &c., is (on one side only) borne in the form of the battlements of a castle or fortification. Called also *Embattled*.

Battledore, Battledoor (bat'l-dōr), *n.* [O.E. *batyldoure*, a beetle or wooden bat used in washing clothes; comp. Sp. *batallador*, a fencer, *batallar*, to fight, to fence.] 1. An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock; a racket.—2.† A child's hornbook: so called from its shape.

Battlefield (bat'l-fēld), *n.* The scene of a battle. 'Be shot for sixpence on a *battle-field*.' *Tennyson.*

Battle-flag (bat'l-flag), *n.* A military flag. 'And the *battle-flags* were furled.' *Tennyson.*

Battlement (bat'l-ment), *n.* [Probably from *battle*, and term. *-ment*, meaning literally a structure for battle or fighting; comp. O.E. *batailing*, *bataylynge*, a battlement (Halliwell), and the verbs *battle*, *embattle*, that is, to furnish with battlements. It is doubtful, however, whether there has not been a mixing up of two words here, the other being the O.Fr. *bastille*, a fortress, *bastiller*, to fortify, to embattle.] A notched or indented parapet, formed by a series of rising parts called cops or merlons, separated by openings called crenelles or embrasures, the soldier sheltering himself behind the merlon while he fires through the embrasure. Battlements were originally military, but were afterwards used freely in ecclesiastical and civil buildings by way of ornament, both on parapets and on cornices, tabernacle-work, transoms of windows, &c. On ecclesiastical buildings the battlements

Battlemented Parapet.
a a, Merlons. *b b*, Embrasures.

are often pannelled or pierced with circles, trefoils, &c.

Battlemented (bat'l-ment-ed), *a.* Furnished with battlements; strengthened by battlements.

The walls of Babylon . . . so broad that six chariots could well drive together at the top, and so *battlemented* that they could not fall. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Battle-piece (bat'l-pēs), *n.* A painting which represents a battle, exhibiting large masses of men in action.

Battler, *n.* See BATTELLER.

Battle-song (bat'l-song), *n.* A song sung on the battlefield; a martial song. 'The chivalrous *battle-song* that she warbled alone in her joy.' *Tennyson.*

Battle-writhen (bat'l-rīŦH-en), *a.* Twisted or distorted by stress of battle. 'His *battle-writhen* arms and mighty hands.' *Tennyson.*

Battologist (bat-tol'o-jist), *n.* [See BATTOLOGY.] One that talks idly; one that needlessly repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. 'A truly dull *battologist.*' *Whitlock.*

Battologize (bat-tol'o-jīz), *v.t.* To repeat needlessly the same thing; to iterate. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Battology (bat-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *battologia*, from *battos*, a stammerer, and *logos*, discourse.] Idle talk or babbling; a needless repetition of words in speaking. 'That heedless *battology* of multiplying words.' *Milton.* 'Mere surplusage or *battology.*' *Prynne.*

Batton (bat'n), *n.* Same as *Batten.*

Batton† (bat'on), *n.* A baton or club. *Spenser.*

Battril (bat'ril), *n.* See BATLET.

Battue (bat-tū), *n.* [Fr., from *battre*, to beat.] 1. A method of killing game by having persons to beat a wood, copse, or other cover, with loud cries, and so drive the animals forwards toward a number of sportsmen stationed to shoot them.—2. The game turned out by the beaters.

Batty (bat'i), *a.* [From *bat*, an animal.] Belonging to or resembling a bat. '*Batty* wings.' *Shak.*

Batz (bäts), *n.* [G., a bear.] A small copper coin with a mixture of silver, bearing the image of a bear, formerly current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland, value 1½*d.*

Fool's Bauble.

Baubee, *n.* See BAWBEE.

Bauble (bą'bl), *n.* [O.E. *babil, babulle, babel*, &c., O.Fr. *babole, baboulet*, Fr. *babiole*, a toy or baby-thing; from same Celtic root as *babe.*] 1. A short stick with a fool's head, frequently ornamented with asses' ears fantastically carved on it, anciently carried by the fools attached to great houses. It frequently had at the other end a flapper with which they used to affect to belabour people.

The kynges foole
Sate by the fire upon a stoole,
As he that with his *bauble* plaide. *Gower.*

2. A trifling piece of finery; that which is gay or showy without real value; a gewgaw; a trifle.

Walpole is constantly showing us things, not of very great value indeed, yet things which we are pleased to see and which we can see nowhere else. They are *baubles;* but they are made curiosities either by his grotesque workmanship or by some association belonging to them. *Macaulay.*

Bauble† (bą'bl), *a.* Trifling; insignificant. contemptible.

The sea being smooth,
How many shallow, *bauble* boats dare sail
Upon her patient breast. *Shak.*

Baubling† (bą'bl-ing), *a.* Contemptible. 'A *baubling* vessel was he captain of.' *Shak.*

Baud† (bąd), *v.t.* [W. *bawaidd*, dirty, mean, vile.] To foul or dirty.

Her shoone smeared with tallow,
Greased upon dyrt
That *baudeth* her skyrt. *Skelton.*

Baude,† *a.* [O.Fr., a word adopted by the French from the Teutonic, and then passing into English; really a form of *bold.*] Joyous; riotously joyous. *Chaucer.*

Baudekin, Baudkin (bą'de-kin, bąd'kin), *n.* [O.Fr. *baudequin.* See BALDACHINO.] A sumptuous species of cloth for garments used by the nobility of the middle ages, and composed of silk interwoven with threads of gold.

Baudelaire† (bąd'e-lār), *n.* [Probably from L.L. *balteus*, a belt; comp. *baudricke, baldrick.*] A knife or dagger carried in the girdle.

Bauderie,† **Baudrie,**† *n.* Bawdry. *Chaucer.*

Baudricke,† **Bauldricke,**† (bąd'rik, bąld'rik), *n.* [See BALDRICK.] A baldrick. *Spenser.*

Baudrons (bąd'rönz), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *bawd*, a hare.] Puss; a cat. [Scotch.]

Bauge (bąj), *n.* [After *Bauge*, a town in Maine-et-Loire, France, where it was manufactured.] A drugget fabricated of thread spun thick, and of coarse wool.

Bauhinia (bą-hin'i-a), *n.* [Named in honour of John and Caspar *Bauhin*, botanists of the sixteenth century, because the leaves generally consist of two lobes or parts, which were thought symbolic of the two brothers.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are usually twining plants, found in the woods of hot countries, and often stretching from tree to tree like living cables. Many of the species are showy and interesting. The dried leaves and young buds of *B. tomentosa* are prescribed in India for dysentery. The bark of *B. variegata* is used in tanning; that of *B. racemosa* in making ropes; and the old wood of the former species is a kind of ebony.

Bauk (bąk), *n.* Scotch form of *Balk* (which see).

Bauld (bąld), *a.* Bold. 'Ferguson the *bauld* and slie.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Baulea (bą'lē-a), *n.* A round-bottomed passenger-boat used on the shallower parts of the Ganges, having a mast and sail, but generally propelled by oars.

Baulite (bąl'it), *n.* [After *Baula*, a mountain in Iceland.] A white transparent mineral, in very thin splinters, found in the matter ejected by Krabla, in Iceland. It is a variety of glassy felspar, and melts before the blowpipe into a clear glass.

Baulk (bąk), *n.* Same as *Balk* (which see).

Bauxite (bōs'it), *n.* A clay found at *Baux*, near Arles. It contains about one-third of its weight of alumina, with silica, iron, and water. The aluminium is extracted at Newcastle by a complicated process which does not remove the iron and silicon

Bavarette† (bav-a-ret'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *bavette*, a bib, from *bave*, It. *bava*, the saliva which runs involuntarily from the mouth of an infant.] A bib to put before the bosom of a child.

Bavarian (ba-vā'ri-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bavaria.

Bavarian (ba-vā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bavaria.

Bavaroy† (bav'a-roi), *n.* [Fr. *Bavarois*, Bavarian.] A kind of cloak or surtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace. *Gay.*

Bavian,† (bā'vi-an), *n.* Same as *Babian.*

Bavin (bav'in), *n.* [Prov. E. *bavin, baven*, connected by Wedgwood with O.Fr. *baffe*, a faggot.] A faggot of brushwood; light and combustible wood used for lighting fires. 'Mounted on a hazel *bavin.*' *Hudibras.*

The *bavin*, though it burne bright, is but a blaze. *Lyly.*

Bavin (bav'in), *a.* Resembling bavin. 'Rash, *bavin* wits, soon kindled and soon burnt.' *Shak.*

Bavin (bav'in), *v.t.* To make up into faggots.

Kid or *bavin* them, and pitch them upon their ends to preserve them from rotting. *Evelyn.*

Bawbee, Baubee (bą-bē'), *n.* [Fr. *bas-billon*, the worst kind of billon—*bas*, low, and *billon*, brass coinage alloyed or rather washed with a little silver. Popularly referred to Sc. *babie*, an infant, because the coin was said to bear the impress of James VI. when a child; but the name as well as the coin was in existence before his time.] A halfpenny. In the *pl.* money; cash. [Scotch.]

Bawble (bą'bl), *n.* Same as *Bauble.*

Bawbling† (bą'bl-ing), *a.* Same as *Baubling.*

Bawcock (bą'kok), *n.* [Either from Fr. *beau*, fine, beautiful, and *cock*, or, more probably, from O.Fr. *baud*, bold, wanton, and *cock.*] A fine fellow. 'How now, my *bawcock?*' *Shak.*

Bawd (bąd), *n.* [Probably from O.E. *baude*, merry, wanton; O.Fr. *baud*, bold, wanton (see BAUDE); or from W. *baw*, filth, *bawaidd*, filthy.] A procurer or procuress; a person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues: now usually applied only to females.

He (Pandarus) is named Troilus' *bawd.* *Skelton.*

Bawd† (bąd), *v.i.* To provide women for lewd purposes; to act as procuress.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds* . . . for the whole court. *Spectator.*

Bawd† (bąd), *v.t.* Same as *Baud.*

Bawd (bąd), *n.* A hare. [Provincial English and Scotch.] In the extract there is a play on bawd in this sense and bawd in that given above.

A *bawd*, a *bawd!* so ho!—What hast thou found? No *hare*, sir. *Shak.*

Bawd-born (bąd'born), *a.* Born of a bawd; a bawd from birth. *Shak.*

Bawdily (bą'di-li), *adv.* In a bawdy manner; obscenely; lewdly.

Bawdiness (bą'di-nes), *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

Bawdrick (bąd'rik), *n.* [See BALDRICK.] 1. A belt; a baldrick.

The youths' gilt swords were at their thighs, with silver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman.*

2. A cord or thong for the clapper of a bell.

Bawdry (bąd'ri), *n.* [See BAWD.] 1. The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust.—2. Obscenity; filthy, lewd language; smuttiness.

It is most certain that barefaced *bawdry* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

3. Illicit intercourse; fornication. 'We must be married or we must live in *bawdry.*' *Shak.*—4. Bawds collectively. *Udall.*

Bawdship (bąd'ship), *n.* The office of a bawd. *Pord.*

Bawdy (bą'di), *a.* [From *bawd.*] Obscene; lewd; indecent; smutty; unchaste.

Bawdy-house (bą'di-hous), *n.* A house of lewdness and prostitution; a house of ill-fame kept for the resort and unlawful commerce of lewd persons of both sexes.

Bawhorse (bą'hors), *n.* Bathorse (which see).

Bawk, Bawlk (bąk), *n.* Balk (which see).

Bawl (bąl), *v.i.* [Probably an imitative word; comp. *waul*, caterwaul, Icel. *baula*, to low; Sw. *böla*, A. Sax. *bellan*, to bark; L. *balo*, to bleat.] To cry out with a loud full sound; to make vehement or clamorous outcries, as in pain, exultation, demand, and the like; to shout.

They *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood. *Milton.*

Bawl (bąl), *v.t.* To proclaim by outcry; to shout out.

Still must I hear? shall hoarse Fitzgerald *bawl*
His creaking couplets in a tavern hall? *Byron.*

Bawl (bąl), *n.* A vehement clamour; an outcry; as, the children set up a loud *bawl.*

Bawler (bąl'ér), *n.* One who bawls.

Bawn (bąn), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *babhun* (pron. bawn), an inclosure, a fortress.] 1. Originally an earthwork strengthened with stakes surrounding a castle or house in Ireland; hence, any similar inclosed place, whether designed as a fortification or as an inclosure for cattle.—2. A large house, including all its appurtenances, as offices, court-yard, &c. *Swift.* [Irish.]

Bawn (bąn), *v.t.* [See the noun.] In Ireland, to surround or inclose with a bawn.

Bawrel† (bą'rel), *n.* A kind of hawk.

Bawsin, Bawson (bą'sn), *n.* [O.Fr. *bauzan, bauçant*, Pr. *bausan*, It. *balzano*, marked with white, striped with white: said of animals, especially horses; O.E. and Sc. *bawsened*, having a white streak down the face, derived by Diez from It. *balza*, border, strip of trimming, from L. *balteus*, a belt.] A badger, from the streaks of white on his face. 'His mittens were of *bawson's* skin.' *Drayton.*

Bawsin-faced, Bawson-faced (bą'sn-fāst), *a.* [See BAWSIN.] Having a white spot on the forehead or face, as a horse, cow, &c.

Baxter (bak'stér), *n.* A baker, properly a female baker. [Old English and Scotch.] See BAKESTER.

Baxterian (baks-tē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Richard Baxter, a celebrated English divine; as, the *Baxterian* scheme of doctrine.

Bay (bā), *a.* [Fr. *bai*, L. *badius*, brown, chestnut-coloured; hence *bayard, baize.*] Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut colour: applied to the colour of horses. The shades of this colour are *light bay, dark bay, dappled bay, gilded bay, chestnut bay.*

Bay (bā), *n.* [Fr. *baie*, It. *baja*, Sp. Pg. *bahia*, and L.L. *baia*, a bay. Of doubtful origin, several etymologies being proposed, such as, (1) It. *badare*, Catalan *badar*, to open the mouth, to gape, whence *badia*, a bay, which might become *bahia*, like Fr. *trahir*, It. *tradire;* (2) a Basque word *baia, baiya*, a

harbour (whence Bayonne); (3) the Teutonic stem in G. *biegen*, Goth. *biugan*, A. Sax. *beogan*, E. *bow*, to bend.] 1. A recess in the shore of a sea or lake, differing from a creek in not being so long and narrow; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a gulf.—2. An anchorage or roadstead for ships; a port; a harbour. 'A *bay* or rode for ships.' *Cotgrave.* 'Port le Blanc, a *bay* in Brittany.' *Shak.*

Go to the *bay* and disembark my coffers. *Shak.*

3. A pond-head or a pond formed by a dam for the purpose of driving mill-wheels.—4. A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked either by the buttresses or pilasters on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs of the vaulting of the interior, by the main arches and pillars, the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate it into corresponding portions. *Oxford Glossary.* [The analogy that originated this use of the word was probably suggested by the resemblance of buttresses or the other divisional features mentioned, to the capes that mark off a bay in the sea.] In this sense, or a somewhat more extended one, the word has a great many specific significations; as, (*a*) in *arch.* the part of a window included between the mullions; a day; a light. (*b*) In *bridge-building*, the portion between two piers. (*c*) In *carp.* a portion of a compound or framed floor included between two girders, or between a girder and the wall.—A *bay of joists*, the joists between two binding-joists, or between two girders in a framed floor.—A *bay of roofing*, the small rafters and their supporting purlins between two principal rafters. (*d*) In *mining*, the space between two frames in a gallery. (*e*) *Naut.* that part of a ship on each side between decks which lies between the bitts; the foremost messing-place between decks in a ship-of-war.—*Sick bay*, a portion of the fore-part of the main-deck reserved for the sick and wounded. (*f*) In *plastering*, the space between two screeds. See SCREED.

Bay (bā), *n.* A kind of mahogany obtained from Campeachy *Bay.*

Bay (bā), *n.* [Fr. *baie*, L. *bacca*, a berry.] 1.† A berry, especially of the laurel-tree. 'The *bays* or berries that it beareth.' *Holland.*—2. The laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet bay (*Laurus nobilis*). (See LAUREL.) The term *bay* is given also to a number of trees and shrubs more or less resembling the *L. nobilis.*

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green *bay* tree. Ps. xxxvii. 35.

3. An honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel; hence, fame or renown due to achievement or merit: in this sense used chiefly in the plural.

I play'd to please myself, on rustick reed,
Nor sought for *bay*, the learned shepherd's meed.
W. Browne.

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the *bays.*
Pope.

Bay (bā), *n.* [Probably a short form of O.Fr. *abai*, *abbai*, a barking, whence *abbayer*, to bark; Mod. Fr. *aboi*, a barking, *aux abois*, at bay, when the stag reduced to extremities turns and faces the dogs that stand barking in front of him; either from L. *baubari*, to bark, and prefix *a*, *ab*, for L. *ad*, to, or as Wedgwood thinks from *ba*, a syllable naturally representing the sound made in opening the mouth, whence Fr. *bayer*, to gape, or stand gaping; It. *badare*, to stand gazing, *stare a bada*, to stand watching.] 1. The bark of a dog; especially, a deep-toned bark.—2. The state of being so hard pressed by enemies as to be compelled to turn round and face them from impossibility of escape; thus, a stag is at *bay* when he stands facing the dogs.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Emboldened by despair, he stood at *bay.*
Dryden.

3. The state of being kept off by the bold attitude of an opponent; the state of being prevented by an enemy, or by any kind of resistance, from making further advance.

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expense of the war where the enemy was best able to hold us at *bay.* *Swift.*

Bay (bā), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *abbayer*, Mod.Fr. *aboyer*, It. *bajare*, *abbajare*, to bark. See the noun.] To bark, as a dog at his game; especially, to bark with a deep sound.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bayed.*
Dryden.

Bay (bā), *v.t.* 1. To bark at; to follow with barking.

I had rather be a dog and *bay* the moon
Than such a Roman. *Shak.*

Fig.

For we are at the stake
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shak.*

2. To drive or pursue so as to compel to stand at bay; to chase or hunt. 'They *bayed* the bear with hounds of Sparta.' *Shak.*—3. To express by barking.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.
Byron.

Baya (bā'ya), *n.* [Hind.] The weaver-bird (*Ploceus philippinus*), a very interesting East Indian passerine bird, somewhat like our bullfinch, remarkable for its extremely curious nest. This resembles a bottle, and is suspended from the branch of a tree, so that neither apes, serpents, nor even squirrels can reach it. The entrance, moreover, is from beneath, and there are two chambers, one for the male, the other for the female. The baya is easily tamed, and will fetch and carry at command.

Bayadeer, Bayadere (bā-ya-dēr'), *n.* [Pg. *bailadeira*, from *bailar*, to dance.] In the East Indies, a regular dancing girl; a prostitute.

Bayal (bā'al), *n.* A fine kind of cotton. *Simmonds.*

Bayamo (bä-yä'mō), *n.* A violent blast of wind accompanied by vivid lightning blowing from the land on the south coast of Cuba, and especially from the Bight of *Bayamo.*

Bay-antler (bā'ant-lėr), *n.* The second branch of a stag's antler; the bez-antler. See ANTLER.

Bayard † (bā'ärd), *n.* [O.Fr. *bayart*, *bayard*, a bay-horse—*bay*, and suffix *-ard* (which see). Many examples of the use of this word seem to contain a reference to a particular horse of this name celebrated in the romances of chivalry.] A bay-horse; also, a horse generally. 'Blind *bayard* moves the mill.' *Philips.* 'Who so bold as blind *bayard*.' *Proverbial saying.*

Bayard † (bā'ärd), *n.* [O.Fr. *bayarde*, a gaper, from *bayer*, to gape.] A man that gapes or gazes earnestly at a thing; an unmannerly beholder; a stupid, doltish fellow; a clown.

This he presumes to do, being a *bayard*, who never had the soul to know what conversing means, but as his provender and the familiarity of his kitchen schooled his conceptions. *Milton.*

Bayardly † (bā'ärd-li), *a.* [See BAYARD, one that gapes.] Blind; stupid. 'A blind credulity, a *bayardly* confidence, or an imperious insolence.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Bayberry (bā'be-ri), *n.* In *bot.* (*a*) the fruit of the bay-tree or *Laurus nobilis.* (*b*) The fruit of *Myrica cerifera.* (*c*) The plant *Myrica cerifera* (wax-myrtle).—*Bayberry tallow*, a substance obtained from the bayberry or wax-myrtle. Called also *Myrtle-wax.*

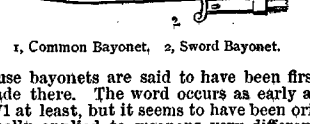
Bay-bolt (bā'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a barbed shank. *E. H. Knight.*

Baye † (bā), *v.t.* [See BATHE.] To bathe.

He feeds upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His sweatie forehead on the breathing wynd.
Spenser.

Bayed (bād), *a.* Having bays, as a building. 'The large-*bayed* barn.' *Drayton.*

Bayonet (bā'on-et), *n.* [Fr. *baïonnette*, O.Fr. *bayonnette*, It. *baionetta*, Sp. *bayoneta*, usually derived from *Bayonne* in France, because bayonets are said to have been first made there. The word occurs as early as 1571 at least, but it seems to have been originally applied to weapons very different from the modern bayonet. Cotgrave, under the word *Bayonnette*, describes it as 'a kinde of small flat pocket dagger, furnished with knives; or a great knife to hang at the girdle, like a dagger;' he also gives the word *bayonnier*, which he says is the same as *arbalestier.* The latter word suggests *bayonne*, as the weapon used by the *bayonnier*, of which *bayonnette* would be a diminutive. Probably the derivation from the town of Bayonne is erroneous.] 1. A short triangular sword or dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use after the soldier had fired; but now made with an iron handle and ring, which go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier fires with his bayonet fixed.—2. In *mach.* a pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, and which thus serves to connect and disconnect parts of the machinery. See BAYONET-CLUTCH.

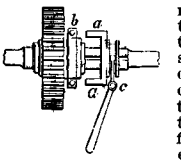


1, Common Bayonet, 2, Sword Bayonet.

Bayonet (bā'on-et), *v.t.* To stab with a bayonet; to compel or drive by the bayonet.

You send troops to sabre and *bayonet* us into submission. *Burke.*

Bayonet-clutch (bā'on-et-kluch), *n.* In *mach.* a form of clutch armed usually with two prongs *a a*, which, in gear, act on the ends or 'lugs' of a friction-strap *b*, fitted on a side-boss of the wheel to be driven, and which is loose on the same shaft. The clutch is attached to the shaft by a feather-key, and when drawn back or out of gear with the strap the wheel remains at rest, and the clutch continues to revolve with the shaft. When it is required to set the machinery again in motion, the clutch is thrown forward by the fork *c*, and its prongs, engaging with the strap, gradually put the wheel in motion.



Bayonet-clutch.

Bayonet-joint (bā'on-et-joint), *n.* A form of coupling resembling the mode of attachment adopted for fixing a bayonet on a musket.

Bayou (bi-ō'), *n.* [Fr. *boyau*, a gut, a long narrow passage.] In Southern States of N. America, the outlet of a lake; a channel for water.

Under the shore his boat was tied,
And all her listless crew
Watched the gray alligator slide
Into the still *bayou.* *Longfellow.*

Bay-rum (bā'rum), *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree.

Bays, † **Bayze** † (bāz), *n.* Same as *Baize.*

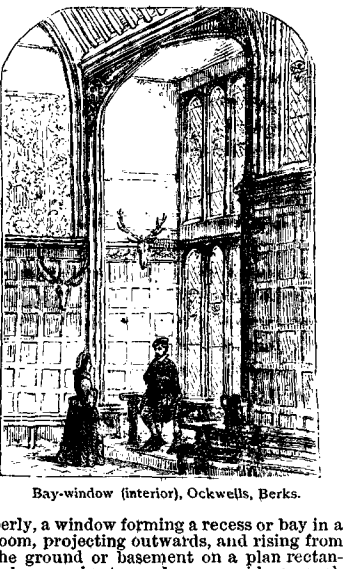
Bay-salt (bā'salt), *n.* A general term for coarse-grained salt, but properly applied to salt obtained by spontaneous or natural evaporation of sea-water in large shallow tanks or *bays.* *Page.*

Bay-stall (bā'stal), *n.* In *arch.* the stall in the bay of a window; a window-seat.

Bayt † (bāt), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Bait* (which see). *Spenser.*

Bay-tree (bā'trē), *n.* The laurel-tree (*Laurus nobilis*); also, in America, a name for the *Magnolia glauca.*

Bay-window (bā'win-dō), *n.* In *arch.* properly, a window forming a recess or bay in a room, projecting outwards, and rising from the ground or basement on a plan rectangular, semi-octagonal, or semi-hexagonal, but always straight-sided. The term is, however, also often employed to designate a *bow-window*, which more properly forms the segment of a circle, and an *oriel-window*, which is supported on a kind of bracket, and is usually on the first-floor.


Bay-window (interior), Ockwells, Berks.

Bay-yarn (bā'yärn), *n.* Woollen yarn.

Bazaar, Bazar (ba-zär'), *n.* [Per. *bāzār*, a market.] 1. In the East, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed for sale, usually consisting of small shops or stalls in a narrow street or series of streets. These bazaar-streets are frequently shaded by a light material laid from roof to roof, and sometimes are arched over. Marts for the sale of miscellaneous articles, chiefly fancy goods, are now to be found in most

Bazaar in Cairo.

European cities bearing the name of *bazaars;* and the term has been extended to structures arranged as market-places for specific articles; as, a horse-*bazaar*.—2. A sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose; a fancy fair. The articles there sold are mostly of fancy work, and contributed gratuitously.

Bazaar-maund (ba-zär'mand), *n.* An old Indian weight equal to 72½ lbs. avoirdupois: so called in contradistinction to *factory-maund*. See MAUND.

Bazaras (ba-zär'as), *n.* A large flat-bottomed pleasure-boat used on the Ganges, navigated with sails and oars.

Bazat, Baza (baz'at, baz'a), *n.* A long, fine spun cotton from Jerusalem, whence it is called *Jerusalem cotton*.

Bdellium (del'li-um), *n.* [L. *bdellium*, Gr. *bdellion*, a plant, a fragrant gum which exudes from it, from Heb. *bedolach*, a precious article of merchandise mentioned along with gold and precious stones (Gen. ii. 12). The opinion of the Rabbins, which Bochhart supports, is that *bedolach* signifies originally a pearl, and as a collective noun pearls, which may be compared to grains of manna—hence its secondary sense of a gum.] An aromatic gum resin brought chiefly from Africa and India, in pieces of different sizes and figures, externally of a dark reddish brown, internally clear, and not unlike glue. To the taste it is slightly bitterish and pungent; its odour is agreeable. In the mouth it becomes soft and sticks to the teeth; on a red-hot iron it readily catches flame, and burns with a crackling noise. It is used as a perfume and a medicine, being a weak deobstruent. Indian bdellium is the produce of *Balsamodendron Roxburghii;* African, of *B. africanum;* Egyptian bdellium is obtained from the doum palm (*Hyphæne thebaica*); and Sicilian is produced by *Daucus gummifer*, a species of the genus to which the carrot belongs.

Bdellometer (del-lom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *bdellō*, I suck, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument proposed as a substitute for the leech, consisting of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

Bdellostoma (del-los'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *bdella*, a leech, and *stoma*, mouth.] A genus of cyclostomous fishes nearly allied to the glutinous hag (*Myxine glutinosa*). They are found in the Southern Ocean.

Be (bē), *v.i. substantive verb*, pres. *am, art* (sometimes *beest*), *is, are* (sometimes *be*); pret. *was, were;* subj. *be;* imper. *be;* pp. *been;* ppr. *being*. [This is one of the three different verbal roots that are required in the conjugation of the substantive verb, the others being *am* and *was*. In English, unless in compound tenses, it is now almost confined to the subjunctive, imperative, infinitive, and participles, but in Anglo-Saxon, Old English, and up even to the time of Milton, it was conjugated in the present indicative, singular and plural, nor is the present quite obsolete in written English yet, being also common in the dialects. In A. Sax. it was in the pres. *beó* or *beom, bist, bith*, pl. *beóth;* subj. *beó*, pl. *beón;* imper. *beó*, pl. *beóth;* inf. *beón;* in later times we find *beth* and *bes* in the third person singular, and *ben* (sometimes *bin*) in the plural. The root *be* is seen in O.Sax. *bium*, O.H.G. *pim*, G. *bin*, I am, and is allied to A. Sax. *búan*, to dwell, L. *fui*, I was, *futurus*, about to be, future, Skr. *bhū*, to be. See AM and WAS.] 1. To have a real state or existence; to exist in the world of fact, whether physical or mental.

Time *was*, Time *is*, and Time shall *be* no more. *Southey.*

To *be*, or not to *be*, that is the question. *Shak.*

2. It asserts connection merely between a subject and predicate without necessarily involving a predicate in itself: (*a*) Connection of identity; as, John *is* the man. (*b*) Connection of relation—(1) Between a characteristic or permanent attribute and a subject; as, John *is* a man; John *is* mortal; John *is* brave. (2) Between an accidental quality, state, or condition, and the subject; as, John *is* hungry; things *are* so. *Be* is often thus used, especially in negative sentences, with a clause introduced by *that* for the predicate, in the same sense as is expressed by such phrases as: *it is (not) the case; it is (not) because.* 'Were it *not that* I have bad dreams.' *Shak.*

And yet it *is not that* I bear thee love;
But since that thou canst talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was irksome to me,
I will endure. *Shak.*

(3) Connection of place-relation; as, John *is* at home; he *was* in town yesterday.—3. Used before a personal noun, or pronoun, or noun personified, with the prepositions *to, with*, &c., before the latter, in the sense which the Latin verb *est* has before a personal dative; as, *est mihi liber* (a book is to me, *i.e.* I have a book); that is, indicating possession on the part of the person.

Half all Cominius' honours *are to* Marcius. *Shak.*

This mode of speech is, however, most frequently employed to express a salutation, wish, or the like. 'Peace *be to* the brethren.' Eph. vi. 23.—4. In addition to its use as an independent verb, *be* (and its conjugational forms) is employed as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs. It is so used (*a*) in forming the passive voice of transitive verbs; as, he *is* or *has been* disturbed. In such passive forms (of modern origin) as *is being written, was being written*, which express an uncompleted action, *being* has the sense of *becoming*. (*b*) It is used in forming the perfect and pluperfect tenses of many intransitive verbs expressing a change of place or condition, where the use of this auxiliary instead of *have* shows that what is looked to is rather the result of the action or process expressed by the verb than the action or process itself. This mode of construction was formerly much more common than it is now, but it is not by any means obsolete. Among the verbs so construed are such as go, come, ride, flee, fly, steal away, rise, sink, fall, &c.; become, grow, turn, chance, escape, perish, fade, cease, vanish.

The heathen *are perished* out of his land (that is, have perished and now no longer exist in his land). Ps. x. 16.

Sometimes even the perfect and pluperfect of the verb *to be* are construed with a participle of such an intransitive verb.

The invalid . . . moaned out a feeble complaint that the girl *had been gone* an hour. *Dickens.*

It forms, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which often expresses duty, necessity, or purpose; as, government *is to be* supported; we *are* to pay our just debts. Where it is used only with its own infinitive it often expresses mere futurity, as in the colloquial expression *that is to be* for *future*. 'My wife *that is to be*.' *Dickens.*—*Been and*, a common vulgarism introduced pleonastically into the perfect and pluperfect tenses of other verbs: often extended to *been and gone and*.

Sir Pitt has *been and* proposed for to marry Miss Sharp. *Thackeray.*

—*Let be*, to omit or leave untouched; to let alone.

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

[It has been thought better to exhibit the uses of the verb in its various forms (*am, are, is, was, were*, &c.) here rather than in fragmentary details at each individual form.]

Be- (bē), a prefix common to the Teutonic languages, the same word as *by*. It has various uses. (*a*) It changes substantives and adjectives into verbs; as, *befriend, benight, becalm, belittle*. (*b*) It changes intransitive verbs into transitive, sometimes modifying the root-meaning of the simple verb; as, *bespeak, bethink, beseem, bequeath*. (*c*) It modifies also the root-meaning of certain transitive verbs; as, *behold, beseech, befit*. (*d*) It adds an intensive force to certain transitive verbs, without modifying their root-meaning; as, *bedaub, bepraise, besmear*. (*e*) It changes the indirect object of the simple verb into the direct, and *vice versâ;* thus, I *strew* the roses on the ground, but I *bestrew* the ground with roses; I *sprinkle* water on a dress, but I *besprinkle* a dress with water. (*f*) It is the prefix of certain participles or participial adjectives, which have no finite tenses, or whose finite tenses are very rarely used; as, *beloved, betroubled, bemused*. (*g*) It enters into the composition of certain nouns substantive; as, *behest, behalf, behoof*. (*h*) It changes certain nouns into adverbs and prepositions; as, *because, before, below, beside, besides*. (*i*) It represents other Anglo-Saxon prefixes; as, *believe* = A.Sax. *gelyfan*, G. *glauben*. [Though a pure Anglo-Saxon prefix, it is frequently conjoined with Romance stems: comp. in addition to several of the above, the verbs *becharm, besiege, betray*.]

Beach (bēch), *n.* [Origin very doubtful. Perhaps Icel. *bakki*, a bank, the shore, with the *k* softened into *ch*. Comp. *kirk, church; birk, birch*, &c.] The shore of the sea or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers.—*Raised beaches*, in *geol.* a term applied to those long terraced level pieces of land, consisting of sand and gravel, and containing marine shells, now, it may be, a considerable distance above and away from the sea, but bearing sufficient evidences of having been at one time sea-beaches. In Scotland such a terrace has been traced extensively along the coast of the Western Highlands and elsewhere, at 25 feet above the present sea-level.

Beach (bēch), *v.t.* To run on a beach; as, we *beached* the ship.

Beach-comber (bēch'kōm-ėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a fellow who prowls about the sea-shore to plunder wrecks, and pick up waifs and strays of any kind.—2. A long wave rolling in from the ocean. [American.]

Beached (bēcht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a beach; bordered by a beach; formed by, or consisting of, a beach. 'Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—2. Run on a beach; stranded.

Beach-man (bēch'man), *n.* A person on the coast of Africa who acts as interpreter to ship-masters, and assists in conducting the trade.

Beach-master (bēch'mas-tėr), *n.* *Naut.* a superior officer with plenary powers, generally a captain, appointed to superintend the disembarkation of an attacking force. He generally leads the storming party.

Beachy (bēch'i), *a.* Having a beach or beaches; consisting of a beach or beaches. 'The *beachy* girdle of the ocean.' *Shak.*

Beacon (bē'kn), *n.* [A. Sax. *becn, beácen*, a sign, a beacon, whence *beck, beckon*. See BECK.] An object visible to some distance, and serving to notify the presence of danger; as a signal-fire to give notice of the approach of an enemy; a mark or object of some kind placed conspicuously on a coast or over a rock or shoal at sea for the guidance of vessels; hence, in general, anything serving a kindred purpose.

Modest doubt is call'd
The *beacon* of the wise. *Shak.*

No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar. *Gay.*

[Various hills in England get the name of *Beacon* from the fact of signal-fires having been formerly lighted on them.]

Beacon (bē'kn), *v.t.* To afford light or aid, as a beacon; to light up; to illumine; to

signal. 'That *beacons* the darkness of heaven.' *Campbell.*

Beacon (bē'kn), *v.i.* To serve as a beacon.

Not in vain the distance *beacons*. *Tennyson.*

Beaconage (bē'kn-āj), *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of beacons.

Beacon-blaze (bē'kn-blāz), *n.* A signal light or fire. *Tennyson.*

Beaconed (bē'knd), *a.* Having a beacon. 'The foss that skirts the *beaconed* hill.' *T. Warton.*

Beacon-fire (bē'kn-fir), *n.* A fire lighted up as a beacon or signal; a signal fire.

Beacon-tower (bē'kn-tou-ėr), *n.* A tower on which a beacon is raised. 'A *beacon-tower* above the waves.' *Tennyson.*

Bead (bēd), *n.* [A.Sax. *bed*, *bead*, a prayer, from *biddan*, to pray. Beads are used by Roman Catholics to keep them right as to the number of their prayers, one bead of their rosary being dropped every time a prayer is said; hence the transference of the name from that which is counted (the prayers) to that which is used to count them. So in Sp. and Pg. *cuenta*, *conta*, a bead, is from *contar*, to count. The old phrase *to bid one's beads* means to say one's prayers. See BID.] 1.† A prayer. 'Saying over a number of *beads*, not understanded or minded on.' *Injunctions to the Clergy*, 1541.—2. A little perforated ball of gold, pearl, amber, glass, or the like, to be strung on a thread, the string thus formed being either worn round the neck as an ornament, and called a necklace, or used, under the name of a rosary, by Roman Catholics in numbering their prayers, one bead being passed at the end of each ejaculation or short prayer; hence the phrase to *tell one's beads*, literally to number one's prayers, but used simply in the sense of to say one's prayers.

Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's-pence,
And number'd *bead*, and shrift,
Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
And turn'd the cowls adrift. *Tennyson.*

3. Any small globular body, as a small piece of metal on a gun-barrel to take aim by, a drop of liquid, and the like.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow. *Shak.*

4. In *chem.* a glass globule for trying the strength of spirits. Beads are numbered according to their specific gravities, and the strength of the spirit is denominated by the number of that one which remains suspended in it, and neither sinks to the bottom nor floats on the surface. Beads, in determining the strength of spirits, are now for the most part superseded by the hydrometer. 5. In *arch.* and *joinery*, a small round moulding sometimes cut into short embossments, like pearls in a necklace; an astragal. The bead is of frequent occurrence in architecture, particularly in the classical styles, and is used in picture-frames and other objects carved in wood. Among joiners beads are variously modified, as (*a*) *Bead and butt*, framed work, where the panel is flush with the framing, and has a bead run

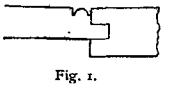


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

on two edges in the direction of the grain only, while the ends are left plain (fig. 1). (*b*) *Bead and flush*, framed work in which a bead is run on the edge of the framing (fig. 2). (*c*) *Bead and quirk*, a bead formed or stuck, as it is called, on the edge of a piece of stuff flush with its surface (fig. 3). (*d*) *Bead and double quirk*, or *return bead*, a bead

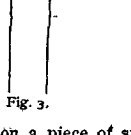


Fig. 3.

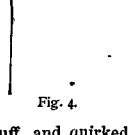


Fig. 4.

stuck on a piece of stuff, and quirked or relieved on both surfaces (fig. 4). (*e*) *Bead butt and square work*, when the panel has beads on two of its edges on one side only, and the other side is plain. (*f*) *Bead flush and square*, when the framing is beaded on one side only.

Bead (bēd), *v.t.* To distinguish or ornament with beads; to raise beads upon. 'Tis *beaded* with bubbles.' *H. Smith.*

Beaded (bēd'ed), *a.* Like a bead. 'With woolly breasts and *beaded* eyes.' *Tennyson.*

Bead-house (bēd'hous), *n.* Same as *Bede-house.*

Beading (bēd'ing), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding in imitation of a bead.

Beadle (bē'dl), *n.* [A. Sax. *bydel* or *bœdel*, from the A. Sax. *beódan*, to bid, order, or command. See BID.] 1. A messenger or crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer. Called also an *Apparitor* or *Summoner*.—2. An officer in a university whose chief business is to walk with a mace in public processions; a bedell. 3. A parish officer whose business is to punish petty offenders; a church officer with various subordinate duties, as waiting on the clergyman, keeping order in church, attending meetings of vestry or session, &c.

And I, forsooth in love! I, that have been love's whip;
A very *beadle* to a humorous sigh,
A critic, nay, a night-watch constable. *Shak.*

Beadleism (bē'dl-ism), *n.* The acts, habits, language, &c., of beadles. *Dickens.*

Beadlery (bē'dl-ri), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a beadle.

Beadleship (bē'dl-ship), *n.* The office of a beadle.

Bead-mould (bēd'mōld), *n.* A species of fungus which attacks fruit-preserves. Its stems consist of single cells, loosely jointed together, so as to present the appearance of strings of beads.

Bead-moulding (bēd'mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Bead*, 5.

Bead-plane (bēd'plān), *n.* In *carp.* a plane for forming a bead.

Bead-proof (bēd'prōf), *a.* 1. A term applied to spirituous liquors on whose surface, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand for some time.—2. A term applied to spirit which comes up to a certain standard of strength, as ascertained by beads. See BEAD, 4.

Bead-roll (bēd'rōl), *n.* In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a list or catalogue of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be said or counted off on the beads of a chaplet rosary; a roll of prayers or hymns; hence, any list or catalogue. 'The *bead-roll* of her vicious tricks.' *Prior.*

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled
On Fame's eternal *bead-roll* worthy to be filed.
Spenser.

Beads-man (bēdz'man), *n.* 1. A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another. In this sense the word was used in former times at the conclusion of petitions or letters to great men as we now use 'servant' or 'humble servant.'

Whereby ye shall bind me to be your poor *beads-man* for ever unto almighty God. *Fuller.*

2. One who resides in a bede-house, or is supported from its funds.—3. A privileged beggar. [Scotch.] In this last use spelled more frequently *Bedesman* (which see).

Bead-snake (bēd'snāk), *n.* The popular name of the *Elaps fulvius*, a beautiful snake of North America, inhabiting cultivated grounds, especially plantations of the sweet-potato, and burrowing in the ground. It is finely marked with yellow, carmine, and black. Though it possesses poison-fangs it never seems to use them.

Beads-woman (bēdz'wu-man), *n.* 1. A praying woman: sometimes used as equivalent to 'humble servant.' (See BEADSMAN.) 'Honour done to your poor *beads-woman*.' *B. Jonson.*—2. A woman who resides in an alms-house.

Bead-tool (bēd'tōl), *n.* A turning tool which has its cutting face ground to a concave curve, so that it may produce a convex moulding when applied to the work.

Bead-tree (bēd'trē), *n.* The *Melia Azedarach*, nat. order Meliaceæ. Its nuts are used for beads in necklaces by Roman Catholics, especially in Spain and Portugal; hence the name. See MELIA.

Beady (bēd'i), *a.* Bead-like.

Miss Crawley could not look without seeing Mr. Bute's *beady* eyes eagerly fixed on her. *Thackeray.*

Beagle (bē'gl), *n.* [Origin unknown. By some conjectured to be of Celtic origin; Ir. and Gael. *beag*, little.] 1. A small hound, formerly kept to hunt hares, now almost superseded by the harrier, which sometimes is called by its name. The beagle is smaller than the harrier, compactly built, smooth-haired, and with pendulous ears. The smallest of them are little larger than the lap-dog.

To plains with well-bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

2. A local name for several species of the smaller sharks.—3. A catch-poll; a bum-bailiff. [Scotch.]

There *beagles* flew
To haud the souter lads in order. *J. Mayne.*

Beak (bēk), *n.* [O.E. *beek*, *bek*, *bec*, &c., from Fr. *bec*, It. *becco*, L. *beccus*, a beak, from the Celtic—Armor. *bek*, *beg*, Ir. and Gael. *bec*, a beak. Formerly *bec* in French was applied to several weapons of the pike or halberd kind, hence possibly meaning 3.] 1. In *zool.* (*a*) the bill or neb of a bird. (*b*) The prolongation of the mouth or mandibles of some fishes, reptiles, and insects, in form analogous to the beak of a bird. (*c*) The upper or projecting part of the shell near the hinge of a bivalve, as in the clam. (*d*) The narrow prolongation of a univalve shell beyond the aperture in the axial line, containing what is usually called the *canal*.—2. Anything ending in a point like a beak; as, (*a*) *naut.* a pointed piece of wood fortified with brass, fastened to the prow of ancient galleys, and intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; a similar, but infinitely more powerful appendage of iron or steel affixed immediately under the water-line to the prow of modern ram-ships. (See RAM.) Also, that part of a ship before the forecastle which is fastened to the stem and supported by the main knee. (*b*) The horn of an anvil. (*c*) In *farriery*, a little shoe at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. (*d*) In *arch.* a little fillet left on the edge of a larmier, which forms a channel behind for preventing the water from running down the lower bed of the cornice. (*e*) In *bot.* a process, terminating the fruit of certain plants, as of saxifrages and geraniums.—3. A magistrate; a judge; a policeman. [Slang.]

Beak (bēk), *v.t.* Among *cock-fighters*, to take hold with the beak.

Beaked (bēkt), *a.* Having a beak or something resembling a beak; beak-shaped; as, (*a*) ending in a point, like a beak. 'Each *beaked* promontory.' *Milton.* (*b*) Having a long beak-like mouth, as some insects. (*c*) In *bot.* terminated by a process in the shape of a bird's beak; rostrate.

Beaker (bēk'ėr), *n.* [Sc. *bicker*, Icel. *bikarr*, Dan. *bæger*, D. *beker*, G. *becher*, a beaker, a drinking vessel, from L.L. *bicarium*, a cup, from Gr. *bikos*, a wine-jar.] A large drinking cup or glass.

O for a *beaker* full of the warm south,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene! *Keats.*

Beakiron (bēk'ī-ėrn), *n.* 1. A bickern; an anvil with a long beak or horn adapted to reach the interior surfaces of sheet-metal ware, used in various forms by blacksmiths, coppersmiths, and workers in sheet-metal.

Beal (bēl), *n.* [See BOIL, *n.*] A small inflammatory tumour; a pustule.

Beal (bēl), *v.i.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple; to fester; to suppurate. [Old English and Scotch.]

Beal, Biel (bēl), *n.* [Gael.] A mouth; an opening, as between hills; a narrow pass. [Scotch.]

Angus M'Aulay mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names descriptive of the different passes, precipices, corries, and *beals*, through which he said the road lay to Inverary. *Sir W. Scott.*

Be-all (bē'al), *n.* All that is to be.

That but this blow
Might be the *be-all* and end-all here. *Shak.*

Beam (bēm), *n.* [A. Sax. *beam*, a beam, a post, a tree, a ray of light; D. *boom*, G. *baum*, Goth. *bagms*, a tree. The secondary sense of ray is evidently from the resemblance of sunbeams to straight shafts; comp. L. *radius*, a ray, a spoke of a wheel, a rod, and G. *strahl*, an arrow, a spoke, a ray or beam.] 1. A long straight and strong piece of wood, iron, or steel, especially when holding an important place in some structure, and serving for support or consolidation; a long piece fixed or movable in a machine or tool: often equivalent to *girder*. It is used in a number of more or less specific senses; as, (*a*) any large piece of timber long in proportion to its thickness, prepared for use. (*b*) One of the principal horizontal timbers in a building, especially one connecting two opposite rafters; a timber serving to strengthen any piece of wooden framework. (*c*) The part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended. 'The doubtful *beam* long nods from side to side.' *Pope.*—*To kick the beam*, to rise as

the lighter scale of a balance does so as to strike against the beam when it becomes oblique; hence, to be very light.

In these he put two weights,
The sequel each of parting and of fight:
The latter quick upflew and *kicked the beam*.
Milton.

(*d*) The pole of a carriage which runs between the horses. (*e*) A cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled as it is woven.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam*.
1 Sam. xxii. 7.

(*f*) The straight part or shank of an anchor. (*g*) One of the strong transverse pieces of timber stretching across a ship from one side to the other to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance. From the beams extending quite across the vessel where it is broadest, the term is often used to express the width of a ship; thus, a wide vessel is said to have more *beam* than a narrow one.—*On the beam*, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel. *Abaft the beam*, *before the beam*, are similar phrases.—*On the weather beam*, on the weather side of the ship.—*On the beam ends*, a phrase indicating the position of a ship which inclines so much to one side that her beams approach a vertical position; hence, *fig.* *to be on one's beam ends*, to be thrown or lying on the ground; to be in bad circumstance; to be at one's last shift. (*h*) The main piece of a plough, in which the plough-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn. (*i*) The oscillating lever of a steam-engine turning upon a centre, and forming the medium of communication between the piston-rod and the crank-shaft. Called also *Working* or *Walking Beam.*—*Beam centre*, the fulcrum or pin on which the working-beam vibrates. Called also *Beam Gudgeon.*—2. The main stem of a deer's horns bearing the snags or antlers. One of the snags themselves is sometimes called the *beam* antler. 3. A ray of light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body. The middle ray is the axis.

Yon silver *beams*,
Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch
Than on the dome of kings? *Shelley.*

Hence—4. *Fig.* a ray or emanation of splendour. 'Beams of majesty.' *Tillotson.*

Beam (bēm), *v.t.* 1. To shoot forth or emit, as beams or rays.

God *beams* this light into men's understandings.
South.

2. In *weaving*, to put on the beam, as a chain or web.

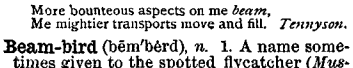
Beam (bēm), *v.i.* To emit rays of light or beams; to give out radiance; to shine.

A mighty light flew *beaming* every way. *Chapman.*

More bounteous aspects on me *beam*,
Me mightier transports move and fill. *Tennyson.*

Beam-bird (bēm'bėrd), *n.* 1. A name sometimes given to the spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*) because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam or rafter in a building.—2. A provincial name for the pettychaps or garden warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*).

Beam-compass (bēm'kum-pas), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass



Beam-compass.

beam, having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points: used for describing large circles.

Beamed (bēmd), *a.* Having beams or horns; having all its antlers put forth, as the head of a stag. 'There were many great *beamed* deer in it.' *J. F. Campbell.*

Beam-engine (bēm'en-jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the motion of the piston is transmitted to the crank by means of an overhead-beam and connecting-rod, as distinct from a direct-action engine and a side-lever engine, in which the motion is communicated by two side-levers or beams, below the level of the piston cross-head.

Beamer (bēm'ėr), *n.* In *weaving*, a person whose business it is to put webs on the beam.

Beam-feather (bēm'feтн-ėr), *n.* One of the long feathers in a bird's, particularly a hawk's, wing.

Beam-filling (bēm'fil-ing), *n.* 1. In *arch.* the filling in of masonry or brickwork between beams or joists, its height being equal to the depth of the timbers filled in.—2. *Naut.* that portion of the cargo which is stowed betwixt the beams.

Beamful (bēm'fụl), *a.* Emitting beams; beaming; bright. '*Beamful* lamps.' *Drayton.*

Beaming-machine (bēm'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine by which chains or webs are put on the beam. It is a kind of roller-mill.

Beamless (bēm'les), *a.* Emitting no rays of light; rayless. 'The *beamless* eye no more with ardour bright.' *Thomson.*

Beamlet (bēm'let), *n.* [Dim. of *beam.*] A little beam, as of light.

Beam-tree (bēm'trē), *n.* *Pyrus Aria*, also called white-beam. Its wood is hard, compact, and tough, and is used for axle-trees, naves of wheels, and cogs of machinery.

Beamy (bēm'i), *a.* 1. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining. '*Beamy* gold.' *Tickell.* 2. *Fig.* radiant; joyous; gladsome. 'Read my pardon in one *beamy* smile.' *J. Baillie.* 3. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy. 'His . . . *beamy* spear.' *Dryden.* 4. Having horns or antlers. '*Beamy* stags.' *Dryden.*

Bean (bēn), *n.* [A. Sax. *bean*, Icel. *baun*, Sw. *böna*, Dan. *bönne*, D. *boon*, G. *bohne.*] A name given to several kinds of leguminous seeds and the plants producing them. They belong to several genera, particularly to Faba, garden and field bean; Phaseolus, French or kidney-bean; and Dolichos, tropical bean. The common bean (*F. vulgaris*) is cultivated both in fields and gardens as food for man and beast. There are many varieties, as the mazagan, the Windsor, the long-pod, &c., in gardens, and the horse or tick bean in fields. The seed of the Windsor is fully an inch in diameter; the horse-bean is much less, often not much more than half an inch in length and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Beans are very nutritious, containing 36 per cent. of starch and 23 per cent. of nitrogenous matter called legumin, analogous to the casein in cheese. The bean is an annual, from 2 to 4 feet high. The flowers are fragrant. For kidney-bean or French-bean, scarlet-runner bean, tropical bean, see these entries and PHASEOLUS, DOLICHOS.—*Bean ore*, brown iron ore occurring in ellipsoidal concretions. *Ure.*

Bean (bēn), *a.* Same as *Bein.*

Bean-caper (bēn'kā-pėr), *n.* *Zygophyllum Fabago*, a small tree growing in warm climates. The flower-buds are used as capers.

Bean-cod (bēn'kod), *n.* 1. A bean-pod.—2. A small fishing vessel or pilot boat used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve and plated with iron.

Bean-feast (bēn'fēst), *n.* A feast given by an employer to those whom he employs. *Brewer.*

Bean-fly (bēn'flī), *n.* A beautiful fly of a pale purple colour found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called *nida.*

Bean-goose (bēn'gös), *n.* A species of wild-goose, the *Anser segetum*, a migratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn and retires to the north in the end of April. It is so named from the likeness of the upper nail of the bill to a horse-bean.

Bean-king (bēn'king), *n.* The person who presided as king over the twelfth-night festivities: so called because the honour fell to him who, when the twelfth-night cake was distributed, got the bean buried in it.

Bean-mill (bēn'mil), *n.* A mill for splitting beans for cattle-feeding.

Bean-sheller (bēn'shel-ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the hulls from beans.

Bean-shot (bēn'shot), *n.* Copper grains formed by pouring melted metal through a perforated ladle into warm water. If cold water is used flakes are formed, called *feather-shot.*

Bean-stalk (bēn'stąk), *n.* The stem of a bean, or the whole plant; as, Jack and the *bean-stalk.*

Bean-trefoil (bēn'trē-foil), *n.* A small leguminous tree, the *Anagyris fœtida*, having trifoliate leaves, and bearing a pod curving inward at the extremity.

Bear (bār), *v.t.* pret. *bore* (formerly and still in the archaic style *bare*); pp. *born*, *borne*; ppr. *bearing.* [A. Sax. *beran*, pret. *bær*, pp. *boren*, found in similar forms throughout the Teutonic languages; O.Sax. *beran*, Goth *bairan*, Icel. *bera*, Sw. *bæra*, Dan. *bære*, to bear, to carry, to bring forth; D. *baren*, G. *gebären*, to bring forth. In the allied families of languages it is represented by L. *ferre*, Gr. *pherein*, Skr. *bhri*, to bear, to support. From this stem come *birth*, *burden*, *bairn*, *barrow.*] 1. To support; to hold up; to sustain; as, a pillar or girder *bears* the superincumbent weight.—2. To suffer; to endure; to undergo; as, to *bear* punishment, blame, &c.—3. To endure the effects of; to be answerable for; hence, to give satisfaction for.

He shall *bear* their iniquities. Is. liii. 11.

4. To support or sustain without sinking, yielding, shrinking, or suffering injury. 'A wounded spirit who can *bear*?' Prov. xviii. 14.—5. To admit or be capable of, that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change.

In all criminal cases the most favourable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly *bear.* *Swift.*

6. To suffer without resentment or interference to prevent; to endure patiently.

It was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have *borne* it. Ps. lv. 12.

7. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying. 'Somewhat that will *bear* your charges.' *Dryden.*—8. To support and remove from place to place; to carry; to convey. 'They *bear* him upon the shoulders.' Is. xlvi. 7.

And down a rocky pathway from the place
There came a fair-hair'd youth that in his hand
Bare victual for the mowers. *Tennyson.*

9. To wear; to carry as a mark of authority or distinction; as, to *bear* a badge, a name; to *bear* arms in a coat. Hence—10. To carry, as in show; to exhibit; to show. '*Bear* welcome in your eye.' *Shak.*—11. To render; to bring forward; to give; to afford; as, to *bear* testimony; to *bear* a person company. 'Thou shalt not *bear* false witness against thy neighbour.' Ex. xx. 16.—12. To entertain; to have in the mind; to cherish, as love, hatred, envy, respect, and the like. 'The ancient grudge I *bear* him.' *Shak.* 'The reverent care I *bear* unto my lord.' *Shak.* 'The great and guilty love he *bare* the queen.' *Tennyson.*—13. To possess, as a property, attribute, or characteristic; to have in or on; to contain; as, to *bear* signs or traces; to *bear* an inscription; the contents which the letter *bears.* 'The wounds his body *bears*.' *Shak.* 'And *bear* the name and port of gentlemen?' *Shak.*—14. To possess and use, as power; to exercise; to be charged with; to administer; as, to *bear* sway. 'She *bears* the purse.' *Shak.*

Russia soon showed that she was resolved to *bear* a part in the quarrels as well as the negotiations of her neighbours. *Brougham.*

15.† To deal with; to carry on.

This conference was sadly *borne*. *Shak.*

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee. *Shak.*

16. To manage; to direct; to use (what is under the immediate control of one's will). '*Bear* your body more seeming.' *Shak.* Hence, with the reflexive pronoun, to behave; to act in any character; as, he *bore himself* nobly.—17. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants or the young of animals; as, to *bear* apples; to *bear* children. 'Life that *bears* immortal fruit.' *Tennyson.*

And she conceived, and *bare* Cain, and said, I have gotten a man from the Lord. Gen. iv. 1.

18. *Fig.* to be the native place of.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*. *Dryden.*

19.† To conduct; to guide; to take. '*Bear* me unto his creditor.' *Shak.*—20. To drive; to urge: with some word to denote the direction in which the object is driven; as, to *bear down*; to *bear back.*

The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justled and *bore down* one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard.
Sir J. Hayward.

Confidence hath *borne* thee *on*. *Milton.*

21. To gain or win: now commonly with *away* or *off*: sometimes, formerly, with an indefinite *it* for the object.

Some think to *bear it* by speaking a great word. *Bacon.*

[*Bear*, signifying to bring forth, has the past participle when used passively spelled *born*, but when used after the verb to have, *borne*. Thus, a child was *born*; but, she has *borne* a child. In all the other senses both participles are spelled *borne*; as, I have *borne*

the expenses; the expenses must be *borne.*] —*To bear down,* to force down; *fig.* to overcome; to vanquish; as, to *bear down* all opposition. — *To bear one hard,* to cherish a grudge towards a person.

Though he *bear me hard,*
I yet must do him right. *B. Jonson.*

—*To bear off,* (*a*)† to restrain; to keep from approach.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this? *Sir J. Hayward.*

(*b*) *Naut.* to remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against anything; as, to *bear off* a boat. (*c*) To gain and carry off; as, he *bore off* the prize.—*To bear out,* (*a*) to give support or countenance to.

Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

(*b*)† To procure countenance for.

If I cannot once or twice in a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man, I have but a very little credit with your worship. *Shak.*

(*c*) To defend; to support; to uphold; to second: with a personal object; as, to *bear* a person *out* in his statement. (*d*) To confirm; to corroborate; to establish; to justify: with a thing for the object. 'A simile that *bore out* Meg's eulogium on his style of conversation.' *Dickens.* (*e*)† With a more or less indefinite *it* for the object (1) to last through; to endure.

Love alters not with his (Time's) brief hours and weeks,
But *bears it out* even to the edge of doom. *Shak.*

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not enshelter'd and embay'd, they are drowned;
It is impossible they *bear it out.* *Shak.*

(2) To enable to endure; to render supportable. 'For turning away, let summer *bear it out.*' *Shak.*—*To bear through,*† to conduct or manage. '*To bear through* . . . the consulship.' *B. Jonson.*—*To bear up,* (*a*) to support; to keep from sinking.

Religious hope *bears up* the mind under sufferings. *Addison.*

(*b*)† To arrange, contrive, devise.

I have made him know
I have a servant comes with me along,
That stays upon me, whose persuasion is
I come about my brother.—'Tis well *borne up.* *Shak.*

—*To bear a body,* in *painting,* to be capable of being ground so fine and mixed so entirely with the oil as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour: said of a colour.—*To bear date,* to have the mark of time when written or executed; as, the letter *bears date* Sept. 30, 1700.—*To bear a hand,* (*a*) (*naut.*) to make haste; to be quick. (*b*) *Colloq.* to aid; to assist; to lend a hand.—*To bear in hand,*† to amuse with false pretences; to deceive. *Shak.* — *To bear in mind,* to remember. — *To bear the bell,* to be foremost in any trial of skill or deed of glory; to carry off first honours.

Bear (bār), *v.i.* 1. To suffer, as with pain.

They *bore* as heroes but they felt as men. *Pope.*

2. To be patient; to endure. [Rare.]

I can not, can not *bear.* *Dryden.*

3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness; as, the tree still continues to *bear.*—4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear.* *Guardian.*

5.† To act in any character.

Instruct me
How I may formally in person *bear*
Like a true friar. *Shak.*

6. To lean; to weigh; to rest burdensomely; as, the sides of two inclining objects *bear* upon or against one another.

In the important matter of taxation, the point in which the pressure of every government *bears* the most constantly upon the whole people. *Brougham.*

7. To tend; to be directed in a certain way, whether with or without violence; as, to *bear* away; to *bear* back; ('*Bearing* back from the blows of their sable antagonist.' *Sir W. Scott*); to *bear* in; to *bear* out to sea; to *bear* upon; to *bear* down upon (the fleet *bore down upon* the enemy).

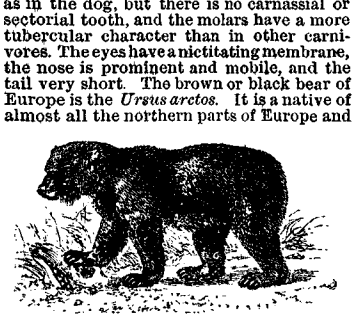
Spinola, with his shot, did *bear* upon those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Down upon him *bare* the bandit three. *Tennyson.*

Hence—8. To relate; to refer: with *upon;* as, it is difficult to see how this objection *bears upon* the subject under consideration. 9. To be situated as to the point of the compass, with respect to something else; as, the land *bore* E.N.E. from the ship. — 10. To purport; to imply; to import; to state; as, the deed *bore* to be dated ten years ago. 'The letters *bore* that succour was at hand.' *Sir W. Scott.* — *To bear against.* See above, 6. — *To bear away* (*naut.*), to change the course of a ship when close hauled or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind.—*To bear in with,* to run or tend toward; as, a ship *bears in with* the land; opposed to *bear off* or keeping at a greater distance. — *To bear on* or *upon.* See above, 6, 7, and 8.—*To bear up,* (*a*) (*naut.*) to change the course of a ship when close hauled or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind. (*b*) To be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, to *bear up* under afflictions. 'So long as nature will *bear up* with this exercise.' *Shak.*—*To bear with,* to endure what is unpleasing; to be indulgent; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Reason would that I should *bear with* you. Acts xviii. 14.

Bear (bār), *n.* [A. Sax. *bera,* a bear; D. *beer,* G. *bär,* Icel. *bera,* a she-bear, the common word in Icel. Sw. and Dan. being the lengthened form *björn.*] 1. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus Ursus, family Ursidæ. The teeth are forty-two in number, as in the dog, but there is no carnassial or sectorial tooth, and the molars have a more tubercular character than in other carnivores. The eyes have a nictitating membrane, the nose is prominent and mobile, and the tail very short. The brown or black bear of Europe is the *Ursus arctos.* It is a native of almost all the northern parts of Europe and



Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*).

Asia, and was at one time common in the British islands. It feeds on fruits, roots, honey, ants, and, in case of need, on mammals. It is 4 feet long and 2½ high, and lives solitarily. The fat is in great request, under the name of bear's grease, as an unguent for the hair. The American black bear is the *Ursus americanus,* with black shining hair, and rarely above 5 feet in length. The grisly bear (*Ursus ferox* or *horribilis*) is an inhabitant of the Rocky Mountains; it is a ferocious animal, and has a bulky and unwieldy form, sometimes exceeding 9 feet in length, but is nevertheless capable of great rapidity of motion. The Siberian bear (*Ursus collaris*) is perhaps a variety of the brown bear. The polar or white bear (*Ursus maritimus*) is an animal possessed of great strength and fierceness.

Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*).

It lives in the polar regions, chiefly on the ice, and feeds on fish, seals, &c., and usually is 7 to 8 feet in length. It is said to be seen frequently in Greenland in great droves, and will sometimes surround the habitations of the natives and attempt to break in. The native bear of New South Wales is the koala, of the marsupial genus Phascolarctos. — 2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear. In the tail of the Lesser Bear is the pole-star. — 3. *Naut.* a square piece of wood on which are fastened some pigs of iron ballast, used to clean a ship's deck when a holystone cannot be had.—4. In *metal-working,* a portable punching-machine for iron plates. *E. H. Knight.*—5. A term sometimes applied to a rude, unpolished, or uncouth man.—6. In stock-exchange slang, a person who does all he can to bring down the price of stock (as a bear pulls down with its paws), in order that he may buy cheap: opposed to a *bull,* who tries to raise the price (as a bull tosses with his horns) that he may sell dear.

Bear (bār), *v.t.* In the *stock-exchange,* to attempt to lower the price of; as, to *bear* railway stock. See the noun.

Bear, Bere (bēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *bere,* Icel. *barr,* barley. This word forms the first syllable of *barley.*] The *Hordewm hexastichon,* a species of barley having six rows in the ear, cultivated in Scotland and north of England: called also *Bigg.*

Bearable (bār'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Bearably (bār'a-bli), *adv.* In a bearable manner.

Bear-animalcule (bār'an-i-mal-kūl), *n.* See MACROBIOTIDÆ.

Bear-baiting (bār'bāt-ing), *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

Bear-baiting, then a favourite diversion of high and low, was the abomination . . . of the austere sectaries. The Puritans hated it, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. *Macaulay.*

Bearberry (bār'be-ri), *n. Arctostaphylos uva ursi,* nat. order Ericaceæ, an evergreen shrub growing on the barren moors of Scotland. The leaves, under the name of *uva ursi,* are used in medicine as an astringent and tonic.

Bear-bine, Bear-bind (bār'bīn, bār'bīnd), *n.* The common name of *Calystegia sepium* and *C. Soldanella.* 'The *bear-bine* with the lilac interlaced.' *Hood.*

Bear-cloth (bār'kloth), *n.* A bearing-cloth (which see).

Beard (bērd), *n.* [A. Sax. *beard,* a beard; Fris. *berd,* D. *baard,* G. *bart,* a beard, and probably Icel. *bard,* an edge, a brim (the Icel. for beard is *skegg*); allied to Rus. *borona,* Pol. *broda,* Lith. *barzda;* L. *barba;* W. and Armor. *barf*—beard.] 1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face, chiefly of male adults; hence a mark of virility. — 2. In *zool.* (*a*) the long hairs about the lower part of the face or head of some animals. (*b*) The cluster of fine feathers at the base of the beak of some birds. (*c*) The appendages to the jaw of some cetacea. *Dana.* (*d*) The silky filaments by which certain mollusca, as the common mussel, attach themselves to foreign bodies. (*e*) The gills or breathing organs of the oyster and other bivalves, consisting of long threadlike or hairlike processes. (*f*) In insects, two small, oblong, fleshy bodies placed just above the trunk, as in gnats, moths, and butterflies. — 3. In *bot.* (*a*) the awn or sharp prickles on the ears of grain. (*b*) Parallel hairs or a tuft of stiff hairs terminating the leaves of plants, a species of pubescence. (*c*) With some authors, a name given to the lower lip of a ringent corolla. 4. A barb or sharp process of an arrow or other instrument bent backward from the point, to prevent its being easily drawn out.—5. The hook for retaining the yarn at the extremity of the needle in a knitting-machine.—6. A spring-piece on the back of a lock-bolt to hold it moderately firm and prevent it from rattling in its guides.—7. The part of a horse which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin.—8. The rays of a comet, emitted toward that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it. — 9. In *printing,* that part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face.—*To one's beard,* to one's face; in defiance of him.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons *to my beard.* *Hudibras.*

Beard (bērd), *v.t.* 1. To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard in contempt or anger. Hence—2. *Fig.* to oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

I have been *bearded* by boys. *More.*

Dar'st thou then
To *beard* the lion in his den. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To furnish with a beard.—4. In *carp.* to chip, plane, or otherwise diminish from a given line or to a given curve; as, to *beard* clamps, plank-sheers, &c.; in *ship-building,* to round, as the adjacent parts of the rudder and stern-post, or the dead-wood, so as to adapt it to the shape of the vessel.

Beard-case (bērd'kās), *n.* An ornamental covering or case for the beard worn by the

ancient Egyptians, and frequently seen in their statues.

Bearded (bērd'ed), *a.* Having a beard in any of the senses of that word. '*Bearded* men.' *Dryden.* '*Bearded* like a pard.' *Shak.* 'Torn out the *bearded* steel (an arrow) to give me rest.' *Dryden.* '*Bearded* barley.' *Tennyson.*

Beard-grass (bērd'gras), *n.* 1. The common name of two well-known British grasses of the genus Polypogon, given to them from the bearded appearance of the panicle.—2. The common name of plants of the genus Andropogon.

Bearding-line (bērd'ing-līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved line formed by reducing the surface of the dead-wood to the shape of the vessel's body.

Beardless (bērd'les), *a.* Without a beard; hence, of persons of the male sex, young; not having arrived at manhood.

Beardlessness (bērd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard.

Bearded (bērd'let-ed), *a.* In *bot.* having little awns. *Paxton.*

Beard-moss (bērd'mos), *n.* A lichen, *Usnea barbata*, which clothes our older forest trees with the shaggy gray fleece of its flaccid threadlike fronds. It is the 'idle moss' of Shakspere.

Beardy (bērd'i), *n.* 1. The local name of the whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*), one of our most lively and loquacious little birds.—2. A Scotch name of the loach (*Cobitis barbatula*), a small fresh-water malacopterygian fish, family Cyprinidæ, so called from the six barbules which hang from the mouth. Written also *Beardie*.

Beare † (bēr), *n.* A bier. *Spenser.*

Bearer (bār'ėr), *n.* 1. One who bears, sustains, or carries; a carrier. '*Bearers* of burdens.' 2 Chr. ii. 18. 'The *bearer* of unhappy news.' *Dryden.* Specifically—2. One who carries a body to the grave; a pall-bearer. 'The king's body being by the *bearers* set down near the place of burial.' *Sir T. Herbert.*—3. One who wears anything, as a badge or sword; a wearer. 'Thou (the crown) hast eat thy *bearer* up.' *Shak.*—4. Any part of a structure or machine that serves as a support to some other part.—5. A tree or plant that yields fruit.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good *bearers*, will succeed. *Boyle.*

6. In *printing*, (*a*) type or furniture letter-high, to protect the face of the type in printing or stereotyping. (*b*) Same as *Frisket.*—7. In *her.* a supporter.—8. In *old law*, one who bears down or oppresses others by vexatiously assisting a third party in maintaining a suit against them; a maintainor.

Bear-fly (bār'flī), *n.* An insect. *Bacon.*

Bear-garden (bār'gär-dn), *n.* 1. A place where bears are kept for diversion, and formerly for fighting. Formerly called also *Paris-garden* and *Bear's-college.*

Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and asses, and tigers. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or disorder.

Bearherd (bār'hėrd), *n.* A man that tends bears.

Virtue is of so little regard in these costermonger times, that true valour is turned *bearherd*. *Shak.*

Bear-hound (bār'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting or baiting the bear.

Few years more and the Wolf-hounds shall fall suppressed, the *Bear-hounds*, the Falconry. *Carlyle.*

Bearing (bār'ing), *n.* 1. The act of enduring, especially of enduring patiently or without complaining; endurance.

The two powers which constitute a wise woman are those of *bearing* and forbearing. *Trans. of Epictetus.*

2. The manner in which a person bears or comports himself; carriage; mien; behaviour. 'I know him by his *bearing*.' *Shak.* 'A man of good repute, carriage, *bearing*, and estimation.' *Shak.*—3. The mutual relation of parts of a whole; mode of connection.

But of this frame the *bearings* and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? *Pope.*

4. Import; effect; force. 'To change the *bearing* of a word.' *Tennyson.*—5. The act or capability of producing or bringing forth; as, 'a tree past *bearing*.'

In travail of his *bearing*, his mother was first dead. *R. of Gloucester.*

6. In *arch.* the space between the two fixed extremes of a piece of timber, or between one extreme and a supporter; that is, its unsupported span.—7. In *mach.* the part in contact with which a journal moves; that part of a shaft or axle which is in contact with its supports.—8. In *ship-building* (*pl.*), the widest part of a vessel below the plank sheer.—9. In *her.* the name applied to any single charge on a shield.—10. In *geog.* and *naut. language*, the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen, or the situation of one object in regard to another, with reference to the points of the compass. Thus, if from a certain situation an object is seen in the direction of north-east, the *bearing* of the object is said to be N.E. from the situation.—*To take bearings*, to ascertain on what point of the compass objects lie. The term is also applied to ascertaining the situation or direction of any object estimated with reference to some part of a ship, as on the beam, before the beam, abaft the beam, &c. Hence, to make one's self acquainted with the locality in which one is; to discover how matters stand; to get rid of bewilderment or misunderstanding.—*To lose one's bearings*, to lose all knowledge where one is, or how one is situated; to become bewildered or puzzled.

Bearing † (bār'ing), *a.* Solid; substantial. 'A good *bearing* dinner.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Bearing-cloth (bār'ing-kloth), *n.* The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. Called also *Bear-cloth.*

Thy scarlet cloth, as a child's *bearing-cloth*,
I'll use to carry thee out of this place. *Shak.*

Bearing-rein (bār'ing-rān), *n.* The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.

Bearish (bār'ish), *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

In our own language we seem to allude to this degeneracy of human nature when we call men, by way of reproach, sheepish, *bearish*, &c. *Harris.*

Bear-leader (bār'lēd-ėr), *n.* A person who leads about a trained bear for exhibition; hence, applied to the tutor or governor appointed to a youth of rank at the university or on his travels, or to one in a similar relation.

Young gentleman, I am the *bear-leader*, being appointed your tutor. *Colman the Younger.*

Bearlike (bār'līk), *a.* Resembling a bear.

Bearn † (bārn), *n.* [A. Sax. *bearn*, from *bear.* See BAIRN.] A child; a bairn. 'They say *bearns* are blessings.' *Shak.*

Bear-pit (bār'pit), *n.* A pit prepared for the keeping of bears in zoological gardens. In the centre a stout pole, with cross-bars or steps at proper distances, is set up to enable the bear to indulge in climbing, of which it is fond. The pole must be at a distance sufficiently far from the edge to prevent the bear leaping from the pit.

Bear's-breech (bārz'brēch), *n.* Same as *Brankursine.*

Bear's-college † (bārz'kol-ej), *n.* Same as *Bear-garden.* 'The students in *bear's-college*.' *B. Jonson.*

Bear's-ear (bārz'ēr), *n.* The common name of *Primula auricula*, given to it from the shape of the leaf.

Bear's-foot (bārz'fut), *n.* A plant of the genus Helleborus, *H. fœtidus.* See HELLEBORUS.

Bear's-grease (bārz'grēs), *n.* The fat of bears, extensively used to promote the growth of hair. The unguents sold under this name, however, are in a great measure made of hog's lard or veal fat, or a mixture of both, scented and slightly coloured.

Bear-skin (bār'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a bear.—2. A coarse shaggy woollen cloth for over-coats.—3. A cap made of the skin of the bear, especially that worn by soldiers.

The *bearskins* of the French grenadiers rose above the crest of the hill. *Yonge.*

Bear's-whortleberry (bārz-whor'tl-be-ri), *n.* Same as *Bearberry.*

Bear-ward (bār'ward), *n.* A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bear-ward* in their chains. *Shak.*

Bear-whelp (bār'whelp), *n.* The whelp of a bear. 'An unlicked *bear-whelp*.' *Shak.*

Beast (bēst), *n.* [O.E. *beest, beste*, from O.Fr. *beste* (Mod. Fr. *bête*); from L. *bestia*, a beast, whence also D. L. G. Dan. *beest.*] 1. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes, and man; as, *beasts* of burden; *beasts* of the chase; *beasts* of the forest. It is usually applied to large animals. 'The *beasts*, the fishes, and the winged fowls.' *Shak.* 'One deep cry of great wild *beasts*.' *Tennyson.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. *Beasts of the forest* are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts of warren* are the hare and cony. *Cowell.*

2. As opposed to *man*, any irrational animal, as in the phrase '*man* and *beast*.' 'A *beast* that wants discourse of reason.' *Shak.*—3. *Fig.* a brutal man; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature.

Beast † (bēst), *v.i.* To hunt; as, 'Dian *beasts* with Cupid's darts.' *Spenser.*

Beast (bēst), *n.* A game of cards resembling loo.

Beastee (bēst'ē), *n.* Same as *Beestie.*

Beastings (bēst'ingz), *n. pl.* See BEESTINGS.

Beastish (bēst'ish), *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

It would be but a kind of animal or *beastish* meeting. *Milton.*

Beastlihead † (bēst'li-hed), *n.* [*Beastly*, and suffix *-head=hood.*] The character or quality of a beast; beastliness: used by Spenser as a greeting to a beast.

Sicke, sicke, alas! and little lack of dead,
But I be relieved by your *beastlyhead*.
The Shepheard's Calender.

Beastlike (bēst'līk), *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

Beastliness (bēst'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness.

Rank inundation of luxuriousness
Has tainted him with such gross *beastliness*.
Marston.

2. † Absence of reason; stupidity. '*Beastliness* and lack of consideration.' *North.*

Beastly (bēst'li), *a.* 1. Like a beast; brutal; coarse; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. 'Lewd, profane, and *beastly* phrase.' *B. Jonson.*—2. Pertaining to, or having the form and nature of a beast; animal. '*Beastly* divinities and droves of gods.' *Prior.*—3. † The opposite of spiritual; natural.

It is sowun a *beestli* bodi; it shal ryse a spiritual bodi. *Wickliffe.*

SYN. Brutal, bestial, brutish, coarse, filthy.

Beastly † (bēst'li), *adv.* In the manner of a beast; filthily; abominably. 'How *beastly* she doth court him.' *Shak.*

Beat (bēt), *v.t.* pret. *beat*; pp. *beat, beaten*; ppr. *beating.* [A. Sax. *beâtan*; pret. *beôt*, pp. *beâten*; Icel. *bauta* and *bjâta*, O.H.G. *pôzan*, to beat. Some of the meanings have no doubt been influenced by if not directly borrowed from Fr. *battre*, to beat.] 1. To strike repeatedly; to lay repeated blows upon. 'He *beat* his breast.' *Dryden.*—2. To strike in order to produce a sound; to sound by percussion; hence, to give notice of by beat of drum; as, to *beat* a drum or a tambourine; to *beat* a tattoo; to *beat* a charge; to *beat* a retreat. [The last phrase often means simply to retire or retreat.]—3. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as pepper or spices.

Thou shalt *beat* some of it very small. Ex. xxx. 36.

4. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance, or to hammer into any form; to forge.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates.
Ex. xxxix. 3.

5. To force out from the husk by blows; to thresh. Ruth ii. 17.—6. To mix or agitate by beating; as, to *beat* an egg.—7. To dash, strike, or brush, as water or wind. '*Beat* with perpetual storms.' *Milton.*—8. To tread, as a path. 'Pass awful gulfs and *beat* my painful way.' *Blackmore.*—9. To scour with bustle and outcry in order to raise game; to drive game in. 'To *beat* the woods and rouse the bounding prey.' *Prior.* 10. To overcome in a battle, contest, or strife; to vanquish or conquer; as, one *beats* another at play.

Pyrrhus *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To surpass; to excel; to go beyond; as, he *beats* them all at swimming. [Colloq.]

There is something out of common here that *beats* anything that ever came in my way. *Dickens.*

12. To be too difficult for, whether intellectually or physically; to baffle; as, it *beats* me to make it out. 'The violin *beat* me.' *W. H. Russell.* [Colloq.]—13. To harass; to exercise severely; to cudgel (one's brains).

So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his master's fame and gains.
Hudibras.

Why should any one . . . *beat* his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Locke.*

14. To fatigue utterly; to prostrate; as, the long and toilsome journey quite *beat* him. [Colloq.]—15. To flutter; to flap; as, to *beat* the wings: said of a bird.—*To beat away*,

in *mining*, to excavate: usually applied to hard ground.—*To beat back*, to compel to retire or return.—*To beat down*, (*a*) to break, destroy, throw down, by beating or battering, as a wall. (*b*) To press down or lay flat, as by treading, by a current of water, by violent wind, &c. (*c*) To cause to lower a price by importunity or argument; to sink or lessen the price or value of; to make lower, as price or value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land. *Bacon.*

(*d*) To depress or crush; as, to *beat down* opposition.—*To beat into*, to teach or instil by repetition of instruction.—*To beat off*, to repel or drive back.—*To beat out*, (*a*) to extend by hammering; hence, *fig.* to work out fully; to amplify; to expand.

A man thinking on his legs is obliged to *beat out* his thought for his own sake, if not for the sake of his hearers. *Cornhill Mag.*

(*b*) To perform or execute, as a piece of music, by, or as by, *beats* with the hands or feet. 'The child's feet were busy *beating out* the tune.' *Cornhill Mag.*

Perplext in faith, yet pure in deed,
At last he *beat* his music *out*. *Tennyson.*

—*To beat up*, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, *to beat up* an enemy's quarters. Hence, to come upon a visit unexpectedly.

A distant relation left him an estate in Ireland, where he had resided ever since, making occasional visits to the Continent and *beating up* his old quarters, but rarely coming to England. *Lawrence.*

—*To beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—*To beat the dust*, in the *manege*, (*a*) to take in too little ground with the fore-legs, as a horse. (*b*) To perform his curvets too precipitately or too low.—SYN. To strike, pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, baste, thwack, thrash, pommel, break, bruise, bray, conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome, surpass.

Beat (bēt), *v.i.* 1. To strike repeatedly; to knock, as at a door. 'The men of the city . . . *beat* at the door.' Judg. xix. 22.—2. To move with pulsation; to throb; as, the pulse *beats*. 'A thousand hearts *beat* happily.' *Byron.*—3. To act, dash, or fall with force or violence, as a storm, flood, passion, &c.; as, the tempest *beats* against the house. 'Rolling tempests vainly *beat* below.' *Dryden.*

And the sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. Jonah iv. 8.

4. To be tossed so as to strike the ground violently or frequently. 'Floating corps lie *beating* on the shore.' *Addison.*—5. To give notice by beating a drum; as, the drummers *beat* for the soldiers to advance; also to sound on being beaten, as a drum.

But Linden saw another sight
When the drum *beat* at dead of night. *Campbell.*

6. To ponder; to be incessantly engaged; to be anxiously directed to something; to be in agitation or doubt. 'To still my *beating* mind.' *Shak.*

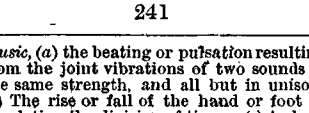
Thy heaven is on earth; thine eyes and thoughts
Beat on a crown, the treasure of thy heart. *Shak.*

7. *Naut.* to make progress against the direction of the wind by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.—*To beat about*, to search by various means or ways; to try to find. 'To find an honest man, I *beat about*.' *Pope.*—*To beat about the bush*, to employ much verbiage before coming to the main point of a question; to equivocate; to dilly-dally.—*To beat upon*, to enforce by repetition; to reiterate. 'How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture *beat upon* this cause.' *Hakewill.*—*To beat up for recruits* or *soldiers*, to go about to enlist men into the army: a phrase originating in the fact that a recruiting party is often preceded by a drummer with his instrument.—*To beat up and down*, in *hunting*, to run first one way and then another: said of a stag.

Beat (bēt), *n.* 1. A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon.

He with a careless *beat*
Struck out the mute creation with a heat. *Dryden.*

2. A recurrent stroke; a pulsation; a throb; as, the *beat* of the pulse; the heart makes from sixty to seventy *beats* a minute.—3. The sound made by the foot in walking or running; a footfall. 'The *beat* of her unseen feet, which only the angels hear.' *Shelley.* 4. A round or course which is frequently gone over; as, a watchman's *beat*; a milkman's *beat*. Hence—5. A place to which one habitually or frequently resorts.—6. In *music*, (*a*) the beating or pulsation resulting from the joint vibrations of two sounds of the same strength, and all but in unison. (*b*) The rise or fall of the hand or foot in regulating the division of time. (*c*) A short shake or transient grace-note struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament.



Beat.

—*Beat* or *tuck of drum* (*milit.*), a succession of strokes on a drum, varied in different ways for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or retreat, &c.—*Beat of a watch* or *clock*, the stroke made by the action of the escapement. A clock is said to be *in beat* or *out of beat* according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals.

Beat (bēt), *p.* and *a.* Synonymous so far with *Beaten*, but more of a participle and less of an adjective, not being used before nouns, thus we never say *beat* gold, a *beat* army. Specifically, exhausted by exertion, mental or bodily; fatigued; worn out by toil. 'Quite *beat* and very much vexed and disappointed.' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]—*Dead beat*, thoroughly exhausted or worn out, so as to be incapable of further exertion, thoroughly baffled by the difficulty of a task; thoroughly defeated in a contest or struggle.

Beaten (bēt'n), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use. '*Beaten* gold.' *Shak.* 'A broad and *beaten* way.' *Milton.*—2. Conquered; vanquished.

I suppose everything is right, even to Wooler's being conqueror and I the *beaten* man. *S. Tyler.*

3. Exhausted; worn out.—4. Baffled, as by the difficulty of a task, intellectual or physical.—5. Rendered trite by frequent discussion; as, a well *beaten* subject.—6. † Tried; practised. *Beau. & Fl.*

Beater (bēt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which beats: applied specifically to an instrument for pounding or comminuting substances; also to parts of various machines, as the striking part of a thrashing or other machine.

Beater-up (bēt'ėr-up), *n.* One who beats for game. 'A most potent and victorious stealer of deer and *beater-up* of parks.' *Sam. Butler.*

Beath† (bēth), *v.t.* To plunge; to bathe. 'A tall young oake . . . *beathed* in fire for steele to be in sted.' *Spenser.*

Beatific, Beatifical (bē-a-tif'ik, bē-a-tif'ik-al), *a.* [See BEATIFY.] Blessing or making happy; imparting bliss. 'The greatness and strangeness of the *beatific* vision.' *South.*

Beatifically (bē-a-tif'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a beatific manner.

Beatification (bē-at'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of beatifying or of rendering or pronouncing happy; the state of being blessed; blessedness. 'The end of a Christian . . . the rest of a Christian, and the *beatification* of his spirit.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* an act of the pope, by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death. This is the first step toward canonization or the raising of one to the dignity of a saint. No person can be beatified till fifty years after his death. All certificates or attestations of his virtues and miracles are examined by the congregation of rites, and this examination continues often for years, after which his holiness decrees the beatification, and the corpse and relics of the intended saint are exposed to the veneration of all good Christians.—*Beatification, Canonization.* See CANONIZATION.

Beatify (bē-at'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beatified*; ppr. *beatifying*. [Fr. *beatifier*, L. *beatificare*, to make blessed—*beatus*, blessed, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. '*Beatified* spirits.' *Dryden.*—2. To pronounce or regard as happy, or as conferring happiness. 'The common conceits and phrases that *beatify* wealth.' *Barrow.* [Rare.] Specifically—3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* to declare by a decree or public act that a person is received into heaven and is to be reverenced as blessed though not canonized.

Beating (bēt'ing), *n.* 1. The act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows; a flogging.—2. Regular pulsation or throbbing. 'The *beatings* of my heart.' *Wordsworth.*—3. In *music*, the regular pulsative swellings of sound produced by the pipes of an organ or the strings of a piano, &c., when sounding together in all but perfect unison.—4. *Naut.* the operation of making progress at sea against the direction of the wind in a zigzag line; or, more commonly, turning to windward in a storm or fresh wind.

Beatitude (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo*, from *beatus*, blessed.] 1. Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss.

About him all the sanctities of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight received
Beatitude past utterance. *Milton.*

2. One of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues, made by our Saviour in the sermon on the mount.

Christ, on the mountain, taught the perfectioning of the law when he pronounced those strange *beatitudes* never afore heard of. *Udall.*

3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* beatification. *Milman.*
SYN. Blessedness, bliss, felicity, happiness.

Beau (bō), *n.* pl. **Beaux** (bōz). [Fr. *beau*, O.Fr. *bel*, from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] 1. One whose great care is to deck his person according to the fashion of the times; a fop; a dandy.—2. A man who attends or is suitor to a lady.

Her love was sought, I do aver,
By twenty *beaux* and more;
The king himself has followed her
When she has walked before. *Goldsmith.*

Beaufet (bō'fet), *n.* [See BUFFET.] A cupboard or side-board; a buffet. 'A spacious *beaufet* . . . filled with gold and silver vessels.' *Prescott.*

Beaufin (bō'fin), *n.* [Fr. *beau*, beautiful, and *fin*, fine.] A variety of apple; a biffin.

Beau Ideal (bō ī-dē'al or ī-dā-al), *n.* [Fr. *beau idéal*.] A mental conception or image of any object, moral or physical, in its perfect typical form free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes accompanying its actual existence; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy; ideal excellence.

Beauish (bō'ish), *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine. 'A *beauish* young spark.' *Byrom.*

Beau Monde (bō mond), *n.* [Fr. *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world.] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gaiety.

Beaumontite (bō'mont-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Elie de *Beaumont*.] In *mineral.* a hydrosilicate of calcium. Called also *Heulandite.*

Beau-peer,† Beaupere† (bō'pēr), *n.* [Fr. *beau*, fair, good, and *pair*, an equal, a companion.] A good companion or friend. 'Leading him into a secret shade from his *beauperes*.' *Spenser.* Written also *Beauphere*, in which case the spelling is modified by the influence of O.E. *fere*, a companion.

Beau-semblant,† *n.* [Fr. *beau*, and *semblant*, appearance.] Fair appearance. *Chaucer.*

Beauship (bō'ship), *n.* The character and quality of a beau: with possessive pronouns used by way of title.

You laugh not, gallants, as by proof appears,
At what his *beauship* says, but what he wears.
Dryden.

Beau-sire,† *n.* [Fr.] Fair sir: an ancient and formal mode of address.

Beauteous (bū'tē-us), *a.* Possessing beauty; beautiful.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shak.

Beauteously (bū'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*.
Jer. Taylor.

Beauteousness (bū'tē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

Beautification (bū'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration; adornment; embellishment. 'This thing and that necessary to the *beautification* of the room.' *Mrs. Craik.*

Beautified (bū'ti-fīd), *pp.* Adorned; made beautiful: in *her*, applied to the ornamental part of a charge or bearing, as crowns, caps, &c., when decorated with jewels, feathers, gold, &c.

Beautifier (bū'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes beautiful.

Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, according to Justin and Strabo; but the enlarger only and *beautifier* of it, according to Herodotus. *Costard.*

Beautiful (bū'ti-ful), *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty; pleasing to the

ear, the eye, or the mind; beauteous. 'Idalian Aphrodite *beautiful*.' *Tennyson.*

If God hath made this world so fair,
Where sin and death abound,
How *beautiful* beyond compare
Will Paradise be found! *James Montgomery.*

Silence, *beautiful* voice!
Be still, for you only trouble the mind
With a joy in which I cannot rejoice. *Tennyson.*

It is a *beautiful* necessity of our nature to love something. *D. Jerrold.*

—*The beautiful*, that which possesses beauty; beauty in the abstract; as, *the beautiful* in nature or art.

Can we conceive of a period of human development at which religion is the worship of *the beautiful*? *Dr. Caird.*

SYN. Lovely, charming, beauteous, elegant, fair, handsome, comely, graceful.

Beautifully (bū'ti-fụl-li), *adv.* In a beautiful manner. 'Fine by degrees and *beautifully* less.' *Prior.*

Beautifulness (bū'ti-fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being beautiful; elegance of form; beauty.

Beautify (bū'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beautified*; ppr. *beautifying*. [E. *beauty*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to grace; to decorate; to embellish. 'The arts that *beautify* and polish life.' *Burke.*

Beautify (bū'ti-fī), *v.i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty. [Rare.]

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes. *Addison.*

Beautiless (bū'ti-les), *a.* Destitute of beauty. 'Unamiable, *beautiless*, reprobate.' *Hammond.*

Beauty (bū'ti), *n.* [O.E. *beaulte, beautee*, &c., O.Fr. *bealtet, beltet, biaute*, Fr. *beauté*, beauty, from L.L. *bellitas, bellitatis*, beauty, from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] 1. An assemblage of perfections through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye; those qualities in the aggregate that give pleasure to the æsthetic sense. Beauty that is perceived by the eye at first view may be called *intrinsic;* the term *relative* may be applied to that to perceive which the aid of the understanding and reflection is requisite. Thus, the beauty of a machine is not perceived till we understand its uses and adaptation to its purpose. This is called the beauty of utility. By an easy transition the word beauty is used to express what is pleasing to the ear or to the understanding. Thus we say, the *beauty* of a thought, of a remark, of sound, &c.

All the objects we call beautiful agree in two things, which seem to concur in our sense of *beauty*. First, when they are perceived, or even imagined, they produce a certain agreeable emotion or feeling in the mind; and, secondly, this agreeable emotion is accompanied with an opinion or belief of their having some perfection or excellence belonging to them. *Reid.*

2. A particular grace or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; a part which surpasses in beauty that with which it is united; as, the *beauties* of an author. 'The *beauties* of nature.' *Dryden.* 'The several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians.' *Arbuthnot.*—3. A beautiful person; especially, a beautiful woman.

And I have shadowed many a group
Of *beauties*, that were born
In teacup-times of hood and hoop,
Or while the patch was worn. *Tennyson.*

4.† Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion.

She stained her hair yellow, which was then the *beauty*. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. Elegance, grace, loveliness, comeliness, fairness, goodliness, gracefulness, adornment.

Beauty† (bū'ti), *v.t.* To adorn; to beautify or embellish. 'The harlot's cheek *beautied* with plastering art.' *Shak.*

Beauty-spot (bū'ti-spot), *n.* A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty; something that heightens beauty by contrast; a foil.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

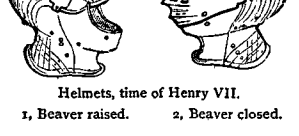
Beaver (bē'vėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *beofer, befer, beber*; D. *bever*, Dan. *bæver*, Sw. *bäfver*, Icel. *björr*, G. *biber*, Gael. *beabhar*, Corn. *befr*; L. *fiber*, older form *biber* (according to the Scholiast on Juvenal Sat. 12), whence the Romance forms Fr. *bièvre*, It. *bivaro*, &c.; Lith. *bebrus*, Slav. *bobr*, beaver. Curtius connects it with Skr. *babhru*, tawny, hence a rat.] 1. A rodent quadruped, about 2 feet in length, of the genus Castor (*C. fiber*), at one time common in the northern regions of both hemispheres, but now found in considerable numbers only in North America, living in colonies, but occurring solitary in Central Europe and Asia. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore-feet, large webbed hind-feet, with a flat ovate tail covered with scales on its upper surface. It is valued for

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

its fur, which used to be largely employed in the manufacture of hats, but for which silk is now for the most part substituted, and for an odoriferous secretion named castor (which see). Its food consists of the bark of trees, leaves, roots, and berries. The favourite haunts of the beavers are rivers and lakes which are bordered by forests. When they find a stream not sufficiently deep for their purpose they throw across it a dam constructed with great ingenuity of wood, stones, and mud. In winter they live in houses, which are 3 to 4 feet high, are built on the water's edge, and afford them protection from wolves and other wild animals. There are several varieties, as *C. nigra*, or black beaver, *C. alba*, or white beaver, and *C. varia*, or spotted beaver.—2. The fur of the beaver.—3. A hat made of beaver-fur. 'A brown *beaver* slouched over his eyes.' *Prescott.*—4. A kind of strong felted cloth used for making overcoats.

Beaver (bē'vėr), *a.* Made of beaver or of the fur of beaver; as, a *beaver* hat.

Beaver (bē'vėr), *n.* [O.E. *bavier, bever*, from O.Fr. *baviere*, a child's bib, a beaver, Fr. *baver*, to slobber, *bave*, It. *bava*, slaver.] The movable face-guard of a helmet, so constructed with joints or otherwise that



Helmets, time of Henry VII.
1, Beaver raised. 2, Beaver closed.

the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink; a visor: sometimes also used to signify the whole helmet. Written also *Beevor, Bevor, Bever.* 'He wore his *beaver* up.' *Shak.* 'Their armed staves in charge, their *beavers* down.' *Shak.*

Beavered (bē'vėrd), *a.* Covered with or wearing a beaver. 'His *beavered* brow a beechen garland wears.' *Pope.*

Beaver-rat (bē'vėr-rat), *n.* 1. The common name applied to the members of the genus Hydromys, a Tasmanian genus containing certain rodent quadrupeds, inhabiting the banks both of salt and fresh waters. They are admirable swimmers and divers, and exceedingly shy, recalling to the emigrant the water-vole of Europe. Like the vole these animals sit upright, conveying their food to their mouths with the fore-paws.—2. The musk-rat (which see).

Beaverteen (bē'vėr-tēn), *n.* [Erroneously formed from *beaver*, on the model of *velveteen*.] A species of fustian cloth.

Beaver-tree (bē'vėr-trē), *n.* A low-growing deciduous tree of the genus Magnolia (*M. glauca*), nat. order Magnoliaceæ, found growing in the swamps of North America, and so called because the root is eaten by beavers, and its wood is much used by these animals in constructing their houses.

Bebeerine, Bebearine (bē-bē'rin), *n.* The active principle of the bark of the *bebeeru* or green-heart tree of Guiana. It appears to be analogous to quinine, and both it and its salts are bitter, and highly febrifuge. Also called *Biberine.*

Bebeeru, Bebearu (bē-bē'rö), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of British Guiana (*Nectandra Rodiæi*), nat. order Lauraceæ, the timber of which is known to wood-merchants by the name of *green-heart*, and is largely imported for the building of ships and submarine structures.

Bebleed† (bē-blēd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *bleed*.] To make bloody. *Chaucer.*

Beblood,† Bebloody† (bē-blud', bē-blud'i), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *blood*.] To make bloody. *Sheldon.*

Beblot† (bē-blot'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *blot*.] To blot; to stain.

Beblubber (bē-blub'bėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *blubber*.] To foul or swell with weeping.

Her eyes all *beblubbered* with tears. *Shelton.*

Becafico, Becafigo (bek-a-fē'kō, bek-a-fē'gō), *n.* Same as *Beccafico.*

Becalm (bē-käm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *calm*.] See CALM. 1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop or repress motion in a body; to calm: used of the elements and of the passions.

The moon shone clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*

Banish his sorrows and *becalm* his soul with easy dreams. *Addison.*

2. To keep from motion for want of wind; to delay by a calm; as, high lands *becalm* a ship.

A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

Becalming (bē-käm'ing), *n.* The state of being becalmed; a calm at sea. [Rare or obsolete.]

Other unlucky accidents oftentimes happen in these seas, especially in *becalmings*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Became (bē-kām'), pret. of *become*. See BECOME.

Because (bē-kąz'), *conj.* [*Be* for *by*, and *cause; O.E. bicause, bycause.*] 1. By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained. Thus, I fled, *because* I was afraid, is to be thus resolved: I fled, *by the cause, for the cause*, which is mentioned in the next affirmation, viz., I was afraid. Hence, *cause* being a noun, *because* may be regularly followed by *of*.

Why is our food so very sweet?
Because we earn before we eat. *Cotton.*

The spirit is life, *because of* righteousness. Rom. viii. 10.

2.† That; in order that.

And the multitude rebuked them, *because* they should hold their peace. Mat. xx. 31.

Beccabunga (bek-a-bung'ga), *n.* [L.G. *beckebunge*, G. *bachbunge*, from *becke, bach*, a brook, and *bunge*, a drum, or something drum-shaped, a bunch. The name is given probably from its swollen tubers.] The trivial name of the plant *Veronica Beccabunga*, brooklime.

Beccafico (bek-a-fē'kō), *n.* [It., from *beccare*, to *peck* with the *beak* (see BEAK), and *fico*, a fig.] A passerine bird, of the genus Sylvia (*S. hortensis*), family Sylviadæ, resembling a nightingale, which feeds on figs and grapes: known also as the greater pettychaps and garden-warbler. It makes its appearance in England along with other warblers in April and May. Its song is little inferior to that of the nightingale. Its head, back, neck, and tail are of a greenish gray.

Beccamoschino (bek'ä-mōs-kē"nō), *n.* The Italian name of the fantail warbler (*Sylvia cisticola*).

Bechamel (besh'a-mel), *n.* [Named after its inventor, the Marquis of *Bechamel*, steward of Louis XIV.] A fine white broth or sauce thickened with cream.

Bechance (bē-chans'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *chance*.] To befall; to happen to. 'What hath *bechanced* them?' *Shak.*

Bechance† (bē-chans'), *adv.* Accidentally; by chance. 'We *bechance* lost our sovereign lord.' *Grafton.*

Becharm (bē-chärm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *charm*.] To charm; to captivate. 'My reason long hath been *becharmed*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Bêche-de-mer (bāsh-de-mār), *n.* [Fr., lit. sea-spade, because when dried and pressed they have a shape not unlike a spade.] The trepang, a species of Holothuria or sea-slug. See TREPANG.

Bechic† (bē'kik), *n.* [Gr. *bēchikos*, pertaining to a cough, from *bēx, bēchos*, a cough.] A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with *Pectoral*, which is now the term mostly used.

Bechuana, Bechuan (bech-ụ-ä'na, bech'-ụ-an), *n.* One of a people inhabiting South Africa, between lon. 23° and 29° E., lat. 18° and 28° S., described as superior to the Kafirs in civilization and appearance. They are unwarlike, fond of agriculture, and inhabit towns with well-constructed houses.

Beck (bek), *n.* [A. Sax. *becc*, a brook; Icel. *bekkr*, Dan. *bæk*, Sw. *bäck*, D. *beek*, G. *bach*, a brook. It is the *beck* found in names of places in Britain situated near a stream, as Walbeck, Bodsbeck, Troutbeck.] A small brook. 'The brooks, the *becks*, the rills.' *Drayton.* [Provincial.]

Beck (bek), *n.* A vat or vessel used in a dye-house; a back.

Beck (bek), *v.i.* [Shortened form of *beckon*. See BECKON, *v.i.*] To nod or make a significant gesture.

Who's he but bowed if this great prince but *becked*? *Drayton.*

Beck (bek), *v.t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command or desire to by gesture.

Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *becks* me to come on. *Shak.*

Beck (bek), *n.* A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command. 'Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles.' *Milton.*

Beck† (bek), *n.* [Fr. *bec*, a beak (which see).] 1. A beak.—2. A pendent tippet of the head-dress, turned like a beak over the forehead, worn in the time of Henry VI.

Beck.

Becker (bek'ėr), *n.* A fish of the genus Pagrus, otherwise called braize or king of the seabreams.

Becket (bek'et), *n.* A contrivance in ships for confining loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a rope with an eye at one end, or a wooden bracket.

Beck-harman† (bek-här'man), *n.* [Also written *Harman-beck*; the *beck* is probably the same as modern slang *beak*, for a magistrate or constable.] In old slang a constable. *B. Jonson.*

Beckon (bek'n), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *bēacn*, *bēcen*, a sign, a token, a beacon, *bēcnian*, *becnian*, *bycnian*, to beckon; Icel. *bákna*.] To make a sign to another by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. Acts xix. 33.

Beckon (bek'n), *v.t.* To make a significant sign to; to direct by making signs.

I see a hand you cannot see,
Which *beckons* me away. *Tickell.*

Beckon (bek'n), *n.* A significant gesture. 'At the first *beckon*.' *Bolingbroke.* [Rare.]

Beclip† (bē-klip'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *clip*, to embrace.] To embrace.

And sodenly, ere she it wiste,
Beclipt in armes he her kiste. *Gower.*

Becloud (bē-kloud'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *cloud*.] To cloud; to obscure; to dim. 'Storms of tears *becloud* his eyes.' *Ph. Fletcher.*

Become (bē-kum'), *v.i.* pret. *became*; pp. *become*; ppr. *becoming*. [O.E. *becumen*, *bicumen*, *bycumen*, &c., from A. Sax. *becuman*, *bicuman*, to fall out, happen, to attain—prefix *be* = *by*, and *cuman*, to come, to happen; comp. D. *bekomen*, to get, to agree with, G. *bekommen*, to attain, to suit; *beikommen*, to reach, to match; Goth. *bekviman*, to attain, to obtain.] 1. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition by a change from another state or condition, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character; as, a boy *becomes* a man.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul. Gen. ii. 7.

I rue that error now which is *become* my crime. *Milton.*

—*To become of*, usually with *what* preceding; to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition; as, *what* will *become of* our commerce? *what* will *become of* us? It applies to *place* as well as *condition*. *What* has *become of* my friend? that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition?

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude? *Raleigh.*

—*To become*, with *where* in direct or indirect questions: (*a*) to betake one's self.

You shall have sometimes fair houses so full of glass that one cannot tell *where to become* to be out of the sun or cold. *Bacon.*

(*b*) To fall into certain circumstances or a certain condition. [Obsolete in both senses.]

I cannot joy, until I be resolved
Where our right valiant father *is become*. *Shak.*

2. To be proper; to be decorous or becoming.

Set this diamond safe
In golden palaces, as it *becomes*. *Shak.*

Become (bē-kum'), *v.t.* In general, to suit or to be suitable to; to be congruous with; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, or proper to; to grace; to adorn: applied to persons or things.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up! I hope I shall as soon be strangled with a halter as another. *Shak.*

This use of the word, however, is less frequent, the verb usually expressing the suitableness of *things* to persons or to other things; as, a robe *becomes* a prince.

Nothing in his life *became* him like the leaving it. *Shak.*

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress *become* them, as to convert it at length into their proper self, and thus actually to become the dress. *Coleridge.*

Becomed† (bē-kum'ed), *a.* Used by Shakspere, in the following passage, for *becoming*.

I met the youthful lord at Laurence' cell,
And gave him what *becomed* love I might,
Not stepping o'er the bounds of modesty.
Rom. & Jul. iv. 2.

Becoming (bē-kum'ing), *a.* Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances; as, he speaks with *becoming* boldness; a dress is very *becoming*. 'A low and *becoming* tone.' *Thackeray.* Sometimes followed by *of* formerly. 'Such discourses as are *becoming of* them.' *Dryden.*—*The becoming*, that which is appropriate, fit, or suitable.

As soon as the officiating minister began to read the collect for the king, Burnet, among whose many good qualities self-command and a fine sense of *the becoming* cannot be reckoned, rose from his knees, sat down in his stall, and uttered some contemptuous noises which disturbed the devotions of the congregation. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Fit, suitable, congruous, meet, appropriate, befitting, seemly, proper, comely, graceful, decent.

Becoming† (bē-kum'ing), *n.* Something worn as an ornament.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me, when they not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*

Becomingly (bē-kum'ing-li), *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

Becomingness (bē-kum'ing-nes), *n.* Fitness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness. '*Becomingness* of virtue.' *Delany.*

Becripple (bē-krip'pl), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *cripple*.] To make lame; to cripple. 'Those whom you bedwarf and *becripple* by your poisonous medicines.' *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Becuiba-nut (bā-kwē'bä-nut), *n.* [Contr. for *ibicuiba*, the native name.] A nut produced by a Brazilian tree, from which a balsam is drawn that is considered of value in rheumatism.

Becuna (be-kö'na), *n.* A ferocious fish of the Mediterranean (*Sphyræna vulgaris*), family Sphyrænidæ, resembling the pike. From its scales and air-bladder is obtained a substance useful in the manufacture of artificial pearls. The flesh is well flavoured.

Becurl (bē-kėrl'), *v.t.* To curl.

Bed (bed), *n.* [A. Sax. *bed*, *bedd*, D. *bed*, *bedde*, Dan. *bed*, Icel. *bed* (*bethr*), Goth. *badi*, G. *bett*, a bed.] 1. That on or in which one sleeps, or which is specially intended to give ease to the body at night; a large flat bag filled with feathers, down, wool, chaff, or other soft materials: the word may include or even be used for the bedstead; as, a feather *bed*; a *bed* of straw; the bare earth for a *bed*.

A chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A *bed* by night, a chest of drawers by day.
Goldsmith.

2. Marriage; matrimonial connection. 'George, the eldest son of his second *bed*.' *Clarendon.*—3. A plat or piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. '*Beds* of hyacinths and roses.' *Milton.*—4. The bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water.—5. A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of anything, whether upon the earth or within it; as, a *bed* of sulphur; a *bed* of sand or clay. Geologists commonly employ this term to signify a stratum of considerable thickness, but there is no fixed rule.—6. In *mining*, a horizontal vein of ore.—7. That on which anything lies, or in which anything is embedded.

Those sleeping stones, . . .
By this time from their fixed *beds* of lime
Had been dishabited. *Shak.*

In this sense the word is used in different trades in a great number of specific significations; as, (*a*) in *building*, (1) either of the horizontal surfaces of a building-stone in position. The surfaces are distinguished as the *upper* and the *lower bed*. (2) The under surface of a brick, shingle, slate, or tile in position. (*b*) In *gun*. the foundation-piece of a gun-carriage. The *bed* of a mortar is a solid piece of hardwood, hollow in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. (*c*) In *mach*. the foundation-piece on which the machine is constructed. (*d*) In a *grinding-mill*, the lower grindstone. (*e*) In *printing*, the platform of a printing-press on which a form is laid. (*f*) In *railway construction*, the superficial earthwork with the ballasting.—*Bed of justice* [Fr. *lit de justice*], (*a*) a throne on which the King of France was seated when he went to parliament. Hence (*b*) a formal visit of a king of France to his parliament. These visits had several objects; but latterly, when parliament became a power in the state, beds of justice were held principally for the purpose of compelling parliament to register edicts of the king when they showed themselves unwilling to do so. They were held also to try a peer, to create new taxes, to declare the majority of the king, &c.—*To make a bed*, to put it in order after it has been used.—*To be brought to bed*, to be delivered of a child: followed by *of*; as, *to be brought to bed of* a son.—*Trussing bed*, in former times, a bed which packed into a chest for travelling.—*From board and bed*, a law phrase applied to a separation of man and wife without dissolving the bands of matrimony: now called a *judicial separation*. In this case the wife has a suitable maintenance allotted to her out of the husband's estate, called *alimony*.

Bed (bed), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedded*; ppr. *bedding*. 1. To place in, or as in, a bed. 'My son in the ooze is *bedded*.' *Shak.*—2. To go to bed with; to make partaker of one's bed.

They have married me!
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shak.*

3. To plant in beds, especially used of planting large numbers of flowers in pleasing arrangements: often with *out*; as, to *bed out* summer-flowering plants.—4. To embed; to fix or set in a permanent position; to furnish with a bed; as, to *bed* a stone; to *bed* a mortar.

Among all chains or clusters of mountains where large bodies of still water are *bedded*. *Wordsworth.*

5. To lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order or flat. 'Your *bedded* hairs . . . start up and stand on end.' *Shak.*

Bed (bed), *v.i.* To cohabit; to use the same bed.

If he be married and *bed* with his wife. *Wiseman.*

Bed† (bed), pret. of *bid*. *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Bedabble (bē-dab'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedabble*; ppr. *bedabbling*. [Prefix *be*, and *dabble*.] To wet; to sprinkle. '*Bedabbled* with the dew.' *Shak.*

Bedad (bē-dad'), *interj.* An Irish minced oath, a corruption of *be gad*, for *by God*! '*Bedad* she'd come and marry some of 'em.' *Thackeray.*

Bedaff† (bē-daf'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and O.E. *daffe*, a fool. Akin Sc. *daft*, *daffing*.] To make a fool of. *Chaucer.*

Bedagat (bed'a-gat), *n.* The name given to the sacred books of the Buddhists in Burmah.

Bedaggle (bē-dag'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedaggled*; ppr. *bedaggling*. [Prefix *be*, and *daggle*.] To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water. *Jon. Richardson.*

Bed-ale† (bed'āl), *n.* Ale brewed for a confinement or christening.

Bedare† (bē-dār'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dare*.] To dare; to defy.

The eagle . . . is emboldened
With eyes intentive to *bedare* the sun. *Peele.*

Bedark† (bē-därk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dark*.] To darken. *Gower.*

Bedarken (bē-därk'n), *v.t.* To obscure; to darken.

Bedarkened (bē-därk'nd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Obscured.—2. *Fig.* existing in mental or moral darkness; sunk in ignorance. 'This *bedarkened* race.' *Southey.*

Bedash (bē-dash'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dash*.] To wet by throwing water or other liquor upon; to bespatter with water or mud. 'Trees *bedashed* with rain.' *Shak.*

Bedaub (bē-dąb'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *daub*.] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with anything thick and dirty. '*Bedaub* fair designs with a foul varnish.' *Barrow.*

Bedazzle (bē-daz'zl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedazzled;* ppr. *bedazzling.* [Prefix *be*, and *dazzle*.] To dazzle by too strong a light; to blind or render incapable of seeing clearly by excess of light.

My mistaken eyes,
That have been so *bedazzled* with the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green. *Shak.*

Bedazzlingly (bē-daz'zling-li), *adv.* So as to bedazzle.

Bed-bolt (bed'bōlt), *n.* *Naut.* a horizontal bolt passing through both the brackets of a gun-carriage on which the forward end of the stool-bed rests.

Bed-bug (bed'bug), *n.* The *Cimex lectularius*, infesting beds. See BUG.

Bed-chair (bed'chār), *n.* A chair chiefly for the sick, with a movable back, which rises to sustain the occupant while sitting up, or falls back so as to constitute a bed. Called also *Chair-bed.*

Bed-chamber (bed'chām-bėr), *n.* An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed or for sleep and repose.—*Lords of the bed-chamber*, officers of the royal household under the groom of the stole. They are twelve in number, and wait a week each in turn. The groom of the stole does not take his turn of duty, but attends his majesty on all state occasions. There are thirteen grooms of the bed-chamber, who wait likewise in turn. In the case of a queen regnant these posts are occupied by ladies, called *Ladies of the Bed-chamber.*

Bed-clothes (bed'klōŦHz), *n. pl.* Blankets or coverlets, &c., for beds.

Bedded (bed'ed), *p.* and *a.* Laid in a bed; embedded; occurring as a bed or layer; as, a *bedded* rock.

Dost sit and hearken
The dreary melody of *bedded* reeds
In desolate places. *Keats.*

Bedder, Bedetter (bed'ėr, bē-det'tėr), *n.* [From *bed.*] The nether stone of an oil-mill. *Johnson.*

Bedding (bed'ing), *n.* 1. The act of placing in a bed.—2. A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.—3. In *geol.* the stratification or position of beds and layers.—4. In *building*, a foundation or bottom layer of some kind.

Bedding-moulding (bed'ing-mōld-ing), *n.* Same as *Bed-moulding* (which see).

Bedding-stone (bed'ing-stōn), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a straight piece of marble applied to the rubbed side of the brick to prove whether the surface be straight.

Bede (bēd), *n.* In *mining*, a peculiar kind of pick-axe. *Ure.*

Bedead† (bē-ded'), *v.t.* To deaden. 'Others that are *bedeaded* and stupefied as to their morals.' *Halliwell.*

Bedeck (bē-dek'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *deck*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace. '*Bedecking* ornaments.' *Shak.* '*Bedecked*, ornate, and gay.' *Milton.*

Bedegar, Bedeguar (bed'ē-gär), *n.* [Fr. *bédegar, bédeguar*, from Per. *bādāward*, a kind of white thorn or thistle.] A spongy excrescence or gall, sometimes termed sweet-

a a, Bedegar on the Rose.

brier sponge, found on various species of roses, especially the sweet-brier, produced by several insects as receptacles for their eggs, as the *Cynips rosæ:* once supposed to have medicinal properties.

Bedehouse (bēd'hous), *n.* [O.E. *bede*, A. Sax. *bead*, a prayer, and *house*.] Formerly, a hospital or alms-house, where the poor prayed for their founders and benefactors.

Bedell, Bedel (bē'dl), *n.* [L. *bedellus*. See BEADLE.] The usual spellings of the word *beadle* in law and at the universities. See BEADLE.

Bedelry (bē'dl-ri), *n.* The extent of a bedel's office. *Blount.*

Bedeman, Bedesman (bēd'man, bēdz'man), *n.* Same as *Beads-man* (which see). *Bedeman* or *Bedesman* is the common spelling of the word when it designates the ancient Scotch privileged beggar.

A long blue gown, with a pewter badge on the right arm; two or three wallets for holding the different kinds of meal, when he received his charity, . . . all these at once marked a beggar by profession, and one of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the king's *bedesmen*, or, vulgarly, blue-gowns. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bedevil (bē-de'vil), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *devil*.] 1. To throw into confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits; to abuse. '*Bedevilled* and used worse than St. Bartholomew.' *Sterne.*—2. To corrupt; to destroy; to spoil.

Bedevilment (bē-de'vil-ment), *n.* The act of throwing into disorder, or the state of being in disorder; confusion.

The lawyers had twisted it into such a state of *bedevilment* that the original merits of the case have long disappeared. *Dickens.*

Bedew (bē-dū'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dew*.] To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid. 'Falling tears his face *bedew.*' *Dryden.*

Bedewer (bē-dū'ėr), *n.* That which bedews.

Bedewy† (bē-dū'i), *a.* Moist with dew. 'Night with her *bedewy* wings.' *Ant. Brewer.*

Bedfast (bed'fast), *p.* and *a.* Confined to bed; bedridden.

I were fetched to B.'s wife afore seven this morning. She's *bedfast*, but she were raving and raging to know, &c. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Bed-fellow (bed'fel-lō), *n.* One who lies in the same bed.

Misery acquaints a man with strange *bed-fellows.* *Shak.*

Bed-feret (bed'fēr), *n.* [*Bed*, and O.E. *fere*, A. Sax. *fera*, a companion.] A bed-fellow. *Chapman.*

Bed-frame (bed'frām), *n.* The frame of a bed; a bedstead.

Bediamonded (bē-dī'a-mond-ed), *a.* Ornamented with diamonds. 'Astarte's *bediamonded* crescent.' *Poe.*

Bedight (bē-dīt'), *v.t.*, generally or always in pret. & pp. *bedight* or *bedighted.* [Prefix *be*, and *dight*.] To array; to equip; to dress; to trick out; to invest or cover with. 'His locks with clods of bloud and dust *bedight.*' *Fairfax.* 'A troope of men the most in armes *bedight.*' *Mir. for Mags.* 'Injured and ill *bedighted.*' *Milton.*

His head and beard with soot were ill *bedight.* *Spenser.*

I am an unknown knight,
Three modest maidens have me *bedight.* *Longfellow.*

Bedim (bē-dim'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedimmed;* ppr. *bedimming.* [Prefix *be*, and *dim*.] To make dim; to obscure or darken. 'I have *bedimm'd* the noontide sun.' *Shak.*

Bedinner (bē-din'nėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dinner*.] To give dinner to. [Rare.]

Can he do nothing for his Burns but . . . lionise him, *bedinner* him for a while? *Carlyle.*

Bedirt (bē-dėrt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dirt*.] To cover with dirt. *Jer. Taylor.*

Bedismal (bē-diz'mal), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dismal*.] To make dismal.

Bedizen (bē-diz'n or bē-diz'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dizen*.] To adorn; to deck; especially, to adorn in a tawdry manner or with false taste.

Remnants of tapestried hangings, window curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had *bedizened* his tatters. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bed-key (bed'kē), *n.* An instrument for fitting the parts of a bedstead tightly together.

Bedlam (bed'lam), *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into an hospital for lunatics.] 1. A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics.—2.† A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in Bedlam. 'Let us get the *bedlam* to lead him.' *Shak.*—3. *Fig.* any scene of wild uproar and madness.

A general division of possessions would make the country a scene of profligate extravagance for one year and of universal desolation the next—a *bedlam* for one short season and a charnel-house ever after. *Brougham.*

Bedlam (bed'lam), *a.* Belonging to a mad-house; fit for a mad-house. 'The *bedlam*, brainsick duchess.' *Shak.*—*Bedlam beggar*, a name anciently given to a patient of the hospital of Bedlam who, being partially cured, was allowed to go at large or a-begging.

Bedlamer (bed'lam-ėr), *n.* The name given by seal hunters to the hooded seal (*Cystophora cristata*), when a year old, from its frantic cries and actions when it cannot escape its pursuers.

Bedlamite (bed'lam-īt), *n.* A madman.

Bed-linen (bed'lin-en), *n.* Linen for beds, as sheets, pillow-covers.

Bed-maker (bed'māk-ėr), *n.* 1. One who manufactures beds.—2. One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university.

Bed-mate (bed'māt), *n.* A bed-fellow. *Shak.*

Bed-moulding (bed'mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* the mouldings of a cornice which are placed below the coronet, consisting of an ogee, a list, a large boultin, and another list under the coronet.

Bedote† (bē-dōt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dote*.] To make to dote. 'To *bedote* this queene was their intent.' *Chaucer.*

Bedouin (bed'ō-in), *n.* [Fr. *Bédouin*, Ar. *bedāwi*, dwellers in the desert.] One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs, who live in tents and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa.

Bedouin (bed'ō-in), *a.* Relating to the Bedouins.

Bed-pan (bed'pan), *n.* 1. A pan for warming beds; a warming-pan.—2. A necessary utensil for a person bedridden.

Bed-pheer,† Bed-phere† (bed'fēr), *n.* Same as *Bed-fere* (which see).

Bed-plate, Bed-piece (bed'plāt, bed'pēs), *n.* In *mech.* the sole-plate or foundation-plate of an engine, &c.

Bed-post (bed'pōst), *n.* 1. In old bedsteads a post fixed at the side to keep the clothes from falling off. One was placed on each side.—*In the twinkling of a bed-post*, with the utmost rapidity, a phrase derived from the common practice of resorting to bed-posts as weapons of attack or defence. *Brewer.*

I'll do it instantly, *in the twinkling of a bed-post.* *Shadwell.*

2. A post at the corner of a bedstead supporting the canopy.

Bed-presser (bed'pres-ėr), *n.* A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed. *Shak.*

Bedrabble (be-drab'bl), *v.t.* To bedraggle. *Kingsley.*

Bedraggle (bē-drag'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bedraggled;* ppr. *bedraggling.* [Prefix *be*, and *draggle*.] To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt; to soil by drawing along on mud.

Bedral (bed'ral), *n.* A beadle. [Scotch.]

I'll hae her before presbytery and synod; I'm half a minister mysel', now that I'm *bedral* in an inhabited parish. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bedral† (bed'ral), *n.* A person who is bedrid. *John Knox.* [Scotch.]

Bedreinte,† *pp.* Bedrenched; thoroughly wetted. *Chaucer.*

Bedrench (bē-drensh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *drench*.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture. 'Such crimson tempest should *bedrench* the green lap of King Richard's land.' *Shak.*

Bedrid, Bedridden (bed'rid, bed'rid-n), *a.* [*Bed* and *ride;* A. Sax. *bedrida*, one confined to bed; the noun has been transformed into a participial adjective.] Confined to the bed by age or infirmity. 'Lies he not *bedrid?*' *Shak.* 'Old *bedridden* palsy.' *Tennyson.*

Bed-rite,† Bed-right† (bed'rīt), *n.* [*Bed* and *rite* or *right*.] The privilege of the marriage bed. 'No *bed-right* shall be paid till Hymen's torch be lighted.' *Shak.*

Bed-room (bed'röm), *n.* 1. A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging room.—2.† Room in a bed.

Then by your side no *bed-room* me deny. *Shak.*

Bedrop (bē-drop'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *drop*.] To sprinkle, as with drops; to variegate with spots; to speckle. 'Scales *bedropped* with gold.' *Pope.*

Bed-screw (bed'skrō), *n.* A powerful machine for lifting or moving large bodies; a barrel-screw (which see).

Bedsister† (bed'sis-tėr), *n.* A concubine.

It is not much to be wondered at that we lost *bed-sister* for *concubine.* *Fitzedward Hall.*

Bed-site (bed'sīt), *n.* A recess in a room for a bed.

Bed-sore (bed'sōr), *n.* A very troublesome kind of sore liable to appear on patients long confined to bed, and either unable or not allowed to change their position. Bed-sores occur at the parts pressed by the weight

of the body, chiefly about the region of the buttocks, the heel, &c.

Bed-staff (bed'staf), *n.* Same as *Bed-post*, 1.

Bedstead (bed'sted), *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.

Bed-steps (bed'steps), *n. pl.* Steps for ascending a bed.

Bed-stone (bed'stōn), *n.* The lower or stationary millstone. *E. H. Knight.*

Bedstraw (bed'strą), *n.* 1. Straw put into a bed to make it soft.—2. The popular name of the different species of Galium. See GALIUM.

Bed-swerver † (bed'swėrv-ėr), *n.* One that swerves from his bed; that is, one who is false and unfaithful to the marriage vow.

> She's
> A *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
> That vulgars give bold'st titles. *Shak.*

Bed-tick (bed'tik), *n.* A case of strong linen or cotton cloth for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed; ticking.

Bed-time (bed'tīm), *n.* The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed.

Beduck (bē-dŭk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *duck*.] To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse.

> To the flood he came, . . .
> And deepe himself *beducked* in the same. *Spenser.*

Beduke (bē-dūk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *duke*.] To make a duke of. *Swift.*

Bedung (bē-dung'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dung*.] To cover with dung. '*Bedunged* with calumny and filth.' *Dr. P. Fuller.*

Bedust (bē-dust'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dust*.] To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust.

Bedward (bed'wėrd), *adv.* [*Bed*, and *ward*, in the direction of.] Towards bed. *Shak.*

Bedwarf (bē-dwarf'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dwarf*.] To make little; to stunt or hinder the growth of. 'Those whom you *bedwarf* and becripple by your poisonous medicines.' *Dr. H. More.*

Bed-work (bed'wėrk), *n.* Work done in bed, or as in bed, that is without toil. '*Bed-work*, mappery, closet-war.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Bedye (bē-dī'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *dye*.] To dye; to stain. 'Fields with Sarazin blood *bedyde*.' *Spenser.*

Bee (bē), *n.* [A.-Sax. *beo*, *bī*, Icel. *býi*, Sw. Dan. *bi*, D. *bij*, *bije*, G. *biene*, O. and Prov. G. *beie*, Ir. and Gael. *beach*, a bee.] 1. An insect of the genus Apis. (See APIS.) The species are numerous, the honey-bee being the most interesting to man. It has been kept in hives from the earliest periods for its wax and honey. It lives in swarms or societies of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of bees—the females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the imperfect or undeveloped females, called *neuters*, constituting the working bees. In each hive or swarm there is only one female or queen, whose sole office is to propagate the species. It is much larger than the other bees. When a queen dies a young working bee three days old is selected, its cell is enlarged by the partitions being broken down, its food changed to royal jelly or paste, and it grows into a queen. The queen lays 2000 eggs a day, or 100,000 a year. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the labourers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis by which they suck the honey from flowers, and a mouth by which they swallow it, and then convey it to the hive in their stomachs, whence they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called *bee-bread*, and is the food of the larvæ or young. The adult bees feed on honey. The wax was at one time supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed by secretion from the honey. The females and neuters have a barbed sting attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive becomes overstocked a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called *swarming*. Besides the common bee (*A. mellifica*) there are the *A. fasciata*, domesticated in Egypt; the *A. ligustica*, or Ligurian bee of Italy and Greece, introduced into England; the *A. unicolor* of Madagascar, the *A. indica*, &c.—2. An assemblage of persons who meet to engage in united labour for the benefit of an individual or family; as, a quilting *bee*; a husking *bee*, &c. [American.]—*Spelling bee*, an assemblage of persons for the purpose of exercising themselves, or comparing their acquirements, in spelling. Frequently prizes are competed for. Competitions in other accomplishments, as geography, music, &c., have also been held under the name of *bees*. The system is American.—3. *Naut.* a piece of hardwood, generally elm, bolted to the outer end of the bowsprit, to rove the fore-top-mast stays through. Called also *Bee-block*.—*To have a bee* (or *bees*) *in the head*, (*a*) † to be choleric. (*b*) To be restless or uneasy. *B. Jonson.* (*c*) To be somewhat crazy.

> She's whiles crack-brained and *has a bee in her head*. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To have a bee in one's bonnet*, to be a little crack-brained or crazy; to be flighty. [Scotch.]

Beebee (bē-bē'), *n.* [Anglo-Indian.] 1. A lady.—2. A Hindu concubine.

> The society of the station does interfere in such cases; and though it does not mind *beebees* or their friends, it rightly taboos him who entertains their rivals. *W. H. Russell.*

Bee-bird (bē'bėrd), *n.* A local name of the spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*), so called from its catching bees.

Bee-block (bē'blok), *n.* See BEE, 3.

Bee-bread (bē'bred), *n.* A brown bitter substance, the pollen of flowers collected by bees as food for their young. See BEE.

Beech (bēch), *n.* [A. Sax. *bece*, *bóc*, Icel. *bók*, Sw. *bok*, Dan. *bög*, D. *beuk*, G. *buche*, a beech; the word is cognate with L. *fagus*, a beech; Gr. *phēgos*, the esculent oak. The root meaning of the word is seen in Gr. *phagein*, Skr. *bhag*, to eat, the tree originally receiving its name from its nuts being eaten by the early tribes. *Book* is identical with this word, being so called from the use of beechen boards or beech bark for writing on in early times. See BOOK.] A tree of the genus Fagus, nat. order Cupuliferæ. The common or European beech (*F. sylvatica*) grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The mast or nuts are eaten by swine, poultry, oxen, and other animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. Beech is not much used in building, as it soon rots in damp places, but it is used as piles in places where it is constantly wet. It is manufactured into a great variety of tools, for which it is fitted on account of its great hardness and uniform texture, and is also extensively used in making furniture. Varieties of beech with coloured leaves are frequently seen in pleasure-grounds; a red colour prevails in the *F. ferruginea* of America.

Beech-coal (bēch'kōl), *n.* Charcoal from beech-wood.

Beechen (bēch'en), *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech; as, a *beechen* vessel.

> His aged head, crowned with *beechen* wreath,
> Seemed like a poll of ivy in the teeth
> Of winter hoar. *Keats.*

Beech-finch (bēch'finsh), *n.* The chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*). [Local.]

Beech-gall (bēch'gal), *n.* A gall or excrescence formed by insects on the beech.

Beech-hopper (bēch'hop-ėr), *n.* One of the Coleoptera, *Orchestes fagi*, family Curculionidæ or weevils, destructive to beech-trees, laying their eggs between the two surfaces of their leaves.

Beech-mast (bēch'mast), *n.* The mast or nuts of the beech-tree, from which an oil is expressed. The cake which remains after the oil has been expressed is a good fattening food for oxen, swine, and poultry, but is injurious to horses. See BEECH-OIL.

Beech-nut (bēch'nut), *n.* One of the nuts or fruits of the beech. The nuts are triangular, and inclosed in a spiny capsule or husk.

Beech-oil (bēch'oil), *n.* A bland, fixed oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Picardy and in other parts of France instead of butter, but it is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach.

Beech-tree (bēch'trē), *n.* The beech (which see).

Beechy (bēch'i), *a.* Made of beech; consisting of beeches. 'A *beechy* garland.' *Ph. Fletcher.* [Rare.]

Bee-eater (bē'ēt-ėr), *n.* A bird that feeds on bees. There are several species included in the genus Merops, of which the *M. apiaster* of Europe is remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage.

Beef (bēf), *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*, from L. *bos*, *bovis*, Gr. *bous* for *bovs*, an ox; Ir. and Gael. *bo*, W. *buw*, Skr. *go*, a cow.] 1. An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull, or cow, in the full-grown state. [In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves*, but sometimes formerly *beefs*. The singular is obsolete.]

> These are the beasts which ye shall eat; the *beef*, the sheep, and the goat. Deut. xiv. 4, Bible 1578.
>
> A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine. *Milton.*
>
> A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
> Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
> As flesh of muttons, *beefs*, or goats. *Shak.*

2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed: in this sense the word has no plural. 3. A common name in the south of England for certain limestone strata of the Purbeck series, in which the carbonate of lime is fibrous.

Beef (bēf), *a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox or bovine kind. *Swift.*

Beef-brained (bēf'brānd), *a.* Same as *Beef-witted*. 'The most *beef-brained* sensualist.' *Turniers, quoted by Latham.*

Beef-eater (bēf'ēt-ėr), *n.* 1. One that eats beef; hence, a stout fleshy man.—2. An African insessorial bird, of the genus Buphaga, that feeds on the larvæ which nestle under the hides of oxen. See BUPHAGA.

Beef-eater (bēf'ēt-ėr), *n.* [Usually considered to be a corruption of Fr. *buffetier*, one who guards the royal buffet, from *buffet*, a side-board. Skeat, however, points out that this derivation is a mere guess, and refers to Ben Jonson as using 'eater' in the sense of a servant, and to the use of 'powder-beef (that is, salt beef) lubber' in the sense of a man-servant.] One of the yeomen of the royal guard, who, since the time of Henry VII., have attended the sovereign at state banquets, and on other solemn occasions.

Beef-eater.

> Charles had begun to form a small standing army. He felt that without some better protection than that of the train-bands and *beef-eaters* his palace and person would scarcely be secure in the vicinity of a great city swarming with warlike Fifth Monarchy men who had been just disbanded. *Macaulay.*

Beefing (bēf'ing), *n.* 1. A bullock fit for slaughter. [Provincial.]—2. An apple preserved by being dried in an oven and pressed flat.

Bee-flower (bē'flou-ėr), *n.* Same as *Bee-orchis*.

Beef-steak (bēf'stāk), *n.* A steak or slice of beef, particularly when broiled or for broiling.

Beef-tea (bēf'tē), *n.* A light and nutritious soup made from the flesh of the ox, of which the chemical constituents are gelatine, albuminous matter, and kreatine, osmazome, fat, lactic acid, saccharine matter, and a substance resembling theine. Beef-tea from being easy of digestion is recommended for invalids and convalescents.

Beef-witted (bēf'wit-ed), *a.* With no more wit than an ox; dull in intellect; heavy-headed; stupid. 'Thou mongrel, *beef-witted* lord.' *Shak.*

Beef-wood (bēf'wụd), *n.* The timber of some species of Australian trees belonging to the genus Casuarina. It is of a reddish colour, hard, and close-grained, with dark and whitish streaks. It is chiefly used in fine ornamental work.

Bee-garden (bē'gär-dn), *n.* A garden or inclosure to set bee-hives in; an apiary. *Mortimer.*

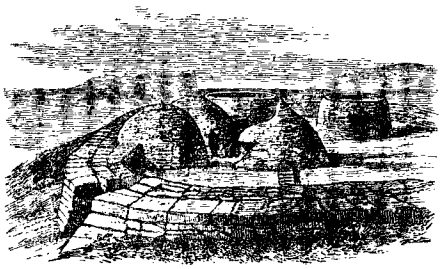
Bee-glue (bē'glū), *n.* A soft, unctuous matter with which bees cement the combs to

the hives and close up the cells. Called also *Propolis*.

Bee-hawk (bē'hąk), *n.* The honey-buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*), so called from preying on hymenopterous insects, such as wasps, &c. Lepidopterous insects of the genus Sesia are also often called bee-hawks or bee-hawk moths.

Bee-hive (bē'hīv), *n.* A case or box intended as a habitation for bees. See HIVE.

Beehive-house (bē'hīv-hous), *n.* The popular name of certain very ancient conical buildings in Ireland, of no great size, formed by long stones, the upper layer always overlapping the one beneath it. No cement is



Beehive-houses at Cahernamacturech, co. Kerry.

used, and the stones are very much in their natural state. These houses occur single or clustered, the former often beside oratories, and so believed to have been the dwellings of priests, the latter sometimes encircled by a stone wall for defence. Sometimes they contain more than one apartment. Houses of this kind occur also in the Western Isles of Scotland; and the 'Picts' houses' of the east coast, though differing in being underground, resemble them in their mode of construction. They are referred to the period from the seventh to the twelfth century.

Bee-house (bē'hous), *n.* A house or repository for bees; an apiary. *Goldsmith.*

Beeld (bēld), *n.* A place of refuge; shelter; protection. [Old and provincial English and Scotch.] See BEILD.

This bosom soft shall be thy *beeld*. *Fairfax.*

Beele (bēl), *n.* [Probably a form of *bill*, a mattock; comp. D. *bijl*, G. *beil*, a hatchet.] A kind of pickaxe used by miners for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie.

Bee-line (bē'līn), *n.* The most direct or straight way from one point to another, as that of bees in returning loaded with honey to their hives. [American.]

Beelzebub (bē-el'zē-bub), *n.* [Heb. *baal*, lord, and *zebub*, a fly.] A god of the Philistines who had a famous temple at Ekron. He was worshipped as the destroyer of flies.

Beelzebul (bē-el'zē-bul), *n.* [Heb. *baal*, lord, and *zebul*, dung.] A name given by the Jews to the prince of demons, being an opprobrious change on the term *Beelzebub*. The word is incorrectly written *Beelzebub* in the New Testament at Mat. x. 25 and xii. 24, 27. See BAAL.

Bee-master (bē'mas-tėr), *n.* One who keeps bees.

Beemol† (bē'mol), *n.* In *music*, a semitone or half-note. *Bacon.*

Bee-moth (bē'moth), *n.* A moth from whose eggs are produced caterpillars which infest bee-hives. It is the *Galleria cereana* (*mellonella*) of naturalists.

Been (bēn), pp. of *be* (which see).

Been,† **Ben**† (bēn, ben), pl. of pres. ind. of *be*. [Contr. for *be-en*.] Are. 'Alle our lords, which that *ben* yslawe.' *Chaucer.* 'Assembled *been* a senate grave and stout.' *Fairfax.*

Been (bēn), *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets: used in India.

Been,† *n. pl.* Bees.

They murmurede as doth a swarm of *been*. *Chaucer.*

Bee-orchis (bē'or-kis), *n.* A British plant, *Ophrys apifera*; an orchid with a bee-like flower. See OPHRYS.

Beer (bēr), *n.* [A. Sax. *beor*, *bear*, beer, also drink in general; O.Fris. *biar*, *bier*, O.H.G. *pior*, *bior*, Icel. *bjórr* (borrowed from the Germanic, *ale* being the Scandinavian word), D. and G. *bier*, Ir. and Gael. *beoir* (probably borrowed)—beer. Grimm is inclined to regard this word as a noun formed in the earliest centuries of our era from L. inf. *bibere*, to drink (*biber*, *biver* gradually giving *bior*, *bier*); comp. It. *bere*, *bevere*, drink, from L. *bibere*.] 1. An alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water. To this extract or infusion hops or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness are added, and it is then boiled for some time both to concentrate it and to extract the useful matters from the hops. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats, the time allowed for fermentation depending upon the quality and kind of beer, and after it has become clear it is stored away or sent to the market. The beers of England and France, and for the most part those of Germany, become gradually sour by contact of air. This defect does not belong to the beers of Bavaria, which may be preserved at pleasure in half-full casks as well as full ones without deterioration. 2. A fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce-sap, molasses, beet, &c.

Beer-chiller (bēr'chil-ėr), *n.* A vessel set near or over the fire to take the chill off beer. *Dickens.*

Beer-engine (bēr'en-jin), *n.* A hydraulic machine for raising beer and other liquors out of a cask in a cellar.

Beer-house (bēr'hous), *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.

Beeriness (bēr'i-nes), *n.* The state of being beery or intoxicated; drunkenness. [Low.]

Beer-measure (bēr'me-zhūr), *n.* An old English measure by which ale and beer were sold.

Beer-money (bēr'mun-i), *n.* An allowance of 1*d.* per day granted to the British soldier in 1800 in addition to his pay, as a substitute for an allowance of beer or spirits; also, an allowance given to domestic servants in England in lieu of beer, to save trouble in serving it out, or waste by leaving the cask open.

Beer-process (bēr'prō-ses), *n.* In *photog.* a collodion process wherein the plate, after having been sensitized and washed in the usual manner, is dipped in or washed over with an infusion of malt or beer: the process has little to recommend it except its simplicity.

Beer-pull (bēr'pụl), *n.* The handle of a beer-pump; also the pump itself.

Beer-pump (bēr'pump), *n.* A pump for beer, especially for raising beer from the cellar to the bar in a beer-shop.

Beer-shop (bēr'shop), *n.* A shop where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.

Beer-stone (bēr'stōn), *n.* An argillaceous and siliceous freestone dug from quarries at *Beer*, 10 miles west of Lyme Regis, at the passing of the chalk into the greensand.

Beer-swilling (bēr'swil-ing), *a.* Drinking beer in large measure.

In *beer-swilling* Copenhagen I have drunk your Danesman blind. *Theo. Martin.*

Beery (bēr'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling beer; stained or soiled with beer. 'The sloppy, *beery* tables.' *Thackeray.*— 2. Addicted to beer; affected by beer; intoxicated; pertaining to intoxication; maudlin.

There was a fair proportion of kindness in Raveloe, but it was of a *beery* and bungling sort. *George Eliot.*

Beestie, Bhestie (bēs'ti), *n.* [Hind. *bihishtī*.] An Indian water-carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water from the nearest river or reservoir by means of a sheep-skin bucket or bag.

In particular there is a queer creature, like what I fancy a brownie should be, called a '*beestie*' or '*bhestie*,' whose special calling is to fill the baths in that refreshing apartment of health and luxury attached to every Indian bedroom. *N. Macleod.*

Also written *Bheesty*.

Beestings (bēst'ingz), *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *byst* or *bysting*, Sc. *beestmilk*, D. *biest*, *biestemelk*, G. *biestmilch*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

Bees'-wax (bēz'waks), *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed. See WAX.

Bees-wing (bēz'wing), *n.* A gauzy film in port wines, indicative of age, much esteemed by connoisseurs.

Scott, from under bushy eyebrows, winked at the apparition of a *bees-wing*. *Thackeray.*

Beet (bēt), *n.* [A. Sax. *beta*, *bete*, D. *biet*, G. *beete*, Fr. *bette*—borrowed from L. *beta*.] A plant of the genus Beta, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. The common or red beet (*Beta vulgaris*) is a native of the south of Europe, and was introduced into Britain in 1656. There are many varieties in cultivation—some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots like turnips. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which is manufactured in France, Germany, &c., on a great scale. Beet has been used, in place of malt, in the manufacture of beer. The white or Sicilian beet is *Beta Cicla*.

Beet-fly (bēt'flī), *n.* A two-winged insect (*Anthomyia betæ*) infesting crops of mangold-wurzel and other varieties of beet, on whose leaves it deposits its eggs, the larvæ afterwards devouring the soft parts. It is less than the house-fly.

Beetle (bē'tl), *n.* [A. Sax. *bytl*, *betel*, *beotel*, a mallet, from *beátan*, to beat; L. G. *betel*, *bötel*.] 1. A heavy wooden mallet, used to drive wedges, consolidate earth, &c.

If I dó, fillip me with a three-man *beetle*. *Shak.*

2. A machine for producing figured fabrics by pressure from corrugated or indented rollers.

Beetle (bē'tl), *v.t.* 1. To use a beetle on; to beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as linen or cotton cloth, as a substitute for mangling.—2. To produce figures on cloth by passing it through a beetle. See BEETLE, *n.* 2.

Beetle (bē'tl), *n.* [A. Sax. *bitel*, from *bitan*, to bite.] Any insect belonging to the order Coleoptera (which see). Sometimes, however, the term is used in a more restricted sense, as equivalent to Scarabæidæ, a tribe of this order embracing more than 3000 species, characterized by clavated antennæ, fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases or sheaths called elytra. Beetles vary in size from that of a pin's head to the bulk of a man's fist, the largest being the elephant-beetle of South America, 4 inches long. The 'black-beetles' of kitchens and cellars are cockroaches, and belong to the order Orthoptera.

Beetle (bē'tl), *v.i.* [From *bitel* in O.E. *bitel-browed*, also written *bitterbrowed*, *bitel*, *bitter* being from A. Sax. *bitan*, to bite, and meaning originally sharp, hence prominent.] To be prominent; to hang or extend out; to overhang; to jut. 'The cliff that *beetles* o'er his base.' *Shak.*

Beetle-brow (bē'tl-brou), *n.* A prominent brow. 'Shaggy *beetle-brows*.' *Carlyle.*

Beetle-browed (bē'tl-broud), *a.* [See BEETLE, *v.i.*] Having prominent brows. 'A *beetle-browed* sullen face.' *Howell.*

Beetle-head (bē'tl-hed), *n.* A beetle-headed or stupid fellow. [Rare.]

Beetle-headed (bē'tl-hed-ed), *a.* Having a head like a beetle or mallet; dull; stupid. '*Beetle-headed*, flap-eared knave.' *Shak.*

Beetle-stock (bē'tl-stok), *n.* The handle of a beetle.

Beetle-stone (bē'tl-stōn), *n.* A nodule of coprolitic ironstone, so named from the resemblance of the inclosed coprolite to the body and limb of a beetle.

Beetling (bē'tl-ing), *a.* Being prominent; standing out from the main body; jutting; overhanging.

Each *beetling* rampart and each tower sublime. *Wordsworth.*

Beet-master (bēt'mas-tėr), *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *beet*, to make better, to supply, and *master*, a want. See MISTER.] *Lit.* something that supplies a want; but often applied to an article made to serve the purpose of, and save a better; a substitute. [Scotch.]

Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called *beet-masters* to the new. *Sir W. Scott.*

Beet-radish (bēt'rad-ish), *n.* The name sometimes given to red beet (*Beta vulgaris*) when raised or used for salad. See BEET.

Beet-rave (bēt'rāv), *n.* [Fr. *bette-rave*, beet-root, from L. *beta*, beet, and *rapa*, a turnip.] Same as *Beet-radish*.

Beet-root (bēt'röt), *n.* The root of the beet plant; the plant itself. See BEET.

Beetroot-sugar (bēt'röt-shụ'gėr), *n.* Sugar made from the root of the beet.

Beeve (bēv), *n.* [See BEEF.] An animal of the bovine genus, as a cow, bull, or ox. [In the singular rare, and a corruption due to the influence of *beeves* the plural of *beef*.]

They would knock down the first *beeve* they met with. *Irving.*

Beevor, *n.* See BEAVER, part of a helmet.

Bee-worm (bē'wėrm), *n.* An old name for the larva of the bee. *Ray.*

Befall, Befal (bē-fạl'), *v.t.* pret. *befell;* pp. *befallen;* ppr. *befalling.* [A. Sax. *befeallan*—prefix *be,* and *feallan,* to fall.] To happen to; to occur to.

But I beseech your grace that I may know
The worst that may *befall* me. *Shak.*

Befall, Befal (bē-fạl'), *v.i.* To happen; to come to pass.

I have reveal'd this discord which *befell.* *Milton.*

—*To befall of,*† to be the fate of; to become of.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now. *Shak.*

Befana (bā-fä'nä), *n.* [It., from *befania, epiphany.*] 1. In Italy, a sort of witch or fairy who is pretended to bring presents to children on the eve of epiphany.—2. A ragdoll exhibited by children or in shops where children's things are sold in Italy on the eve and day of epiphany, and supposed to represent the befana.

Befaria (be-fā'ri-a), *n.* A genus of plants, same as *Bejaria.* See BEJARIA.

Befell (bē-fel'), pret. of *befall.*

Beffroi (bef'froi), *n.* An ancient military tower. Called also *Belfry* (which see).

Befile, *v.t.* Same as *Befyle.*

Befit (bē-fit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *befitted;* ppr. *befitting.* [Prefix *be,* and *fit.*] 1. To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

That name best *befits* thee. *Milton.*

2. To fit; to furnish with something fit. [Rare.]

(He) had seriously *befitted* him with just such a bridle and such a saddle. *Sterne.*

Befitting (bē-fit'ing), *p.* and *a.* Suiting; becoming. 'Robes *befitting* his degree.' *Drayton.*—SYN. Fit, becoming, suitable, meet, proper, decent, appropriate.

Beflatter (bē-flat'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *flatter.*] To flatter; to cajole.

Beflower (bē-flou'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *flower.*] To besprinkle or scatter over with eruptions or pustules. *Hobbes.*

Beflum (bē-flum'), *v.t.* [Perhaps for *beflam*—prefix *be,* and *flam;* or prefix *be,* and *flum* as in *flummery,* or Icel. *flim,* a scoff.] To befool by cajoling language; to flatter. [Scotch.] *Sir W. Scott.*

Befoam (bē-fōm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *foam.*] To cover with foam. *Dryden.*

Befog (bē-fog'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *befogged;* ppr. *befogging.* [Prefix *be,* and *fog.*] To involve in fog; hence, *fig.* to confuse.

Befool (bē-fōl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *fool.*] To fool; to infatuate; to delude or lead into error.

The story of Ursula was contrived to *befool* credulous men. *Fuller.*

Before (bē-fōr'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *before, beforan*—prefix *be,* and *foran,* fore.] 1. In front of; at the fore part of; preceding in space; as, *before* the house; *before* the fire. 'Who shall go *before* them?' *Milton.*—2. In presence of; in sight of.

Abraham bowed down himself *before* the people of the land. Gen. xxiii. 12.

3. Under the cognizance, jurisdiction, or consideration of.

The cause of both parties shall come *before* the judges. Ex. xxii. 9.

4. Preceding in time; as, I will return *before* six o'clock. [Like *after,* this word often precedes a clause, as a governing preposition, and thus has the function of a conjunction.

Before I was afflicted, I went astray. Ps. cxix. 67.

Before this treatise can become of use two points are necessary. *Swift.*

Formerly the clause thus governed by *before* was often introduced by the conjunction *that.*

Jesus answered and said unto him, *Before that* Philip called thee, . . . I saw thee. Jn. i. 48.]

5. In preference to; prior to; having precedence of in rank, dignity, or the like.

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me: for he was *before* me. Jn. i. 15.

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Jer. Taylor.*

The eldest son is *before* the younger in succession. *Johnson.*

—*Before the mast,* in or into the condition of a common sailor; as, to be or to go *before the mast;* the portion of a ship behind the main-mast being reserved for the officers, and never trodden by the common sailors except on duty.—*Before the wind,* (*a*) (*naut.*) in the direction of the wind by its impulse. (*b*) *Fig.* and *colloq.* in prosperous circumstances; out of debt or difficulty.

Before (bē-fōr'), *adv.* 1. Further onward in place; in front; in the fore part.

Reaching forth unto those things which are *before.* Phil. iii. 13.

The battle was *before* and behind. 2 Chr. xiii. 14.

2. In time preceding; previously; formerly; already.

You tell me what I knew *before.* *Dryden.*

[This word is frequently used in self-explaining compounds, such as *before-cited, before-going, before-mentioned.*]

Beforehand (bē-fōr'hand), *a.* In good pecuniary circumstances; having enough to meet one's obligations and something over. 'Rich and much *beforehand.*' *Bacon.* See FOREHANDED, 3.

Beforehand (bē-fōr'hand), *adv.* 1. In anticipation; in advance: (*a*) followed by *with,* and forming or completing the predicate of a sentence.

Agricola . . . resolves to be *beforehand with* the danger. *Milton.*

The last-cited author has been *beforehand with* me. *Addison.*

(*b*) Not followed by *with.*

So that they . . . may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

2.† Before there is time for anything to be done; before anything is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Beforen,† **Beforne,**† *adv.* or *prep.* Before. *Chaucer.*

Beforetime (bē-fōr'tīm), *adv.* Formerly; of old time. [Obsolescent.]

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to inquire of God, thus he spake. 1 Sam. ix. 9.

Befortune† (bē-for'tūn), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *fortune.*] To happen; to betide. 'I wish all good *befortune* you.' *Shak.*

Befoul (bē-foul'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *foul.* Comp. *befyle.*] To make foul; to soil.

Befreckle (bē-frek'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *freckle.*] To freckle; to spot; to colour with various spots; to variegate. 'Her star-*befreckled* face.' *Drayton.*

Befriend (bē-frend'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *friend.*] To act as a friend to; to countenance, aid, or benefit; to assist; as, fortune *befriended* me.

That you were once unkind, *befriends* me now. *Shak.*

Befriendment (bē-frend'ment), *n.* Act of befriending. *Foster.* [Rare.]

Befringe (bē-frinj'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *fringe.*] To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe.

Let my dirty leaves . . .
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

Befur (bē-fėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *befurred;* ppr. *befurring.* [Prefix *be,* and *fur.*] To cover or supply with fur.

Befyle, Befile (bē-fīl'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *befylan*—*be,* and *fylan,* to make filthy, from *ful,* foul.] To make filthy; to befoul; to soil. [Scotch.]

Beg, Bey (beg, bā), *n.* [Turk. *begh,* pron. bā.] In Turkey, a governor; more particularly, the lord of a sanjak or banner. The title, however, is used with no great regard to accuracy, and is frequently given to superior officers and persons of rank. In Tunis the beg or bey is the prince or king.

Beg (beg), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *begged;* ppr. *begging.* [Perhaps from the noun *beggar* (which see). More probably, however, a shortened form of an old *bedegian, bedecian,* to beg (the latter found in King Alfred's translation of Pope Gregory's *Pastoral Care*), from root *bid* in A. Sax. *biddan,* to beg, to ask; comp. Goth. *bidagwa,* a beggar, from same root.] 1. To ask or supplicate in charity. 'Nor his seed *begging* bread.' Ps. xxxvii. 25.—2. To ask for earnestly.

Joseph *begged* the body of Jesus. Mat. xxvii. 58.

3. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with humility; as, I *begged* him to use his influence in favour of my friend.—4. To take for granted; to assume without proof; as, to *beg* the question in debate.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions for the proof of this. *T. Burnet.*

[The phrase *I beg to* is often used as a polite formula for introducing a question or communication; as, *I beg to* inquire, *I beg to* state. It may be regarded as elliptical for *I beg leave to.*]—*To beg a person for a fool,*† to be appointed his guardian.

In the old common law was a writ . . . under which if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profit of his lands . . . might be granted by the king to any subject. Such a person, when this grant was asked, was said *to be begged for a fool.* *Nares.*

—*Ask, Demand, Claim, Require, Beg, Beseech.* See under ASK.—SYN. To entreat, solicit, implore, supplicate, beseech, petition, crave, request, ask.

Beg (beg), *v.i.* To ask alms or charity; to practise begging; to live by asking alms.

And thus gate I *begge*
Without bagge other botel
But my wombe one. *Piers Plowman.*

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

Bega, Biggah (bē'ga, big'ga), *n.* [Hind. *bighā.*] A Bengal land-measure, about one-third of an English acre.

Begad (bē-gad'), *interj.* [A corruption of *by God.*] A sort of exclamatory oath, employed to give weight to a statement.

Begad, madam, . . . 'tis the very same I met. *Fielding.*

Begall (bē-gạl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *gall.*] To gall; to fret; to chafe; to rub sore. *Bp. Hall.*

Began (bē-gan'), pret. of *begin.*

Begawd† (bē-gad'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *gawd.*] To bedeck with gaudy things. *North.*

Begem (bē-jem'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *begemmed;* ppr. *begemming.* [Prefix *be,* and *gem.*] To adorn with gems, or as with gems.

The lawn *begemmed* with dew-drops. *Scott.*

Beget (bē-get'), *v.t.* pret. *begot, begat;* pp. *begot, begotten;* ppr. *begetting.* [A. Sax. *begitan, bigitan*—prefix *be,* and *gitan,* to get.] 1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; as, to *beget* a son. 'Yet they a beauteous offspring shall *beget.*' *Milton.* 2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate; as, luxury *begets* vice. 'Love is *begot* by fancy.' *Granville.*

Begetter (bē-get'ėr), *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

Beggable (beg'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being begged. 'Things disposed of or not *beggable.*' *Butler.*

Beggar (beg'gėr), *n.* [Etymology doubtful. The old derivation was from *bag,* in which case a beggar meant originally one who carried a bag or wallet. *Bagger* would be converted into *beggar* by a slight change of vowel sounds, but the spelling *bagger* does not seem to occur anywhere. The bag was certainly in former times regarded as the distinguishing badge of the beggar. 'It must be borne in mind that the bag was a universal characteristic of the beggar at a time when all his alms were given in kind, and a beggar is hardly ever introduced in our older writers without mention being made of his bag.' *Wedgwood.* See the quotation below, and one under BEG, *v.i.* Probably the name is from the verb, a recently proposed etymology of which is given above.] 1. One that lives by asking alms or makes it his business to beg for charity.

Bidderes and *beggeres*
Fast about yede,
With hire belies and here bagges
Of brede full ycrammed. *Piers Plowman.*

2. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner: in this sense rarely used, as the word has become a term of contempt.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove. 'These shameful *beggars* of principles.' *Tillotson.*—*To go* or *go home by beggar's bush,* to go to ruin. *Brewer.*

Beggar (beg'gėr), *v.t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; *fig.* to exhaust the resources of; to exhaust. 'It *beggared* all description.' *Shak.* With *of.* 'Beggared *of* blood.' *Shak.*

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shak.*

Beggarliness (beg'gėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty.

Beggarly (beg'gėr-li), *a.* In the condition of or becoming a beggar; extremely indigent; poor; mean; contemptible: used of persons and things. 'A *beggarly* account of empty boxes.' *Shak.*

Beggarly sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to, such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation. *Jer. Taylor.*

Beggarly† (beg'gėr-li), *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

It is his delight to dwell *beggarly.* *Hooker.*

Beggar-my-neighbour (beg'gėr-mī-nā'bėr), *n.* A child's game at cards. In one variety of it the players hold the cards with the backs upwards, and lay down one alternately

till an honour is turned up, which has to be paid for at the rate of four cards for an ace, three for a king, &c., and the game goes on thus till one has gained all the other's cards.

Beggar's-lice (beg'gėrz-līs), *n.* The vulgar name of *Galium Aparine* or goose-grass, because its burs stick to the clothes, and somewhat resemble these vermin. The name is also sometimes given to certain other plants of the same character in this respect, as in America to some species of Echinospermum.

Beggary (beg'gėr-i), *n.* 1. The state of a beggar; a state of extreme indigence.—2. A state of bareness or deficiency. 'The freedom and the *beggary* of the old studio.' *Thackeray.*

Beggy (beg'i), *n.* Same as *Beg, Bey.*

There used to be a still more powerful personage at the head of the Ourf, called the Divan *Beggy.* *Brougham.*

Beghard, Beguard (be-gärd'), *n.* [L.L. *beghardus, G. beghart,* Fr. *bégard, béguard;* origin doubtful, perhaps from L.L. and Romance *baga,* E. *bag,* and term. *-ard, -hart.*] One of a body of religious enthusiasts which arose in Flanders in the thirteenth century. They disclaimed the authority of princes, and refused to submit themselves unconditionally to the rules of any order, but bound themselves to a life of extreme sanctity without necessarily quitting their secular vocations. On account of heretics of all sorts retreating into these half-spiritual communities they were, in the latter half of the fourteenth century, subjected to severe persecution, and were gradually dispersed, or joined the orders of Dominicans and Franciscans. Their history during the middle ages is much mixed up with that of the Beguines.

Begild (bē-gild'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *gild.*] To gild. 'Bride-laces *begilt.*' *B. Jonson.*

Begin (bē-gin'), *v.i.* pret. *began;* pp. *begun;* ppr. *beginning.* The pret. *begun* is occasionally met with in poetry, but rarely elsewhere. [A. Sax. *beginnan,* to begin—prefix *be,* and *ginnan,* to begin, pret. *gann,* the *gan* so frequently used in O.E. as an auxiliary = *did;* as, 'His blisse *gan* he tyne (lose).' *Piers Plowman.*] 1. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence. 'Made a selfish war *begin.*' *Tennyson.*—2. To do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step; as, *begin,* my muse.

Begin every day to repent. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*To begin with,* (*a*) to enter upon first; to use or employ first; as, *to begin with* the Latin grammar; *to begin with* prayer. (*b*) To make the first of a series of statements; as, *to begin with,* I do not like its colour, then I object to its perspective, &c.

Begin (bē-gin'), *v.t.* 1. To do the first act of; to enter on; to commence.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song *Pope.*

2. To trace from anything, as the first ground; to date the beginning of.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

SYN. To commence, originate, initiate, enter upon, set about.

Beginne† (bē-gin'), *n.* Beginning.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard *beginne* that meets thee in the dore.
Spenser.

Beginner (bē-gin'ėr), *n.* 1. The person who begins; he that originates; the agent who is the cause; he who first leads off; an author. 'Where are the vile *beginners* of this fray?' *Shak.*—2. One who first enters upon any art, science, or business; one who is in the rudiments; a young practitioner: often implying want of experience. 'A sermon of a new *beginner.*' *Swift.*

Beginning (bē-gin'ing), *n.* 1. The first cause; origin.

I am . . . the *beginning* and the ending. Rev. i. 8.

2. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being.

In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

3. The rudiments, first ground, or materials.

Mighty things from small *beginnings* grow. *Dryden.*

Beginningless (bē-gin'ing-les), *a.* Having no beginning.

Begird (bē-gėrd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *begirt, begirded;* ppr. *begirding.* [Prefix *be,* and *gird;* A. Sax. *begyrdan.*] 1. To bind with a band or girdle.—2. To surround; to inclose; to encompass.

Uther's son
Begirt with British and Armoric knights. *Milton.*

Begirt† (bē-gėrt'), *v.t.* To begird; to encompass. 'To *begirt* the Almighty throne beseeching or besieging.' *Milton.*

Beglerbeg (beg'lėr-beg), *n.* [Turk. *beglerbegi,* lord of lords, one who has authority over several begs. See BEG.] The governor of a province in the Turkish Empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier. Each beglerbeg has three ensigns or staffs, trimmed with a horse-tail, to distinguish him from a pasha who has two, and a beg who has but one.

Beglerbeglic, Beglerbeglik (beg'lėr-beglik), *n.* A Turkish province under the rule of a beglerbeg.

Begloom (bē-glōm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *gloom.*] To make gloomy; to darken. [Rare.]

Begnaw (bē-nạ'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *gnaw;* A. Sax. *begnagan.*] To bite or gnaw; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble at. 'The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul!' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Begod† (bē-god'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *god.*] To deify. '*Begodded* saints.' *South.*

Begone (bē-gon'). Go away; depart. [Properly two words which have been united. *Be* is the imperative of the verb *to be,* and *gone* the past participle of *go.*]

Begonia (bē-gō'ni-a), *n.* [After Michel *Begon,* a French botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of the tropical regions of the New World. They are called elephant's ear from the form of their leaves. See BEGONIACEÆ.

Begoniaceæ (bē-gō'ni-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of exogens, the members of which occur mostly in the tropical parts of both the Old and New World, particularly in Asia and America. A small species of Begonia ascends the Himalaya to at least 11,500 feet, often growing in the trunks of trees. The plants have fleshy oblique leaves, succulent stems, and a single perianth, usually pink, the stamens being in one flower and the pistils in another. They are deservedly favourites with the collectors of tropical plants, in consequence of the beauty of the leaves of some varieties, and the facility with which they may be kept in a state of almost constant flowering. By some botanists all the members of this order are included in the one genus Begonia; De Candolle divides them among three genera, and other botanists make many genera.

Begore (bē-gōr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *gore.*] To besmear with gore. *Spenser.*

Begot, Begotten (bē-got', bē-got'n), pp. of *beget.* 'Base *begotten* on a Theban slave.' *Dryden.*

Begrace (bē-grās'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *grace.*] To say 'your grace' to; to address by the title of, or treat as a lord. *Holinshed.* [Rare.]

Begrave† (bē-grāv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *grave.*] 1. To deposit in the grave; to bury. *Gower.*—2. To engrave.

With great sleight
Of workmanship it was *begrave. Gower*

Begrease (bē-grēz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *begreased;* ppr. *begreasing.* [Prefix *be,* and *grease.*] To soil or daub with grease or other oily matter.

Begrime (bē-grīm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *begrimed;* pp. *begriming.* [Prefix *be,* and *grime.*] To soil with dirt deep impressed, so that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered. 'The justice-room *begrimed* with ashes.' *Macaulay.*

Begrudge (bē-gruj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *begrudged;* ppr. *begrudging.* [Prefix *be,* and *grudge.*] To grudge; to envy the possession of.

There wants no teacher to make a poor man *begrudge* his powerful and wealthy neighbour both his actual share in the government, and his disproportionate share of the good things of this life. *Brougham.*

Begrutten (bē-grut'n), *pp.* or *a.* [Prefix *be,* and *grutten,* pp. of *greet,* to weep.] Having the face besmeared and befouled with weeping; exhausted with weeping. [Scotch.]

Begtashi (beg-tä'shē), *n.* A secret religious order in Turkey resembling our order of Freemasons, employing passwords and signs of recognition very similar to, and in some cases identical with, those of this order; and including many thousands of influential members.

Beguan (beg'wän), *n.* A bezoar or concretion found in the intestines of the iguana.

Beguile (bē-gīl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beguiled;* ppr. *beguiling.* [Prefix *be,* and *guile.*] 1. To delude; to deceive; to impose on by artifice or craft.

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat. Gen. iii. 13.

2. To evade; to frustrate.

'Tis yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shak.*

3. To drive away or render unfelt by diverting the mind; to cause to forget by keeping amused.

By sports like these are all his cares *beguiled.* *Goldsmith.*

4. To while away.

I would *beguile* the tedious day with sleep. *Shak.*

SYN. To delude, deceive, cheat, dupe, trick, hoax, mislead.

Beguilement (bē-gīl'ment), *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving; state of being beguiled.

Beguiler (bē-gīl'ėr), *n.* One who or that which beguiles or deceives.

Beguiling (bē-gīl'ing), *p.* and *a.* Deceiving; deluding; guileful; as, *beguiling* words.

Beguilingly (bē-gīl'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to beguile or deceive.

Beguilty† (bē-gil'ti), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *guilty.*] To render guilty; to burden with a sense of guilt.

By easy communications of public penance for a private pecuniary mulct (thou) dost at once *beguilty* thine own conscience with sordid bribery. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Beguin (bā-gaṅ or beg-win'), *n.* [See BEGUINE.] 1. A Beghard (which see). *Mosheim.* 2. A Beguine (which see). 'Wanton wenches and *Beguins.*' *World of Wonders,* 1608.

Beguinage (bā-gēn-äzh), *n.* [Fr.] A convent of Beguines.

Beguine (bā-gēn'), *n.* [Fr. *béguine,* D. *begijn,* G. *beghine,* L.L. *beghina,* of same origin as *beghard.* See BEGHARD.] One of an order of females which sprung up in Germany and Belgium in the eleventh century. Without taking the monastic vows, they form societies for the purposes of devotion and charity, and live in houses called *beguinages.* Communities of Beguines are found in Holland, Belgium, and Germany.

Beguine.

Begum (bē-gum'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *gum.*] To daub or cover with gum. *Swift.*

Begum, Begaum (bē'gum, bē'gạm), *n.* [Fem. corresponding to *beg,* a bey or prince.] In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

Begun (bē-gun'), pp. of *begin.*

Begunk (be-gungk'), *v.t.* [Probably a nasalized form of *begeck,* D. *begekken*—prefix *be,* and *geck,* D. *gekken,* to scoff, to deride.] To cheat; to deceive; to baulk; to get the better of. 'Whose sweetheart has *begunked* him.' *Blackwood's Mag.* [Scotch.]

Begunk (be-gungk'), *n.* An illusion; a trick; a cheat. [Scotch.]

If I havena' gien Inchgrabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie *begunk,* they ken themsel's. *Sir W. Scott.*

Behalf (bē-häf'), *n.* [O.E. *behalve, bihalve,* from prefix *be,* and A. Sax. *healf,* E. *half,* lit. by or on the half or side of, side being formerly a very common meaning of *half.*] 1. Advantage; convenience; benefit; interest; profit; support; defence. 'In *behalf* of his mistress's beauty.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2.† Affair; cause; matter. 'In an unjust *behalf.*' *Shak.* [Always governed by the prepositions *in, on.* See note under BEHOOF.]

Behappen† (bē-hap'n), *v.i.* [Prefix *be,* and *happen.*] To happen.

This is the greatest shame, and foulest scorn,
Which unto any knight *behappen* may. *Spenser.*

Behave (bē-hāv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *behaved;* ppr. *behaving.* [Prefix *be,* and *have;* A. Sax. *behabban,* to restrain—*be,* and *habban,* to

have or hold.] 1.† To restrain; to govern; to subdue.

He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent.
Shak. Tim. of Ath. iii. 5, 22.

[Perhaps a solitary example. The old editions read *behoove* in this passage.]—2. With the reflexive pronoun, to conduct one's self; to demean one's self. 'Those that *behaved themselves* manfully.' 2 Maccab. ii. 21.

We *behaved* not *ourselves* disorderly among you.
2 Thes. iii. 7.

3.† To employ or occupy.

Where ease abounds yt's eath to doe amiss:
But who his limbs with labours, and his mynd
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mis. *Spenser.*

—*To be behaved*, to conduct or behave one's self; to be of a certain behaviour, generally in the compound adjectives *ill-behaved* and *well-behaved*.

Gather by him, as he is *behaved*,
If't be the affliction of his love, or no,
That thus he suffers for. *Shak.*

Behave (bē-hāv'), *v.i.* To act; to conduct one's self: generally used with regard to manners or to conduct in any particular business, and in a good or bad sense; as, he *behaves* well or *ill*: sometimes applied to inanimate objects; as, the ship *behaved* well in the gale.

Behaviour (bē-hāv'yėr), *n.* [From *behave*, with a rather peculiar termination.] 1. Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; mode of acting; manners; deportment: sometimes equivalent to good breeding or proper deportment. 'A gentleman that is very singular in his *behaviour*.' *Steele.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

2. The manner in which anything acts, especially under extraordinary conditions or in critical circumstances, as a ship in a storm.

The phenomena of electricity and magnetism were reduced to the same category; and the *behaviour* of the magnetic needle was assimilated to that of a needle subjected to the influence of artificial electric currents. *H. Spencer.*

3.† The act of representing another person; the manner in which one personates the character of another; representative character. [Very rare, possibly unique. Knight, however, believes that the word is used here in its natural sense, that is, the manner of *having* or conducting himself.]

King John. Now, say, Chatillon, what would France with us?
Chat. Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of France,
In my *behaviour*, to the majesty,
The borrow'd majesty of England here. *Shak.*

—*Behaviour as heir*, or *gestio pro hærede*, in *Scots law*, a passive title, by which an heir, by intromission with his ancestor's heritage, incurs a universal liability for his debts and obligations.—*During good behaviour*, as long as one remains blameless in the discharge of one's duties; as, an office held *during good behaviour*.—*On one's good behaviour*, behaving or bound to behave with a regard to conventional decorum and propriety. [Colloq.]—*Upon one's behaviour*, in a state of probation; liable to be called to account in case of misconduct.

Tyrants themselves are *upon their behaviour* to a superior power. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

SYN. Deportment, conduct, demeanour, carriage, bearing, manner, address, breeding.

Behead (bē-hed'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *head*.] To cut off the head of; to sever the head from the body of, with a cutting instrument.

Russell and Sidney were *beheaded* in defiance of law and justice. *Macaulay.*

Beheld (bē-held'), pret. & pp. of *behold*.

Behemoth (bē'hē-moth), *n.* [Heb. *b'hemoth*, plural of excellence of *behemah*, a beast—hence, signifying a beast of the larger kind.] An animal described in Job xl. 15–24. Authorities are divided in opinion as to the animal intended, some supposing it to be an ox, others an elephant, hippopotamus, crocodile, mastodon, &c., while many regard it simply as a type or representation of the largest land animals generally.

Behold in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomson.*

Behen, Ben (bē'hen, ben), *n.* [Per. and Ar. *baihan*, the name of a flower.] A plant, the bladder-campion (*Silene inflata*). The white behen of the shops is the root of *Serratula Behen*, a native of the Levant; red behen is the root of *Statice Limonium* or sea-lavender. Called also *Beken*.

Behest (bē-hest'), *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *hest*, A. Sax. *behæs*, a promise, *hæs*, a command; comp. G. *geheiss*, command, from *heissen*, to call, tell, or command.] 1. Command; precept; mandate. 'Opposition to you and your *behests*.' *Shak.* [Poetical.]

He did not pause to parley or protest,
But hastened to obey his lord's *behest*. *Longfellow.*

2.† A vow; a promise. *Chaucer; Gower; Holland.*

Behest† (bē-hest'), *v.t.* To promise.

Behete,† *v.t.* [A.Sax. *behætan*. See BEHIGHT. As a present or infinitive this is the proper form.] To promise. *Chaucer.*

Behewe,† *pp.* Coloured. *Chaucer.*

Behight,† **Behite**† (bē-hīt'), *v.t.* pret. *behot;* pp. *behight;* ppr. *behighting*. [O.E. *behete*, A. Sax. *behætan*, to promise—prefix *be*, and *hâtan*, to call, to command. In form this word is properly a preterite. See HIGHT. 'So little was this form understood in the sixteenth century that we actually find *behighteth=promiseth*, used by Sackville as if from a present *behight*.' *Dr. R. Morris.*] 1. To call; to name.

That Geauntesse Argantè is *behight*. *Spenser.*

2. To address. 'Whom soon as he beheld he knew, and thus *behight*.' *Spenser.*—3. To pronounce; to declare to be.

Why of late
Didst thou *behight* me born of English blood?
Spenser.

4. To mean; to intend.

Words sometimes mean more than the heart *behiteth*. *Mir. for Mags.*

5. To promise.

Behight by vow unto the chaste Minerva. *Surrey.*

6. To commit; to intrust. 'The keys are to thy hand *behight*.' *Spenser.*—7. To adjudge.

There it was judged by those worthy wights,
That Satyrane the first day best had done;
The second was to Triamond *behight*. *Spenser.*

8. To ordain; to command. 'It fortuned as heaven had *behight*.' *Spenser.*

Behight† (bē-hīt'), *v.i.* [See previous art.] To address one's self.

(He) lowly to her lowting thus *behight* *Spenser*

Behight† (bē-hīt'), *n.* Vow; pledge. *Surrey.*

Behind (bē-hīnd'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *behindan*, behind—prefix *be*, and *hindan*, behind. See HIND.] 1. On the side opposite the front or nearest part, or opposite to that which fronts a person; on the other side of; at the back of; towards the back or back part of: opposed to *before*. 'A tall Brabanter *behind* whom I stood.' *Bp. Hall.*

The lion walked along
Behind some hedge. *Shak.*

2. Remaining after the departure of, whether this be by removing to a distance or by death.

What he gave me to publish was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

3. In a position below or inferior to; as, one student is *behind* another in mathematics.

For I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. 2 Cor. xi. 5.

—*Behind the back, behind one's back*. See under BACK.

Behind (bē-hīnd'), *adv.* 1. At the back of another; in the rear: opposed to *before*.

For even the king has walked *behind*
When she has gone before. *Goldsmith.*

2. Out of sight; not produced or exhibited to view; remaining; awaiting; future.

We cannot be sure that there is no evidence *behind*. *Locke.*

And fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i. 24.

3. Towards the back part; backward; as, to look *behind*.—4. Past in the progress of time.

Forgetting those things which are *behind*, and reaching forth unto those things which are before. Phil. iii. 13.

5. Remaining after one's departure; as, he departed and left us *behind*.

Thou shalt live in this fair world *behind*. *Shak.*

Behindhand (bē-hīnd'hand), *adv.* or *a.* 1. In a state in which expenditure has gone beyond income; in a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants in arrear; as, to be *behindhand* in one's circumstances; you are *behindhand* with your payments.—2. In a backward state; not sufficiently advanced; not equally advanced with some other person or thing; as, *behindhand* in studies or work.

In this (dress) also the country are very much *behindhand*. *Addison.*

3. Too late.

Government expeditions are generally *behindhand*. *Cornhill Mag.*

[Rarely used before a noun. Shakspere's '*behindhand* slackness' is a poetical and exceptional use.]

Behold (bē-hōld'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beheld;* ppr. *beholding*. [A. Sax. *behealdan*, to behold, to hold in sight, to possess, to guard—prefix *be*, and *healdan*, to hold. As to the peculiar meaning of the pp. *beholden*, bound, obliged, comp. D. *gehouden*, held bound, as also E. *bound*, obliged, and the phrase to *hold* one to his promise.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at; to see with attention; to observe with care.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived.
Num. xxi. 9.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. John i. 29.

SYN. To look upon, see, consider, eye, view, survey, contemplate, observe, regard, attend to.

Behold (bē-hōld'), *v.i.* 1. To look; to direct the eyes to an object; to view; to see: in a physical sense.

And I *beheld*, and lo, in the midst of the throne, . . . stood a Lamb as it had been slain. Rev. v. 6.

2. To fix the attention upon an object; to attend; to direct or fix the mind: in this sense used chiefly in the imperative, being frequently little more than an exclamation calling attention or expressive of wonder, admiration, and the like.

Prithee, see there! *behold*, look, lo! *Shak.*
Behold, I stand at the door and knock. Rev. iii. 20.

Beholden (bē-hōld'n), *p.* and *a.* [The participle of *behold*. See BEHOLD, *v.t.*] Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

Little are we *beholden* to your love. *Shak.*

Beholdenness† (bē-hōld'n-nes), *n.* The state of being beholden; indebtedness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Beholder (bē-hōld'ėr), *n.* One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon or sees.

Was this the face
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shak.*

Beholding† (bē-hōld'ing), *a.* [Corrupt form of *beholden*.] Under obligation; obliged.

The stage is more *beholding* to love than the life of man. *Bacon.*

So much hath Oxford been *beholding* to her nephews, or sister's children. *Fuller.*

Beholding (bē-hōld'ing), *n.* 1. Act of seeing.

The revenges we are bound to take upon your traitorous father are not fit for your *beholding*. *Shak.*

2.† Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this my testimony. *Rich. Carew.*

Beholdingness† (bē-hōld'ing-nes), *n.* [Corrupt form for *beholdenness*.] The state of being beholden or obliged.

Their presence still
Upbraids our fortunes with *beholdingness*. *Marston.*

Behoney (bē-hun'i), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *honey*.] To sweeten with honey; to cover or smear with honey. *Sherwood.*

Behoof (bē-hōf'), *n.* [A. Sax. *behôf*, O.Fris. *bihôf*, L.G. *behauf*, D. *behoef*, G. *behuf*, behoof; Dan. *behov*, need, necessity. Perhaps connected with *have*, or with *heave*, the *be* being certainly the prefix; comp. Icel. *hæfa*, *hæfa*, to hit, to aim at, also to *behove*, to be meet. See BEHOVE.] That which is advantageous to a person; behalf; interest; advantage; profit; benefit.

No mean recompense it brings to your *behoof*. *Milton.*

[This word is probably never used as a nominative, being regularly governed by one of the prepositions *in*, *on*, *for*, or *to*, and accompanied with possessive pronouns or names of persons in the possessive. *Behalf* is used similarly.]

Behoovable† (bē-höv'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Behovable*.

Behoove. See BEHOVE.

Behoove† (bē-höv'), *n.* Advantage; behoof.

It shall not be to his *behoove*. *Gower.*

Behooveful,† **Behoveful**† (bē-höv'ful), *a.* Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.

Madam, we have culled such necessaries
As are *behoveful* for our state to-morrow. *Shak.*

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly. *Clarendon.*

Behoovefully† (bē-höv'ful-li), *adv.* Usefully; profitably.

Behorn† (bē-horn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *horn*.] To put horns on; to cuckold.

Marcus Aurelius did faire Faustine wed,
And she with whoring did *behorne* his head.
John Taylor.

Behot† (bē-hot'), pret. of *behight* or rather *behete*.

Behovable, Behoveable (bē-höv'a-bl), *a.* Profitable; needful. 'All spiritual graces *behoveable* for our soul.' Homily ii. [Rare.]

Behove, Behooveꝉ (bē-hōv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *behoved, behooved;* ppr. *behoving, behooving.* [A. Sax. *behōfian,* to be fit, to need, to be necessary; D. *behoeven,* Dan. *behöve,* G. *behufen,* from corresponding nouns. See BEHOOF.] 1. To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; to be necessary for; to become: now used only in the third person singular with *it* as nominative.

Thus *it behoved* Christ to suffer. Luke xxiv. 46.

2.ꝉ To relate to the advantage of; to concern the well-being of: used with a regular nominative.

If you know aught which does *behoove* my knowledge
Thereof to be informed, imprison't not
In ignorant concealment. *Shak.*

Behoveꝉ Behooveꝉ (bē-hōv'), *v.i.* To be necessary, suitable, or fit.

Sometime *behooveth* it to be counselled. *Chaucer.*

Behoveful,ꝉ See BEHOOVEFUL.

Behowl (bē-houl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *howl.*] To howl at. 'The wolf *behowls* the moon.' *Shak.*

Behung (bē-hung'), *p.* or *a.* Draped; ornamented with something hanging; as, a horse *behung* with trappings.

Beidelsar (bī-del'sär), *n.* [Ar. *beid-el-ossar.*] A plant used in Africa as a remedy for fever and the bite of serpents. It is supposed to be the *Asclepias procera.* The Egyptians use the down of its seeds as tinder.

Beild, Bield (bēld), *n.* [O.E. *beld,* protection; allied to *build.*] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. Shelter; refuge; protection. 'The random *beild* o' clod or stane.' *Burns.*

Folk maun bow to the bush that they seek *beild* frae. *Scotch proverb.*

2. Place of shelter.—3. Support; stay; means of sustenance.

For fuid thou gettis nane uther *beild,*
But eit she herbis upon the field. *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

Beild (bēld), *v.t.* To protect; to shelter. [Scotch.]

Scorn not the bush that *beildś* you. *Sir W. Scott.*

Beildy (bēld'i), *a.* Sheltered from the blast; hence, affording shelter. [Scotch.]

His honour being under hiding lies a' day, and whiles a' night, in the cove in the dern hag; . . . it's a *beildy* enough bit. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bein (bēn), *a.* [Icel. *beinn,* hospitable, *beina,* to prosper.] [Scotch.] 1. Wealthy; well to do; as, a *bein* farmer; a *bein* body.—2. Well-provided; comfortable; cozy.

This is a gey *bein* place, and it's a comfort to hae sic a corner to sit in in a bad day. *Sir W. Scott.*

Being (bē'ing), *n.* 1. Existence, as opposed to non-existence; existence, whether real or only in the mind.

In Him we live and move and have our *being.*
Acts xvii. 28.

Consider everything as not yet in *being;* then consider if it must needs have been at all. *Bentley.*

We conclude, therefore, that *being,* intelligent, conscious *being,* is implied and postulated in thinking. *J. D. Morell.*

2.ꝉ Lifetime; mortal existence.

Claudius, thou
Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being.* *Webster.*

3. That which has life; a living existence, in contradistinction to what is without life; a creature; as, a human *being;* a spiritual *being.*

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being* besides the Supreme, because no other *being* can make a right judgment of us. *Addison.*

4.ꝉ A non-living entity; a thing.

What a sweet *being* is an honest mind! *Beau. & Fl.*

Beingꝉ (bē'ing), a quasi *adv.* or *conj.* It being so; since; inasmuch as.

And *being* you have
Declined his means, you have increased his malice.
Beau. & Fl.

Being-placeꝉ (bē'ing-plās), *n.* A place to exist in; a state of existence.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now contain'd, found any *being-place.* *Spenser*

Beiram (bī'ram), *n.* Same as *Bairam.*

Beistings (bēst'ingz), *n. pl.* Same as *Beestings.*

Beit (bēt), *v.t.* [See BETE.] To make better. [Old English and Scotch.]

Bejadeꝉ (bē-jād'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *jade.*] To tire. 'Lest you *bejade* the good galloway.' *Milton.*

Bejan (bē'jan), *n.* [Fr. *béjaune,* a novice, a student of the first year—*bec,* beak, and *jaune,* yellow, because a yellow beak is the characteristic of young birds.] A student of the first or lowest class in the universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen.

Bejapeꝉ (bē-jāp'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *jape.*] To laugh at; to deceive. *Chaucer.*

Bejaria (be-jā'ri-a), *n.* [From M. *Bejar,* a Spanish botanist.] A genus of South American alpine plants, nat. order Ericaceæ. They are small, generally glutinous shrubs, and from their beauty many of them have been introduced into our gardens. Called also *Befaria.*

Bejaundice (bē-jan'dis), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *jaundice.*] To infect with the jaundice.

Bejesuit (bē-jez'ū-it), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *Jesuit.*] To initiate in Jesuitism. *Milton.*

Bejewel (bē-jū'el), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *jewel.*] To provide or adorn with jewels.

Her *bejewelled* hands lay sprawling in her amber satin lap. *Thackeray.*

Bejumble (bē-jum'bl), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *jumble.*] To throw into confusion; to jumble. *Ash.*

Bekah (bē'kä), *n.* [Heb.] A half-shekel. Ex. xxxviii. 26.

Beken (bek'en), *n.* Same as *Behen.*

Bekiss (bē-kis'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *kiss.*] To kiss or salute.

She's sick o' the young shepherd that *bekist* her.
B. Jonson.

Beknave (bē-nāv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *knave.*] To call knave. 'The lawyer *beknaves* the divine.' *Gay.*

Beknight (bē-nīt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *knight.*] 1. To make a knight of. 'The last *beknighted* booby.' *T. Hook.*—2. To address by the title of 'sir' or 'knight.'

Beknit (bē-nit'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *knit.*] To knit; to girdle or encircle. 'Her filthy arms *beknit* with snakes about.' *Golding.*

Beknowꝉ (bē-nō'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *know.*] To make known; to acknowledge; to own.

For I dare not *beknowe* min owen name. *Chaucer.*

Belabour (bē-lā'bėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *labour;* comp. G. *bearbeiten,* to labour, and to beat soundly, prefix *be,* and *arbeiten,* to work.] 1.ꝉ To work hard upon; to ply diligently.

If the earth is *belaboured* with culture, it yieldeth corn. *Barrow.*

2. To beat soundly; to thump.

Ajax *belabours* there a harmless ox. *Dryden.*

Bel-accoyleꝉ (bel-ak-koil'), *n.* [Fr. *bel,* beautiful, and *accueil,* reception.] Kind salutation and reception.

Belace (bē-lās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *belaced;* ppr. *belacing.* [Prefix *be,* and *lace.*] 1 To fasten, as with a lace or cord.—2. To adorn with lace.

When thou in thy bravest
And most *belaced* servitude dost strut,
Some newer fashion doth usurp. *Beaumont.*

3. To beat; to whip. *Wright.*—4. Same as *Belay,* 4.

Beladle (bē-lā'dl), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *ladle.*] To pour out with a ladle; to ladle out. 'The honest masters of the roast *beladling* the dripping.' *Thackeray.*

Belady (bē-lā'di), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *lady.*] To address by the phrase 'my lady' in speaking to.

Belamoureꝉ (bel'a-mör), *n.* [Fr. *bel amour.*] 1. A gallant; a consort.

How brave she decks her bounteous boure, . . .
Therein to shrowd her sumptuous *belamoure.*
Spenser.

2. An old name for a flower now unknown. 'Her snowy brows like budded *belamoures.*' *Spenser.*

Belamyꝉ (bel'a-mi), *n.* [Fr. *bel ami.*] A good friend; an intimate. 'His dearest *belamy.*' *Spenser.*

Belate (bē-lāt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *late.*] To retard; to make too late; to benight: generally used only in pp. *belated,* with the meaning of having lingered or remained till late; being out late; hence, overtaken by darkness; benighted.

The morn is young, quoth he,
A little time to old remembrance given
Will not *belate* us. *Southey.*

Who were the parties? who inspected? who contested this *belated* account? *Burke.*

Faery elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees. *Milton.*

Belatedness (bē-lāt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being belated; the state of being too late; slowness; backwardness.

That you may see I am sometimes suspicious of myself, and do take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me, I am the bolder to send you some of my nightward thoughts. *Milton.*

Belaud (bē-lạd'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *laud.*] To laud; to praise highly. *Mrs. Gore.*

Belave (bē-lāv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *lave.*] To wash.

Belawgiveꝉ (bē-lạ'giv), *v.t.* [Prefix *be, law,* and *give.*] To give a law to.

The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own people with this very allowance. *Milton.*

Belay (bē-lā'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *lay.*] 1.ꝉ To lie in wait for in order to attack; hence, to block up or obstruct.

The speedy horse all passages *belay.* *Dryden.*

2.ꝉ To besiege; to invest; to surround. 'So when *Arabian* thieves *belayed* us round.' *Spenser.*—3.ꝉ To overlay; to adorn.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincoln green, *belayed* with silver lace. *Spenser.*

4. *Naut.* to fasten, or make fast, by winding round a cleat, kevil or belaying-pin: chiefly applied to the running rigging.

Belaying-pin (bē-lā'ing-pin), *n.* *Naut.* a wooden or iron pin fixed in different parts of a vessel for belaying running ropes to.

Belch (belsh), *v.t.* [O.E. *belken, belke* (also O.E. and Sc. to *bolk, boke*), A. Sax. *bealcian,* to belch.] 1. To throw or eject from the stomach with violence. '*Belching* raw gobbets from his maw.' *Addison.*—2. To eject violently from a deep hollow place; to cast forth.

The gates, that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame.
Milton.

Belch (belsh), *v.i.* 1. To eject wind from the stomach.

All radishes breed wind, and provoke a man that eateth them to *belch.* *Holland.*

2. To issue out, as with eructation. '*Belching* flames.' *Dryden.*

Belch (belsh), *n.* 1. The act of throwing out from the stomach or from a hollow place; eructation.—2.ꝉ A cant name for malt liquor, from its causing belching.

A sudden reformation would follow among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch.* *Dennis.*

Belcher (belsh'ėr), *n.* A neckerchief with darkish blue ground, large white spots, with a dark blue spot in the centre of each: named after a pugilist of this name. [Slang.]

Beldam, Beldame (bel'dam, bel'dām), *n.* [Fr. *belle,* fine, handsome, and *dame,* lady. It was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females, but afterwards came to be a term of opprobrium.] 1.ꝉ Fair dame or lady. *Spenser.*—2.ꝉ Grandmother: corresponding to *belsire,* grandfather. 'To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter.' *Shak.*—3. An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

Around the *beldam* all erect they hang. *Akenside.*

Beleaguer (bē-lēg'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *leaguer;* G. *belagern*—*be,* by, near, and *lagern,* to encamp; D. *belegeren,* to besiege, to invest.] To besiege; to surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to blockade. 'The Trojan camp, then *beleaguered* by Turnus and the Latins.' *Dryden.*—SYN. To block up, besiege, environ, invest, blockade, encompass.

Beleaguerer (bē-lēg'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who besieges.

Beleaveꝉ (bē-lēv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *leave.*] To leave. 'There was nothing *beleft.*' *Gower.*

Belection Moulding (be-lek'shon mōld'ing), *n.* Same as *Bolection Moulding* (which see).

Belecture (bē-lek'tūr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *lecture.*] To vex with lectures; to lecture.

Belee (bē-lē'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *lee.*] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavourable to the wind.

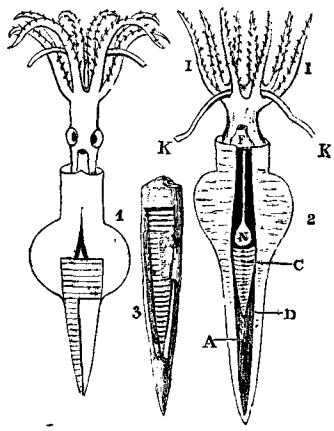
I . . . must be *beleed* and calmed by debitor and creditor. *Shak.*

Belemnite (bel'em-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *belemnon,* a dart or arrow, from *belos,* a dart, from the root of *ballō,* to throw.] 1. A straight, solid, tapering, dart-shaped fossil, the internal bone or shell of a molluscous animal of the extinct family Belemnitidæ, common in the chalk and Jurassic limestone. Belemnites are popularly known as *arrow-heads* or *finger-stones,* from their shape; also as *thunder-bolts* and *thunder-stones,* from a belief as to their origin. For details of structure see BELEMNITIDÆ.—2. The animal to which such a bone belonged.

Belemnitella (bel'em-ni-tel'la), *n.* A genus of the family Belemnitidæ, characterized by having a straight fissure at the upper end of the guard, on the ventral side of the alveolus. The species are all cretaceous.

Belemnites (bel-em-nī'tēz), *n.* [See BELEMNITE.] One of the typical genera of cephalopodous molluscs of the family Belemnitidæ.

Belemnitidæ (bel-em-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See BELEMNITE.] An extinct family of cephalopodous molluscs belonging to the section Decapoda, and nearly allied to the existing Sepia, known to us chiefly by their internal skeletons, abundant in the chalk and Jurassic limestone. This skeleton consists of a subcylindrical fibrous body called the *rostrum* or *guard*, which is hollowed into a conical excavation called the *alveolus*, in which is lodged the *phragmacone*. This consists of a series of chambers, separated



Belemnites.

1. Belemnoteuthis antiquus—ventral side.
2. Belemnites Owenii (restored). A, Guard. C, Phragmacone, D, Muscular tissue of mantle. F, Infundibulum. I, Uncinated arms. K, Tentacula. N, Ink-bag.
3. Belemnite.—British Museum.

by septa, perforated by apertures for the passage of the *siphuncle* or *infundibulum*. The *pen* of the common squid is the modern representative, though on an inferior scale, of the ancient belemnite. Some specimens have been found exhibiting other points of their anatomy. Thus we learn that the organs were inclosed in a mantle; that there were ten arm-like processes, eight of them hooked at the end called the *uncinated arms*, and two not uncinated called the *tentacula;* that the animal was furnished with an ink-bag, and that its mouth was armed with mandibles. There are four known genera—Belemnites, Belemnoteuthis, Belemnitella, and Xiphoteuthis.

Belemnoteuthis (bel'em-nō-tū"this), *n.* [Gr. *belemnon*, a dart, and *teuthis*, the squid or cuttle-fish.] A genus of Belemnitidæ having ten nearly equal arms and tentacles, each furnished with twenty to forty pairs of hooks.

Beleper (bē-lep'ėr), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *leper*.] To infect with or as with leprosy. '*Belepered* all the clergy with a worse infection than Gehazi's.' *Milton.*

Bel Esprit (bel es-prē'), *n.* pl. **Beaux Esprits** (bōz es-prē'). [Fr.] A fine genius or man of wit.

Men who look up to me as a man of letters and a *bel esprit*. *W. Irving.*

Belfry (bel'fri), *n.* [Fr. *beffroi*, O.Fr. *belefroi, belfroi, beffroil*, &c., a watch-tower, from M.H.G. *bervrit, bercvrit*, a tower or castle for defence, and this from *bergan*, to protect; and *frid*, a place of defence, a strong place (in Mod. G. *friede* (peace) has this meaning only in compounds). A false etymology (the word being connected with *bell* partly through the O.Fr. forms containing *l*) has confined the English word to a chamber, tower, or erection in which bells are hung.] 1. In *milit. antiq.* (*a*) a great wooden tower erected by besiegers to the height of the walls of a place to be assailed. It consisted of several stages, was mounted on wheels, and was often covered with raw hides to protect those under it from fire, boiling oil, and the like. The lowermost story had sometimes a battering-ram, the stories intermediate between it and the uppermost were filled with bowmen, arbalestiers, &c., to gall the defenders, while the uppermost was furnished with a drawbridge to let down on the wall, over which the storming party rushed to the assault. (*b*) A stationary tower near a fortified place, in which were placed sentinels to watch the surrounding country, and give notice of the approach of an enemy. It was furnished with a bell to give the alarm to the garrison, and also to summon the vassals of a feudal lord to the defence. This fact helped the belief that the word was connected with *bell*.—2. A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building, but sometimes standing separate.—3. That part of a steeple or other building in which a bell is hung, and more particularly the timber work which sustains it.—4. *Naut.* the ornamental frame usually fixed on the top of the pawlbit, in which the ship's bell is hung.

Belgard† (bel-gärd'), *n.* [O.Fr. *bel*, and *garder*, to look.] A soft look or glance.

Upon her eyelids many graces sàt,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retrait. *Spenser.*

Belgian (bel'ji-an), *a.* [See BELGIC.] Belonging to Belgium.

Belgian (bel'ji-an), *n.* A native of Belgium.

Belgic (bel'jik), *a.* [L. *belgicus.*] 1. Pertaining to the *Belgæ*, who in Cæsar's time possessed the country between the Rhine, the Seine, and the ocean. They were of Teutonic origin, and, anterior to Cæsar's invasion of Gaul and Britain, colonies of them had established themselves in the southern part of Britain.—2. Pertaining to the Netherlands, or to Belgium in particular.

Belgravian (bel-grā'vi-an), *a.* Belonging to Belgravia, an aristocratic portion of London around Pimlico; aristocratic; fashionable. *Thackeray.*

Belgravian (bel-grā'vi-an), *n.* An inhabitant of Belgravia; an aristocrat; a member of the upper classes. *Thackeray.*

Belial (bē'li-al), *n.* [Heb. *belial—beli*, not, without, and *yaal*, use, profit.] Unprofitableness; wickedness; a wicked and unprincipled person; an evil spirit; Satan.

What concord hath Christ with *Belial*? 2 Cor. vi. 15.

Belibel (bē-lī'bel), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *libel*.] To libel or traduce.

Belie (bē-lī'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *belied;* ppr. *belying.* [Prefix *be*, and *lie*, to speak falsely; like G. *belügen*, to belie. See LIE.] 1. To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports. 'The clamour of liars *belied* in the hubbub of lies.' *Tennyson.*

Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou dost *belie* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shak.*

2. To give the lie to; to show to be false; to contradict.

Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

3. To act unworthily of; to fail to equal or come up to; to disappoint; as, to *belie* one's hopes or expectations.

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name. *Dryden.*

4. To give a false representation of; to conceal the true character of.

For heaven's sake speak comfortable words.—
Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shak.*

5.† To fill with lies. '*Belie* all corners of the world.' *Shak.*—6.† To counterfeit; to mimic; to feign resemblance.

With dust, with horses' hoofs, that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound. *Dryden.*

Belief (bē-lēf'), *n.* [See BELIEVE.] 1. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of the mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; conviction founded on evidence which may be fitted to produce the strongest feeling of confidence in one's own mind, but which would not necessarily produce the same confidence in other people's minds. When we use the word *belief* there is always an under-reference to the possibility of doubt, whereas in using the word *knowledge* there is no such under-reference, or rather every suggestion of that sort is positively excluded. We speak of *knowing*, not *believing*, what we actually observe; and if such a phrase as '*belief* of the senses' is used it is only when in a metaphysical discussion the question of doubting the evidence of the senses has been raised.

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance. *Reid.*

The public mind was possessed with a *belief* that the more conscientious a Papist was, the more likely he must be to plot against a Protestant government. *Macaulay.*

2. In *theol.* faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

3. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools. *Bacon.*

4. The whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith.

In the heat of persecution, to which the Christian *belief* was subject, upon its first promulgation. *Hooker.*

5. A creed; a form or summary of articles of faith; as, repeat your *belief*. In this sense we generally use *Creed.*—*Persuasion, Conviction, Faith, Opinion, Belief.* See under PERSUASION.—SYN. Credence, trust, faith, credit, confidence, persuasion.

Beliefful (bē-lēf'fụl), *a.* Having belief or faith. *Udall.* [Rare.]

Belieffulness (bē-lēf'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being beliefful. 'The godly *beliefulness* of the heathen.' *Udall.* [Rare.]

There is a hopefulness and a *beliefulness*, so to say, on your side, which is a great compensation. *Clough.*

Believability (bē-lēv'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Credibility; capability of being believed. *J. S. Mill.*

Believable (bē-lēv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being believed; credible. 'That he sinned, is not *believable*.' *Tennyson.*

Believableness (bē-lēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility.

Believe (bē-lēv'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *believed;* ppr. *believing.* [O.E. *bileve, beleve*, apparently the direct descendant of A. Sax. *geleáfan, gelyfan, gelēfan*, to believe, the initial particle, however, being changed; the noun in A. Sax. was *geleáfa;* comp. the forms in the allied tongues: Goth. *galaubjan*, D. *gelooven*, G. *glauben*, to believe. The latter part of the word is really the same as *leave*, and *lief, love*, are closely allied, the fundamental notion of the verb being that of having satisfaction with. See LEAVE.] 1. To credit upon the ground of authority, testimony, argument, or any other circumstances than personal knowledge. See BELIEF.

We know what rests upon reason; we *believe* what rests upon authority. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ten thousand things there are which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts.*

2. To expect or hope with confidence; to trust.

I had fainted unless I had *believed* to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Ps. xxvii. 13.

Believe (bē-lēv'), *v. i.* To be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything. (See BELIEF.) Sometimes the degree of assurance expressed is very slight, and the word becomes nearly, if not quite, equivalent to *think* or *suppose*.

They are, I *believe*, as high as most steeples in England. *Addison.*

This word is often followed by *in*, with the sense of to hold as the object of faith, to have belief of, to confide in; as, I *believe in* the truth of that assertion. 'Ye *believe in* God, *believe* also *in* me.' Jn. xiv. 1. In the Scriptures, and in theological literature generally, the word is also frequently followed by *on*, with a personal object, or what is equivalent to one.

And many *believed on* him there. Jn. x. 42.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. Jn. i. 12.

Believer (bē-lēv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge.—2. An adherent of a religious faith; in a more restricted sense, a professor of Christianity; one who receives the gospel, as unfolding the true way of salvation, and Christ as his Saviour; in the early Christian church, one who was added to the church by baptism, as distinguished from a catechumen, or one who was preparing for baptism.

Believing (bē-lēv'ing), *a.* Having faith or belief. 'Be not faithless, but *believing*.' Jn. xx. 27.

Believingly (bē-lēv'ing-li), *adv.* In a believing manner; as, to receive a doctrine *believingly*.

Belight (bē-līt'), *v. t.* [Prefix *be*, and *light*.] To light up. *Cowley.* [Rare.]

Belike (bē-lik'), *adv.* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *like*.] Perhaps; probably. '*Belike* wanting to buy fairer colours.' *H. Walpole.*

Belike for want of rain; which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes. *Shak.*

If he came in for a reckoning, *belike* it was for a better treat than mine. *Sir W. Scott.*

Belikely† (bē-lik'li), *adv.* Probably.

Having *belikely* heard some better words of me than I could deserve. *Bp. Hall.*

Belime (bē-līm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *lime*.] To besmear with lime. *Bp. Hall.*

Belittle (bē-lit'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *little*.] To make smaller; to lower in character. 'The squire was wont to *belittle* (other people).' *Cornhill Mag.*

Belive (bē-līv'), *adv.* Same as *Belyve* (which see).

Belk † (belk), *v.t.* To vomit; to belch. *Marston.*

Bell (bel), *n.* [A. Sax. *bella*, *belle*, L.G. *belle*, D. *bel*, a bell; allied to A. Sax. *bellan*, to bellow, E. to *bell*, as a deer, G. *bellen*, to bark, also perhaps to E. *bawl*. 1. A metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck, generally cup-shaped, having a barrel or hollow body, enlarged or expanded at the mouth, the expanded and thickest portion being called the sound-bow, an ear or cannon by which it is suspended, and a tongue or clapper on the inside, or it may be struck by a detached clapper. It is made of a composition of metals, called bell-metal (which see). The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, cast in 1653, computed to weigh 198 tons; the largest in England is 'Big Ben' of Westminster, weighing 15 tons 8½ cwt. See CHIME.—2. Anything in form of a bell. Specifically, (*a*) a bell-shaped corolla of a flower.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a cowslip *bell* I lie. *Shak.*

—*In the bell*, in flower. [Scotch.] (*b*) In *arch.* the body of a Corinthian or composite capital, round which the foliage and volutes are arranged. Called also *Drum*. (*c*) The mouth of a funnel or of a trumpet or other wind instrument.—3. *pl.* A set of hollow metallic rattles attached to a toy for keeping an infant amused.—4. *pl. Naut.* the phrase employed on shipboard, as 'o'clock' is on shore, to denote the divisions of daily time, from their being marked by bells, which are struck every time the half-hour sand-glass runs down. The day is divided into five full watches of four hours each, and two dog or half watches of two hours each. A full watch thus consists of eight bells, and the progress of each watch is noted by the number of strokes on the bell.—*To bear the bell*, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar.—*To bear away* (or *gain*, &c.) *the bell*, to win the prize at a race. In former times a bell was a usual prize at a horse-race.

Here lies the man whose horse did gaine
The *bell* in race at Salisbury plain. *Camden.*

—*To curse by bell, book, and candle*, a solemn mode of excommunication used in the Roman Catholic Church, in which the clergyman pronounces the formula of excommunication, the bell is tolled as for the dead, the book from which the formula was read is closed, and a lighted candle is cast upon the ground, the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful.—*To give one the bells and let one fly*, a phrase sometimes used with the same sense as not to throw good money after bad. It is derived from hawking. 'When a hawk was worthless the bells were taken off, and the bird was suffered to escape.' *Brewer.*—*To lose the bell*, to be worsted in contest. 'In single fight he *lost the bell*.' *Fairfax.*—*Passing bell*, a bell which used to be rung when a person was on the point of death, in order, it is said, to scare away evil spirits which might be hovering around to pounce on the soul as it escaped from the body, or more probably in order that all within the sound of the bell might pray for the dying person.—*To ring the bells backwards*, to ring a muffled peal. *Brewer.*—*To ring the hallowed bell*, to ring a bell consecrated by a priest, which was formerly done in the belief that to do so would disperse storms, drive away a pestilence or devils, and even extinguish fire.—*To shake the bells*, † to move, give notice, or alarm, in allusion to the bells on a falcon's neck.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shakes his bells*. *Shak.*

Bell (bel), *v.i.* To flower; to blossom: especially used of plants the flower of which is more or less bell-shaped. 'Hops in the beginning of August *bell*.' *Mortimer.*

Bell (bel), *v.t.* 1. To put a bell on.—*To bell the cat*, to grapple or cope with an adversary of a greatly superior power: a phrase derived from a well-known fable, according to which the mice at one time resolved to put a bell on the cat to warn them of its approach; but when the operation fell to be executed none was found daring enough to fasten the bell.—2. To swell or puff out into the shape of a bell. 'Devices for *belling* out dresses.' *Mrs. Riddell.*

Bell (bel), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *bellan*, Icel. *belja*, to bellow. See BELL, *n.*, BELLOW.] To roar; to bellow; specifically, to bellow like a deer in rutting-time. 'As loud as *belleth* wind in hell.' *Chaucer.*

The wild bull *bells* from ferny brake. *Sir W. Scott.*

The *belling* of scattered deer, as they go bouncing and mincing daintily across the openings here and there—the old ones hoarse and deep, the young shrill and plaintive. *Howitt.*

Bellacity (bel-las'i-ti), *n.* [L. *bellum*, war.] Tendency to war; warlikeness. [Rare.]

Belladonna (bel-la-don'na), *n.* [It., beautiful lady.] A plant, *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, nat. order Solanaceæ. It is found in Europe, and is native in Britain. All parts of the plant are poisonous; the incautious eating of the berries has often produced death. Its leaves are used medicinally. The inspissated juice is commonly known by the name of extract of belladonna. It is narcotic and poisonous, and has the property of causing the pupil of the eye to dilate. The fruit of the plant is a dark brownish-black shining berry.—*Belladonna lily*, a species of Amaryllis (*A. Belladonna*), so called on account of its beauty and delicate blushing flowers.

Belladonna Lily (*Amaryllis Belladonna*)

Bell-animalcule (bel"an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* One of the popular names of the species of the genus Vorticella (which see).

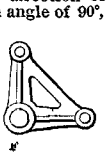
Bellatrix (bel'la-triks), *n.* [L., from *bellum*, war.] A ruddy, glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion, so named from its imagined influence in exciting war.

Bell-bird (bel'bėrd), *n.* 1. The *Arapunga alba*, a South American passerine bird, so named from its sonorous bell-like notes. See ARAPUNGA.—2. The *Myzantha melanophrys* of Australia, a bird of the family Meliphagidæ, whose notes also resemble the sound of a bell.

Bell-buoy (bel'boi), *n.* A large kind of can-buoy on which is placed a structure of wicker-work, containing a bell with several tongues, which sound by the heaving of the sea.

Bell-cote (bel'kōt), *n.* A small open turret for a single bell. *F. G. Lee.*

Bell-crank (bel'krangk), *n.* In *mach.* a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of 90°, and by which its velocity-ratio and range may be altered at pleasure by making the arms of different lengths. It is much employed in machinery, and is named from its being the form of crank employed in changing the direction of the bell-wires of house-bells. F is the fixed centre of motion about which the arms oscillate.



Belle (bel), *n.* [Fr., from L. *bellus*, It. *bello*, handsome, fine.] A young lady; a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel;
Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a *belle*.
Lord Lyttleton.

Belle, † *a.* [Fr.] Fair. *Chaucer.*

Belled (beld), *a.* Hung with bells. In *her.* an epithet in blazoning for a hawk, to whose feet bells are affixed. 'A hawk rising, jessed and *belled*.' *Todd.*

Belleric (bel-ler'ik), *n.* The astringent fruit of *Terminalia Bellerica*, one of the fruits imported from India under the name of myrobalans for the use of calico-printers.

Bellerophon (bel-ler'o-fon), *n.* [Name of a hero of Greek mythology.] A large genus of fossil nautiloid shells, allied to the Heteropoda, consisting of only one chamber, like the living Argonauta and Carinaria. They occur in the Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous strata.

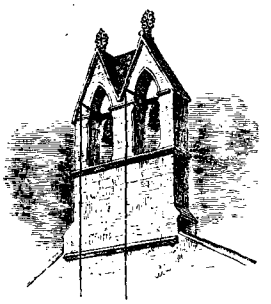
Belles-lettres (bel-let-tr), *n. pl.* [Fr. See BELLE and LETTER.] Polite or elegant literature: a word of somewhat vague signification. Rhetoric, poetry, history, philology, criticism, with the languages in which the standard works in these departments are written, are generally understood to come under the head of *belles-lettres*.

Bell-flower (bel'flou-ėr), *n.* A common name for the species of Campanula, from the shape of the flower, which resembles a bell.

Bell-founder (bel'found-ėr), *n.* A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

Bell-foundery, Bell-foundry (bel'found-ėr-i, bel'found-ri), *n.* A place where bells are founded or cast.

Bell-gable (bel'gā-bl), *n.* A term applied to



Bell-gable, Little Casterton, Rutlandshire.

the gable of a religious edifice having its apex surmounted by a small turret for the reception of one or more bells. Such turrets are of frequent occurrence in the early English style.

Bell-glass (bel'glas), *n.* In *hort.* a covering for plants shaped like a bell. It is formed of common bottle-glass when intended for sheltering cauliflowers, &c., in the open border; but of white or very pale-green glass when used for preserving moisture to cuttings, or to cover ornamental plants in a room.

Bell-hanger (bel'hang-ėr), *n.* One who hangs and fixes bells.

Bellibone † (bel'i-bon), *n.* [Fr. *belle et bonne*—*belle*, beautiful, *et*, and, and *bonne*, good.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. *Spenser.*

Bellic, † **Bellique** † (bel'lik), *a.* [L. *bellicus*.] Pertaining to war; warlike. '*Bellique* Cæsar.' *Feltham.*

Bellical † (bel'lik-al), *a.* Same as *Bellic.*

Bellicose (bel'li-kōs), *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, from *bellum*, war.] Inclined to war; warlike; pugnacious; as, *bellicose* sentiments. 'Arnold was in a *bellicose* vein.' *Irving.*

Bellicous † (bel'i-kus), *a.* Bellicose. '*Bellicous* nations.' *Sir T. Smith.*

Bellied (bel'lid), *p.* or *a.* 1. Having a belly; used generally in composition; as, big-*bellied*; pot-*bellied*.—2. In *bot.* ventricose; swelling out in the middle.

Belligerate † (bel-lij'ėr-āt), *v.i.* [L. *belligero*, *belligeratum*, to wage or carry on war. See BELLIGERENT.] To make war. *Cockeram.*

Belligerence (bel-lij'ėr-ens), *n.* The state of being belligerent; act of carrying on war; warfare. [Rare.]

Belligerent (bel-lij'ėr-ent), *a.* [L. *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, *gerentis*, carrying on.] 1. Waging war; carrying on war. '*Belligerent* powers.' *Everett.*—2. Tending to war; as, a *belligerent* tone of debate.—3. Pertaining to war; as, *belligerent* rights, &c.

Belligerent (bel-lij'ėr-ent), *n.* A nation, power, or state carrying on war; one engaged in fighting.

The position of neutrals in relation to *belligerents* is exactly ascertained. *Times newspaper.*

Belligerous † (bel-lij'ėr-us), *a.* Same as *Belligerent*. *Bailey.*

Bellipotent (bel-lip'ō-tent), *a.* [L. *bellipotens*—*bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful.] Powerful or mighty in war. *Blount.* [Rare.]

Bellique.† See BELLIC.

Bellis (bel'lis), *n.* [L. *bellus*, beautiful, from its pretty appearance.] The daisy, a small genus of annual or perennial herbs, indigenous to the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, nat. order Compositæ. One species, *B. perennis*, is abundant in pastures and meadows all over Britain. See DAISY.

Bellitude† (bel'li-tūd), *n.* [L. *bellitudo*, from *bellus*, beautiful.] Beauty of person; loveliness; elegance; neatness. *Cockeram.*

Bellium (bel'li-um), *n.* [See BELLIS.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, nearly related to the common daisy.

Bell-jar (bel'jär), *n.* A kind of bell-shaped jar, used by chemists.

Bell-less (bel'les), *a.* Having no bell. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bell-man (bel'man), *n.* A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of anything in the streets; formerly a night watchman, part of whose duty was to bless the sleepers whose door he passed.

> The *bell-man's* drowsy charm
> To bless the doors from nightly harm. *Milton.*

Bell-metal (bel'met-al), *n.* An alloy of 80 parts of copper and 20 of tin, used for making bells. The Indian gong-metal is a similar alloy. For small bells the proportions vary; thus an English bell-metal analysed by Dr. Thomson was found to consist of 800 parts copper, 101 tin, 56 zinc, and 43 lead. Small shrill bells generally contain zinc.—*Bell-metal ore*, a name by which the sulphuret of tin found in Cornwall is frequently known, owing to the aspect of bronze, or of bell-metal, which it possesses, in consequence of containing copper-pyrites. It is now rare.

Bell-mouthed (bel'mouŦHd), *a.* Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell.

> His *bell-mouth'd* goblet makes me feel quite Danish
> Or Dutch with thirst. *Byron.*

Bellon (bel'lon), *n.* [Fr. *bellon.*] That variety of colic produced by the action of lead on the system; painters' colic.

Bellona (bel-lō'na), *n.* [From L. *bellum*, war.] 1. In *Rom. myth.* the goddess of war. 2. In *astron.* an asteroid discovered by K. T. R. Luther in 1854.

Bellow (bel'lō), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *bylgean*, *bulgian*, to bellow, allied to *bellan*, to bell, Icel. *belja*, to bellow; perhaps an imitative word; comp. *bawl*, L. *balo*, to bleat; W. *ballaw*, to shout.] 1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar.

> Jupiter
> Became a bull, and *bellow'd*. *Shak.*

2. To make any violent outcry; to vociferate; to clamour. [Contemptuous.]

> This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

3. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound. 'Ever overhead *bellow'd* the tempest.' *Tennyson.*

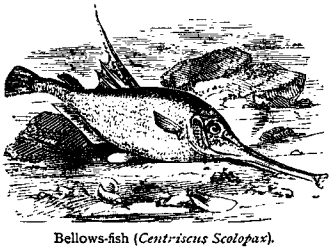
Bellow (bel'lō), *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

Bellower (bel'lō-ėr), *n.* One who bellows.

Bellows (bel'lōz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [This word is really the same as *belly*, A. Sax. *bœlg*, *belg*, *baelig*, a bag, a belly, bellows, in the latter sense generally in the comp. *blœst-bœlg*, lit. blast-bag; comp. D. *blaasbalg*, Dan. *blœsbœlg*, Sw. *blåsbalg*, G. *blasebalg*, Icel. *belgr*, a skin or skin bag, bellows. See BELLY.] An instrument or machine for producing a strong current of air, and principally used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, &c. It is so formed as, by being dilated and contracted, to inhale air by a lateral orifice which is opened and closed with a valve, and to propel it through a tube upon the fire. The forms are various. Bellows of very great power are called blowing machines, and are wrought by machinery driven by steam.—*Hydrostatic bellows.* See under HYDROSTATIC.

Bellows-camera (bel'lōz-kam-ėr-a), *n.* In *photog.* a form of expanding camera in which the front and after bodies are connected by an expansible portion, like the sides of a pair of bellows. *E. H. Knight.*

Bellows-fish (bel'lōz-fish), *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of the family Fistularidæ, genus Centriscus (*C. Scolopax*). Called also the *Trumpet-fish* or *Sea-snipe*. It is a very remarkable-looking fish, not uncommon in the Mediterranean, but rare in the British seas. It is 4 or 5 inches long, and has an oblong oval body and a tubular elongated snout, which is adapted for drawing from among sea-weed and mud the minute crus-



Bellows-fish (*Centriscus Scolopax*).

tacea on which it feeds. In Italy the bellows-fish is reckoned a delicacy.

Bellows-pump (bel'lōz-pump), *n.* A sort of atmospheric pump, in which the valve is in the lower leaf of a pair of bellows, while the upper leaf plays the part of the piston. *E. H. Knight.*

Bellows-sound (bel'lōz-sound), *n.* In *med.* an unnatural sound of the heart, resembling the puffing of a small bellows.

Bell-pepper (bel'pep-pėr), *n.* Guinea-pepper, the fruit of *Capsicum grossum*; much used for pickling.

Bell-polype (bel'pol-ip), *n.* A species of polype of the genus Vorticella, somewhat resembling a bell. See VORTICELLA.

Bell-pull (bel'pul), *n.* A bell-rope; that by which a bell is made to ring.

Bell-ringer (bel'ring-ėr), *n.* One whose business is to ring or bring music from a church or other bell.

Bell-roof.

Bell-roof (bel'rōf), *n.* A roof shaped like a bell, or having somewhat the shape of an ordinary bell.

Bell-rope (bel'rōp), *n.* 1. A rope for ringing a bell.—2. An appendage to the vesture of a Roman Catholic priest.

Bell-shaped (bel'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a bell; specifically, in *bot.* campanulate.

Bell-telegraph (bel'tel-ē-graf), *n.* A telegraphic apparatus in which two differently-toned bells take the place of a vibrating needle in giving the signals.

Bell-tower (bel'tou-ėr), *n.* A belfry.

Bell-trap (bel'trap), *n.* A small stench-trap, usually fixed over the waste-pipe of a sink or other inlet to a drain. The foul air is prevented from rising by an inverted cup or bell, the lips of which dip into a chamber filled with water surrounding the top of the pipe.

Bell-turret (bel'tur-et), *n.* In small Gothic churches and chapels, a kind of turret placed on the point of a gable at the west end, for the reception of one or more bells. See BELL-GABLE.

Belluine† (bel'lū-īn), *a.* [L. *belluinus*, from *bellua*, beast.] Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. 'Animal and *belluine* life.' *Atterbury.*

Bell-wether (bel'weŦH-ėr), *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

> As a *bell-wether* (will) form the flock's connection
> By tinkling sounds, when they go forth to victual;
> Such is the sway of our great men o'er little. *Byron.*

Bell-wort (bel'wėrt), *n.* In *bot.* (*a*) a trivial name for a plant of the family Campanulaceæ (which see). (*b*) A plant of the American genus Uvularia, nat. order Melanthaceæ.

Belly (bel'li), *n.* [A. Sax. *bœlg*, *belg*, *bœlig*, bag, belly; Icel. *belgr*, D. *balg*, Dan. *bœlg*, G. *balg*, all meaning an entire skin stripped off, a leathern bag, the belly; probably from the stem of *bulge*, A. Sax. *belgan*, to swell out. Similar forms are seen in the Celtic dialects; Gael. and Ir. *bolg*, *balg*, the belly, a bag, pouch, blister, bellows; Gael. *balgan*, a water-bubble; W. *boly*, the belly, *boliaw*, to belly, to gorge; Armor. *boelcu*, bowels. *Bellows* is another form of this word.] 1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the abdomen.—2. The part of a beast corresponding to the human belly. 'Underneath the *belly* of their steeds.' *Shak.*—3. Any hollow inclosed place. 'Out of the *belly* of hell cried I.' Jon. i. 2.—4. The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp, bottle, tool, muscle, sail filled by the wind, a blast-furnace, &c.—5. In *technology* it has various significations, as (*a*) In *engr.* the lower edge of a graver. (*b*) In *locks*, the lower edge of a tumbler against which the bit of the key plays. (*c*) In *masonry*, the batter of a wall. (*d*) In *saddlery*, a piece of leather sometimes attached to the cantle or hind-pommel of a saddle to serve as a point of attachment for valise-straps. (*e*) In *shipcarp.* the inside or concave side of a piece of curved timber, the outside being termed the back. (*f*) In the language of *wheelwrights*, the wooden covering of an iron axle. *E. H. Knight.*

Belly (bel'li), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bellied*; ppr. *bellying*. To fill; to swell out.

> Your breath, with full consent, *bellied* his sails. *Shak.*

Belly (bel'li), *v.i.* To swell and become protuberant like the belly.

> The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

Belly-ache (bel'li-āk), *n.* Pain in the bowels; the colic. [Vulgar.]

> The *belly-ache*,
> Caused by an inundation of pease-porridge. *Beau. & Fl.*

Belly-band (bel'li-band), *n.* 1. A band that goes round the belly of a horse and fastens the saddle; a girth; also a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing through below the belly of the animal drawing it.—2. *Naut.* a band of canvas placed across a sail to strengthen it.

Belly-bound (bel'li-bound), *a.* Constipated; costive. [Vulgar.]

Belly-brace (bel'li-brās), *n.* A cross-brace between the frames of a locomotive, stayed to the boiler.

Belly-cheat† (bel'li-chēt), *n.* [*Belly*, and slang *cheat*, a thing, from A. Sax. *ceat*, a thing.] An apron or covering for the front of the person. *Beau. & Fl.* [Old Slang.]

Belly-cheer† (bel'li-chēr), *n.* Good cheer; meat and drink; food. 'Bald-pate friars, whose summum bonum is in *belly-cheer*.' *Marlowe.* 'Loaves and *belly-cheer*.' *Milton.*

Belly-cheer† (bel'li-chēr), *v.i.* To indulge in belly-cheer; to feast; to revel.

> Let them assemble in consistory, . . . and not by themselves to *belly-cheer* or to promote designs to abuse and gull the simple laity. *Milton.*

Belly-cheering† (bel'li-chēr'ing), *n.* Feasting; revelry. 'Riotous banqueting and *belly-cheering*.' *Udall.*

Belly-churl† (bel'li-chėrl), *n.* A rustic glutton. *Drayton.*

Belly-doublet† (bel'li-dub-let), *n.* A doublet which covered the belly. 'Your arms crossed on your thin *belly-doublet*.' *Shak.*

Belly-fretting (bel'li-fret-ing), *n.* 1. The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore-girth. 2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

Bellyful (bel'li-ful), *n.* As much as fills the belly or satisfies the appetite; hence, a great abundance; more than enough.

> Every jack-slave hath his *bellyful* of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shak.*

Belly-god (bel'li-god), *n.* One who makes a god of his belly, that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite; a glutton; an epicure. 'Apicius, a famous *belly-god*.' *Hakewill.*

Belly-guy (bel'li-gī), *n.* *Naut.* a tackle applied half-way up sheers or masts that require support in the middle.

Belly-pinched (bel'li-pinsht), *a.* Pinched with hunger; starved. 'The *belly-pinched* wolf.' *Shak.*

Belly-roll (bel'li-rōl), *n.* A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges or in hollows.

Belly-slave (bel'li-slāv), *n.* A slave to his appetite.

> Beastly *belly-slaves*, which, . . . not once, but continually, day and night, give themselves wholly to bibbing and banqueting. *Homily against Gluttony, &c.*

Belly-stay (bel'li-stā), *n.* *Naut.* a tackle applied from above half-mast down when the mast requires support, as the *belly-guy* is from below. See BELLY-GUY.

Belly-timber† (bel'li-tim-bėr), *n.* Food; that which supports the belly.

> Thorough deserts vast,
> And regions desolate they pass'd,
> Where *belly-timber*, above ground
> Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*

Belly-worm (bel'li-wėrm), *n.* A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. *Ray.*

Belock (bē-lok'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *lock*; A. Sax. *belocan*, *belucan*.] To lock or fasten, as with a lock.

> This is the hand which, with a vow'd contract,
> Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shak.*

Belomancy (bel'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *belos*, an arrow, and *manteia*, divination.] A kind of divination practised by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians, Arabians, and other nations. A number of arrows, being marked, were put into a bag or quiver, and drawn out at random; and the marks or words on the arrow drawn determined what was to happen. See Ezek. xxi. 21.

Belone (bel'ō-nē), *n.* [Gr. *belonē*, a needle.] The gar, garfish, sea-needle, or greenbone. See GARFISH.

Belong (bē-long'), *v.i.* [Prefix *be*, and O.E. *long*, to belong, from the adjective *long*; comp. D. *belangen*, to concern; G. *belangen*, to concern, to touch—prefix *be*, and D. and G. *langen*, to reach, to extend to. The primary meaning is thus to extend to in length, to touch, hence to concern and to belong.] 1. To be the property of; to be in the power or at the disposal of; to be the prerogative or attribute of; to appertain: in this, as in all the other senses, followed by *to*, or in older English *unto*.

Her hap was to light on a part of the field *belonging unto* Boaz. Ruth ii. 3.

To the Lord our God *belong* mercies and forgiveness. Dan. ix. 9.

2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain; as, it *belongs to* John Doe to prove his title.—3. To be appendant to; to be connected with; to have a special relation to; as, a beam or rafter *belongs to* such a frame, or *to* such a place in the building.

He went into a desert place *belonging to* Bethsaida. Luke ix. 10.

And David said unto him, *To* whom *belongest* thou? 1 Sam. xxx. 13.

He careth for things that *belong to* the Lord. 1 Cor. vii. 32.

4. To be suitable for; to be due to.

Strong meat *belongeth to* them of full age. Heb. v. 14.

Hearing . . . thy beauty sounded
Yet not so deeply as *to* thee *belongs*. *Shak.*

[In the following passage we have the word used in this sense with the *to* understood.

We should find more evils *belong* us than happen to us. *B. Jonson.*]

5. To have a settled residence; to be domiciliated; specifically, to have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes *to* which the mothers *belong*. *Blackstone.*

6. To be a native of a place; *to* have original residence.

There is no other country in the world *to* which the gipsies could *belong*. *M. Raper.*

Belonging (bē-long'ing), *n.* That which belongs to one; used generally, if not always, in the plural; as (*a*) qualities, endowments, faculties.

Thyself and thy *belongings*
Are not thine own so proper, as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, them on thee. *Shak.*

(*b*) Property; possessions; as, I carry all my *belongings* with me. *Trollope.* (*c*) Relations; kinsmen. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

I have been trouble enough to my *belongings* in my day. *Dickens.*

(*d*) Appendages. 'The *belongings* to this Indian-looking robe.' *Cornhill Mag.*

Belooche, Beloochee (bel-ų'chē), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Beloochistan.—2. A member of a particular race in Beloochistan.

Belopteron (bel-op'tėr-on), *n.* [Gr. *belos*, a dart, and *pteron*, a wing.] The fossil internal bone of an extinct cephalopod somewhat like a belemnite, but blunter and having a winglike projection on each side.

Belord (bē-lord'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *lord*.] 1. To address by the title 'my lord.'—2. To domineer over. [Rare.]

Belove† (bē-luv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *love*.] To love.

If beauty were a string of silke, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I *belove* it much. *Wodrowphe.*

Beloved (bē-luv'ed), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *be*, and *loved*, from *love*. *Belove*, as a verb, is not now used.] Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart. 'This is my *beloved* son.' Mat. xiii. 17.

Below (bē-lō'), *prep.* [Prefix *be*, and *low*.] 1. Under, in place; beneath; not so high as; as, *below* the knee. 'The dust *below* thy feet.' *Shak.* 'Stars *below* crisp heaven.' *Shak.* 2. Later in time than. [Rare.]

The more eminent scholars which England produced before and even *below* the twelfth century, were educated in our religious houses. *T. Warton.*

3. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity. 'One degree *below* kings.' *Addison.*—4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

They beheld, with a just loathing and disdain, . . . how *below* all history the persons and their actions were. *Milton.*

Below (bē-lō'), *adv.* 1. In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath.

Hear the rattling thunder far *below*. *Wordsworth.*

2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. 'The fairest child of Jove *below*.' *Prior.*—3. In hell, or the regions of the dead. 'The realms *below*.' *Dryden.*—4. In a court of inferior jurisdiction; as, at the trial *below*.

Belowt† (bē-lout'), *v.t.* [See LOUT, *v.i.*] To apply the term 'lout' to; to treat with contemptuous language.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report that at supper they had not only good cheer but also savoury epigrams and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either of epigrams or anagrams. *Camden.*

Belsire† (bel'sīr), *n.* [O.Fr. *bel*, fine, and *sire*, sire. Comp. *beldam*.] A grandfather; hence, an ancestor. *Drayton.*

Belswagger† (bel'swag-gėr), *n.* [Perhaps for *belly-swagger*, a form given by Ash, from *belly*, and *swag*, to sway.] 1. A lewd man; a whoremaster.—2. A bully.

Belt (belt), *n.* [A. Sax. *belt*, Dan. *bælte*, Icel. *belti*, a belt, a girdle, from L. *balteus*, a belt. Comp. Ir. and Gael. *balt*, a border, a welt.] 1. A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung. 'The shining *belt* with gold inlaid.' *Dryden.*—2. Anything resembling a belt in being long and narrow, and often in passing round something; a strip; a stripe; a band.

You see green trees rising above the *belt* of sand. *W. H. Russell.*

Pinks were gleaming in every direction through the clumps and *belts* of the plantation. *Lawrence.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *astron.* one of certain girdles or rings which surround the planet Jupiter. (*b*) In *her.* a badge or mark of the knightly order given to a person when he was raised to knighthood. (*c*) In *mach.* a band, usually of leather, passing round two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other. (*d*) In *masonry*, a range or course of stones or bricks projecting from the rest, which may either be plain or fluted. (*e*) In *surg.* a bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.—3. That which restrains or confines like a girdle. 'The *belt* of rule.' *Shak.*—4. A disease among sheep.

Belt (belt), *v.t.* To encircle; to surround. 'Belted with young children.' *De Quincey.*

Beltane (bel'tān), *n.* [Ir. and Gael., from *Beal*, or *Bel*, the sun, the sun-god, and *tein*, fire. *Beal* has sometimes been identified with *Baal*, but this is doubtful. Grimm identifies it with the *bel* or *bjel* in the Slavonic *Belbog*, *Bjelbog* (lit. white god).] The name of a sort of festival formerly observed in Ireland and Scotland, and still kept up in a fashion in some remote parts. It is celebrated in Scotland on the first day of May (O.S.), sometimes by kindling fires on the hills and eminences, and in early times it was compulsory on all to have their domestic fires extinguished before the Beltane fires were lighted, and it was customary to rekindle the former from the embers of the latter. This custom no doubt derives its origin from the worship of the sun or fire in general which was formerly practised among the Celts as well as among various other heathen nations. The Beltane of the Irish is celebrated on the 21st of June. Written also *Bel-tein* and *Beltin*.

Belt-cutter (belt'kut-ėr), *n.* A tool or machine for slitting tanned hides into strips for belting.

Belted (belt'ed), *a.* 1. Wearing a belt. 'With puff'd cheek the *belted* hunter blew.' *Tennyson.*—2. Marked or adorned with a band or circle; as, a *belted* stalk.—3. Worn in the belt. 'Three men with *belted* brands.' *Sir W. Scott.*—*Belted plaid*, the species of plaid worn by the Highlanders of Scotland in full military dress, so called from being kept tight to the body by a belt. 'Wi' *belted plaids* and glittering blades.' *Alex. Laing.*

Beltein, Beltin (bel'tān, bel'tin), *n.* See BELTANE.

Belting (belt'ing), *n.* Belts taken generally; the material of which belts are made.

Belt-lacing (belt'lās-ing), *n.* Leather thongs for lacing together the ends of a machine belt to make it continuous.

Belt-pipe (belt'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, a steam-pipe surrounding the cylinder.

Belt-punch (belt'punsh), *n.* A punch for making holes in a belt or strap.

Beltsaw (belt'są), *n.* Same as *Bandsaw*.

Belt-shifter (belt'shift-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for shifting a machine belt from one pulley to another, to stop or set in motion certain parts of the machine, or to change the motion. *E. H. Knight.*

Belt-speeder (belt'spēd-ėr), *n.* A contrivance in a machine for transmitting by means of a belt varying rates of motion: much used in spinning-machines to vary the rate of rotation of the spool as the cop increases in size.

Beluga (bē-lū'ga), *n.* [Rus. *bieluga*, from *bielyi*, white.] 1. A genus of Cetacea, of the family Delphinidæ or dolphins. The only species found in northern seas is the *B. arctica*, *leucas*, or *albicans*, which from its colour is commonly called white whale or white-fish. It is from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming the animal bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. It is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin.—2. A name applied by the Russians to the white sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*).

Belus, Bel (bē'lus, bel), *n.* [See BAAL.] The chief deity of the Babylonians and Assyrians; Baal.

Belute (bē-lūt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *lute*, from L. *lutum*, mud.] To cover or bespatter with mud. 'Never was a Dr. Slop so *beluted*.' *Sterne.* [Rare.]

Belvedere (bel've-dēr), *n.* [It., lit. a beautiful view—*bello*, *bel*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.] In *Italian arch.* the uppermost story of a building, open to the air, at least on one side, and frequently on all, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the country, and for enjoying the cool evening breeze. The belvedere is sometimes a sort of lantern or kiosk erected on the roof.—2. In France, a summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden. [The word is improperly written *Belvidere*.]

A A, Belvedere of the Vatican, Rome.

Belvidere (bel'vi-dēr), *n.* [L. *bellus*, fine, and *video*, to see.] A plant, *Kochia scoparia* (broom-cypress). It is of a beautiful pyramidal form, and much esteemed in China as a salad and for other uses.

Belvisiaceæ (bel-vis'i-ā"sē-ē), *n.pl.* An order of plants closely allied to the Myrtaceæ, of which it is sometimes regarded as a tribe. It includes only the two genera Napoleona (also called Belvisia) and Asteranthos.

Belye† (bē-lī'), *v.t.* To belie.

Belyve (bē-līv'), *adv.* Presently; at once; by-and-by. [Old English and Scotch.] Written also *Belive*.

Belyve the elder bairns come drapping in. *Burns.*

Belzebub (bel'zē-bub), *n.* See BEELZEBUB.

Bema (bē'ma), *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *Greek antiq.* a stage or kind of pulpit on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly.—2. In the Greek church, and the early Christian church generally, part of a church raised above the rest, shut off by railings or screens, and reserved for the higher clergy.

Bemad† (bē-mad'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *mad*.] To make mad. *Fuller.*

Bemangle (bē-mang'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bemangled*; ppr. *bemangling*. [Prefix *be*, and *mangle*.] To mangle; to tear asunder. *Beaumont.* [Rare.]

Bemartyr (bē-mär'tėr), *v.t.* To put to death as a martyr. *Fuller.*

Bemask (bē-mask'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *mask*.] To mask; to conceal. *Shelton.*

Bematter (bē-mat'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *matter*.] To smear or cover with matter. *Swift.*

Bemaul (bē-mąl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *maul*.] To maul or beat severely. *Sterne.*

Bemaze (bē-māz'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *maze*.] To bewilder. See MAZE.

With intellects *bemazed* in endless doubt. *Couper.*

Bembecidæ (bem-bes'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of solitary, aculeate or sting-bearing hymenopterous insects, resembling wasps or bees, and so, along with the Sphegidæ and other kindred families, known as *sand-wasps*. The female excavates cells in the sand, in which she deposits, together with her eggs, various larvæ or perfect insects stung into insensibility, as support for her progeny when hatched. They are very active, fond of the nectar of flowers, inhabitants of warm countries, and delight in sunshine. Some species emit an odour like that of roses. Bembex is the typical genus.

Bembex (bem'beks), *n.* [Gr. *bembix*, a kind of buzzing insect.] A genus of hymenopterous insects peculiar to hot climates, and resembling wasps both in size and colour. They form the typical group of the family Bembecidæ of Leach.

Bembridge Beds (bem'brij bedz), *n. pl.* [From *Bembridge*, a watering-place in the Isle of Wight.] A fossiliferous division of the upper eocene strata, principally developed in the Isle of Wight, consisting of marls and clays, resting on a compact, pale yellow or cream-coloured limestone, called Bembridge limestone. They abound in the shells of Lymnæa and Planorbis and remains of two species of Chara, water-plants; but their most distinctive feature is the mammalian remains of the Palæotherium and Anoplotherium. One layer is composed almost purely of the remains of a minute globular Paludina.

Beme,† *n.* [A. Sax. *byme*, *bīme*.] A trumpet. 'Of brass they broughten *bemes*.' *Chaucer.*

Bemete† (bē-mēt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *mete*.] To measure. *Shak.*

Bemingle (bē-ming'gl), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix. *Mir. for Mags.* [Rare.]

Bemire (bē-mīr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bemired*; ppr. *bemiring*. [Prefix *be*, and *mire*.] To drag or encumber in the mire; to soil by passing through mud or dirty places. 'Bemired and benighted in the bog.' *Burke.*

Bemirement (bē-mīr'ment), *n.* The state of being defiled with mud. [Rare.]

Bemist (bē-mist'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *mist*.] To cover or involve in mist.

How can that judge walk right that is *bemisted* in his way. *Feltham.*

Bemoan (bē-mōn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *moan*; A. Sax. *bimœnan*.] 1. To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for; as, to *bemoan* the loss of a son.—2.† To pity; to feel or express sympathy with or pity for.

Bastards, . . . if proving eminent, are much *bemoaned*, because merely passive in the blemish of their birth. *Fuller.*

Bemoanable (bē-mōn'a-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being lamented. *Sherwood.*

Bemoaner (bē-mōn'ėr), *n.* One who bemoans.

Bemock (bē-mok'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *mock*.] To treat with mockery; to mock. 'Bemock the modest moon.' *Shak.*

Her beams *bemocked* the sultry main
Like April hoar-frost spread. *Coleridge.*

Bemocked-at (bē-mokt'at), *p.* Treated with mockery. Used only by Shakspere.

Bemoil† (bē-moil'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *moil*, from Fr. *mouiller*, to wet.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or encumber with mire and dirt.

Thou shouldst have heard . . . how she was *bemoiled*. *Shak.*

Bemoisten (bē-mois'n), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *moisten*.] To moisten; to wet.

Bemol† (bē'mol), *n.* In *music*, B flat, a semitone below B natural.

Bemonster† (bē-mon'stėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *monster*.] To make monstrous.

Thou changed and self-cover'd thing, for shame,
Bemonster not thy feature. . . . *Shak.*

Bemoralize (bē-mo'ral-īz), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *moralize*.] To apply to a moral purpose. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Bemourn (bē-mōrn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *mourn*.] To weep or mourn over. 'Women that . . . *bemourned* him.' *Wickliffe.* [Rare.]

Bemuddle (bē-mud'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bemuddled*; ppr. *bemuddling*. [Prefix *be*, and *muddle*.] To confuse; to stupefy.

Bemuffle (bē-muf'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *muffle*.] To wrap up as with a muffler.

Bemuffled with the externals of religion. *Sterne.*

Bemused (bē-mūzd'), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *be*, and *muse*.] Originally, overcome with musing; sunk in reverie; hence, muddled; stupefied; made crazy; muzzy. 'A parson much *bemused* in beer.' *Pope.*

We almost despair of convincing a cabinet *bemused* with the notion that danger can only come from France. *Spectator newspaper.*

Ben (ben). A Gaelic word generally prefixed to the names of many of the most elevated summits of the mountain ranges which traverse Scotland to the north of the Firths of Clyde and of Forth; as, *Ben* Nevis, *Ben* Mac-Dhui, *Ben* Lawers, *Ben* Cruachan, &c. It is sometimes used alone for a mountain.

Sweet was the red-blooming heather
And the river that flowed from the *Ben*.
Jacobite song.

Ben (ben), *n.* [Arab. *bān*, name given to this tree.] *Moringa pterygosperma*, the horse-radish tree of India, the seed of which is the ben-nut (which see).

Ben (ben), *n.* [For *be-in*. Comp. *but=be-out*.] The inner apartment of a house. [Scotch.]

Ben (ben), *adv.* [Sc.] Towards the inner apartment of a house.

Wi' kindly welcome Jenny brings him *ben*. *Burns.*

—*To bring far ben*, to treat with great respect and hospitality.—*To be far ben with one*, to be on terms of intimacy or familiarity with him; to be in great honour with him.

Ben,† **Bene,**† *n.* [A. Sax. *bēn*, a prayer, corresponding to Icel. *bœn*, while Icel. *bón* (a different form of the same word) gives E. *boon*.] A prayer; a petition.

Bench (bensh), *n.* [A. Sax. *benc*, a bench; Dan. *bænk*, Icel. *bekkr*, a bench—a parallel form with *bank*. See BANK.] 1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, differing from a stool in its greater length.—2. A strong table on which carpenters or other mechanics prepare their work. [In this sense *bench* forms an element in a number of compound words denoting tools used on a bench, such as *bench-drill*, *bench-hammer*, *bench-plane*.]—3. In *engin.* a ledge left on the edge of a cutting in earthwork to strengthen it.—4. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice. 'To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*.' *Shak.* Hence—5. The persons who sit as judges; the court; as, the case is to go before the full *bench*.—*Bench of bishops*, or *episcopal bench*, a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Free bench*, in England, the estate in copyhold lands which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has for her dower after the decease of her husband. This is various in different manors, according to their respective customs.—*King's* or *Queen's Bench*, in England, formerly a court in which originally the sovereign sat in person, and which accompanied his household. The court consisted of the lord chief-justice and three other justices, who had jurisdiction over all matters of a criminal or public nature. It had a crown side and a plea side—the former determining criminal, the latter civil causes. The jurisdiction of this court is now transferred to a corresponding division of the High Court of Justice.

Bench (bensh), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with benches. 'Twas *benched* with turf.' *Dryden.*—2.† To seat on a bench; to place on a seat of honour.

His cup-bearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *benched*, and reared to worship. *Shak.*

Bench (bensh), *v.i.* To sit on a seat of justice.

And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity,
Bench by his side. *Shak.*

Bench-clamp (bensh'klamp), *n.* A clamp attached to a work-bench for holding firm the article that the mechanic is working on.

Bencher (bensh'ėr), *n.* 1. One of the senior members of an inn of court, who have the government of the society. Benchers have been readers, and, being admitted to plead within the bar, are called *inner barristers*. 2. The alderman of a corporation. [Rare.]

This corporation (New Windsor) consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight other persons, . . . thirteen of which are called fellows and ten of them aldermen or chief *benchers*. *Ashmole.*

3.† A judge.

You are well understood to be a perfecter giber for the table than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol. *Shak.*

4.† A tavern frequenter, from the long benches with which they were furnished; an idler.

Benchership (bensh'ėr-ship), *n.* Office or condition of a bencher. *Lamb.*

Bench-hook (bensh'hök), *n.* In *carp.* a pin fixed to the bench to prevent the stuff in working from sliding out of its place.

Bench-mark (bensh'märk), *n.* In *surv.* a mark showing the starting-point of a long line of levels, or one of a number of similar marks made at suitable distances as the levelling advances.

Bench-master (bensh'-mas-tėr), *n.* A governor of an inn of court; an alderman.

Bench-reel (bensh'rēl), *n.* A spinning-wheel on the pirn or bobbin of which a sailmaker winds the yarn. *E. H. Knight.*

Bench-strip (bensh'strip), *n.* A strip of wood or metal on a work-bench for fixing at a certain distance from the edge so as to assist in steadying the work. *E. H. Knight.*

Bench-table (bensh'tā-bl), *n.* A low stone seat round the interior of the walls of many churches.

Bench-warrant (bensh'wo-rant), *n.* In *law*, a warrant issued by the presiding judicial officer at assizes or sessions for the apprehension of an offender: so called in opposition to a justice's warrant issued by an ordinary justice of the peace or police magistrate. *Mozley and Whiteley.*

Bend (bend), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bended* or *bent*; ppr. *bending*. [A. Sax. *bendan*, to bend, a modification of *bindan*, to tie, the literal meaning being to bend and keep bent by the string; Icel. *benda*, to bend; comp. Fr. phrase *bander un arc*, to bend a bow, from *bande*, a string or cord (E. *band*).] 1. To curve or make crooked by straining, or to deflect from a normal condition of straightness; as, to *bend* a stick; to *bend* the arm. 'They *bend* their bows.' *Dryden.*

In duty *bend* thy knee to me. *Shak.*

2. To direct to a certain point: chiefly used in such phrases as to *bend* one's course, way, steps, and the like, and in the phrase to *bend* the eyes. 'To *bend* his mind to any public business.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Towards Coventry *bend* we our course. *Shak.*
Bending her eyes from time to time upon her parent. *Sir W. Scott.*

Fig. (*a*) of the mind: to apply closely. (*b*) Of the disposition: to incline; to determine; as, to be *bent* on mischief.—3. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive; as, to *bend* a man to our will. 'Except she *bend* her humour.' *Shak.*—4. *Naut.* to fasten by means of a bend or knot, as one rope to another or to an anchor.—*To bend a sail* (*naut.*), to extend and make it fast to its proper yard or stay.—*To bend the brow* or *brows*, to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown.

Bend (bend), *v.i.* 1. To be or become curved or crooked.

Then was I as a tree
Whose boughs did *bend* with fruit. *Shak.*

2. To incline; to lean or turn; to be directed; as, a road *bends* to the west. 'To whom our vows and wishes *bend*.' *Milton.*

Thither we *bend* again. *Shak.*
Descend where alleys *bend*
Into the sparry hollows of the world. *Keats.*

3. To jut over; to overhang.

There is a cliff whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep. *Shak.*

4. To bow or be submissive. 'Most humbly therefore *bending* to your state.' *Shak.*

Bend (bend), *n.* 1. A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation.—2. *Naut.* (*a*) that part of a rope which is fastened to another or to an anchor. (*b*) A knot by which a rope is united to another rope or to something else. The different sorts are distinguished as cable *bends*, carrick *bends*, &c. (*c*) One of the thickest and strongest planks in a ship's sides: more generally called *Wales*. They are reckoned from the water *first*, *second*, or *third bend*. They have the beams, knees, and foot-hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides. (*d*) One of the small ropes used to confine the clinch of a cable. 3. A name in the leather trade for a butt or rounded crop cut in two.—4. In *mining*, indurated clay or any indurated argillaceous substance.—5. In *her.* one of the nine honourable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field when charged and a fifth when plain.

Bend.

It is made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. It sometimes is indented, ingrailed, &c. The *bend sinister* is every way of a similar size to the bend, differing only by crossing in the opposite direction diagonally from the sinister chief to the dexter base. It indicates illegitimacy.—6.† Inclination; disposition; bent.

Farewell, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend*,
I must have quicker souls. *J. Fletcher.*

—*Grecian bend*, a mode of walking, with a slight stoop forwards, at one time affected by some ladies.

Bend† (bend), *n.* [A. Sax. *bend*, a band.] 1. A band.

And on her legs she painted buskins wore,
Basted with *bends* of gold on every side. *Spenser.*

2. A ribbon or bandage for the head used in ancient times by ladies in imitation of the circle of gold among the Normans.

Bendable (bend'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being bent or incurvated. *Sherwood.*

Bender (bend'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which bends.—2. In *slang*, a sixpence, from its liability to bend.—3. A spree; a frolic. [Vulgar American.]—4. A leg. [An American euphuism.]

Young ladies are not allowed to cross their *benders* in school. *Longfellow.*

Bend between two bendlets.

Bend-leather (bend'-leTH-ėr), *n.* The strongest kind of sole-leather for shoes. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Bendlet (bend'let), *n.* [Dim. of *bend*, a band. Fr. *bandelette.*] In *her.* a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield; as, a bend between two *bendlets.*

Bend-ways (bend'wāz), *adv.* In *her.* occupying the position on a shield which a bend occupies.

A sword bend-ways.

Bendy (bend'i), *a.* In *her.* applied to a field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and colour.

Bene (ben'ē), *n.* [See BENNE.] The popular name of the *Sesamum orientale*, called also *Tilseed*, and in the West Indies *Vangloe.* See BENNE.

Beneaped (bē-nēpt'), *a.* [Prefix *be*, and *neap.*] *Naut.* same as *Neaped.*

Beneath (bē-nēth'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *beneoth*, *beneothan*, *benythan*—prefix *be*, and *neothan*, below, under. See NETHER.] 1. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on; as, to place a cushion *beneath* one: often with the sense of pressure or oppression; as, to sink *beneath* a burden, in a literal sense.—2. *Fig.* under, as from the effect of pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke. *Shak.*

3. Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence; as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* angels, in the scale of beings.—4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to; below the level of; as, *beneath* contempt.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station. *Atterbury.*

Beneath (bē-nēth'), *adv.* 1. In a lower place; as, the earth from *beneath* will be barren.—2. Below, as opposed to heaven or to any superior region; as, in heaven above, or in earth *beneath.*

Benedicite (ben-e-dis'i-tē), *n.* [L., lit. bless ye.] A canticle or hymn used in the Anglican Church at morning prayer after the first lesson. It is called the hymn of the Three Children in the fiery furnace, and is as old as the time of St. Chrysostom.

Benedick, Benedict (ben'e-dik, ben'e-dikt), *n.* 1. A sportive name for a married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor, or who was in the habit of ridiculing marriage: from one of the characters (*Benedick*) in Shakspere's play of *Much Ado about Nothing.*

Having abandoned all his old misogyny, and his professions of single independence, cœlebs has become a *benedick.* *G. P. R. James.*

2. A sportive name for a bachelor.

He is no longer a *benedick*, but a quiet married man. *Crockford's, or Life in the West.*

Benedict† (ben'e-dikt), *a.* [L. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedico*, to speak well of any one, to bless—*bene*, well, and *dico*, to say.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. 'Medicines that are *benedict.*' *Bacon.*

Benedictine (ben-e-dik'tin), *a.* Pertaining to the monks of St. Benedict or St. Bennet.

Benedictine (ben-e-dik'tin), *n.* A member

Benedictine or Blackfriar.

of the most famous and widely spread of all the orders of monks, founded at Monte Casino, about half-way between Rome and Naples, about the year 530, by St. Benedict, whose rules the members profess to follow. Called also *Blackfriars*, from the colour of their habit. The order was probably introduced into England about 600 by St. Augustine of Canterbury, and all the cathedral priories of England, save Carlisle, belonged to it. Their dress consists of a loose black gown with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head, ending in a point.

Benediction (ben-e-dik'shon), *n.* [L. *benedictio*—*bene*, well, and *dictio*, speaking.] 1. The act of invoking a blessing; a giving praise to God or rendering thanks for his favours.

Hold your hands in *benediction* o'er me. *Shak.*
God, in cursing, gives us better gifts
Than men in *benediction.* *E. B. Browning.*

2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favour of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; expression of gratitude; as, to pronounce a *benediction;* to shower *benedictions* on one's head.—3. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New, which carried the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

4. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) any blessing pronounced by a superior over an inferior, especially by a priest over one of the faithful. See BLESSING. (*b*) The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop. (*c*) The external ceremony performed by a priest in the office of matrimony: called, specifically, the *Nuptial Benediction.* (*d*) A ceremony by which a thing is rendered sacred or venerable.

Benedictionary (ben-e-dik'shon-a-ri), *n.* A collection of benedictions.

The *benedictionary* of Bishop Athelwood. *Bp. Still.*

Benedictive (ben-e-dikt'iv), *a.* Tending to bless; giving a blessing. 'His paternal prayers, and *benedictive* compreeations.' *Bp. Gauden.*

Benedictory (ben-e-dik'to-ri), *a.* Blessing; expressing a benediction, or wishes for good. 'A *benedictory* prayer.' *Thackeray.*

Benedictus (ben-e-dik'tus), *n.* In *music*, a portion of the mass in the Roman Catholic Church, introduced, with English words, into the morning prayer of the English Church.

Benefaction (ben-e-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *benefactio*, from *benefacio*, to do good to one. See BENEFICE.] 1. The act of conferring a benefit.—2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.

A man of true generosity will study in what manner to render his *benefaction* most advantageous. *Melmoth.*

Benefactor (ben-e-fak'tėr), *n.* One who confers a benefit. 'Great *benefactors* of mankind.' *Milton.*

Benefactress (ben-e-fak'tres), *n.* A female who confers a benefit.

Benefice (ben'e-fis), *n.* [Fr. *bénéfice*, a benefice, from L. *beneficium*, a kindness, in Med. L. an estate granted for life—*bene*, well, and *facio*, to do.] 1. In *feudal law*, a fee or an estate in lands granted at first for life only, and held *ex mero beneficio* (on the mere good pleasure) of the donor. The estate afterward becoming hereditary took the appellation of *feud*, and *benefice* became appropriated to church livings.—2. An ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself.

Ful thredbare was his overest courtepy,
For he hadde geten him yet no *benefice.* *Chaucer.*

Beneficed (ben'e-fist), *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment. 'All manner persons of holy church . . . *beneficed* in the realm of France.' *Hall.*

Beneficeless (ben'e-fis-les), *a.* Having no benefice. '*Beneficeless* precisians.' *Sheldon.*

Beneficence (be-nef'i-sens), *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, from the participle of *benefacio.* See BENEFICE.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.—*Beneficence*, *Benevolence*, *Munificence.* *Benevolence*, lit. well-willingness, expressive of the will or desire to do good; *beneficence*, lit. well-doing, is the outcome and visible expression of *benevolence.* *Benevolence* may exist without *beneficence*, but *beneficence* always presupposes *benevolence.* *Munificence* is *beneficence* on a large scale, not restricting itself to bare necessary things, but giving lavishly; *munificence* may proceed from an ostentatious and self-seeking as well as from a benevolent spirit.

Beneficent (be-nef'i-sent), *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity. 'The *beneficent* truths of Christianity.' *Prescott.*—SYN. Bountiful, bounteous, liberal, munificent, generous, charitable.

Beneficently (be-nef'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

Beneficial (ben-e-fi'shal), *a.* [L. L. *beneficialis*, from *beneficium*, a benefit. See BENEFICE.] 1. Contributing to a valuable end; conferring benefit; advantageous; useful; profitable; helpful: followed by *to;* as, industry is *beneficial to* the body as well as *to* the property. 'The war which would have been most *beneficial to* us.' *Swift.*—2. Receiving or entitled to have or receive advantage, use, or benefit; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate; specifically, applied to clergymen enjoying a benefice.

An engagement was tendered to all civil officers and *beneficial* clergy. *Hallam.*

3.† Kind; generous. '*Beneficial* foe.' *B. Jonson.*

Beneficial† (ben-e-fi'shal), *n.* A benefice; a church living. *Spenser.*

Beneficially (ben-e-fi'shal-li), *adv.* In a beneficial manner; advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

Beneficialness (ben-e-fi'shal-nes), *n.* The state of being beneficial; usefulness; profitableness. 'Usefulness and *beneficialness.*' *Sir M. Hale.*

For the eternal and inevitable law in this matter is, that the *beneficialness* of the inequality depends, first, on the methods by which it was accomplished. *Ruskin.*

Beneficiary (ben-e-fi'shi-a-ri), *a.* [L. *beneficiarius.* See BENEFICE.] 1. Arising from feudal tenure; feudatory; holding under a feudal or other superior; subordinate. '*Beneficiary* services.' *Spelman.* 'A feudatory or *beneficiary* king.' *Bacon.*—2. Connected with the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; freely bestowed; as, *beneficiary* gifts or privileges.

Beneficiary (ben-e-fi'shi-a-ri), *n.* 1. One who holds a benefice.

The *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe.*

2. In *feudal law*, a feudatory or vassal.—3. One who is in the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; one who receives something as a free gift; specifically, (*a*) applied to a student assisted by the eleemosynary funds of certain educational institutions. (*b*) One in receipt of the profits arising from an estate held in trust.

The fathers and the children, the benefactors and the *beneficiary*, shall . . . bind each other in the general inclosures and circlings of immortality. *Jer. Taylor.*

Beneficiency† (ben-e-fi'shen-si), *n.* Kindness or favour bestowed. *Sir T. Browne.*

Beneficient† (ben-e-fi'shent), *a.* Doing good.

As its tendency is necessarily *beneficient*, it is the proper object of gratitude and reward. *Adam Smith.*

Beneficium (ben-e-fi'shi-um), *n.* [L.] A right or privilege: a term more especially of the civil law; as, *beneficium abstinendi*, that is, right of abstaining, the power of an

heir to abstain from accepting the inheritance.

Benefit (ben'e-fit), *n.* [O.E. *benfite, bienfet,* O.Fr. *bienfet* (Fr. *bienfait*), from L. *benefactum,* a benefit. See BENEFICE.] 1. An act of kindness; a favour conferred; good done to a person.

Bless the Lord, O my soul! and forget not all his *benefits.* Ps. ciii. 2.

2. Whatever is for the good or advantage of a person or thing; advantage; profit.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit.* *Burke.*

3.† Bestowal, as of property or a title, out of good-will, grace, or favour; liberality; generosity.

Either accept the title thou usurp'st,
Of *benefit* proceeding from the king,
And not of any challenge of desert,
Or we will plague thee with incessant wars. *Shak.*

4. A performance at a theatre or other place of public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, some indigent or deserving person, some charitable institution, or the like.—5. A natural advantage; endowment; accomplishment. [Rare.]

Look you lisp, and wear strange suits; disable (undervalue) all the *benefits* of your own country. *Shak.*

When these so noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well disposed, the mind growing once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shak.*

—*Benefit of clergy,* in *law.* See under CLERGY.—*Benefit play,* a play acted for some one's benefit or advantage.—*Benefit society,* a friendly society. See under FRIENDLY.

Benefit (ben'e-fit), *v.t.* To do good to; to be of service to; to advantage; as, exercise *benefits* health; trade *benefits* a nation.

What course I mean to hold shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shak.*

Benefit (ben'e-fit), *v.i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement; as, he has *benefited* by good advice. 'To tell you what I have *benefited* herein.' *Milton.*

Benegro† (bē-nē'grō), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *negro.*] 1. To render dark; to blacken.

The sun shall be *benegroed* in darkness. *Hewyt.*

2. To people with negroes. *Sir T. Browne.*

Beneme,† **Benempne,**† *v.t.* [A.Sax. *benemnan,* to engage or promise—prefix *be,* and *nemnan,* to name, to call.] 1. To name; to pronounce. 'He that is so oft *benempt.*' *Spenser.* 'Benempt a sacred vow.' *Spenser.* 2. To promise; to give. *Spenser.*

Beneplacit† (bē-nē-plas'it), *n.* Same as *Beneplaciture. Sir T. Browne.*

Bene placito (bā'nā plach'ē-tō). In *music,* at pleasure.

Beneplaciture† (bē-nē-plas'i-tūr), *n.* [L. *beneplacitum*—*bene,* well, and *placitum,* from *placeo,* to please.] Good pleasure; will; choice.

Hath he by his holy penmen told us, that either of the other ways was more suitable to his *beneplaciture*† *Glanville.*

Benet† (bē-net'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *net.*] To catch in a net; to insnare. 'Being thus *benetted* round with villanies.' *Shak.*

Benevolence (bē-nev'ō-lens), *n.* [L. *benevolentia*—*bene,* well, and *volo,* to will or wish.] 1. The disposition to do good; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness; good-will; kindness; charitableness. 'The wakeful *benevolence* of the gospel.' *Dr. Chalmers.*—2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.

That which we distribute to the poor, St. Paul calleth a blessing or a *benevolence.* *Outred.*

3. A contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England.

Henry doubtless reaped great profit from these indefinite exactions, miscalled *benevolences.* *Hallam.*

—*Beneficence, Benevolence, Munificence.* See under BENEFICENCE.

Benevolent (bē-nev'ō-lent), *a.* [L. *benevolens*—*bene,* well, and *volo,* to wish.] Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind. 'Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wise.' *Pope.* SYN. Kind, affectionate, tender, loving, charitable, generous, humane.

Benevolently (bē-nev'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a benevolent manner; with good-will; kindly.

Benevolentness (bē-nev'ō-lent-nes), *n.* Benevolence. [Rare.]

Benevolous† (bē-nev'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *benevolus.*] Kind; benevolent.

A *benevolous* inclination is implanted into the very frame and temper of our church's constitution. *Dr. Puller.*

Beng (beng), *n.* Same as *Bhang.*

Bengal (ben-gal'), *n.* 1. A thin stuff made of silk and hair for women's apparel: so called from *Bengal* in the East Indies.—2. An imitation of striped muslin.

Bengalee, Bengali (ben-gal-ē'), *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.

Bengalese (ben-gal-ēz'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal.

Bengalese (ben-gal-ēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Bengal.

Bengal-light (ben-gal'lit), *n.* A species of fireworks used as signals by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured fire.

Bengal-quince (ben-gal'kwins), *n.* A plant, the *Ægle Marmelos.* See ÆGLE.

Bengal-root (ben-gal'rōt), *n.* The root of a ginger, *Zingiber Cassumunar.*

Bengal-stripe (ben-gal'strīp), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth woven with coloured stripes; gingham.

Benight (bē-nīt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be,* and *night.*] 1. To involve in darkness or gloom; to shroud with the shades of night; to shroud in gloom; to overshadow; to eclipse. 'And let ourselves *benight* our happiest day.' *Donne.*

The clouds *benight* the sky. *Garth.*

But oh! alas! what sudden cloud is spread
About this glorious king's eclipsed head?
It all his fame *benights.* *Cowley.*

2. To overtake with night; hence, *fig.* to involve in moral darkness or ignorance: said of persons. 'Some virgin, sure, *benighted* in these woods.' *Milton.*

Shall we to men *benighted*
The lamp of life deny? *Bp. Heber.*

[Rare in this sense, except in past participle.]

Benign (bē-nīn'), *a.* [L. *benignus,* for *benigenus,* kind-hearted—*benus,* for *bonus,* good, and *genus,* kind, race.] 1. Of a kind disposition; gracious; kind; benignant; favourable.

Thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign,*
Giver of all things fair! *Milton.*

2. Proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity. 'To whom thus Michael, with *benign* regard.' *Milton.* 3. Mild; not severe; not violent; not malignant: used especially in *med.*; as, a *benign* medicine, a *benign* disease.—SYN. Kind, propitious, favourable, salutary, gracious, wholesome, liberal, generous.

Benignant (bē-nig'nant), *a.* 1. Kind; gracious; favourable. '*Benignant* sovereign.' *Burke.*—2. In *med.* not malignant; not dangerous: said of diseases.—*Benignant, Kind, Good-natured. Benignant* is generally applied to superiors, and implies more especially a certain manner, character, or tendency; *kind* and *good-natured,* when applied to persons, both characterize the natural disposition, and both are applicable to manners as well as actions. *Kindness* generally implies some superiority of circumstances on the part of the person conferring it. Thus we do not speak of a servant being *kind* to his master, unless the latter is sick or in some way reduced to the inferior position, so as to be dependent on his servant for aid; a *good-natured* person is one who is not only willing to oblige, but will also put up with a good deal of annoyance. *Kindness* strictly implies discrimination in the exercise of benevolence; *good-nature* does not.

Benignantly (bē-nig'nant-li), *adv.* In a benignant manner.

Benignity (bē-nig'ni-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being benign; goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness; beneficence.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

2. Mildness; want of severity. 'The *benignity* or inclemency of the season.' *Spectator.*

Benignly (bē-nīn'li), *adv.* In a benign manner; favourably; kindly; graciously.

Benime,† *v.t.* [A.Sax. *benīman*—prefix *be,* and *nīman,* to take.] To take away. *Chaucer.*

Benison (ben'i-zn), *n.* [O.Fr. *beneison, benaiçon,* a blessing, from L. *benedictio,* a benediction, from *benedicere,* to bless—*bene,* well, and *dico,* to say. *Benediction* is thus the same word.] Blessing; benediction. 'More precious than the *benison* of friends.' *Talfourd.* [Chiefly in poetry.]

God's *benison* go with you. *Shak.*

Bénitier (bā-nē-tē-ā), *n.* [Fr., from *bénit,* pp. of *bénir,* to bless, from L. *benedicere*—*bene,* well, and *dicere,* to say.] A stone font or vase for containing holy water, usually placed in a niche in the chief porch or entrance of a Roman Catholic church, sometimes in one of the pillars close to the door, into which the members of the congregation on entering dip the fingers of the right hand, blessing themselves by making the sign of the cross. Called also *Aspersorium* and *Stoup* (which see).

Bénitier.

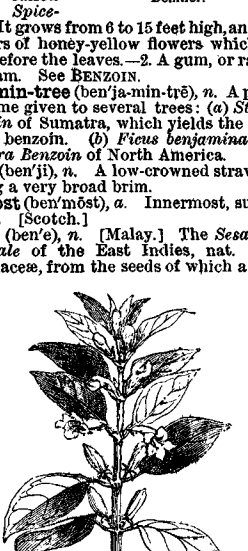
Benjamin (ben'ja-min), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *benjoin,* Pg. *benjoim,* benzoin (which see).] 1. A shrub, *Lindera Benzoin,* a native of North America. Called also *Spice-bush.* It grows from 6 to 15 feet high, and has clusters of honey-yellow flowers which appear before the leaves.—2. A gum, or rather a balsam. See BENZOIN.

Benjamin-tree (ben'ja-min-trē), *n.* A popular name given to several trees: (*a*) *Styrax Benzoin* of Sumatra, which yields the resin called benzoin. (*b*) *Ficus benjamina.* (*c*) *Lindera Benzoin* of North America.

Benjy (ben'ji), *n.* A low-crowned straw-hat having a very broad brim.

Benmost (ben'mōst), *a.* Innermost, superl. of *ben.* [Scotch.]

Benne (ben'e), *n.* [Malay.] The *Sesamum orientale* of the East Indies, nat. order Pedaliaceæ, from the seeds of which a valuable oil is expressed. This is quite distinct from *ben,* the *Moringa pterygosperma.* See SESAMUM.



Benne-plant (*Sesamum orientale*).

Benne-oil (ben'e-oil), *n.* A bland fixed oil expressed from the sweet nuts of the *Sesamum orientale* and *S. indicum,* used, like olive-oil, as an article of diet and for medicinal purposes, and by the women of Egypt as a cosmetic. The oil-cake, mixed with honey and preserved citron, is an oriental luxury. For the sake of this oil the plant is much cultivated in many tropical and subtropical countries. Its seeds yield a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable, 1 cwt. producing 90 lbs. of oil.

Bennet (ben'net), *n.* The herb-bennet, or common avens (*Geum urbanum*).

Bennison,† *n.* Same as *Benison.*

Ben-nut (ben'nut), *n.* The seed of *Moringa pterygosperma,* the ben or horse-radish tree of India, which yields an oil called *oil of ben* or *ben-oil.* These nuts are winged, and are contained in a long pod-like three-celled fruit.

Ben-oil (ben'oil), *n.* The expressed oil of the ben-nut, which is remarkable for not becoming rancid for many years. It is perfectly inodorous, on which account it is much used by perfumers as the basis of various scents. At a low temperature it separates into two parts, the one solid and the other liquid; and the latter is employed by watchmakers in preference to any other oil for lubricating their delicate works, on account of its having no action upon the metals.

Benomen,† pp. from *benime*. Taken away. *Chaucer.*

Benshie (ben'shē), *n.* Same as *Banshee.*

Bent (bent), pret. & pp. of *bend.* Incurvated; inflected; inclined; prone to, or having a fixed propensity; determined. — *Bent on*, having a fixed inclination; resolved or determined on.

Bent he seemed *on* going the third day. *Tennyson.*

Bent (bent), *n.* 1.† The state of being bent; curved form or position; flexure; curvity.

Hold your rod at a *bent* a little. *Iz. Walton.*

2. Degree of flexure or curvity; tension; straining; utmost force or power: an archery expression, but used tropically of mental dispositions. 'Her affections have their full *bent.*' *Shak.* 'A full *bent* of the mind.' *Locke.*

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge according to the several *bents*, and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Then let thy love be younger than thyself
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent.* *Shak.*

3. Declivity; slope. [Rare.]

Beneath the lowering brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryden.*

4. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity; as, the *bent* of the mind or will; the *bent* of a people toward an object.

It is his (the legislator's) best policy to comply with the common *bent* of mankind. *Hume.*

5. Direction taken; turn or winding. '*Bents* and turns of the matter.' *Locke.* — 6.† Cast, as of the eye; direction.

Gives all gaze and *bent* of amorous view
On the fair Cressid. *Shak.*

—*Bent, Bias, Inclination. Bent*, the general and natural state of the mind, a decided and fixed tendency of the mind towards a particular object or mode of action. *Bias*, something acting as it were externally with continual force on the judgment and influencing one's opinion or actions; as, the *bias* of early education. 'Morality influences men's minds and gives a *bias* to all their actions.' *Locke. Inclination* is a faint kind of *bent*, a tendency more or less decided in some direction. —SYN. Inclination, tendency, disposition, propensity, bias.

Bent, Bent-grass (bent, bent'gras), *n.* [A. Sax. *beonet*, O.Sax. *binet*, O.H.G. *pinuz, binuz*, Mod. G. *binse*, a rush. Sometimes derived from *bind*, because its roots bind the soil together, but this is doubtful.] 1. Any wiry grass, such as grows on commons or neglected ground, generally applied to the species of Agrostis, but others, as *Triticum junceum, Arundo arenaria*, &c., are also included under this name. — 2. A stalk of coarse withered grass; a dead stem of grass which has borne seed. 'His spear a *bent* both stiff and strong.' *Drayton.* — 3. Any wild piece of land, as a hill or moor. — *To take the bent*, to take to the bent; to run away. [Scotch.]

Take the bent, Mr. Rashleigh. Make ae pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands. *Sir W. Scott.*

Ben-teak (ben'tēk), *n.* A close-grained inferior kind of teak, used in India for buildings and other ordinary purposes. It is the wood of *Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.*

Benthamia (ben-tham'i-a), *n.* [From George *Bentham*, formerly a secretary of the London Horticultural Society.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cornaceæ. *B. frugifera* is a very handsome plant, and yields an eatable fruit resembling that of the Arbutus. It is a native of the East Indies, and has been introduced into our gardens. It is a tender plant, but ripens its fruit in the open air in the south of England.

Bentinck (ben-tingk'), *n. pl.* [From Captain *Bentinck*, the inventor.] *Naut.* a triangular course, used as a try-sail, but now generally superseded by the storm stay-sail.

Benting (bent'ing), *n.* The act of seeking or collecting bents.

The pigeon never knoweth woe
Until she doth a *benting* go. *Old proverb.*

Benting-time (bent'ing-tim), *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. 'Bare *benting-times.*' *Dryden.*

Benty (bent'i), *a.* 1. Abounding in bents; as, a *benty* hill. — 2. Resembling bent. *Holland.*

Benum (bē-num'), *v.t.* Same as *Benumb.*

Benumb (bē-num'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *benīman, benyman, benuman*, to take away, stupefy — prefix *be*, and *niman*, to take. See NUMB.] 1. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation; as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold. — 2. To stupefy; to render inactive.

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benumbs* the senses. *South.*

Benumbedness (bē-num'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being benumbed; destitution of feeling.

Benumber (bē-num'ėr), *n.* One who or that which benumbs; specifically, in *med.* an agent which causes topical numbness or muscular weakness.

Benumbment (bē-num'ment), *n.* Act of benumbing; torpidity.

Benzamide (ben'za-mīd), *n.* (C_7H_7NO.) A white crystalline substance, which may be regarded as the amide of benzoyl.

Benzine, Benzene (ben'zīn, ben'zēn), *n.* Same as *Benzole.*

Benzoate (ben'zō-āt), *n.* A salt of benzoic acid.

Benzoic (ben-zō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from benzoin. — *Benzoic acid* ($C_7H_6O_2$), a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction. It forms light feathery needles; its taste is pungent and bitterish, and its odour slightly aromatic. — *Benzoic ether*, a substance obtained by distilling together 4 parts of alcohol, 2 parts of crystallized benzoic acid, and 1 part of concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a colourless oily liquid, having a feeble aromatic smell like that of fruits, and a pungent aromatic taste.

Benzoin, Benzoine (ben-zō'in or ben'zō-in), *n.* [Fr. *benjoin*, Pg. *benjoim, beijoim*, Sp. *benjui, menjui*, from Ar. *luban jāwi*, that is, Javanese incense.] Gum benjamin; a concrete resinous juice flowing from *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, &c., 70 or 80 feet high, nat. order Styracaceæ. It is properly a balsam. It flows from incisions made in the stem or branches. It is solid and brittle, sometimes in yellowish white tears joined together by a brown substance, and sometimes of a uniform brown substance like resin. It has little taste, but its smell, especially when rubbed or heated, is extremely fragrant and agreeable. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes, and in incense in Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and is the base of the tincture called friar's-balsam. Benzoin may also be produced by the contact of alkalies with the commercial oil of bitter almonds. It is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Called also *Benjamin.*

Benzole (ben'zōl), *n.* (C_6H_6.) A liquid substance obtained by distilling 1 part of crystallized benzoic acid, intimately mixed with 3 parts of slaked lime. It is a clear colourless liquid, of a peculiar ethereal agreeable odour, and is used by manufacturers of india-rubber and gutta-percha on account of its great solvent powers, in the preparation of varnishes and for cleaning gloves, removing grease-spots from woollen, cotton, &c., cloth, and the like. Called also *Benzine, Benzene.*

Benzolin, Benzoline (ben'zō-lin), *n.* Same as *Benzole.*

Benzoyl, Benzule (ben'zoil, ben'zūl), *n.* [*Benzoin*, and Gr. *hylē*, matter.] (C_7H_5O.) The radical of benzoic acid, of oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds derived from this oil or connected with it by certain relations.

Bepaint (bē-pānt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *paint.*] To paint; to cover with paint, or as with paint. 'Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek.' *Shak.*

Bepale (bē-pāl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *pale.*] To make pale. 'Those perjur'd lips of thine, *bepaled* with blasting sighs.' *Carew.* [Rare.]

Bepat (bē-pat'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *pat.*] To beat upon; to patter upon.

As timing well the equal sound
Thy clutching feet *bepat* the ground. *J. Baillie.*

Bepearl (bē-pėrl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *pearl.*] To cover with pearls, or with shining drops like pearls. 'This primrose all *bepearled* with dew.' *Carew.*

Bepinch (bē-pinsh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *pinch.*] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals. *Chapman.*

Bepiss (bē-piss'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *piss.*] To wet with urine.

Beplait (bē-plāt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *plait.*] To plait.

Beplaster (bē-plas'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *plaster.*] To cover with plaster; to cover or smear over thickly; to bedaub. '*Beplastered* with rouge.' *Goldsmith.*

Bepowder (bē-pou'dėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *powder.*] To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder, as the hair.

Is the beau compelled against his will to . . . employ all the thought withinside his noddle to *bepowder* and becurl the outside? *Tucker.*

Bepraise (bē-prāz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bepraised;* ppr. *bepraising.* [Prefix *be*, and *praise.*] To praise greatly or extravagantly; to puff. '*Bepraised* by newspapers and magazines.' *Goldsmith.*

Bepray (bē-prā'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *pray.*] To pray; to beseech. *Shak.*

Beprose (bē-prōz'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *prose.*] To reduce to prose, 'To *beprose* all rhyme.' *Mallet.*

Bepucker (bē-puk'ėr), *v.t.* To pucker.

Bepuff (bē-puf'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *puff.*] To puff; to bepraise.

Doggeries never so diplomaed, *bepuffed*, gaslighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle.*

Bepurple (bē-pėr'pl), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *purple.*] To tinge or dye with a purple colour. *Digges.*

Bequeath (bē-kwēTH'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *becwœthan*, to give by will — prefix *be*, and *cwœthan*, to say. See QUOTH.] 1. To give or leave by will; to devise by testament; to leave as a legacy. 'My heritage which my dead father did *bequeath* to me.' *Shak.* — 2. To hand down; to transmit. 'To *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it.' *Goldsmith.*

For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won. *Byron.*

Bequeathable (bē-kwēTH'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being bequeathed.

Bequeathal (bē-kwēTH'al), *n.* A bequest. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Bequeather (bē-kwēTH'ėr), *n.* One who bequeaths.

Bequeathment (bē-kwēTH'ment), *n.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.

Bequest (bē-kwest'), *n.* [From *bequeath.*] 1. The act of bequeathing or leaving by will.

He claimed the crown to himself, pretending an adoption, or *bequest* of the kingdom unto him, by the Confessor. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Something left by will; a legacy.

Bequote (bē-kwōt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bequoted;* ppr. *bequoting.* [Prefix *be*, and *quote.*] To quote frequently or much.

Beraft,† Same as *Bereft. Chaucer.*

Berain (bē-rān'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *rain.*] To rain upon. 'With his tearis salt her breast *berained.*' *Chaucer.*

Berate (bē-rāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *berated;* ppr. *berating.* [Prefix *be*, and *rate.*] To chide vehemently; to scold.

Berattle (bē-rat'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *rattle.*] To cry down; to abuse; to run down. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Beray† (bē-rā'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *ray, v.t.*] To make foul; to soil. '*Beraying* the font and water, while the bishop was baptizing him.' *Milton.*

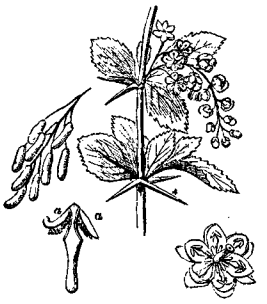
Berber (bėr'bėr), *n.* 1. A person belonging to a group of tribes inhabiting the mountainous parts of Barbary and portions of the Sahara. — 2. The language spoken by the Berbers, and having affinities with the Semitic languages.

Berberidaceæ (bėr'bėr-i-dā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, belonging to the thalamifloral dicotyledons; the barberries. It consists of bushes or herbs, extremely dissimilar to each other in appearance, inhabiting the cooler parts of the world. Their barks or stems are bitter and slightly astringent, on which account they have been employed in medicine. See BERBERIS.

Berberine (bėr'bėr-in), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$.) A yellow bitter principle contained in the alcoholic extract of the root of the barberry-tree. It is used in dyeing yellow.

Berberis (bėr'bėr-is), *n.* [From *barbaris*, its Arabic name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Berberidaceæ, among which it is known by its shrubby habit, berried fruit, and glandular petals. It is remarkable for the irritability of its stamens, which, when the filament is touched on the inside with the point of a pin, bend forward toward the pistil, touch the stigma with the anther, remain curved for a short time, and then partially recover their erect position. This is best seen in warm dry weather. The species are known by the common name of *barberry* or *berberry.* The berries of the common species (*B. vulgaris*) are acid and astringent, and form with sugar an agreeable refreshing preserve. The stem and bark are excessively astringent, and are for that reason employed

by dyers as a mordant. The root yields a yellow dye. The species introduced into our gardens which have pinnated leaves have



Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), with the fruit, the flower, and an anther (*a a*) in the act of dehiscence.

been unnecessarily separated into a subgenus under the name Mahonia.

Berberry (bėr'be-ri), *n.* See BERBERIS.

Berdash (bėr-dash'), *n.* A kind of neckcloth formerly worn in England. 'A treatise against the cravat and *berdash*.' *Steele.*

Berde,† *n.* Beard. *Chaucer.*

Bere,† *v.t.* [A. Sax. *berian*, Icel. *berja*, to strike.] To pierce; to strike. 'That Arcita me thurgh the herte *bere*.' *Chaucer.*

Bere, *n.* A species of barley. See BEAR.

Berean (be-rē'an), *n.* One of a sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, who take their name from and profess to follow the ancient Bereans mentioned in Acts xvii. 11, in building their system of faith and practice upon the Scriptures alone, without regard to human authority.

Bereave (bē-rēv'), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *bereaved, bereft;* ppr. *bereaving.* [Prefix *be*, and *reave;* A. Sax. *berēafian*—prefix *be*, and *rēafian*, to deprive. See REAVE.] 1. To deprive; to make destitute; to rob; to strip: with *of* before the thing taken away.

Me have ye *bereaved of* my children. Gen. xliii. 36.

It is sometimes used without *of*, more especially in the passive, the subject of the verb being either the person deprived or the thing taken away.

And 'tis your fault I am *bereft* him so. *Shak.*

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you. *Shak.*

2.† To take away by destroying, impairing, or spoiling. 'Shall move you to *bereave* my life.' *Marlowe.*

The sun *bereaves* our sight. *Shak.*

I think his understanding is *bereft*. *Shak.*

Bereave (bē-rēv'), *v.i.* To destroy life; to cut off. [Rare.]

Abroad the sword *bereaveth*, at home there is as death. Lam. i. 20.

Bereavement (bē-rēv'ment), *n.* The act of bereaving, or state of being bereaved; deprivation, particularly the loss of a friend by death.

He bore his *bereavement* with stoical fortitude. *H. Smith.*

Bereaver (bē-rēv'ėr), *n.* One who bereaves or deprives another of something valued.

Bereft (bē-reft'), pp. of *bereave.*

Berege (bē-rāzh'), *n.* See BAREGE.

Berengarian (ber-en-gā'ri-an), *n.* One of a sect which followed *Berengarius* or Berenger, archdeacon of St. Mary's at Anjou in the eleventh century, who denied the presence of the real body and blood of Christ in the eucharist.

Berengarianism (ber-en-gā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius and his followers.

Berenice's Hair (ber-ē-nī'sēz hār), *n.* See COMA BERENICES.

Beresite (ber'e-sīt), *n.* A fine-grained granite from near *Beresof*, in the Ural.

Beretta, *n.* See BIRETTA.

Berg (bėrg), *n.* [A. Sax. and G. *berg*, a hill.] A large mass or mountain, as of ice; an iceberg. 'Like glittering *bergs* of ice.' *Tennyson.*

Bergamo, Bergamot (bėr'ga-mō, bėr'ga-mot), *n.* A coarse tapestry manufactured from flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and ox's or goat's hair, said to have been originally made at *Bergamo* in Italy.

Bergamot (bėr'ga-mot), *n.* [Fr. *bergamote*, It. *bergamotta*, from the town of *Bergamo*, in Italy.] 1. A variety of pear.—2. The lime (*Citrus Limetta*). Its fruit has a fine taste and smell, and the essential oil from the yellow rind of the fruit is in high esteem as a perfume; 100 bergamots of Nice yield 2½ oz. of oil by expression. Hence—3. An essence or perfume from the fruit of the lime.—4. The popular name of *Monarda fistulosa*, a common labiate plant in gardens. 5. A species of snuff perfumed with Bergamot. 'Gives the nose its *bergamot*.' *Cowper.*

Bergander (bėr'gan-dėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *beorg, berg*, a burrow, and E. *gander*, a male goose.] A species of duck (*Anas tadorna*), the *Sheldrake* or *Burrow-duck.*

Bergeret,† *n.* [Fr. *berger*, a shepherd.] A pastoral song. *Chaucer.*

Bergh,† *n.* [A. Sax. *beorg, beorh*, D. and G. *berg*, a hill.] A hill. 'Thanne shaltow blenche at a *berghe*.' *Piers Plowman.* [Old and provincial English.]

Bergmannite (bėrg'man-īt), *n.* [From *Bergmann*, the mineralogist.] A mineral classed with analcime, in the family of zeolites. It occurs massive, with gray and red quartz, in Norway. Its colours are greenish and grayish-white.

Bergmaster (bėrg'mas-tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *beorg, berg*, a hill, and E. *master*.] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

Bergmehl (bėrg'māl), *n.* [G. *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal.] Mountain-meal or fossil farina, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder, consisting almost entirely of the siliceous frustules or cell-walls of diatoms. It has been eaten in Lapland in seasons of great scarcity, mixed with ground corn and bark.

Bergmote (bėrg'mōt), *n.* Same as *Barmote.*

Bergomask (bėr'gō-mask), *a.* and *n.* [It. *bergamasco*, adjective derived from *Bergamo* in N. Italy.] A rustic dance in imitation of the people of *Bergamo*, who are ridiculed as being more clownish than any other people in Italy. 'A *bergomask* dance.' *Shak.*

Bergylt (bėr'gilt), *n.* The Norwegian haddock (*Sebastes norvegicus*), a marine percoid fish found on the north coasts.

Berhyme (bē-rīm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *berhymed;* ppr. *berhyming.* [Prefix *be*, and *rhyme*.] To celebrate in rhyme or verse. 'She had a better love to *berhyme* her.' *Shak.*

Beriberi (be'ri-be-ri), *n.* A disease accompanied with severe palpitations, anxiety, fainting, and spasms, and often proving fatal. It is almost exclusively confined to India.

Berlin (bėr'lin or bėr-lin'), *n.* 1. A four-wheeled vehicle of the chariot kind, first made at Berlin, Prussia.—2. Berlin wool.—3. A knitted glove. 'A fat man in black tights, and cloudy *Berlins*.' *Dickens.*

Berlin-blue (bėr'lin-blū), *n.* Prussian-blue.

Berlin-ware (bėr'lin-wār), *n.* A kind of pottery marked with a blue stamp, and of such quality as to resist the action of almost all chemical reagents.

Berlin-warehouse (bėr'lin-wār-hous), *n.* A repository for ladies' fancy wares, more especially for Berlin wools, patterns, knitting-needles, &c.

Berlin-wool (bėr'lin-wul), *n.* A kind of fine dyed wool used for tapestry, knitting, &c.

Berlin Work, *n.* Fancy work in Berlin wools or worsted.

Berm, Berme (bėrm), *n.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *barme*, from G. *brame, bräme* = E. *brim*, border.] 1. In *fort.* a space of ground of 3, 4, or 5 feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or fosse, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart and prevent the earth from filling the fosse. Sometimes it is palisaded, and in Holland it is generally planted with a quick-set hedge.—2. The bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path. Called also *Berme Bank.*

Berme,† *n.* Yeast; barm. *Chaucer.*

Bernacle (bėr'na-kl). See BARNACLE.

Bernardine (bėr'nārd-in), *n.* The name given in France to the members of the Cistercian order of monks, after St. *Bernard*, by whom they were reformed. See CISTERCIANS.

Bernardiné (bėr'nārd-in), *a.* Pertaining to St. *Bernard* and the monks of the order.

Berne,† *n.* A barn. *Chaucer.*

Bernese (ber'nēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of *Berne.*

Bernese (ber'nēz), *a.* Pertaining to *Berne* or its inhabitants.

Bernicle-goose (bėr'ni-kl-gös), *n.* The barnacle or barnacle-goose. See BARNACLE.

Bernouse (bėr-nös'), *n.* See BURNOOSE.

Berob (bē-rob'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *rob*.] To rob; to plunder.

What evil star on you hath frown'd,
That of yourself you thus *berobbed* are? *Spenser.*

Beroe (ber'ō-ē), *n.* [Gr. *Beroe*, one of the ocean nymphs.] A genus of small marine animals belonging to the class Cœlenterata, order Ctenophora. The species, which are transparent and gelatinous, are either oval or globular, and float in the ocean, where they are widely diffused. They are phosphoric, and shine at night like lamps suspended in the sea. Two or three species, as *B. pileus*, shaped like a globe of jelly, about ½ inch in diameter, which forms part of the food of the whale, occur in the British seas. See CTENOPHORA.

Berried (be'rid), *a.* 1. Furnished with berries. 'The *berried* holly.' *Keats.*—2. Having eggs or spawn, as a female lobster (a '*berried* hen').

Berry (be'ri), *n.* [A. Sax. *berie, berige*, a berry; Icel. *ber*, Sw. and Dan. *bär*, O.H.G. *beri*, G. *beere*, a berry. The *r* was originally an *s*, as in Goth. *basi*, D. *bes, besje*, and Bopp connects the word with Skr. *bhakshya*, food, from *bhaksh*, to eat, with which also L. *bacca*, a berry, is connected.] 1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing many seeds; or, in more technical language, an inferior pulpy fruit, the flesh of which contains several seeds, and is inclosed by a thin skin. Thus limited, the berry is always crowned with the withered teeth of the calyx, as in the gooseberry and currant. The name is sometimes extended to superior fruits, like the grape or the potato berry, which are technically called *nucularium*. But in popular language berry extends only to smaller fruits, as strawberry, gooseberry, &c., containing seeds or granules.—2. Something resembling a berry, as one of the ova or eggs of a lobster.

1, Fruit of Currant. 2, Section of do.

Berry (be'ri), *v.i.* To bear or produce berries.

Berry (be'ri), *v.t.* [Icel. *berja*, to beat.] To beat; to thresh. [Scotch.]

I'll *berry* your crap by the light o' the moon.
Wm. Nicholson.

Berry (bė'ri), *n.* [Corruption of *barrow*.] A mound. See BARROW.

This little *berry* some ycleep
An hillock. *W. Browne.*

Berrya (be'ri-a), *n.* [After Dr. A. *Berry*, a Madras botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Tiliaceæ. Only one species (*B. ammilla*), the halmalille or Trincomalee-wood tree, is known. See HALMALILLE.

Bersaglieri (bār-säl'yē-ā-rē), *n. pl.* [It. *bersaglio*, a butt, a mark.] The name for riflemen or sharp-shooters in the Italian army.

Berserk (bėr'sėrk), *n.* A berserker (which see). *Longfellow.*

Berserker (bėr'sėr-kėr), *n.* [Icel. *berserkr*, lit. 'bear-sark,' or bear-shirt. 'In olden ages athletes and champions used to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer.' *Vigfusson.*] 1. A kind of wild warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia. In battle the berserkers are said to have been subject to fits of fury, when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth, gnawed the rim of their shields, &c., on which occasions they were popularly believed to be proof against fire and steel.

He reminds us of a *Berserker* champion whose fits of inward fury grow irresistible after a time, and only gather force by repression. *Edin. Rev.*

Hence—2. A person of extreme violence and fury.

Berth (bėrth), *n.* [From the root of *bear.*] 1. *Naut.* (*a*) a station in which a ship lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf. (*b*) A room or apartment in a ship where a number of officers or men mess and reside. (*c*) The box or place for sleeping at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammock, or a repository for chests, &c. The term is also applied to a box or place for sleeping in a railway carriage. Hence—2. A post or appointment; situation; employment; as, he has got a good *berth* at last.—*To give a wide berth to*, to keep at a proper distance from.—*Berth and space*, in *ship-building*, the distance between the moulding edge of one timber and the moulding edge of the one next to it.

Berth (bėrth), *v.t.* *Naut.* (*a*) to give anchoring ground to; to give space to lie in, as a

ship in a dock. (*b*) To allot a berth or berths to; as, to *berth* a ship's company.

Berthierite (bèr'ti-ēr-īt), *n.* See HAIDINGERITE.

Berthing (bèrth'ing), *n.* *Naut.* the planking outside above the sheer-strake, and designated the *berthing* of the quarter-deck, of the poop, or of the forecastle, as the case may be; the bulwark.

Bertholletia (bèr-thol-lē'ti-a), *n.* [In memory of L. C. *Berthollet*, a chemist.] A genus of Myrtaceæ, of which only one species (*B. excelsa*) is known. It is a tree of large dimensions, and forms vast forests on the banks of the Amazons, Rio Negro, and Orononoko. It grows to a height of 150 feet, and its stem is 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The fruit is known as the Brazil-nut (which see).

Bertram (bèr'tram), *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*, Gr. *pyrethron*, a hot, spicy plant, from *pyr*, fire —from its acrid quality.] A plant, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, or bastard pellitory.

Beryl (ber'il), *n.* [L. *beryllus*, Gr. *bēryllos*, beryl, of eastern origin; Ar. *ballawr*, beryl, crystal; Per. *bulūr*, crystal.] A colourless, yellowish, bluish, or less brilliant green variety of emerald, the prevailing hue being green of various shades, but always pale, the want of colour being due to absence of chromium, which gives to the emerald its deep rich green. Its crystals, which are six-sided, are usually longer and larger than those of the precious emerald, and its structure more distinctly foliated. The best beryls are found in Brazil, in Siberia, and Ceylon, and in Dauria, on the frontiers of China. Beryls are also found in many parts of the United States. Some of the finer and transparent varieties of it are often called *aquamarine*.

Berylline (ber'il-lin), *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

Beryllium (be-ril'li-um), *n.* Glucinum (which see).

Berylloid (ber'il-oid), *n.* A solid, consisting of two twelve-sided pyramids put base to base, as in the beryl. *Dana.*

Beryx (ber'iks), *n.* A fossil percoid fish found in chalk, and called *John Dory* by the workmen. The specimens are from 4 to 12 inches long.

Berzelianite (bèr-zē'li-an-īt), *n.* A silver-white, soft mineral, with metallic lustre, and in thin dendritic crusts, composed of selenium and copper: so called from *Berzelius*, the Swedish chemist.

Besagne (bā-sān'), *n.* In *anc. armour*, one of the two circular plates, about the size of a shilling, which covered the pins on which the visor of the helmet turned, perhaps so called from resembling a *bezant*.

Besague (be-sag'), *n.* [From L. *bis*, double, and *acutus*, sharp.] A military weapon used by knights until the end of the fourteenth century. The word is equivalent to the Fr. *besaiguë*, a kind of pick-axe, and Planché believes it was a kind of military pick.

Besaint (bē-sānt'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *saint*.] To make a saint of. 'Their canonizing and *besainting* themselves.' *Hammond.*

Besant, *n.* Same as *Bezant*.

Bes-antler, *n.* Same as *Bez-antler*.

Besayle (bes-āl'), *n.* [Norm. *besayle;* Fr. *bisaieul*, a great-grandfather—L. *bis*, twice, and Fr. *aieul*, an ancestor.] A great-grandfather.—*Writ of besayle*, in *law*, a writ by which a great-grandchild wrongfully excluded vindicates his or her claim to his ancestor's property.

Bescatter (bē-skat'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *scatter*.] To scatter over. 'With flowres *bescattered.*' *Spenser.*

Bescorn (bē-skorn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *scorn*.] To treat with scorn; to mock at.

Then was he *bescorned* that onely should have been honoured in all things. *Chaucer.*

Bescratch (bē-skrach'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *scratch*.] To scratch; to tear with the nails. *Spenser.*

Bescrawl (bē-skrąl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *scrawl*.] To scrawl; to scribble over. *Milton.*

Bescreen (bē-skrēn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *screen*.] To cover with a screen, or as with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. '*Bescreened* in night.' *Shak.*

Bescribble (bē-skrib'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bescribbled;* ppr. *bescribbling.* To scribble over. '*Bescribbled* with a thousand trifling impertinences.' *Milton.*

Bescumber,† Bescummer † (bē-skum'bėr, bē-skum'ėr), *v.t.* [From *cumber*.] To discharge ordure upon; to befoul; to besmear. *Marston.*

Bescutcheon (bē-skuch'on), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *scutcheon*.] To ornament with a scutcheon. '*Bescutcheoned* and betagged.' *Churchill.*

Besee,† Bisee † (bē-sē', bi-sē'), *v.i.* [Prefix *be*, and *see*.] To look; to mind. '*Bisee* thee.' *Wickliffe's Bible*, Mat. xxvii. 4. (In the authorized version, 'See thou to that.')

Beseech (bē-sēch'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *besought;* ppr. *beseeching.* [O.E. *besēke, biseke, biseche* — prefix *be*, and *seek*, A. Sax. *secan*, to seek, inquire.] 1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency: followed by a personal object; as, 'I Paul *beseech you* by the meekness and gentleness of Christ.' 2 Cor. x. 1.—2. To beg eagerly for; to solicit: followed by the thing solicited.

But Eve fell humble, and *besought* his peace. *Milton.*

—*Ask, Demand, Claim, Require, Beg, Beseech.* See under ASK.—SYN. To entreat, plead, implore, supplicate, beg, crave.

Beseech † (bē-sēch'), *n.* A request. 'Such submiss *besecches.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Beseecher (bē-sēch'ėr), *n.* One who beseeches.

Beseechingly (bē-sēch'ing-li), *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

Beseechment (bē-sēch'ment), *n.* The act of beseeching. *Goodwin.*

Beseek,† Beseke † (bē-sēk'), *v.t.* To beseech.

There with prayers meeke
And myld entreaty lodging did for her *beseeke.*
Spenser.

Beseem (bē-sēm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *seem*, in old sense of become, be seemly (*Spenser*); Icel. *sama, sóma*, Dan. *sömme*, to be fitting, to become.] 1. To become; to be fit for or worthy of.

What form of speech or behaviour *beseemeth* us in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*

Gave such welcome to the same
As might *beseem* so bright a dame. *Coleridge.*

2. † To seem fit for.

But four of them the battle best *beseemed.* *Spenser.*

3. † To seem. 'As *beseemed* right.' *Spenser.*

Beseeming (bē-sēm'ing), *p.* and *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of. 'Grave, *beseeming* ornaments.' *Shak.*

Beseeming † (bē-sēm'ing), *n.* Comeliness.

Beseemingly (bē-sēm'ing-li), *adv.* In a beseeming manner.

Beseemingness (bē-sēm'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of being beseeming.

Beseemly (bē-sēm'li), *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable. '*Beseemly* order.' *Shenstone.*

Beseen † (bē-sēn'), *a.* [Properly the participle of a verb *besee* (A. Sax. *besēon*), and signifying having a certain appearance. Chaucer uses another form of the participle: 'Hir array, so richely *biseye.*'] Arrayed; equipped. '*Well beseen*, making a good appearance; *ill beseen*, the contrary.' *Nares.* 'Decke with flowers thy altars well *beseene.*' *Spenser.*

Beseke,† *v.t.* See BESEEK.

Beset (bē-set'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beset;* ppr. *besetting.* [A. Sax. *besettan*, to set near, to place—prefix *be*, and *settan*, to set.] 1. † To place; to set.—2. † To employ; to spend; to use up. *Chaucer.*—3. To distribute over; to intersperse through or among. 'A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold.' *Spectator.*—4. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege; as, we are *beset* with enemies; a city is *beset* with troops. 'Let thy troops *beset* our gates.' *Addison.* Hence—5. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to press hard, or to press hard upon. 'We're *beset* with thieves.' *Shak.*

Adam sore *beset* replied. *Milton.*

(They) at once upon him ran, and him *beset*
With strokes of mortal steel. *Spenser.*

SYN. To surround, inclose, environ, hem in, besiege, encircle, encompass, embarrass, urge, press.

Besete,† Besette,† *pp.* [See BESET.] Placed; employed. *Chaucer.*

Besetment (bē-set'ment), *n.* 1. The condition of being beset. 'Fearing a *besetment* (in the ice).' *Kane.*—2. The sin or failing to which one is most liable; a besetting sin.

It's my *besetment* to forget where I am, and everything around me. *George Eliot.*

Besetting (bē-set'ing), *a.* Habitually attending or waylaying; as, a *besetting* sin.

Besew † (bē-sō'), *v.t.* To sew. *Gower.*

Beseye,† pp. from *besee.* Beseen. *Chaucer.*

Beshan (bē'shan), *n.* A kind of balsam. See BALSAMODENDRON.

Beshet,† Bishet,† pret. & pp. from *beshut.* Shut up. *Chaucer.*

Beshine † (bē-shīn'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *shine*.] To shine upon. *Chaucer.*

(She) was as fair a creature as the sun might *beshine.* *Chaucer.*

Beshmet (besh'met), *n.* A great article of food among the tribes of the mountainous districts of Asia Minor, consisting of grapes made into the consistence of honey.

Beshrew † (bē-shrō'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *shrew*.] To wish a curse to; to execrate.

Alle suche freendis I *beshrewe.* *Rom. of the Rose.*

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beshrew* us both,
If I believe a saint upon his oath. *Dryden.*

In more modern times this word generally occurs impersonally in phrases intended as mild imprecations or maledictions, sometimes even in expressions of coaxing entreaty or expostulation, and sometimes in mere asseverations.

Beshrew your heart,
Fair daughter, you do draw my spirits from me. *Shak.*
Beshrew me, the knight is in admirable fooling. *Shak.*
Beshrew the sombre pencil! said I vauntingly. *Sterne.*

Beshroud (bē-shroud'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *shroud*.] To cover with or as with a shroud; to hide in darkness, as with a cloak.

Beshut † (bē-shut'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *shut*.] To shut up. *Chaucer.*

Beside (bē-sīd'), *prep.* [Prefix *be*, by, and *side*.] 1. At the side of a person or thing; near; as, sit down *beside* me, or *beside* the stream. '*Beside* him hung his bow.' *Milton.*—2. Over and above; distinct from. [In this sense now rare, *besides* being used instead.]

Beside the strength which it derives from the arrangement already described, we may further observe. *Brougham.*

3. Apart from; not connected with; not according to, but not contrary.

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a state deviating from. 'Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience.' *Shak.* Hence—*To be beside one's self*, to be out of one's wits or senses; to be in a high state of mental exaltation or excitement; to lose one's self-command through strong feeling.

Paul, *thou art beside thyself;* much learning doth make thee mad. Acts xxvi. 24.

Beside, Besides (bē-sīd', bē-sīdz'), *adv.* Moreover; more than that; over and above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned. [*Besides* is now the commoner form.]

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides?* Gen. xix. 12.

To all *beside*, as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead. *Pope.*

Besidery (be-sid'ėr-i), *n.* A species of pear. *Johnson.*

Besides (bē-sīdz'), *prep.* 1. Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to.

And there was a famine in the land, *besides* the first famine. Gen. xxvi. 1.

2. † Except; bating. *Spenser.*—3. † Near. *Spenser.*—*Besides one's self,*† beside one's self. *Holland.*

Besiege (bē-sēj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *besieged;* ppr. *besieging.* [Prefix *be*, and *siege*.] 1. To lay siege to; to beleaguer; to beset or surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks; as, to *besiege* a castle or city. 'Till Paris was *besieged*, famished, and lost.' *Shak.*—2. † To beset; to throng round; to harass. 'All frailties that *besiege* all kinds of blood.' *Shak.*—SYN. To beleaguer, beset, environ, hem in, invest, block up, encompass.

Besiegement (bē-sēj'ment), *n.* Act of besieging; state of being besieged. *Golding.*

Besieger (bē-sēj'ėr), *n.* One who lays siege or is employed in a siege.

Besieging (bē-sēj'ing), *a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege; as, a *besieging* army.

Besiegingly (bē-sēj'ing-li), *adv.* In a besieging manner.

Besilver (bē-sil'vėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *silver*.] To cover with, or as with, silver. *G. Fletcher.*

Besiren (bē-sī'ren), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *siren*.] To allure or entice as a siren. [Rare.]

Besit † (bē-sit'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *sit*.] To suit; to become. 'That which is for ladies most *besitting.*' *Spenser.*

Beslabber (bē-slab'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *slabber*.] To beslaver; to beslobber; to dirty. *Piers Plowman; Roget.*

Beslave (bē-slāv'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *slave*.] To subjugate; to enslave. '(Covetousness) *beslaves* the affections.' *Quarles.*

Beslaver (bē-slav'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *slaver*.] To defile with slaver.

Beslime (bē-slīm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *slime*.] To daub with slime; to soil.

Our fry of writers may *beslime* his fame. *B. Jonson.*

Beslobber, Beslubber (bē-slob'ėr, bē-slub'ėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *slobber*, *slubber*.] To soil or smear, as with spittle or anything running from the mouth or nose; to beslaver; to daub; to besmear. 'Beslubber our garments with it (blood).' *Shak.*

Beslurry (bē-slur'i), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and prov. *slurry*, to soil. See SLUR.] To soil. *Drayton.* [Rare.]

Besmear (bē-smēr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *smear*.] To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres: hence, to foul; to soil.

Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmear'd*. *Dryden.*

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmear* it. *Shak.*

Besmearer (bē-smēr'ėr), *n.* One that besmears.

Besmirch (bē-smėrch'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *smirch*.] To soil; to foil; to discolour.

Our gayness and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shak.*

Besmoke (bē-smōk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *smoke*.] 1. To foul with smoke.—2. To harden or dry in smoke. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Besmooth (bē-smöŦH'), *v.t.* To make smooth. *Chapman.*

Besmotred,† pp. from *besmut*. Smutted; blackened with smut. 'A gipon alle *besmotred*.' *Chaucer.*

Besmut (bē-smut'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *smut*.] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.

Besnow (bē-snō'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *snow*.] 1. To scatter like snow. *Gower.* [Rare.]—2. To cover with, or as with, snow; to whiten. 'A third thy white and small hand shall *besnow*.' *Carew.*

Besnuff (bē-snuf'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *snuff*.] To befoul with snuff. [Rare.]

Unwashed her hands, and much *besnuffed* her face. *Young.*

Besognio† (bē-zōn'yō), *n.* [It. *bisogno*, need, want.] A beggar. *Beau. & Fl.*

Besoil (bē-soil'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *soil*.] To soil; to stain.

Besom (bē'zum), *n.* [A. Sax. *besem*, *besm*, *besma*, a besom, twigs; D. *bezem*, G. *besem*, *besen*, a broom or besom: root-meaning unknown.] A broom; a brush of twigs or other materials for sweeping.

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. Is. xiv. 23.

Besom (bē'zum), *v.t.* To sweep, as with a besom. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

Besomer (bē'zum-ėr), *n.* One who uses a besom.

Besoothment (bē-söŦH'ment), *n.* That which yields consolation; solace; comfort. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Besort† (bē-sort'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *sort*.] To suit; to fit; to become. 'Such men as may *besort* your age.' *Shak.*

Besort† (bē-sort'), *n.* Something fitting or appropriate; suitable provision.

I crave fit disposition for my wife, . . .
With such accommodation and *besort*
As levels with her breeding. *Shak*

Besot (bē-sot'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *besotted;* ppr. *besotting*. [Prefix *be*, and *sot*.] To make sottish with drink; hence, to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull or senseless. 'Permitted to *besot* themselves in the company of their favourite revellers.' *Macaulay.* 'Fools *besotted* with their crimes.' *Hudibras.*

Besotment (bē-sot'ment), *n.* The act of making one's self sottish by drink; the state of being besotted.

The debasing habit of unsocial *besotment* is not brought under the eyes of his superior. *Lord Lytton.*

Besotted (bē-sot'ed), *p.* and *a.* Made sottish by drink; hence, characterized by or indicative of stupidity, such as is caused by drink; stupid; infatuated. '*Besotted*, base ingratitude.' *Milton.*

Historical painting had sunk . . . on the north into the patient devotion of *besotted* lives, to delineations of bricks and fogs, fat cattle and ditch water. *Ruskin.*

Besottedly (bē-sot'ed-li), *adv.* In a besotted or foolish manner.

Besottedness (bē-sot'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being besotted; stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation.

Besottingly (bē-sot'ing-li), *adv.* In a besotting manner.

Besought (bē-sąt'), pret. & pp. of *beseech*.

Besour (bē-sour'), *v.t.* To make sour. *Hammond.*

Bespangle (bē-spang'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bespangled;* ppr. *bespangling*. [Prefix *be*, and *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant.

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'ns *bespangling* with dishevell'd light. *Pope.*

Bespatter (bē-spat'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *spatter*.] 1. To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with anything liquid or semi-liquid that befouls.—2. *Fig.* to asperse with calumny or reproach. 'Whom never faction could *bespatter*.' *Swift.*

Bespattle† (bē-spat'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *spattle*.] To spit on. *Bale.*

Bespawl† (bē-spąl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *spawl*.] To soil or make foul with, or as with, spittle.

This remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum in the town, that he might have sufficient to *bespawl* his brethren. *Milton.*

Bespeak (bē-spēk'), *v.t.* pret. *bespoke;* pp. *bespoke, bespoken;* ppr. *bespeaking*. [Prefix *be*, and *speak*.] 1. To speak for beforehand; to order or engage against a future time: used especially where there is only a limited supply of the thing wanted; as, to *bespeak* a seat in a public coach.

Concluding naturally that to gratify his avarice was to *bespeak* his favour. *Sir W. Scott.*

2.† To forebode; to foretell.

They started fears, and *bespoke* dangers, to scare the allies. *Swift.*

3. To speak to; to address: this sense is mostly poetical.

He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

4. To betoken; to show; to indicate, as external marks or appearances.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it *bespoke* him rather a monster. *Locke.*

A gracious self-possession that *bespoke* the development of womanhood. *W. Black.*

Bespeak (bē-spēk'), *n.* Among actors, a benefit. See BENEFIT, 4.

Bespeaking (bē-spēk'ing), *n.* A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology or to engage favour.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader by so tedious a *bespeaking* of him. *Dryden.*

Bespeckle (bē-spek'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *speckle*.] To mark with speckles, spots, or bright patches. '*Bespeckled* her with gaudy allurements.' *Milton.*

Bespend† (bē-spend'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *spend*.] To expend; to bestow; to employ. 'All his craft *bespent* about the bed.' *Chapman.*

Bespet,† *v.t.* To bespit.

Bespew (bē-spū'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *spew*.] To spew or vomit on.

Bespice (bē-spīs'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *spice*.] To season with spices or drugs; hence, to drug; to poison.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a lasting wink. *Shak.*

Bespirt,† **Bespurt**† (bē-spėrt'), *v.t.* To spurt out or over; to throw out in a stream or streams. 'Well *bespurted* with his own holy water.' *Milton.*

Bespit (bē-spit'), *v.t.* pret. *bespit, bespat;* pp. *bespit, bespitten, bespitted;* ppr. *bespitting*. [Prefix *be*, and *spit*.] To spit upon; to soil with spittle.

Bespoke (bē-spōk'), pret. of *bespeak*.

Bespot (bē-spot'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *spot*.] To make spots on; to mark with spots; to cover with foul blots or blemishes. '*Bespotted* so with sin.' *Drayton.*

Bespread (bē-spred'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *spread*.] To spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread*. *Dryden.*

Besprent (bē-sprent'), *pp.* [O E. *bespreint*, pp. of *besprenge, bisprenge*, A. Sax. *besprengan*, to besprinkle—prefix *be*, and *sprengan*, to sprinkle.] 1. Sprinkled over. '*Besprent* with tears.' *Mir for Mags.* 'With learned dust *besprent*.' *Pope.* 'The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*.' *Longfellow.*—2. Spread; scattered. 'His silver tresses thin *besprent*.' *T. Warton.* [This word is obsolete except in poetry.]

Besprinkle (bē-spring'kl), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to *besprinkle* with dust. '*Besprinkles* with Cimmerian dew.' *Pope.*

Herodotus . . . hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulosities. *Sir T. Browne.*

Bespurt, *v.t.* See BESPIRT.

Besputter (bē-sput'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *sputter*.] To sputter over.

Bessemer's Process (bes'e-mėrz prō'ses), *n.* A process for decarbonizing common cast or pig iron, which contains 3 to 5 per cent. of carbon, so as to convert it into steel, which contains ½ to 1½ per cent., or into malleable iron, which is nearly pure. This is done by passing currents of air through the cast iron in a molten state, when the carbon of the metal, combining with the oxygen of the air, is carried off as carbonic acid gas; other impurities—sulphur, phosphorus, silicon—being also oxidized and removed as gas or slag. With the view of getting entirely rid of these impurities, which injure the steel, the process has to be continued till all the carbon also is removed, when a proper proportion of it is re-introduced by re-melting the pure metal with spiegeleisen, or some other variety of iron, rich in carbon and containing no admixture besides. If malleable iron is wanted no carbon is re-introduced.

Bessogne.† See BISOGNO.

Best (*best*), *a. superl.* [A. Sax. *betest, betst, best*, serving as the superl. of *gód*, good. This adjective has the same superl. in the other Teutonic languages, D. and G. *best*, Dan. *beste*, Icel. *bestr*, Sw. *bästa*. The root is *bat, bet*, seen also in *better*, Goth. *batista*, best (see BETTER).] Most good; having good qualities or attainments in the highest degree; possessing the highest advantages: applied indifferently to physical or moral subjects; as, the *best* man; the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities; the *best* scholar; the *best* view of a landscape or a subject.

When he is *best*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. *Shak.*

What she wills to do or say
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, *best*. *Milton.*

Best, like *most* and many other attributes, is often used without its noun when the noun is obvious; as, men are all sinners; the *best* of them fail in the performance of duty.

Throng, their rags and they,
The basest, far into that council-hall
Where sit the *best* and stateliest of the land. *Tennyson.*

—*Best man*, the brideman at a wedding.

I acted in the capacity of backer or *best man* to the bridegroom. *Dickens.*

Best (best), *adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all other persons or things in the possession or exhibition of some good or desirable quality, in being the object of some desirable action, or in having the capacity for, or capability of being applied to, something good; as, which instrument can you *best* use? money is *best* employed in manufactures; medicine will answer *best* in the present case; what is expedient is *best* known to himself. 'Old fashions please me *best*.' *Shak.* 'Tell whom thou lovest *best*.' *Shak.* 'Speak ye, who *best* can.' *Milton.*

Much solicitous how *best*
He may compensate for a day of sloth. *Cowper.*

In one or two phrases this adverb is joined, in the sense of 'most thoroughly,' to a word expressive of a disagreeable action, as in the phrase, *best abused;* as, the chancellor of the exchequer is the *best abused* man in the country; so *best hated*.

Best (best), *n.* 1. Highest possible state of excellence; the best quality or property of a person or thing.

But you, O, you
So perfect and so peerless, are created
Of every creature's *best*. *Shak.*

2. All that one can do, or show in one's self: often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my, thy, his, their*, &c.; as, I will do *my best* to advance your interests; she is bent on looking *her best;* he did all he could to appear at *his best* in that performance. 'Win I shall not, but do *my best* to win.' *Tennyson.*—*At best*, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case; as, life is *at best* very short.—*For best,*† finally, for good and all. 'Those constitutions . . . are now established *for best*, and not to be mended.' *Milton.*—*To make the best of*, to carry to the utmost perfection; to use to the best advantage; to get all that one can out of. 'Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they can *make the best of* them.' *Bacon.* Often used in speaking of things or events that are not so good or favourable as was expected or was to be wished; as, *to make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain.—*To make the best of one's*

way, to travel or proceed with all possible speed.

Bestadde,† Bestad,† pret. & pp. of *bestead*.

Bestain (bē-stān'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *stain*.] To mark with stains; to discolour either the whole surface of a thing or in spots. 'All with blood *bestain* his cheeks.' *Shak.*

Bestead† (bē-sted'), *v.t.* pret. *bestad†*; pp. *bestead, bestadde†, bestedded†*. [Prefix *be*, and *stead*, place.] 1. To place, or dispose, or circumstance, as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like; to situate. 'Many far worse *bestead* than ourselves.' *Barrow.*

> She saith, that she shall not be glad,
> Till that she se hym so *bestad*. *Gower.*

2.† To dispose mentally; to affect. 'Sorrowfully *bestadde*.' *Chaucer.*—3.† To provide; to furnish. 'The ladie, ill of friends *bestedded*.' *Spenser.*—4.† To treat; to behave towards. *Spenser.*—5.† To beset; to attack.

> But both attonce on both sides him *bestad*. *Spenser.*

6.† To profit; to benefit; to serve; to assist.

> In this ship was great store of dry Newfoundland fish, . . . the same being so new and good as it did very greatly *bestead* us in the whole course of our voyage. *Str F. Drake.*

In the following example there may perhaps be seen the influence of the adjective *steady*.

> Hence, vain deluding joys,
> The brood of Folly without father bred!
> . . . How little you *bested*
> Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!
> *Milton.*

[This word is scarcely, if at all, used now except in such phrases as *ill, well, sore bestead*, in which the word is the pp.]

Bestial (bes'ti-al), *a.* [L. *bestialis*.] 1. Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts; animal. 'Of shape part human, part *bestial*.' *Tatler.*—2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal; as, a *bestial* appetite.

> I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*. *Shak.*

SYN. Brutish, beastly, brutal, carnal, vile, low, deprayed, sensual.

Bestial (bes'ti-al), *n.* 1. In *Scots law*, the cattle on a farm taken collectively.—2.† A work on zoology. *Brewer.*

Bestiality (bes-ti-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of a beast; conduct or mental condition unworthy of human nature; beastliness.

> What can be a greater absurdity than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

Bestialize (bes'ti-al-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bestialized*; ppr. *bestializing*. To make like a beast; to bring or reduce to the state or condition of a beast. 'The process of *bestializing* humanity.' *Hare.*

Bestially (bes'ti-al-li), *adv.* In a bestial manner; brutally; in a manner below humanity.

Bestiary (bes'ti-a-ri), *n.* [L. *bestiarius*, pertaining to beasts, from *bestia*, a beast.] A name given to old books treating of beasts, often in verse.

Bestiate (bes'ti-āt), *v.t.* To make like a beast. 'Drunkenness *bestiates* the heart.' *Junius.* [Rare.]

Bestick (bē-stik'), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *bestuck*. [Prefix *be*, and *stick*.] To pierce in various places; to pierce through and through.

> Truth shall retire, *bestuck* with slanderous darts.
> *Milton.*

> In these little visual interpretations (valentines) no emblem is so common as the heart . . . the *bestuck* and bleeding heart. *Lamb.*

[Perhaps this verb is used only in the pp.]

Bestil (bē-stil'), *v.t.* To dissolve (?).

> They, *bestilled*
> Almost to jelly with the act of fear,
> Stand still and speak not to him.
> *Shak.* Hamlet, Act I., sc. 2, l. 204.

[This is the reading of the folios; the quartos and modern editions read *distilled*.]

Bestill (bē-stil'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *still*.] To make quiet or still.

> Commerce *bestilled* her many-nationed tongue.
> *J. Cunningham.*

Bestir (bē-stėr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *stir*.] To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigour: usually with the reciprocal pronoun. 'You have *bestirred* your valour.' *Shak.* 'Rouse and *bestir themselves* ere well awake.' *Milton.*

Bestness (best'nes), *n.* The state of being best. 'The *bestness* of a thing.' *Bp. Morton.*

Bestorm† (bē-storm'), *v.i.* [Prefix *be*, and *storm*.] To storm; to rage.

> All is sea besides,
> Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours. *Young.*

Bestorm† (bē-storm'), *v.t.* To overtake with a storm; to storm. 'Boats *bestormed*.' *Sir W. Davenant.*

Bestow (bē-stō'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *stow*. See STOW.] 1. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow; to place.

> I have no room where to *bestow* my fruits. Luke xii. 17.
>
> He *bestowed* it in a pouch lined with perfumed leather. *Str W. Scott.*

2. To give; to confer; to impart: with the sense of gratuity: followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient.

> Consecrate yourselves to the Lord, that he may *bestow on* you a blessing. Ex. xxxii. 29.
>
> Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor . . . and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. 1 Cor. xiii. 3.

Sometimes used in a bad sense; as, to *bestow* censure.—3. To give in marriage; to dispose of.

> I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman. *Tatler.*

4.† To apply; to make use of; to use; to employ.

> If thou ask me what his commandments are as touching the *bestowing* of thy goods, I answer, his commandments are that thou *bestow* them in works of mercy, *Fryth.*
>
> Otherwise the whole force of the war would have been infallibly *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

Bestowal (bē-stō'al), *n.* Bestowment.

> The one did himself honour in the *bestowal*, the other in the acceptance, of such a gratuity. *Milman.*

Bestower (bē-stō'ėr), *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.

Bestowment (bē-stō'ment), *n.* 1. The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring.—2. That which is conferred or given; donation.

> They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowments*. *Is. Taylor.*

Bestraddle (bē-strad'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *straddle*.] To bestride. See STRADDLE.

Bestraught† (bē-strat'), *a.* Distracted; mad. 'I am not *bestraught*.' *Shak.*

Bestraughted† (bē-strat'ed), *a.* Distracted. *Norden.* [Rare.]

Bestraw† (bē-stra'), *v.t.* Same as *Bestrew*.

Bestreak (bē-strēk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *streak*.] To mark or cover with streaks.

Bestrew (bē-strō' or bē-strō'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *strew*.] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew; the object of the verb is either that which is covered by strewing, or that which is strewed or scattered. 'Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums, that lie *bestrown*.' *Milton.*

> Discord shall *bestrew*
> The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,
> That you shall hate it both. *Shak.*

Bestride (bē-strīd'), *v.t.* pret. *bestrid* or *bestrode*; pp. *bestrid, bestridden, bestrided†* (*Sterne*); ppr. *bestriding*. [Prefix *be*, and *stride*.] 1. To stride over; to stand or sit with anything between the legs, or with the legs extended across; as, to *bestride* a horse.

> Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
> Like a colossus. *Shak.*

2. To step over; to cross. 'When I first my wedded mistress saw *bestride* my threshold.' *Shak.*

Bestrode (bē-strōd'), pret. of *bestride*.

Bestrow (bē-strō'), *v.t.* To bestrew. [Rare.]

Bestrut† (bē-strut'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bestrut*; ppr. *bestrutting*. [Prefix *be*, and *strut*, to swell.] To distend. 'Her paps *bestrut* with milk.' *Holland.*

Bestuck (bē-stuk'), pret. & pp. of *bestick*.

Bestud (bē-stud'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *stud*.] To set with studs; to adorn with bosses.

> The unsought diamonds
> Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
> And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
> Would grow inured to light. *Milton.*

Best-work (best'wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, the richest class of ore.

Beswaddle (bē-swąd'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *swaddle*.] To envelop in swaddling-clothes. *W. Whitehead.*

Beswike† (bē-swīk'), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *beswican*, to deceive, to allure—prefix *be*, and *swican*, to deceive.] To allure. *Gower.*

Beswinke,† *v.i.* [Prefix *be*, and *swink*.] To labour. *Gower.*

Besy,† *a.* Busy. *Chaucer.*

Bet (bet), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bet* or *betted*; ppr. *betting*. [Probably a contraction of *abet*, in the sense of encourage, back up.] To lay a bet; to lay a wager; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest.

> John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much money on his head. *Shak.*

Bet (bet), *n.* 1. A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any uncertain question or event, and which falls to be gained by the party to the wager who affirmed what turns out actually to be the case; as, to lay a *bet* on the result of a horse-race. 'That's the French *bet* against the Danish.' *Shak.*—2. The terms on which a bet is laid.

Bet,† Bette† (bet). Better.

> It had been *bet* for me still to have kept my quiet chair. *Gascoigne.*

Beta (bē'ta), *n.* A genus of apetalous plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ, having large succulent roots, and a green calyx in which the hard rugged nut is embedded, and valuable both for culinary and agricultural purposes. *Beta vulgaris*, or common beet, is employed as an ingredient in salad after being boiled till it is tender. *Mangel-wurzel*, cultivated as food for cattle, is considered a variety of *B. vulgaris*. The sea-beet (*B. maritima*) grows wild on the shores of Britain; it is sometimes used as greens or spinach. See BEET.

Betag (bē-tag'), *v.t.* To tag; to deck with tags. '*Betagged* with verse.' *Churchill.*

Betail (bē-tāl'), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with a *tail*. '*Betailed* and bepowdered.' *Goldsmith.* 2. To take the tail off: a word jocularly formed on the analogy of *behead*.

> (The sportsman) puts his heavy boot on the beast's body, and there both beheads and *betails* him. *Trollope.*

Betaine (bē'ta-in), *n.* [L. *beta*, beet.] A chemical base found in common beet and mangel-wurzel.

Betake,† Beteche,† *v.t.* pret. *betoke, betook, betauht, betaught*, pp. *betauht, betaught*. [A. Sax. *betæcan*, to show, to deliver, to intrust—prefix *be*, and *tæcan*, to teach, to show. There has been a certain confusion between this and the other *betake*. *Betoke* or *betook* in form properly belongs to the latter.] 1. To give; to hand over; to deliver up.

> Judas Iscariot wente forth to the princis of prestis, and said to hem, What wolen ye give to me and I schal *bitake* him to you? *Wickliffe.*

2. To intrust; to commit; to recommend to the care of. 'His soule to God *betauht*.' *R. Brunne.*

> And hem she yaf hire mebles and hire thing,
> And to the pope Urban *betoke* hem tho. *Chaucer.*
>
> Dame Phœbe to a Nymphe her babe *betooke*. *Spenser.*

Betake (bē-tāk'), *v.t.* pret. *betook*, pp. *betaken*. [Prefix *be*, and *take*.] To seize; to take hold of; to take.

> Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*. *Spenser.*

Now used only with the reflexive pronoun in the sense of to take one's self; to repair; to resort; to have recourse. 'Which made me *betake* myself for shelter to a house.' *Tatler.*

> The rest in imitation, to like arms
> *Betook* them. *Milton.*
>
> They *betook themselves* to treaty and submission. *Burke.*

Betake† (bē-tāk'), *v.i.* To betake one's self.

> But here ly downe, and to thy rest *betake*. *Spenser.*

Betalk (bē-tąk'), *v.i.* [Prefix *be*, and *talk*.] To talk repeatedly. *Drayton.*

Betallow (bē-tal'ō), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *tallow*.] To cover with tallow. *Ford.*

Betaught† (bē-tąt'), pret. of *betake*, to intrust.

Bete, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *betan*, to mend, to make better, from root of *better*.] To mend; to make better; to heal. 'To *bete* fires.' *Chaucer.* 'To *bete* sorwe.' *Chaucer.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Bete,† *v.t.* To beat. *Chaucer.*

Betear (bē-tēr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *tear*.] To wet with tears. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Beteche † *v.t.* Same as *Betake.†* *Chaucer.*

Beteem† (bē-tēm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *teem*.] To bring forth: to produce; to shed.

> Belike for want of rain, which I could well
> *Beteem* them from the tempest of mine eyes. *Shak.*

Beteem† (bē-tēm'), *v.t.* [Allied to G. *ziemen, geziemen*, D. *tamen, betamen*, to deem suitable, to deign.] 1. To allow; to permit; to suffer.

> So loving to my mother,
> That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
> Visit her face too roughly. *Shak.*

2. To bestow; to give. *Spenser.*

Betel, Betle (bē'tl), *n.* [Fr. *bétel*, Sp. *betel, betle*, from Malabar name.] A species of pepper, *Chavica Betle*, a creeping or climbing plant, a native of the East Indies, nat. order Piperaceæ. The leaves are employed to inclose a piece of the betel-nut and a little lime into a pellet, which is extensively chewed in the East. The pellet is hot and acrid, but has aromatic and astringent properties. It tinges the saliva red, and stains the teeth.

Betelgeuse (bē'tel-jūz), *n.* [Fr. *bételgeuse*, from Arabic name.] A star of the first magnitude in the southern constellation Orion.

Betel-nut (bē'tel-nut), *n.* The kernel of the fruit of *Areca Catechu*, which is eaten

Leaf, flowers, and nut of *Areca Catechu*.

both in its unripe and mature state. When ripe it is of the size of a cherry, conical in shape, brownish externally and mottled internally like a nutmeg.

Betel-nut Tree, *n.* A beautiful palm (*Areca Catechu*) found in India and the East, attaining a height of 40 or 50 feet, and yielding an astringent seed called betel-nut (which see).

Betel-pepper (bē'tl-pep-ėr). Same as *Betel.*

Beth,† *v.i. imper.* Be ye. *Chaucer.*

Bethankit (bē-thangk'it), *n.* [*Be*, and *thankit*, thanked.] Grace after meat. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Bethel (beth'el), *n.* [Heb. *bethel*, house of God—*beth*, a house, and *El*, God.] A name for places of worship in England, especially a dissenting chapel.

Bethink (bē-thingk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *think.*] 1.† To think; to imagine. 'Al that herte may *bethynke.*' *Chaucer.*—2. To call to mind; to recall or bring to the recollection, reflection, or consideration of: always used with the reflexive pronoun, and often followed by *of* before the subject of thought.

Bethink yourselves beforehand what mercies you want. *Bp. Beveridge.*

Bethink (bē-thingk'), *v.i.* To have in recollection; to consider. '*Bethink* ere thou dismiss us.' *Byron.*

Bethlehem (beth'lē-hem), *n.* [Heb., a town or village in Judea, about 6 miles south-east of Jerusalem, famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity; from *beth*, a house, and *lekhem*, food—the house of food.] A famous hospital for lunatics in London, so called because it was originally the priory of Bethlehem, or rather of St. Mary of Bethlehem; hence, any hospital for lunatics. Corrupted into *Bedlam.*

Bethlehemite, Bethlemite (beth'lē-hem-īt, beth'lem-it), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.—2. *Eccles.* (*a*) one of an order of monks introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the nativity of our Saviour. (*b*) One of an order founded in the seventeenth century for the service of the hospitals in South America.

Bethrall (bē-thrąl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *thrall.*] To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection.

She it is that did my lord *bethrall.* *Spenser.*

Bethump (bē-thump'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *thump.*] To beat soundly.

I was never so *bethump'd* with words
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shak.*

Betide (bē-tīd'), *v.t.* pret. *betid* or *betided*; pp. *betid*; ppr. *betiding.* [Prefix *be*, and *tide*, from A. Sax. *tīdan*, to happen. See TIDE.] To happen; to befall; to come to: used of good or evil.

What will *betide* the few? *Milton.*

Betide (bē-tīd'), *v.i.* To come to pass; to happen.—*To betide of,*† to become of. 'If he were dead, what would *betide of* me?' *Shak.*

Betight † (bē-tīt'), pp. of *betide*, an erroneous form. Happened. 'As if some evil were to her *betight.*' *Spenser.*

Betime † (bē-tīm'), *adv.* Same as *Betimes. Chaucer.* 'All in the morning *betime.*' *Shak.*

Betimes (bē-tīmz'), *adv.* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *time*, that is, by the time, with adverbial genitive termination.] 1. Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is too late.

To measure life learn thou *betimes.* *Milton.*

2. Early; at an early hour.

Not to be a-bed after midnight is to be up *betimes.* *Shak.*

3. Soon; in a short time.

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too *fast betimes.* *Shak.*

—*Early, Soon, Betimes.* See under EARLY.

Betjuan, Bechuan (bech'ų-an), *n. pl.* Same as *Bechuana.*

Betle, *n.* See BETEL.

Betoke,† pret. & pp. of *betake.*†

Betoken (bē-tō'kn), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *token.*] 1. To be a token of; to be a visible sign of.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known; as, a dark cloud often *betokens* a storm.—SYN. To presage, portend, augur, indicate.

Beton (bet'on or bā-toṅ), *n.* [Fr. *béton*, from O.Fr. *beter*, to coagulate, to harden, to become stone.] A mixture of lime and gravel, which grows into a compact mass, and is used to form an artificial foundation when the ground is insecure; concrete. It is much used as a hydraulic cement in submarine works.

Betongue (bē-tung'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *tongue.*] To scold; to attack with the tongue; to rail at.

How Ben Jonson and Shakspere *betongued* each other. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Betony (bet'ō-ni), *n.* [L. *betonica.*] The popular name of *Stachys Betonica*, a British plant which grows in woods. It was formerly much employed in medicine, and is sometimes used to dye wool of a fine dark yellow colour.—*Water betony*, a name given to *Scrophularia aquatica*, from the resemblance of its leaf to that of betony.

Betook (bē-tųk'), pret. of *betake.*

Betorn † (bē-tôrn'), *p.* and *a.* [Prefix *be*, and *torn.*] 1. Torn. 'Whose heart *betorn* out of his panting breast.' *Sackville.*—2. Torn in pieces.

Betoss (bē-tos'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *toss.*] To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion. 'The miserable *betossed* squire.' *Shelton.* 'My *betossed* soul.' *Shak.*

Betraise,† **Betrash,**† *v. t.* [An old form of betray. See under ASTONY.] To betray. 'They have *betraised* thee.' *Chaucer.*

Betrap (bē-trap'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *trap.*] To entrap; to insnare. *Gower.*

Betrap (bē-trap'), *v.t.* To put trappings on; to clothe; to deck.

After them followed two other chariots covered with red satin, and the horses *betrapped* with the same. *Stow.*

Betray (bē-trā'), *v.t.* [O.E. *betraie, bitraye*, &c.—prefix *be*, and Fr. *trahir*, O. Fr. *traïr*, to betray, from L. *tradere*, to give up or over, from *trans*, over, and *dare*, to give.] 1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud in violation of trust; as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. Mat. xvii. 22.

2. To violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; to be unfaithful in keeping or observing; as, to *betray* a trust. '*Betray'd* her cause and mine.' *Tennyson.*—3. To act treacherously, deceitfully, or in an underhand manner towards; to deceive; to beguile; to circumvent; to entrap or ensnare; to delude into some undesirable position; to mislead.

Do not *betray* me, sir; I fear you love Mistress Page. *Shak.*

She must die, else she'll *betray* more men. *Shak.*

I will *betray*
Tawny-finn'd fishes; my bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shak.*

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me. *Boswell.*

4. To reveal or disclose, especially in violation of confidence; as, to *betray* one's secrets; to *betray* one's designs.—5. To show in true character; to let be seen; to cause to appear; to permit to appear what is intended to be kept secret or what prudence would conceal.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

My own too-fearful guilt,
Simpler than any child, *betrays* itself. *Tennyson.*

6. To indicate; to give indication or evidence of aid of something not obvious at first view, or that would otherwise be concealed.

All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity. *Bryant.*

Betrayal (bē-trā'al), *n.* Act of betraying. 'Gained his freedom by the *betrayal* of his country's cause.' *S. Sharpe.*

Betrayer (bē-trā'ėr), *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

Betrayment † (bē-trā'ment), *n.* Betrayal. 'Confessing him to be innocent whose *betrayment* they had sought.' *Udall.*

Betrim (bē-trim'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *betrimmed*; ppr. *betrimming.* [Prefix *be*, and *trim.*] To set in order; to deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which spongy April at thy best *betrims.* *Shak.*

Betroth (bē-trōth'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *troth.* See TROTH.] 1. To contract to any one in order to a future marriage; to promise or pledge to be the future spouse of another; to affiance: used of either sex. 'To her, my lord, was I *betrothed.*' *Shak.* 2. To engage to take in marriage; to pledge one's troth to.

What man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife and hath not taken her? Deut. xx. 7.

3.† To nominate to a bishopric in order to consecration. 'If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church whereunto he was not before *betrothed.*' *Ayliffe.*

Betrothal (bē-trōth'al), *n.* The act of betrothing; betrothment. 'The feast of *betrothal.*' *Longfellow.*

Betrothment (bē-trōth'ment), *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two parties for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; betrothal. 'How the strange *betrothment* was to end.' *Tennyson.*

Betrust (bē-trust'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *trust.*] To intrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide. [Rare.]

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

Betrustment (bē-trust'ment), *n.* The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted. [Rare.]

Betso (bet'sō), *n.* [It. *pezzo*, piece, piece of money.] The smallest Venetian coin. 'Thirty livres, I'll not bate you a *betso.*' *S. Marmion.*

Bett,† **Bette** † (bet). Better. *Spenser.* See BET, BETTER.

Better (bet'tėr), *a.* serving as the compar. of *good.* [A. Sax. *betera, betra, bœttra*, also *bet, bett*, better, from a root *bat* (in Goth. *bats*, good), whence also the superl. *best* (=*betest*). The corresponding forms in the other Teutonic languages are D. *beter*, Icel. *betri, betr*, Dan. *bedre*, Sw. *bättre*, G. *besser.* See BEST.] 1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired, or moral qualities; more good; as, a *better* soil; a *better* man; a *better* physician; a *better* house; a *better* air; a *better* harvest. 'He hath a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's, a *better* bad habit of frowning than the Count Palatine.' *Shak.*—2. Preferable in regard to value, use, rank, fitness, acceptableness, safety, or in any other respect.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. Prov. xv. 17.

3. Improved in health; less affected with disease; as, the patient is *better.*—*To be better off*, to be in improved circumstances.—*The better.* See under BETTER, *n.*

Better (bet'tėr), *adv.* 1. In a more excellent or superior manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage, or success; as, to perform work *better;* to plan a scheme *better;* land *better* cultivated; government *better* administered.—2. More correctly or fully. 'The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge.' *Locke.*—3. In a higher or greater degree; as, to love one *better* than another. 'Never was monarch *better* feared.' *Shak.*—4. With greater advantage. 'I could have *better* spared a better man.' *Shak.*—5. More, without any idea of superior excellence; as, How far is it to town? *Better* than a mile. [Colloq.]

Dorlcote Mill has been in our family a hundred year and *better.* *George Eliot.*

Better (bet'tėr), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *beterian, betrian*, to improve. See the adjective.] 1. To improve; to ameliorate; to increase the good qualities of; as, manure *betters* land; discipline may *better* the morals.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He thought to *better* his circumstances. *Thackeray.*

2. To surpass; to exceed. '*Bettered* expectation.' *Shak.*

What you do
Still *betters* what is done. *Shak.*

3. To advance the interest of; to support; to give advantage to.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to *better* us and worse our foes.
Milton.

SYN. To improve, ameliorate, amend, correct, reform, rectify, advance, promote.

Better (bet'tėr), *v. i.* To grow better; to become better; to improve.

Better (bet'tėr), *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, merit, skill, or office; as, give place to your *betters:* in this sense generally used in the plural, and with possessive pronouns. 'Their *betters* would hardly be found.' *Hooker.*—*The better.* (*a*) Improvement: generally in adverbial phrase *for the better*=in the direction of improvement. 'If I have altered him anywhere *for the better.*' *Dryden.* (*b*) Advantage; superiority; victory.

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the *better* of Thucydides. *Sir T. Browne.*

In this sense used chiefly in the following phrases:—*To have the better of*, to have the advantage of; to gain superiority over. *To get* or *gain the better of*, to obtain the advantage, superiority, or victory over.

Better (bet'tėr), *n.* One who lays bets or wagers; a bettor.

Better-half (bet'tėr-häf), *n.* A colloquial term for wife.

Bettering-house † (bet'tėr-ing-hous), *n.* A reformatory. *Quoted by Latham.*

Betterment (bet'tėr-ment), *n.* [E. *better*, with Romance suffix *-ment.*] 1. A making better; improvement.—2. In *American law*, an improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing: generally used in the plural.

Bettermost (bet'tėr-mōst), *a.* Superior in social rank.

It first became operative in the diffusion of knowledge among the people, at least among the *bettermost* classes. *Brougham.*

Betterness (bet'tėr-nes), *n.* The quality of being better; superiority. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Bettong (bet'tong), *n.* [Native name.] The kangaroo-rat, a genus of nocturnal kangaroos common over all Australia, about the size of a common hare, forming the genus Hypsiprymnus. The manner in which the bettong conveys materials to its nest is most remarkable. After selecting a proper supply of dried grass it makes it up into a sheaf, and twisting its prehensile tail round it hops off to its lair. The nest is a most ingenious specimen of architecture, and scarcely to be detected by a European eye. *H. cuniculus* is the Tasmanian rat.

Bettor (bet'or), *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.

Betty (bet'ti), *n.* [A cant word from *Betty*, for *Elizabeth.*] A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open. Called also a *Bess*, a *Jenny*, and a *Jemmy.* [Thieves' slang.]

The powerful *betty* or the artful picklock.
Arbuthnot.

Betula (bet'ū-la), *n.* [L., the birch.] A genus of hardy trees or shrubs, natives of the north temperate and arctic regions; the birches. Their flowers are unisexual, growing in catkins. The fruit is flat and winged or margined. Two species are native to Britain, namely *B. alba* (the common birch), frequent in woods in mountainous districts. Its bark is used in tanning, and yields a fragrant oil; its juice is sweet in spring, and a wine is in some places made from it. The weeping birch is a variety of this species. *B. nana* (the dwarf birch) is found on the mountains of Scotland, and extends into the arctic regions.

Betulaceæ (bet-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, of which Betula is the typical genus, and containing besides this only the genus Alnus, with sixty species belonging to both genera.

Betulin, Betuline (bet'ū-lin), *n.* ($C_{40}H_{64}O_2$.) A substance discovered in the bark of the common or white birch. It is of a white colour, crystallized in the form of long needles, fusible, volatile, and inflammable.

Betumble (bē-tum'bl), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *tumble.*] To tumble; to throw into disorder or confusion. 'From her *betumbled* couch she starteth.' *Shak.*

Betutor (bē-tū'tor), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *tutor.*] To instruct; to tutor. *Coleridge.*

Between (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *betweónum, betweónan, betwyman*—prefix *be*, and dat. pl. of *tweón*, double, twain, from *twá*, two; comp. *twain, twin.*] 1. In the space separating; in the space extending from one point to another, without regard to distance; as, Stirling is *between* Glasgow and Perth; the river Tweed runs *between* Scotland and England.—2. From one to another of; passing from one to another, as in the exchange of actions or intercourse. 'If things should go so *between* them.' *Bacon.*—3. Belonging to in common; in partnership among; as, twenty proprietors own a tract of land *between* them.

Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them.
Locke.

4. Mutually as regards; so as to affect both of; as, discords exist *between* the families.

Friendship requires that it be *between* two at least.
South.

An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty. *Hume.*

5. Pertaining to, in the power of, or by the action of two together, or one or other of two; as, the blame of this lies *between* you; you must get that done *between* you; they had the watch *between* them.—6. With discrimination in regard to; as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong.—7. In intermediate relation to, in respect to time, quantity, or degree; as, it occurred *between* his incoming and outgoing; a baronet is *between* a knight and a baron.

Between (bē-twēn'), *n.* One of a grade of needles between 'sharps' and 'blunts.'

Betwix, † **Betwixen,** † *prep.* Betwixt. *Chaucer.*

Betwixt (bē-twikst'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *betwyx, betwyxt, betweox, betweohs*—prefix *be*, and *tweoh*, from *twá, tweg*, two. The *t* is parasitic or excrescent as in *amidst*, &c.] 1. Between; in the space that separates. '*Betwixt* two aged oaks.' *Milton.*—2. Passing between; from one to another.

There was some speech of marriage *betwixt* myself and her. *Shak.*

Beudantite (bū'dan-tit), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Beudant.*] A mineral occurring in small closely aggregated crystals in the district of Nassau on the Rhine, and also near Cork.

Bevel (bev'el), *n.* [Fr. *beveau*, O.Fr. *bevel*, a bevel.] 1. The obliquity or inclination of a particular surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body.—2. An instrument used by artificers for drawing angles, consisting of two limbs jointed together, one called the stock and the other the blade, which is movable on a pivot at the joint, and can be adjusted so as to include any angle between it and the stock. The blade is often curved on the edge to suit the sweep of an arch or vault.—3. A kind of angle. See BEVEL-ANGLE.—4. In *her.* see BEVILE.

Bevel (bev'el), *a.* Having the form of a bevel; slant; out of the perpendicular; not upright: used figuratively in the following passage.

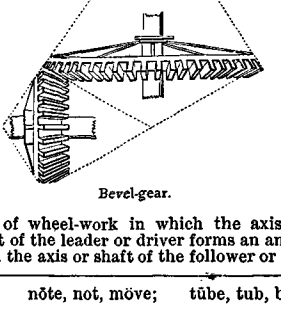
I may be straight though they themselves be *bevel.*
Shak.

Bevel (bev'el), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *bevelled*; ppr. *bevelling.* To cut to a bevel angle; as, to *bevel* a piece of wood.

Bevel (bev'el), *v.i.* To incline towards a point or from a direct line; to slant or incline off to a bevel angle.

Bevel-angle (bev'el-ang'gl), *n.* Any angle except a right angle, whether it be acute or obtuse.

Bevel-gear (bev'el-gēr), *n.* In *mach.* a spe-



Bevel-gear.

cies of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or the wheel driven. The wheels in this species of gearing are not unfrequently called conical wheels, as their form resembles that of the frustums of fluted cones.

Bevelled (bev'eld), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a bevel; formed with a bevel-angle.—2. In *mineral.* replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid.

Bevelling (bev'el-ing), *a.* Inclining from a right line; slanting toward a bevel-angle.

Bevelling (bev'el-ing), *n.* 1. Forming a bevel.—2. The slant or bevel of timber; the angle contained by the two adjacent sides of the timber. If this angle is acute it is called an *under bevelling* or *bevel;* and if obtuse, a *standing bevel.*

Bevelment (bev'el-ment), *n.* In *mineral.* the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes.

Bevel-wheel (bev'el-whēl), *n.* See BEVEL-GEAR.

Bever † (bev'ėr), *n.* [It. *bevere*, L. *bibere*, to drink.] A collation or small repast between meals.

What, at your *bever*, gallants? Will't please your ladyship to drink? *B. Jonson.*

Bever † (bev'ėr), *v.i.* To take a bever or small repast between meals.

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bever* without me. *Ant. Brewer.*

Bever (bē'vėr), *n. Milit.* same as *Beaver.*

Beverage (bev'ėr-āj), *n.* [From O. Fr. *beuvrage*, Fr. *breuvage*, a drink, from O. Fr. *boivre, beivre*, with suffix *-age* (=L. *-aticum*), from L. *bibere*, to drink.] 1. Drink; liquor for drinking. 'Wholesome *beverage.*' *Shak.*

A pleasant *beverage* he prepared before
Of wine and honey mixed. *Dryden.*

2. Drink-money or a treat provided with drink-money, as a treat on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor; a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish.—3. Water-cider, a drink made by pressing water through the crushed apples from which cider has been made.—4. In the West Indies, a drink made of sugar-cane juice and water.

Bevile.

Bevile, Bevel (bev'il, bev'el), *n.* [See BEVEL.] In *her.* a chief broken or opening like a carpenter's bevel. It is formed by the long line being cut off in its straightness by another, which makes an acute or sharp-cornered angle. Written also *Bevil.*

Bevilled (bev'ild), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* an epithet applied to ordinaries, &c., the outward lines of which are turned aside in a sloping direction.

Bevilways (bev'il-wāz), *adv.* In *her.* in the position or form of a bevile. See BEVILE, BEVILLED.

Bevor (bē'vor), *n. Milit.* same as *Beaver.*

Bevy (bev'i), *n.* [O.E. *beavie*, perhaps from O. Fr. *bevre, beivre, boivre* (Fr. *boire*), to drink, and originally a drinking company, or a number of animals at a watering-place. It is given as the correct term for a company of ladies by Dame Juliana Barnes or Berners, 1496.] 1. A flock of birds; especially, a flock of quails or larks; the term was also applied to a company of roebucks. 2. A company of females.

A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. *Spenser.*

Bewail (bē-wāl'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wail.*] To weep aloud for; to bemoan; to lament; to express deep sorrow for; as, to *bewail* the loss of a child.

Bewail (bē-wāl'), *v.i.* To express grief. 'Mourning and *bewailing* exceedingly.' *Holland.*

Bewailable (bē-wāl'a-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being bewailed.

Bewailer (bē-wāl'ėr), *n.* One who bewails or laments.

Bewailing (bē-wāl'ing), *n.* Lamentation.

Bewailingly (bē-wāl'ing-li), *adv.* In a bewailing manner.

Bewailment (bē-wāl'ment), *n.* The act of bewailing.

Bewake † (bē-wāk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wake.*] To keep awake. *Gower.*

Beware (bē-wār'), *v.i.* [A compound of *be*, imperative of verb *to be*, and *ware*=wary; thus Wickliffe has, '*Be* ye *war* of false pro-

phets.' Mat. vii. 15. See WARE, WARY.] 1. To be wary or cautious with regard to; to be suspicious of danger from; to restrain or guard one's self from; to avoid; to take care: followed by *of* before the noun expressing the thing that is to be avoided.

Beware of all, but most *beware of* man. *Pope.*

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Plato told to Dion that of all things he should *beware of* that folly by which men please themselves and despise a better judgment. *Jer. Taylor.*

2.† To have a special regard to.

Behold, I send an angel before thee . . . *beware* of him, and obey his voice. Ex. xxiii. 21.

[This verb is now never used except in the imperative and infinitive moods, including its use after such auxiliaries as *should, must, ought*, where it is really an infinitive. Ben Jonson, however, has used the word in the third person: 'He *bewares* to act;' and in Dryden we find *bewared*, as its past participle.]

Beware (bē-wār'), *v.t.* To avoid; to take care of. 'To *beware* impetuous winds.' *Milton.* [Not strictly a transitive usage, *of* being simply omitted for brevity.]

Bewash (bē-wosh'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wash*.] To drench with water. 'Let the maids *bewash* the men.' *Herrick.* [Rare.]

Beweep (bē-wēp'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *beweyt*; ppr. *beweeping*. [Prefix *be*, and *weep*.] To weep over; to bedew with tears. 'Old fond eyes *beweep* this cause again.' *Shak.*

Beweep† (bē-wēp'), *v.i.* To weep; to make lamentation. 'That I may a whil bewail and *bewepe*.' *Chaucer.*

Bewet (bē-wet'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wet*.] To wet; to moisten. 'His napkin with his true tears all *bewet*.' *Shak.*

Bewhisper (bē-whis'pėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *whisper*.] To whisper. *Fairfax.* [Rare.]

Bewhore (bē-hōr'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *whore*.] 1. To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To call or pronounce a whore. *Shak.*

Bewield (bē-wēld'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wield*.] To wield; to sway; to manage. *J. Harrison.*

Bewig (bē-wig'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wig*.] To put a wig on; to cover with a wig.

Bewilder (bē-wil'dėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wilder*.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to perplex; to puzzle; to confuse. 'Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search.' *Addison.*

Bewilderedness (bē-wil'dėrd-nes), *n.* State of being bewildered.

Bewilderingly (bē-wil'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* So as to bewilder.

Bewilderment (bē-wil'dėr-ment), *n.* State of being bewildered.

Thought was arrested by utter *bewilderment*. *George Eliot.*

Bewimple (bē-wim'pl), *n.* To cover with a wimple; to veil. *Gower.*

Bewinter (bē-win'tėr), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *winter*.] To make like winter. 'Tears that *bewinter* all my year.' *Cowley.*

Bewitch (bē-wich'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *witch*.] 1. To subject to the influence of witchcraft; to affect by witchcraft or sorcery; to throw a charm or spell over, as a witch was believed capable of doing.

Look how I am *bewitched*; behold mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling withered up. *Shak.*

2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*. *Dryden.*

Bewitchedness (bē-wicht'nes), *n.* State of being bewitched.

Bewitcher (bē-wich'ėr), *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates.

Bewitchery (bē-wich'ėr-i), *n.* Resistless power of anything that pleases; fascination; charm.

There is a certain *bewitchery* or fascination in words. *South.*

Bewitchful (bē-wich'fụl), *a.* Alluring; fascinating. 'Ill, more *bewitchful* to entice away.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Bewitching (bē-wich'ing), *a.* Having power to bewitch or fascinate; having power to control by the arts of pleasing. '*Bewitching* tenderness.' *Addison.*

Bewitchingly (bē-wich'ing-li), *adv.* In a bewitching manner.

Bewitchingness (bē-wich'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of bewitching.

Bewitchment (bē-wich'ment), *n.* Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers. *Shak.*

Bewits (bē'wits), *n. pl.* In *falconry*, straps of leather for fastening bells to a hawk's legs.

Bewondered† (bē-wun'dėrd), *a.* [Prefix *be*, and *wonder*.] Amazed. 'Seeing his astonishment, how he *bewondered* was.' *Fairfax.*

Bework (bē-wėrk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *work*.] To work, as with thread; to embroider. See BEWROUGHT.

Bewrap (bē-rap'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bewrapped*; ppr. *bewrapping*. [Prefix *be*, and *wrap*.] To wrap up. 'His sword, . . . *bewrapt* with flowers.' *Fairfax.*

Bewray† (bē-rā'), *v.t.* [O.E. *bewreye, biwreye* —prefix *be*, and A. Sax. *wregan*, to disclose, accuse, which is cognate with Icel. *rægja*, older *vrægja*, to slander, Fris. *wrógia*, D. *wroegen*, Goth. *wrôhjan*, to accuse.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible.

Thou *bewreiest* alle secrenesse. *Chaucer.*
Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee. Mat. xxvi. 73.

Bewrayer† (bē-rā'ėr), *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer. 'A *bewrayer* of secrets.' *Addison.*

Bewrayingly† (bē-rā'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to bewray.

Bewrayment† (bē-rā'ment), *n.* Act of bewraying.

Bewreck† (bē-rek'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wreck*.] To ruin; to destroy. 'Yet was I, or I parted thence, *bewreckt*.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Bewreke† (bē-rēk'), *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *wreak*.] To avenge; to revenge.

Bewrought† (bē-rat'), pp. of *bework*. Worked, as with thread; embroidered. 'Smocks all *bewrought*.' *B. Jonson.*

Bey (bā), *n.* [Turk. *beg*, pron. as *bey*.] A governor of a town or particular district of country in the Turkish dominions; also, in some places, a prince; a beg.

Beye,† *v.t.* To buy. *Chaucer.*

Beyete,† *pp.* Begotten.

Beylic (bā'lik), *n.* The province of a bey.

Beyond (bē-yond'), *prep.* [A. Sax. *begeond, begeondan*—prefix *be*, and *geond*, yond, yonder. See YON.] 1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side; as, *beyond* a river, or the sea, either a mile *beyond* or a hundred miles *beyond* the river. '*Beyond* that flaming hill.' *G. Fletcher.*—2. At a place or time not yet reached; before.

What's fame? A fancied life in others' breath;
A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope.*

3. Out of reach of; further than any given limit; further than the extent of anything else; past; as, *beyond* our power; *beyond* comprehension; *beyond* dispute. '*Beyond* expectation.' *Barrow.*—4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind. '*Beyond* any of the great men of my country.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—*To go beyond*, to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in anything else; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

That no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 Thes. iv. 6.

Beyond (bē-yond'), *adv.* At a distance; yonder. '*Beyond* he lieth, languishing.' *Spenser.*

Bezan (bez'an), *n.* A cotton cloth, white or striped, from Bengal.

Bezant (bez'ant), *n.* [A contr. of *Byzantium*.] 1. A gold coin of Byzantium. It seems to have been current in England from the tenth century till the time of Edward III.—2. In *her.* a circle in or or argent representing this coin, in which the stipends of the higher soldiers of the army in the holy wars are supposed to have been paid. Bezants are with us always emblazoned as round, flat pieces of gold without impress; but foreign heralds make them both gold and silver.

Bez-antler (bez-ant'lėr), *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and E. *antler*.] The branch of a deer's horn next above the brow antler. Also called *Bay-antler*. See ANTLER.

Bezel (bez'el), *n.* [Perhaps a form of *basil*, Fr. *biseau, beseau*, a slope or bevel. See BASIL.] The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone; the groove and flange or lip in which the glass of a watch is set.

Bezetta (bē-zet'ta), *n.* Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are thus prepared for exportation; the pigment itself. Red bezetta is coloured with cochineal, and the pigment is used as a cosmetic. Blue is prepared from the juice of some euphorbiaceous plants, treated with dung and urine, and is used to colour the rind of Dutch cheese.

Bezique (be-zēk'), *n.* [Fr.] A simple game at cards which can be played by two, three, or four persons, but is most commonly played by only two.

Bezoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [O.Fr. *bezoar*, Fr. *bézoard*, from Pg. *bezoar*, from Ar. *bâzahar, bâdzahar*, Per. *bâdzahr, pâdzahr*, the bezoar-stone—*bâd*, wind, and *zahr*, a poison, that is, what blows away or dispels poison, or from *pâd*, protecting, and *zahr*, poison.] A name for certain calculi or concretions found in the stomach or intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison, and still held in estimation in some countries. Such calculi are generally formed round some foreign substance, as a bit of wood, straw, hair, or the like. Many varieties have been mentioned, but most value was put on the bezoar from the East Indies and that from Peru.—*Fossil bezoar*, formed like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus.—*Bezoar mineral*, an oxide of antimony, or antimonic acid, especially that prepared from butter of antimony by the action of nitric acid.

Bezoardic (be-zō-ärˈdik), *a.* [Fr. *bézoardique*. See BEZOAR.] Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar.—*Bezoardic acid*, same as *Ellagic Acid*. See ELLAGIC.

Bezoardic (be-zō-ärˈdik), *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar. *Dunglison.*

Bezoar-goat (bē'zōr-gōt), *n.* A name given to the gazelle (*Antilope Dorcas*), from its producing the bezoar.

Bezoartic, Bezoartical (be-zō-ärˈtik, be-zō-ärˈtik-al), *a.* Having the quality of a bezoar; healing; antidotal. 'The healing *bezoartical* virtue of grace.' *Chillingworth.* [Rare.]

Bezonian (bē-zō'ni-an), *n.* [From It. *bisogno*, Fr. *besoin*, need.] An indigent wretch; a beggar or scoundrel.

Under which king, *bezonian*? Speak or die. *Shak.*

Bezzle† (bez'l), *v.t.* [Norm. Fr. *besiler, beseler, besleer*, to embezzle, perhaps from O.Fr. *besloi, beslei*, wrong, injustice, from Celtic *bes*, without, and Fr. *loi, lei*, L. *lex*, law. Wedgwood regards the primary meaning as that of drinking, and thinks this word and *guzzle* imitative.] To waste in riot; to spend in drinking.

I have laid up a little for my younger son Michael, and thou think'st to *bezzle* that. *Beau. & Fl.*

Written also *Bizle, Bissel*, &c.

Bezzle† (bez'l), *v.i.* To drink to excess; to tipple. *Dekker.*

Bezzle† (bez'l), *n.* A debauchee; a sot. *Nash.*

Bhadoee (bä'dō-ē), *n.* [From Hind. *bhadawa*, the fifth month of the Hindu year, answering to the last half of August and the first of September.] The earliest of the three annual crops in Hindustan, consisting of early rice, maize, &c. It is laid down during the rainfall in April and May, and is reaped in August and September. It furnishes about one-fourth of the food supply in a normal year.

Bhang (bang), *n.* [Indian name.] 1. An Indian variety of the common hemp, the resin obtained from which is highly narcotic and intoxicant. In India the leaves and seed capsules are chewed or smoked as a means of intoxication, and sometimes an infusion of them is drunk.—2. A drug prepared from the resinous exudation of the plant—a highly popular oriental stimulant; otherwise called *Hashish*. It is also employed in medicine like opium for its anodyne, hypnotic, antispasmodic qualities. Variously spelled *Bang, Beng*.

Bheesty (bēs'ti), *n.* Same as *Beestie*.

Bhel (bel), *n.* The native name of the Bengal quince. See ÆGLE.

Bhuchampac (bū'cham-pak), *n.* [Hind. *bhu*, ground, and *champac*, a plant.] A beautiful plant of India, *Kæmpferia rotunda*, nat. order Zingiberaceæ. The flowers rise from a short stem, and appear before the leaves.

Bi- A Latin prefix, from *bis*, twice, a form standing for *duis* or *dvis*, from *duo*, two. It occurs chiefly in words of Latin or Greek origin, and has in composition the general meaning of two, twice, double, or twofold. In *chem.* it forms a prefix of certain compounds, into which two parts or equivalents of the first-mentioned ingredient enter for one of the other.

Bia (bī'a), *n.* A name in some parts for a cowry.

Biacid (bī-as'id), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *acid.*] Applied to a base capable of combining with an acid in two different proportions.

Biacuminate (bī-a-kū'min-āt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *acuminate.*] Having two diverging points, as the hairs on the leaves of some Malpighiaceæ.

Biadetto (bē-ä-det'tō), *n.* [It.] The same as *Bice.*

Bianco secco (bē-äng'kō sek'kō), *n.* [It.] A white used in fresco painting, consisting of lime macerated in water until its causticity is removed, to which pulverized marble is added.

Biangular, Biangulate (bī-ang'gū-lėr, bī-ang'gū-lāt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *angular.*] Having two angles or corners. [Rare.]

Biangulated, Biangulous (bī-ang'gū-lāt-ed, bī-ang'gū-lus), *a.* Same as *Biangular.*

Biantheriferous (bī-an'thėr-if"ėr-us), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *antheriferous.*] In *bot.* applied to a plant having two anthers.

Biarmian (bi-ar'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Biarmians, or Finns of Perm in Russia.

Biarticulate (bī-ar-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *articulus*, a joint.] Having two joints, as the antennæ of some insects.

Bias (bī'as), *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *biais*, Catalonian *biax*, from L.L. *bifax*, *bifacis*, two-faced—L. *bi*, double, and *facies*, the face.] 1. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.—2. A leaning of the mind; propensity toward an object, not leaving the mind indifferent; that which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference to a particular object or course; inclination; bent.

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

It is not impossible that the political movements of our time, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a monarchical *bias*. *Disraeli.*

3. A piece of cloth cut out of the waist of a dress to lessen its circumference.—*Bent, Bias, Inclination.* See under BENT.—SYN. Tendency, inclination, propensity, disposition, bent, prepossession, prejudice, warp.

Bias (bī'as), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *biassed* or *biased*; ppr. *biassing* or *biasing.* [*Biassed* is the more common form, but *biased* the more analogical.] To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to warp; to prepossess; as, the judgment is often *biassed* by interest.

But it is vain to expect that men who are inflamed by anger, who are suffering distress, will reason as calmly as the historian who, *biassed* neither by interest nor passion, reviews the events of a past age. *Macaulay.*

Bias† (bī'as), *a.* Loaded or swelled on one side, as a bowl is biassed; oblique; inclined.

Blow, villain, till thy sphered *bias* cheek
Outswell the colic of puft'd Aquilon. *Shak.*

Bias (bī'as), *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely. '*Bias* and thwart, not answering the aim.' *Shak.*

Bias-drawing (bī'as-drą-ing), *n.* A turn awry; hence, partiality; prepossession. *Shak.*

Biasness† (bī'as-nes), *n.* The state of being biassed; inclination to some side; partiality. *Sherwood.*

Biauriculate (bī-ą-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *auricula*, an ear, an auricle.] 1. In *compar. anat.* a term applied to a heart with two auricles, as in most bivalve molluscs, and in all reptiles, birds, and mammals.—2. In *bot.* having two ear-like projections, as a leaf.

Biaxal, Biaxial (bī-aks'al, bī-aks'i-al), *a.* Having two axes.

The phenomena of dipolarized light presented the properties of *biaxial* crystals in a vast variety of forms. *Whewell.*

Bib (bib), *n.* *Morrhua lusca*, a fish of the cod family, about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white. It is excellent eating. Called also *Pout* or *Whiting pout*, in Scotland *Brassy* and *Smeltie.*

Bib† (bib), *v.t.* and *i.* pret. & pp. *bibbed*; ppr. *bibbing.* [L. *bibo*, *bibere*, to drink.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. 'This miller hath so wisely *bibbed* ale.' *Chaucer.*

He was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke.*

Bib (bib), *n.* [From the verb *bib*, because a protective of the child's dress when drinking.] A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.

We'll have a *bib*, for spoiling of your doublet.
Beau. & Fl.

Bibacious (bī-bā'shus), *a.* [L. *bibax*, from *biberé*, to drink. See BIB.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe. [Rare.]

Bibacity (bī-bas'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being bibacious, or drinking much. *Blount.* [Rare.]

Bibasic (bī-bās'ik), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *basic*; relating to a base.] In *chem.* a term applied to those acids which combine with two equivalents of a base. Those acids which combine with one equivalent of a base are termed *monobasic*, and those which neutralize three atoms of a base are termed *tribasic. Polybasic* acids are such as combine with two or more equivalents of a base.

Bibb (bib), *n.* *Naut.* a bracket made of elm plank and bolted to the hound of the mast for the purpose of supporting the trestle-trees.

Bibber (bib'ėr), *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking: chiefly used in composition; as, wine-*bibber*. 'Tender *bibbers* of the rain and dew.' *Keats.*

Bibble-babble (bib'bl-bab-bl), *n.* [A reduplication of *babble.*] Idle talk; prating to no purpose.

Thy wits the heavens restore! endeavour thyself to sleep and leave thy vain *bibble-babble*. *Shak.*

Bib-cock (bib'kok), *n.* A cock or faucet having a bent down nozzle. *E. H. Knight.*

Biberine (bi-bēr'in), *n.* Same as *Bebeerine.*

Bibitory (bib'i-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to drinking or tippling. [Rare.]

Bible (bī'bl), *n.* [Fr. *bible*, Gr. *biblia*, the books, pl. of *biblion*, dim. from *biblos*, the inner bark of the papyrus, paper, a book. Comp. L. *liber*, a book, from *liber*, the inner bark of a tree, and E. *book*, from A. Sax. *bōc*, a book, a beech-tree.] 1.† Any great book.

To tellen all wold passen any *bible*,
That o wher is. *Chaucer.*

2. THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred Scriptures. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments. The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek. The authorized English version of the Bible was commenced in the reign of James I. in the year 1604, and published in 1611, being based on several previously existing translations.—*Bible Christian*, one of a religious sect in America, who abstain from all animal food and spirituous liquors, and live on vegetables and fruits. They profess to follow the great doctrines of the Bible and reject all human authority in matters of religion.—*Bible Communist*, same as *Perfectionist* (which see).—*Bible Society*, an association for the purpose of diffusing the sacred Scriptures over the world.—*Breeches Bible*, an edition of the Bible issued from Geneva by several English divines who had fled there to escape the persecution of the reign of Mary, in which Gen. iii. 7 is translated, 'Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves *breeches*.'—*Vinegar Bible*, an edition printed at the Clarendon press in 1717, with the heading to Luke xx. as the 'Parable of the *Vinegar*,' instead of the 'Parable of the *Vineyard*.'—*Wicked Bible*, an edition published by Barker & Lucas, in which the word *not* is omitted in the seventh commandment.

Bible-oath (bī'bl-ōth), *n.* An oath on the Bible; a sacred obligation. *Congreve.*

Bible-press (bī'bl-pres), *n.* *Naut.* a hand-rolling board for cartridges, rocket and port-fire cases.

Biblical (bib'lik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings; as, *biblical* learning; *biblical* criticism.

Biblically (bib'lik-al-li), *adv.* In a biblical manner; according to the Bible.

Biblicism (bib'li-sizm), *n.* Biblical doctrine or literature; learning relating to the Bible. *Eclec. Rev.*

Biblicist (bib'li-sist), *n.* One skilled in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible. *Edin. Rev.*

Bibliographer (bib-li-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *graphō*, to write.] One versed in bibliography; one who composes or compiles the history of books.

Bibliographic, Bibliographical (bib'li-ō-graf"ik, bib'li-ō-graf"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the history of books.

Bibliographically (bib'li-ō-graf"ik-al-li), *adv.* In a bibliographical manner.

Bibliography (bib-li-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *graphō*, to write.] A history or description of books or manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature.

Bibliolatrist (bib-li-ol'a-trist), *n.* [See BIBLIOLATRY.] One who pays undue regard to books; a book-worshipper; more specifically, one who is supposed to regard the Bible with undue or extravagant respect; a worshipper of the Bible. *De Quincey.*

Bibliolatry (bib-li-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship.] Worship or homage paid to books; excessive reverence for any book of authority on any subject: specifically applied by Roman Catholic divines to the exaltation of the authority of Scripture over that of the pope or the church.

It was on account of this exclusive reference to Scripture that the Protestant divines laid more stress on the inspiration of the holy writings than the theologians of the Church of Rome; and that the Protestants were accused of *bibliolatry*. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

Bibliolite (bib'li-ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *lithos*, a stone.] A name formerly sometimes applied to certain laminated schistous stones. Called also *Book-stone.*

Bibliological (bib'li-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Relating to bibliology.

Bibliology (bib-li-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse.] 1. Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology.—2. A treatise on books; bibliography.

Bibliomancy (bib'li-ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *manteia*, divination.] A kind of divination performed by means of a book; specifically, divination by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard and drawing from them indications concerning things future.

Another kind of *bibliomancy* . . . consisted in appealing to the very first words heard from any one when reading the Scriptures. *Ency. Metr.*

Bibliomania (bib'li-ō-mā"ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *mania*, madness.] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bibliomaniac (bib'li-ō-mā"ni-ak), *n.* One affected with bibliomania.

I found, in the owner of a choice collection of books, a well-bred gentleman and a most hearty *bibliomaniac*. *Dibdin.*

Bibliomaniacal (bib'li-ō-ma-nī"ak-al), *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books. *Dibdin.*

Bibliomanianism (bib'li-ō-mā"ni-an-izm), *n.* Book-madness; bibliomania. [Rare.]

Bibliomanist (bib-li-om'an-ist), *n.* A bibliomaniac. 'Not *bibliomanist* enough to like black-letter.' *Lamb.*

Bibliomany (bib-li-om'an-i), *n.* Bibliomania (which see).

Bibliopegic (bib'li-ō-pē"jik), *a.* [From Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *pēgnymi*, to make fast or firm.] Relating to the binding of books. [Rare.]

Bibliopegistic (bib'li-ō-pē-jist"ik), *a.* Same as *Bibliopegic. Dibdin.*

Bibliopegy (bib-li-op'e-ji), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *pēgnymi.*] The art of binding books. [Rare.]

Bibliophile (bib'li-ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *phileō*, to love.] A lover of books.

Bibliophilism (bib-li-of'il-izm), *n.* Love of bibliography or of books.

Bibliophilist (bib-li-of'il-ist), *n.* A lover of bibliography or of books; a bibliophile.

Bibliophobia (bib'li-ō-fō"bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *phobos*, fear.] A dread of books.

Bibliopolar (bib-li-op'o-lėr), *a.* Bibliopolic (which see). [Rare.]

Bibliopole (bib'li-ō-pōl), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *pōleō*, to sell.] A bookseller. *Eclec. Rev.*

Bibliopolic, Bibliopolical (bib'li-ō-pol"ik, bib'li-ō-pol"ik-al), *a.* Relating to bookselling or booksellers.

Bibliopolism (bib-li-op'ol-izm), *n.* The employment of a bibliopolist. *Dibdin.* [Rare.]

Bibliopolist (bib-li-op'ol-ist), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *pōleō*, to sell.] A bookseller; a bibliopole.

If civility, quickness, and intelligence be the chief requisites of a *bibliopolist*, the young Frere stands not in need of parental aid for the prosperity of his business. *Dibdin.*

Bibliopolistic (bib'li-op'ol-ist"ik), *a.* Relating to a bookseller or bookselling. [Rare.]

Bibliotaphist† (bib'li-ot'af-ist), *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *taphos*, a burial.] One who hides or buries books. *Crabbe.*

Bibliotheca (bib'li-ō-thē"ka), *n.* [L., from Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *thēkē*, a repository.] A library.

Bibliothecal (bib'li-ō-thē″kal), *a.* [L. *bibliothecalis.*] Belonging to a library. *Byrom.*

Bibliothecary (bib-li-oth'ē-ka-ri), *n.* [L. *bibliothecarius.*] A librarian.

Bibliotheke † (bib'li-ō-thēk), *n.* [See BIBLIOTHECA.] A library.

The king asked him how many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his *bibliotheke.* *Donne.*

Biblist (bī'bl-ist), *n.* [From *Bible.*] 1. One who is conversant with the Bible.—2. A person who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith.

Biblus (bib'lus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *biblos.* See BIBLE.] The papyrus, an Egyptian aquatic plant. See PAPYRUS.

Bibos (bī'bos), *n.* A genus or sub-genus of ruminant mammals, family Bovidæ, with the horns depressed at the base and directed outwards, and with the frontal bone often very prominent. It includes the gayal, gour or gaur, and banteng.

Bibracteate (bī-brak'tē-āt), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* and *bracteate.*] Doubly bracteate.

Bibulous (bib'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *bibulus,* from *bibo,* to drink.] 1. Having the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; as, *bibulous* paper.—2. Fond of drinking intoxicating liquors; proceeding from or characterized by such tendency; as, *bibulous* propensities.

Bicalcarate (bī-kal'kär-āt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *calcar,* a spur.] Armed with or having two spurs, as the limb of an animal.

Bicallose, Bicallous (bī-kal'lōs, bī-kal'lus), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, and *callus,* a callosity.] Having two callosities or hard protuberances.

Bicameral (bī-kam'ér-al), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *camera,* a chamber.] Pertaining to or consisting of two chambers. 'The *bicameral* legislative system.' *Scotsman newspaper.* [Rare.]

Bicapitated (bī-kap'i-tāt-ed), *pp.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, and *caput,* head.] In *her.* having two heads; as, lions *bicapitated.*

Bicapsular (bī-kap'sūl-ar), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *capsule.*] In *bot.* having two capsules, or dry, many-seeded fruits, which open of themselves when ripe.

Bicarbonate (bī-kär'bon-āt), *n.* [Prefix *bi,* and *carbonate.*] A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base; one of the supercarbonates.

Bicarburetted (bī-kär'bū-ret-ed), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* and *carburetted.*] Combined with or containing two atoms of carbon; as, *bicarburetted* hydrogen (C_2H_4).

Bicarinate (bī-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *carina,* a keel.] In *bot.* two-keeled; having two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses.

Bicaudal (bī-ka'dal), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *cauda,* a tail.] Double-tailed; terminating in two tails or prolonged extremities.

Bicched-bones, † *n. pl.* [A word apparently derived from the verbal stem to *pick* or *peck,* with the change of *p* into *b;* comp. G. *bickel,* O.G. *pickel,* D. *bikkel,* an ankle-bone, a die, diminutive forms from D. *bikken,* G. *bicken, picken,* to pick, peck, or notch. Tyrwhitt reads *bicchel* apparently without authority. 'We may safely conclude (1) that the reading *bicched* is correct; (2) that the English term *bicched boon* is equivalent to the D. *bikkel,* G. *bickel,* and means a die. Further, it seems to me a fair conclusion that *bicched* means pecked, or pitted, or notched, in allusion to the spots marked on it by making slight holes on the surface.' *Skeat.*] Dice.

This fruyt cometh of the *bicched-bones* two,
Forswering, ire, falsnesse, and homicyde. *Chaucer.*

Bice, Bise (bīs), *n.* [O.Fr. *azure bis,* O.E. *azure bise,* that is, blue bice; the etymology of *bis* is unknown.] A name given to two colours used in painting, one blue, the other green, and both native carbonates of copper. Inferior kinds of them are also prepared artificially. The former is often called mountain blue, the latter mountain green, malachite green, &c.

Bicephalous (bī-sef'al-us), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, and Gr. *kephalē,* head.] Having two heads.

Biceps (bī'seps), *a.* [L. *biceps,* double-headed —*bi,* double, and *caput,* the head.] Two-headed, or having two distinct origins; specifically, in *anat.* applied to muscles. See the noun.

Biceps (bī'seps), *n.* A muscle having two heads or origins; the name given to two muscles, one of the arm and the other of the thigh.

Biche, † *n.* [Fr. *biche,* a hind or roe.] A kind of fur; the skin of the female deer.

Bichromate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* [Prefix *bi,* and *chromate.*] A compound containing two parts of chromic acid to one of another ingredient.

Bichy (bich'i), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Cola acuminata,* a tree, nat. order Sterculiaceæ. See COLA-NUT.

Bicipital, Bicipitous (bī-sip'it-al, bī-sip'it-us), *a.* [L. *biceps, bicipitis,* double-headed —*bi,* two, twice, and *caput,* head.] 1. Having two heads; two-headed. '*Bicipitous* serpents.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]—2. In *anat.* having two heads or origins, as a muscle. See BICEPS.—3. In *bot.* dividing into two parts at the top or bottom.

Bicker (bik'ér), *v.i.* [From the Celtic; W. *bicra,* to fight, *bicre,* conflict, skirmish.] 1. † To strike at frequently and reciprocally; to skirmish; to fight off and on.

Two eagles had a conflict and *bickered* together. *Holland.*

2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. 'Those petty things about which men cark and *bicker.*' *Barrow.* 'Tho' men may *bicker* with the things they love.' *Tennyson.*—3. To run rapidly; to move quickly with some noise, as a stream; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; as, the *bickering* flame. 'To *bicker* down a valley.' *Tennyson.*

Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets played, . .
That, as they *bickered* through the sunny shade,
Though restless, still themselves a lulling murmur made. *Thomson.*

4. To make a confused noise; to clatter.

Bicker (bik'ér), *n.* [See the verb.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. A fight, especially a confused fight.

Bickers were held on the Calton Hill. *Campbell.*

2. A short rapid run or race; a few steps taken unwittingly; a stagger.

Leeward whiles, against my will,
I took a *bicker.* *Burns.*

Bicker (bik'ér), *n.* [A form of *beaker* (which see).] A bowl or dish for containing liquor, properly, one made of wood; in many parts, specifically a wooden dish made of staves and hoops, like a tub, for holding food. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Bickerer (bik'ér-ér), *n.* One who bickers or engages in a petty quarrel.

Bickering (bik'ér-ing), *n.* Contention; skirmish.

Then was the war shivered, as it were, into small frays and *bickerings.* *Milton.*

Bickerment † (bik'ér-ment), *n.* Contention; conflict. *Spenser.*

Bickern (bik'érn), *n.* [Contr. from *beak-iron.*] An iron ending in a beak or point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike or *bickern,* or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon.*

Bicolligate (bī-kol'li-gāt), *a.* [L. *bi,* two, twice, and *colligo,* to bind together.] In *ornith.* said of the anterior toes when they are united by a basal web.

Bicoloured (bī-kul'érd), *a.* [L. *bicolor*—prefix *bi,* two, and *color,* a colour.] Of two colours.

Biconcave (bī-kon'kāv), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *concave.*] Hollow or concave on both sides.

Biconjugate (bī-kon'jū-gāt), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *conjugate,* to unite.] 1. In pairs; placed side by side.—2. In *bot.* twice paired, as when a petiole forks twice.

Bicorn, Bicornous (bī'korn, bī-kor'nus), *a.* [See BICORNES.] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-shaped. 'The letter Y or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Bicorned (bī'kornd), *a.* Bicornute.

Bicornes (bī-kor'nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *bicornis—bi,* twice, and *cornu,* a horn.] A name given by Linnæus to the group of plants to which the heath belongs, because the anthers are furnished with two horns or awns.

Bicornute (bī-kor'nūt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *cornu,* a horn.] Two-horned; specifically, in *bot.* having two horn-like processes, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis.*

Bicorporate.

Bicorporal (bī-kor'po-ral), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, and *corpus,* a body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

Bicorporated, Bicorporate (bī-kor'po-rāt-ed, bī-kor'po-rāt), *pp.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, and *corpus, corporis,* a body.] Double-bodied: a heraldic phrase.

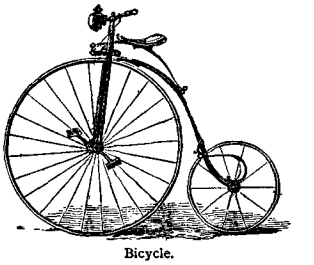
Bicrenate (bī-krē'nāt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, and *crena,* a notch.] In *bot.* doubly crenate: a term applied to crenate leaves when the crenatures are themselves crenate.

Bicrescentic (bī-kres-ent'ik), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *crescent.*] Having the form of a double crescent.

Bicrural (bī-krör'al), *a.* [L. *bis,* two, twice, and *crus, cruris,* a leg.] Having two legs or two elongations resembling legs.

Bicuspid, Bicuspidate (bī-kus'pid, bī-kus'-pid-āt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, twice, and *cuspis,* a spike or prong.] Two-pointed; two-fanged: a term often applied to teeth having two fangs or tubercles, as the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw.

Bicycle (bī'si-kl), *n.* [L. prefix *bi,* two, and Gr. *kyklos,* a circle or wheel.] A two-wheeled velocipede; an apparatus or vehicle, consisting of two wheels, one before and one behind, connected by a curved metal bar,



Bicycle.

and furnished with a seat or saddle, used for exercise or travelling. It is propelled by the feet of the rider acting on levers which move the large wheel, which may be turned at pleasure, so that the rider is able to give any direction to the machine. See VELOCIPEDE.

Bicyclist (bī'si-klist), *n.* One who rides on a bicycle.

Bid (bid), *v.t.* pret. *bid* or *bade;* pp. *bid, bidden;* ppr. *bidding.* [Under this form two verbs have been confounded together from very early times, so that it is now difficult to separate them. There is (1) A. Sax. *biddan* (pret. *bæd,* pp. *beden*), to pray, to ask, also to declare, to command, the collateral forms in the other Teutonic languages being Icel. *bidja, beida,* Dan. *bede,* G. *beten, bitten,* Goth. *bidjan, bidan,* to ask, to beg, to pray; (2) A. Sax. *beódan* (pret. *beád,* pp. *boden*), to offer, to bid, to command; Icel. *bjóda,* Sw. *bjuda,* Dan. *byde,* Goth. *biudan,* G. *bieten,* to offer, to command, &c.] 1. To ask; to request; to invite.

Go ye into the highways, and as many as ye shall find *bid* to the marriage. Mat. xxii. 9.

Provide the feast, father, and *bid* the guests. *Shak.*

2. To pray; to wish; to say to by way of greeting or benediction; as, to *bid* good-day, farewell, &c. 'Neither *bid* him God-speed.' 2 Jn. 10.—3. To command; to order or direct; to enjoin: commonly followed by an accusative and infinitive without *to,* though the *to* is sometimes found. 'I was *bid to* come for you.' *Shak.* Occasionally a simple infinitive follows; as, 'The lady *bade* take away the fool.' *Shak.*

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come to thee on the water. Mat. xiv. 28.

4. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price at an auction.

The king will *bid* you battle presently. *Shak.*

5. † To proclaim; to make known by a public announcement. 'Our bans thrice *bid.*' *Gay.*

—*To bid defiance to,* to defy; to brave.

He *bids defiance to* the gaping crowd. *Granville.*

—*To bid fair,* to open or offer a good prospect; to seem likely.—*To bid beads,* to pray with beads; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. [The phrase meant originally to pray one's prayers. See BEAD.]

Bid, Bidden (bid, bid'n), pp. of *bid.*

Because God his Father had not *bidden* him to do it, and therefore He would not tempt the Lord his God. *Kingsley.*

Bid (bid), *n.* An offer of a price; specifically, an offer made at an auction.

Bidale (bid'āl), *n.* [*Bid* and *ale.*] An invitation to neighbours and friends to meet on a fixed night to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute towards his relief.

Bidder (bid'ér), *n.* One who bids or offers a price. '*Bidders* at the auction of popularity.' *Burke.*

Biddery-ware, *n.* See BIDERY.

Bidding (bid'ing), *n.* 1. Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying.

At his second *bidding* darkness fled. *Milton.*

2. The raising of the price of a thing at a sale or auction; an offer.—*Bidding of beads,* in the *R. Cath. Ch.* (*a*) a praying with beads. (*b*) A charge given by a priest to his parishioners at some special time to come to prayers upon any festival or saint's day.

Bidding-prayer (bid'ing-prā-ėr), *n.* [Lit. praying prayer. See BID and BEAD.] 1. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the prayer for the souls of benefactors said before the sermon.—2. In the *Anglican Ch.* a form of exhortation, always concluding with the Lord's Prayer, enjoined by the fifty-fifth canon to be used before all sermons and homilies.

Biddy (bid'di), *n.* [A corruption of *Bridget.*] 1. A domestic or servant girl.—2. Name applied to a domestic fowl; a chicken. 'Ay, *Biddy,* come with me.' *Shak.*

Bide (bīd), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *bidan,* to await, to remain; Icel. *bida,* to remain, to abide, to undergo; Goth. *beidan;* O.H.G. *bitan.* See ABIDE.] 1. To dwell permanently; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow of them that *bide*
In heaven or earth, or, under earth, in hell.
Milton.

2. To be or remain in a place or state. 'In whose cold blood no spark of honour *bides.*' *Shak.*

Safe in a ditch he *bides,*
With twenty trenched gashes on his head. *Shak.*

Bide (bīd), *v.t.* 1. To endure; to suffer; to bear.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shak.*

2. To wait for.

He had the elements of greatness within him, and he patiently *bides* his time. *Prescott.*

Bident (bī'dent), *n.* [*L. bidens, bidentis.* See BIDENTATE.] In *archæol.* an instrument or weapon with two prongs.

Bidental (bī-den'tal), *a.* Same as *Bidentate.*

Bidentate (bī-den'tāt), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* and *dentate,* from L. *dens,* a tooth.] Having two teeth, or processes like teeth; two-toothed. Written also *Bidentated,* and (rarely) *Bidented.*

Bidential (bī-den'shal), *a.* Bidental (which see).

Bidery (bid'ėr-i), *n.* [From *Bidar,* a town in India in the Nizam's Dominions, once the chief town of the Deccan.] An alloy, primarily composed of copper, lead, tin, to every 3 oz. of which 16 oz. of spelter (zinc) are added. Many articles of Indian manufacture, remarkable for elegance of form and gracefully-engraved patterns, are made of it. It is said not to rust, to yield little to the hammer, and to break only when violently beaten. Articles formed from it are generally inlaid with silver or gold and polished.

Bidet (bi-det' or bē-dā), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A small horse formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.—2. An article of bedroom furniture used in washing the body.

Bid-hook (bid'hōk), *n.* *Naut.* a small kind of boat-hook.

Bidigitato-pinnate (bī-di'ji-tā"tō-pin'nāt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to a leaf having two secondary petioles which are pinnate, as in *Mimosa purpurea.*

Biding† (bīd'ing), *n.* Residence; habitation.

At Antwėrp has my constant *biding* been. *Rowe.*

Bie,† **Bye,**† *v.t.* To aby; to suffer. *Chaucer.*

Bield, *n.* See BEILD.

Biennial (bī-en'ni-al), *a.* [From L. *biennium,* a space of two years—prefix *bi,* twice, two, and *annus,* a year.] 1. Happening or taking place once in two years; as, a *biennial* election.—2. In *bot.* continuing for two years and then perishing: said of plants.

Biennial (bī-en'ni-al), *n.* A plant which requires two seasons of growth to produce its flowers and fruit; growing one year and laying up a store of food, then flowering, fruiting, and dying the next.

Biennially (bī-en'ni-al-li), *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

Bier (bėr), *n.* [O.E. *beere, beer, bere,* A.Sax. *bær,* a bier; D. *baar,* Dan. *baare,* G. *bahre,* O.H.G. *bâra;* from the root of *bear* (which see). From the German the word passed into the Romance tongues, Pr. *bera,* Fr. *bière,* and perhaps the latter is the immediate progenitor of our word in its present form.] 1. A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.—2. A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woollen cloth.

Bier-balk† (bėr'bak), *n.* The church road for burials. 'A broad and sufficient *bier-balk.*' *Homilies.*

Biestings (bēst'ingz), *n. pl.* See BEESTINGS.

Bifacial (bī-fā'shi-al), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* twice, two, and *facies,* a face.] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bifarious (bī-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *bifarius,* two-fold—prefix *bi,* twice, two, and *fa,* root of *fari,* to speak. Comp. Gr. *diphasios,* two-fold—*di,* and *phēmi,* to speak.] Divided into two parts; double; twofold; specifically, in *bot.* pointing two ways, or arranged in two opposite rows, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch.

Bifariously (bī-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a bifarious manner. A stem or branch is *bifariously* hairy when the hairs between any two joints come out on the front and back, and in the two adjoining internodes on the right and left side.

Bifer (bī'fėr), *n.* [See BIFEROUS.] In *bot.* a plant bearing fruit twice a year. [Rare.]

Biferous (bif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *bifer, biferus*—prefix *bi,* twice, and *fero,* to bear.] In *bot.* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year, as some plants do in warm climates.

Biffin (bif'fin), *n.* [Sometimes written *beaufin,* sometimes *beefing,* and probably from Fr. *beau,* beautiful, and *fin,* fine, delicate; or the name may be given it from the resemblance of its flesh to *beef.*] 1. An excellent kitchen apple cultivated in England, especially in the county of Norfolk: often called *Norfolk Biffin, Beaufin, Beefin,* or *Beefing.* They are often sold in a dried and flattened condition. Hence—2. A baked apple crushed down into a flat round cake; a dried apple.

Bifid, Bifidated (bī'fid, bī'fid-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *bifidus*—prefix *bi,* twice, two, and *findo, fidi,* to split or cleave.] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked; as, the *bifid* tongue of snakes; in *bot.* divided half-way down into two parts; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins. Written also *Bifidate.*

Bifilar (bī-fī'lar or bif'i-lar), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* twice, two, and *filum,* a thread.] Two-threaded; fitted or furnished with two threads: applied to instruments or apparatus in which two threads are employed; as, a *bifilar* balance. The term is especially applied to a micrometer for measuring minute distances and angles, which it does by means of two exceedingly fine and minute threads. Sometimes in this use *bifilar* becomes a noun and the instrument is called a *bifilar.* See FILAR.

Biflorate, Biflorous (bī-flō'rāt, bī-flō'rus), *a.* [L. *bi,* twice, two, and *flos, floris,* a flower.] In *bot.* bearing two flowers.

Bifold (bī'fōld), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* twice, two, and *fold.*] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c. '*Bifold* authority.' *Shak.*

Bifoliate (bī-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *bi,* twice, two, and *folium,* a leaf.] In *bot.* having two leaves.

Bifoliolate (bī-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* two, and *foliolum,* a dim. of L. *folium,* a leaf.] In *bot.* having two folioles or leaflets.

Bifollicular (bī-fol-lik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *bi,* two, and *follículus,* a little bag.] In *bot.* having a double follicle.

Biforate (bī-fō'rāt), *a.* [L. *bi,* doubly, and *foratus,* pierced, from *foro,* to pierce.] Having two pores or perforations, as the anthers of a rhododendron.

Biforine (bif'ō-rin), *n.* [L. *biforis,* two-doored—*bi,* double, and *foris,* a door.] In *bot.* a minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants, with an aperture at each end through which raphides are expelled.

Biforked (bī-forkt'), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* twice, two, and *forked.*] Having two forks or prongs; two-forked. 'A *biforked* beam.' *Southey.*

Biform, Biformed (bī'form, bī'formd), *a.* [L. *biformis,* double-formed—*bi,* twice, two, and *forma,* form.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes; double-bodied.

Biformity (bī-form'i-ti), *n.* The state of being biform; a doubleness of form.

Bifronted (bī-frunt'ed), *a.* [L. *bifrons*—*bi,* double, and *frons,* forehead.] Having two fronts or foreheads or faces; as, *bifronted* Janus.

Bifurcate, Bifurcated (bī-fėr'kāt, bī-fėr'kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *bifurcus*—*bi,* twice, two, and *furca,* a fork.] Forked; divided into two branches.

Bifurcation (bī-fėr-kā'shon), *n.* A forking or division into two branches.

Bifurcous (bī-fėr'kus), *a.* [See BIFURCATE.] Forked.

Big (big), *a.* [Etymology or connections exceedingly doubtful. Probably connected with such words as *bulge, bulk, belly,* &c., or with Icel. *búa,* to prepare, from which come various inflections or derivatives with *g,* as *byggja,* to build=Sc. or North. E. to *big,* Dan. *bygge,* to build; comp. O.E. *bigg,* well furnished.] 1. Having size, whether large or small; as, how *big* is it? more especially, relatively great; large in bulk or magnitude.

Methinks he seems no *bigger* than his head. *Shak.*

The world wagged on in its accustomed way, bringing all manner of changes *big* and little. *Black.*

2. Great with young; pregnant; ready to give birth; hence, *fig.* full of something important; ready to produce; teeming.

The great, the important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*

3. Distended; full, as with grief or passion.

Thy heart is *big,* get thee apart and weep. *Shak.*

4. Tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; pompous; proud; boastful; as, *big* looks; *big* words; to look *big.*—5. Great as regards courage; brave.

Have not I a heart as *big* as thine? *Shak.*

SYN. Bulky, large, great, pregnant, distended, swelling, tumid, inflated, boastful, threatening, lofty, proud, arrogant, pompous.

Big (big), *n.* A kind of barley. See BIGG.

Big (big), *v.t.* [Icel. *byggja,* to build. See BIG, *a.*] To build. [Scotch.]

Biga (bī'ga), *n.* [L.] A chariot or car drawn by two horses abreast.

Bigam† (big'am), *n.* A bigamist.

Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some apostle, as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining that a *bigam* should not be a deacon or priest. *Bp. Peacock.*

Bigamist (big'a-mist), *n.* [See BIGAMY.] One who has committed bigamy or had two wives or husbands at once. 'Lamech the prime *bigamist* and corrupter of marriage.' *Donne.*

Bigamous (big'a-mus), *a.* Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy; as, a *bigamous* marriage.

Bigamy (big'a-mi), *n.* [L. prefix *bi,* twice, two, and Gr. *gamos,* marriage.] The fact or state of having two wives or husbands at once. But the term is ordinarily used as synonymous with *polygamy,* and may be more justly defined the fact of having a plurality of wives or husbands. By the law of England bigamy is a felony, punishable, principal and accessory, with penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than three years, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years. In Scotland the punishment is less severe, being usually a short term of imprisonment. In the canon law bigamy was the marrying of two virgins successively, or one after the death of the first, or once marrying to a widow. This disqualified a man for orders and holding ecclesiastical offices. Shakspere uses the word in this latter sense in *Richard III.* ac. iii. sc. 7.

Bigaroon (big-a-rōn'), *n.* [Fr. *bigarreau,* from *bigarrer,* to streak or variegate, from L. *bi,* double, and *varius,* variegated,] The large white heart cherry.

Big-bellied (big'bel-id), *a.* Having a large or protuberant belly; advanced in pregnancy.

He (William Rufus) was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and *big-bellied.* *Swift.*

Big-boned (big'bōnd), *a.* Having large bones; stout; very strong. '*Big-boned,* and large of limbs, with sinews strong.' *Dryden.*

Big-corned (big'kornd), *a.* Having large grains. 'The strength of *big-corned* powder.' *Dryden.*

Bigeminate (bī-jem'in-āt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi,* twice, and *geminus,* double.] Twin-forked: in *bot.* said of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with several leaflets at the end of each division.

Bigener (bī'gen-ėr), *n.* [L. *bigener,* hybrid—*bi,* twice, two, and *genus, generis,* a race, kind.] A cross between two species of different genera; a mule.

Bigential (bī-jen'shal), *a.* [L. *bi,* twice, two, and *gens,* nation, tribe.] Comprising two tribes of people.

Bigg (big), *n.* [Icel. *bygg,* Dan. *byg,* Sw. *bjugg,* barley, from root of *byggja,* to inhabit, cultivate, build. See BIG, *a.*] A

variety of winter barley (*Hordeum hexastichon*), known by always having six rows of grains, cultivated in Scotland and the north of Europe.

Biggin, Biggen (big'in), *n.* [Fr. *béguin.* See BIGGONET.] A child's cap; a nightcap; a coif. 'Brow with homely *biggen* bound.' *Shak.* 'An old woman's *biggin* for a night-cap.' *Massinger.*

Biggin (big'in), *n.* [A form of *piggin*, from *pig*, a small earthen vessel.] 1. A small wooden vessel; a can.—2. A contrivance for holding coffee grounds; a small bag or metallic vessel minutely perforated at the bottom, through which boiling water is poured.

Biggonet, from Royal MS. British Museum.

Biggin', Bigging (big'in, big'ing), *n.* [See BIG, to build.] A building. [Old or provincial English and Scotch.]

Biggonet (*big'-gon-et*), *n.* [A dim. from Fr. *béguin*, the cap of a *Béguine.*] A large hood or cap with ears, like those worn by nuns, and particularly by the Beguines. Written also *Biggon.*

> And gi'e to me my *biggonet*,
> My bishop's satin gown,
> For I maun tell the bailie's wife
> That Colin's come to town. *Jean Adams.*

Bighorn (big'horn), *n.* 1. A species of mouffion, *Caprovis Canadensis* (*Ovis montana*), sub-family Ovina, the Rocky Mountain goat of California, so named from the size of its horns, which are 3½ feet long, the animal itself being of the same height at the shoulder. The bighorns are gregarious, going in herds of twenty or thirty, frequenting the craggiest and most inaccessible rocks. Before they became acquainted with the destructive powers of man they were fearless, and would survey with curiosity those who approached their abodes; now, however, they are shy and timid, and at the approach of man blow a warning whistle and dart off to the recesses of the rocks.—2. The great fossil elk (*C. megaceros*).

Bight (bīt), *n.* [From A. Sax. *bigan*, *búgan*, to bow or bend; comp. L.G. Dan. Icel. *bugt*, a bending, a bay, all from verb meaning to bow or bend. *Bought*, *bout*, are equivalent forms.] 1. A bend in a shore or coast-line forming a bay; as, the *Bight* of Benin.

> The spangle dances in *bight* and bay. *Tennyson.*

2. The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the end; a round, bend, or coil, anywhere except at the ends; a loop. 3. The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore-knees.

Biglandular (bī-gland'ū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *glandular.*] Having two glands.

Big-laurel (big'la-rel), *n.* *Magnolia grandiflora.* See under MAGNOLIA.

Bigly (big'li), *adv.* [From *big.*] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily. 'He brawleth *bigly*.' *Sir T. More.*

Big-named (big'nāmd), *a.* Having a great, famous, or sounding name. 'Some *big-named* composition.' *Crashaw.*

Bigness (big'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being big; largeness of proportions; size, whether greater or smaller; bulk. 'Hayle of suche *bygnesse* that it slewe both men and beestys.' *Fabyan.* 'Because their legs are both of a *bigness*.' *Shak.* 'The *bigness* and uncouth deformity of the camel.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Bignonia (big-nō'ni-a), *n.* [After M. *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XIV.] A genus of plants of many species, inhabitants of hot climates, nat. order Bignoniaceæ. The species are usually climbing shrubs furnished with tendrils; the flowers are mostly in terminal or axillary panicles; the corolla is trumpet-shaped, hence the name of *trumpet-flower* has been given to these plants. All the species are splendid plants when in blossom, and many of them are cultivated in our gardens. *B. æquinoxialis*, a native of Guiana, is applied by the negroes to swellings of the feet; *B. Leucoxylon*, a native of Jamaica, is a tree 40 feet high, the wood of which is said to be an antidote to the poison of manchineel; the wood of *B. Chica* yields a red colouring matter, with which the Indians paint their bodies; *B. radicans* or *Tecoma radicans*, is a well-known much admired species, capable of living in the open air in this country against a wall.

Bignoniaceæ (big-nō'ni-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants with irregular flowers, a pod-like fruit, winged seeds without albumen, and usually a climbing habit. They are trees or twining or climbing shrubs, inhabiting the hotter parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The most interesting genus is Bignonia or trumpet-flower. About fifty genera belong to the order, some of which yield good timber; dyes are obtained from others, while others have been employed for medical purposes.

Bigot (big'ot), *n.* [Fr. *bigot*, It. *bigotto*, *bigozzo*, a bigot, a hypocrite. Etymology much disputed. An old and common etymology takes it from an exclamation said to have been uttered by Rollo, duke of Normandy, when ordered to kiss the foot of King Charles—'Ne se, *bi Gott*,' Not so, by God! Michel conjectures it to be a corruption of *Visigoth*, and Littré favours this view. Wedgwood regards It. *bigio*, *biso*, brownish or gray, as the origin, the name being supposed to be first applied to the members of a certain religious confraternity still existing in Tuscany, from their gray (*bigio*) dress, and characterized by rigid formalism and ecclesiastical uncharitableness.] A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; a person who is illiberally attached to any opinion or system of belief.

> In philosophy and religion the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

Bigot† (big'ot), *a.* [Fr. *bigot*, bigoted.] Same as *Bigoted.* 'In a country more *bigot* than ours.' *Dryden.*

Bigoted, Bigotted (big'ot-ed), *a.* Having the character of a bigot; obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others. 'A more abject, slavish, and *bigotted* generation.' *Steele.* 'So nursed and *bigotted* to strife.' *Byron.* 'A *bigoted* Tory and High Churchman.' *Macaulay.*—*Superstitious, Credulous, Bigoted.* See under SUPERSTITIOUS.

Bigotedly (big'ot-ed-li), *adv.* In a bigoted manner; with irrational zeal.

Bigotical† (bi-got'ik-al), *a.* Bigoted. 'Some *bigotical* religionists.' *Cudworth.*

Bigotry (big'ot-ri), *n.* The practice or tenets of a bigot; obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed or to certain tenets; unreasonable zeal or warmth in favour of a party, sect, or opinion; excessive prejudice. 'Those *bigotries* which all good and sensible men despise.' *Pope.*

> Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*
>
> James was now a Roman Catholic. Religious *bigotry* had become the dominant sentiment of his narrow and stubborn mind. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Prejudice, obstinacy, superstition, intolerance.

Big-sounding (big'sound-ing), *a.* Having a pompous sound. '*Big-sounding* sentences.' *Bp. Hall.*

Big-swollen, Big-swoln (big'swōl-en, big-swōln), *a.* Greatly inflated; swelled to great bulk; turgid; ready to burst. 'My *big-swoln* heart.' *Shak.*

Big-wig (big'wig), *n.* A great man; a person of consequence; one high in authority or rank. [Slang.]

> The portraits of Holy Bonifacius, Bishop Budgeon, and all the defunct *big-wigs* of the college. *Dickens.*

Big-wigged (big'wigd), *a.* Pompous; solemnly authoritative.

Bijou (bē-zhö), *n.* [Fr.] A jewel; something small and very pretty; a little darling or beauty.

Bijouterie (bē-zhö-trē), *n.* [Fr.] Jewelry; trinkets.

Bijugous, Bijugate (bī-jū'gus, bī-jū'gāt), *a.* [L. *bijugis*, *bijugus*, double, paired—*bi*, two, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.] In *bot.* having two pairs of leaflets: used of pinnated leaves.

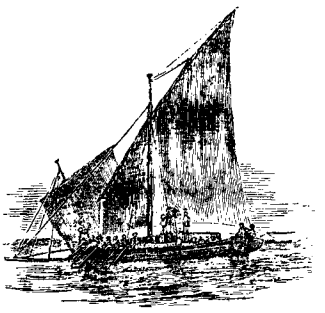
Bike, Byke (bīk), *n.* [Perhaps from stem *big*, to build, the word being formerly sometimes used as equivalent to building; or it may be from the word *bee*, Icel. *by*, Dan. *bi.*] A wild bee's nest. [Scotch.]

Bikh (bik), *n.* 1. The name given by the natives of Nepaul to a most virulent poison supposed to be derived from the root of a variety of *Aconitum Napellus.*—2. The plant itself. Called also *Bish*, *Bishma.* See ACONITUM.

Bilabiate (bī-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *labium*, a lip.] In *bot.* a term applied to a corolla having two lips, the one placed over the other, as in labiate plants.

Bilaciniate (bī-la-sin'i-āt), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *lacinia*, a lappet.] In *bot.* doubly laciniate.

Bilalo (bi-lā'lō), *n.* A two-masted passenger-boat about 65 feet long and 10 feet broad, peculiar to the Bay of Manilla, combining



Bilalo of Manilla.

local arrangements with European forms. Behind the mainmast is a large cabin. It carries also an outrigger for use when it blows fresh. Written also *Guilala.*

Bilamellate, Bilamellated (bī-lam'el-lāt, bī-lam'el-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, two, and *lamella*, a plate.] Doubly lamellate; having two lamellæ; specifically, in *bot.* composed of two plates, as many stigmas and placentas; or bearing two plates, as in the lip of the flowers of some orchids.

Bilaminar (bī-lam'i-nėr), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *lamina*, a lamina.] Having or consisting of two thin plates or laminæ.

Biland† (bī'land), *n.* A peninsula.

> If I find various devices resorted to by writers at the beginning of that same century to express a tract of land almost surrounded by sea, so that they employ '*biland*,' 'demi-isle,' 'demi-island,' I am able, without much hesitation, to affirm that 'peninsula' was not yet acknowledged to be English. *Arp. Trench.*

Bilander (bil'an-dėr), *n.* [D. *bijlander*—*bij*, by, and *land*, land.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, distinguished from other vessels of two masts by the form of the mainsail, which is bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon in an angle of about 45 degrees; the foremost lower corner, called the tack, being secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the aftermost, or sheet, to the taffrail. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. The bilander is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.

Bilander.

> Why choose we, then, like *bilanders* to creep
> Along the coast, and land in view to keep.
> *Dryden.*

Bilateral (bī-lat'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having two sides; of or pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

> In both the foregoing cases it is the *bilateral* sym-

metry which is so peculiarly characteristic of locomotive power. *Carpenter.*

Bilaterality (bī-lat'ėr-al''i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being bilateral.

Bilberry (bil'be-ri), *n.* [Equivalent to Dan. *böllebær*, bilberry (*bölle*, of doubtful meaning, and *bær*, a berry), which resembles in form, but scarcely seems a corruption of *blaabær*; Sc. and North. E. *blae-berry*, a bilberry, lit. blue or rather livid berry; G. *blaubeere.*] A shrub and its fruit, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.* In Scotland the bilberry is usually called blaeberry, from its *blae* or dark-blue colour. See VACCINIUM.

Bilbo (bil'bō), *n.* A rapier; a sword: so named, it is said, from *Bilboa*, in Spain, where the best were made. 'At Poitiers bathed their *bilboes* in French blood.' *Drayton.*

Bilboes (bil'bōz), *n. pl.* [From being made in *Bilboa*, long famous for its iron and steel.] Long bars or bolts of iron with shackles

Bilboes, from the Tower of London.

sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, especially on board ships.

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes.* *Shak.*

Bilboquet (bil'bō-ket, bil'bō-kā), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The toy called cup and ball.—2. A small 8-inch mortar for throwing shell.

Bilder† (bild'ėr), *n.* A builder. *Chaucer.*

Bildstein (bild'stīn), *n.* [G. *bild*, shape, and *stein*, stone.] Agalmatolite, figure-stone, or pagodite, the soft unctuous lard-stone of China, often cut into grotesque ornaments by the Chinese. See AGALMATOLITE.

Bile (bil), *n.* [Fr. *bile*, L. *bilis*, gall, bile, anger.] 1. A yellow bitter liquor, separated from the blood by the primary cells of the liver, and collected by the biliary ducts which unite to form the hepatic duct, whence it passes into the duodenum, or by the cystic duct into the gall-bladder. The most obvious use of the bile in the animal economy is to separate the chyle from the chyme. It appears also to aid in exciting the peristaltic action of the intestines. The natural colour of the fæces seems to be owing to the presence of bile. The chemical composition varies with the animal which yields it, but every kind contains two essential constituents, a resinous matter and a colouring matter called cholochrome, associated with small quantities of cholesterine, fats, salts of fatty acids, and certain mineral salts, chiefly chloride of sodium and phosphates. The greater part of the bile returns into the blood, the resinoid and colouring matters and cholesterine being the principal excrementitious substances.—2. Ill-nature; bitterness of feeling, because the bile was fancied to be the seat of ill-humour.

Nothing appears to have stirred his *bile* so much at Yuste as the proceedings of some members of the board of trade at Seville. *Prescott.*

Bile (bīl), *n.* An inflamed tumour. See BOIL.

Bilection Moulding (bi-lek'shon mōld'ing), *n.* See BOLECTION MOULDING.

Bileduct (bil'dukt), *n.* A duct or canal to convey bile.

Bilestone (bil'stōn), *n.* A biliary calculus or gall-stone.

Bileve,† *v.i.* [A. Sax. *belīfan*, to remain—prefix *be*, and *līfan*, to remain.] To remain. *Chaucer.*

Bilge (bilj), *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, and *belly*, a protuberance.] 1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.—2. The breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction, on which she would rest if aground.

Bilge (bilj), *v.i.* *Naut.* to suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

Bilge-coad (bilj'kōd), *n.* Same as *Bilge-keel.*

Bilged (biljd), *p.* and *a.* *Naut.* having a fracture in the bilge.

Bilge-free (bilj'frē), *a.* *Naut.* applied to a cask so stowed as to rest entirely on its beds, keeping the lower part of the bilge, at least the thickness of the hand, clear of the bottom of the ship.

Bilge-keel, Bilge-piece (bilj'kēl, bilj'pēs), *n.* *Naut.* a piece of timber fastened edgeways to the bottom of a ship, for the double purpose of keeping her from rolling heavily and from drifting to leeward. Called also *Bilge-coad.*

Bilge-plank (bilj'plangk), *n.* *Naut.* one of the thick planks which run round the bilge of a ship, both inside and outside.

Bilge-pump (bilj'pump), *n.* *Naut.* a burr-pump; a pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.

Bilge-water (bilj'wą-tėr), *n.* *Naut.* water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom. When not drawn off by the pump this water acquires an offensive penetrating smell.

Bilge-ways (bilj'wāz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* planks of timber placed under a vessel's bilge on the building-slip to support her while launching. They are also termed *Launching-ways.*

Bilgy (bilj'i), *a.* Having the properties (as the smell, &c.) of bilge-water.

Biliary (bil'i-a-ri), *a.* Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile; as, a *biliary* duct.—*Biliary calculus*, a concretion which forms in the gall-bladder or bile-ducts; gall-stone. It is generally composed of a peculiar crystalline fatty matter which has been called *cholesterine.*

Biliation (bil-i-ā'shon), *n.* The excretion of bile. *Dunglison.*

Bilimbi, Bilimbing (bi-lim'bi, bi-lim'bing), *n.* The Malayan name of the fruit of *Averrhoa Bilimbi;* it is very acid, but much esteemed when made into syrup, candied, or pickled.

Bilingsgate, *n.* See BILLINGSGATE.

Bilingual (bī-ling'gwal), *a.* [L. *bilinguis*, speaking two languages, bilingual—*bi*, two, double, and *lingua*, a tongue, a language.] Containing, or expressed in, two languages; as, a *bilingual* dictionary; a *bilingual* inscription. *Gent. Mag.*

Bilinguar (bī-ling'gwėr), *a.* Same as *Bilingual.*

Bilinguist (bī-ling'gwist), *n.* One who speaks two languages. *Hamilton.*

Bilinguous (bī-ling'gwus), *a.* [See BILINGUAL.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages. *Johnson.*

Bilious (bil'i-us), *a.* [L. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile.] 1. Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile. 'A *bilious* alkali.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. A term applied to certain constitutions and diseases which are believed to be the effect of a superabundance of bile; affected by bile.

Biliousness (bil'i-us-nes), *n.* The condition of being bilious; the state of suffering from or being subject to too great a secretion of bile.

Dyspepsia (called *biliousness*) is among the predominant maladies in the island. *Ansted.*

Biliphæin (bil-i-fē'in), *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile, and Gr. *phaios*, brown.] The ordinary brown pigment contained in bile and in the intestines, and the substance colouring the fæces, and the skin in jaundice. It often forms the chief part of gall-stones. Also termed *Cholophæin, Cholochrome.*

Biliteral (bī-lit'ėr-al), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters; as, a *biliteral* root in language. *Sir W. Jones.*

Bilive,† **Bilyve**† (bi-līv'), *adv.* [A form of *belyve.*] Presently. 'And down to Plutoe's house are come *bilive.*' *Spenser.*

Biliverdine (bil-i-vėr'din), *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile, and *verdis*, green.] An ingredient in the bile. The green pigment found in the bile of the ox, fishes, amphibia, and birds. It arises from oxidation of the biliphæin, and is much prized by painters. It is found also in the excrements of children.

Bilk (bilk), *v.t.* [Probably a different form of *balk.*] To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud by non-fulfilment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; as, to *bilk* a creditor. 'Don't you *bilk* me.' *Spectator.* Sometimes the sum owing, or that for which it is due, is the object.

I don't intend to *bilk* my lodgings. *Fielding.*

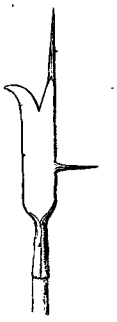
He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score,
Then kill a constable, and drink five more. *Cowper.*

Bilk (bilk), *n.* 1. A cheat; a trick. [Rare.]—2. Nothing; vain words.

Bilke! what's that?—Why, nothing; a word signifying nothing, and borrowed here to express nothing. *B. Jonson.*

Bill (bil), *n.* [A. Sax. *bil*, a beak, also Ir. and Gael. *bil*, *bile*, mouth, beak, originally the same as following word.] The beak of a fowl.

Bill (bil), *n.* [A. Sax. *bil*, *bill*, a bill, a sword, &c.; Cog. D. and G. *bille*, a pick to sharpen millstones; Dan. *bill*, D. *bijl*, G. *beil*, a hatchet; Icel. *bildr*, an axe; the root-meaning being seen in Skr. *bhil*, to split.] 1. A cutting instrument hook-shaped towards the point, or with a concave cutting edge; an instrument used by plumbers, basket-makers, gardeners, &c., made in various forms and fitted with a handle. Such instruments, when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, &c., are called *hedge-bills* or *bill-hooks.* See BILL-HOOK.—2. An ancient military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, attached to a long handle, used by the English infantry especially in defending themselves against cavalry down to the fifteenth century, and by civic guards or watchmen down to the end of the seventeenth. Thus Shakspere makes Dogberry caution the watch that their 'bills be not stolen.'—3. A pick-axe; a mattock.—4. *Naut.* the point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor; also, the ends of compass or knee timber.



Old English Bill, time of Elizabeth.

Bill (bil), *n.* [Norm. *bille*, a label or note, from L.L. *bulla*, *billa*, a seal, a stamp, a letter, a roll, from L. *bulla*, a boss, a stud. See BULL (papal edict).] 1.† A writing of any kind; a billet.

His *bill*
In which that he ywritten had his will. *Chaucer.*

2. In *law*, a declaration in writing expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law. It contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in civil and criminal cases. In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the Court of Session, is called a *bill.*—3. In *com.* an acknowledgment of debt given in writing by one person to another, the sum due and the time of payment, as well as the place and date of signing, being set down; a note or statement of debt; a note of hand.—4. A form or draft of a law presented to a legislature, but not yet enacted or passed and made law. In some cases statutes are called *bills*, but usually they are qualified by some description; as, a *bill of attainder.*—5. A paper written or printed, and intended to give public notice of something, especially by being exhibited in some public place; an advertisement posted; a placard.—6. An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered, or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article.—7. Any written paper containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of charges or expenditures: a physician's *bill* of prescriptions; a *bill* of fare or provisions, &c.—8. In *printing*, a weight of a fount of types in certain fixed proportions.—*Bill of credit*, (*a*) an authority given in writing from one person to another, empowering the latter to receive or take up money from a third party. (*b*) In the United States, a paper issued by a state, on the mere faith and credit of the state, and designed to circulate as money.—*Bill of entry*, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for export.—*Bill of exceptions.* See under EXCEPTION.—*Bill of exchange*, an order drawn on a person in a distant place requesting or directing him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, or to his order, in consideration of the same sum or value received by the drawer. Bills of exchange are either *foreign* or *inland; foreign*, when drawn by a person in one country upon one residing in another, *inland*, when both the drawer and drawee reside in the same country. The person who draws the bill is called the *drawer;* the person on whom the request or demand is made is called the *drawee;* and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid is called the *payee.*—*Bill of health*, a certificate signed by consuls or other authorities as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port or place, certifying the state of health at the time such ship sailed. A *clean* bill imports that the

ship sailed at a time when no infectious disorder was supposed to exist; a *suspected* or *touched* bill imports that there were rumours of such a disorder, but that it had not appeared; a *foul* bill, or the absence of a clean bill, imports that the place was infected when the vessel left.—*Bill of lading*, a memorandum of goods shipped on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods and promises to deliver them in good condition at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. They are usually drawn up on stamped paper in three sets, one of which goes to the shipper, one to the consignee, and one is retained by the master.—*Bill of mortality.* See MORTALITY.—*Bill of parcels*, an account given by the seller to the buyer containing particulars of the goods bought and of their prices; an invoice.—*Bill of sale*, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of personal chattels, as household furniture, stock in a shop, shares of a ship. It is often given to a creditor in security for money borrowed, or obligation otherwise incurred, empowering the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid with interest at the appointed time, or the obligation not otherwise discharged.—*Bill of sight*, a form of entry at the custom-house by which goods, respecting which the importer has not the full particulars, may be provisionally landed for examination.—*Bill of stores*, a license granted at the custom-house to merchants to carry stores and provisions for their voyage custom free.

Bill (bil), *v.i.* To join bills or beaks, as doves; to caress in fondness.

Doves, they say, will *bill* after their pecking.
B. Jonson.

Bill (bil), *v.t.* [From *bill*, a writing.] To advertise by a bill or public notice.

Billage (bil'āj), *n.* [A corruption of *bilge*.] The breadth of a ship's floor when aground.

Billbergia (bil-bėr'gi-a), *n.* [Named after J. G. *Billberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of epiphytic plants, nat. order Bromeliaceæ. They grow on trees in tropical America, and have been introduced into our hothouses because of the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.

Bill-board (bil'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) one of the pieces of timber fixed between the projecting planks of the bow of a vessel. (*b*) One of the pieces fixed to the bulwarks, serving to guide the bill of the anchor past those projecting planks. Called also *Anchor-lining*.

Bill-book (bil'bụk), *n.* A book in which a merchant keeps a record of the details of his bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c., payable and receivable.

Bill-broker (bil'brō-kėr), *n.* One who negotiates or discounts bills of exchange, promissory notes, and the like.

Bill-chamber (bil'chām-bėr), *n.* A department of the Court of Session in Scotland, in which one of the judges officiates at all times during session and vacation. All proceedings for summary remedies, or for protection against impending proceedings, commence in the bill-chamber, such as interdicts. The process of sequestration or bankruptcy issues from this department of the court.

Billed (bild), *a.* Furnished with a bill: used mostly in composition; as, a short-*billed* bird.

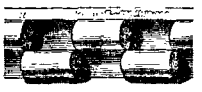
Billet (bil'let), *n.* [Dim. of *bill*, Norm. *bille*, a writing = Fr. *billet*. See BILL.] 1. A small paper or note in writing; a short letter.—2. A ticket given by a billet-master or other officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge. Hence—3. The place where a soldier is lodged; lodging; accommodation.

Billet (bil'let), *v.t.* To direct a soldier by a ticket or note where to lodge; hence, to quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses. 'Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*.' *Shak.*

Billets.

Billet (bil'let), *v.i.* To be quartered; to lodge: specifically applied to soldiers. 'He *billets* in my lodgings.' *Dr. Prideaux.*

Billet (bil'let), *n.* [Fr. *billot*, a log, from *bille*, the stock of a tree, from the Celtic.] 1. A small stick of wood used for various purposes; bundles of billets are called *billet-wood*.—2. In *her.* a bearing in the form of an oblong.—3. In *arch.* an ornament much used in Norman work, consisting of an imitation of wooden billets, or small pieces of stick placed in a hollow moulding, at intervals apart usually equal to their own length.—*Billet and zig-zag*, a frequent moulding in mediæval architecture, consisting of a torus ornamented by alternate chequers.


Billet-moulding.

Billet-cable (bil'let-kā-bl), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding in Norman architecture. See BILLET, 3.

Billet-doux (bil-le-dō), *n.* [Fr.] A love-note or short love-letter.

Day kept courting pretty May, who sate next him, slipping amorous *billets-doux* under the table. *Lamb.*

Billet-head (bil'let-hed), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) a round piece of timber fixed in the bow or stern of a whaling-boat, round which the line is run out when the whale darts off after being harpooned. (*b*) Same as *Scroll-head*.

Billet-master (bil'let-mas-tėr), *n.* One whose duty it is to issue billets to soldiers.

Billet-moulding (bil'let-mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* an ornamental moulding. See BILLET, 3.

Bill-fish (bil'fish), *n.* A fish of considerable size found in the great lakes of North America, the *Belone truncata*.

Bill-hook.

Bill-hook (bil'hŏk), *n.* A small variety of hatchet curved inwards at the point of the cutting edge, used by gardeners for pruning trees, hedges, and the like.

Billiard (bil'yėrd), *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards; as, a good *billiard* player.

Billiard-ball (bil'yėrd-bạl), *n.* A ball used in playing billiards.

Billiard-cloth (bil'yėrd-kloth), *n.* Green woollen cloth, piece-dyed, and from 72 to 81 inches wide, manufactured to cover billiard-tables.

Billiard-cue (bil'yėrd-kū), *n.* The rod or stick with which the billiard-balls are struck when playing.

Billiard-marker (bil'yėrd-märk-ėr), *n.* One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.

Billiards (bil'yėrdz), *n.* [Fr. *billard*, the game of billiards, a billiard-cue, from *bille*, a piece of wood, a ball.] A game played on a rectangular table (see BILLIARD-TABLE) with ivory balls, which the players, by means of cues or maces, cause to strike against each other, and generally also to roll into pockets at the sides and corners of the table by impelling one ball against another according to certain rules.

Billiard-table (bil'yėrd-tā-bl), *n.* A table on which the game of billiards is played. It is made of mahogany or other hard wood, of strong and heavy construction, has a raised cushioned ledge all round, the sunken area consisting of a bed of slate, covered with fine green cloth, there being generally six pockets (four at the corners and two at the sides), into which the balls may be driven. The general size of the table is 12 feet by 6.

Billicock (bil'li-kok), *n.* A low-crowned felt hat. [Colloq.]

Billing (bil'ing), *a.* Caressing after the fashion of doves; fondling.

Still amorous and fond and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Hudibras.*

Billingsgate, Billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* [From a fish-market of this name in London, celebrated for the use of foul language.] Profane or foul language; ribaldry.

Satire is nothing but ribaldry and *billingsgate*.
Addison.

Billion (bil'li-on), *n.* [Fr., contr. from L. *bis*, twice, and *million*.] A million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million; but according to the French mode of computation a thousand millions.

Billman (bil'man), *n.* One who uses a bill or hooked axe: formerly applied to a soldier armed with a bill. 'In rush'd his *billmen*.' *Mir. for Mags.* 'A *billman* of the guard.' *Saville.*

Billon (bil-yon, bil'lon), *n.* [Fr., copper coin, base coin.] An alloy of copper and silver, in which the former predominates, used in some countries for coins of low value, the object being to avoid the bulkiness of pure copper coin.

Billot (bil'lot), *n.* [Fr., a block, a lump.] Gold or silver bullion in the mass previous to being coined.

Billow (bil'lō), *n.* [Scand.: Icel. *bylgja*, Dan. *bölge*, Sw. *bölja*, a swell, or rolling swell, from root of *bulge*, *belly*, *bellows*.] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by a violent wind.

Strongly it bears us along, in swelling and limitless *billows*.
Coleridge.

Billow (bil'lō), *v.i.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

The black-browed Marseillese . . . do *billow* on towards the Tuileries, where their errand is.
Carlyle.

Billow (bil'lō), *v.t.* To raise in waves or billows. *Young.*

Billowed (bil'lōd), *a.* Swelled like a billow.

Billowy (bil'lō-i), *a.* Swelling or swelled into large waves; full of billows or surges; belonging to billows; wavy. 'The *billowie* ocean.' *Chapman.* 'The *billowy* foam.' *Thomson.*

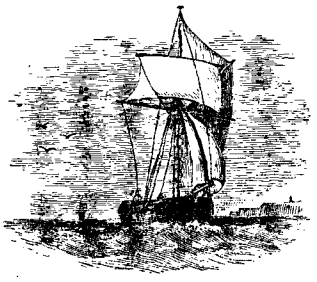
Bill-poster (bil'pōst-ėr), *n.* One whose business it is to post up bills and advertisements; a bill-sticker.

Bill-sticker (bil'stik-ėr), *n.* One who posts up bills or advertisements in public places.

Billy, Billie (bil'li), *n.* [Probably a form of *bully*, in sense of dashing or jolly fellow.] A comrade; a companion; a brother in arms, trade, and the like; a fellow; a young man. [Scotch.]

Billy-biter (bil'li-bīt-ėr), *n.* A familiar name given to the blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).

Billy-boy (bil'li-boi), *n.* A flat-bottomed, bluff-bowed barge, especially built for the navigation of the Humber and its tributaries. Sea-going billy-boys are generally clincher-built and sloop-rigged, but some are canal-built and schooner-rigged. Many have a square topsail and lee-boards. The mast is fitted to the deck by a hinge, so


Billy-boy.—Drawn by Capt. May.

that it can be lowered when passing under bridges. Billy-boys draw very little water.

Bilobed, Bilobate (bī'lōbd, bī-lō'bāt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *lobed*, *lobate*. See LOBE.] Divided into two lobes; as, a *bilobate* leaf. Written also *Bilobated*.

Bilocular (bī-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *loculus*, a cell, from *locus*, a place.] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally; as, a *bilocular* pericarp.

Bimaculate, Bimaculated (bī-mak'ū-lāt, bī-mak'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, doubly, and *macula*, a spot.] *Having two spots;* marked with two spots.

Bimana (bī-mā'na), *n.* [See BIMANOUS.] In *zool.* animals having two hands: a term applied by Cuvier to the highest order of Mammalia, of which man is the type and sole genus.

Bimane † (bī'mān), *a.* Same as *Bimanous*.

Bimanous (bī-mā'nus), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *manus*, a hand.] Having two hands. 'Two-handed and two-footed, or *bimanous* and biped.' *Lawrence.*

Bimarginate (bī-mär'jin-āt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, double, and *margin*.] In *conch.* furnished with a double margin as far as the tip.

Bimedial (bī-mē'di-al), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, two, and *medial*.] 1. In *math.* if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line. 2. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.

Bimembral (bī-mem'bral), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *member*.] Consisting of two members, as a sentence. *Gibbs.*

Bimene,† *v.t.* To bemoan. *Chaucer.*

Bimensal (bī-men'sal), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *mensa*, a month.] Occurring once in two months.

Bimestrial (bī-mes'tri-al), *a.* [L. *bimestris*—*bi*, twice, and *mensis*, a month.] Happening every two months; continuing two months.

Bimetallic (bī-me-tal'ik), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *metallic*.] Of or pertaining to two metals; pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency.

Bimonthly (bī-munth'li), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *monthly*.] Occurring every two months. [Sometimes applied to periodicals appearing twice a month. This latter is, however, an erroneous use for *semi-monthly*.]

Bimuscular (bī-mus'kū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *muscular*.] Having two attaching muscles and two muscular impressions, as a bivalve mollusc.

Bin (bin), *n.* [A. Sax. *bin*, *binn*, *binne*, a bin, a manger, a hutch; D. *ben*, G. *benne*, *binne*, a basket.] 1. A box or inclosed place used as a repository of any commodity; as, a corn-*bin*; a coal-*bin*.—2. One of the open subdivisions of a cellar for the reception of wine-bottles.

Bin† (bin). Formerly used for *been*, the Old English plural of *be*, and = are, were, as also for *been*, pp. 'Blushes that *bin* the burnish of no sin.' *Crashaw.* 'As fresh as *bin* the flowers in May.' *Peele.*

Binacle (bin'a-kl), *n.* Same as *Binnacle*.

Binal (bī'nal), *a.* [L. *binus*, two by two, from *bis*, twice.] Twofold; double. '*Binal* revenge.' *Ford.* [Rare.]

Binary (bī'na-ri), *a.* [L. L. *binarius*, from L. *binus*, double, two and two.] Twofold; dual, &c.—*Binary arithmetic*, the invention of Leibnitz, is that in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used in lieu of ten; the cipher multiplying everything by 2, as in common arithmetic by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten.—*Binary compound*, in *chem.* a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the function of elements, according to the laws of combination. Faraday assigns as the distinctive character of a binary compound that it admits of electrolysis.—*Binary engine*, an engine having the piston of one cylinder impelled by steam, which, being exhausted into another part of the apparatus, communicates its unutilized heat to some liquid volatile at a lower temperature; the vapour of this second liquid, by its expansion in a second cylinder, yields additional force.—*Binary logarithms*, a system of logarithms contrived and calculated by Euler for facilitating musical calculations. In this system 1 is the logarithm of 2, 2 of 4, &c., and the modulus is 1·442695; whereas in the kind commonly used 1 is the logarithm of 10, 2 of 100, &c., and the modulus is ·43429448.—*Binary measure*, in *music*, the measure used in common time, in which the time of rising in beating is equal to the time of falling.—*Binary nomenclature*, in *nat. hist.* classification of names by genus and species.—*Binary number*, that which is composed of two units.—*Binary scale*, in *arith.* a uniform scale of notation whose ratio is two.—*Binary star*, a double star, whose members have a revolution round their common centre of gravity.—*Binary theory of salts*, the theory which regards salts as composed of a metal, with an acid or chlorous radical, as nitrate of potassium (NO_5K), acetate of potassium ($C_2H_3O_2K$).

Binary† (bī'na-ri), *n.* A whole composed of two; a dyad.

To make two, or a *binary*, add but one unto one. *Fotherby.*

Binate (bī'nāt), *a.* [L. *binus*. See BINARY.] In *bot.* being double or in couples; having only two leaflets to a petiole; growing in pairs.

Binate Leaves.

Bind (bīnd), *v.t.* pret. *bound*; pp. *bound*, and obs. *bounden*; ppr. *binding*. [A. Sax. *bindan*, pret. *band*, pp. *bunden*; Icel. Sw. *binda*, Dan. *binde*, D. and G. *binden*, to bind, from same root as Skr. *bandh*, to bind.] 1. To tie or confine with a cord, or anything that is flexible; to fasten or encircle, as with a band or ligature; to put a ligature or bandage on; specifically, to put in bonds or fetters: often with *up*. 'To *bind* our lives *up* in a holy band.' *Shak.* 'Bind *up* those tresses.' *Shak.*

When he saw him he had compassion on him, and went to him, and *bound up* his wounds. Luke x. 33, 34.

Both man and master is possessed;
They must be *bound* and laid in some dark room. *Shak.*

2. To restrain by any kind of physical means or influence; as, attraction *binds* the planets to the sun; frost *binds* the streams.

He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing. Job xxviii. 11.

3. To engage by a promise, vow, stipulation, covenant, law, duty, or any other moral tie; as, we are *bound* by the laws of kindness, of nature, of a state, &c. 'To *bind* him to remember my good-will.' *Shak.* 'I will be *bound* to pay it.' *Shak.* 'Bound to vows of holy chastity.' *Tennyson.*—4. To afflict with disease or bodily infirmity. 'Whom Satan hath *bound*, lo, these eighteen years.' Luke xiii. 16.—5. To restrain from the natural course of digestion; to make costive; as, certain kinds of food *bind* the bowels.—6. To form a border on; to fasten with a band, ribbon, or anything that strengthens the edges; as, to *bind* a garment or carpet; to *bind* a wheel with a tire. 7. To sew together and cover; as, to *bind* a book.—8. To place under legal obligation to serve; as, to *bind* an apprentice: often with *out*; as, to *bind out* a servant.—9. To tie or knit. '*Bind* this knot of amity.' *Shak.*—*To bind in*, to inclose; to surround. '*Bound in* with the triumphant sea.' *Shak.* 'A costly jewel *bound in* with diamonds.' *Shak.*—*To bind over*, to oblige by bond to appear at a court.—*To bind up in*, to cause to be wholly engrossed with; to absorb in; to connect intimately with. 'Seeing that his life is *bound up in* the lad's life.' Gen. xliv. 30.

Bind (bīnd), *v.i.* 1. To contract; to grow hard or stiff; as, clay *binds* by heat. 'It is a *binding* land.' *Mortimer.*—2. To grow or become costive.—3. To exercise an obligatory influence; to be obligatory. 'Marriage *binds*.' *Shak.*

Those canons or imperial constitutions which have not been received here do not *bind*. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. To tie up; specifically, to tie sheaves up.

They that reap must sheaf and *bind*. *Shak.*

Bind (bīnd), *n.* A climbing stem; a bine; specifically, a stalk of hops. See BINE.

Bind (bīnd), *n.* 1. A quantity of eels, consisting of ten strikes, each containing twenty-five eels, or 250 in the whole.—2. A miner's term for tough, argillaceous or clayey shales; but like many other local terms not very precise in its application. *Page.*—3. In *music*, a ligature or tie for the purpose of grouping notes together.

Binder (bīnd'ėr), *n.* 1. A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; one who binds sheaves.—2. Anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band; a bandage.

Bindery (bīnd'ėr-i), *n.* A place where books are bound.

Binding (bīnd'ing), *a.* Serving to bind, fasten, or connect; having power to bind or oblige; obligatory; making fast; astringent; as, the *binding* force of a moral duty or of a command.—*Binding joists*, beams in flooring which support the bridging joists above and the ceiling joists below.

Binding (bīnd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of fastening, as with a band; specifically, the act of tying up sheaves of corn.—2. The act of bringing under obligation or stipulations.—3. Anything which binds; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; something that secures the edges of cloth.—4. In *fencing*, a method of securing or crossing the adversary's sword with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist.—5. *pl.* In *shipbuilding*, the beams, transoms, knees, wales, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the various parts of a vessel.—6. A term used to express the condition of adhesive soils in hot dry seasons; closeness and dryness of texture.

Bindingly (bīnd'ing-li), *adv.* In a binding manner; so as to bind.

Bindingness (bīnd'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of being binding or obligatory. 'The unconditional *bindingness* of the practical reason.' *Coleridge.*

Bind-weed (bīnd'wēd), *n.* The common name for plants of the genus Convolvulus, especially of *C. arvensis*, and also of plants of the allied genus Calystegia, especially *C. Soldanella* and *C. sepium*. The black bryony or Tamus is called *black bind-weed*; Smilax is called *rough bind-weed*. *Solanum Dulcamara* (the bitter-sweet) is the *blue bind-weed* of Ben Jonson.

Bindwith (bīnd'with), *n.* [*Bind* and *with*, a withe or withy.] A vulgar name for the plant *Clematis Vitalba* (the traveller's joy), from its stems being used to bind up faggots.

Bind-wood (bīnd'wud), *n.* A Scotch name for ivy, from its entwining or binding itself around stronger plants, &c.

Bine (bīn), *n.* [From the verb *bind*. See extract.] The slender stem of a climbing plant. 'When burr and *bine* were gathered.' *Tennyson.*

The term *bine* or *bind* is applied to the winding or twining stem of climbing plants. Thus we speak of the hop-*bine* for the shoots of hops. The wood-*bine* designates the honeysuckle in England, while *bind*-wood, *bin*-wood, or *ben*-wood is in Scotland applied to ivy. *Wedgwood.*

Binervate (bī-nėr'vāt), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *nervus*, a nerve.] Two-nerved: in *bot.* applied to leaves which have two longitudinal ribs.

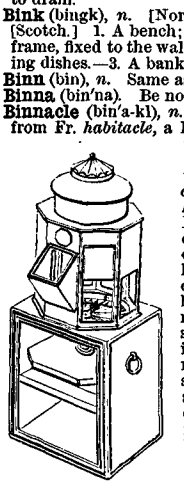
Bing (bing), *n.* [Same word as Dan. *binge*, Icel. *bingr*, a heap.] A heap; specifically, (*a*) a heap of grain. '*Bing* of corn.' *Surrey.* (*b*) A heap of alum thrown together in order to drain.

Bink (bingk), *n.* [Northern form of *bench*.] [Scotch.] 1. A bench; a seat.—2. A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding dishes.—3. A bank; acclivity.

Binn (bin), *n.* Same as *Bin*, a chest.

Binna (bin'na). Be not. [Scotch.]

Binnacle (bin'a-kl), *n.* [Formerly *bittacle*, from Fr. *habitacle*, a little house near the mizzen-mast for pilot and steersman, and this from L. *habitaculum*, an abode, from *habito*, to dwell. See HABITATION.] A case or box on the deck of a vessel, near the helm, containing the compass and lights by which it can be read at night. It is sometimes divided into three apartments, with sliding shutters; the two sides contain each a compass, and the middle division a lamp or candle. Reflectors fitted on each side the binnacle, at a proper angle to throw light on the cards, assist greatly in keeping the compass well illumined.



Binnacle.

Binny (bin'i), *n.* A fish of the carp family; the barbel of the Nile.

Binocle (bī'no-kl or bin'o-kl), *n.* [L. *binus*, double, and *oculus*, an eye.] A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once.

Binocular (bī-nok'ū-lėr), *a.* [See BINOCLE.] 1. Having two eyes. 'As most animals are *binocular*.' *Derham.*—2. Pertaining to both eyes; suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes; as, a *binocular* telescope; a *binocular* microscope.

Binoculate (bī-nok'ū-lāt), *a.* Having two eyes; binocular.

Binomial (bī-nō'mi-al), *n.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *nomen*, a name: incorrectly formed for *binominal*.] In *alg.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign *plus* or *minus*; as, $a+b$, $3a-2c$, a^2+b, $x^2-2\sqrt{y}$, denoting the sum or the difference of the two terms.

Binomial (bī-nō'mi-al), *a.* In *alg.* consisting of two terms connected by the sign *plus* or *minus*; pertaining to binomials.—*Binomial theorem*, the celebrated theorem given by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it by an approximating infinite series.—*Binomial equation*, an algebraical equation consisting of two terms; as, $ax^n+bx^m=0$.

Binominal (bī-nom'i-nal), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *nomen*, *nominis*, a name.] Consisting of or pertaining to two names; specifically, a term appellative of the system introduced by Linnæus by which every plant and animal receives two names, the one indicating the genus the other the species, as *Bellis perennis* (the daisy), *Felis Leo* (the lion).

Binominous† (bī-nom'i-nus), *a.* Binominal. *Fuller.*

Binot (bī'not or bi-not'), *n.* [Fr. *binot*, from *biner*, to till a second time, from L. *binus*, double, from *bis*, twice.] A variety of the double mould-boarded plough.

Binotonous (bī-not'on-us), *a.* [L. *binus*, two by two, and *tonus*, note. Formed on type of *monotonous*.] Consisting of two notes; as, a *binotonous* sound.

Binous (bī'nus), *a.* [L. *binus*.] Double; in a pair; binate.

Binoxalate (bī-noks'a-lāt), *n.* In *chem.* an oxalate in which one of the hydrogen atoms of the acid only is replaced by metal.

Binoxide, Binoxyde (bī-noks'īd or bī-noks'id), *n.* In chem. same as *Deutoxide.*

Bint,† third pers. sing. pres. of *bind.*

Binturong (bin'tū-rong), *n.* [Native name.] An ursine animal allied to the racoon, genus Arctictis, *A. binturong* or *A. albifrons*, found in Nepaul. See ARCTICTIS.

Binuclear (bī-nū'klē-ėr), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *nucleus*.] Having two nuclei or central points.

Biocellate (bī-os'el-lāt), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *ocellus*, an eyelet.] Marked with two eye-like spots, as a wing.

Biodynamics (bī'ō-di-nam''iks), *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and E. *dynamics* (which see).] The doctrine of vital forces or energy.

Biogenesis (bī-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation, from root of *gignomai* or *ginomai*, to be born.] In *biol.* (*a*) that department of science which speculates on the mode by which new species have been introduced; specifically, that view of this doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents. *Biogenesis* is opposed to *abiogenesis*, and was first vigorously supported by Redi, an Italian philosopher of the seventeenth century. See HETEROGENESIS, HOMOGENESIS. (*b*) The history of life development generally, as distinguished from *ontogenesis*, or the history of individual development, and from *phylogenesis*, or the history of genealogical development.

Biogenetic (bī-ō-jen-et'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to biogenesis. 'This fundamental *biogenetic* law.' *Trans. of Haeckel.*

Biographer (bī-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [See BIOGRAPHY.] One who writes a biography or account of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives, as Plutarch.

Biographic, Biographical (bī-ō-graf'ik, bī-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to biography or the history of the life of a person; containing biography.

Of all the wonderful illustrious persons that come to view in the *biographic* part of these six-and-twenty volumes, it is a question whether this old Langres Catler is not the worthiest. *Carlyle.*

Biographically (bī-ō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

Biographize (bī-og'ra-fīz), *v.t.* To write the biography or history of the life of. [Rare.]

Now do I bless the man who undertook
These monks and martyrs to *biographize*. *Southey.*

Biography (bī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. The history of the life and character of a particular person.—2. Biographical writings in general, or as a department of literature.

This, then, was the first great merit of Montesquieu, that he effected a complete separation between *biography* and history, and taught historians to study, not the peculiarities of individual character, but the general aspect of the society in which the peculiarities appeared. *Buckle.*

Biologic, Biological (bī-ō-loj'ik, bī-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to biology or the science of life.

The interpretation of structure . . . is aided by two subsidiary divisions of *biologic* inquiry, named Comparative Anatomy (properly Comparative Morphology) and Comparative Embryology. *Herbert Spencer.*

They (the discoveries of Cuvier) contain a far larger portion of important anatomical and *biological* truth than it ever before fell to the lot of one man to contribute. *Whewell.*

Biologist (bī-ol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in or who studies the science of biology.

Biology (bī-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of life; that branch of knowledge which treats of organized beings or animals and plants, including their morphology, physiology, origin or development, and distribution; in a narrower sense, physiology.

The evidence of the doctrine of Final Causes as a fundamental principle of *biology* may be obscured and weakened. *Whewell.*

Biolytic (bī-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *lyō*, to loose.] In *med.* tending to the destruction of life; as, a *biolytic* agent.

Bioplasm (bī'ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, anything formed, from *plassō*, to form.] A name suggested by Dr. Beale for the albuminoid substance constituting the living matter of the elementary part or cell in plants and animals. Called by him also *Germinal Matter:* It appears to differ from *protoplasm*, chiefly in being informed with life.

Bioplasmic (bī-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm.

The physical basis of life seems to be structureless and apparently homogeneous *bioplasmic* matter. *Nicholson.*

Biotaxy (bī'ō-taks-i), *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *taxis*, arrangement.] The arrangement or co-ordination of living organisms according to their external characters.

Biotin (bī'o-tin), *n.* [See next art.] Same as *Anorthite.*

Biotite (bī'ō-tīt), *n.* [After *Biot*, the French chemist.] Magnesia, or hexagonal mica, occurring in tabular prisms.

Bipalmate (bī-pal'māt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *palmate*.] In *bot.* having a palmate arrangement on secondary petioles which are palmately arranged on the primary petiole. *Henslow.*

Biparous (bī-pār'us or bip'a-rus), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *pario*, to bear.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Biparted (bī-pärt'ed), *pp.* In *her.* a term applied to anything cut off in the form of an indent, showing two projecting pieces.

Bipartible, Bipartile (bī-pär'ti-bl, bī-pär'til), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *partio*, to divide.] That may be divided into two parts.

Bipartient (bī-pär'ti-ent), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *partio, partiens*, to divide.] Dividing into two parts. *Ash.*

Bipartite (bī-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *partitus*, divided.] 1. In two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party; double.

The divine fate is also *bipartite*. *Cudworth.*

2. In *bot.* divided into two parts nearly to the base, as the leaves of many passion-flowers.

Bipartition (bī-pär-ti'shon), *n.* The act of dividing into two parts or of making two correspondent parts.

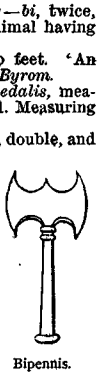
Bipectinate (bī-pek'tin-āt), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *pecten*, a comb.] Having two margins toothed like a comb: used especially in *bot.* and *zool.*

Biped (bī'ped), *n.* [L. *bipes—bi*, twice, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

Biped (bī'ped), *a.* Having two feet. 'An helpless, naked, *biped* beast.' *Byrom.*

Bipedal (bī-pē'dal), *a.* [L. *bipedalis*, measuring two feet. See BIPED.] 1. Measuring two feet.—2. Having two feet.

Bipeltate (bī-pel'tāt), *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *pelta*, a buckler.] In *zool.* applied to an animal or part covered with a defence like a double shield.



Bipennis.

Bipennate, Bipennated (bī-pen'nāt, bī-pen'nāt-ed), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, double, and *penna*, a wing or feather.] 1. Having two wings. '*Bipennated* insects.' *Derham.*—2. In *bot.* same as *Bipinnate.*

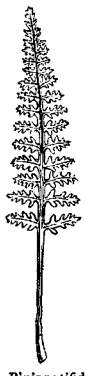
Bipennis (bī-pen'nis), *n.* [L.] An axe with two blades or heads, one on each side of the handle. It is the weapon usually seen depicted in the hands of the Amazons in ancient works of art.

Bipetalous (bī-pet'al-us), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and Gr. *petalon*.] Having two flower leaves or petals.

Bipinnate, Bipinnated (bī-pin'nāt, bī-pin'nāt-ed), *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *pinnatus*, winged.] 1. In *bot.* doubly pinnate: applied to a doubly compound leaf in which the secondary petioles are pinnately inserted on the main petiole, and the leaflets are pinnately inserted on the secondary petioles.—2. In *zool.* a term applied to antennæ having feathery appendages in opposed pairs. See cut to art. ANTENNA.

Bipinnate Leaf.

Bipinnatifid, Bipennatifid (bī-pin-nat'i-fid, bī-pen-nat'i-fid), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, *pinna*, a wing or feather, and *findo*, to divide.] In *bot.* doubly pinnatifid; having the primary and secondary divisions of the leaves pinnatifid. Written also *Bipinnati-partite, Bipinnate-parted.*



Bipinnatifid Leaf.

Biplicate (bī'pli-kāt), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *plico*, to fold.] Doubly folded; twice folded together, transversely, as the cotyledons of some plants. *Henslow.*

Biplicity (bī-plis'i-ti), *n.* State of being biplicate or twice folded; state of being twofold; doubling. *Roget.* [Rare.]

Bipolar (bī-pō'lėr), *a.* [L. *bi*, double, twice, and *polus*, a pole.] Doubly polar; having two poles.

Bipolarity (bī-pō-lar'i-ti), *n.* Double polarity.

Bipont, Bipontine (bī'pont, bī-pon'tīn), *a.* Relating to editions of the classic authors printed at Zweibrücken [Fr. *Deux Ponts*, L. *Bipontium*, that is, the two bridges—L. *bi*, two, *pons*, a bridge], in Bavaria, in 1779.

Bipunctate (bī-pungk'tāt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *punctate*.] Having two punctures or spots.

Bipunctual (bī-pungk'tū-al), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *punctum*, a point.] Having two points.

Bipupillate (bī-pū'pil-lāt), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *pupilla*, a pupil.] In *entom.* a term applied to an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly when it has two dots or pupils within it of a different colour.

Bipyramidal (bī-pi-ram'id-al), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *pyramidal*.] In *crystal.* formed by two pyramids joined base to base, as quartz crystals.

Biquadrate, Biquadratic (bī-kwod'rāt, bī-kwod-rat'ik), *n.* [L. *bi*, double, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] In *math.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus $4\times4=16$, which is the square of 4, and $16\times16=256$, the biquadrate of that number.

Biquadratic (bī-kwod-rat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power.—*Biquadratic equation*, in *alg.* an equation raised to the fourth power, or where the unknown quantity of one of the terms has four dimensions. An equation of this kind, when complete, is of the form $x^4+Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+D=0$, where A, B, C, and D denote any known quantities whatever.—*Biquadratic parabola, in geom.* a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.—*Biquadratic root* of a number, the square root of the square root of that number. Thus the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic root* of 81.

Biquintile (bī-kwin'tīl), *n.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *quintus*, fifth.] In *astron.* an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by *twice the fifth* part of a great circle, that is 144° or twice 72°.

Biradiate, Biradiated (bī-rā'di-āt, bī-rā'di-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *radiatus*, set with rays.] Having two rays; as, a *biradiate* fin.

Birch (bėrch), *n.* [A. Sax. *birce, beorce, beorc;* Icel. and Sw. *björk*, Dan. and Sc. *birk*, D. *berk*, G. *birke*, Rus. *bereza*, Lith. *berzas*, Skr. *bhurja*—a birch. The root meaning is quite unknown. This is one of those words which in the north still retain the old *k* sound, though in the south and in the literary language it has been softened to *ch;* comp. *kirk* and *church, whilk* and *which, sik* and *such, bik* and *bitch*, &c. Tennyson, however, uses the form *birk*.] 1. The common name for *Betula alba* and other plants of the same genus. The birch is applied to various purposes. In Lapland, Norway, and Sweden the twigs are woven into mats and twisted into ropes; the outer bark forms an almost incorruptible covering for houses, and the inner bark is used, in periods of scarcity, as a substitute for bread. An oil extracted from the bark is employed in the preparation of Russia leather, and to this it owes its fragrant odour and its power of keeping off the attacks of insects. It is an excellent wood for the turner, being light, compact, and easily worked. It is sometimes used in the manufacture of herring barrels. See BETULA.

—*Birch of Jamaica* and *the West Indies*, a species of the pistacia or turpentine-tree, *Bursera gummifera*.—2. An instrument of punishment formerly much used by schoolmasters, so called because generally made of the tough, slender rods of the common birch. 'The threatening twigs of *birch*.' *Shak.*

Birch, Birchen (bėrch, bėrch'en), *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch; covered or adorned with birch-trees. 'Yarrow's *birchen* tower.' *Sir W. Scott.*

His beavered brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

Birch-water (bėrch'wą-tėr), *n.* The juice of the birch, obtained, often in considerable quantities, by boring the stems of birch-trees in early spring, when the sap is rising. It consists chiefly of sugar with nitrogenous substances. Fermented it forms an effervescent wine, drunk in the Harz, Courland, Livonia, &c.

Birch-wine (bėrch'wīn), *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch. See BIRCH-WATER.

Bird (bėrd), *n.* [O.E. *brid, bird*, A. Sax. *brid*, a young bird, from the root of *brood, breed;* connected with D. *broeden*, to hatch, L.G. *bridde*, a chicken, G. *brut*, brood. See BREED. *Bird* originally meant only a young bird, and occurs in that sense in Shakspere (see below), though long before his time (often in Chaucer) it had acquired the general sense in which it is now used. *Fowl* was the original English word for feathered biped, as in the other Teutonic languages, but it is now comparatively seldom used in this sense, having generally a more restricted application.] 1.† The young of any fowl.

Being fed by us you used us so,
As that ungentle gull the cuckoo's *bird*
Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*

2. A feathered animal; one of the feathered race. Birds may be defined to be feathered, winged, oviparous, warm-blooded animals, characterized by a double heart as in quadrupeds, and aërial or double respiration, the air not being confined to the lungs, but penetrating throughout the body, and even into the cavities of the bones. For systematic classification see AVES.—3. A term of endearment to a young child or young woman.

And by my word, the bonnie *bird*
In danger shall not tarry. *Campbell.*

—*Birds of a feather flock together*, a proverbial saying equivalent to like draws to like.—*The early bird catches the worm*, a proverb inculcating early rising and industry.—*A little bird has told me*=I have heard in a way I am not going to reveal.—*Birds of passage*, birds which migrate with the season from a colder to a warmer, or from a warmer to a colder climate, divided into *summer birds of passage* and *winter birds of passage*. Such birds always breed in the country to which they resort in summer, *i.e.* in the colder of their homes. Among other summer birds of passage are the cuckoo, swallow, &c., which leave us in autumn for a warmer climate; while in winter woodcocks, fieldfares, redwings, with many aquatic birds, as swans, geese, &c., regularly flock to Britain from the north.

Bird (bėrd), *v.i.* 1. To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after, we'll a-*birding* together. *Shak.*

Hence—2.† To look for plunder; to thieve. *B. Jonson.*

Bird-bolt (bėrd'bōlt), *n.* An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds.

Bird-cage (bėrd'kāj), *n.* A small inclosure of wicker or wire work for confining birds.

Bird-call (bėrd'kạl), *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them. It is generally a short metal pipe, having a circular plate at each end pierced with a small hole.

Bird-catcher (bėrd'kach-ėr), *n.* One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

Bird-catching (bėrd'kach-ing), *n.* The art of taking birds or wild fowls, either for food, for pleasure, or for their destruction when pernicious to the husbandman.

Bird-cherry (bėrd'chė-ri), *n.* A species of cherry, *Prunus Padus*, having the flowers in racemes. The fruit is only fit for birds, and is eaten by them.

Birde,† *n.* (By metathesis for *bride*.] A bride. 'Hire cheere was simple, as *birde* in bour' (*i.e.* as bride in chamber). *Chaucer.*

Birder (bėrd'ėr), *n.* A bird-catcher. 'As the *byrder* beguyleth the byrdes.' *Vives.*

Bird-eye (bėrd'ī), *a.* See BIRD'S-EYE.

Bird-eyed (bėrd'īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; quick-sighted; catching a glance as one goes.

Bird-fancier (bėrd'fan-si-ėr), *n.* 1. One who takes pleasure in rearing or collecting birds, especially such as are rare or curious.—2. One who keeps for sale the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

Bird-footed (bėrd'fụt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* applied to ternate leaves with their lateral leaflets compounded anteriorly, like a bird's foot; pedate.

Bird-gazer (bėrd'gāz-ėr), *n.* An augur or aruspex. 'Accius Navius, the great *bird-gazer* of Rome.' *Trewnesse of the Christian Religion.*

Birding-piece (bėrd'ing-pēs), *n.* A fowling-piece. *Shak.*

Bird-like (bėrd'līk), *a.* Resembling a bird.

Bird-lime (bėrd'līm), *n.* A viscous substance used for entangling birds so as to make them easily caught, twigs being for this purpose smeared with it at places where birds resort. It is prepared from holly-bark, being extracted by boiling; also from the viscid berries of the mistletoe. *Shak.*

Not *bird-lime* or Idean pitch produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden.*

Bird-lime (bėrd'līm), *v.t.* To besmear with bird-lime.

Bird-limed (bėrd'līmd), *p.* or *a.* Besmeared with bird-lime: used figuratively in the following passage.

When the heart is thus *bird-limed*, then it cleaves to everything it meets with. *Goodwin.*

Bird-man (bėrd'man), *n.* A bird-catcher; a fowler.

Bird of Paradise, *n.* One of a family of conirostral birds (Paradiseidæ), found in

King Bird of Paradise (*Paradisea regia*).

the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The family includes eleven or twelve genera and a number of species, some of them remarkably beautiful. The largest species is over 2 feet in length. The king bird of paradise (*Paradisea regia*) is possibly the most beautiful species, but is rare. It has a magnificent plume of feathers, of a delicate yellow colour, coming up from under the wings, and falling over the back like a jet of water. The feathers of the *P. major* and *P. minor* are those chiefly worn in plumes. These splendid ornaments are confined to the male.

Bird-organ (bėrd'or-gan), *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.

Bird-pepper (bėrd'pep-ėr), *n.* A species of Capsicum, or Cayenne-pepper (*C. baccatum*), a shrubby plant bearing a small oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts.

Bird-seed (bėrd'sēd), *n.* The small seeds used for feeding birds, as hemp, *millet*, &c.; more specifically applied to the seed of *Phalaris canariensis*, or canary-grass.

Bird's-eye (bėrdz'ī), *n.* 1. The popular name of a genus of plants, called also *Pheasant's-eye*, known in botany by the generic term Adonis. There are several species, some of which produce beautiful flowers. Applied also to a species of primrose or wild germander.—2. A fine kind of tobacco partly manufactured from the leaf-stalks of the plant and forming when used a loose fibrous mass with thin slices of stalk interspersed, the latter marked somewhat like a bird's eye.—3. One of a kind of artificial glass eyes.

Bird's-eye (bėrdz'ī), *a.* 1. Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute or entering into details; as, a *bird's-eye* landscape; a *bird's-eye* view of a subject.—*Bird's-eye view*, a mode of perspective representation in which portions of country, towns, &c., appear as they would do if viewed from a considerable elevation.—2. Resembling a bird's eye; having spots or markings somewhat resembling birds' eyes; as, a *bird's-eye* handkerchief.

He wore a white hat, a *bird's-eye* handkerchief, and a cut-away coat. *Dickens.*

—*Bird's-eye limestone*, in *geol.* a North American lower Silurian rock with eye-like markings, now regarded as the filled-up burrows of marine worms.—*Bird's-eye maple*, curled maple, the wood of the sugar-maple when full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling birds' eyes, much used in cabinet-work.

Bird's-foot (bėrdz'fụt), *n.* A common name for several plants, especially papilionaceous plants of the genus Ornithopus, their legumes being articulated, cylindrical, and bent in like a claw.

Bird's-foot Trefoil (bėrdz'fụt trē-foil), *n.* The popular name for *Lotus corniculatus*, from its legumes spreading like a crow's foot. See LOTUS.

Bird's-mouth (bėrdz'mouth), *n.* In *carp.* an interior angle or notch cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another piece.

Bird's-nest (bėrdz'nest), *n.* 1. The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young. Among the most remarkable structures of this kind are the edible birds' nests of the Malayan Archipelago, the work of a species of swallow. They are of a gelatinous consistence, and are formed of a marine plant which is partially digested and then disgorged by the bird. In China they are much prized as an article of food, being mixed with soups. They are found mostly in caves on the sea-shore.—2. A name popularly given to several plants, as *Neottia nidus-avis*, a British orchid found in beech-woods, so called because of the mass of stout interlaced fibres which form its roots; *Monotropa Hypopitys*, a parasitic ericaceous plant growing on the roots of trees in fir woods, the leafless stalks of which resemble a nest of sticks; and *Asplenium Nidus*, from the manner in which the fronds grow, leaving a nest-like hollow in the centre.—3. Same as *Crow's-nest*.

Bird-spider (bėrd'spī-dėr), *n.* A Brazilian species of spider (*Mygale avicularia*), which catches small birds—hence its name.

Bird's-tares, Bird's-tongue (bėrdz'tārz, bėrdz'tung), *n.* Names of the species of Ornithoglossum, a genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope.

Bird-witted (bėrd'wit-ed), *a.* Not having the faculty of attention; passing rapidly from one subject to another; flighty. *Sat. Rev.*

If a child be *bird-witted*, that is, hath not the faculty of attention, the mathematicks giveth a remedy thereunto. *Bacon.*

Birectangular (bī-rek-tang'gū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *rectangular*.] Having two right angles; as, a *birectangular* spherical triangle.

Bireme (bī'rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis—bi*, two, and *remus*, an oar.] An ancient vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

Biretta, Beretta (bē-ret'ta, bā-ret'ta), *n.* [It. *berretta*, L.L. *birettum, birretum*, a dim. of *birrus*, in sense of hood. See BIRRUS.]

Biretta.

In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a square cap worn by persons in orders. In the case of priests its colour is black, in that of bishops purple, and in that of cardinals red. Shipley says, 'At first it was a pontifical cap.' Written also *Birretta*.

Birgander (bėr'gan-dėr), *n.* The bergander (which see).

Birhomboidal (bī-rom-boid'al), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *rhomboidal*.] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intercept each other, would form two different rhombs.

Birk (birk), *n.* [See BIRCH.] Birch. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Shadows of the silver *birk*
Sweep the green that folds thy grave. *Tennyson.*

Birken † (bėrk'en), *v.t.* To beat with a birch or rod.

They ran up and down like furies, and *birkened* those they met with. *Christian Religion's Appeal.*

Birken (birk'en), *a.* Birchen. [Scotch.]

Birkie (birk'i), *n.* [Perhaps for *birkin*, from Icel. *bœr*, *byr*, a town, and *kyn*, kin, and = townsman.] A fellow; a cove. [Scotch.]

Birl (bėrl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *byrelian*, *birlian*, to serve liquor, *byrele*, *birle*, a butler or steward, Icel. *byrla*, to pour out drink.] [Old English and Scotch.] 1. To pour out, specifically, wine; to ply with drink.

Dame Eleanor entreat,
To *birle* them of the best. *Skelton.*

2. To expend freely for drink; as, 'I'll *birl* my bawbee.' *Scotch song.*

Birl (birl), *v.i.* To drink in company; to carouse. [Old English and Scotch.]

Birlaw, *n.* Same as *Byrlaw.*

Birlawman, *n.* Same as *Byrlawman.*

Birlie-man, Birly-man (bir'li-man), *n.* [Sc. See BYRLAW.] 1. The petty officer of a burgh of barony. *Sir W. Scott.*—2. An arbiter, oversman, or umpire. See BYRLAWMAN.

Birlin (bir'lin), *n.* [Gael. *birlinn*, a barge or pleasure-boat.] A kind of boat used in the Hebrides, rowed with from four to eight long oars, but seldom furnished with sails.

Birling (bir'ling), *n.* A drinking match. 'The Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe *birling*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Birostrate, Birostrated (bī-ros'trāt, bī-ros'trāt-ed), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

The capsule is bilocular and *birostrated*. *Encyc.*

Birr (bir), *n.* [In first sense apparently imitative; in second same as O.E. *bire*, force, violence; perhaps the same word as W. *bur*, rage.] 1. A whirring noise.—2. Force; vigour; animation. [Scotch.]

Birr (bir), *v.i.* [See the noun.] To make a whirring noise; to make a noise like that of revolving wheels, or of millstones at work.

Birretta (bir-ret'ta), *n.* See BIRETTA.

Birrus (bir'us), *n.* [L., a kind of cloak originally of a red colour, from Gr. *pyrrhus*, reddish.] 1. A name for an old kind of cloak or cape with a hood worn hanging down or over the head as a cowl.—2. A coarse species of thick woollen cloth used by the poorer classes in the middle ages for cloaks and external clothing.

Birrus.

Birse (birs), *n.* A bristle, and collectively, bristles.—*To set up one's birse*, to rouse him to his mettle; to put him in a towering passion. [Scotch.]

Birsle (birs'l), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *brastlian*, to make a crackling noise in burning.] To burn slightly; to parch by means of fire; to broil; to scorch. *Fergusson.* [Scotch.]

Birt (bėrt), *n.* A fish of the turbot family. See BRET.

Birth (bėrth), *n.* [A. Sax. *beorth*, *byrth*, a birth, from *beran*, to bear; Goth. *gabaurths*, G. *geburt*.] 1. The act or process of being born; the occasion of an individual's coming into life; as, the *birth* of a son; his *birth* took place on a Sunday.

Had our prince,
Jewel of children, seen this hour, he had pair'd
Well with this lord: there was not full a month
Between their *births*. *Shak.*

2. The act of bearing or bringing forth; parturition; as, this *birth* was a very severe strain on her; her *births* were many.—3. The condition in which a person is born; lineage; extraction; descent; as, Grecian *birth*. Sometimes when used absolutely it means descent from noble or honourable parents and ancestors; as, a man of *birth*. 'A foe by *birth* to Troy.' *Dryden.*

He (James) had an obvious interest in inculcating the superstitious notion that *birth* confers rights anterior to law and unalterable by law. *Macaulay.*

4. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable.

Poets are far rarer *births* than kings. *B. Jonson.*

Others hatch their eggs and tend the *birth* till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

5. Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of an empire.

Birth, Berth (bėrth), *n.* See BERTH.

Birth-child (bėrth'child), *n.* A child adopted on account of its being born within a certain domain. *Shak.*

Birth-day (bėrth'dā), *n.* The day on which any person is born, or the anniversary of the day; hence, day or time of origin or commencement.

This is my *birth-day*, as this very day
Was Cassius born. *Shak.*

Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The *birth-day* of invention. *Cowper.*

Birth-day (bėrth'dā), *a.* Relating to the day of one's birth, or its anniversary; as, a *birth-day* ode; *birthday* festivities.

Birthdom † (bėrth'dum), *n.* Privilege of birth; that which belongs to one by birth; birthright. *Shak.*

Birth-hour (bėrth'our), *n.* The hour at which one is born.—*Birth-hour's blot*, a congenital corporal blemish. 'Worse than a slavish wipe or a *birth-hour's blot*.' *Shak.*

Birthing (bėrth'ing), *n.* Anything added to raise the sides of a ship.

Birthless (bėrth'les), *a.* Destitute of birth. *Sir W. Scott.*

Birth-mark (bėrth'märk), *n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body.

Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body for a natural *birth-mark*, from their mother's womb, a snake. *North.*

Birthnight (bėrth'nīt), *n.* The night in which a person is born; the anniversary of that night. 'A youth more glittering than a *birthnight* beau.' *Pope.*

Birthplace (bėrth'plās), *n.* The place of one's birth; the town, city, or country where a person is born; more generally, place of origin.

Birthright (bėrth'rīt), *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution; right of primogeniture. 'Esau, who for one morsel of meat sold his *birthright*.' Heb. xii. 16.

And they sat before him, the first-born according to his *birthright*, and the youngest according to his youth. Gen. xliii. 33.

Birthroot (bėrth'rōt), *n.* In *bot.* the *Trillium erectum*, a North American plant having an erect stem a foot or more high, bearing three broad almost rhomboid leaves, and drooping fetid flowers, with green sepals striped with purple, and deep purple petals. The roots are esteemed astringent, tonic, and antiseptic.

Birth-sin (bėrth'sin), *n.* Sin from birth; original sin. 'Original or *birth sin*.' *Common Prayer.* [Rare.]

Birth-song (bėrth'song), *n.* A song sung at the birth of a person. 'A joyful *birth-song*.' *Fitz-Geoffry.*

Birth-strangled (bėrth'strang-gld), *a.* Strangled or suffocated at birth. 'Finger of *birth-strangled* babe.' *Shak.*

Birthwort (bėrth'wėrt), *n.* The common name for *Aristolochia Clematitis*, a rare plant in Britain found among ruins, but not indigenous.

Bis (bis). [L. *bis*, twice, for *duis*, from *duo*, two. Comp. *bellum* for *duellum*.] 1. As a prefix, twofold, twice, two; in this sense it generally becomes *bi* (which see).—2. In *music*, a mark denoting that a passage is to be repeated.—3. In accounts, tabular statements, and the like, used to denote a duplicate or repetition of an item or number.

Bisaccate (bī-sak'kāt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *saccus*, bag.] Having two little bags or pouches attached: used especially in botany.

Bisannual (bis-an'nū-al), *a.* Same as *Biennial.*

Biscayan (bis-kā'an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Biscay.

Biscayan (bis-kā'an), *a.* Pertaining to Biscay or its people.

Biscotin (bis'kot-in), *n.* [Fr.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit.

Biscroma, Biscrome (bis'krō-ma, bis'krōm), *n.* [Prefix *bis*, double, and It. *croma*, Fr. *crome*, a quaver.] In *music*, a semiquaver.

Biscuit (bis'ket), *n.* [Fr., from *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, cooked, from L. *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, cooked: It. *biscotto*.] 1. A kind of hard, dry, flat bread, so prepared as not to be liable to spoil by being kept; a kind of small baked cake variously made. 'As dry as the remainder *biscuit* after a voyage.' *Shak.*—2. In *pottery*, a term used to denote porcelain, as well as the common kinds of earthenware, at a certain stage of the manufacturing process, namely, before the application of the glazing and embellishments.—3. In *sculp.* a species of unglazed porcelain of which groups and figures of small size are formed in imitation of marble.—*Meat biscuit*, an alimentary preparation consisting of matters extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour, so as to form biscuits.

Biscutate Leaf (*Dionæa muscipula*).

Biscutate (bī-skū'tāt), *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, double, and *scutum*, a shield.] In *bot.* resembling two shields or bucklers placed side by side; having parts of such a character.

Bise (bēz), *n.* [Fr.] A dry, cold north wind prevailing on the northern coasts of the Mediterranean, and very destructive to vegetation, so that 'to be struck by the *bise*' has passed into a proverb in Provence for to be overtaken by misfortune: nearly the same as the *Mistral.*

Bisect (bī-sekt'), *v.t.* [L. *bi*, two, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts; specifically, in *geom.* to cut or divide into two equal parts, &c.; as, one line *bisects* another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

He exactly *bisects* the effect of our proposal. *Gladstone.*

Bisection (bī-sek'shon), *n.* The act of bisecting; the act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line, angle, figure, or quantity into two equal parts.

Bisegment (bī-seg'ment), *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *segment*.] One of the parts of a line divided into two equal parts.

Biserial, Biseriate (bī-sē'ri-al, bī-sē'ri-āt), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *series*, a row or series.] Arranged in two series or rows; bifarious. *Owen.*

Biserrate (bī-ser'āt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *serrate*.] In *bot.* doubly serrate: said of leaves whose serratures are themselves serrate.

Bisetous, Bisetose (bī-sē'tus, bī-sē'tōs), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *seta*, a bristle.] In *zool.* and *bot.* furnished with two bristle-like appendages.

Bisexous † (bī-seks'us), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *sexus*, a sex.] Same as *Bisexual.*

Thus may we also concede that hares have been of both sexes, and some have ocularly confirmed it, but that the whole species or kind should be *bisexous* we cannot affirm. *Sir T. Browne.*

Bisexual (bī-seks'ū-al), *a.* Having the organs of both sexes in one individual; of two sexes; hermaphrodite: in *bot.* said of flowers which contain both stamen and pistil within the same envelope.

Bish, Bishma (bish, bish'mä), *n.* Same as *Bikh.*

Bishop (bish'up), *n.* [A. Sax. *biscop*, a bishop, from Gr. *episcopos*, an overseer—*epi*, over, and *skopeō*, to look. The word has passed in various forms into every European dialect, having spread with the spread of Christianity; thus we have Fr. *évêque*, It. *vescovo*, Sp. *obispo*, Pg. *bispo*, D. *bisschop*, G. *bischof*. The French form, it will be noticed, has not one letter in common with the English word.] 1. In the *early Christian Church*, an overseer; a spiritual superintendent, ruler, or director; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church.

Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned to the Shepherd and *Bishop* of your souls. 1 Pet. ii. 25.

Both the Greek and Latin fathers do, with one consent, declare that *bishops* were called presbyters, and presbyters *bishops*, in apostolic times, the name being then common. *Whitby.*

2. A prelate or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese. In England bishops are nominated by the sovereign, who, upon request of the dean and chapter for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *congé d'élire*, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the sovereign has a right to appoint whom he pleases. Most of the bishops are peers of the realm. A bishop, as well as an archbishop, has his consistory court to hear ecclesiastical causes, and makes visits to the clergy, &c. He consecrates churches, ordains, admits, and institutes priests; confirms, suspends, excommunicates, grants licenses for marriage, makes probates of wills, &c.; and may grant leases for three lives, or twenty-one years, of lands usually let, reserving the accustomed yearly rents. He has his archdeacon, dean, and chapter, chancellor, and vicar-general to assist him. —*Bishops in partibus (infidelium)*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* bishops in countries where Roman Catholicism has made but little progress or has declined, and where the converts are not brought into any regular church order, who have no actual see, but are consecrated as if they had, under the fiction that they are bishops in succession to those who were the actual bishops in places where Christianity is extinct or almost so, as in Syria, Asia Minor, and the northern coast of Africa. Such titles are given for instance to missionary bishops in countries imperfectly Christianized, and were formerly given to the Roman Catholic bishops in Britain, the bishop of the northern district of Scotland up to 1878 having the title of Bishop of Nicopolis. The assumption by Roman Catholic bishops of titles borrowed from towns or districts in England gave rise in 1850 to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill (14 and 15 Vict. cap. lx.), prohibiting the constitution of pretended provinces under a penalty of £100; but this act has been allowed to remain a dead-letter.—3. A part of a lady's dress, consisting of a pad worn on the back-part of the waist, and designed to give prominence to the skirt; a bustle.

If, by her *bishop*, or her 'grace' alone,
A genuine lady or a church is known. *J. G. Saxe.*

4. A cant word for a mixture of burned wine, lemons, oranges, and sugar.

He and the landlord were drinking a bowl of *bishop* together. *Dickens.*

5. A name common to hemipterous insects of the division Heteroptera, family Corisiæ. They are injurious to fruit by piercing it, and by the intolerable odour they emit. Called also *Bishop's Mitre.*

Bishop† (bish'up), *v.t.* 1. To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad . . .
Except confirm'd and *bishopped* by thee. *Donne.*

2. To receive formally into favour.

And chose to bear
The name of fool confirmed and *bishoped* by the fair. *Dryden.*

Bishop (bish'up), *v.t.* [Probably from *Bishop*, the name of a horse-dealer.] In *farriery*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to a bad horse in order to deceive purchasers.

Bishopdom (bish'up-dum), *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop; episcopate; episcopacy.

He would persuade us that the succession and divine right of *bishopdom* hath been unquestionable through all ages. *Milton.*

Bishopess (bish'up-es), *n.* The wife of a bishop. *Thackeray.*

Bishoplike (bish'up-lik), *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop.

Peter did excel the others in *bishoplike* authority. *Fulke.*

Bishopling (bish'up-ling), *n.* A little, mean, or paltry bishop. *Eclec. Rev.*

Bishoply† (bish'up-li), *adv.* In the manner of a bishop.

Bishoply† (bish'up-li), *a.* Bishoplike; episcopal.

Episcopal, which has supplanted *bishoply*, is only a Latin word in an English dress. *Abp. Trench.*

Bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* [*Bishop*, and *ric*, jurisdiction = A. Sax. *rice*, D. *rijk*, G. *reich*, realm, dominion.] 1. The office or dignity of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; a diocese.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage as a good man does a *bishopric*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison.*

2.† The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns. 'His *bishopric* let another take.' Acts i. 20.

Bishop's-cap (bish'ups-kap), *n.* Mitre-wort; the name of two species of Mitella (nat. order Saxifragaceæ) which are natives of the United States: so called from the form of its pod when young. 'And *bishop's-caps* have golden rings.' *Longfellow.*

Bishop's-court (bish'ups-kôrt), *n.* In England an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the judge whereof is the bishop's chancellor, who judges by the civil canon law.

Bishop's-lawn (bish'ups-lan), *n.* A fine kind of lawn used for the sleeves of bishops' vestments.

Bishop-sleeve (bish'up-slēv), *n.* A peculiar wide kind of sleeve worn by ladies, so named from its resemblance to the lawn sleeve worn by bishops.

Bishop's-length (bish'ups-length), *n.* In *painting*, canvas measuring 58 inches by 94. The half-bishop measures 45 inches by 56.

Bishop-stool (bish'up-stōl), *n.* A bishop's see or seat.

According to a custom in which we differed from continental churches and strangely agreed with our Celtic neighbours, . . . the temporal capital was not in early times the seat of the *bishop-stool*. *E. A. Freeman.*

Bishop-weed, Bishop's-weed (bish'up-wēd, bish'ups-wēd), *n.* 1. *Ægopodium Podagraria.* (See GOUTWORT.) In Scotland it is popularly believed to have received this name from the exceeding difficulty of extirpating it.—2. A name given to the plants of the genus Ammi.

Bisilicate (bī-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *silicate*.] A compound containing two atoms of silicate.

Bisiliquous (bī-sil'i-kwus), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *siliqua*, a pod.] In *bot.* having seed in two pods.

Bisk (bisk), *n.* [Fr. *bisque*, probably from L. *biscoctus*.] Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of meats together. '*Bisks* of fish.' *Dr. W. King.*

Bisk, Bisque (bisk), *n.* [Fr. *bisque*, from It. *bisca*, a gaming-place.] Odds at tennis-play; specifically, a stroke allowed to the weaker player to equalize the parties.

Bisket† (bis'ket), *n.* A biscuit.

Bismer, Bismare,† *n.* [A. Sax. *bismer*, reproach, from the verb *bismerian*, to *besmear*, lit. to smear with fat or tallow, A. Sax. *smere*, fat.] Abusive speech. 'Bakbityngе and *bismer*.' *Piers Plowman.* 'Ful of hoker, and of *bismare*.' *Chaucer.* Spelled also *Bissemare.*

Bismillah (bis-mil'lä). [Turk., in the name of God!] An adjuration or exclamation common among the Turks. Sometimes written *Bizmellah.*

Bismuth (bis'muth or biz'muth), *n.* [G. *bismuth, wismuth*, O.G. *wesemot*.] Chemical sym. Bi. At. wt. 213; sp. gr. 9·8. A metal of a yellowish or reddish-white colour, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than lead and not malleable, when cold being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, so as to be reducible to powder. Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates variously disposed. It fuses at 476° Fahr., and expands considerably as it hardens. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin laminæ investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt. Bismuth is used in the composition of pewter, in the fabrication of printers' types, and in various other metallic mixtures. Eight parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, constitute the fusible metal sometimes called Newton's, from the discoverer, which melts at 202° Fahr., and may be fused over a candle in a piece of stiff paper without burning the paper. It forms the basis of a sympathetic ink; and a derivative from it is used in medicine.—*Butter of bismuth*, an old name for the chloride of bismuth.—*Magistery of bismuth*, the subnitrate or basic nitrate of bismuth, which is used as a paint and as a cosmetic. Called also *Pearl White, Pearl Powder.*

Bismuthal (bis'(biz')muth-al), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.

Bismuth-glance (bis'(biz')muth-glans), *n.* An ore of bismuth.—*Prismatic bismuth-glance* is a sulphide of bismuth; and *acicular bismuth-glance* is the same as needle-ore (which see). The *bismuth-glance* of the goldfields at Chesterfield, South Carolina, consists of hydrated carbonate of bismuth with earthy admixture.

Bismuthic (bis'(biz')muth-ik), *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.

Bismuthin, Bismuthine (bis'(biz')muth-in), *n.* A native sulphuret of bismuth.

Bismuthite (bis'(biz')muth-īt), *n.* Native carbonate of bismuth; a white, dull green, or yellowish mineral.

Bismuth-ochre (bis'(biz')muth-ō-kêr), *n.* An earthy ore of bismuth found in Cornwall, consisting of oxide of bismuth, with admixture of oxide of iron, carbonic acid, and water.

Bisogno† (bē-son'yō), *n.* [It.] A person of low rank; a beggar. Written also *Bezonian, Bessogne*, &c. 'Spurn'd out by grooms like a base *bisogno*.' *Chapman.* 'Beat the *bessognes* that lie hid in the carriages.' *Brome.*

Bison (bī'son), *n.* [L. *bison, bisontis*, Gr. *bison*, a bison, a name probably borrowed from the ancient Germans; G. *wisent*, O.H.G. *wisunt, wisant*, A. Sax. *wesend*, Icel. *vésundr*. The name seems to mean the guide or leader of the herd, from G. *weisen*, Icel. *visa*, to show, to direct.] The name of two bovine quadrupeds, *Bos* or *Bonassus bison* being the European bison or aurochs (which see),

American Bison (*Bison americanus*).

Bison americanus the American bison. The latter is usually but improperly called the buffalo, the buffalo proper being a distinct species peculiar to the warmer climates of the eastern continent. The American bison is a wild animal, with short, black, rounded horns, with a great interval between their bases. On the shoulders is a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance. The head and hunch are covered with a long undulated fleece, of a rust-colour, divided into locks. In winter the whole body is covered in this manner; but in summer the hind part of the body is naked and wrinkled. The tail is about a foot long, naked, except a tuft of hairs at the end. The fore parts of the body are very thick and strong; the hind parts are slender and weak. These animals inhabit the interior parts of North America.

Bispinose (bī-spīn'ōs), *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *spina*, a spine.] Armed with two spines: a word used especially in zoology.

Bisque (bisk), *n.* [Fr. See BISCUIT.] 1. Same as *Biscuit*, in pottery.—2. A variety of unglazed white porcelain, much employed for statuettes, &c.

Bisque, *n.* See BISK, odds at tennis-play.

Bissel† (bis'l), *v.t.* Same as *Bezzle.*

Bissemare,† *n.* Same as *Bismer.*

Bissextile (bis-seks'til), *n.* [More properly spelled *bisextile*, from L. *bisextilis (annus)*, leap-year, lit. a year containing a doubled sixth, from *bi*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth, because the sixth day before the calends of March, or according to our calendar the twenty-fourth day of February, was reckoned twice every fourth year, a day (the *bisextus*) being intercalated.] Leap-year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February on account of the excess of 6 hours which the civil year contains above 365 days. This excess is 11 minutes 3 seconds too much; that is, it exceeds the real year or annual revolution of the earth. Hence at the end of every century divisible by 4 it is necessary to retain the bissextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4.

Bissextile (bis-seks'til), *a.* Pertaining to the leap-year.

Bisson† (bis'son), *a.* [A. Sax. *bisen*, near-sighted, blind.] Purblind. '*Bisson* rheum.' *Shak.*

Bistipuled (bī-stip'ūld), *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *stipula*, a stipule.] In *bot.* having two stipules.

Bistort (bis'tort), *n.* [L. *bistorta—bis*, twice, and *tortus*, twisted.] A plant, *Polygonum Bistorta*: so called because of its twisted roots. Popularly called *Snakeweed* and *Adder's-wort*.

Bistoury (bis'tụ-ri), *n.* [Fr. *bistouri.*] A surgical instrument for making incisions. It is either straight and fixed in a handle like a knife, or its blade turns like a lancet, or it is crooked, with the sharp edge on the inside.

Bistre, Bister (bis'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *bistre:* of unknown origin.] In *painting*, burned oil extracted from the soot of wood; a brown pigment. To prepare it, soot (that of beech is the best) is put into water in the proportion of 2 lbs. to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off to remove the salts, and the sediment (which is bistre) evaporated to dryness.

Bisulcate (bī-sul'kāt), *a.* [L. *bisulcus—bi*, double, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] 1. Two-furrowed.—2. In *zool.* cloven-footed, or having two-hoofed digits, as oxen or swine.

Bisulcous† (bī-sul'kus), *a.* Same as *Bisulcate*.

> Swine . . . being *bisulcous* . . . are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals. *Sir T. Browne.*

Bisulphate (bī-sul'fāt), *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *sulphate.*] In *chem.* a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

Bisulphite (bī-sul'fīt), *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *sulphite.*] In *chem.* a salt of sulphurous acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

Bisulphuret (bī-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *sulphuret.*] In *chem.* a compound of sulphur and another element containing two atoms of sulphur.

Bit (bit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bitted;* ppr. *bitting.* To put a bridle upon; to put the bit in the mouth of.

Bit (bit), pret. & pp. of *bite*.

Bit (bit), *n.* [From the verbal stem *bite* (which see). In the sense of a piece it is the A. Sax. *bita, bite*, Icel. *biti*, a bite, a morsel; G. *bissen*, a bit, a morsel; in the sense of part of a bridle it corresponds to A. Sax. *bitol*, D. *bit, gebit*, Icel. *bitill, bitull*, G. *gebiss.*] 1. A small piece or morsel of food. 'Go and batten on cold *bits*.' *Shak.*—2. A small piece of anything: sometimes used absolutely for a small piece of scenery suitable for a picture.

> His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round *bits* of copper. *Swift.*

> There are several *bits* at Valmontone to delight an artist, especially at the entrance of the town, where a magnificent fragment of the ancient wall forms the foreground to some picturesque houses. *A. G. C. Hare.*

The word is often used in certain phrases expressive of extent or degree; thus, 'a *bit* older' means somewhat older, older to some extent; 'not a *bit*,' not a whit, not in any degree; '*a good bit* older,' a good deal older; '*a bit of* a humourist,' somewhat of a humourist, to some extent a humourist.

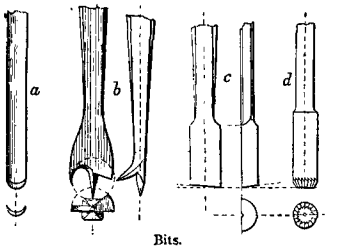
> Your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

> My young companion was a *bit* of a poet, a *bit* of an artist, a *bit* of a musician, and . . . a *bit* of an actor. *T. Hook.*

3. Any small coin; as, a fourpenny-*bit;* a sixpenny-*bit;* specifically, the name of a small West Indian coin worth about fivepence; as also of a silver coin current in the southern states of North America of the value of one-eighth of a dollar.—4. The metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened.

> We have strict statutes and most biting laws,
> The needful *bits* and curbs to headstrong steeds. *Shak.*

5. The name common to all those exchangeable boring tools for wood applied by means of the crank-formed handle known as the carpenter's brace. The similar tools used for metal, and applied by the drill-bow, ratchet, brace, lathe, or drilling-machine, are termed *drills* or *drill-bits*. The variety is very great. For wood the typical form is the *shell-bit* (fig. *a*), which is shaped like a gouge, for shearing the fibres round the circumference of the hole. When large, it is termed a *gouge-bit*, and when small a *quill-bit*. Sometimes the piercing end is drawn to a radial point, and it is then known as the *spoon-bit*. Occasionally the end is bent into a semicircular form horizontally, and it then becomes the *duck-nose bit*. The *centre-bit* (fig. *b*) is another typical form, of which there are many modifications. The end is flat, and provided with a centre-point or *pin*, filed triangularly, and which serves as a guide for position, a shearing edge or *nicker* serving to cut the fibres round the margin of the hole, and a broad chisel-edge or cutter to pare away and remove the wood within the circle defined by the nicker. The



Bits.

half-round bit (fig. *c*) is employed for enlarging holes in metal. The *rose-bit* (fig. *d*) is cylindrical, and terminates in a truncated cone, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth like the rose-countersink, of which it is a modification. It is also used for enlarging holes of considerable depth in metals and hard woods.—6. The part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers.—7. The cutting blade of a plane. —*To give a bit of one's mind*, to speak out frankly what one thinks of a person or a transaction; to express one's candid conviction without much reserve or delicacy: generally to the person himself, and in unflattering terms.

> He had *given* the house what was called *a bit of his mind* on the subject, and he wished very much that he would give them the whole. *Lord Campbell.*

SYN. Piece, part, fragment, morsel.

Bit, pret. of *bid.*

> The stewart *bit* the spices for to hie,
> And eke the wine. *Chaucer.*

Bitch (bich), *n.* [A. Sax. *bicce*, North E. and Sc. *bik*, Icel. *bikkja*, Dan. *bikke*, a female dog. For softening of the *k* sound to *ch*, comp. *birch.*] 1. The female of canine animals, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.—2. A name of reproach for a woman.

> John had not run a-madding so long had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

Bitchery (bich ėr-i), *n.* Vileness or coarseness in a woman; unchastity. *Stanihurst.*

Bite (bit), *v.t.* pret. *bit;* ppr. *biting;* pp. *bit, bitten.* [Common to the Teutonic languages; A. Sax. *bītan*, Icel. *bīta*, D. *bijten*, Dan. *bide*, Goth. *beitan*, G. *beiszen;* allied to L. *findo, fidi*, Skr. *bhid*, to split. *Bit, bitter, beetle* are from this stem.] 1. To cut, break, or crush with the teeth; to use the teeth upon; to penetrate or seize with the teeth.

> Such smiling rogues as these,
> Like rats oft *bite* the holy cords atwain. *Shak.*

2. To cause a sharp or smarting pain to; to make to smart; to pinch or nip as with frost; to blast, blight, or injure in various ways; as, pepper *bites* the mouth. 'A frost that *bites* the first-born infants of the spring.' *Shak.*

> All three of these are desperate: their great guilt
> Like poison given to work a great time after,
> Now 'gins to *bite* the spirits. *Shak.*

3. To take fast hold of; to grip or catch into or on, so as to act with effect; to get purchase from, as by friction; as, the anchor *bites* the ground; the file *bites* the iron; the wheels *bite* the rails.

> The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its purchase crumbled, and it now turned and turned with nothing to *bite*. *Dickens.*

4. To cheat; to trick. 'The rogue was *bit.*' *Pope.*—5. In *etching*, to corrode or eat into, by aqua fortis or other acid; as, to *bite* a steel plate: generally with *in;* as, the plate is now *bitten in.*—*To bite the dust* or *the ground*, to fall; to be thrown or struck down; to be vanquished or humbled. 'His vanquished rival who was to *bite the dust* before him.' *Disraeli.*—*To bite the thumb at* a person, formerly a mark of contempt designed to provoke a quarrel. 'Do you *bite your thumb at* us?' *Shak.*—*To bite the tongue*, to maintain fixed silence.

> So York must sit and fret and *bite his tongue*. *Shak.*

Bite (bit), *v.i.* 1. To have a habit of biting; to injure by biting or cutting, as if by teeth; as, the dog *bites*. 'I have a sword and it shall *bite*.' *Shak.*

> It (wine) *biteth* like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Prov. xxiii. 32.

2. To seize with the teeth or mouth; to take a bait. 'This fish will *bite*.' *Shak.* 'We'll bait that men may *bite* fair.' *Beau. & Fl.*—3. To take and keep hold; to grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect, obtain purchase or leverage-power from it, and the like; as, the anchor *bites;* wheels *bite* when the teeth of the one enter into the notches of the other and cause it to revolve; the wheels of a locomotive do not *bite* when the rails are slippery with hoar-frost and the wheels revolve without advancing; a file does not *bite* when it is worn so smooth as not to act upon metal.

> In dry weather the roads require to be watered before being swept, so that the brushes may *bite*. *Mayhew.*

—*To bite at*, to snarl or carp at; to inveigh against.

> No marvel though you *bite* so hard *at* reasons,
> You are so empty of them. *Shak.*

Bite (bit), *n.* 1. The seizure of anything by the teeth or with the mouth; specifically, the seizure of a bait; as, the *bite* of a dog; the *bite* of a fish.

> I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Iz. Walton.*

2. The wound made by the teeth or other organ connected with the mouth; as, a mosquito *bite*. 'Their venom'd *bite*.' *Dryden.*—3. As much as is taken at once by biting; a mouthful; a bit; as, a *bite* of bread.—4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud.

> I'll teach you a way to outwit Mrs. Johnson; it *is* a new-fangled way of being witty, and they call it a *bite*. *Swift.*

5. A sharper; one who cheats. *Johnson.* [Rare.]—6. In *letter-press printing*, that part of the impression which is improperly printed, owing to the frisket not being sufficiently cut away.—7. The catch or hold that one object or part of an apparatus has on another; as, the *bite* of an anchor on the ground; the *bite* of the wheels of a locomotive on the rails.

Biter (bit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which bites; an animal given to biting; a fish apt to take bait. 'Great barkers are no *biters*.' *Camden.* 'A bold *biter*.' *Iz. Walton.*—2. One who cheats or defrauds; one who deceives by way of joke.

> A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. *Spectator.*

Biternate (bī-tėr'nāt), *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *ternate.*] In *bot.* doubly ternate, as when the principal petiole has three petioles, and each of these has three leaflets.

Biting (bīt'ing), *a.* Sharp; severe; cutting; pungent; sarcastic. '*A biting* taunt.' *Bp. Hopkins.* '*A biting* affliction.' *Shak.*

Biting-in (bīt'ing-in), *n.* In *engr.* the act of corrosion upon copper, steel, glass, &c., by aqua fortis or other acid, for the purpose of executing etchings, aquatints, &c.

Bitingly (bīt'ing-li), *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically; sneeringly.

Bitless (bit'les), *a.* Not having a bit or bridle. '*Bitless* Numidian horse.' *Fanshawe.*

Bitmouth (bit'mouth), *n.* [*Bit* and *mouth.*] The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth. *Bailey.*

Bit noben (bit nō'ben), *n.* [Indian.] A white saline substance imported from India, a chloride of sodium, or common salt, fused with myrobolan (by which it acquires some of the qualities of the fruit) and a portion of iron. Bit noben has been used in India from times of high antiquity, and is applied to an infinite variety of purposes. It is regarded as a specific for almost every disorder.

Bitore,† *n.* A bittern. *Chaucer.*

Bito-tree (bē'tō-trē), *n.* See HAJILIJ.

Bitrent,† *pp.* [Prefix *bi*=*be*, and *trend*, to turn round, as in A. Sax. *trendel*, a sphere.] Twisted; carried round. *Chaucer.*

Bit-stock (bit'stok), *n.* The handle or stock by which a boring-bit is held and rotated; a brace.

Bitt (bit), *n.* [Perhaps from same root as *bite;* comp. Icel. *biti*, a cross-beam or girder in a house or ship, also an eye-tooth.] *Naut.* a piece of wood or frame secured to the deck, on which to make fast the cables.

Bitt (bit), *v.t. Naut.* to put round the bitts; as, to *bitt* the cable, in order to fasten it or to slack it out gradually, which is called *veering away.*

Bittacle† (bit'a-kl), *n.* A binnacle.

Bitten (bit'n), *pp.* of *bite.* In *bot.* terminated suddenly and irregularly; premorse: applied to leaves and roots.

Bitter (bit'tėr), *a.* [A. Sax. *biter*, from *bītan*, to bite, from causing the tongue to smart; so in the other Teutonic languages, Icel. *bitr*, Goth. *baitrs*, D. G. Dan. and Sw. *bitter*, bitter.] 1. Having a peculiar acrid, pungent taste, resembling that of wormwood.

All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and aloes *bitter*. *Burke.*

2. Characterized by keenness or sharpness of sensation or emotion; characterized by poignancy, severity, animosity, pain, grief, or the like; as, (*a*) cherishing or exhibiting hate, anger, or severity; cruel; severe; harsh; stern. '*Bitterest* enmity.' *Shak.* '*Bitter* enemies.' *Watts.* (*b*) Sharp, as words; reproachful; sarcastic. '*Bitter* taunts.' *Shak.* (*c*) Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling; piercing; painful; biting. '*Bitter* blast.' *Dryden.* (*d*) Distressing; calamitous; poignant; as, a *bitter* fate.

Love, art thou sweet? then *bitter* death must be;
Love, thou art *bitter;* sweet is death to me.
Tennyson.

(*e*) Mournful; as, a *bitter* cry.—*Bitter ale, bitter beer*, a clear, strong, highly-hopped ale, of a pleasant bitter taste.—*Bitter principle*, a term applied to certain products arising from the action of nitric acid upon animal and vegetable matters, and having an intensely bitter taste. Later chemical researches have shown that very many plants contain peculiar, often crystallizable, compounds, having a bitter taste, which are often doubtless the active principle of the vegetable in which they occur. The term is now restricted to the brown amorphous bitter extract, generally not of definite composition, got from many plants by boiling in water, evaporating to dryness, and treating with alcohol to remove resin, *&c.*—*To the bitter end*, to the last and direst extremity; to death itself.

Bitter (bit'tėr), *n.* 1. Anything bitter.

Some *bitter* o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings.
Byron.

Specifically—2. A bitter medicine, as a bitter bark or root, or an infusion made from it. See BITTERS.

Bitter (bit'tėr), *n.* [See BITT.] *Naut.* a turn of the cable which is round the bitts.—*Bitter-end*, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

Bitter-almond (bit'tėr-ä-mund), *n.* The bitter variety of *Amygdalus communis.*

Bitter-apple (bit'tėr-ap-l), *n.* A name applied to the bitter-gourd (which see).

Bitter-ash (bit'tėr-ash), *n.* A tree, *Simaruba amara*, a native of the West Indies, the root-bark of which is used as a tonic.

Bitter-blain (bit'tėr-blān), *n.* A name given by the Creoles in Guiana to *Vandellia diffusa.*

Bitter-cucumber (bit'tėr-kū'kum-bėr), *n.* The same as *Bitter-gourd.*

Bitter-damson (bit'tėr-dam'zn), *n.* The same as *Bitter-ash.*

Bitter-earth (bit'tėr-ėrth), *n.* Talc earth; calcined magnesia.

Bitterful,† *a.* Full of bitterness. *Chaucer.*

Bitter-gourd (bit'tėr-görd, bit'tėr-gōrd), *n.* A plant, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, called also *Colocynth* and *Coloquintida.* The fruit is a many-seeded gourd, containing a light spongy and very bitter pulp. A watery extract is made from this pulp which is much employed as a purgative in the form of pills. Also called *Bitter-apple.*

Bittering (bit'tėr-ing), *n.* A preparation used by brewers to adulterate beer.

Bitterish (bit'tėr-ish), *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree.

Bitterishness (bit'tėr-ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being moderately bitter.

Bitter-king (bit'tėr-king), *n.* In *bot.* the *Soulamea amara*, a tree with simple alternate stalked obovate leaves, and small green flowers disposed in short axillary spikes, peculiar to the Moluccas and the Fiji Islands. The root and bark, bruised and macerated in water, are used in the East as an emetic and tonic.

Bitterly (bit'tėr-li), *adv.* In a bitter manner; as, (*a*) with a bitter taste; as, I never felt anything taste more *bitterly.* (*b*) Mournfully; sorrowfully; in a manner expressing poignant grief. 'And he went out and wept *bitterly.*' Mat. xxvi. 75. (*c*) In a manner severely reproachful; sharply; severely; angrily; as, to censure *bitterly.* 'The Almighty hath dealt very *bitterly* with me.' Ruth i. 20.—SYN. Keenly, sharply, sourly, severely, cruelly, painfully, poignantly, angrily, intensely.

Bittern (bit'tėrn), *n.* [O.E. *bitore*, *bittor*, *bittour*, Prov. E. *bitter*, *bitterbump*, *butterbump*, Fr. *butor*, Sp. *bitor*, D. *butoor*, Fl. *putoor.* Origin uncertain; the latter part of the word is probably the L. *taurus*, a bull, a name which Pliny applies apparently to this bird (comp. also its German names, *water-ox, marsh-ox, ox-heron, &c.*); the other part is doubtful; comp. L. *butio*, a bittern. The Mod. L. *botaurus* is from *bos taurus.*] A name given to several grallatorial birds of the family Ardeidæ and genus Botaurus. There are two British species, the common

Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), which breeds in Britain, and the little bittern (*B. minutus*), a native of the South, and merely a summer visitor here. Both are becoming comparatively rare, from the extension of cultivation and the drainage of marshes. The common bittern has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish. It makes a singular booming or drumming noise, called by Dryden *bumping* (whence the provincial name *butter-bump;* compare the Scotch name *mire-drum*). The American bittern is *B. lentiginosus.*

Bittern (bit'tėrn), *n.* [From *bitter.*] 1. In *salt-works*, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This being laded off, and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt (the sulphate of magnesia), of Glauber's salt (the sulphate of soda), and contains also chloride of magnesium, and iodine and bromine.—2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, &c., used in adulterating beer. It is also called *Bittering.*

Bitterness (bit'tėr-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bitter in all the senses of the word; as, (*a*) to the sense of taste. (*b*) To the body generally; intensity; severity; poignancy; as, the *bitterness* of the blast; the *bitterness* of pain. (*c*) Animosity; implacability; malice; hatred. 'The *bitterness* of anger.' *Longfellow.*

The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon.*

(*d*) Acrimony; asperity.

Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness?* *Shak.*

(*e*) Keenness of reproach; biting sarcasm; as, the *bitterness* of one's language. (*f*) Affliction; keen sorrow; deep distress. 'She was in *bitterness* of soul.' 1 Sam. i. 10.—*In the gall of bitterness*, in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God. Acts viii. 23.—*Root of bitterness*, a dangerous error or schism tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii. 15.

Bitter-nut (bit'tėr-nut), *n.* In *bot.* the *Carya amara* (swamp hickory). It produces small and somewhat egg-shaped fruits, having a thin fleshy rind, which never becomes hard or woody; the kernel is extremely bitter, and is not eaten by any kind of animal.

Bitter-oak (bit'tėr-ōk), *n.* The *Quercus Cerris*, a very common fine oak-tree over the south-east of Europe.

Bitters (bit'tėrz), *n. pl.* Bitter medicines generally, as cinchona, quinine, &c.; specifically, a liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped, generally a spirituous liquor. Bitters are employed as stomachics, anthelmintics, and in various other cases.

Bitter-salt (bit'tėr-salt), *n.* Epsom salt; sulphate of magnesia.

Bitter-spar (bit'tėr-spär), *n.* Rhomb-spar, a mineral that crystallizes in rhomboids. It is the crystallized form of dolomite, or magnesian limestone.

Bitter-sweet (bit'tėr-swēt), *n.* 1. The woody nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*), a trailing plant, common in hedges in Britain, whose root and branches when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste. Its small scarlet berries, resembling red currants, though not absolutely poisonous, are not safe. Its leaves are strongly narcotic.—2. A variety of apple; bitter-sweeting.

Bitter-sweeting (bit'tėr-swēt-ing), *n.* A variety of apple which has supplied many allusions to the poets. Called also *Bitter-sweet.*

Thy wit is a very *bitter-sweeting*; *Shak.*

Bitter-vetch (bit'tėr-vech), *n.* A name popularly applied to two kinds of leguminous plants—(*a*) *Ervum Ervilia*, a lentil cultivated for fodder; and (*b*) all the species of the genus Orobus, now frequently included in the genus Lathyrus. Common bitter-vetch is *O. tuberosus* (*L. Macrorhizus*). See OROBUS.

Bitter-weed (bit'tėr-wēd), *n.* In *bot.* the *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.*

Bitter-wood (bit'tėr-wụd), *n.* The timber of *Xylopia glabra*, and applied as well to the other species of Xylopia, all of them being noted for the extreme bitterness of their wood.

Bitterwort (bit'tėr-wėrt), *n.* Yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*), so called from its remarkably bitter taste.

Bitt-heads (bit'hedz), *n. pl.* *Naut.* the upright pieces of timber let in and bolted to the beams of two decks at least, and to which the cross-pieces are let in and bolted. See BITT.

Bitting-rigging (bit'ting-rig'ing), *n.* A bridle, surcingle, back-strap and crupper placed on young horses to give them a good carriage.

Bittle, Beetle (bit'l, bē'tl), *n.* A wooden bat for beating linen; a beetle. [Scotch.]

Aroint ye, ye limmer, out of an honest house, or, shame fa' me, but I'll take the *bittle* to you.
Sir W. Scott.

Bittlin (bit'lin), *n.* [Prov. E.] A milk-bowl. *Grose.*

Bittock (bit'ok), *n.* [Dim. of *bit.*] A little bit; a short distance. *Sir W. Scott; Mrs. Gore.* [Scotch.]

Bittour,† **Bittor**† (bit'tėr), *n.* The bittern. 'Where hawks, sea-owls, and long-tongued *bittours* bred.' *Chapman.*

Bitt-stopper (bit'stop-ėr), *n.* *Naut.* a rope rove through a knee of the riding-bit, and used to clinch a cable.

Bitume† (bi-tūm'), *n.* Bitumen. 'Hellebore and black *bitume.*' *May.*

Bitume† (bi-tūm'), *v.t.* To cover or besmear with bitumen.

We have a chest, beneath the hatches, caulked and *bitumed.* *Shak.*

Bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* [L.] A name given to a mineral substance of a resinous nature, composed principally of hydrogen and carbon, and appearing in a variety of forms which pass into each other and are known by different names, from *naphtha*, the most fluid, to *petroleum* and *mineral tar*, which are less so, thence to *maltha*, which is more or less cohesive, and lastly to *asphaltum* and *elastic bitumen* (or *elaterite*), which are solid. It burns like pitch, with much smoke and flame. It consists of 84 to 88 of carbon and 12 to 16 of hydrogen, and is found in the earth, occurring principally in the secondary, tertiary, and alluvial formations. It is a very widely spread mineral, and is now largely employed in various ways. As the binding substance in mastics and cements it is used for making roofs, arches, walls, cellar-floors, &c., water-tight, for street and other pavements, and in some of its forms for fuel and for illuminating purposes. The bricks of which the walls of Babylon were built are said to have been cemented with bitumen, which gave them unusual solidity.

Bituminate (bi-tū'min-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bituminated;* ppr. *bituminating.* To impregnate with bitumen. '*Bituminated* walls of Babylon.' *Feltham.*

Bituminiferous (bi-tū'min-if"ėr-us), *a.* [*Bitumen*, and L. *fero*, to produce.] Producing bitumen. *Page.*

Bituminization (bi-tū'min-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The transformation of organic matters into bitumen, as the conversion of wood, by natural processes, into several varieties of coal. *Page.*

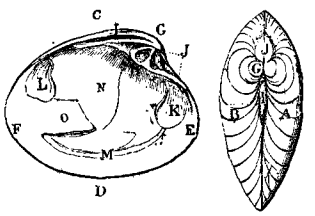
Bituminize (bi-tū'min-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bituminized;* ppr. *bituminizing.* To form into or impregnate with bitumen. *Page.*

Bituminous (bi-tū'min-us), *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen. *Page.*

Near that *bituminous* lake where Sodom flamed. *Milton.*

—*Bituminous cement,* or *bituminous mastic,* a cement or mastic in which bitumen, especially in the form of asphalt, is the most important ingredient.—*Bituminous coal,* a name applied to the coals which yield a large percentage, varying from 10 to 60 per cent., of bitumen. It includes pitch or caking coal, cherry-coal, splint-coal, parrot or cannel coal, coking coal, brown-coal, &c. They are softer and lighter than anthracite, duller, and more purely black, and are called *dry* or *fat,* according to their richness in bitumen.—*Bituminous limestone,* limestone of a lamellar structure, susceptible of polish, of a brown or black colour, and when rubbed emitting an unpleasant smell. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap.—*Bituminous shale,* or *bituminous schist,* an argillaceous shale much impregnated with bitumen, and very common in the coal-measures. It is now much worked for the production of paraffine and other useful products.—*Bituminous springs,* springs impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, &c. In Pennsylvania, Persia, and other regions there are numerous springs of almost pure petroleum.

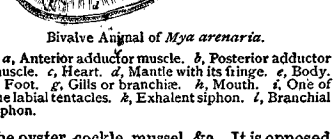
Bivalve (bī'valv), *n.* [Prefix *bi,* and Lat. *valva,* a valve.] 1. An animal of the molluscous class, having two valves, or a shell



Bivalve Shell of *Cytherea chione.*

A, Right valve. B, Left valve. A, B, Thickness. C, Dorsal margin. D, Ventral margin. E, Anterior side or front margin. F, Posterior side or hinder margin. G, Umbo. H, Hinge and hinge teeth. *o,* Cardinal tooth. *x, x,* Lateral teeth. I, Ligament, ligament pit or groove. J, Lunule. K, Anterior muscular impression. L, Posterior muscular impression. M, Pallial impression. N, Abdominal impression. O, Sinus. C, D, Height or breadth. E, F, Length.

consisting of two parts which open by an elastic hinge and are closed by muscles, as



Bivalve Animal of *Mya arenaria.*

a, Anterior adductor muscle. *b,* Posterior adductor muscle. *c,* Heart. *d,* Mantle with its fringe. *e,* Body. *f,* Foot. *g,* Gills or branchiæ. *h,* Mouth. *i,* One of the labial tentacles. *k,* Exhalent siphon. *l,* Branchial siphon.

the oyster, cockle, mussel, &c. It is opposed to *univalve.*—2. In *bot.* a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.

Bivalve, Bivalvular (bī'valv, bī-val'vū-lėr), *a.* Having two valves: said especially of the shells of certain molluscs and of the seed-vessels of certain plants. See the noun.

Bivalved (bī'valvd), *a.* Having two valves.

Bivalvous (bī-val'vus), *a.* Same as *Bivalved.*

Bivascular (bī-vas'kū-lėr), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* and L. *vasculum,* a small vessel.] Having two cells, compartments, or vessels.

Bivaulted (bī'valt-ed), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* twice, and *vault.*] Having two vaults or arches.

Biventral (bī-ven'tral), *a.* [Prefix *bi,* and L. *venter,* a belly.] Having two bellies or belly-shaped parts; as, a *biventral* muscle.

Bivious † (bī'vi-us or biv'i-us), *a.* [L. *bivius —bi,* twice, and *via,* way.] Having two ways, or leading two ways. 'Bivious theorems and Janus-faced doctrines.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Bivouac (biv'ö-ak), *n.* [Fr. *bivouac, bivac,* from G. *beiwache;* lit. by- or near-watch. See WAKE, WATCH.] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, each remaining dressed and with his weapons by him; hence, *fig.* a position or situation demanding extreme watchfulness. 'The *bivouac* of life.' *Longfellow.*

Bivouac (biv'ö-ak), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bivouacked;* ppr. *bivouacking.* To encamp in the open air without tents or covering, as an army on march or in expectation of an engagement. 'Determined to *bivouac* there for the night.' *Irving.*

The Chasseurs Normandie arrive dusty, thirsty, after a hard day's ride, but can find no billet-master. . . . Normandie must even *bivouac* there in its dust and thirst. *Carlyle.*

Bivouack, *n.* and *v.* Same as *Bivouac.*

Biweekly (bī-wēk'li), *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks; as, a *biweekly* magazine. Sometimes, but erroneously, used in place of *semi-weekly* for occurring twice in the week.

Biweekly (bī-wēk'li), *adv.* Fortnightly.

Biwopen, † pp. *of biwepe,* that is, *beweep.* Drowned in tears. *Chaucer.*

Bixa (bik'sa), *n.* [Native name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Flacourtiaceæ, containing a few species of small trees natives of tropical America. The pulp of the fruit of the *Bixa Orellana* affords the arnotto of commerce. See ARNOTTO.

Bixin (bik'sin), *n.* 1. ($C_{16}H_{28}O_2$.) The orange colouring principle of arnotto. It is got in small yellowish crystals.—2. A variety of arnotto, having six to ten times the colouring power of common arnotto, from quicker extraction.

Bizantine. See BYZANTINE.

Bizard (biz'ärd), *n.* Same as *Bizarre,* a variety of carnation.

Bizarre (bi-zär'), *a.* [Fr., from Sp. *bizarro,* gallant, by Mahn said to be of Basque-Iberian origin.] Odd; fanciful; fantastical; whimsical; unpolished. '*Bizarre* mixture of the serious and comic styles.' *Hume.*

Bizarre (bi-zär'), *n.* A variety of carnation in which the white ground-colour is striped with two colours, one darker than the other.

Bizlet (biz'l), *v.t.* Same as *Bezzle.*

Bizmellah (biz-mel'la). Same as *Bismillah.*

Blab (blab), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blabbed;* ppr. *blabbing.* [With the freq. *blabber,* allied to such words as L.G. *blabben,* Dan. *blabbre,* G. *plappern,* to gabble, also to Gael. *blabaran,* a stutterer, *blabber-* or *blubber*-lipped, *bubble, blob,* &c.] To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner what ought to be kept secret; to let out (secrets).

O, that delightful engine of her thoughts
That *blabbed* them with such pleasing eloquence. *Shak.*

Blab (blab), *v.i.* To talk indiscreetly; to tattle; to tell tales. 'She must burst or *blab.*' *Dryden.*

Blab (blab), *n.* A babbler; a tell-tale; one who betrays secrets or tells things which ought to be kept secret. 'Avoided as a *blab.*' *Milton.* 'Show me a very inquisitive body, I'll show you a *blab.*' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Blabber (blab'ėr), *v.i.* [Freq. corresponding to *blab.*] 1. To tell tales; to blab; to talk idly.

Now you may see how easie it is to speak right, and not to *blabber* like boors in any speech. *Woodroephe.*

2. To fib; to falter. *Skinner.*—3. To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

Blabber (blab'ėr), *n.* A tattler; a tell-tale.

Blabber-lipped (blab'ėr-lipt), *a.* [See BLAB, *v.t.*] Having thick lips; blubber-lipped.

Blabbing (blab'ing), *a.* Having the character of a blab; talking indiscreetly; tattling. 'The *blabbing* eastern scout.' *Milton.*

Black (blak), *a.* [A. Sax. *blæc, blac,* black; Icel. *blakkr,* O.H.G. *plak,* black; from the adjective come A. Sax. *blæc,* Icel. *blek,* Dan. *blæk,* Sw. *bläck,* L.G. *blak,* blackness, ink. Grimm connects it with D. and L.G. *blaken,* to burn or scorch, Gr. *phlegō,* to burn, Skr. *bhrāj,* to shine, believing the original meaning to be blackness caused by fire. *Bleak* (A. Sax. *blāc*), *bleach,* may be ultimately from the same root through a different line of development.] 1. Of the darkest colour; the opposite of white. A surface perfectly black is absolutely incapable of reflecting light, but the word is often used with less precision to signify very dark in hue, and, as applied to persons, more or less dark in skin or complexion.

I spy a *black,* suspicious, threatening cloud. *Shak.*
Black men are pearls in beauteous ladies' eyes. *Shak.*

2. Destitute of light, or nearly so. 'In the twilight, in the evening, in the *black* and dark night.' Prov. vii. 9.—3. *Fig.* dismal, gloomy, sullen, forbidding, or the like; destitute of moral light or goodness; mournful; calamitous; evil; wicked; atrocious; thus Shakspere speaks of *black* deeds, thoughts, envy, vengeance, tidings, despair, &c.—*Black and blue,* having the dark livid colour of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.

Mistress Ford . . . is beaten *black and blue,* that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Shak.*

[For a number of compounds with this word as their first member see below; in a good many of these cases it is often printed as a separate word.]

Black (blak), *n.* 1. The darkest colour, or rather the negation of all colour; the opposite of white; a black dye or pigment or a hue produced by such; as, this cloth has a good *black.* The darkness of this colour arises from the circumstance that the substances composing or producing it absorb all the rays of light and reflect none. There are several species of blacks used in painting, such as *Frankfort black,* of which there are two sorts—the one a natural earth inclining to blue, the other made from the lees of wine; *ivory black,* made from burned ivory or bones; *Spanish black,* from burned cork; *harts' black,* from harts' horns; *lamp-black,* from the smoke of resinous substances. In *her.* this colour is termed *sable.*—2. A black part of something, as the black part of the eye; the opening in the iris: in opposition to the *white.* 'The *black* or sight of the eye.' *Sir K. Digby.*—3. A black dress or mourning; as, to be clothed in *black:* frequently used in the plural.

Should I not put on *blacks* when each one here
Comes with his cypress and devotes a tear. *Herrick.*

4. A small flake of soot, such as fall in crowded cities or around great manufactories. 'A fog out of doors that tastes of *blacks* and smells of decomposed frost.' *Sir C. Young.*—5. One with the face blacked or disguised; specifically, a deer stealer.

The Waltham *blacks* at length committed such enormities, that government was forced to interfere, with that severe and sanguinary act, called the 'Black Act.' *Gilbert White.*

6. A member of one of the dark-coloured races; a negro or other dark-skinned person. 7. A stain or smear. 'Defiling her white lawn of chastity with ugly *blacks* of lust.' *Rowley.*—8. *pl.* Ink used in copperplate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape and the residue of the wine-press.—*In black and white,* in writing or print; as, to put a statement *in black and white.*

Black (blak), *v.t.* To make black; to blacken; to soil; as, to *black* boots; to *black* one's hands. '*Blacked* the raven o'er.' *Addison.*

Black-act (blak'akt), *n.* The English statute 9 George I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face *blacked* or disguised.—*Black-acts,* the acts of the Scottish parliament during the reigns of the five Jameses, of Mary, and of James VI., down to 1586 or 1587. They were called the black-acts from the circumstance of their being written in the Saxon character.

Blackamoor (blak'a-mör), *n.* [*Black,* and *Moor,* in the meaning of black man or negro, formerly written also *blackmoor.*] A negro; a black man or woman.

I care not an she were a *black-a-moor.* *Shak.*

Black-art (blak'ärt), *n.* [A name given to necromancy in the middle ages from the idea that the term was derived from L.L. *nigromantia* (L. *niger,* black, and Gr. *manteia,* prophecy, divination), whereas necromancy is really from Gr. *nekromanteia* (Gr. *nekros,* a dead body, and *manteia,* divination), of which the L.L. form was a corruption.] Necromancy; magic; the art of being able to perform wonderful feats by supernatural means, especially means derived from the assistance of the powers of evil: sometimes opposed to an innocent kind of magic—the *white art* or white magic.

Black-ash (blak'ash), *n.* Crude carbonate of soda.

Blackaviced, Blackavised (blak'a-vīst), *a.* [O.E. *black-a-vized—black,* and Fr. *vis,* the visage.] Dark-complexioned. [Scotch.]

Black-ball (blak'bal), *n.* 1. A composition for blacking boots, shoes, &c.—2. A ball of a black colour used in balloting, and denoting a negative vote.

Blackball (blak'bal), *v.t.* To reject by putting black balls into a ballot-box, or by negative votes; to exclude by vote.

He was *blackballed* at two clubs in succession. *Thackeray.*

Whence the verbal noun, *blackballing.*

Your story of the *blackballing* amused me. *Lamb.*

Black-band (blak'band), *n.* The most valuable kind of clay-ironstone (clay-carbonate) from which most of the Scotch iron is manufactured. It contains more carbonaceous matter than ordinary clay-ironstone, and sufficient to calcine the metal with a less expenditure of fuel. It occurs in beds in the coal-measures, and contains 10 or 15 and sometimes even 30 per cent. of coaly matter.

Black-bass (blak'bas), *n.* Same as *Huron* (which see).

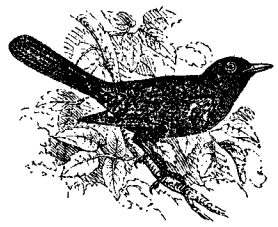
Black-beer (blak'bēr), *n.* A kind of beer manufactured at Dantzic. It is of a black colour, and a syrupy consistence. Called also *Dantzic Beer.*

Black-beetle (blak'bē-tl), *n.* A cockroach.

Blackberry (blak'be-ri), *n.* The berry of the bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), a popular name applied in different places to different species or varieties of this fruit.

If reasons were as plenty as *blackberries* I would give no man a reason on compulsion. *Shak.*

Blackbird (blak'bėrd), *n.* The English name of a well-known species of thrush (the



Blackbird (*Turdus Merula*).

Turdus Merula), common in Britain and throughout Europe. It is fully larger than the common or song thrush, the male wholly of a black colour, except the bill and orbits of the eyes, which are yellow; the female is dark rusty brown. It feeds on worms, snails, insects, fruits, &c., and is rather a shy bird, generally keeping well under cover. The male has a fine rich mellow note, but its song has little compass or variety. Called also *Merle.* In America this name is given to different birds, as to the *Gracula quiscala*, or crow blackbird, and to the *Oriolus phœniceus*, or red-winged blackbird. *Blackbirds* is a cant term on the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves.

Black-board (blak'bōrd), *n.* A board painted black, used in schools and lecture-rooms for writing or drawing lines on for instruction.

Black-boding (blak'bōd-ing), *a.* Betokening evil. *Young.*

Black-bonnet (blak'bon-net), *n.* One of the names of the reed-bunting.

Black-book (blak'bụk), *n.* One of several books, mostly of a political character, so called either from the nature of their contents or the colour of their binding. Specifically, (*a*) a book of the Exchequer in England, said to have been composed in 1175 by Gervais of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, their ranks and privileges, wages, perquisites, and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown in money, grain, and cattle. (*b*) A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses, to blacken them and to hasten their dissolution. (*c*) A book kept at some universities as a register of faults and misdemeanours; hence, *to be in one's black books*, to be in disfavour with one. (*d*) An ancient book of admiralty law, always held to be of very high authority, compiled in the reign of Edward III. (*e*) A book treating of necromancy, or the black-art.

Black-browed (blak'broud), *a.* Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening; as, a *black-browed* gust. *Dryden.*

Black-brush Iron-ore (blak'brush ī'ėrn-ōr), *n.* Brown hæmatite, containing 89 per cent. of peroxide of iron and 10 of water. It is found in the Forest of Dean, and is chiefly used for making tin-plate.

Black-bryony (blak-brī'o-ni), *n.* In *botany*, the *Tamus communis*, a climbing plant with thick tuberous roots which send up annual twining stems, which grow to a great length over bushes and hedges. The juice of the roots was formerly used in the preparation of stimulating plasters.

Black-burning (blak'bėrn-ing), *ñ.* Scandalous: always applied to *shame.* [Scotch.]

Black-canker (blak'kang-kėr), *n.* A disease in turnips and other crops produced by a species of caterpillar. See ATHALIA.

Black-cap (blak'kap), *n.* 1. A dentirostral passerine bird, family Sylviadæ, the *Curruca atricapilla*, so called from its black crown. It is common in Britain and the rest of Europe, and comes nearest the nightingale in sweetness of song.—2. An apple roasted till black.

Black-cattle (blak'kat-l), *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus reared for slaughter, in distinction from dairy-cattle: used without reference to colour.

Black-chalk (blak'chąk), *n.* 1. A mineral of a bluish black colour, of a slaty texture, and soiling the fingers when handled: a variety of argillaceous slate, containing 10 to 15 per cent. of carbon: it is used for drawing.—2. A preparation of ivory black and fine clay.

Black-coat (blak'kōt), *n.* A common and familiar name for a clergyman, as *red-coat* is for a soldier.

Black-cock (blak'kok), *n.* One of the English names for the heath-cock, the male of the black-game or black-grouse, the *Tetrao tetrix* of Linnæus, a gallinaceous bird, family Tetraonidæ. The female is called a *gray hen*, and the young are named *poults.* It is found in various parts of England, and is abundant in the Highlands of Scotland; in Germany, France, and Holland it is tolerably plentiful; in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia it abounds.

Black-cock (*Tetrao tetrix*).

Black-country (blak'kun-tri), *n.* Those portions of the midland district of England which are in a manner blackened and deprived of verdure by the coal and iron industries.

Black-currant (blak'ku-rant), *n.* *Ribes nigrum*, a well-known garden-plant and its fruit.

Black-death (blak'deth), *n.* The name given to an oriental plague which, originating in China, spread over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots or *petechiæ* of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. It last attacked London and England generally in 1663-65.

Black-disease (blak'diz-ēz), *n.* The black plague or pestilence, the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers.

Black-draught (blak'dräft), *n.* A popular purgative medicine, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.

Black-drop (blak'drop), *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar.

Black-dye (blak'dī), *n.* A compound of oxide of iron with gallic acid and tannin.

Black-earth (blak'ėrth), *n.* Earth of a dark colour; mould; humus.

Blacken (blak'n), *v.t.* 1. To make black; to darken.

The little cloud . . . grew and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

2. *Fig.* to sully; to make infamous; to defame; to cause to appear vile; as, vice *blackens* the character.

Let us *blacken* him, let us *blacken* him, . . said the miscreant Harrison, of the blessed king. *South.*

Blacken (blak'n), *v.i.* To grow black or dark. 'Air *blackened*, rolled the thunder.' *Dryden.*

Blackener (blak'n-ėr), *n.* One who blackens

Black-extract (blak'eks-trakt), *n.* A preparation from cocculus indicus, imparting an intoxicating quality to beer.

Blackey, Blacky (blak'i), *n.* A black person; a negro.

I wonder if the old *blackies* do talk. *T. Hughes.*

Black-eyed (blak'īd), *a.* Having black eyes. 'My *black-eyed* maid.' *Dryden.*

Blackfellow (blak'fel-ō), *n.* Colonial name for a native Australian.

Black-fish (blak'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the mackerel family found in the Mediterranean and on the coasts of Western Europe (*Centrolophus pompilus*).—2. In the United States, a fish caught on the rocky shores of New England, the tautog (*Tautoga americana*).—3. A name given to various whales. 4. In Scotland, foul fish or fish newly spawned. The practice of fishing for salmon during the night with spears and by torch-light, and of taking salmon in the rivers when they newly come up to spawn is called *black-fishing.*

Black-fisher (blak'fish-ėr), *n.* A poacher; one who kills salmon in close time. [Scotch.]

By recruiting one or two latitudinarian poachers and *black-fishers*, Mr. H. completed the quota of men which fell to the share of Lady B. *Sir W. Scott.*

Black-flag (blak'flag), *n.* The flag formerly assumed by pirates to intimate the doom their victims might expect.

Black-flea (blak'flē), *n.* An insect of the beetle tribe, injurious to turnips; the *Haltica nemorum* of naturalists. Called also *Turnip-flea.*

Black-flux (blak'fluks), *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of nitre: used in melting metallic substances.

Black-fly (blak'fli), *n.* The bean plant-louse (*Aphis fabæ*).

Black-foot (blak'fụt), *n.* 1. (Pronounced in Scotland blak'fit.) A sort of matchmaker; one who goes between a lover and his mistress to plead the cause of the former. [Scotch.]—2. The name of a tribe of North American Indians.

Black-forest (blak'fo-rest), *n.* A forest in Germany, in Swabia, a part of the ancient Hercynian Forest.

Blackfriar (blak'frī-ar), *n.* A friar of the Dominican order. Called also a *Predicant* or *Preaching Friar*, and in France *Jacobin.* See BENEDICTINE.

Black-game (blak'gām), *n.* See BLACK-COCK and GROUSE.

Black-grass (blak'gras), *n.* A kind of rush, *Juncus bulbosus.*

Blackguard (blak'gärd), *n.* [Formerly the scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, &c., looked after them when the household moved from one place to another, were called the *black guard*, from their faces being often blackened or smutted. Webster the dramatist has the following passage:—

A lousy slave, that within this twenty years rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage 'mongst spits and dripping-pans!

Holland, Fuller, &c., use the term in the same way; but we also find the devil's *black guard* early spoken of, the phrase being applied to worthless characters as being the soldiers or guard of the devil, and it does not seem clear in which sense the epithet was first used. Either would easily give the modern meaning.] A man of coarse and offensive manners; a fellow of low character; a scamp; a scoundrel.

The troops which he commanded were the greatest *blackguards* on the face of the earth. *Prof Yonge.*

Blackguard (blak'gärd), *a.* 1. Of bad character; vicious; vile; low; worthless: said of persons and things. '*A blackguard* boy.' *Swift.* 'Marking certain things as low and *blackguard*, and certain others as lawful and right.' *T. Hughes.*—2. Scurrilous; abusive; as, *blackguard* language.

Blackguard (blak'gärd), *v.t.* To revile in scurrilous language. [Colloq.]

Blackguardism (blak'gärd-izm), *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard. 'Wasted his fine genius in pamphleteering and *blackguardism.*' *Craik.*

Blackguardly (blak'gärd-li), *a.* Characteristic of a blackguard; rascally; villainous; as, a *blackguardly* business.

Black-gum (blak'gum), *n.* A North American tree (*Nyssa villosa*), 40 to 70 feet high, which bears a dark blue berry. The wood is solid and not apt to split, and hence is used for naves and in ship-building. It is also called *Yellow-gum* and *Sour-gum.*

Black-haired (blak'hārd), *a.* Having black hair.

Black-hearted (blak'härt-ed), *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

Black-hole (blak'hōl), *n.* Formerly a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; now more specifically applied to a place of confinement for soldiers. The word is associated with a horrible catastrophe which occurred at Calcutta on the 18th June, 1756, when 146 Englishmen were confined in the black-hole of that city by the Nabob Suraja Dowla, and all except twenty-two perished from want of air.

Blacking (blak'ing), *n.* 1. A substance used for blacking shoes, variously made; any matter for making things black. — 2. The name given by founders to a black-wash, composed of clay, water, and powdered charcoal, with which cores and loam-moulds are coated, to give the requisite smoothness to the surfaces which come into contact with the melted metal.

Black-iron (blak'ī-ėrn), *n.* Malleable iron, in contradistinction to iron which is tinned, called white-iron.

Blackish (blak'ish), *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or dark. Job vi. 16. 'Begin to be *blackish*.' *Holland.*

Black-jack (blak'jak), *n.* 1. A capacious can,

Leathern Black-jacks.

now made of tin, but formerly of waxed leather.

There's a Dead-sea of drink in the cellar, in which goodly vessels lie wrecked; and in the middle of this deluge appear the tops of flagons and *black-jacks*, like churches drowned in the marshes. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. The ensign of a pirate.—3. A name given by miners to blende, a mineral called also *False Galena*. It is an ore of zinc in combination with iron and sulphur; sulphide of zinc.—4. The *Quercus nigra*, or barren oak.

Black-knot (blak'not), *n.* A fast knot: opposed to *running-knot*.

Black-lead (blak'led), *n.* Amorphous graphite; plumbago. See GRAPHITE. [Black-lead is a misnomer as the mineral contains no lead.]

Black-leg (blak'leg), *n.* [Origin undecided; probably from the custom of racing men wearing black top-boots.] 1. One who systematically tries to win money by cheating in connection with races, or with cards, billiards, or other game; a rook; a swindler; a welsher. Sometimes contracted into *Leg.*—2. Same as *Black-quarter*, a disease of cattle.

Black-leggism (blak'leg-izm), *n.* The arts or practices of a black-leg; cheating; swindling. *Bentley's Mag.*

Black-letter (blak'let-ėr), *n.* A name now applied to the old English or modern Gothic letter, which was introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century, and became the character generally used in manuscripts before the art of printing was publicly practised in Europe.

Black-letter (blak'let-ėr), *a.* Written or printed in black-letter; as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.

Black-list (blak'list), *n.* A list of defaulters; specifically applied to printed lists of insolvents and bankrupts, published officially. Private lists, however, of a more searching character, are furnished by certain societies and private individuals to subscribers, with the view of enabling them to protect themselves against bad debts, frauds, &c.

Blackly (blak'li), *adv.* With a black or dark appearance; darkly; atrociously. 'With visage grim, sterne looks and *blackely* hewed.' *Mir. for Mags.* 'Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid.' *Feltham.* '(The gondola) glides along the water looking *blackly*.' *Byron.*

Blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* [Lit. black-rent. See MAIL, rent.] 1. A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or the like, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to certain men who were allied to robbers, to be protected by them from pillage. Blackmail was levied in the districts bordering the Highlands of Scotland till the middle of the eighteenth century. Hence—2. Extortion in any mode by means of intimidation, as the extortion of money by threats of accusation or exposure, or of unfavourable criticism in the press.—3. Formerly, rent paid in produce, or in baser money, in opposition to rent paid in silver: in Latin *reditus nigri*, as opposed to *reditus albi*.

Black-martin (blak'mär-tin), *n.* A name sometimes given to the bird otherwise called the *Swift*.

Black-match (blak'mach), *n.* A pyrotechnic match or sponge.

Black-Monday (blak'mun-dā), *n.* 1. Easter Monday. See extract.

In the 34th of Edw. III. the 14th of April, Edward with his host lay before the city of Paris, which day was full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horses with cold; wherefore unto this day it hath been called *Black-Monday*. *Stowe.*

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black-Monday* last. *Shak.*

2. A term used among schoolboys to designate the first Monday after holidays, when they return to their studies.

Black-monk (blak'mungk), *n.* One of the Benedictine monks.

Blackmoor (blak'mōr), *n.* Same as *Black-amoor*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Black-mouthed (blak'mouTHd), *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language. 'Whatever the most *black-mouth'd* atheists charged it with.' *Killingbeck.*

Black-naphtha (blak'nap-tha or blak'naf-tha), *n.* Petroleum or rock-oil.

Black-neb (blak'neb), *n.* 1. A person disaffected to government; a democrat. [Scotch.]

Little did I imagine that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government. But so it was. Many of the heritors considered me a *black-neb* though I knew it not. *Galt.*

2. A black-nob.

Blackness (blak'nes), *n.* The quality of being black; black colour; darkness; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness. 'Night's *blackness*.' *Shak.* '*Blackness* as a solid wall.' *Tennyson.* 'The very *blackness* of horror.' *Lamb.*

Black-nob (blak'nob), *n.* A workman who refuses to join a trades' union; one who works when the unionists are on strike; a knob-stick.

Reports were submitted from the various works, which showed that all the men employed by the iron companies were on strike, with the exception of six *black-nobs*. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Black-ochre (blak'ō-kėr), *n.* A variety of mineral black, combined with iron and alluvial clay. See under MINERAL.

Black-peopled (blak'pē-pld), *a.* Inhabited by black persons. '*Black-peopled* empire.' *Sandys.*

Black-pepper (blak'pep-ėr), *n.* The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*, an East Indian climbing plant, nat. order Piperaceæ, much used as a condiment.

Black-pigment (blak'pig-ment), *n.* A fine, light, carbonaceous substance or lamp-black, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. It is obtained by burning common coal-tar.

Black-pine (blak'pīn), *n.* *Pinus austriaca*, a native of Austria, remarkable for its very long, dark, glossy leaves, and containing more resin than any other European tree.

Black-plate (blak'plāt), *n.* Sheet-iron plate before it is tinned.

Black-pudding (blak'pud-ing), *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, &c.; blood-pudding.

And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

Black-quarter (blak'kwar-tėr), *n.* An enzootic apoplectic disease peculiar to cattle, indicated by lameness of the fore-foot and blackness of the flesh. It is not contagious, but in warm weather is attended by the development of a blood poison, fatal to man and the lower animals. Called also *Black-leg*, *Quarter-evil* or *Quarter-ill*, and *Black-spaul*.

Black-rod (blak'rod), *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of parliament. His full title is Gentleman-usher of the Black Rod, and his deputy is styled the Yeoman-usher. They are the official messengers of the House of Lords; and either the gentleman- or the yeoman-usher summons the commons to the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills; and also executes orders for the commitment of parties guilty of breach of privilege and contempt.

Black-rood (blak'röd), *n.* [*Black*, and *rood*, a cross.] A relic brought to Scotland by the wife of Malcolm Canmore, and long held in extreme veneration by the Scots. It consisted of a cross of gold inclosing a piece of the true cross, set in an ebony figure of the Saviour. It was deposited with the regalia in Edinburgh Castle, and carried with them to England by Edward I., and used by him to give increased solemnity to the oaths he exacted from the Scottish magnates. All trace of it is now lost.

Black-rust (blak'rust), *n.* A disease of wheat, in which a black fungoid growth becomes deposited in the fissure of the grain.

Black-salt (blak'sąlt), *n.* See BIT NOBEN.

Black-salts (blak'sąlts), *n. pl.* In America, wood-ashes after they have been lixiviated and the solution evaporated until the mass has become black.

Black-sheep (blak-shēp), *n.* A member of a family or society guilty of loose conduct and unlike the other members.

The court was all astir and a-buzz when the *black-sheep* pressed him into an obscure corner. *Dickens.*

Black-silver (blak'sil-vėr), *n.* A mineral, called also *Brittle Silver-ore* and *Stephanite*, consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

Blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils; an ironsmith.

Black-snake (blak'snāk), *n.* 1. An ophidian reptile, family Colubridæ, the *Coluber constrictor*, common in the United States from Louisiana to Connecticut. It is one of the largest North American serpents, reaching a length of 5 or 6 feet, and so agile and swift as to have been named the *Racer*. It has

Black-snake (*Coluber constrictor*).

no poison fangs, and is therefore comparatively harmless, which is the more fortunate, as it is extremely irascible, rustling its tail when irritated like the rattlesnake. It feeds on small quadrupeds and birds, and the like. It is especially useful in that it is fond of rats, and is capable of climbing walls in pursuit of them, and also of insinuating itself into their holes.—2. The black-snake of Jamaica is the *Natrix atra*. Though not poisonous its bite is very severe; it feeds chiefly on lizards.

Black-spaul (blak'spąl), *n.* [*Black*, and *spaul*, the shoulder or quarter.] Same as *Black-quarter*.

Black-spruce (blak'sprös), *n.* The *Abies nigra*, a native of North America. It furnishes the spruce deals of commerce. Its principal characteristics are strength, lightness, and elasticity, and in ship-building it is reckoned of superior excellence for yards and topmasts. From the young branches the essence of spruce is extracted.

Black-squall (blak'skwąl), *n.* A squall of extreme suddenness and violence, common in the West Indian seas, and ascribed to a peculiar heated state of the atmosphere near land. It causes frequent damage to shipping.

Black-strake (blak'strāk), *n.* *Naut.* a range of planks immediately above the wales in a ship's side, covered with tar and lamp-black.

Black-strap (blak'strap), *n.* A name given contemptuously to several beverages, as to the dark country wines with which ships are supplied on the Mediterranean station; a mixture of spirits with molasses; port-wine.

Black-tail (blak'tāl), *n.* A fish, a kind of perch, the *Acerina* (*Perca*) *cernua*. Called also *Ruffe* or *Pope*. See RUFFE.

Black-tea (blak'tē), *n.* A generic name for various Chinese teas, the principal of which are Bohea, Congou, Pekoe, and Souchong. See TEA.

Black-thorn (blak'thorn), *n.* The sloe or *Prunus communis*. See SLOE.

Black-tin (blak'tin), *n.* Tin ore when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for smelting. It is the ore comminuted by beating into a black powder like fine sand.

Black-turpeth (blak'tėr-peth), *n.* (Hg_4O.) The di- or sub-oxide of mercury, commonly called the gray, ash, or black oxide.

Black-varnish Tree (blak'vär-nish trē), *n.* *Melanorrhœa usitatissima*, nat. order Anacardiaceæ, an East Indian tree, which, when wounded, yields a black varnish, called *theet-see* or *kheu*. It is extremely dangerous, as the skin, when rubbed with it, inflames and becomes covered with pimples, which are difficult to heal. The wood, known as the lignum-vitæ of Pegu, is so hard and heavy as to be made into anchors for the boats of the natives.

Black-vomit (blak'vom-it), *n.* A discharge from the stomach of substances of a black appearance, as in yellow fever, &c.

Black-wadd (blak'wod), *n.* An ore of manganese used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire when mixed with linseed-oil in a certain proportion.

Black-walnut (blak'wąl-nut), *n.* The *Juglans nigra*, a large and handsome North American tree, 50 or 60 feet high, the wood of which is of a dark colour, forming a beautiful material for cabinet-work.

Black-ward (blak'wąrd), *n.* A sub-vassal who held ward of the king's vassal.

Black-wash (blak'wosh), *n.* 1. A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water. — 2. Any wash that blackens.

> Remove the modern layers of *black-wash*, and let the man himself be seen. *Kingsley.*

Black-Watch (blak'woch), *n.* A name often given to the 42d Regiment. See under WATCH.

Black-water (blak'wą-tėr), *n.* A disease of sheep, said to be caused by an accumulation of black bile in the stomach.

Black-work (blak'wėrk), *n.* Iron wrought by blacksmiths: so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths.

Blad (blad), *n.* [Probably the same as *blade*, D. *blad*, a leaf.] A blotting-book or portfolio formed of blotting-paper; a blotting-pad. [Scotch.]

Bladder (blad'ėr), *n.* [A.Sax. *blǽdr*, *blǽddre*, a bladder, a pustule, a blister; cognate with Icel. *blathra*, Sw. *blädd'ra*, Dan. *blære*, L.G. *bladere*, *bledder*, a bladder; D. *blaar*, a blister, a bladder; O.H.G. *plâtara*, a bladder, G. *blatter*, a pustule; the root is probably in A. Sax. *blâwan*, E. to *blow*.] 1. A thin membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid; as, the urinary *bladder*, the gall *bladder*, &c. By way of eminence, the word, in common language, denotes the urinary bladder, either within the animal or when taken out and inflated with air. 'Little wanton boys that swim on *bladders*.' *Shak.* — 2. Any vesicle, blister, or pustule, especially if filled with air or a thin watery liquor. — 3. In *bot.* (*a*) a distended membranaceous pericarp. (*b*) A hollow membranous appendage on the leaves of Utricularia, filled with air and floating the plant. (*c*) A cellular expansion of the substance of many algæ filled with air. — 4. Anything inflated, empty, or unsound. '*Bladders* of philosophy.' *Rochester.*

Bladder (blad'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To put up in a bladder; as, *bladdered* lard. — 2. To puff up; to fill with wind. [Rare.]

> A hollow globe of glass that long before
> She full of emptiness had *bladdered*. *G. Fletcher.*

Bladder-angling (blad'ėr-ang-gling), *n.* Fishing by means of a baited hook attached to an inflated bladder. The sudden rising of the bladder, after it has been pulled under water by the fish seizing the bait, strikes and hooks the fish.

Bladder-campion (blad'ėr-kam-pi-on), *n.* The popular name of *Silene inflata*: so called from its inflated calyx.

Bladdered (blad'ėrd), *a.* Swelled like a bladder; puffed up; vain. 'A *bladdered* greatness.' *Dryden.*

Bladder-fern (blad'ėr-fėrn), *n.* The common name of Cystopteris, a genus of ferns: so named from the bladder-like involucre. There are two British species.

Bladder-green (blad'ėr-grēn), *n.* Sap-green (which see).

Bladder-kelp (blad'ėr-kelp), *n.* Another name for *Bladder-wrack*.

Bladder-nut (blad'ėr-nut), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus Staphylea, because of their inflated fruit-capsule. Two or three species are met with in our shrubberies. — The *African bladder-nut* is a name for the genus Royena.

Bladder-pod (blad'ėr-pod), *n.* A popular name for Physolobium.

Bladder-seed (blad'ėr-sēd), *n.* A popular name for Physospermum.

Bladder-senna (blad'ėr-sen-na), *n.* The common name of the plants of the genus Colutea. — The *jointed-podded bladder-senna* is the Coronilla.

Bladder-tree (blad'ėr-trē), *n.* A handsome American shrub, *Staphylea trifolia*. Called also *Three-leaved Bladder-nut*. See STAPHYLEA.

Bladder-wort (blad'ėr-wėrt), *n.* The common name of a genus (Utricularia) of slender aquatic plants, the leaves of which are furnished with floating bladders. Three species are found in Britain. See UTRICULARIA.

Bladder-wrack (blad'ėr-rak), *n.* A seaweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*), thus named because of the floating vesicles in its fronds. Called also *Sea-oak and Sea-wrack*. See FUCUS.

Bladdery (blad'ėr-i), *a.* Resembling a bladder; containing bladders. — *Bladdery fever*, vesicular fever, in which the skin is covered with blisters.

Blade (blād), *n.* [A. Sax. *blœd*, a leaf, branch, or twig; O.Sax. D. Dan. Sw. *blad*, Icel. *blath*, G. *blatt*, a leaf; probably from root of *blow*, A. Sax. *blâwan*, and allied to *bloom*, *blossom*.] 1. The leaf of a plant, particularly, now perhaps exclusively, of gramineous plants; also the young stalk or spire of gramineous plants. 'Grene, like to leke *blades*.' *Sir T. Elyot.* '*Blades* of grass.' *Swift.* 'The varying year with *blade* and sheaf.' *Tennyson.*

> But when the *blade* was sprung up and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also. Mat. xiii. 26.

2. In *bot.* the lamina or broad part of a leaf, as distinguished from the stalk or midrib. 3. A thing resembling a blade in shape, &c.; (*a*) the cutting part of an instrument; as, the *blade* of a knife or sword. (*b*) The broad part of an oar. (*c*) The scapula or scapular bone.

> Atrides' lance did gore
> Pylemon's shoulder in the *blade*. *Chapman.*

(*d*) A commercial name for the four large plates of shell on the sides, and the five large plates in the middle, of the carapace of the turtle, which yield the best tortoise-shell. — 4. A dashing or rollicking fellow; a swaggerer; a rakish fellow; strictly, perhaps, one who is *sharp* and wide awake. 'Jolly *blades*.' *Evelyn.*

> He saw a turnkey in a trice
> Fetter a troublesome *blade*. *Coleridge.*

Blade (blād), *v.t.* To furnish with a blade.

Blade (blād), *v.i.* To come into blade; to produce blades.

> As sweet a plant, as fair a flower, is faded,
> As ever in the Muse's garden *bladed*. *Ph. Fletcher.*

Blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* The scapula or upper bone in the shoulder. See BLADE, 3 (*c*).

Bladed (blād'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a blade or blades: (*a*) as a plant. '*Bladed* grass.' *Shak.* '*Bladed* field.' *Thomson.* (*b*) As a cutting instrument; as, a two-*bladed* knife. 2. In *mineral.* composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife. — 3. In *her.* a term used when the stalk or blade of any kind of grain is borne of a colour different from the ear or fruit.

Blade-fish (blād'fish), *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of the family Cepolidæ, *Trichiurus lepturus*: so called from its flatness and resemblance to a sword-blade. It is occasionally found off our coasts.

Blade-metal (blād'met-al), *n.* Metal for sword-blades. *Milton.*

Blade-smith (blād'smith), *n.* A sword-cutler. *Mir. for Mags.*

Blady (blād'i), *a.* Consisting of blades. 'The *blady* grass.' *Drayton.*

Blae (blā), *a.* [Parallel form of *blue* = Icel. *blá*, blue, *blá-kaldr*, blue-cold.] Livid; pale-blue: often applied to a person's complexion on a very cold day, as well as to that of one pale from terror. [Scotch.]

> Oh! sirs, some of you will stand with a *blae* countenance before the tribunal of God. *M. Bruce.*

Blaeberry (blā'be-ri), *n.* [Sc. *blae*, livid, blue, and *berry*; Icel. *blá-ber*, the bilberry.] The Scotch name for the bilberry (which see).

Blaes (blāz), *n. pl.* A Scottish miner's term for the shale of the coal-measures: sometimes used by geologists.

Blain (blān), *n.* [A. Sax. *blegen*, D. *blein*, Dan. *blegn*, a blain, a blister; probably from verbal root to *blow*, and thus allied to *bladder*.] 1. A pustule; a botch; a blister.

> Blotches and *blains* must all his flesh imboss. *Milton.*

2. In *farriery*, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue against the windpipe, which swells so as to stop the breath.

Blake, † *a.* Black.

Blakid, † *a.* Blackened. *Chaucer.*

Blamable (blām'a-bl), *a.* Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable.

> Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

Blamableness (blām'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blamable; culpableness; fault. *Whitlock.*

Blamably (blām'a-bli), *adv.* In a blamable manner; culpably.

Blame (blām), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blamed*; ppr. *blaming*. [Fr. *blâmer*, O.Fr. *blasmer*, Pr. *blasmar*, from L.L. *blasphemare*, from Gr. *blasphēmein*, to calumniate. See BLASPHEME.] 1. To express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to censure: opposed to *praise* or *commend*, and applicable to persons or things. Formerly it might be followed by *of*. 'Tomoreus he *blamed of* inconsiderate rashness.' *Knolles.* — 2. † To bring reproach upon; to blemish; to injure.

> This ill state in which she stood;
> To which she for his sake had weetingly
> Now brought herself, and *blamed* her noble blood. *Spenser.*

[In such phrases as 'he is *to blame*,' *to blame* by an old and common construction has the passive meaning = to be blamed; blamable. (Compare a house *to let*, hire, build; grain ready to cut, &c.)

> You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you. *Shak.*

In writers of the Elizabethan period it was often written *too blame*, *blame* apparently being mistaken for an adjective.] — SYN. To censure, chide, disparage, dispraise, condemn, cry down, upbraid, reprove, reproach.

Blame (blām), *n.* 1. An expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong; imputation of a fault; censure; reprehension.

> Let me bear the *blame* for ever. Gen. xliii. 9.

2. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; fault; crime; sin. 'That we should be holy and without *blame* before him.' Eph. i. 4. — 3. † Hurt; injury.

> And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Spenser.*

Blameable (blām'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Blamable*.

Blameful (blām'fųl), *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal. '*Blameful* thinges.' *Chaucer.*

> Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
> Some stern, untutored churl. *Shak.*

Blamefully (blām'fųl-li), *adv.* In a blameful manner.

Blamefulness (blām'fųl-nes), *n.* State of being blameful.

Blameless (blām'les), *a.* Not meriting blame or censure; without fault; undeserving of reproof; innocent; guiltless. 'The *blameless* Indians.' *Thomson.* 'A *blameless* life.' *Tennyson.* It may be followed by *of*.

> We will be *blameless of* this thine oath. Josh. ii. 17.

Blamelessly (blām'les-li), *adv.* In a blameless manner; without fault or crime; innocently. *Milton.*

Blamelessness (blām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blameless; innocence; purity. 'Thy white *blamelessness* accounted blame.' *Tennyson.*

Blamer (blām'ėr), *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures. '*Blamers* of the times.' *Donne.*

Blameworthiness (blām'wėr-ŦHi-nes), *n.* The quality of being blame*worthy*; blamableness. *Goodwin.*

> Praise and blame express what actually are; praiseworthiness and *blameworthiness*, what naturally ought to be the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct. *Ad. Smith.*

Blameworthy (blām'wėr-ŦHi), *a.* [*Blame* and *worthy*.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

> That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not *blameworthy*, he affirms, because the man was heinously vicious. *Milton.*

Blanc (blaṅ), *n.* [Fr., white.] 1. A rich stock or gravy in which tripe, &c., is stewed.—2. A silver coin. See BLANK, 5.

Blancard (blangk'ärd), *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and suffix *-ard*.] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy: so called because the thread is half blanched before it is woven.

Blanch (blansh), *v.t.* [Fr. *blanchir*, to whiten, from *blanc*, white. See BLANK.] 1. To whiten by depriving of colour; to render pale or colourless.

Keep the natural ruby of your cheeks
When mine are *blanched* with fear. *Shak.*

2. In *hort.* to whiten or prevent from turning green by excluding the light, a process applied to the stalks or leaves of plants, such as celery, lettuce, sea-kale, &c. It is done by raising up earth about the stalks of the plants, tying the leaves together to keep the inner ones from the light, or covering with pots, boxes, or the like.—3.† *Fig.* to whiten, as a black act or crime; to palliate; to slur; to pass over. '*Blanch* over the blackest and most absurd things.' *Tillotson.*—4.† To shun or avoid, as from fear: in this sense probably a corruption of *blench*.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ans to qualify the words of treason, whereby every man might express his malice and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*

5. In *cookery*, to soak (as meat or vegetables) in hot water, or to scald them by a short rapid boil, with the view of giving them firmness or whiteness. To *blanch almonds* is to deprive them of their skins by immersion in hot water, and a little friction, after their shells have been removed.—6. In the *arts*, to whiten or make lustrous, as metals, by acids or other means; also, to cover with a thin coating of tin.

Blanch (blansh), *v.i.* 1. To become white; to bleach. 'Sirens, . . . such as chanted on the *blanching* bones of men.' *Tennyson.*—2. To evade; to shift; to equivocate. [See preceding art. 4.]

Books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

Blanch (blansh), *n.* Ore when not in masses, but intimately mixed with other minerals.

Blancher (blansh'ėr), *n.* 1. One who blanches or whitens.—2. One stationed for the purpose of turning game in some direction. [Probably for *blencher*.]

Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gynecia a *blancher* which kept the dearest deer from her. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Hence, probably—3.† One who restrains or hinders.

Blanchers . . . to let and stop the light of the gospel. *Latimer.*

Blanch-farm, Blanch-ferm (blansh'färm, blansh'fėrm), *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and L.L. *firma*, rent.] A kind of quit-rent; rent paid in silver, not in grain or cattle. Written also *Blench-firm*.

Blanch-holding (blansh'hōld-ing), *n.* In *law*, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a nominal or trifling yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment of his right, and only if demanded. This mode of tenure is not unfrequent in Scotland. Written also *Blench-holding*.

Blanchimeter (blan-shim'et-ėr), *n.* [*Blanch*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate (chloride) of lime and potash.

Blanching-liquor (blansh'ing-lik-ėr), *n.* The solution of chloride of lime used for bleaching.

Blanck,† **Blanckt**† (blangk, blangkt), *a.* [A form of *blanched*.] Confounded; out of countenance. 'The old woman wox half-*blanck* those wordes to heare.' *Spenser.*

Blanc-mange, Blanc-manger (blą-mąnzh, blą-mąn-zhą), *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, food.] In *cookery*, a name of different preparations of the consistency of a jelly, variously composed of dissolved isinglass, arrow-root, maize-flour, &c., with milk and flavouring substances. Blanc-manger is mentioned by Chaucer, but no doubt the old dish of this name was very different from the new.

Bland (bland), *a.* [L. *blandus*, mild.] 1. Mild; soft; gentle; balmy. 'Exhilarating vapour *bland*.' *Milton.* 'Like the bountiful season *bland*.' *Tennyson.*—2. Affable; suave; soothing; kindly. '*Bland* words.' *Milton.* 'Small his voice, but *bland* the smile.' *Tennyson.*

Blandation† (blan-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *blanditia*, flattery, from *blandus*, bland.] A piece of flattery; blandishment. *Camden.*

Blandfordia (bland-fōrd'i-a), *n.* [In honour of George, marquis of *Blandford*.] A genus of handsome perennial herbs, natives of New South Wales, nat. order Liliaceæ. They are all beautiful plants, and several species are to be found in our greenhouses.

Blandiloquence† (blan-dil'ō-kwens), *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia*—*blandus*, mild, and *loquor*, to speak.] Fair, mild, flattering speech; courteous language; compliment.

Blandiment† (blan'di-ment), *n.* Blandishment; allurement; enticement. 'Allure no man with suasion and *blandiment*.' *Burnet.*

Blandise,† *v.i.* To blandish; to use flattery. *Chaucer.*

Blandish (blan'dish), *v.t.* [O.E. *blandise*, from O.Fr. *blandir*, to flatter, L. *blandior*, to flatter, from *blandus*, bland.]—1.† To flatter; to caress; to soothe; to fawn on.—2. To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing.

In former days a country-life,
For so time-honoured poets sing,
Free from anxiety and strife,
Was *blandish'd* by perpetual spring. *Cowper.*

Blandish (blan'dish), *v.i.* To assume a caressing or blandishing manner. 'How she *blandishing* by Dunsmore rides.' *Drayton.*

Blandished (blan'disht), *p.* or *a.* Invested with flattery, cajolery, or blandishment.

Mustering all her wiles,
With *blandish'd* parleys, feminine assaults. *Milton.*

Blandisher (blan'dish-ėr), *n.* One that blandishes; one that flatters with soft words.

Blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *n.* Blandishment.

Double-hearted friends, whose *blandishings*
Tickle our ears, but sting our bosoms. *Beaumont.*

Blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* 1. Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; artful caresses; flattering attention; cajolery; endearment. 'Cowering low with *blandishment*.' *Milton.* 'An accent very low in *blandishment*.' *Tennyson.*—2. Something bland or pleasing; something that gives pleasure. 'The rose yields her sweete *blandishment*.' *Habington.* 'When all the *blandishments* of life are gone.' *G. Sewell.*

Blandness (bland'nes), *n.* State of being bland; mildness; gentleness.

Envy was disarmed by the *blandness* of Albemarle's temper. *Macaulay.*

Blank (blangk), *a.* [From Fr. *blanc* (Sp. *blanco*, It. *bianco*), white, blank, a word borrowed from the G. *blank*, white, lustrous, blank, from *blinken*, to *blink*, that is to glint, to glimmer; cog. D. Dan. and Sw. *blank*, white. See BLINK.] 1. White or pale. 'The *blank* moon.' *Milton.* '*Blank* as death in marble.' *Tennyson.* Hence—2. As applied primarily to paper, void of written or printed characters; hence, of any uniform surface; as, a *blank* wall; so also vacant; unoccupied; wanting something necessary to completeness; void; empty; as, a *blank* space; a *blank* ballot; *blank* cartridge. '*Blank* and waste it seemed.' *Tennyson.*—3. Pale from fear or terror; hence, confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected.

Adam . . . astonished stood, and *blank*. *Milton.*

4. Pure; unmingled; entire; complete. '*Blank* stupidity.' *Percival.*—5. Unrhymed: applied to verse, particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme, such as that adopted in dramatic poetry and in Milton's *Paradise Lost.*—*Blank cartridge*, &c. See separate entries as compound words.

Blank (blangk), *n.* 1. A piece of paper without writing or printed matter on it; a void space on paper or in any written or printed document; a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in.

The freemen signified their approbation by an inscribed vote, and their dissent by a *blank*. *Palfrey.*

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do, and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

Specifically in the following quotation, a blank paper given to government officials to fill up as they pleased, so as to give an air of authority to oppressive exactions.

And daily new exactions are devised,
As *blanks*, benevolences, and I know not what. *Shak.*

2. Any void space; a void; a vacancy; as, a *blank* in one's memory; the death of his wife left a great *blank* in his life.—3. A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a lot by which nothing is gained.

In Fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks* like this, for one small prize. *Dryden.*

4. In *archery*, the white mark in the centre of a butt or target to which an arrow is directed; hence, the object to which anything is directed; aim. 'As level as the cannon to his *blank*.' *Shak.* 'Let me still remain the true *blank* of thine eye.' *Shak.* 'Quite beyond my aim, out of the *blank* and level of my brain.' *Shak.*—5. A base silver coin of the reign of Henry V. It was so called from its colour, and to distinguish it from the gold coins which were then coined. The blank was prohibited from being current in England during the reign of Henry VI. Spelled also *Blanc*, *Blanck*. 'Have you any money? he answered, Not a *blanck*.' *B. Jonson.*—6. A small copper coin formerly current in France.—7. A piece of metal prepared to be formed into something useful, by a further operation, as a piece of metal properly shaped and ready to be made into a file or a screw; specifically, in coining, a plate, or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped.—8.† A blank verse. 'Five lines . . . such pretty, begging *blanks*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Blank (blangk), *v.t.* 1. To make blank; to make white or pale; to confuse; to confound; to dispirit. 'That *blanks* the face of joy.' *Shak.* 'Despoil him . . . and with confusion *blank* his worshippers.' *Milton.*—2. To make void; to annul. 'All former purposes were *blanked*.' *Spenser.*

Blank-bond (blangk'bond), *n.* A bond formerly known in practice, which was blank in the name of the creditor.

Blank-cartridge (blangk'kär-trij), *n.* A cartridge filled with powder but having no ball.

Blank-credit (blangk'kred-it), *n.* An authorized permission given to draw on an individual or firm to a certain amount.

Blank-door, Blank-window (blangk'dōr, blangk'win-dō), *n.* A sinking in a wall, either in the exterior or interior of a building, finished with dressings like a door or window.

Blanket (blang'ket), *n.* [Generally derived from O.Fr. *blanchet*, *blanket*, a blanket for a bed, dim. from *blanc*, white = L.L. *blanchetus*, *blanquetus*, a kind of white cloth; according to others from three brothers of the name of *Blanket*, who introduced this branch of the woollen manufacture into Bristol about the middle of the 14th century. As the word was in existence before this time, however, the surname of the brothers was probably derived from it.] 1. A soft cloth made of wool loosely woven, and used for beds, for covering horses, &c.; sometimes as a covering for the shoulders; a rug. [The employment of blankets as curtains or drop-scenes in theatres, explains Shakspere's 'Nor Heaven peep through the *blanket* of the dark.' *Macbeth* i. 5.]—2. In *printing*, woollen cloth or white baize to lay between the tympans or on machine cylinders.—3. In *cloth-printing*, the cover of the printing table.—4. A kind of pear, the French *blanquet*.—*A wet blanket*, one who or that which damps, depresses or disappoints any hope, expectation or enjoyment. "But,' said the chairman, and that 'but' was the usual *wet blanket*.' *Dickens.*

Blanket (blang'ket), *v.t.* 1. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment.

We'll have our men *blanket* 'em i' the hall. *B. Jonson.*

2. To cover with a blanket. [Rare.]

I'll . . . *blanket* my loins. *Shak.*

Blanketing (blang'ket-ing), *n.* 1. The punishment of tossing in a blanket.

That affair of the *blanketing* happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of. *Smollett.*

2. Cloth for blankets.

Blank-indorsement (blangk'in-dors'ment), *n.* The indorsement of a bill of exchange or promissory note by merely writing the name of the indorser, without mentioning any person to whom the bill or note is to be paid.

Blankly (blangk'li), *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

Blankness (blangk'nes), *n.* State of being blank.

Blank-tire (blangk'tīr), *n.* A tire of a wheel without a flange.

Blanquette (blaṅ-ket), *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *cookery*, a white fricassee; also, a minced dish, as of cold veal.—2. A kind of crude soda, obtained at Aigues-Mortes by the incineration of *Salsola Tragus* and *S. Kali*.

Blapsidæ (blaps'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of nocturnal, moderate-sized, black beetles, whose wings are generally obsolete and their

elytra soldered together. They frequent gloomy damp places, and when seized discharge, for the purpose of self-defence, a liquid of a peculiar and penetrating odour. *Blaps mortisaga*, or church-yard beetle, is the most familiar British specimen. *Blaps sulcata*, dressed with butter, is eaten by Egyptian women to make them grow fat.

Blare (blār), *v.i.* pret. *blared;* ppr. *blaring.* [Probably an imitative word; comp. D. *blaren*, L.G. *blarren, blaren*, G. *blarren, blärren*, to bellow, to bleat, to blare.] To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; to give out a brazen sound; to bellow.

Warble, O bugle, and trumpet *blare.* *Tennyson.*

Blare (blār), *v.t.* To sound loudly; to proclaim noisily.

And such a tongue
To *blare* its own interpretation. *Tennyson.*

Blare (blār), *n.* 1. Sound like that of a trumpet; noise; roar. '*Blare* of bugle, clamour of men.' *Tennyson.*—2. The bleat of a sheep. [Scotch.]

Blare (blār), *n.* *Naut.* a paste of hair and tar for caulking the seams of boats.

Blarney (blär'ni), *n.* [From Castle *Blarney*, near Cork, in the wall of which is a stone that is said when kissed to endow the kisser with skill in the use of flattery and compliment.] Excessively complimentary language; gross flattery; smooth, deceitful talk; gammon. [Irish.] 'The *blarney's* so great a deceiver.' *S. Lover.*

Blarney (blär'ni), *v.t.* To talk over by soft delusive speeches; to flatter; to humbug with talk. '*Blarneyed* the landlord.' *Irving.*

Blasé (blä-zā). [Fr.] Lost to the power of enjoyment; used up; having the healthy energies exhausted.

Blashy (blash'i), *a.* [Allied to *splash.*] Watery and dirty: applied to weather; soaking; drenching; as, a *blashy* day. [Scotch.]

Blaspheme (blas-fēm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blasphemed;* ppr. *blaspheming.* [Eccles. L. *blasphemare*, Gr. *blasphēmein*, to calumniate—for *blapsiphēmein*, from *blapsis*, injury, from *blaptō*, to injure, and *phēmi*, to speak. *Blame* is a shortened form of this word.] 1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of; to revile, or speak reproachfully of: used of speaking against God or things sacred. 1 Ki. xxi. 10.—2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of. 'You do *blaspheme* the good in mocking me.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Blaspheme (blas-fēm'), *v.i.* To utter blasphemy; to use blasphemous language.

He that shall *blaspheme* against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. Mark iii. 29.

Blasphemer (blas-fēm'ér), *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not to man but God? *Pope.*

Blasphemeress (blas-fēm'ér-es), *n.* A female blasphemer. 'A diabolical *blasphemeresse* of God.' *Hall.*

Blasphemous (blas'fēm-us), *a.* Containing or exhibiting blasphemy; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God. '*Blasphemous* publications.' *Bp. Porteus.*

Mythologies ill understood at first, then perverted into feeble sensualities, take the place of representations of Christian subjects, which had become *blasphemous* under the treatment of men like the Caracci. *Ruskin.*

Formerly accented on the second syllable as below.

Oh argument *blasphemous*, false, and proud! *Milton.*

Blasphemously (blas'fēm-us-li), *adv.* Impiously; with impious irreverence to God. 'Terribly curseth and *blasphemously* sweareth he never committed any such act.' *Stowe.*

Blasphemy (blas'fēm-i), *n.* 1. An indignity offered to God by words or writing; reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. *Linwood.*

Blasphemy cognizable by the law of England is described by Blackstone to be 'denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule.' The crime of blasphemy is punished by the laws of most civilized nations. In Roman Catholic countries, speaking disrespectfully of the Virgin Mary and of the saints is held to be blasphemy.—2. Grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

That in the captain 's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat *blasphemy.* *Shak.*

3.† A blasphemous person. [Rare.]

Now, *blasphemy*,
That swear'st grace o'er board, not an oath on shore. *Shak.*

Blast (blast), *n.* [A. Sax. *blæst*, a puff of wind, from *blæsan*, to blow, cog. with Icel. *blástr*, Dan. *blæst*, a blast, a blowing; Icel. *blása*, Dan. *blæse*, G. *blasen*, to blow; from same root as E. *blow.* (See BLOW.) A. Sax. *blâse, blæse*, a torch, a *blaze*, can hardly be separate from this root.] 1. A blowing; a gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind. 'Rede that boweth downe at every *blast.*' *Chaucer.* '*Blasts* that blow the poplar white.' *Tennyson.*—2. The sound made by blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; strictly, the sound produced by one breath.

One *blast* upon his bugle-horn
Were worth a thousand men. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Any sudden, pernicious, or destructive influence upon animals *or* plants; the infection of anything pestilential; a blight. '*Blasts* and fogs upon thee.' *Shak.*

By the *blast* of God they perish. Job iv. 9.
Of no distemper, of no *blast* he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long. *Dryden.*

4. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from bellows, or the like; a current of air directed on a furnace by bellows or by a blowing machine, for the purpose of quickening the combustion and increasing the heat.—5. A violent explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, or the like, in splitting rocks, &c.; the explosion of inflammable air in a mine. 6. A flatulent disease in sheep.—*Blast-furnace*, see separate entry.

Blast (blast), *v.t.* 1. To injure by or as by a sudden gust or destructive wind; to cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; to check the growth of and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; to blight, as trees or plants. 'Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind.' Gen. xli. 6. '*Blasted* heath.' *Shak.* 'The *blasted* pine.' *Tennyson.*—2. To blight or cause to come to nothing, as by some pernicious influence; to bring destruction or calamity upon; to ruin; as, to *blast* pride, hopes, reputation, happiness. 'With Hecate's ban thrice *blasted.*' *Shak.* '*Blasting* the long quiet of my breast.' *Tennyson.*

He shows himself . . . malicious if he knows I deserve credit and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To confound or stun by a loud blast or din; to split; to burst.

Trumpeters, with brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears. *Shak.*

4. To split by an explosion, as of gunpowder, dynamite, gun-cotton, &c. '*Blast* the steep slate-quarry.' *Tennyson.*—5.† To blaze abroad; to proclaim boastfully.

They *blasted* that the Calisians would leave the town desolate. *Hall.*

Blast (blast), *v.i.* 1. To wither; to be blighted.

Blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure, even in the prime. *Shak.*

2. To burst, as by an explosion; to blow up.

This project
Should have a back or second that might hold,
If this should *blast* in proof. *Shak.*

3. [Scotch.] (*a*) To breathe hard; to pant. (*b*) To smoke tobacco. (*c*) To boast; to speak ostentatiously; to brag. *Sir W. Scott.*

Blasted (blast'ed), *a.* Confounded; execrable; detestable: used as a milder form of imprecation than *damned.* 'Some of her own *blasted* gypsies.' *Sir W. Scott.*

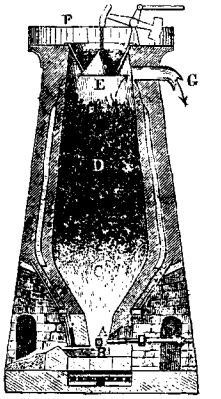
Blastema (blas-tē'ma), *n.* [Gr. *blastēma*, a shoot, growth, from *blastanō*, to bud.] 1. In *bot.* the axis of growth of an embryo; that part of the embryo comprising the radicle and plumule, with the intervening portion; also the thallus of lichens.—2. In *anat.* the granular protoplasmic basis of the ovum; the proteinaceous plasma out of which an organ is formed. *Owen.*

Blastemal (blas-tē'mal), *a.* Relating to blastema; rudimentary; as, *blastemal* formations.

Blast-engine (blast'en-jin), *n.* 1. A ventilating machine used especially on ships to draw off foul air.—2. A machine for producing a blast by compressing air for urging the fire of a furnace.

Blaster (blast'ér), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, blasts or destroys. *Beau. & Fl.*—2. An iron chisel used for boring rocks.

Blast-furnace (blast'fér-nās), *n.* The name given to the common smelting-furnace used for obtaining iron from its ores with the aid of a powerful blast of air. This air-blast, which is propelled by a powerful blowing-engine, and is now invariably heated to a high temperature (600° to 900° F.), is injected by tuyeres, situated as shown at A in the annexed vertical section, in the lowest part of the furnace, near to the hearth B. (See TUYERE.) The conical part C next above the hearth is termed the boshes, and the interior is continued upwards, sometimes, as in the annexed cut, in a tapered body or cone D, sometimes as a perpendicular cylinder, which is surmounted by an opening for the introduction of the materials from an external gallery F. The exterior consists of massive masonry of stone or fire-brick, the body part being lined with two



Section of Blast-furnace.

shells of fire-bricks separated by a thin space to allow for expansion, which is generally filled with sand, ground fire-clay, or the like, to hinder the radiation of heat to the outside. When the body rises in the form of a perpendicular cylinder, it is called the barrel. The cone or barrel is sometimes clasped round on the outside by numerous strong iron hoops, or is cased with iron plates fastened to the masonry by iron bolts. The boshes C are lined with fire-brick or firestone, and the hearth B is built with large blocks of refractory stone. The charging of the furnace goes on all day and night, one charge consisting of a barrow-load of coal and a barrow-load of ore, char, and lime, the last mineral acting as a flux. These charges are constantly passing downwards and undergoing a change as they come nearer the hotter parts of the furnace. Towards the lower part the earthy matter of the ore unites with the limestone and forms a slag, which finally escapes at an opening below the tuyeres, and the molten metal drops down and fills the lower part at B, to be drawn off at stated periods. This is done usually twice in the twenty-four hours by means of a round hole called a tap. The furnace is constantly kept filled to within about 2 feet of the top. The ore put in at the top takes about thirty-six hours before it comes out as iron. Hematite yields on an average about 55 per cent. of metal, and blackband about 40 to 50. In the newer forms of furnaces the top is closed and the gases formerly burned at the top are conveyed by pipes G to be utilized as fuel in heating the blast and in raising steam for the blowing-engine. The principle adopted is to close the top by a bell-and-cone arrangement E, which is opened and shut at pleasure by hydraulic or other machinery. The height of furnaces varies from 50 to 80, and even in some cases to upwards of 100 feet, and the greatest width is about one-third of this.

Blast-hearth (blast'härth), *n.* The Scotch ore-hearth for reducing lead-ores.

Blast-hole (blast'hōl), *n.* In *mining*, the hole through which water enters the bottom or wind-bore of a pump.

Blastie (blas'ti), *n.* A blasted or shrivelled dwarf; a wicked or troublesome creature. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Blasting (blast'ing), *n.* 1. A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; blight. Am. iv. 9. 2. The operation of splitting rocks by gunpowder or other explosive.

Blasting (blast'ing), *a.* Affecting with in-

jury or blight; destructive. 'A *blasting* and a scandalous breath.' *Shak.*

Blasting-powder (blast'ing-pou-dėr), *n.* A coarse kind of gunpowder for mining and quarrying purposes.

Blastment† (blast'ment), *n.* Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause.

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shak.*

Blast-nozzle, Blast-orifice (blast'noz-l, blast'or-i-fis), *n.* The fixed or variable orifice in the delivery end of a blast-pipe.

Blastocarpous (blas-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a term applied to that kind of fruit which germinates inside the pericarp, as the mangrove.

Blastoceras (blas-tos'ėr-us), *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, a bud, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of South American deer. *B. campestris* is the *Cervus bezoarticus* of Linnæus, the buck of which species is described by Mr. Darwin as of a most overpowering odour.

Blastoderm (blas'tō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, germ, and *derma*, a skin.] In *anat.* the germinal skin or membrane, which lies immediately beneath the membrana vitelli of the ovum; the superficial layer of the embryo in its earliest condition.

Blastodermic (blas-tō-dėr'mik), *a.* Relating to the blastoderm.

Blastoidea (blas-toid'ē-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *blastos*, a bud, and *eidos*, resemblance.] An order of fossil Echinodermata, closely allied to the Crinoidea. The body was inclosed in a kind of box, formed by jointed calcareous plates, and was, in most cases, permanently fixed to the sea-bottom by a stalk or column. The arms, which form so conspicuous a feature in the true Crinoidea, were either absent or very rudimentary.

Blast-pipe (blast'pīp), *n.* The waste-pipe of a steam-engine; more especially, a pipe in a locomotive steam-engine to carry the waste steam up the chimney, and to urge the fire by inducing a stronger draught of air by creating a current.

Blastus (blas'tus), *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, a shoot.] In *bot.* a term sometimes applied to the plumule of grasses.

Blasty (blast'i), *a.* 1. Causing a blast or blight upon vegetation. 'A *blasty* noon.' *Boyle.*—2. Stormy; gusty; as, a *blasty* day. [Old English and Scotch.]

Blatant (blā'tant), *a.* [From Prov. E. *blate*, to *bleat*, with Romance suffix.] Bellowing as a calf; bawling; noisy. '*Blatant* magazines.' *Tennyson.*

Glory, that *blatant* word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet. *W. Irving.*

—*Blatant beast*,† the multitude. 'The Ile of Dogges, where the *blatant beast* doth rule and raigne.' *Spenser.*

Blatch,† *v.t.* To blotch.

No man can like to be smutted and *blatched* in his face, *Harmar.*

Blate, Blait (blāt), *a.* [A. Sax. *bleath*, gentle, sluggish, D. *blood*, G. *blöde*, bashful, Icel. *blauthr*, soft, cowardly.] Bashful; sheepish. [Scotch.]

Blate† (blāt), *a.* [A. Sax. *bteát*, miserable, O.S. *blait*, G. *bloss*, naked.] Dreary; bleak. *Halliwell.*

Blather (bla'ŦHėr), *v.i.* [Sc. *blether*, Icel. *blathra*, to talk thick, to utter inarticulate sounds, G. dial. *bladdern*, to talk nonsense; allied to *blatter*.] To talk nonsense. [Low.]

Blather (bla'ŦHėr), *n.* Nonsense. [Low.]

Blatherskite (bla'ŦHėr-skīt), *n.* A blustering, talkative, silly fellow. [Scotch and American.]

Blatta (blat'ta), *n.* [L., a noxious insect, a cockroach.] The genus of insects to which the cockroach belongs, order Orthoptera. See BLATTIDÆ and COCKROACH.

Blatter (blat'tėr), *v.i.* [Comp. E. *blather*, G. dial. *blattern*, *bladdern*, to prate; also perhaps L. *blatero*, to talk foolishly.] 1. To give forth or produce a quick succession of small sounds; to patter. 'The rain *blattered*.' *Jeffrey.*—2. To make a senseless noise; to rail or rage. [Rare.]

They procured, also, certain preachers to *blatter* against me. *Latimer.*

Blatteration (blat-tėr-ā'shon), *n.* Senseless noise or babble. [Rare.]

Blatterer (blat'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who blatters; a noisy blustering boaster.

Blattering (blat'tėr-ing), *n.* Senseless blustering.

Blatteroon† (blat-tėr-ōn'), *n.* [L. *blatero*, *blateronis*, a babbler; from *blaterare*, to babble.] A senseless babbler.

I trusted T. P. with a weighty secret, conjuring him that it should not take air and go abroad . . . but it went out of him the very next day. . . . I hate such *blatteroons*. *Howell.*

Blattidæ (blat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *blatta*, a cockroach.] A family of insects, of the order Orthoptera. They are extremely voracious creatures, some species apparently eating almost everything that comes in their way. Among the species is the well known and troublesome cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*).

Blaud, Blad (blad, blad), *n.* [Comp. Ir. *bladh*, a part.] [Scotch.] 1. A large piece of anything; a considerable portion; a flat piece of anything.—2. A slap; a blow or stroke.

Blauw-boc (blou'bok), *n.* [D. *blauw-bok*, lit. blue-buck.] The blue-buck (*Ægoceras leucophæus*) of the open plains of South Africa, a deer-like species of antelope, 7 feet long and 3½ feet high, of an ashy blue colour, from its black hide appearing through the lighter hair. The *Cephalopus perpusillus* is also called the little blauw-boc.

Blaw (blą), *v.i.* [Scotch.] To blow; to breathe; to publish; to brag; to boast; to magnify in narrative.—*To blaw in one's lug*, to cajole; to flatter a person. Hence, *a blaw-in-my-lug* is a name for a flatterer; a wheedler. *Sir W. Scott.*

Blaw (blą), *v.t.* To flatter; to coax. [Scotch.]

Blawort, Blaewort (bla'wėrt, blā'wėrt), *n.* A plant, blue-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*, Linn.). *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

Blay (blā), *n.* [See BLEAK.] A small river fish, the bleak.

Blaze (blāz), *n.* [A. Sax. *blæse*, *blâse*, a blaze, a torch, Sc. *bleeze*, a blaze, from root of *blow*; comp. M.H.G. *blas*, a taper, Icel. *blys*, Dan. *blus*, a torch.] 1. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning. 'To heaven the *blaze* uprolled.' *Croly.*—2. Brilliant sunlight; effulgence; brilliance; as, the *blaze* of day. 'O, dark, dark, dark, amid the *blaze* of noon!' *Milton.*—3. A bursting out; an active or violent display; wide diffusion. 'In his *blaze* of wrath.' *Shak.* 'The main *blaze* of it is past.' *Shak.*—*Gone to blazes*, gone to perdition. [Low.]—*Like blazes*, expressive of anything in the extreme. 'The other little ones used to cry *like blazes*.' *Mayhew.* [Low.]

Blaze (blāz), *v.i.* pret. *blazed*; ppr. *blazing*. [In third meaning comp. Icel. *blasa*, to be open to view, and *blaze*, a spot on a beast's forehead.] 1. To flame; as, the fire *blazes*. 'Two red fires in both their faces *blazed*.' *Shak.*—2. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light.

The third fair morn now *blazed* upon the main. *Pope.*

3. To be conspicuous.—*To blaze away*, to keep up a discharge of firearms.

Blaze (blāz), *v.t.* To burn or set in a blaze. 'Take him in and *blaze* the oak.' *Hood.*

Blaze (blāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blazed*; ppr. *blazing*. [Probably from A. Sax. *blæsan*, to blow; Icel. *blása*, Dan. *blæse*, G. *blasen*, to blow, to sound as a trumpet. See BLOW.] 1. To publish; to make known; to render conspicuous. 'Till we can find a time to *blaze* your marriage.' *Shak.* 'On charitable lists he *blazed* his name.' *R. Pollok.*

Such music worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless height of her immortal praise. *Milton.*

2.† In *her.* to blazon.

You should have *blazed* it thus: he bears a tierce sable between two tierces or. *Peacham.*

Blaze (blāz), *n.* Publication; the act of spreading widely by report. 'For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame?' *Milton.*

Blaze (blāz), *n.* [D. *bles*, Icel. *blesi*, Dan. *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead.] 1. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse, or other quadruped. 'A square *blaze* in his (a sacred ox's) forehead.' *Cowley.*—2. A white spot made on a tree by removing the bark with a hatchet. Such marks are often made on trees in dense forests to enable a traveller to find his way, or to retrace his steps.

Blaze (blāz), *v.t.* 1. To set a white mark on, as a tree, by paring off part of its bark. 'I found my way by the *blazed* trees.' *Hoffman.* 2. To indicate or mark out by paring off the bark of a number of trees in succession; as, to *blaze* a path through a forest. *Fig.*:—

Champollion died in 1832, having done little more than *blaze* out the road to be travelled by others. *Nott.*

Blazer (blāz'ėr), *n.* One who blazes; one who publishes and spreads reports. '*Blazers* of crime.' *Spenser.*

Blazing (blāz'ing), *a.* Emitting flame or light; flaming. 'Starry lamps and *blazing* cressets.' *Milton.* '*Blazing* torches.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Blazingly (blāz'ing-li), *adv.* In a blazing manner.

Blazing-star (blāz'ing-stär), *n.* 1. A comet. 2. A plant, the *Aletris farinosa*, the root of which is greatly esteemed by the Indians and people of the Western States of America as a tonic and stomachic. Called also in America *Devil's Bit.*

Blazon (blā'zn), *n.* [O.E. *blasoun*, *blason*, Fr. Sp. *blason*, It. *blasone*; derived by Diez from A. Sax. *blæse*, a torch, E. *blaze*, and no doubt it is from this root, being either a derivative of *blaze* in the sense of flame, or in that of to spread abroad or make known.] 1. The art of drawing, describing, or explaining coats of arms; blazonry. *Peacham.*—2. The drawing or representation on coats of arms; a heraldic figure. 'Their *blazon* o'er his tower displayed.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shak.*

4.† Interpretation; explanation. 'I think your *blazon* to be true.' *Shak.*

Blazon (blā'zn), *v.t.* [Fr. *blasonner*, to blazon; *blason*, heraldry. See the noun.] 1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

Then *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form. *Garth.*

3. To display; to exhibit conspicuously; to make known; to publish; to celebrate. 'And *blazon* o'er the door their names in brass.' *Byron.* '*Blazoning* our injustice everywhere.' *Shak.*—SYN. To embellish, circulate.

Blazon (blā'zn), *v.i.* To make a brilliant figure; to shine. [Rare.]

Blazoner (blā'zn-ėr), *n.* 1. One that blazons; a herald.—2. One prone to spread reports; specifically, a propagator of scandal.

Blazonment (blā'zn-ment), *n.* The act of blazoning; emblazonment.

Blazonry (blā'zn-ri), *n.* 1. The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method.

Bob has done more to set the public right on this important point of *blazonry* than the whole College of Heralds. *Lamb.*

2. Emblazonry. 'The gorgeous building and wild *blazonry* of that shrine of St. Mark's.' *Ruskin.*

Ble,† **Blee**† (blē), *n.* [A. Sax. *bleo*, *bleoh.*] Colour; hue; complexion.

White of *ble*, waiting for me,
Is the corse in the next chamber.
E. B. Browning.

I have a lemman
As bright of *blee* as is the silver moon. *George a Green.*

Blea (blē), *n.* [Perhaps from the preceding word.] The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark.

Bleach (blēch), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *blâcian*, to become pale, from *blâc*, *blæc*, pale or white. See BLEAK.] To make white or whiter by taking out colour; to whiten; to blanch; specifically, to whiten by exposure to the action of the air and sunlight or of chemical preparations. See BLEACHING.

Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime. *Smollett.*

Bleach (blēch), *v.i.* To grow white in any manner.

Along the snows a stiffened corse,
Stretched out and *bleaching* in the northern blast.
Thomson.

Bleacher (blēch'ėr), *n.* One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

Bleachery (blēch'ėr-i), *n.* A place for bleaching; an establishment where bleaching textile fabrics or the like is carried on.

Bleachfield (blēch'fēld), *n.* A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

Bleaching (blēch'ing), *n.* The act or art of freeing textile fibres and fabrics and various other substances (such as materials for paper, ivory, wax, oils) from their natural colour, and rendering them perfectly white, or nearly so. The ancient method of bleaching by exposing the fabrics, &c., to the action of the sun's rays, and frequently wetting them, has been nearly superseded, at least where the business is carried on on the large scale, more complicated processes in connection with powerful chemical preparations being now employed. Among the latter the chief are chlorine and sul-

phurous acid, the latter being employed more especially in the case of animal fibres (silk and wool), while cotton, flax, and other vegetable fibres are operated upon with chlorine, the bleaching in both cases being preceded by certain cleansing processes. See CHLORINE, BLEACHING-POWDER.

Bleaching-liquid (blēch'ing-lik-wid), *n.* A liquid for bleaching. Specifically same as *Blanching-liquor.*

Bleaching-powder (blēch'ing-pou-dėr), *n.* Chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine. It is regarded as a double salt of the chloride of calcium and hypochlorite of calcium. Its true formula appears to be CaCl. ClO. It is much used also as a disinfectant. Called also *Tennant's Powder.* See CHLORINE.

Bleak (blēk), *a.* [A. Sax. *blœc, blâc,* Icel. *bleikr,* Dan. *bleg,* D. *bleek,* O.E. *bleeke, bleike,* &c., G. *bleich,* pale, pallid, white; from or allied to A. Sax. *blîcan,* Icel. *blika, blikja,* G. *blicken,* to shine, to gleam, to twinkle, E. to *blink. Bleach* is from this word. Perhaps ultimately from the same root as *black.*] 1. † Pale. 'With a face dedly, *bleyk,* and pale.' *Lydgate.*

She looked as pale and as *bleak* as one laid out dead. *Foxe.*

2. Exposed to cold and winds; desolate; ungenial. 'The *bleak* Atlantic shore.' *Pope.* 'Wastes too *bleak* to rear the common growth of earth.' *Wordsworth.*—3. Cheerless; dreary.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison.*

4. Cold; chill; piercing; desolating.

Entreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips. *Shak.*

The night was *bleak;* the rain fell; the wind roared. *Macaulay.*

Bleak (blēk), *n.* [So called from the *bleak* or pale colour of its scales; comp. *bleihe,* the German name, also *blay,* another English name.] A small river fish, 5 or 6 inches long, *Leuciscus alburnus,* family Cyprinidæ, occurring in many European and English rivers. Its silvery scales are used in the manufacture of artificial pearls. Called also *Blay.*

Bleakish (blēk'ish), *a.* Moderately bleak. 'A northerly or *bleakish* easterly wind.' *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

Bleakly (blēk'li), *adv.* In a bleak manner; coldly.

Near the sea-coast they seated *bleakly* were. *May.*

Bleakness (blēk'nes), *n.* State of being bleak; coldness; desolation; exposure to the wind. 'The *bleakness* of the air.' *Addison.*

Bleaky (blēk'i), *a.* Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold; chill. 'The *bleaky* top of rugged hills.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Blear (blēr), *a.* [L.G. *blarr, bleer,* in *blarr-oged, bleeroged,* blear-eyed; allied to G. dial. *bleer,* an ailment of the eyes; Sw. *blira,* Dan. *blire, plire,* to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *pliiröiet;* blear-eyed.] 1. Sore, with a watery rheum: applied only to the eyes.

Half blind he pecred at me through his *blear* eyes. *Layard.*

2. Producing dimness of vision; blinding. 'Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion.' *Milton.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

Blear (blēr), *n.* Something that obscures the sight. 'Nor is the *blear* drawn easy o'er her e'e.' *A. Ross.* [Scotch.]

Blear (blēr), *v.t.* To make sore so that the sight is indistinct; to affect with soreness of eyes; to make rheumy and dim. 'Blered her eyes.' *Piers Plowman.* 'Tease the lungs and *blear* the sight.' *Cowper.*—*To blear the eyes* is often used figuratively = to deceive, to hoodwink.

Enticing dames my patience still did prove,
And *blear'd* mine eyes. *Gascoigne.*

Blearedness (blēr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being bleared or dimmed with rheum. *Holland.*

Blear-eye, Blear-eyedness (blēr'ī, blēr'id-nes), *n.* In *med.* a disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins, with a gummy secretion of the sebaceous humour.

Blear-eyed (blēr'īd), *a.* 1. Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted.

Crook-backed he was, tooth-shaken, and *blear-eyed.* *Sackville.*

2. Wanting in perception or understanding.

Blearness (blēr'nes), *n.* The state of being blear. *Udall.*

Bleat (blēt), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *blǽtan,* D. *blaten, bleeten,* L.G. *blaten, bleten,* to bleat; probably an imitative word.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.

Then suddenly was heard along the main,
To low the ox, to *bleat* the woolly train. *Pope.*

Bleat (blēt), *n.* The cry of a sheep. 'The *bleat* of a fleecy sheep.' *Chapman.*

Bleater (blēt'ėr), *n.* One who bleats; specifically, a sheep.

In cold, stiff soils the *bleaters* oft complain
Of gouty ails. *John Dyer.*

Bleating (blēt'ing), *n.* The cry of a sheep.

In the fields all round I hear the *bleating* of the lamb. *Tennyson.*

Bleb (bleb), *n.* [Another form of *blob.*] A little vesicle or blister; a bubble, as in water or glass; a blob.

Arsenic abounds with air *blebs.* *Kirwan.*

Blebby (bleb'i), *a.* Full of blebs. 'Blebby glass.' *Dana.*

Blechnum (blek'num), *n.* [Gr. *blēchnon,* a name given by Dioscorides to a kind of fern.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, with simple pinnatifid or pinnate fronds, of which the fertile ones are more or less contracted. *B. orientale* is a tall-growing and very handsome species found throughout India and the East. *B. boreale* is the hard-fern (which see).

Bled (bled), pret. & pp. of *bleed.*

Blee, † *n.* See BLE.

Bleed (blēd), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bled;* ppr. *bleeding.* [A. Sax. *blēdan,* from *blōd,* blood; D. *bloeden,* Icel. *blœtha,* Dan. *blöde,* G. *bluten,* to bleed.] 1. To lose blood, as by a wound; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, a wound or one's nose *bleeds.*

Many upon the seeing of others *bleed,* . . . themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled.* *Bacon.*

2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day,
Had he thy reason would he skip and play? *Pope.*

3. To issue forth or drop from an incision, as juice; to lose sap, gum, juice, or the like; as, a tree or a vine *bleeds.*

For me the balm shall *bleed,* and amber flow. *Pope.*

4. To pay or lose money freely; to have money extorted; as, they made him *bleed* freely for that whim. [Slang.]

Bleed (blēd), *v.t.* 1. To take blood from by opening a vein.—2. To lose, as blood; to emit or distil, as juice, sap, or gum. 'A decaying pine of stately size *bleeding* amber.' *Miller.* 3. To extort or extract money from a person; to sponge on; as, the sharpers *bled* him freely. [Slang.]

Bleeding (blēd'ing), *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

Bleek-boc (blēk'bok), *n.* [D. *bleek,* pale, *bok,* buck.] The *Scopophorus Curebi,* the pale-buck of South Africa, one of the Antilopidæ, distinguished by a tuft of hair below the knee.

Bleery (blēr'i), *n.* A burning brand; a faggot. [Scotch.]

Scowder their harigals, de'ils, wi' a *bleery.* *Hogg.*

Bleeze (blēz), *n.* or *v.* Same as *Blaze.* [Scotch.]

Bleine, † *n.* A blain; a pustule. *Chaucer.*

Bleit (blāt), *a.* Same as *Blate.*

Blellum (blel'lum), *n.* [Onomatopoetic.] An idle, senseless, talking, or noisy fellow. 'A blethering, blustering, drunken *blellum.*' *Burns.*

Blemish (blem'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *blêmir,* to grow pale, in O. Fr. to spot, to beat one blue, from Icel. *blâman,* the livid colour of a wound, from *blâ,* blue.] 1. To injure or impair, especially something that is well formed, perfect, or excellent; to mar or make defective; to destroy the perfection of; to deface; to sully. '*Blemish* Cæsar's triumph.' *Shak.*

Sin is a soil which *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul. *Rich. Brathwaite.*

2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame; as, to *blemish* one's character. 'Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair.' *Dryden.*

Blemish (blem'ish), *n.* 1. A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, completeness, or perfection.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. Lev. xxiv. 20.

The eternally recurring allusions to Venus and Minerva, Mars, Cupid, and Apollo, which were meant to be the ornaments, and are the *blemishes* of Prior's composition. *Macaulay.*

2. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; imputation. 'That clear she died from *blemish* criminal.' *Spenser.*

That you have been earnest should be no *blemish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

SYN. Spot, speck, flaw, stain, defect, fault, defacement, reproach, dishonour, imputation, disgrace.

Blemishless (blem'ish-les), *a.* Without blemish; spotless. 'A life in all so *blemishless.*' *Feltham.*

Blemishment † (blem'ish-ment), *n.* Disgrace. 'For dread of blame and honour's *blemishment.*' *Spenser.*

Blench (blensh), *v.i.* [Probably a softened form of *blink,* to wink (a sense in which it was formerly used); hence, to turn aside from, to flinch: *flinch* may perhaps be a different form of this word, influenced by Fr. *fléchir,* to bend, to turn aside, and *blanch* seems to have been partly confounded with it.] To shrink; to start back; to give way; to flinch; to turn aside or fly off. 'Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that.' *Shak.* 'Make thee somewhat *blench* or fail.' *Tennyson.*

I'll tent him to the quick: if he but *blench*
I know my course. *Shak.*

Blench † (blensh), *v.t.* To flinch or draw back from; to shirk; to deny from fear.

He now *blenched* what before he affirmed. *Evelyn.*

Blench † (blensh), *v.t.* [Probably a form of *blank* or *blanch,* in sense of to obstruct, to render ineffectual.] To hinder or obstruct; to disconcert.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants' sight and dead their shot. *G. Carew.*

Blench (blensh), *n.* A start back; hence, a deviation; aberration.

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth. *Shak.*

Blench (blensh), *a.* or *adv.* [O.E. *blanch,* Fr. *blanc,* white.] The term applied to a sort of tenure of lands upon the payment of a nominal or trifling yearly duty; as, the estate is held *blench* of the crown. See BLANCH-HOLDING.

Blencher † (blensh'ėr), *n.* [Comp. *blancher.*] One who or that which frightens. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Blench-firm (blensh'fėrm). See BLANCH-FARM.

Blench-holding (blensh'hōld-ing). See BLANCH-HOLDING.

Blenching (blensh'ing), *n.* A shrinking back; a giving way. *Gower.*

Blend (blend), *v.t.* pret. *blended;* pp. *blended* or *blent;* ppr. *blending.* [A. Sax. *blandan,* to mix, *bland,* a mixture; cog. Icel. and Sw. *blanda,* Dan. *blande,* to mix. Probably allied in origin to *blind,* having the eyesight mixed or clouded. See BLIND.] 1. To mix or mingle together; hence, to confound, so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished.

Blended and intertwisted in this life are the sources of joy and tears. *De Quincey.*

2. † To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt. 'And all those storms which now his beauty *blend.*' *Spenser.*

Blend (blend), *v.i.* To be mixed; to be united.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving.*

Blend (blend), *n.* A mixing or mixture, as of liquids, colours, &c.; specifically, a mixture of spirits from different distilleries; as, whisky of the finest *blend.*

Blend, † **Blende,** † *v.t. blent* is 3d pers. sing. pres., and also pp. [A. Sax. *blendian,* to blind; G. *blenden.* See BLIND.] To blind; to deceive. 'Reason *blent* through passion.' *Spenser.*

This multiplying *blent* (blindeth) so many oon. *Chaucer.*

Blende (blend), *n.* [G. *blende,* blende, from *blenden,* to blind, to dazzle.] An ore of zinc, called also *Mock-lead, False Galena,* and *Black-jack.* Its colour is mostly yellow, brown, and black. There are several varieties, but in general this ore contains more than half its weight of zinc, about one-fourth sulphur, and usually a small portion of iron. It is a native sulphide of zinc. This word is also employed in such compound terms as manganese-blende, zinc-blende, ruby-blende.

Blender (blend'ėr), *n.* One who or that which blends, mingles, or confounds. See next art.

Blending (blend'ing), *n.* The act of blending or mingling; specifically, (*a*) the act or art of mingling spirits from different distilleries. (*b*) In *painting,* a process by which the pigments are made to melt or blend together by using a soft brush of fitch or

badger's hair, called a *blender* or *softener*, which is passed over the little ridges with a soft feathery touch; also, the method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together when wet and fuse into each other insensibly.

Blendous (blend'us), *a.* In *mineral.* pertaining to or consisting of blende.

Blend-water (blend'wa-tẽr), *n.* A distemper incident to cattle. Called also *More-hough.*

Blenheim (blen'em), *n.* One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire (the seat of the Dukes of Marlborough) since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Blenniidæ (blen-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *blennius*, the blenny, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A family of acanthopterygious fishes, with long, compressed body, naked skin, which is mucous or covered with small cycloid scales, and very long dorsal fin. They live in small troops near the coast, and, owing to the smallness of their gill-openings, can exist for some time without water, especially if kept in moist grass. Many of this family (as Zoarces) retain their eggs till they are hatched within the oviduct, so that the young are produced alive, fully formed, and capable of finding their own subsistence. The family includes the blenny, sea-wolf, and butter-fish. See BLENNIUS.

Blennius (blen'ni-us), *n.* [L., a blenny.] A genus of small acanthopterygious fishes, family Blenniidæ (which see). Several species frequent our coasts, as the *B. Montagui*, or Montagu's blenny; *B. ocellaris*, the ocellated blenny or butterfly-fish; *B. galerita*, the crested blenny; *B. pholis*, the shanny. They vary in length from 5 to 12 inches.

Blennogenous (blen-noj'en-us), *a.* [Gr. *blenna*, mucus, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *med.* producing or generating mucus.

Blennorrhœa (blen-no-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *blenna*, mucus, and *rheō*, to flow.] A flow of mucus. The term is applicable to an increased discharge from any of the mucous surfaces, but is usually restricted to that from the urethra and vagina; gonorrhœa.

Blenny (blen'ni), *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of the genus Blennius (which see).

Blens, Blinds (blenz, blindz), *n.* A name of the bib or whiting-pout.

Blent (blent), pp. of *blend.* 1. Mingled; blended. 'Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial *blent*.' *Byron.*

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on.
Shak.

2.† Confounded; blemished; disgraced. *Spenser.*

Bles-bok, Bless-bok (bles'bok), *n.* [D. *bles*, a blaze or spot on the forehead, and *bok*, a buck.] *Damalis albifrons*, an antelope of Cape Colony, with a white face.

Bless (bles), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blessed* or *blest*; ppr. *blessing*. [A. Sax. *bletsian, blessian*, to bless; according to Skeat the causative form of *blithsian, blissian*, to rejoice, from *blith*, blithe; yet the meaning may have been influenced by another *bletsian*, from *blōt*, worship, Icel. *blōt*, worship with sacrifice.] 1. To pronounce a wish of happiness to; to invoke a blessing on.

And Isaac called Jacob and *blessed* him.
Gen. xxviii. 1.

2. To bestow happiness, prosperity, or good things of any kind upon; to make happy, prosperous, or fortunate; to prosper; as, we are *blest* with peace and plenty.

The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all thou doest. Deut. xv. 4.

3. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy.

And God *blessed* the seventh day and sanctified it.
Gen. ii. 3.

Then he took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven he *blessed* them.
Luke ix. 16.

4. To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to extol for excellencies.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me *bless* his holy name. Ps. ciii. 1.

5. To esteem or account happy: with the reciprocal pronoun.

The nations shall *bless themselves* in him. Jer. iv. 2.

6.† To defend; to preserve.

And were not heavenly grace that did him *blesse*,
He had beene pouldred all as thin as flowre.
Spenser.

7.† To wave; to brandish: a sense which it is supposed to have received from the old rite of blessing a field by directing the hands to all parts of it.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*.
Spenser.

—*Bless me! bless my soul!* expressions of surprise.

Bless us! what a word on
A title-page is this! *Milton.*

—*God bless the mark!* See under MARK.

Bless-bok. See BLES-BOK.

Blessed (bles'ed; as pret. and pp. *blessed* is now commonly pronounced *blest*, and is also so written), *a.* 1. Enjoying happiness; favoured with blessings; highly favoured; happy; fortunate. 'England's *blessed* shore.' *Shak.*

The days are coming in the which they shall say, *Blessed* are the barren. Luke xxiii. 29.

Specifically—2. Enjoying spiritual blessings and the favour of God; enjoying heavenly felicity. 'Reverenced like a *blessed* saint.' *Shak.*—3. Fraught with or imparting blessings; bestowing happiness, health, or prosperity. 'The *blessed* sun.' *Tennyson.*

The quality of mercy . . . is twice *blessed*;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
Shak.

4. Associated with blessing; sacred; hallowed; holy. 'God's *blessed* will.' *Shak.* 'Cast out from God and *blessed* vision.' *Milton.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his *blessed* feet. *Milton.*

5. [Generally pronounced and often written *blest*.] Euphemistic for *cursed, hanged*, or the like. [Slang.]

I'm *blessed* if I don't expect the cur back to-morrow morning. *Marryat.*

Blessedly (bles'ed-li), *adv.* In a blessed manner; happily; in a fortunate manner; joyfully.

One day we shall *blessedly* meet again never to depart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favour of God. 'The *blessedness* of being little.' *Shak.* 'Future *blessedness*.' *Tillotson.*

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South.*

—*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state; celibacy. 'Grows, lives, and dies in single *blessedness*.' *Shak.*—*Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness.* See under HAPPINESS.—SYN. Beatitude, felicity, bliss, happiness, joy.

Blessed-thistle (bles'ed-this-l), *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea (*C. benedicta*), sometimes used in decoctions for a bitter.

Blesser (bles'ẽr), *n.* One that blesses or causes to prosper; one who bestows a blessing. 'God, the giver of the gift, or *blesser* of the action.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Blessfully (bles'fụl-li), *adv.* Blissfully. [Rare.]

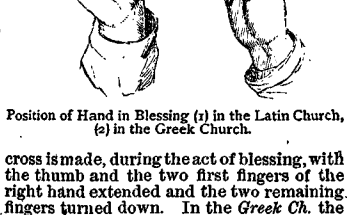
Of these many are *blessfully* incognizant of the opinion, its import, its history, and even its name.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Blessfulness (bles'fụl-nes), *n.* Blissfulness. *Drant.* [Rare.]

Blessing (bles'ing), *n.* 1. A prayer or solemn wish imploring happiness upon another; a benediction; specifically, a solemn prophetic benediction, in which happiness is desired, invoked, or foretold. '*Blessings* which no words can find.' *Tennyson.*

This is the *blessing* wherewith Moses . . . blessed the children of Israel. Deut. xxxiii. 1.

2. The act of pronouncing a benediction or blessing; specifically, in the *Latin and Greek Churches*, the act of a bishop or other priest pronouncing a blessing on the laity or inferior clergy. In the *Rom. Ch.* the sign of the



Position of Hand in Blessing (1) in the Latin Church, (2) in the Greek Church.

cross is made, during the act of blessing, with the thumb and the two first fingers of the right hand extended and the two remaining fingers turned down. In the *Greek Ch.* the thumb and the third finger of the same hand are conjoined, the other fingers being stretched out. Some eastern writers see in this position a representation of the eastern sacred monogram of our Lord's name.—3. That which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare or secures immortal felicity; any good thing falling to one's lot; a mercy. 'Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed.' *Milton.*

Blest (blest), *pret. pp.* and *a.* A contracted form of *Blessed.* 'The *blest* gods.' 'The father of so *blest* a son.' *Shak.*

Man never is, but always to be, *blest*. *Pope.*

A thousand times I *blest* him as he knelt beside my bed. *Tennyson.*

Blet (blet), *n.* [Fr. *blet, blette*, over ripe.] A spot formed on ripe fruit during the process of decomposition.

Blet (blet), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bletted;* ppr. *bletting.* To become marked by spots, as fruits by decay. *Lindley.*

Blether (bleTH'ẽr), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [See BLATHER.] To talk nonsensically; to talk unintelligible gibberish. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Blether (bleTH'ẽr), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. Nonsense; foolish talk: often used in the plural. 'Stringin' *blethers* up in rhyme.' *Burns.*—2. A bladder.

Bletherskate (bleTH'ẽr-skāt), *n.* Same as *Blatherskite.*

Bletia (blē'ti-a), *n.* [In honour of Don Louis *Blet*, a Spanish physician and botanist.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, chiefly from tropical America, with grass-like leaves, and long racemes of purple or whitish flowers.

Bletonism (blē'ton-izm), *n.* The pretended faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation: so called from *Bléton*, a Frenchman who was said to possess this faculty.

Bletonist (blē'ton-ist), *n.* One who assumes that he possesses the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation.

Bletting (blet'ing), *n.* [Fr. *blet, blette*, overripe, half-rotten.] A term adopted by Dr. Lindley to denote the peculiar spotted appearance exhibited by ripe fruits when, after being kept for some time, the tissue undergoes a change indicated by the formation of a brown colour, yet without putrefaction, as in the fruit of the medlar.

Bleve, † *v.t.* [A. Sax. *belifan.* See BILEVE.] To stay. *Chaucer.*

Blew (blō), pret. of *blow.*

Blewits (blū'its), *n.* [Corruption of *blue hats*, according to Badham.] The popular name of *Agaricus personatus*, a purplish mushroom common in meadows in autumn, and recommended by some as an edible species.

Bleyme (blēm), *n.* [A corruption of *bleyne, blain.*] An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

Blight (blit), *n.* [Perhaps from prefix *be*, and *light*, the original meaning being perhaps to scorch or blast as by lightning.] 1. Something that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants caused by the condition of the soil, atmospheric influences, insects, parasitic plants, &c.; smut, mildew, or the like; specifically, a name given to certain downy species of the aphis or plant-louse destructive to fruit-trees.

The garden fears no *blight*, and needs no fence.
Cowper.

2. *Fig.* something that frustrates, blasts, destroys, brings to nought, &c.

A *blight* seemed to have fallen over our fortunes.
Disraeli.

3. A slight palsy, induced by sudden cold or damp, in one side of the face.

Blight (blit), *v.t.* To affect with blight; to cause to wither or decay; to blast; to prevent growth and fertility; to frustrate.

Political justice! The atmosphere will *blight* it, it cannot live here. *Lamb.*

Blight (blit), *v.i.* To injure or blast as blight does.

The lady Blast has such malignity in her whisper that it *blights* like an easterly wind. *Spectator.*

Blighted (blit'ed), *p.* and *a.* Smitten with blight; blasted.

Blighting (blit'ing), *p.* and *a.* Producing the effects of blight. 'Exercising over other nations a *blighting* and withering dominion.' *Macaulay.*

Blightingly (blit'ing-li), *adv.* By blighting.

Blin † (blin), *v.t.* [A.Sax. *blinnan*—prefix *be*, and *linnan*, to stop.] To stop or cause to cease.

For nathemore for that spectacle bad * *
Did th' other two their cruell vengeaunce *blin*.
Spenser.

Blin † (blin), *n.* End; cessation. *B. Jonson.*

Blind (blind), *a.* [A. Sax. D. Icel. Sw. Dan. G. *blind.* Grimm connects it with a lost verb *blindan*, to be turbid or cloudy, and allies it to *blend*, to mix.] 1. Destitute of

the sense of sight, whether by natural defect or by deprivation; not having sight.—2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; unable to understand or judge.

He fought his doubts and gathered strength,
He would not make his judgment *blind*. *Tennyson.*

3. Not easily discernible; out of public view; unseen; private; dark; obscure. 'A *blind* corner.' *Hooker.* 'The *blind* cave of eternal night.' *Shak.* 'On the *blind* rocks are lost.' *Dryden.* 'The *blind* mazes of this tangled wood.' *Milton.*—4. Indiscriminate; heedless; inconsiderate.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Jay.*

5. Without openings for admitting light or seeing through; as, a *blind* window. '*Blind* walls.' *Tennyson.*—6. Closed at one end; having no outlet; as, the *blind* gut or cæcum. '*Blind* processes . . . from both the sides and ends of the air-bladder.' *Owen.*

Offenders were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron-plated door, closing up a second prison, consisting of a strong cell or two and a *blind* alley some yard and a half wide. *Dickens.*

7. Not serving some apparent purpose; wanting something ordinarily essential to completeness; as, a *blind* shell, one that from a bad fuse or other reason has fallen without exploding; a *blind* axle, one that runs but does not communicate motion.—*Blind plants*, abortive plants; plants, as of the cabbage and other members of the genus Brassica, which have failed to produce central buds.—*Blind manuscripts*, † anonymous manuscripts. 'Certain *blinde manuscripts*, without name or author.' *Fenton.*—*Blind level*, in *mining*, a level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end, and acts as an inverted siphon.

Blind (blīnd), *v.t.* 1. To make blind; to deprive of sight; to render incapable of clear vision. 'His eyes being *blinded* with a greater light.' *Shak.* 'Salt water *blinds* them not.' *Shak.*—2. To dim the perception or discernment of; to make morally or intellectually blind. 'Whom passion hath not *blinded*.' *Tennyson.*

And thou shalt take no gift: for the gift *blindeth* the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous. Ex. xxiii. 8.

3. To darken; to obscure to the eye or to the mind; to conceal. 'Such darkness *blinds* the sky.' *Dryden.* 'To *blind* the truth and me.' *Tennyson.*

The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To eclipse; to render invisible through excess of light.

Thirsil, her beauty all the rest did *blind*,
That she alone seem'd worthy of my love.
P. Fletcher.
Thy sweet eyes brighten slowly close to mine,
Ere yet they *blind* the stars. *Tennyson.*

5. In *road-making*, to fill with gravel, as interstices between stones; to cover with gravel or earth, as to *blind* road-metal.

Blind (blīnd), *n.* 1. Something to hinder sight, to intercept a view, or keep out light.

If I have an ancient window overlooking my neighbour's ground, he may not erect any *blind* to obstruct the light. *Blackstone.*

Specifically, (*a*) a screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in; a sun-screen or shade for a window, made of cloth, laths, wire-gauze, &c. (*b*) One of a pair of flaps attached to a horse's bridle on either side of his head to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards; a blinder or blinker.—2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a pretence; something ostensible to conceal a covert design. 'Making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other.' *Dr. H. More.*—3.† A hiding-place.

So when the watchful shepherd, from the *blind*,
Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind.
Dryden.

4. *Milit.* a kind of bomb-proof shelter for men or material; a blindage (which see).

Blindage (blīnd'āj), *n.* *Milit.* a blind; a kind of screen made of timber and earth used to protect men in fortresses; also a mantelet.

Blind-beetle (blīnd'bē-tl), *n.* A name given to two insects: (*a*) the cockchafer, so called from flying against persons as if it were blind; (*b*) a small chestnut-coloured beetle found in rice, and probably foreign, destitute of eyes.

Blind-born (blīnd'born), *a.* Born blind; congenitally blind.

A person is apt to attribute to the *blind-born* such habits of thought as his own. *Whately.*

Blind-coal (blīnd'kōl), *n.* A local name for a kind of anthracite, which burns without flame or smoke.

Blinde, Blind (blīnd), *n.* Same as *Blende*.

Blinder (blīnd'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which blinds.—2. A blind or blinker on a horse's bridle.

Blind-fire (blīnd'fīr), *n.* Fuel arranged on the grate or fire-place in such a manner as to be easily ignited on the application of a lighted match.

Blind-fish (blīnd'fish), *n.* The *Amblyopsis spelæus*, a fish of the family Heteropygidæ, inhabiting the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, destitute of eyes, which are represented by minute dots.

Blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *a.* Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened. '*Blindfold* fury.' *Shak.*

Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns.
Dryden.

Blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *v.t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. Luke xxii. 64.

Blindfolded (blīnd'fōld-ed), *p.* and *a.* Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing; hence, rash; inconsiderate; without foresight; as, he is rushing on his fate in a *blindfolded* manner.

Blind-Harry (blīnd'ha-ri), *n.* A name for blindman's-buff.

Blinding (blīnd'ing), *p.* and *a.* Making blind; depriving of sight or of understanding; as, a *blinding* storm of rain. 'Glazed with *blinding* tears.' *Shak.*

Blindingly (blīnd'ing-li), *adv.* In a blinding manner; so as to blind.

Blindless (blīnd'les), *a.* Without a blind or shade.

The new sun
Beat through the *blindless* casement of the room.
Tennyson.

Blindly (blīnd'li), *adv.* In a blind manner; without sight or understanding; without discernment; without requiring reasons; without examination; regardlessly; recklessly; as, to be *blindly* led by another.

How ready zeal for interest and party is to charge atheism on those who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense. *Locke.*

Blindman (blīnd'man), *n.* 1. A man who is blind. *Shak.*—2. An official in the post-office whose duty it is to decipher indistinct addresses of letters.

Blindman's-buff (blīnd'manz-buf), *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is. Called also *Blind-man-buff*.

At *blindman's-buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras*
My light's out,
And I grope up and down like *blind-man-buff*.
Beau. & Fl.

Blindness (blīnd'nes), *n.* State of being blind: (*a*) want of bodily sight. (*b*) Want of intellectual discernment; mental darkness; ignorance.

Whensoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*

—*Colour blindness*, incapability of distinguishing colours, a defect situated in the cerebral part of the visual organ. Called also *Daltonism*, from Dalton, the celebrated chemist, who suffered from this defect.

Blind-nettle (blīnd'net-l), *n.* A plant, a species of Galeopsis. Called also *Hemp-nettle*.

Blind-roller (blīnd'rōl-ėr), *n.* A roller on which a window-blind hangs.

Blinds, *n.* See BLENS.

Blind-shell (blīnd'shel), *n.* In *gun.* a bomb-shell which, from accident or a bad fuze, has fallen without exploding; or one filled with fuze composition and enlarged fuze-hole, used at night to indicate the range.

Blindside (blīnd'sīd), *n.* The side which is most easily assailed; the side on which a party is least able or disposed to see danger; weakness; foible. [Better written as two words.]

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his *blindsides*. *Swift.*

Blind-story (blīnd'stō-ri), *n.* A term in mediæval architecture for the *triforium*, from its having no windows, in opposition to the *clere-story* or *clear-story*, whose apertures admit light. See TRIFORIUM.

Blind-tooling (blīnd'tōl-ing), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the ornamental impressions of heated tools upon leather without the interposition of gold-leaf, ink, &c.

Blind-vessel (blīnd'ves-sel), *n.* In *chem.* a vessel with an opening on one side only.

Blind-worm (blīnd'wėrm), *n.* [So called because, its eyes being very minute, it has popularly been supposed to be blind.] A small reptile, called also slow-worm, the *Anguis fragilis*, family Scincidæ, connecting the serpents and lizards. It is about 11 inches long, covered with scales, with a forked tongue, but harmless.

Blink (blingk), *v.i.* [Same word as D. *blinken*, Dan. *blinke*, Sw. *blinka*, G. *blinken*, to shine, glance, twinkle, nasalized forms corresponding to A. Sax. *blican*, to shine, to gleam, D. *blikken*, Dan. *blikke*, G. *blicken*, to glance, to glimpse.] 1. To wink; to twinkle.

A snake's small eye *blinks* dull and sly. *Coleridge.*

2. To see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes; to get a glimpse; to peep.

Show me thy chink to *blink* through with mine eyne. *Shak.*

3. To intermit light; to glimmer, as a lamp. 'A *blinking* lamp.' *Cotton.*—4. To gleam transiently but cheerfully; to smile; to look kindly. [Scotch and provincial English.]—5. To become a little stale or sour: a term used with respect to milk or beer. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Blink (blingk), *v.t.* 1. To shut one's eyes to; to avoid or purposely evade; as, to *blink* a question. [Only used in this figurative sense.]—2. To trick; to deceive. [Scotch.]

Blink (blingk), *n.* [Dan. *blik*, *blink*, D. *blik*, G. *blick*, glance, glimpse, gleam; Icel. *blik*, gleam, sheen. See the verb.] 1. A glance of the eye; a glimpse.

Lo, this is the first *blinke* that ever I had of him. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A gleam; a glimmer; specifically the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the Arctic regions; also, a spark of fire. 'Not a *blink* of light was there.' *Wordsworth.* Hence the term *iceblink* (which see).—3. A very short time; a twinkling; as, bide a *blink*. [Scotch.]—4. *pl.* In *sporting*, boughs broken down from trees and thrown in a way where deer are likely to pass, with the view of hindering their running, and of recovering them the better.

Blinkard† (blingk'ėrd), *n.* [*Blink*, and intens. affix *-ard*, as in drunk*ard*, dot*ard*.] 1. A person who blinks or has bad eyes.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns. *Marvell.*

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star which appears and disappears.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but *blinkards* and obscure ones. *Hakewill.*

Blink-beer (blingk'bēr), *n.* Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp.

Blinker (blingk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who blinks.—2. One of two leather flaps placed one on either side of a horse's head, to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards; a blind or blinder; hence, *fig.* obstruction to sight or discernment. 'Horses splashed to their very *blinkers*.' *Dickens.*

Nor bigots who but one way see,
Through *blinkers* of authority. *Carew.*

Blink-eyed (blingk'īd), *a.* With blinking or winking eyes. 'The foolish *blink-eyed* boy.' *Gascoigne.*

Blinky (blingk'i), *a.* Prone to blink.

We were just within range, and one's eyes became quite *blinky* watching for the flash from the boy. *W. H. Russell.*

Blirt (blėrt), *n.* [A form of *blurt*.] *Naut.* a gust of wind and rain.

Bliss (blis), *n.* [A. Sax. *blis*, *bliss*, joy, alacrity, exultation, from *blithe*, blithe. See BLITHE.] The highest degree of happiness; perfect felicity; blessedness: often specifically heavenly felicity.

All my redeemed may dwell in joy and *bliss*. *Milton.*

Blissful (blis'fụl), *a.* Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss; full of felicity. '*Blissful* joy.' *Spenser.* '*Blissful* solitude.' *Milton.* 'The *blissful* shore of rural ease.' *Thomson.* 'Her *blissful* eyes.' *Tennyson.* 'Blissful bride of a *blissful* heir.' *Tennyson.*

Ever as those *blissful* creatures do I fare. *Wordsworth.*

Blissfully (blis'fụl-li), *adv.* In a blissful manner. *Udall.*

Blissfulness (blis'fụl-nes), *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fulness of joy.

God is all-sufficient and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*. *Barrow.*

Blissless (blis'les), *a.* Destitute of bliss; wretched; hapless. 'My *blissless* lot.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Blissom (blis'som), *a.* [A form equivalent to *blithesome.*] Lascivious; wanton; in heat, as an animal. [Old or provincial.]

Blissom (blis'som), *v.i.* To be lustful or lascivious. [Old or provincial.]

Blist† (blist). Formerly sometimes used for *blest*, *blessed*. In the following extract it is from *bless* in the sense of brandish. See BLESS, *v.t.*

And with his club him all about so *blist*,
That he which way to turne him scarcely wist.
Spenser.

Blister (blis'tėr), *n.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *blæstan*, to blast or puff; comp. D. *blaar*, G. *blase*, a blister, a bladder, from root of *blow.*] 1. A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury, or by a vesicatory; a pustule. It is formed by raising the epidermis.

Painful *blisters* swelled my tender hands. *Gascoigne.*

2. An elevation made by the separation of an external film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.—3. Something applied to the skin to raise a blister, as a plaster of Spanish flies, mustard, &c., by way of counter-irritant.

Blister (blis'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To raise a blister on, as by a burn, medical application, or vesicatory. 'Whose sole name *blisters* our tongue.' *Shak.* 'My hands were *blistered.*' *Franklin.*—2. To raise blisters on iron bars in a furnace in the process of converting iron into steel.

Blister (blis'tėr), *v.i.* To rise in blisters or become blistered. 'Let my tongue *blister.*' *Shak.*

Blister-beetle (blis'tėr-bē-tl), *n.* The blister-fly, cantharis or Spanish fly. (See CANTHARIS.) Species of Mylabris, an allied genus, are also used as blister-beetles, and are so called.

Blister-fly (blis'tėr-flī), *n.* The Spanish fly used in blistering. See CANTHARIS.

Blistering (blis'tėr-ing), *a.* Causing or tending to cause blisters.—*Blistering-fly.* See BLISTER-FLY.

Blister-plaster (blis'tėr-plas-tėr), *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister.

Blister-steel (blis'tėr-stēl), *n.* Iron bars which, when converted into steel, have their surface covered with blisters, probably from the expansion of minute bubbles of air. Steel is used in the blister state for welding to iron for certain pieces of mechanism, but is not employed for making edge-tools. It requires for this purpose to be converted into cast or sheer steel. Called also *Blistered steel.*

Blistery (blis'tėr-i), *a.* Full of blisters. *Hooker.*

Blite (blīt), *n.* Same as *Blitum.*

Blithe (blīTH), *a.* [A. Sax. *blithe*, blithe, joyful; O.Sax. *blithi*, clear, joyful; Goth. *bleiths*, merciful; Icel. *blíthr*, Dan. *blid*, gentle, bland, fawning; D. *blijde*, blithe.] 1. Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful. 'Ful *blithe* was every wight.' *Chaucer.* 'No lark more *blithe* than he.' *Bickerstaff.*

O heart of man canst thou not be
Blithe as the air is, and as free? *Longfellow.*

2. Characterized by blitheness or joy; gladsome: said of manner, appearance, season, &c. '*Blithe* would her brother's acceptance be.' *Tennyson.*

O! how changed since yon *blithe* night!
Sir W. Scott.

Blitheful† (blīTH'ful), *a.* Blithesome. *Minshew.*

Blithely (blīTH'li), *adv.* In a blithe, gay, or joyful manner. *Chaucer; W. Browne.*

Blithe-meat (blīTH'mēt), *n.* The food distributed among those present at the birth of a child or among the rest of the family. [Scotch.]

Blitheness (blīTH'nes), *n.* The quality of being blithe; gaiety; sprightliness. 'The delightfulness and *blitheness* of their compositions.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Blithesome (blīTH'sum), *a.* Full of blitheness or gaiety; gay; merry; cheerful. 'The *blithesome* year.' *J. Philips.* 'The *blithesome* sounds of wassail gay.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Blithesomeness (blīTH'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.

Blitum (blī'tum), *n.* [L. *blitum*, Gr. *bliton.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. The flowers are crowded in clusters, and are very small and inconspicuous; but after flowering the calyx begins to enlarge, and at length becomes fleshy and filled with a red juice. The calyces of the flowers press against each other so as to give the mass somewhat the appearance of a strawberry, and to give origin to the name for these plants of strawberry-blite. The leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for spinach.

Blive, *adv.* Same as *Belyve.* 'Excusen hem ful *blive.*' *Chaucer.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Bloak, Bloke (blōk), *n.* [Comp. Gypsy and Hind. *loke*, a man.] A man. [Slang.]

Bloat (blōt), *v.t.* [A word of very doubtful connections; perhaps allied to Icel. *blautr*, soaked and soft; Sw. *blöt*, soaked, *blöta*, to soak, to saturate; comp. also O. E. *bloughty*, swollen, puffed.] 1. To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, &c.; to cause to swell, as with a dropsical humour; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain.

His rude essays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praise.
Dryden.

And then began to *bloat* himself, and ooze
All over with the fat affectionate smile
That makes the widow lean.
Tennyson.

2. [This sense seems direct from the Sw. *blöta*, to soak, to cure by soaking, as fish, though in English used of curing by other means.] To cure by smoking, as herrings; to blote.

Bloat (blōt), *v.i.* To become swollen; to be puffed out or dilated; to dilate. 'If a person of firm constitution begins to *bloat.*' *Arbuthnot.*

Bloat† (blōt), *a.* Swelled; turgid. 'The *bloat* king.' *Shak.*

Bloated (blōt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Swelled out; puffed up; inflated; overgrown, so as to be unwieldy, especially from over indulgence in eating and drinking; hence, unduly large and expensive. 'A *bloated* mass.' *Goldsmith.* '*Bloated* armaments.' *Disraeli.*—2. Connected with self-indulgence. '*Bloated* slumber.' *Mickle.*

Bloatedness (blōt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being bloated; turgidity; an inflated state of the tissues of the body; dilatation from any morbid cause. *Arbuthnot.*

Bloater (blōt'ėr), *n.* [See BLOAT.] A smoke-dried herring; as, a Yarmouth *bloater.*

Bloat-herring (blōt'he-ring), *n.* A bloater (which see). 'So many *bloat-herrings* new taken out.' *B. Jonson.*

Blob (blob), *n.* [A word which occurs also in the forms *bleb*, *blab*, and is allied to *blobber*, *blubber*, &c.] 1. A small globe of liquid; a dewdrop; a blister; a bubble; a small lump; something blunt and round.—2. The bag of a honey-bee. [Provincial.]—3. The under lip. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

Blobber (blob'bėr), *n.* A bubble. See BLUBBER. *Carew.*

Blobber-lip (blob'bėr-lip), *n.* A thick, flabby, or hanging lip; a blubber-lip. 'His *blobber-lips* and beetle-brows commend.' *Dryden.*

Blobber-lipped (blob'bėr-lipt), *a.* Having thick lips; blubber-lipped. 'A *blobber-lipped* shell.' *N. Grew.*

Blob-lipped (blob'lipt), *a.* Blobber-lipped.

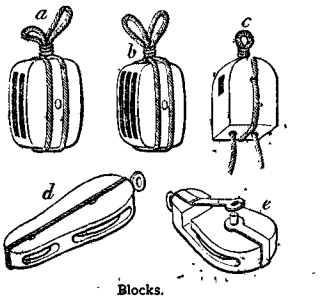
Blob-tale† (blob'tāl), *n.* A tell-tale; a blabber.

These *blob-tales* could find no other news to keep their tongues in motion. *Bp. Hacket.*

Block (blok), *n.* [D. and Dan. *blok*, G. Sw. *block*, a block, a log, a lump; whence Fr. *bloc*, a block, a mass, which is probably the origin of the word in English.] 1. Any solid mass of matter, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces; sometimes specifically a log of wood.

Now all our neighbours' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas *blocks* are burning. *Wither.*

2. The mass of wood on which criminals lay their necks when they are beheaded. 'The noble heads which have been brought to the *block.*' *Everett.*—3. Any obstruction or cause of obstruction; a stop; hinderance; obstacle. 'Who like a *block* hath denied my access to thee.' *Shak.* Hence—4. The state of being blocked or stopped up; a stoppage, as of carriages; as, a *block* on a railway; a *block* in Fleet Street.—5. A mechanical contrivance consisting of one or more grooved pulleys mounted in a casing or shell which is furnished with a hook, eye, or strap by which it may be attached to an object, the function of the apparatus being to transmit power or change the direction of motion by means of a rope or chain passing round the movable pulleys. Blocks are single, double, treble, or fourfold, according as the number of sheaves or pulleys is one, two, three, or four. A *running block* is attached to the object to be raised or moved; a *standing block* is fixed to some permanent support. Blocks also receive different denominations from their shape, purpose, and mode of application. They are sometimes made of iron as well as of



Blocks.

a, Double block. *b*, Treble block. *c*, Clue-line block, *d*, Long-tackle block. *e*, Snatch-block.

wood. Blocks to which the name of *dead-eyes* has been given, are not pulleys, being unprovided with sheaves. Many of the blocks used in ships are named after the ropes or chains which are rove through them; as, *bow-line blocks*, *clue-line* and *clue-garnet blocks.*—*Jewel-block*, a block used for hoisting the studding sails.—*Sister-block*, one for raising the topping-lifts and reef-tackle.—6. One whose faculties are very obtuse; a blockhead; a stupid fellow. 'What tongueless *blocks* were they!' *Shak.*—7. In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept.—8. A connected mass of buildings; as, a *block* of houses.—9. A portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or composed of vacant lots.

The new city was laid out in rectangular *blocks*, each *block* containing thirty building lots. Such an average *block*, comprising 282 houses and covering 9 acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. It forms a compact square mass. *Quart. Rev.*

10. A mould or piece on which something is shaped, or placed to make it keep in shape, as the wooden mould on which a hat is formed; hence, sometimes the shape of a hat or the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block.* *Shak.*

A beautiful golden wig (the Duchess never liked me to play with her hair) was on a *block* close by.
Lord Lytton.

The word is applied in various other technological senses, as to a piece of hard wood on the face of which an engraving is cut; a piece of wood fitted into the angle formed by the meeting edges of two pieces of wood, &c.

Block (blok), *v.t.* [Partly from the noun, partly from Fr. *bloquer*, to shut up, from *bloc*, a block. See the noun.] 1. To hinder egress or passage from or to; to stop up; to obstruct by placing obstacles in the way: often followed by *up*; as, to *block up* a town or a road. 'With moles would *block* the port.' *Rowe.*—2. To strengthen or support by blocks; to make firm, as two boards at their interior angle of intersection, by pieces of wood glued together.—3. To form into blocks.—4. In *cricket*, to stop a ball with the bat without striking it to a distance. 'He *blocked* the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, took the good ones.' *Dickens.*—5. To mould, shape, or stretch on a block; as, to *block* a hat.—6. In *bookbinding*, to ornament by means of brass stamps; as, to *block* the boards of a book.—*To block out*, to begin to reduce to the required shape; to shape out; as, *to block out* a plan.

Blockade (blok-ād'), *n.* [From the verb to *block*, Fr. *bloquer*; comp. such words as *barricade*, *stockade*, *palisade*, &c.] The shutting up of a place by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the avenues, to prevent escape and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks.

To constitute a *blockade* the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no *blockade* of that port where its force cannot be brought to bear. *Kent.*

—*To raise a blockade*, to remove or break up a blockade either by withdrawing the troops or ships that keep the place blocked up, or by driving them away from their respective stations.

Blockade (blok-ād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blockaded;* ppr. *blockading.* To subject to a blockade; to prevent ingress to or egress from by warlike means; hence, to shut up or in by obstacles of any kind; to obstruct. 'Till storm and driving ice *blockade* him there.' *Wordsworth.*

Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door. *Pope.*

Blockader (blok-ād'ėr), *n.* One who blockades; a vessel employed in blockading.

Blockade-runner (blok-ād'run-ėr), *n.* 1. A vessel engaged in or adapted for running or breaking through a blockade. Such vessels are generally low, swift, and dark-coloured. Blockade-runners were much employed during the war between the Northern and Southern States of America.—2. A person engaged in the business of blockade-running.

Blockhead (blok'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

The bookful *blockhead,* ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head. *Pope.*

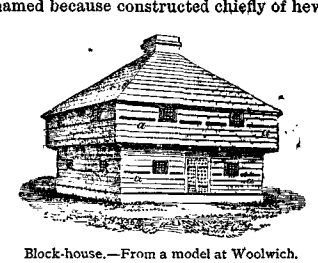
Blockheaded (blok'hed-ed), *a.* Stupid; dull. 'A *blockheaded* boy.' *L'Estrange.* [Rare.]

Blockheadism (blok'hed-izm), *n.* The quality of a blockhead.

Reduced to that state of *blockheadism* which is so conspicuous in his master. *Smart.*

Blockheadly (blok'hed-li), *a.* Like a blockhead. 'Some *blockheadly* hero.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

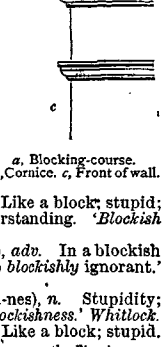
Block-house (blok'hous), *n.* *Milit.* an edifice or fortress of one or more stories, so named because constructed chiefly of hewn



Block-house.—From a model at Woolwich.
a a, Loopholes or slits for musketry.

timber. Block-houses are supplied with loopholes for musketry and sometimes with embrasures for cannon, and when of more than one story the upper ones are made to overhang those below, and are furnished with machicolations or loopholes in the overhung floor, so that a perpendicular fire can be directed against the enemy in close attack. When a block-house stands alone it constitutes an independent fort, and is of great advantage in mountainous countries; when it is formed in the interior of a field-work it becomes a retrenchment or redoubt. Stockades are sometimes called block-houses.

Blocking (blok'ing), *n.* 1. Blocks used to support anything temporarily.—2. A small rough piece of wood fitted in and glued to the interior angle of two boards, in order to strengthen the joint.



a, Blocking-course.
b, Cornice. *c,* Front of wall.

Blocking-course (blok'ing-kōrs), *n.* In *arch.* the course of stones or bricks erected on the upper part of a cornice to make a termination.

Blockish (blok'ish), *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull; deficient in understanding. 'Blockish Ajax.' *Shak.*

Blockishly (blok'ish-li), *adv.* In a blockish or stupid manner. 'So *blockishly* ignorant.' *Hackluyt.*

Blockishness (blok'ish-nes), *n.* Stupidity; dulness. 'Incurable *blockishness.*' *Whitlock.*

Blocklike (blok'lik), *a.* Like a block; stupid.

Am I sand-blind? twice so near the Blessing
I would arrive at, and *blocklike* never knew it.
Beau. & Fl.

Block-machine, Block-machinery (blok'-ma-shēn, blok'ma-shēn-ėr-i), *n.* A machine, or a systematic assemblage of machines, for making the shells and sheaves of the wood blocks used for ship-tackle.

Block-printing (blok'print-ing), *n.* The act, process, or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood.

Block-ship (blok'ship), *n.* An old large man-of-war, rarely fit for operations in the open sea, used as a defence in great ports and naval arsenals.

Block-system (blok'sis-tem), *n.* In *rail.* a system of working the traffic according to which the line is divided into sections of 3 or 4 miles, each section generally stretching from one station to the next, with a signal and telegraphic connection at the end of each section. The essential principle of the system is that no train is allowed to enter upon any one section till the section is signalled wholly clear, so that between two successive trains there is not merely an interval of time, but also an interval of space.

Block-tin (blok'tin), *n.* Tin cast into ingots or blocks.

Blomary (blōm'a-ri), *n.* [See BLOOM, a mass of iron.] The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore. Spelled also *Bloomary, Bloomery.*

Bloncket,† Blonket† (blong'ket), *a.* [O. Fr. *blanchet, blanquet,* whitish, from Fr. *blanc,* white. See BLANK.] Whitish; gray. 'Our *bloncket* liveries.' *Spenser.*

Blond, Blonde (blond), *a.* [Fr. *blond, blonde,* D. and G. *blond,* fair, flaxen. The French word was perhaps derived from A. Sax. *blonden,* applied to grayish or grizzled hair, lit. mixed hair, from *blandan,* to blend, being afterwards borrowed into the other languages.] Of a fair colour or complexion. 'Godfrey's *blond* countenance.' *George Eliot.*

Blonde (blond), *n.* 1. A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light-blue eyes.

She was a fine and somewhat full-blown *blonde.* *Eyron.*

2. Blond-lace.

Blond-lace (blond'lās), *n.* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk, from the yellowish colour of which the name was given, now of white, black, or coloured silk, manufactured at Chantilly and other places in France. The name has also been given to a kind of thread-lace.

Blond-metal (blond'met-al), *n.* A peculiar variety of clay ironstone of the coal-measures occurring near Wednesbury in Staffordshire, which, after being smelted, is made into a variety of tools.

Blont,† (blont), *a.* Blunt; stupid; unpolished. *Spenser.*

Blood (blud), *n.* [O.E. *blod, blode, blud,* &c., A. Sax. *blōd,* a word common to all the Teutonic languages; Goth. *blōth,* Icel. *blōth,* Dan. Sw. *blod,* L.G. *blood,* D. *bloed,* G. *blut;* root probably seen in to *blow, bloom,* G. *blühen,* to blow or glow, *blume,* a flower, from the brightness of its colour.] 1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body and that of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life and nutrition of the tissues. This fluid is more or less red in vertebrates, except in the lowest fishes, colourless in insects, and in others of the lower animals red, bluish, greenish, or milky. The venous blood of mammals is a dark red, but in passing through the lungs it becomes oxidized and acquires a bright scarlet colour, so that the blood in the arteries is of a brighter hue than that in the veins. The specific gravity of human blood varies from 1·045 to 1·075, and its normal temperature is 99° Fahr. 1000 parts contain 783·37 of water, 2·83 fibrin, 67·25 albumen, 126·31 blood corpuscles, 5·16 fatty matters, 15·08 various animal matters and salts.—*Blood corpuscles* or *globules,* red and white bodies floating in the serum of blood. The red ones give colour to the blood, and are flat discs, oval in birds and reptiles, and round in man and most mammals. In man they average $\frac{1}{3200}$th inch in diameter, and in the Proteus, which has them larger than any other vertebrate, $\frac{1}{500}$th inch in length and $\frac{1}{877}$th in breadth. The white or colourless corpuscles are the same as the lymph or chyle corpuscles, and are spherical or lenticular, nucleated, and granulated, and rather larger than the red globules. The colour of the red corpuscles is due to globulin and hematin. From being popularly regarded as the fluid in which more especially the life resides, as the seat of feelings, passions, hereditary qualities, &c., the word has come to be used typically, or with certain associated ideas in a number of different ways. Thus—(*a*) One who inherits the blood of another; child; offspring; progeny: sometimes *flesh and blood* is used in this sense; as, we should prefer our own *flesh and blood* to strangers.

The world will say he is not Talbot's *blood*
That basely fled when noble Talbot stood. *Shak.*

(*b*) Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity; lineage; kindred; family. 'Nearer in *blood* to the Spanish throne than his grandfather the emperor.' *Macaulay.*

It is a maxim that none shall claim as heir who is not of the *blood* (*i.e.* kindred) of the purchaser. *Wharton, Law Lex.*

Hence—*Whole blood,* relationship through both father and mother; *half-blood,* relationship through one parent only.—(*c*) Birth; extraction; absolutely, high birth; good extraction: often qualified by such adjectives as *good, base,* &c. 'A prince of *blood,* a son of Priam.' *Shak.* In this sense the word is often used of the pedigree of horses; hence, a *bit of blood,* an animal of good pedigree, a well bred animal.

She's a fine mare, and a thing of shape and *blood.* *Colman.*

Good *blood* was indeed held in high respect, but between good *blood* and the privileges of peerage there was no necessary connection. Pedigrees as long, and scutcheons as old, were to be found out of the House of Lords as in it. *Macaulay.*

—*The blood,* the royal family or royal lineage; thus it is common to speak of princes of *the blood.* (*d*) Blood that is shed; bloodshed; slaughter; murder.

I will avenge the *blood* of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. Hos. i. 4.

So wills the fierce avenging sprite,
Till *blood* for *blood* atones. *Hood.*

Hence, a *man of blood,* a murderous or bloodthirsty man; a murderer. 'The secret'st *man of blood.*' *Shak.* (*e*) Fleshly nature; the carnal part of man as opposed to the spiritual nature or divine life. 'All frailties that besiege all kinds of *blood.*' *Shak.*

For beauty is a witch
Against whose charms faith melteth into *blood.* *Shak.*

(*f*) Temper of mind; natural disposition; high spirit; mettle; passion; anger: in this sense often accompanied with *cold* or *warm,* or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood* is to do it deliberately and without sudden passion. *Hot* or *warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to *warm* or *heat the blood* is to excite the passions. 'Our *bloods* no more obey the heavens.' *Shak.* 'Stiffen the sinews, summon up the *blood.*' *Shak.*

Strange, unusual *blood,*
When man's worst sin is, he does too much good. *Shak.*

(*g*) A man of fire or spirit; a hot spark; a rake. 'The drabs and *bloods* of Drury Lane.' *Goldsmith.*—*Flesh and blood,* human nature; mortal man.

Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. Mat. xvi. 17.

—*In blood,* in a state of perfect health and vigour: properly a term of the chase.

But when they shall see, sir, his crest up again, and the man *in blood,* they will out of their burrows like coneys after rain. *Shak.*

2. What resembles blood; the juice of anything, especially if red. 'The *blood* of grapes.' Gen. xlix. 11.

Blood (blud), *v.t.* 1. To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein. *Johnson.*—2. To stain with blood.

Reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points to prove their partnership in war. *Dryden.*

3. To inure to blood; to give a taste of blood.

It was most important too that his troops should be *blooded.* *Macaulay.*

4.† To heat the blood of; to excite; to exasperate.

The auxiliary-forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon.*

5. To victimize; to extract money from a person. [Slang.]

Blood (blud), *a.* 1. Like or of the colour of blood; as, *blood-red.*—2. Of a superior or particular breed; as, a *blood* horse.

Blood-baptism (blud'bap-tizm), *n.* A term applied by the primitive Christians to the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized. They were considered as baptized in blood, and this was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism.

Blood-bespotted (blud'bē-spot-ed), *a.* Spotted with blood. 'Blood-*bespotted* Neapolitan.' *Shak.*

Blood-boltered† (blud'bōl-ėrd), *a.* Sprinkled with blood. 'The *blood-boltered* Banquo smiles on me.' *Shak.*

Blood-bought (blud'bat), *a.* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood. *Cowper.*

Blood-brother (blud'bruTH-ér), *n.* Brother by blood or birth.

Blood-consuming (blud'kon-sūm-ing), *a.* Consuming the blood. '*Blood-consuming* sighs.' *Shak.*

Blood-drier (blud'drī-ér), *n.* One who prepares blood for the use of sugar-refiners and other manufacturers.

Blood-drinking (blud'dringk-ing), *a.* Drinking blood; wasting or consuming the blood. '*Blood-drinking* sighs.' *Shak.*

Blood-flower (blud'flou-ér), *n.* The popular name for some of the red-flowered species of Hæmanthus, a genus of bulbous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. See HÆMANTHUS.

Blood-frozen (blud'frō-zn), *a.* Having the blood frozen; chilled. *Spenser.*

Blood-guiltiness (blud'gil-ti-nes), *n.* The guilt or crime of shedding blood. Ps. li. 14.

Blood-guilty (blud'gil-ti), *a.* Guilty of murder. '*A blood-guilty* life.' *Fairfax.*

Blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, which is about 99° Fahr., though commonly marked on thermometers as 98°.

Blood-horse (blud'hors), *n.* A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse, combining in a remarkable degree lightness, strength, swiftness, and endurance.

Blood-hot (blud'hot), *a.* As warm as blood in its natural temperature.

Blood-hound (blud'hound), *n.* A variety of dog with long smooth and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey which has escaped wounded from the hunter, by tracing the lost animal by the blood it has

Blood-hound.

spilt: whence the name of the dog. There are several varieties of this animal, as the English, the Cuban, and the African bloodhound. In former times blood-hounds were not only trained to the pursuit of game, but also to the chase of man. In America they used to be employed in hunting fugitive slaves.

Bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood. 'So many princes so *bloodily* hast struck.' *Shak.*

Bloodiness (blud'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being bloody.—2. Disposition to shed blood. 'This *bloodiness* of Saul's intention.' *Delany.*

Bloodless (blud'les), *a.* 1. Without blood; drained of blood; dead. 'The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector.' *Dryden.*—2. Without shedding of blood or slaughter; as, a *bloodless* victory. '*Bloodless* pomp.' *Goldsmith.* 3. Without spirit or activity. 'Thou *bloodless* brainless fool.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Bloodlessly (blud'les-li), *adv.* In a bloodless manner; without bloodshed.

Bloodlet (blud'let), *v.t.* To bleed; to let blood. [Rare.]

B'oodletter (blud'let-ér), *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

Bloodletting (blud'let-ing), *n.* In *med.* the act of letting blood or bleeding, especially by opening a vein with a view to the cure or prevention of a disease.

Blood-mare (blud'mār), *n.* See BLOOD-HORSE.

Blood-money (blud'mun-i), *n.* Money earned by the shedding of blood or by laying, or supporting, a charge implying peril to the life of an accused person.

Blood-pudding (blud'pud-ing), *n.* A pudding made with blood and other materials. See BLACK-PUDDING.

Blood-rain (blud'rān), *n.* Red showers formerly supposed to come from the clouds, but now known to result from the multitudinous production of a unicellular alga, *Protococcus nivalis* or red-snow. The name is also given to a fermentation fungus which produces blood-red patches on dressed culinary vegetables, bread, flour, paste, &c. The spots consist of myriads of very minute oval cells, to which the name *Palmella prodigiosa* has been given.

Blood-red (blud'red), *a.* Red as blood; red with blood.

He wrapped his colours round his breast,
On a *blood-red* field of Spain. *Hemans.*

Blood-relation (blud'rē-lā-shon), *n.* One related by blood or descent.

Blood-root (blud'röt), *n.* 1. An American plant, so named from its root when wounded yielding a deep orange-red acrid fluid; *Sanguinaria canadensis*, nat. order Papaveraceæ. Called also *Puccoon*, *Turmeric*, and *Red-root*. It is stimulant, expectorant, and in larger doses emetic.—2. The common name for plants of the nat. order Hæmodoraceæ (which see).—3. *Geum canadense.* See GEUM.

Blood-sacrifice (blud'sak-ri-fis), *n.* A sacrifice made with blood; the sacrifice of a living being.

Cannot my body nor *blood-sacrifice*
Entreat you. *Shak.*

Blood-shaken (blud'shāk-n), *p.* and *a.* Having the blood put in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

Bloodshed (blud'shed), *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life. 'Deadly *bloodshed.*' *Shak.*

Bloodshedder (blud'shed-ér), *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.

He that defraudeth the labourer of his hire is a *bloodshedder.* Ecclus. xxxiv. 22.

Bloodshedding (blud'shed-ing), *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood or taking human life.

These hands are free from *bloodshedding.* *Shak.*

Bloodshot (blud'shot), *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels, as in diseases of the eye. 'His *bloodshot* eye.' *Garth.*

Bloodshotten † (blud'shot-n), *a.* Bloodshot. *Johnson.*

Blood-shottenness (blud'shot-n-nes), *n.* The state of being bloodshot.

The enemies of the church could vex the eyes of the poor people . . . to *bloodshottenness* and fury. *Bp. Gauden.*

Blood-sized (blud'sīzd), *p.* and *a.* Sized or stiffened with blood. 'The *blood-sized* field.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]

Blood-spavin (blud'spav-in), *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.

Blood-spiller (blud'spil-ér), *n.* One who spills or sheds blood; a bloodshedder. *Quart. Rev.*

Blood-spilling (blud'spil-ing), *n.* The act of spilling or shedding blood; bloodshedding.

Blood-stain (blud'stān), *v.t.* To stain with blood. *Byron.* [Rare.]

Blood-stained (blud'stānd), *a.* Stained with blood; guilty of slaughter.

'The beast of prey *blood-stain'd* deserves to bleed. *Thomson.*

Bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n.* 1. A stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to be a good preventive of bleeding at the nose.—2. Red hematite. See HEMATITE.—3. A kind of gem, a species of heliotrope dotted with spots of jasper. See HELIOTROPE, 3.

Blood-stroke (blud'strōk), *n.* The loss of sensation and motion resulting from hemorrhage in the brain or from simple congestion in the vessels of that organ. *Dunglison.*

Blood-sucker (blud'suk-ér), *n.* 1. Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, &c.—2. A hard niggardly man; an extortioner.—3. A cruel man; a murderer. 'Thou subtle *bloodsucker*, thou cannibal.' *Cleaveland.*

Blood-sucking (blud'suk-ing), *a.* That sucks or draws blood; that preys on the blood. '*Blood-sucking* sighs.' *Shak.*

Blood-swelled, Blood-swoln (blud'sweld, blud'swōln), *a.* Swelled or suffused with blood. 'Their *blood-swoln* eyes.' *May.*

Bloodthirstiness (blud'thèrst-i-nes), *n.* Thirst for shedding blood.

He governed with a cruelty and *bloodthirstiness* that have obtained for him the name of the northern Nero. *Brougham.*

Bloodthirsty (blud'thèrst-i), *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous. 'His *bloodthirsty* blade.' *Spenser.* '*Bloodthirsty* lord.' *Shak.* '*Bloodthirsty* villains.' *Macaulay.*

Blood-vessel (blud'ves-sel), *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.

Blood-warm (blud'wąrm), *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.

Blood-warmed (blud'wąrmd), *a.* Having one's blood warmed by excitement, as by a bloody contest.

He meets the *blood-warmed* soldier in his mail. *J. Baillie.*

Blood-wite, Blood-wit (blud'wīt, blud'wit), *n.* [*Blood*, and *wite*, a fine or penalty.] In *anc. law*, a wite, fine, or amercement, paid as a composition for the shedding of blood; also, a riot in which blood was shed.

Blood-wood (blud'wụd), *n.* A name given to logwood from its colour.

Blood-worm (blud'wèrm), *n.* The active scarlet larva of Chironomus, a dipterous genus, family Tipulidæ or crane-flies. It is found in rain-water in cisterns.

Bloodwort (blud'wèrt), *n.* An old name for *Rumex sanguineus*, a dock with the stem and veins of leaves of a blood-red colour.

Bloody (blud'i), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to blood; consisting of, containing, or exhibiting blood; blood-stained; existing in the blood; as, a *bloody* stream; a *bloody* knife. '*Bloody* drops.' *Shak.* 'Lust is but a *bloody* fire' (a fire in the blood). *Shak.*—2. Of the colour of blood; blood-red. 'Unwind your *bloody* flag.' *Shak.*—3. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition: applied to living beings. 'The boar, that *bloodiest* beast.' *Shak.*—4. Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty: applied to things; as, a *bloody* battle.—5. Very great or excessive, in a bad sense; shameful; disgraceful; as, a *bloody* rascal. [Low.]

Bloody † (blud'i), *v.t.* To stain with blood.

With my own hands I'll *bloody* my own sword. *Beau. & Fl.*

Bloody (blud'i), *adv.* Very. '*Bloody* drunk.' *Dryden.* [Low.]

'Are you not sick, my dear?' . . . '*Bloody* sick.' *Swift.*

Bloody-eyed (blud'i-īd), *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes. *Ld. Brooke.*

Bloody-faced (blud'i-fāst), *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

Bloody-flux (blud'i-fluks), *n.* The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood.

Bloody-fluxed (blud'i-flukst), *a.* Having a bloody flux; afflicted with dysentery.

The *bloody-fluxed* woman fingered but the hem of his garment. *Bp. Hall.*

Bloody-hand (blud'i-hand), *n.* 1. A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison.—2. The distinctive symbol of a baronet. See RED-HAND.

Bloody-hunting (blud'i-hunt-ing), *a.* Hunting for blood. 'Herod's *bloody-hunting* slaughtermen.' *Shak.* [Rare or unique.]

Bloody-minded (blud'i-mīnd-ed), *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood. 'This *bloody-minded* colonel.' *Dryden.*

Bloody-nose Beetle (blud'i-nōz bē-tl), *n.* A large species of beetle of the genus Timarcha (*T. tævigata*): so named because it emits a red fluid from the joints when disturbed.

Bloody-red (blud'i-red), *a.* Red with, or as with blood.

Housing and saddle *bloody-red*,
Lord Marmion's steed rush'd by. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bloody-sceptered, Bloody-sceptred (blud'i-sep-tėrd), *a.* Having a sceptre obtained by blood or slaughter. 'An untitled tyrant, *bloody-sceptred.*' *Shak.*

Bloody-sweat (blud'i-swet), *n.* A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; also, a disease called sweating sickness, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries.

Bloom (blōm), *n.* [A Scandinavian word in English = Icel. *blóm*, Sw. *blomma*, Dan. *blomme*, Goth. *blôma*, D. *bloem*, G. *blume*, a flower, from the verbal stem to *blow*, in sense of blossom, whence also comes *blossom*.] 1. A blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud. 'While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around.' *Pope.*—2. The act or state of blossoming; the opening of flowers in general; flowers open or in a state of blossoming; as, the plant is in fine *bloom*; the trees are clothed with *bloom*. 'Vernal *bloom.*' *Milton.*—3. A state of health and growth promising higher perfection; a state full of life and vigour; a period of high

success; a flourishing condition; palmy time; as, the *bloom* of youth. 'Life's best *bloom.*' *Byron.* 'In our sad world's best *bloom.*' *Tennyson.*—4. The delicate rose hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow; a flush. 'Her violet eyes, and all her Hebe *bloom.*' *Tennyson.*—5. A superficial coating or appearance upon certain things; as (*a*) the delicate powdery coating upon certain fruits, as grapes, plums, &c., when newly gathered. (*b*) The beautiful powdery appearance on coins, medals, and the like, when newly struck. (*c*) In *painting*, the cloudy appearance which varnish sometimes assumes on the surface of a picture. See BLOOMING. (*d*) The name given to the yellowish fawn-coloured deposit from the tanning liquor on the surface of leather, and penetrating to a slight depth.

Bloom (blōm), *v.i.* 1. To produce or yield blossoms; to flower. 'The first time a tree *bloometh.*' *Bacon.*

The lotos *blooms* below the barren peak.
Tennyson.

2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigour; to show the beauty of youth; to glow. 'Hearts are warmed and faces *bloom.*' *Tennyson.*

A better country *blooms* to view,
Beneath a brighter sky. *Logan.*

Bloom† (blōm), *v.t.* To put forth, as blossoms. Num. xvii. 8. '*Blooming* ambrosial fruit.' *Milton.*

Bloom (blōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *blōma*, a mass or lump of metal.] In *metal.* a lump of puddled iron, which leaves the furnace in a rough state, to be subsequently rolled into the bars or other material into which it may be desired to convert the metal; the *blooms* are already partially converted into wrought iron by passing under the shingling hammer.

Bloomary, Bloomery (blōm'a-ri, blōm'ėr-i), *n.* See BLOMARY.

Bloomed (blōmd), *a.* Covered with blooms or blossoms. *Hackluyt.*

Bloomer (blōm'ėr), *n.* [After Mrs. *Bloomer*, an American lady, who originated the style of dress in 1849.] 1. A woman who assumes the dress and principles adopted by Mrs. Bloomer; often used as an adjective; as, a *bloomer* dress; *bloomer* principles.—2. A costume for women, consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers, and a broad-brimmed hat.—3. A kind of bonnet worn by young females.

Bloomerism (blōm'ėr-izm), *n.* The principles or habits of a bloomer. See BLOOMER.

Blooming (blōm'ing), *n.* A clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture: so called because it somewhat resembles the *bloom* on the surface of certain kinds of fruit, such as plums, grapes, &c.

Blooming (blōm'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Blossoming; flowering; showing blooms.

He ere one flowery season fades and dies
Designs the *blooming* wonders of the next.
Cowper.

2. Glowing as with youthful vigour; showing the freshness and beauty of youth; at the height of perfection or prosperity. 'Cupid boys of *blooming* hue.' *Tennyson.*

The modern (arabesque) rose again in the *blooming* period of modern art. *Fairholt.*

Bloomingly (blōm'ing-li), *adv.* In a blooming manner.

Bloomingness (blōm'ing-nes), *n.* State of being blooming.

Bloomless (blōm'les), *a.* Having no bloom.

Bloom-raisin (blōm'rā-zn), *n.* A fine variety of sun-dried raisin.

Bloomy (blōm'i), *a.* 1. Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery. '*Bloomy* forests.' *Shelley.*

O nightingale, that on yon *bloomy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
Milton.

2. Having freshness or vigour as of youth. 'The *bloomy* flush of life.' *Goldsmith.*—3. Having a delicate powdery appearance, as fresh fruit.

What though for him no Hybla sweets distil,
Nor *bloomy* vines wave purple on the hill?
Campbell.

Blore† (blōr), *n.* [A different orthography of *blare*, affected by *blow.* See BLARE.] The act of blowing; a roaring wind; a blast. 'The fervent *blore* of th' east and south winds.' *Chapman.*

Blosme,† *n.* and *v.i.* Blossom; to blossom. *Chaucer.*

Blosmy,† *a.* Full of blossoms. *Chaucer.*

Blossom (blos'som), *n.* [A. Sax. *blóstma*, a blossom; from same root as *bloom* (which see).] 1. The flower of a plant, consisting of one or more coloured leaflets, generally of more delicate texture than the leaves; a general term, applicable to the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages, of every species of tree or plant, but more generally used than *flower* or *bloom* when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed.—2. Blooming period; bloom.

This beauty in the *blossom* of my youth, . . .
I sued and served. *Massinger.*

3. The colour of a horse that has his hair white, but intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs: otherwise *peach-colour.*

Blossom (blos'som), *v.i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower; to flourish.

Israel shall *blossom* and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit. Is. xxvii. 6.

Fruits that *blossom* first will first be ripe. *Shak.*

Blossomed (blos'somd), *a.* Covered with blossoms; in bloom. '*Blossomed* furze, unprofitably gay.' *Goldsmith.*

Blossomy (blos'som-i), *a.* Full of or covered with blossoms. See BLOSMY. [Rare.]

Blot (blot), *n.* [Same word as Icel. *blettr*, Dan. *plet*, a blot; Dan. dial. *blat*, a drop, a spot of something wet.] 1. A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blur. 'One universal *blot.*' *Thomson.*—2. An obliteration of something written or printed. *Dryden.*—3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. 'A lie is a foul *blot* in a man.' Ecclus. xx. 24. 'Worse than a birth-hour *blot.*' *Shak.*—4.† Censure; scorn; reproach.

He that rebuketh a wicked man getteth himself a *blot.* Prov. ix. 7.

Blot (blot), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blotted;* ppr. *blotting.* 1. To spot, to stain, to bespatter, as with ink, mud, or any discolouring matter.

The brief was writ and *blotted* all with gore.
Gascoigne.

2. *Fig.* to stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disgrace; to disfigure.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

3. To obliterate so as to render invisible or not distinguishable, as writing or letters with ink: generally with *out;* as, *to blot out* a word or a sentence.

Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line which dying he would wish to *blot.*
Ld. Lyttelton.

'4. To darken or obscure; to eclipse.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane.
Cowley.

The moon in all her brother's beams array'd
Was *blotted* by the earth's approaching shade.
Rowe.

5. To efface; to cause to be unseen or forgotten; to destroy; to annihilate: followed by *out;* as, to *blot out* a crime or the remembrance of anything.

One act like this *blots out* a thousand crimes. *Dryden.*

6. To dry by means of blotting-paper or the like.

The ship-chandler clutched the paper, hastily *blotted* it, and thrust it into his bosom. *G. A. Sala.*

Blot (blot), *v.i.* To obliterate something written.

E'en copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot.* *Pope.*

Blot (blot), *n.* [Dan. *blot*, Sw. *blott*, G. *bloss*, naked, bare.] 1. In *backgammon*, (*a*) an exposure of a single man to be taken up. (*b*) A single man exposed to be taken up.

Blotch (bloch), *n.* [From *blatch*, *blach*, a softened form of *black* (comp. *bleak*, *bleach*) the meaning being influenced by *botch*, a pustule.] 1. A pustule upon the skin. '*Blotches* and tumours that break out in the body.' *Spectator.*—2. A spot of any kind, especially an irregular spot. 'Green leaves, frequently marked with dark *blotches.*' *Treas. of Bot.*

Blotch (bloch), *v.t.* To mark with blotches. See BLATCH.

Blotched (blocht), *a.* Marked with blotches.

Blotchy (bloch'i), *a.* Having blotches. 'His big, bloated, *blotchy* face.' *Warren.*

Blote (blōt), *v.t.* To bloat or cure by smoking.

I have as much smoke in my mouth as would *blote* a hundred herrings. *Beau. & Fl.*

Blotter (blot'ėr), *n.* One who or that which blots; specifically, a blotting-book, in either of its senses.

Blotting-book (blot'ing-bụk), *n.* 1. A book formed of leaves of blotting-paper.—2. In *com.* a waste book, in which are recorded all transactions in the order in which they occur.

Blottingly (blot'ing-li), *adv.* By blotting.

Blotting-pad (blot'ing-pad), *n.* A pad consisting of several layers of blotting-paper, each of which can be removed when it becomes too much soiled.

Blotting-paper (blot'ing-pā-pėr), *n.* A species of paper made without size, serving to imbibe the superfluous ink from newly written manuscript, &c.

Blouse (blouz), *n.* [Fr.] A light loose upper garment, resembling a smock-frock, made of linen or cotton, and worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat. A blue linen blouse is the common dress of French workmen. A dress of nearly the same form and of various materials is also worn by children.

Lelewel was a regular democrat. He wore a *blouse* when he was in Paris, and looked like a workman.
H. S. Edwards.

Blow (blō), *n.* [Connected with O.D. *blauwen*, to strike; D. *blouwen*, to beat flax; G. *bleuen*, to cudgel (*bleuel*, a beetle); Goth. *bliggvan*, to beat; and perhaps also with *blue* and its allies. See BLUE.] 1. A stroke with the hand or fist, or a weapon; a thump; a bang; a thwack; a knock; hence, an act of hostility; as, to give one a *blow;* to strike a *blow.* Hence, *to come to blows* is to engage in combat, whether the combatants be individuals, armies, fleets, or nations.—2. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil; mischief or damage received; as, the conflagration was a severe *blow* to the prosperity of the town.—*At a blow,* by one single action; at one effort; suddenly.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated they lose a province *at a blow.* *Dryden.*

Blow (blō), *v.i.* pret. *blew;* pp. *blown;* ppr. *blowing.* [A. Sax. *blāwan*, pret. *bleow*, pp. *blāwen*, to blow, to breathe; closely allied to G. *blähen*, O.H.G. *plājan*, to blow, also to Icel. *blása*, Goth *blēsan*, G. *blasen*, to blow, to blow as a wind-instrument, to E. *blow*, to bloom, *bladder*, *blast*, &c., and L. *flo*, *flare*, to breathe or blow.] 1. To make a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, &c.; to constitute or form a current of air; as, *to blow* with the mouth; the wind *blows:* often used with an indefinite *it* for the subject; as, *it blows* a gale.—2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick.

Here is Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing.* *Shak.*

3. To give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet. 'There let the pealing organ *blow.*' *Milton.*—4. To boast; to brag. [Colloq.]

You *blow* behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face. *Bartlett.*

—*To blow hot and cold,* to be favourable and then unfavourable; to be irresolute.—*To blow over,* to pass over, to pass away after the force is expended; to cease, subside, or be dissipated; as, the storm is *blown over;* the present disturbances will soon *blow over.* 'Those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again.' *Sir J. Denham.*—*To blow up,* to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder. 'Some of the enemy's magazines *blew up.*' *Tatler.*—*To blow upon,* (*a*) to bring into disfavour or discredit; to render stale, unsavoury, or worthless. 'A passage in a Latin author that is not *blown upon.*' *Addison.* 'Till the credit of the false witnesses had been *blown upon.*' *Macaulay.*

How far the very custom of hearing anything spouted withers and *blows upon* a fine passage may be seen in those speeches from (Shakspere's) *Henry V.* which are current in the mouths of schoolboys.
Lamb.

(*b*) To turn informer against; to inform upon; as, to *blow upon* an accomplice.

Blow (blō), *v.t.* pret. *blew;* pp. *blown.* 1. To throw or drive a current of air upon; to fan; as, to *blow* the fire.—2. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.

North-east winds *blow*
Sabæan odours from the spicy shore. *Milton.*

3. To sound a wind-instrument; as, *blow* the trumpet.

Hath she no husband
That will take pains to *blow* a horn before her? *Shak.*

4. To spread by report.

And through the court his courtesy was *blown.*
Dryden.

5. To form by inflation; to swell by injecting air into; to pass air through; as, to *blow* bubbles; to *blow* glass.—6. To put out of breath by fatigue; as, to *blow* a horse by hard riding. '*Blowing* himself in his exertions to get to close quarters.' *T. Hughes.*
7. To inflate, as with pride; to puff up.

Look how imagination *blows* him. *Shak.*

8. To drive away, scatter, or shatter by firearms or explosives: now always with modifying words; as, to *blow* the walls *up* or *to pieces* with cannon or gunpowder; but formerly sometimes used absolutely.

He stands there like a mortar piece to *blow* us. *Shak.*

And 't shall go hard
But I will delve one yard below their mines,
And *blow* them at the moon. *Shak.*

9. To deposit eggs in, as flies do; to cause to putrefy and swarm with maggots; to make flyblown. 'With flies *blown* to death.' *Shak.*

Rather on Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring! *Shak.*

—*To blow out*, (*a*) to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. (*b*) To scatter by fire-arms; as, *to blow out* one's brains.—*To blow up*, (*a*) to fill with air; to swell; as, *to blow up* a bladder or a bubble. (*b*) To inflate; to puff up; as, *to blow up* one with flattery. '*Blown up* with high conceits engendering pride.' *Milton.* (*c*) To fan or kindle; as, *to blow up* a contention.

His presence soon *blows up* the unkindly fight. *Dryden.*

(*d*) To burst in pieces and scatter by explosion. (*e*) *Fig.* to scatter or bring to nought suddenly; as, *to blow up* a scheme. (*f*) To scold; to abuse; to find fault with. [Colloq.]

Lord Gravelton . . . was *blowing up* the waiters in the coffee-room. *Lord Lytton.*

Blow (blō), *n.* 1. A gale of wind; a blast; as, there came a *blow* from the north-east.—2. The breathing or spouting of a whale.

Blow (blō), *v.i.* pret. *blew;* pp. *blown.* [A. Sax. *blówan*, pret. *bleów*, pp. *blowen*, to bloom or blossom; D. *bloeijen*, G. *blühen*, O.H.G. *pluohan*, *pluon;* allied to the other verb *to blow*, and to L. *florere*, to bloom.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom, as plants. 'How *blows* the citron grove.' *Milton.* 'The first roses *blew*.' *Tennyson.*

Where, here and there, on sandy beaches,
A milky-bell'd amaryllis *blew*. *Tennyson.*

Blow † (blō), *v.t.* To make to blow or blossom; to cause to produce, as flowers or blossoms. 'The odorous banks that *blow* flowers of more mingled hue.' *Milton.*

For these Favonius here shall *blow*
New flowers. *B. Jonson.*

Blow (blō), *n.* 1. Blossoms in general; a mass or bed of blossoms; as, the *blow* is good this season.

He believed he could show me such a *blow* of tulips as was not to be matched in the whole country. *Addison.*

2. The state or condition of blossoming or flowering; hence, the highest state of anything; bloom; as, a tree in full *blow*. 'Her beauty hardly yet in its full *blow*.' *Richardson.*—3. An ovum or egg deposited by a fly on flesh or other substance; a flyblow.

Blow-ball (blō'bal), *n.* The downy head of the dandelion, formed by the pappus, after the blossom has fallen.

Blowen, Blowess (blō'en, blō'es), *n.* [From *blow*, to bloom.] A showy, flaunting female; a courtesan; a prostitute. [Low.]

Blower (blō'ėr), *n.* 1. One who blows; one who is employed in a blowing-house for smelting tin.—2. A metal plate used to increase the current of air in a chimney by being temporarily placed in front of a fire. 3. In *mining*, a jet of carburetted hydrogen emitted, often forcibly, from a fissure in a coal-mine, showing that coal is still undergoing chemical modification.—4. A machine for producing a blast by compressing the air and forcing it into a furnace, a mine, cistern, hold of a ship, public building, &c.; to assist in drying and evaporating, and the like; a blowing-machine.—5. A name for a whale, from its spouting up water.

Blower-up (blō'ėr-up), *n.* One who blows up; one who destroys by an explosive. 'Underminers and *blowers-up*.' *Shak.*

Blow-fly (blō'flī), *n.* The *Musca vomitoria*, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, and other species of dipterous insects, which deposit their eggs (flyblow) on flesh, and thus taint it.

Blow-gun (blō'gun), *n.* Same as *Blow-pipe*, 2.

Blow-hole (blō'hōl), *n.* 1. The nostril of a cetacean, situated on the highest part of the head. In the whalebone-whales the blow-holes form two longitudinal slits, placed side by side. In porpoises, grampuses, &c., they are united into a single crescent-shaped opening.—2. A hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.—3. Same as *Air-hole*, 2.

Blowing (blō'ing), *p.* and *a.* Causing a current of wind; breathing strongly.—*Blowing lands*, in *agri.* lands whose surface soil is so light as to be liable, when dry, to be blown away by the wind.

Blowing-engine (blō'ing-en'jin), *n.* See BLOWING-MACHINE.

Blowing-machine (blō'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* Any contrivance for supplying a current of air, as for blowing glass, smelting iron, renewing the air in confined spaces, and the like. This may consist of a single pair of bellows, but more generally two pairs are combined to secure continuity of current. The most perfect blowing-machines are those in which the blast is produced by the motion of pistons in a cylinder; and for smelting and refining furnaces, where a blast with a pressure of 3 or 4 lbs. to the square inch is required, blowing-engines of large size and power, worked by steam, are employed. Called also *Blowing-engine*. See HOT-BLAST.

Blowing-off (blō'ing-of), *n.* In *engin.* the process of ejecting sediment or brine from the boiler by means of a current of steam passing through the blow-off pipe (which see).

Blowing-up (blō'ing-up), *n.* A scolding; as, to give one a *blowing-up*. [Colloq.]

Blow-milk (blō'milk), *n.* Milk from which cream is blown off.

Blown (blōn), *p.* and *a.* 1. Swelled; inflated.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite. *Shak.*

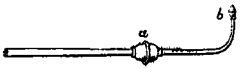
2. Stale; worthless; blown upon.—3. Out of breath; tired; exhausted. 'Their horses much *blown*.' *Sir W. Scott.*—4. In *farriery*, having the stomach distended by gorging green food: said of cattle.

Blown (blōn), *p.* and *a.* Fully expanded or opened, as a flower. 'The *blown* rose.' *Shak.*

Blow-off Pipe (blō-of' pīp), *n.* In *engin.* a pipe at the foot of the boiler of a steam-engine, communicating with the ash-pit in land, and with the sea in marine boilers, and furnished with a cock, by opening which the steam forces the water and sediment or brine out; the operation is called *blowing-off*.

Blow-out (blō'out), *n.* A feast; an entertainment. [Colloq.]

Blow-pipe (blō'pīp), *n.* 1. An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through the flame of a lamp, candle, or gas jet, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame upon a small area. In its simplest form it is merely a conical tube of brass, glass, or other substance, usually 7 inches long and ¼ inch in diameter at one end, and tapering



Blow-pipe.—*a*, Ball for catching the moisture of the mouth. *b*, Nozzle.

so as to have a very small aperture at the other, within 2 inches or so of which it is bent nearly to a right angle, so that the stream of air may be directed sideways to the operator. The blow-pipe represented is somewhat more complicated, being furnished with a hollow ball for condensing the vapour of the breath, which is apt to prove injurious in the common form. It may be provided with several movable nozzles to produce flames of different sizes. The current of air is often formed by a pair of bellows instead of the human breath, the instrument being fixed in a proper frame for the purpose. The most powerful blow-pipe is the oxyhydrogen or compound blow-pipe, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen (in the proportions necessary to form water), propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, and coming from separate reservoirs, are made to form a united current in a capillary orifice at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced is such as to consume the diamond and to dissipate in vapour or in gaseous forms most known substances. The blow-pipe is used by goldsmiths and jewellers in soldering, by glass-blowers in sealing the ends of tubes, &c., and extensively by chemists and mineralogists in testing the nature and composition of substances.—2. A pipe or tube through which poisoned arrows are blown by the breath; used by South American Indians and natives of Borneo. The tube or blow-pipe is 8 to 12 feet long, with a bore scarcely large enough to admit the little finger; and the arrow is forced through by a sudden expulsion of air from the lungs (like a pea from a boy's pea-shooter), being sometimes propelled to a distance of 140 yards. Called also *Blow-gun*.

Blow-point (blō'point), *n.* A kind of play among children. *Donne.*

Blowse (blouz), *n.* Same as *Blouse*.

Blowth (blōth), *n.* [From *blow*, to blossom; comp. *growth*, from *grow*.] Bloom or blossom; blossoms in a collective sense; the state of blossoming. [Old English and American.]

The seeds and effects . . . were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh.*

Blow-tube (blō'tūb), *n.* 1. In *glass manufacture*, a hollow iron rod, 5 to 6 feet long, with which the blower gathers up the fluid metal from the pot, to blow and form into the desired shape.—2. Same as *Blow-pipe*, 2.

Blow-up (blō'up), *n.* A quarrel; a scolding. [Colloq.]

Blow-valve (blō'valv), *n.* The snifting-valve of a condensing engine.

Blowy (blō'i), *a.* Windy; blowing. *Quart. Rev.*

Blowze (blouz), *n.* [From the same root as *blush* (which see).] A ruddy fat-faced woman; a blowzy woman.

Sweet *blowze*, you are a beauteous blossom, sure. *Shak.*

Blowzed (blouzd), *a.* Blowzy; ruddy and coarse-complexioned, as from exposure to weather; fat and high-coloured. 'Huge women *blowzed* with health and wind and rain.' *Tennyson.*

Blowzing (blouz'ing), *a.* Blowzy; flaunting; fluffy. 'That *blowzing* wig of his.' *J. Baillie.*

Blowzy (blouz'i), *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-coloured. 'A face made *blowzy* by cold and damp.' *George Eliot.*

Blub † (blub), *v.t.* [Comp. *bleb*, *blob*, *blubber*.] To swell.

My face was blown and *blub'd* with dropsy wan. *Mir. for Mags.*

Blubber (blub'ėr), *n.* [Also written *blobber*, and formerly *blober*, a lengthened form of *blub*, *blob*, *bleb*. The root is perhaps the same as that of *blow*, *bladder*.] 1. A bubble. 'At his mouth a *blubber* stode of fome.' *Chaucer.* 2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals, from which train-oil is obtained. The blubber lies under the skin and over the muscular flesh. The whole quantity yielded by one whale ordinarily amounts to 40 or 50, but sometimes to 80 or more cwts. 3. A gelatinous substance; hence the sea-nettle; a medusa.

Blubber (blub'ėr), *v.i.* To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face; to burst into a fit of weeping.

Even so lies she,
Blubbering and weeping, weeping and *blubbering*. *Shak.*

Hector's infant *blubber'd* at a plume. *E. B. Browning.*

[Now used only as conveying somewhat of the ridiculous.]

Blubber (blub'ėr), *v.t.* To disfigure with weeping. 'Her *blubbered* cheeks.' *Dryden.*

Blubbered (blub'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* Swollen; big; turgid; as, a *blubbered* lip.

Blubber-lip (blub'ėr-lip), *n.* A swollen lip; a thick lip, such as that of a negro.

Blubber-lipped (blub'ėr-lipt), *a.* Having blubber-lips.

Blubber-spade (blub'ėr-spād), *n.* A keen-edged, spade-like knife.

Blucher (bluch'ėr), *n.* A strong leather half boot or high shoe, named after Field-marshal von *Blücher*, commander of the Prussian army in the later campaigns against Napoleon.

Bludgeon (bluj'on), *n.* [Perhaps allied to G. *blotzen*, to strike, D. *blutsen*, to bruise. Skeat derives the word from Ir. *blocan*, a little block, and connects it accordingly with the E. *block* (which see).] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon.

Blue (blū), *n.* [A. Sax. *bleo*, blue; O.E. *blo*, *blewe*, *bla*, &c.; Sc. *blae*, Icel. *blár*, livid; Dan. *blaa*, D. *blaauw*, G. *blau*, O.H.G. *plâo*, blue; perhaps connected with *blow*, a blow producing a blue or livid colour on the flesh.] 1. One of the seven colours into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism; the colour of the clear sky or deep sea; azure; a dye or pigment of this hue. The substances used as blue pigments are of very different natures, and derived from various sources; they are all compound bodies, some being natural and others artificial. They are derived almost

entirely from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. The best blue colour for the use of painters is ultramarine, which is prepared from lapis lazuli, or azure-stone. The principal blues used in painting are these: *Prussian blue*, which is a compound of cyanogen and iron; *blue bice*, next in quality to Prussian blue; *Indigo blue*, from the indigo plant. Besides these there are other shades of blue, as *blue-verditer*, *smalt* and *cobalt-blue* from *cobalt*, *lacmus* or *litmus*, *sky-blue*, &c.—2. The sky; the atmosphere, from its blue tinge.

> I came and sat
> Below the chestnuts, when their buds
> Were glistening in the breezy *blue*. *Tennyson.*

3. A term applied to a pedantic, literary female; a contraction for *blue-stocking* (which see).

> Next to a lady I must bid adieu—
> Whom some in mirth or malice call a '*blue*.'
> *Crabbe.*

4. Same as *Blueing*, 2.—*The blues*, (*a*) (contr. for *blue-devils*), low spirits; melancholy; delirium tremens. See BLUE-DEVILS. (*b*) The name popularly given to the 2d Regiment of Royal Horse Guards, or the Oxford *Blues*, first raised by the Earl of Oxford, and so called from their *blue* facings.

Blue (blū), *a.* 1. Of the colour of blue; sky-coloured; azure.—2. Low in spirits; having the blues or blue-devils; dumpish; put out: applied to persons; as, I feel *blue*. [Colloq.]

> Sir Lucius looked *blue*, but he had hedged.
> *Disraeli.*

3. Dismal; unpromising: applied to things; as, a *blue* look-out. [Colloq.]—4. [See BLUE-STOCKING.] Learned; pedantic: applied to ladies.

> Some of the ladies were very *blue* and well informed. *Thackeray.*

5. In union with *true*, sterling; unflinching; as, *true-blue* Presbyterianism. This meaning is due to the fact that the Covenanters adopted *blue* as their colour, in contradistinction to the royal *red*. From this usage blue, in combination with yellow (in memory of the house of Orange), has become the livery of the Whigs.

> For his religion, it was fit
> To match his learning and his wit
> 'Twas Presbyterian, *true-blue*. *Hudibras.*

6. Indecent; as, *blue* stories. [Colloq.]

[Some of the words given below as compounds, with *blue* as the first part, are not always printed as compounds.]

Blue (blū), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *blued*; ppr. *bluing*. To make blue; to dye of a blue colour; to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.

Blue-bell (blū'bel), *n.* The popular name of two very different plants. (*a*) In England it is given to *Scilla nutans* or wild hyacinth, from the shape of its drooping flowers. (*b*) In Scotland it is applied to the well-known beautiful wild plant, *Campanula rotundifolia*, with blue bell-shaped flowers. See HAREBELL.

Blue-berry (blū'be-ri), *n.* A kind of whortleberry common in America (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*). See BLAEBERRY.

Blue-bird (blū'bêrd), *n.* A small dentirostral, insessorial bird, the *Erythaca*, or *Sialia Wilsoni*, very common in the United States. The upper part of the body is blue, and the throat and breast of a dirty red. It makes its nest in the hole of a tree. The blue-bird is the harbinger of spring to the Americans; its song is cheerful, continuing with little interruption from March to October, but is most frequently heard in the serene days of the spring.

Blue-black (blū'blak), *n.* Ivory-black: so called from its bluish hue; a colour resembling ivory-black.

Blue-blood (blū'blud), *n.* Aristocratic blood; blood flowing in the veins of old and aristocratic families: a term said to have originated in Spain from a notion that the blood of some of their oldest and proudest families had never been tainted by intermixture with that of their Moorish invaders, and that it was of a bluer tint than that of the people.

> The very anxiety shown by the modern Spaniard to prove that only the *sangre azul*, '*blue-blood*,' flows through his veins, uncontaminated by any Moorish or Jewish taint, may be thought to afford some evidence of the intimacy which once existed between his forefathers and the tribes of eastern origin.
> *Prescott.*

Blue-bonnet (blū'bon-net), *n.* 1. A familiar name given to the blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*). Called also *Blue-cap*.—2. Same as *Blue-bottle*, 1.—3. A name given to the soldiery of Scotland, when it was a separate kingdom, from the colour of their bonnets: generally as two words.

> England shall many a day tell of the bloody fray
> When the *blue bonnets* came over the Border.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Blue-book (blū'bụk), *n.* 1. A name popularly applied to the reports and other papers, printed by order of parliament or issued by the privy-council or other departments of government because their covers are usually made of blue-paper.

> At home he gave himself up to the perusal of *blue-books*. *Thackeray.*

2. In the United States a book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the government.

Blue-bottle (blū'bot-l), *n.* 1. *Centaurea Cyanus*, a composite plant found frequently in cornfields. The name is derived from the blue funnel-shaped florets arranged in a bottle form upon the capitulum. Called also *Blue-bonnet*.—2. *Musca vomitoria*, a fly with a large blue belly; popularly called also a *Beef-eater* or *Blue Flesh-fly*.—3. A slang name for a policeman, a beadle, or other officer with a blue dress.

Blue-breast (blū'brest), *n.* A popular name for the blue-throated redstart (*Phœnicura suecica*), a dentirostral, insessorial bird, family Turdidæ, which may be considered as the link between the redstart and common wag-tail. It is sometimes called the *Blue-throated Warbler*.

Blue-butterfly (blū'but-ėr-fli), *n.* A name applied to several species of butterflies of the genus Polyommatus, the upper side of the wings being often of a blue colour.

Blue-cap (blū'kap), *n.* 1. A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head.—2. The blue titmouse or blue-bonnet.

Blue-cat (blū'kat), *n.* A Siberian cat, valued for its fur.

Blue-coat (blū'kōt), *a.* Applied to a boy of Christ's Hospital, London, who is called a *Blue-coat* boy.

Blue Copper-ore (blū'kop-ėr-ōr), *n.* Finely crystallized subcarbonate of copper.

Blue-devils (blū'de-vilz), *n. pl.* A slang or colloquial phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or lowness of spirits. Also applied to delirium tremens from the apparitions which habitual drunkards suppose they see. Often contracted into *Blues*.

Blue-disease (blū'diz-ēz), *n.* Same as *Cyanosis*.

Blue-eyed (blū'īd), *a.* Having blue eyes. 'The *blue-eyed* Norsemen.' *Longfellow.*

Blue-fish (blū'fish), *n.* 1. A fish, a species of Coryphæna, found about the Bahamas and on the coast of Cuba.—2. A fish allied to the mackerel, but larger, common off the shores of New England and the Atlantic states, the *Temnodon saltator*. On the Jersey coast it is called *Horse-mackerel*, and in Virginia *Saltwater Tailor*.

Blue-gown (blū'goun), *n.* One of an order of paupers in Scotland, called also the *King's Bedesmen*, to whom the kings annually distributed certain alms on condition of their praying for the royal welfare. Their number was equal to the number of years the king had lived. The alms consisted of a blue gown or cloak, a purse containing as many shillings Scots (pennies sterling) as the years of the king's age, and a badge bearing the words '*Pass and repass*,' which protected them from all laws against mendicity. Edie Ochiltree, in Sir W. Scott's novel of the *Antiquary*, is a type of the class. The practice of appointing bedesmen was discontinued in 1833.

Blue-grass (blū'gras), *n.* Wire-grass, a perennial grass (*Poa compressa*), the flowers of which are green or bluish purple.

Blue-haired (blū'hârd), *a.* Having hair of a blue colour. '*Blue-haired* deities.' *Milton.*

Blueing (blū'ing), *n.* 1. The act of making blue; specifically, the process of heating iron and other metals in the fire until they assume a blue colour.—2. Any material used to impart a blue colour, as indigo by washerwomen. Written also *Bluing*.

Blue-jack, Blue-john (blū'jak, blū'jon), *n.* In *mineral.* fluor-spar, a mineral found in the mines of Derbyshire, and fabricated into vases and other ornamental figures.

Blue-jacket (blū'jak-et), *n.* A sailor, from the colour of his jacket.

Blue-light (blū'līt), *n.* A composition which burns with a blue flame, used as a night-signal in ships or for military purposes.

Bluely (blū'li), *adv.* With a blue colour. *Swift.*

Blue-mantle (blū'man-tl), *n.* The title of one of the English pursuivants-at-arms. This officer was instituted either by Edward III. or Henry V., and named in allusion to the robes of the order of the Garter, or, as some suppose, to the colours of the arms of France.

Blue-mould (blū'mōld), *n.* A name of *Aspergillus glaucus*, a thread-like fungus growing on cheese, as also on dried sausages and rolled bacon.

Blueness (blū'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being blue; a blue colour.—2. Indecency in language. [Colloq.]

> The occasional *blueness* of both (writings) . . . shall not altogether affright us. *Carlyle.*

Blue-nose (blū'nōz), *n.* A native of Nova Scotia, in allusion probably to the hue given to the noses of its inhabitants by its severe winter. *Haliburton.*

Blue-ochre (blū'ō-kėr), *n.* A mineral colour, a sub-phosphate of iron, found in Cornwall and in North America.

Blue-ointment (blū'oint-ment), *n.* Mercurial ointment.

Blue-peter (blū'pē-tėr), *n.* [A corruption of *blue repeater*.] *Naut.* a blue flag having a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c.

Blue-pill (blū'pil), *n.* Mercurial pill.

Blue-pipe (blū'pīp), *n.* The common lilac. *Ray.*

Blue-pot (blū'pot), *n.* A black-lead crucible.

Blue-ribbon (blū'rib-on), *n.* 1. The broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroidered with gold, worn by members of the order of the Garter over the left shoulder, and hanging down to the hip.—2. *Fig.* anything which marks the attainment of an object of great ambition, or the object itself. 'The *blue-ribbon* of the turf.' *Disraeli.* '(These scholarships) were the *blue-ribbon* of the college.' *Farrar.*—3. A member of the order of the Garter.

> Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obsolete than holding a chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The duke, who was a *blue-ribbon*, felt this a home-thrust. *Disraeli.*

Blue-ruin (blū'rụ-in), *n.* A cant name for whisky, gin, &c., especially when bad.

Blues (blūz), *n. pl.* See BLUE, BLUE-DEVILS.

Blue-spar (blū'spär), *n.* Azure-spar; lazulite.

Blue-stocking (blū'stok-ing), *n.* A literary lady: applied usually with the imputation of pedantry. The term is derived from the name given to certain meetings held by ladies in the days of Dr. Johnson for conversation with distinguished literary men. One of the most eminent of these literati was a Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and whose conversation at these meetings was so much prized that his absence at any time was felt to be a great loss, so that the remark became common, 'We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*;' hence these meetings were sportively called *blue-stocking clubs*, and the ladies who attended them *blue-stockings*.

Blue-stockingism (blū'stok-ing-izm), *n.* The character, manner, or habits of a blue-stocking; female learning or pedantry.

Blue-stone (blū'stōn), *n.* 1. Sulphate of copper.—2. A term given by Australian miners to a basaltic lava covering large areas of gold-bearing gravels of the later tertiary periods in Victoria, &c., and through which they have to sink their mining shafts.

Blue-throat (blū'thrōt), *n.* A bird (*Sylvia suecica*) with a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia. It is a bird of passage, and is taken in great numbers in France for the table.

Blue-tint (blū'tint), *n.* A colouring substance made of ultramarine and white, mixed with lightish azure.

Blue-veined (blū'vānd), *a.* Having blue veins or streaks.

Blue-verditer (blū'vėr-di-tėr), *n.* A blue oxide of copper, or a precipitate of the nitrate of copper by lime.

Blue-vitriol (blū'vit-ri-ol), *n.* Sulphate of copper, employed by surgeons as an escharotic and astringent.

Blue-water (blū'wą-tėr), *n.* The open ocean, at a considerable distance from land.

Blue-wing (blū'wing), *n.* The common name for a genus of ducks, so called from the colour of the wing-coverts. One species, *Querquedula discors*, is brought in great quantities to market in Jamaica, the flesh being highly esteemed for its flavour.

Bluey (blū'i), *a.* Somewhat blue. *Southey.*

Bluff (bluf), *a.* [Perhaps from or allied to O.D. *blaf*, applied to a broad full face, also

to a forehead rising straight up. See also the verb.] 1. Broad and full: specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humour.

His broad, bright eye, and *bluff* face, . . . like the sun on frost-work, melted down displeasure. *H. Scott Riddell.*

Hence—2. Rough and hearty; plain and frank; somewhat boisterous and unconventional.

Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
And turned the cowls adrift. *Tennyson.*

3. Blustering; pompous; surly; churlish. 'A pert or *bluff* important wight.' *Armstrong.* [Obsolete and provincial.]—4. Steep and obtuse; rising suddenly and boldly, like a bluff.

The rock Tabra, a *bluff*, peninsular prominence that juts out from the bottom of the cliff. *Atkins.*

Bluff (bluf), *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, especially one overhanging the sea, or a lake, or river; a high bank presenting a steep front. 'Beach, *bluff*, and wave, adieu!' *Whittier.* 'Round the hills from *bluff* to *bluff*.' *Tennyson.*

The favourite spots with teamsters for corraling are the re-entering angles of deep streams . . . or the crests of abrupt hills and *bluffs*. *R. F. Burton.*

Bluff (bluf), *v.t.* [Comp. L.G. *bluffen, verbluffen*, G. *verblüffen*, to put out of countenance, to snub.] To repulse by rough answers; to repel gruffly; to deter from accomplishing a design: generally followed by *off*; as, to *bluff off* a dun. [American.]

Bluff (bluf), *n.* A game at cards. *Bartlett.* [American.]

Bluff-bowed (bluf'boud), *a. Naut.* broad, full, and square in the bows.

Bluff-headed (bluf'hed-ed), *a. Naut.* having an upright stem, or one with but little rake forward.

Bluffness (bluf'nes), *n.* Quality of being bluff. '*Bluffness* of face.' *The World, 5th Aug.* 1756.

Bluffy (bluf'i), *a.* Having bluffs or bold projecting points of land.

Bluid (blūd), *n.* Blood. [Scotch.]

Bluing (blū'ing), *n.* Same as *Blueing.*

Bluish (blū'ish), *a.* Blue in a small degree; somewhat blue.

Bluishly (blū'ish-li), *adv.* In a bluish manner.

Bluishness (blū'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being bluish; a small degree of blue colour.

Bluism (blū'izm), *n.* Blue-stockingism. 'A wife so well known in the gay and learned world, without one bit of . . . *bluism* about herself.' *T. Hook.*

Blunder (blun'dėr), *v.i.* [O.E. *blonder*, probably allied to Icel. *blunda*, to doze, *blundr*, slumber, Dan. and Sw. *blund*, a nap, also to *blind, blend.*] 1. To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion; to err widely or stupidly.—2. To move without direction or steady guidance; to flounder; to stumble, literally or figuratively. 'Bayard the blinde, that *blundreth* forth.' *Chaucer.*

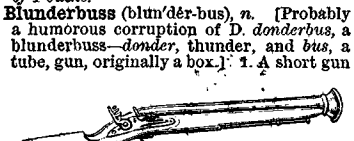
It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Blunder (blun'dėr), *v.t.* 1. To utter in a blundering manner: with *out*; as, to *blunder out* senseless rhymes.—2.† To cause to blunder. 'To *blunder* an adversary.' *Ditton.*—3.† To injure or destroy by blundering; to bring into confusion. 'To darken or *blunder* the cause.' *Ditton.*

He *blunders* and confounds all these together. *Stillingfleet.*

Blunder (blun'dėr), *n.* A mistake through precipitance or mental confusion; a gross and stupid mistake. 'It is worse than a crime; it is a *blunder*.' *Transl. of Memoirs of Fouché.*

Blunderbuss (blun'dėr-bus), *n.* [Probably a humorous corruption of D. *donderbus*, a blunderbuss—*donder*, thunder, and *bus*, a tube, gun, originally a box.] 1. A short gun



Blunderbuss.—Armoury, Tower of London.

or firearm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution at a limited range without exact aim.—2. A stupid, blundering person.

Blunderer (blun'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who is apt to blunder or to make gross mistakes; a careless person. 'A mere *blunderer*.' *Watts.*

Blunderhead (blun'dėr-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow; one who blunders. 'This thick-skulled *blunderhead*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Blunderingly (blun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a blundering manner. 'The tyro who had so *blunderingly* botched the business.' *T. Hook.*

Blunge (blunj), *v.t.* To mix (clay) with a blunger.

Blunger (blunj'ėr), *n.* [For *plunger*.] A machine used in potteries for mixing clay. It consists of a vertical shaft revolving in the vat which holds diluted clay, and armed with from two to four series of horizontal spokes, the extremities of which are joined by vertical bars; a plunger.

Blunk (blungk), *n.* [Probably a form of *blank*.] A name in Scotland for calico or cotton cloth, manufactured for being printed.

Blunker (blungk'ėr), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A calico-printer.—2. A bungler; one that spoils everything he meddles with.

Dunbog is nae mair o' a gentleman than the *blunker* that's biggit the bonnie house doun in the howm. *Sir W. Scott.*

Blunt (blunt), *a.* [Origin and connections extremely uncertain; comp. Prov. G. *bludde*, a dull or blunt knife; Dan. *blunde*, Sw. and Icel. *blunda*, to doze, E. *blunder*.] 1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp. 'The murderous knife was dull and *blunt*.' *Shak.*—2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment. 'His wits are not so *blunt*.' *Shak.*—3. Abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech. 'A plain, *blunt* man.' *Shak.*

In *blunt* terms, can you play the sorcerer? *Coleridge.*

4. Hard to penetrate; not susceptible. [Rare.]

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions. *Pope.*

Blunt (blunt), *v.t.* 1. To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker. 'A less deadly sword, of which he carefully *blunted* the point and edge.' *Macaulay.*—2. To repress or weaken, as appetite, desire, or power of the mind; to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of. '*Blunt* not his love.' *Shak.* 'To *blunt* or break her passion.' *Tennyson.*

Blunt (blunt), *n.* [Said to be from *blond*, fair or light-coloured, on analogy of *browns*, the slang name for halfpence.] Money. [Slang.]

'Well, how goes it?' said one. 'I have been the rounds. The *blunt's* going like the ward-pump.' *Disraeli.*

Blunting (blunt'ing), *n.* 1. Act of dulling. 2. Something that dulls or blunts. 'Not impediments or *bluntings*, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Bluntish (blunt'ish), *a.* Somewhat blunt.

Bluntishness (blunt'ish-nes), *n.* A slight degree of bluntness. 'Tempered with an honest *bluntishness*.' *Wood.*

Bluntly (blunt'li), *adv.* 1. In a blunt manner; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility; as, to tell a man something *bluntly*.—2. Suddenly; without preparation.

Fathers are
Won by degrees, not *bluntly* as our masters
Or wronged friends are. *Ford.*

Bluntness (blunt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blunt: (*a*) want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness. (*b*) Plainness or abruptness of address; want of ceremony in manners; rude sincerity or plainness. 'Honest *bluntness*.' *Dryden.* '*Bluntness* of speech.' *Boyle.*

Blunt-witted (blunt'wit-ed), *a.* Dull; stupid. '*Blunt-witted* lord, ignoble in demeanour.' *Shak.*

Blur (blėr), *n.* [Probably a form of *blear*.] 1. Something that obscures or soils; a blot; a stain.—2. Dim, confused appearance, as produced by indistinct vision; as, it is all a *blur*.—3. *Fig.* a blot, stain, or injury, affecting character, reputation, and the like.

Her railing set a great *blur* on mine honesty and good name. *Udall.*

Blur (blėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *blurred*; ppr. *blurring*. 1. To obscure without quite effacing; to render indistinct; to confuse and bedim, as the outlines of a figure.

One low light betwixt them burnt
Blurred by the creeping mist. *Tennyson.*

2. To cause imperfection of vision in; to dim; to darken. 'Her eyes are *blurred* with the lightning's glare.' *N. Drake.*—3. To sully; to stain; to blemish; as, to *blur* reputation.

Ne'er yet did base dishonour *blur* our name,
But with our sword we wiped away the blot. *Shak.*

Blurt (blėrt), *v.t.* [Comp. Sc. *blirt*, a burst of tears.] To utter suddenly or inadvertently; to divulge inadvisedly: commonly with *out*.

And yet the truth may lose its grace,
If *blurted* to a person's face. *Lloyd.*

Others cannot hold, but *blurt out* those words which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

—*To blurt at*, to speak contemptuously of; to ridicule.

None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours was *blurted at*. *Shak.*

Blush (blush), *v.i.* [A word seen in A. Sax. *ablýsian*, to blush. Dan. *blusse*, to blaze, to burn in the face, *blues ved*, to blush at; D. *blos*, a blush, *blozen*, to blush; allied to *blossom, blaze, blow*.] 1. To redden in the cheeks or over the face, as from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, or modesty; as, *blush* at your vices; *blush* for your degraded country.

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing the young offender is ashamed to *blush*. *Buckminster.*

2. To exhibit a red or rosy colour; to be red. 'Made the western welkin *blush*.' *Shak.*

A shielded scutcheon *blushed* with blood of kings and queens. *Keats.*

3. To bloom; to blossom.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Shak.*

Full many a flower is born to *blush* unseen. *Gray.*

Blush (blush), *v.t.* 1. To make red by blushing.

Which (blood) . . . ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shak.*

2. To express by blushing. 'I'll *blush* you thanks.' *Shak.* [Rare and poetical.]—3. To spread or convey by the roseate colour of the sky.

Pass the happy news,
Blush it thro' the west. *Tennyson.*

Blush (blush), *n.* 1. The act of blushing; the suffusion of the cheeks or the face generally with a red colour through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like. 'Her *blush* of maiden shame.' *Bryant.*—2. A red or reddish colour; a rosy tint. 'And light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills.' *Ld. Lyttelton.*—3. Sudden appearance; a glance; a sense taken from the sudden suffusion of the face in blushing; as, a proposition appears absurd at the first *blush*.

At the first *blush* we thought they had been ships come from France. *Hackluyt.*

4. Look; resemblance; as, 'She has a *blush* of her father.' [North of England.]

Blushet† (blush'et), *n.* A young modest girl. 'Go to, little *blushet*.' *B. Jonson.*

Blushful (blush'fụl), *a.* Full of blushes. 'Averts her *blushful* face.' *Thomson.*

Blushfully (blush'fụl-li), *adv.* With many blushes.

Blushing (blush'ing), *n.* The act of blushing; suffusion with a roseate tint. 'The *blushings* of the evening.' *Spenser.*

Blushing (blush'ing), *p.* and *a.* Exhibiting blushes or a rosy tint; blooming. 'The dappled pink and *blushing* rose.' *Prior.*

Blushingly (blush'ing-li), *adv.* In a blushing manner; with blushes; as, to speak *blushingly*.

Blushless (blush'les), *a.* Without a blush; unblushing; past blushing; impudent; barefaced. '*Blushless* crimes.' *Sandys.*

Blushy (blush'i), *a.* Like a blush; having the colour of a blush. 'Blossoms of apples . . . are *blushy*.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Bluster (blus'tėr), *v.i.* [A freq. of *blast*, or a kind of intens. of *blow*.] 1. To roar and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; as, the storm *blusters* without. '*Bluster* the winds and tides.' *Tennyson.*—2. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person. 'When they storm and *bluster* at the difficulties of salvation.' *Bp. Hopkins.*

Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants here. *Burke.*

Bluster (blus'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence: with a preposition used adverbially. 'Bloweth and *blustereth* out . . . blasphemy.' *Sir T. More.* 'By a tempestuous gust *bluster* down the house.' *Seasonable Sermons.*

He meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedience. *Fuller.*

Bluster (blus'tėr), *n.* 1. Roar of storms or of violent wind; blast; gust.

The skies look grimly
And threaten present *blusters*. *Shak.*

2. A loud, tumultuous, harsh noise. 'The brazen trumpet's *bluster*.' *Swift.*—3. Noisy talk; swaggering; boisterousness; tumult.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

SYN. Noise, boisterousness, tumult, storm, rage, turbulence, confusion, boasting, swaggering, bragging, bullying.

Blusteration (blus-tėr-ā'shon), *n.* Noisy boasting; blustering; boisterous conduct. [Provincial English and American.]

Blusterer (blus'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who blusters; a swaggerer; a bully; a noisy tumultuous fellow. *Shak.*

Blustering (blus'tėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Stormy; windy; as, *blustering* weather. 'A *blustering* day.' *Shak.*—2. Noisy; tumultuous; swaggering; as, a *blustering* fellow.

Blusteringly (blus'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a blustering manner.

Blusterous, Blustrous (blus'tėr-us, blus'trus), *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; tempestuous.

Now, mild may be thy life!
A more *blusterous* birth had never babe. *Shak.*

Blype (blīp), *n.* A shred; a piece of one's skin rubbed off. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Blysmus (blis'mus), *n.* [Gr. *blysmos*, source, from *blyō*, to bubble or gush forth.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cyperaceæ. Two species are found in Britain, viz. *B. compressus* and *B. rufus*. They grow on boggy or marshy places or by river sides, especially near the sea.

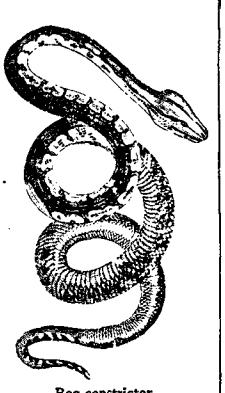
Blythe† (blīTH), *a.* Same as *Blithe*.

Bo (bō), *exclam.* A word uttered to inspire terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

I'll rather put on my flashing red nose and my flaming face, and come wrapped in a calf's skin, and cry, *bo, bo!* I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee. *Old play.*

—*Not able to say bo! to a goose*, to be very foolish or timid.

Boa (bō'a), *n.* [L., for *bova*, a water-serpent, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox, cow, perhaps in allusion to the size of the animal.] 1. A genus of ophidian reptiles, family Boidæ, distinguished from allied families by having a prehensile tail, with a single row of scales on its under surface. It includes some of the largest species of serpents, of which a familiar example is the constrictor, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long. Though destitute of fangs and venom, the boas are endowed with a degree of muscular power which renders them terrible. Once fairly involved in the crushing folds of these serpents, the strength of the most powerful man would not prove of the slightest avail. They seize sheep, deer, &c., and crush them in their folds, after which they swallow the animal whole. The species of boa are peculiar to the hot parts of South America. The *Boa constrictor* is not one of the largest members of the genus, but the name boa or boa constrictor is often given popularly to any of the large serpents of similar habits, and so as to include the Pythons of the Old World and the Anaconda of America.—2. An article of dress for the neck, made of fur, and worn by ladies: so called from its resemblance to the serpent of the same name.



Boa constrictor.

Boanerges (bō-a-nėr'jēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *boanerges*, Heb. *bnê hargem*, sons of thunder—*bnê*, pl. of *bēn*, son, *ha*, the, and *ra'am*, thunder.] 1. Sons of thunder, a name given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples James and John.

And he surnamed them *Boanerges*, which is, The sons of thunder. Mark iii. 17.

2. *sing.* A name sometimes applied to a loud, powerful preacher.

Boar (bōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *bār*, D. *beer*, O.H.G. *pėr*, M.H.G. *bėr*, a boar.] The male of swine not castrated.—*Wild boar* (*Sus scrofa*), an ungulate or hoofed mammal, family Suidæ, the original of the hog kind. These animals are found in most parts of Europe, except the British Islands; also in the greatest part of Asia, and on the Barbary coast of Africa. The wild boar differs in several respects from the tame species; its body is smaller, its snout longer, and the ears (which are always black) rounder and shorter; its colour is iron-gray, inclining to black; the tusks, formed by the enlarged canine teeth, are larger than those of the tame hog, being sometimes nearly a foot in length. The chase of the wild boar is one of the most exciting sports of Europe and India. In *her.* the wild boar and its head are used as a common bearing in coat armour.

Boar (bōr), *v.i.* In the *manege*, to shoot out the nose, raising it as high as the ears and tossing it in the wind: said of a horse.

Board (bōrd), *n.* [A. Sax. *bord*, a table, a plank, a border; Icel. Dan. G. *bord*, Goth. *baurd*, D. *boord*, a board, plank, (ship)board, table, border. There are also a number of closely allied forms in which, apparently by metathesis, the *r* comes before the vowel, as Sc. *brod*, a flat piece of wood, a wooden lid or cover; A. Sax. *bred*, a plank, a table; Dan. *brœt*, a chess-board, or the like; G. *brett*, a board or plank. Allied probably to *broad*, or to verb *bear*. *Border*, *broider*, belong to this stem, but have come to us through the French.] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. The name is usually given to pieces of timber of more than 4 inches in breadth, and of not more than 2½ inches in thickness. When boards are thinner on one edge than the other they are called *feather-edged boards*.

But ships are but *boards*, sailors but men. *Shak.*

2. A table, especially as being used to place food on.

Fruit of all kinds . . .
She gathers, tribute large, and on the *board*
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton.*

Hence—3. What is served on a board or table; entertainment; food; diet; stated meals; often, specifically, daily food obtained for a stipulated sum at the table of another; as, to pay so much a week for *board* and lodging.

Sometimes white lilies did their leaves afford,
With wholesome poppy flowers, to mend his homely *board*. *Dryden.*

4. A table at which a council or court is held. 'Better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that *board*.' *Clarendon.*

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon.*

Hence, by metonymy, a number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private office or trust: thus we speak of a *board* of directors; the *Board* of Trade; a *board* of guardians (of the poor); a school-*board*. 'The honourable *board* of council.' *Shak.*—5. A board or tablet in a college at Cambridge University, on which the names of members are inscribed; hence the university is said to have so many members *on the boards*.—6. *Naut.* (*a*) the deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat: used in the phrase *on board*, *aboard*. (*b*) The side of a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row. *Dryden.*

(*c*) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack.—*To make a board*, to make a stretch on any tack when a ship is working to windward. *To make a good board*, to get well on in a stretch to windward. *To make short boards*, to tack frequently. *To make a stern board*, to fetch, on either tack, sternway instead of gaining ground.—*By the board*, close to a ship's deck; as, the mast went *by the board* = the mast broke off close to the deck. Hence, *to go by the board* = to be completely destroyed.—7. A table or frame for a game; as, a chess-*board*, &c. 8. A kind of thick stiff paper; a sheet of substance formed by layers of paper pasted together; pasteboard: most usually employed in compounds; as, card-*board*, mill-*board*, Bristol-*board*. Hence—9. One of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book. By a book *in boards* is usually to be understood one that has the boards only covered with paper, in distinction from a book which is in cloth or is bound or put into leather.—10. *pl.* The stage of a theatre; hence, to go upon the *boards*, to leave the *boards* = to enter upon or leave the theatrical profession.

Our place on the *boards* may be taken by better and younger mimes. *Thackeray.*

Board (bōrd), *v.t.* 1. To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards.—2. To place at board; as, he *boarded* his son with Mrs. So-and-so.—3. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; as, his landlady *boards* him for a guinea a week.—4.† [Fr. *aborder*, to come to, accost, attack.] To accost, or make the first address to, another. 'Him the prince with gentle court did *board*.' *Shak.*—5. To go on board a vessel; specifically, to enter a vessel by force in combat.

You *board* an enemy to capture her, and a stranger to receive news or make communications. *Totten.*

Board (bōrd), *v.i.* To obtain one's food or meals for compensation, or to obtain both food and lodging; to live as a boarder; as, to *board* with a certain person.

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house. *Spectator.*

Boardable (bōrd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being boarded, as a ship.

Boarder (bōrd'ėr), *n.* One who boards: (*a*) one who pays for his food in another person's house, or one who gets food and lodging in another's family for a compensation.

There's a *boarder* in the floor above me; and, to my torture, he practises music. *Smollett.*

(*b*) One who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships.

Boarding-clerk (bōrd'ing-klärk), *n.* The servant of a custom-house agent or shipping firm whose duty is to communicate with ships on their arrival in port.

Boarding-house (bōrd'ing-hous), *n.* A house where board or board and lodging is furnished.

Boarding-joist (bōrd'ing-joist), *n.* One of the joists in naked flooring to which the boards are fixed.

Boarding-nettings (bōrd'ing-net-ingz), *n. pl.* A frame of stout nettings put round a ship to prevent her being boarded. See NETTING.

Boarding-pike (bōrd'ing-pīk), *n.* A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship.

Boarding-school (bōrd'ing-skōl), *n.* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher.

Board-rule (bōrd'rōl), *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without calculation.

Board-school (bōrd'skōl), *n.* A school under the management of a school-board.

Board-wages (bōrd'wā-jez), *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

Boar-fish (bōr'fish), *n.* The *Capros aper*, an acanthopterygious fish of the mackerel family, resembling the dory in its general outline, but possessing no spines along the dorsal or anal fin. It has the power of extending and contracting its mouth at will. When extended the mouth takes the form of a hog's snout, whence the name. It is 6 inches long, and inhabits the Mediterranean, and is occasionally taken on the British coasts.

Boarish (bōr'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to a boar; swinish; brutal; cruel. 'In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs.' *Shak.*

Boar-spear (bōr'spėr), *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.

Boar-stag (bōr'stag), *n.* A gelded boar.

Boar-thistle (bōr'this-l), *n.* A plant, genus Sonchus. Called also *Sow-thistle* (which see) and *Spear-thistle*.

Boast (bōst), *v.i.* [Probably of Celtic origin, as we find not only W. *bost*, a boast, *bostio*, to boast, but also Gael. *bòsd*, a boast, vainglory, Corn. *bostye*, to boast. *Skeat.* Comp. G. *bausten*, *pausten*, to puff out the cheeks.] 1. To brag or vaunt one's self; to make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions.

By grace are ye saved through faith; . . . not of works, lest any man should *boast*. Eph. ii. 8, 9.

2. To glory; to exult; to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of meritorious persons or things.

I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. 2 Cor. ix. 2.

SYN. To brag, vaunt, bluster, vapour, crow, swell, talk big.

Boast (bōst), *v.t.* 1. To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation, with a view to self-commendation. 'To *boast* what arms can do.' *Milton.*

But let him *boast*
His knowledge of good lost, and evil got. *Milton.*

2. To magnify or exalt; to make over-confident; to vaunt: with reflexive pronouns. 'They that trust in their wealth, and *boast themselves* in the multitude of their riches.' Ps. xlix. 6.

Boast not *thyself* of to-morrow. Prov. xxvii. 1.

Boast (bōst), *n.* 1. Language expressive of ostentation, pride, or vanity; a vaunting or bragging.

Reason and morals? and where live they most,
In Christian comfort or in Stoic *boast*? *Byron.*

2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation; as, Shakspere, the *boast* of English literature.

Boast (bōst), *v.t.* 1. In *masonry*, to dress off the surface of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.—2. In *sculp.* to reduce ornaments or other work to their general contour or form, preparatory to working out the minuter parts.

Boaster (bōst'ėr), *n.* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts with exaggeration, or ostentatiously; a bragger.

Boaster (bōst'ėr), *n.* A broad chisel used in dressing off the surface of a stone.

Boastful (bōst'fụl), *a.* Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth or actions.

Boastful and rough, your first son is a 'squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar.
Pope.

Boastfully (bōst'fụl-li), *adv.* In a boastful manner.

Boastfulness (bōst'fụl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being boastful; ostentation.

Boasting (bōst'ing), *n.* A glorying or vaunting; boastful or ostentatious words; bragging language. 'When *boasting* ends, then dignity begins.' *Young.*—SYN. Vaunting, glorying, vainglory, rhodomontade, gasconade, brag, bluster, parade, vapouring.

Boastingly (bōst'ing-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

Boastive (bōst'iv), *a.* Presumptuous. [Rare.] *Shenstone.*

Boastless (bōst'les), *a.* Without boasting or ostentation. '*Boastless*, as now descends the silent dew.' *Thomson.*

Boaston (bōs'ton), *n.* A game of cards. *Hoyle.*

Boat (bōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *bát*, Icel. *bátr*, D. L.G. and G. *boot*, a boat; the word is Scandinavian and Low German, and was borrowed into High German in comparatively recent times. Similar forms occur also in Celtic, as Ir. W. *bad*, Gael. *bata*.] 1. A small open vessel or water craft, usually moved by oars or rowing. The forms, dimensions, and uses of boats are very various, and some of them carry a light sail. The boats belonging to a ship of war are the launch or long-boat, which is the largest, the barge, the pinnace, the yawl, cutters, the jolly-boat, and the gig. The boats belonging to a merchant vessel are the launch or long-boat, before mentioned, the skiff, the jolly-boat or yawl, the stern-boat, the quarter-boat, and the captain's gig. Every passenger ship is required by 18 and 19 Vict. cxix. to carry a number of boats according to the following scale: two boats for every ship of less than 200 tons; three, when 200 and less than 400; four, 400 and less than 600; five, 600 and less than 1000; six, 1000 and less than 1500; seven, 1500 and upwards. One of such boats must in all cases be a long-boat, and one a properly-fitted life-boat.—2. Any sailing vessel, but usually described by another word denoting its use or mode of propulsion; as, a packet-*boat*, passage-*boat*, steam-*boat*, &c. The term is frequently applied to steam-vessels even of the largest size.—*All in the same boat*, all treated alike; all in the same condition or engaged in the same enterprise.

Boat (bōt), *v.t.* 1. To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* goods across a lake.—2. To provide with boats. [Rare.]

Our little Arno is not *boated* like the Thames.
H. Walpole.

Boat (bōt), *v.i.* To go in a boat.

I *boated* over, ran my craft aground. *Tennyson.*

Boatable (bōt'a-bl), *a.* Navigable for boats or small river craft.

Boat-bill (bōt'bil), *n.* A bird of the genus Cancroma, family Ardeidæ or herons. There are two species, the crested and the brown, which by some ornithologists are regarded merely as varieties. The *C. cochlearia* of South America is about the size of a hen, and has a bill 4 inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost, or like the bowls of two spoons, with the hollow parts placed together.

Boat-builder (bōt'bild-ėr), *n.* One who makes boats; a boat-wright.

Boat-fly (bōt'flī), *n.* An aquatic hemipterous insect of the genus Notonecta. These insects swim on their backs, and their hind-legs aptly enough resemble a pair of oars, the body representing a boat: hence the name. *N. glauca* (the water-boatman), common in Britain, is ½ inch long.

Boat-head (bōt'hed), *n.* Prow of a boat.

Boat-hook (bōt'hōk), *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

Boat-house (bōt'hous), *n.* A house or shed for protecting boats from the weather.

Boating (bōt'ing), *n.* 1. The act or practice of rowing a boat for exercise, amusement, or otherwise.—2. The act or practice of transporting in boats.—3. A punishment in Persia of capital offenders, by fastening them down on their backs in a boat, which is thereupon covered, and the convict left to perish.

Boation† (bō-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *boatus*, from *boare*, to cry.] A reverberation; a roar; loud noise.

The guns were heard, . . . about a hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Derham.*

Boatman (bōt'man), *n.* A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat.

The *boatman* plied the oar, the boat
Went light along the stream. *Southey.*

Boat-plug (bōt'plug), *n.* The plug in the bottom of a boat by which water shipped can be let out when the boat is hauled up on shore.

Boat-racing (bōt'rās-ing), *n.* A trial of speed between boats.

There was no end to *boat-racing*. *Disraeli.*

Boat-rope (bōt'rōp), *n.* A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *Painter*.

Boat-shaped (bōt'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat, as the valves of some pericarps.

Boat-shell (bōt'shel), *n.* The English name of the shells of the genus Cymba, belonging to the family Volutidæ.

Boat-skid (bōt'skid), *n.* *Naut.* a portable piece of timber used to prevent chafing when a boat is hoisted or lowered.

Boatsman† (bōts'man), *n.* Same as *Boatman*. *Dryden.*

Boatswain (bōt'swān or bō'sn), *n.* [A. Sax. *bátswán—bát*, boat, and *swán*, swain.] An officer on board of ships who has charge of the sails, rigging, colours, anchors, cables, and cordage. His office is also to summon the crew to their duty, to relieve the watch, and assist the first lieutenant in the necessary business of the ship.—*Boatswain's mate*, the assistant or deputy of the boatswain. On board a man-of-war he is the officer who inflicts corporal punishment.

Boat-tails (bōt'tālz), *n. pl.* A sub-family of American birds, family Sturnidæ, the Quiscalinæ, allied to the starlings, but much larger, some of them being 17 inches long: so named from the formation of their tail-feathers, which are hollowed in a manner somewhat like the interior of a canoe.

Boat-wright (bōt'rīt), *n.* A boat-builder.

Bob (bob), *n.* [Perhaps to some extent an imitative word, as its short abrupt sound might be suggestive of abrupt, jerky motion; in some of its senses it may be allied to Gael. *babag*, *baban*, a tassel.] 1. A general name for any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, line, flexible chain, and the like. Specifically, (*a*) a little pendant or ornament so attached; an ear-ring. 'In jewels dressed and at each ear a *bob*.' *Dryden.* (*b*) A knot of worms or of rags on a string used for fishing for eels; formerly, a specific kind of worm used for this kind of bait; also, a peculiar kind of hook.

Yellow *bobs* turned up before the plough
Are chiefest bait with cork and lead enough.
Lawson's Secrets of Angling, 1652.

(*c*) The ball or weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, and the like.—2. A bob-wig. 'A plain brown *bob* he wore.' *Shenstone.*—3. A short jerking action or motion; as, a *bob* of the head.—4. A shake or jog; a blow. 'Pinches, nips, and *bobs*.' *Ascham.*

He that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, altho' he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the *bob*. *Shak.*

5. The working beam of an engine; a somewhat similar beam in a pumping apparatus. [Provincial.]—6. A small wheel made entirely of a thick piece of bull-neck or sea-cow leather, perforated for the reception of its spindle, and used in polishing the inside of the bowls of spoons and other articles. 7. In *bell-ringing*, a peal of courses or sets of changes, distinguished into a *bob*-major and a *bob*-minor.

It is a distracted empty-sounding word; of *bob*-majors and *bob*-minors, of triumph and terror, of rise and fall. *Carlyle.*

8.† The words repeated at the end of a stanza; the burden of a song. 'To bed, to bed' will be the *bob* of the song.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—9. A shilling: formerly *Bob-stick*. [Slang.]—10. An infantry soldier; as, the light *bobs*: possibly from being enlisted with a shilling. [Colloq. or slang.]—11. A dance. [Scotch.]

O what'n a *bob* was the *bob* o' Dunblane.
Jacobite song.

12. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay. [Scotch.]

The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine to make a *bob* for thee. *Hogg.*

—*Dry bob*, a boy who devotes himself to cricket or football: in opposition to *wet bob*, one who gives himself up to boating. [Eton slang.]—*To give the bob* was a phrase equivalent to that of giving the door. 'It can be no other but to *give me the bob*.' *Massinger.*

Bob (bob), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bobbed;* ppr. *bobbing*. 1. To beat; to shake or jog. 'I'll not be *bobbed* in the nose.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To gain by fraud. 'Gold and jewels that I *bobbed* from him.' *Shak.*—3. To cheat; to mock; to delude. 'Play her pranks and *bob* the fool.' *Turberville.*—4. To cut short; as, to *bob* a horse's tail.—5. To move in a short, jerking manner. 'He *bobbed* his head.' *W. Irving.*—6. To perform with a jerky movement; as, to *bob* a courtesy.

Bob (bob), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bobbed;* ppr. *bobbing*. 1. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against anything. 'A birth-day jewel *bobbing* at their ear.' *Dryden.*—2. To make a rapid bow or obeisance.

He rolled upon his two little turned legs, and having *bobbed* gravely to the bar, who *bobbed* gravely to him, put his little legs under his table. *Dickens.*

3. To angle or fish with a bob; or, by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water.

These are the baits they *bob* with. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. To dance. [Scotch.]

Bob† (bob), *n.* [O.Fr. *bobe*, pleasantry, badinage.] A taunt; a jeer or flout; a trick.

Let her leave her *bobs;*
I have had too many of them, and her quillets.
Beau. & Fl.

Bobaunce,† Bobbaunce,† *n.* [O.Fr. *bobance*.] Boasting. *Chaucer.*

Bobbery (bob'ėr-i), *n.* A squabble; a row; a frolic; as, to kick up a *bobbery*. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

Bobbin (bob'in), *n.* [Fr. *bobine*, from L. *bombus*, a humming sound, or more probably from *bob*.] 1. A reel or other similar contrivance for holding thread; specifically, a small pin or cylindrical piece of wood with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace; a spool with a head at one or both ends, intended to have thread or yarn wound on it, and used in spinning machinery (when it is slipped on a spindle and revolves therewith) and in sewing-machines (applied within the shuttle).—2. Round tape.

Bobbinet (bob-in-et' or bob'in-et), *n.* A machine-made cotton net, originally imitated from the lace made by means of a pillow and bobbins.

Bobbin-work (bob'in-wėrk), *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

Bobbish (bob'ish), *a.* Hearty; in good spirits and condition. [Colloq.]

Bobby (bob'i), *n.* A policeman; a nickname given to the members of the police force instituted under Sir Robert Peel's act (passed in 1829) for improving the police in and near the metropolis: so called in allusion to Sir Robert Peel's Christian name. Called also *Peeler*. [Slang.]

Bob-cherry (bob'cher-ri), *n.* A child's play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth and be caught with the teeth.

Bob-lincoln (bob'ling-kon), *n.* See BOBOLINK.

Bobolink, Boblink (bob'ō-lingk, bob'lingk), *n.* The usual name by which the rice-bird or reed-bird is known in the United States, from its cry. It is the *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, a conirostral passerine bird, family Icteridæ,

about 7 or 8 inches long, migratory, and destructive to the growing crops in many parts of the United States. Vulgarly called *Bob-lincoln.*

Bob-sled, Bob-sleigh (bob'sled, bob'slā), *n.* A sled or sleigh made up of two short sleds or sleighs, the one before the other, and connected by a reach or coupling. [United States.]

Bobstay (bob'stā), *n. Naut.* a chain or a rope employed to retain a vessel's bowsprit down towards the stem or cut-water and counteract the upward strain of the stays. The attachment of the bobstay to the stem of the vessel is made by means of iron plates, called *bobstay-plates.*

Bobstick† (bob'stik), *n.* See BOB, 9.

Bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* 1. A short tail or a tail cut short.—2. The rabble, used in contempt: most frequently in the phrase *rag-tag and bobtail.*

Bobtailed (bob'tāld), *a.* Having the tail cut short. 'A *bobtailed* cur.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Bobtail-wig, Bob-wig (bob'tāl-wig, bob'-wig), *n.* A wig of short hair. 'A *bob-wig* and a black silken bag tied to it.' *Spectator.*

Bob-white (bob'whīt), *n.* A popular name of an American bird, the *Odontophorus Virginianus* or American partridge. It has this name from its note. [American.]

Bocal (bō'kal), *n.* [Fr.] A cylindrical glass vessel with a wide, short neck, used for preserving solid substances.

Bocan (bō-kan'), *n.* [See BUCAN.] In the West Indies, a place where coffee or cocoa is dried. *Ill. London News.*

Bocardo (bō-kär'dō), *n.* 1. In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism in the third figure, having a particular negative major premiss, a universal affirmative minor, and a particular negative conclusion.—2. A prison; so called from the fact of the old north gate of Oxford, which had this name, being used as a prison. *Nares.*

Was not this (Achab) a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little-ease? *Latimer.*

Bocasine (bok'a-sēn), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of calamanco or woollen stuff.

Bocca (bok'ka), *n.* [It. Sp., mouth, a channel or entrance.] The round hole in a glass furnace by which the fused glass is taken out.

Bocconia (bok-kō'ni-a), *n.* [After a Sicilian botanist of the name of *Boccone.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceæ. The species are esteemed for the beauty of their flowers, which are in clusters, and for their elegant foliage. *B. frutescens* is very common in Jamaica and Central America.

Boce (bōs), *n.* Same as *Bogue.*

Boche,† *n.* A botch; a wen; a boil. *Chaucer.*

Bock (bok), *v.i.* [Imitative of the sound made in retching.] 1. To retch; to vomit.—2. To gush intermittingly, as liquid from a bottle. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Bockelet, Bockeret (bok'e-let, bok'ėr-et), *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk. Written also *Bockerel.*

Bockey (bok'i), *n.* A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. [New York.]

Bocking (bok'ing), *n.* 1. A particular sort of cloth, like baize, so called from being first made at *Bocking* in Essex.—2. A red herring. *Crabb.*

Bockland, Bocland (bok'land), *n.* See BOOKLAND.

Bocman (bok'man), *n.* A holder of bocland or bookland (which see).

Bodach (bod'aċh), *n.* [Gael.] An old man. *Sir W. Scott.*

Boddice, *n.* Same as *Bodice.*

Boddle (bod'l), *n.* See BODLE.

Bode (bōd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *boded;* ppr. *boding.* [A. Sax. *bodian*, to announce, to proclaim, from *bod*, an edict, a message; Icel. *botha*, to proclaim, to bode; A. Sax. *boda*, D. *bode*, G. *bote*, a messenger; allied to *bid.* See BID.] To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of: most generally applied to things; as, our vices *bode* evil to the country. 'I pray God his bad voice *bodes* no mischief.' *Shak.*

A' brushes his hat o' mornings; what should that *bode*? *Shak.*

Bode (bōd), *v.i.* 1. To foreshow; to be an omen either of good or ill.

This *bodes* well to you. *Dryden.*

2. To presage something evil; to be of evil omen; to forebode.

I would croak like a raven; I would *bode*, I would *bode*. *Shak.*

Bode† (bōd), *n.* An omen. 'The owl eke, that of death the *bode* ybringeth.' *Chaucer.*

Bode, pret. & pp. from *bide.* Remained.

And Lancelot *bode* a little, till he saw
Which were the weaker. *Tennyson.*

Bodet (bōd), *n.* [See ABODE.] A stop; delay.

Bode (bōd), *n.* What is bidden; an offer made in order to a bargain, as the price offered by a buyer or that asked by a seller. [Scotch.]

Bode,† **Boden,**† pp. from *bede.* Bidden; commanded.

Bodeful (bōd'fụl), *a.* Ominous; threatening; foreboding. 'Uttering the dismal *bodeful* sounds of death.' *J. Baillie.*

Poor Weber almost swooned at the sound of these cracked voices, with their *bodeful* raven-note. *Carlyle.*

Bodement † (bōd'ment), *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing. 'Sweet *bodements.*' *Shak.*

Bodge† (boj), *v.i.* [A form of *botch.*] To boggle; to stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!
We *bodg'd* again. *Shak.*

Bodget (boj), *n.* A botch; a patch. *Whitlock.*

Bodice (bod'is), *n.* [Formerly *bodies*, pl. of *body.*] A kind of waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women; stays; a corset.

Bodied (bo'did), *a.* Having a body: usually in composition; as, large-*bodied.* 'Ill faced, worse *bodied.*' *Shak.*

Bodiless (bo'di-les), *a.* Having no body or material form; incorporeal. 'Phantoms *bodiless* and vain.' *Swift.*

Bodiliness (bo'di-li-nes), *n.* Corporeality. *Minshew.*

Bodily (bo'di-li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or concerning the body; of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution; not mental; corporeal; as, *bodily* dimensions; *bodily* exertions; *bodily* pain.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us. *Tatler.*

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2.† Having a material body.

There are three *bodily* inhabitants of heaven; Henoch, Elijah, our Saviour Christ. *Bp. Hall.*

3.† Real: actual. 'Brought to *bodily* act.' *Shak.*—*Bodily, Corporeal, Corporal. Corporal* and *corporeal* both mean relating to the body, but under different aspects of it; *corporal* relating to the body in its outward bearings, *corporeal* to its substance, the latter being opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial; bodily* generally denotes connected with the body or a body, and is frequently opposed to *mental;* hence *corporal* punishment, *corporeal* existence, *bodily* pain or shape.

Bodily (bo'di-li), *adv.* 1. Corporeally; united with a body or matter.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily.* *Watts.*

2. In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely; as, to carry a thing away *bodily.*

Boding (bōd'ing), *p.* and *a.* Foreboding; ominous.

Augur of ill, whose tongue was never found
Without a priestly curse or *boding* sound. *Dryden.*

Boding (bōd'ing), *n.* An omen; a prognostic. 'Ominous *bodings.*' *Bp. Ward.*

Bodingly (bōd'ing-li), *adv.* In a boding manner; forebodingly.

All is so *bodingly* still. *J. R. Lowell.*

Bodkin (bod'kin), *n.* [O.E. *boydekin*, from W. *bidogyn*, a dagger, dim. of *bidog*, Gael. *biodag*, a short sword.] 1.† A dagger. 'His quietus make with a bare *bodkin.*' *Shak.*—2. An instrument of steel, bone, ivory, or the like, with a small blade and a sharp point for making holes by piercing.—3. A like instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, &c. 4. An instrument to assist in keeping up the hair when dressed. 'The *bodkin*, comb, and essence.' *Pope.*—5. A printer's tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting.—*To be, sit, ride or travel bodkin,* to sit as a third person between the two others on the seat of a carriage suited for two only.

He's too big to *travel bodkin* between you and me. *Thackeray.*

Bodkin (bod'kin), *n.* A corruption of *Baudekin* (which see).

Bodle (bo'dl), *n.* A copper coin formerly current in Scotland, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the sixth part of an English penny. The name is said to have been derived from a mint-master of the name of *Bothwell.*

Bodleian, Bodleyan (bod'lē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas *Bodley*, who restored the public library of Oxford University in 1597, hence since called the *Bodleian* Library.

Bodrag† (bod'rag), *n.* [For *bordrag*, an abbrev. of *bordraging* (which see).] A Border raid.

No wayling there nor wretchednesse is heard, . . .
No nightly *bodrags*, nor no hue and cries. *Spenser.*

In some editions printed *Bordrags.*

Body (bo'di), *n.* [A. Sax. *bodig*, a body; cog. with O.H.G. *potach*, later *botech*, *bodech*, body; Gael. *bodhaig*, the body.] 1. The frame of an animal; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or living principle.

For of the soul the *body* form doth take,
For soul is form, and doth the *body* make. *Spenser.*

2. The main central or principal part, as of an animal, tree, army, country, &c., as distinguished from subordinate or less important parts, such as the extremities, branches, wings, &c.

Learn to make a *body* of a limb. *Shak.*

The van of the king's army was led by the general; in the *body* was the king and the prince. *Clarendon.*

3. A person; a human being: now generally with *some* or *no*; as, some*body*; no*body*. 'A dry, shrewd kind of a *body.*' *Irving.* 'Gin a *body* meet a *body.*' *Scotch song.*—4. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually as associated for a common purpose, joined in a certain cause, united by some common tie or by some occupation; a corporation; as, a legislative *body;* the *body* of the clergy; *body* corporate.—5. Any extended solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others; as, a metallic *body;* a floating *body;* a moving *body;* a light *body;* a heavy *body.*—6. A united mass; a number of things or particulars taken together; a general collection; a code; a system; as, a *body* of laws.—7. A certain consistency or density; strength; substance; strength, as opposed to thinness, weakness, transparency, and flimsiness; as, wine, colours, paper, &c., of a good *body.* Colours *bear a body* when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.—8. In *geom.* any solid having three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.—*Regular bodies*, those which have all their angles equal, and all their sides equal and similar.—*Irregular bodies* are such as are not bounded by equal and like surfaces.—*The body of a place*, in *fort.* (*a*) the works next to, and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular. (*b*) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.

Body (bo'di), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bodied;* ppr. *bodying.* To produce in some form; to embody; to invest with a body.

As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes. *Shak.*

Body-cloth (bo'di-kloth), *n.* A cloth for the body; specifically, a large rug or cloth for covering a horse. See under BODY-CLOTHES.

Before the window were several horses in *body-cloths.* *Lord Lytton.*

Body-clothes (bo'di-klōthz), *n. pl.* Clothing or covering for the body, in distinction, say, to *bed*-clothes; apparel; also, coverings for a horse or other animal; body-cloths.

I am informed that several asses are kept in *body-clothes* and sweated every morning upon the heath. *Addison.*

[The plural term *body-clothes* is properly applied to regularly fabricated garments, as of a man or woman, and *body-cloths* to large rugs or cloths, as for covering the bodies of horses.]

Body-coat (bo'di-kōt), *n.* A gentleman's dress coat. *Simmonds.*

Body-colour (bo'di-kul-ėr), *n.* In *painting*, a pigment possessing body or a certain degree of consistence, substance, and tinging power. In *water-colour painting*, works are said to be executed in *body-colours* when, in contradistinction to the early mode of proceeding in tints and washes, the pigments are laid on thickly, and mixed with white, as in oil-painting.

Body-guard (bo'di-gärd), *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life-

guard. Hence, retinue; attendance; following.

Look up, my wearied brother; see thy fellow-workmen there . . .: sacred Band of Immortals, celestial *Body-guard* of the Empire of Mankind. *Carlyle.*

Body-plan (bo'di-plan), *n.* In *ship-building*, an end view, showing the contour of the sides of the ship at certain points of her length.

Body-politic (bo'di-po'li-tik), *n.* The collective body of a nation under civil government.

As to the persons who compose the *body-politic* or associate themselves, they take collectively the name of 'people' or 'nation.' *Bouvier.*

Body-servant (bo'di-sér-vant), *n.* A servant that waits upon or accompanies his employer; a valet; a personal attendant.

Body-snatcher (bo'di-snach-ér), *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead in church-yards for the purposes of dissection; a resurrectionist.

Body-snatching (bo'di-snach-ing), *n.* The act of robbing the grave for the purposes of dissection.

Boehmeria (bē-mē'ri-a), *n.* [After a German botanist named *Boehmer.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, nat. order Urticaceæ, closely resembling our stinging nettle, a number of whose species yield tenacious fibres, used for making ropes, twine, net, sewing-thread. *B. nivea* is the Chinese grass-cloth, the Malay *ramee*, which is shrubby and 3 or 4 feet high. It is a native of China and Sumatra, where, and in India, it has long been cultivated. This plant has been introduced into cultivation in some of the southern parts of the United States under its Malay name of *ramee*. It succeeds well, and the results are encouraging. See GRASS-CLOTH.

Bœotian (bē-ō'shi-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to *Bœotia*, a portion of ancient Greece. Bœotia was noted for its thick atmosphere, which was supposed to communicate its dulness to the intellect of its inhabitants. Hence—2. Dull; stupid; ignorant; obtuse.

Bœotian (bē-ō'shi-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bœotia; hence a dull, ignorant, stupid person (see the adjective).

Boer (bör or bō'er), *n.* [D., a peasant, farmer.] The name applied to the Dutch colonists of the Cape of Good Hope engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding.

Bog (bog), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *bog*, soft, moist, *bogan*, *bogach*, a quagmire.] 1. A piece of wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decaying and decayed vegetable matter; a quagmire covered with grass or other plants; a piece of mossy ground or where peat is found; a moss.

He walks upon *bogs* or whirlpools; wheresoever he treads he sinks. *South.*

2. A little elevated piece of earth in a marsh or swamp, filled with roots and grass. *Goodrich.* [Local, United States.]

Bog (bog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bogged;* ppr. *bogging.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.

At another time he was *bogged* up to the middle in the slough of Lochend. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bog-asphodel (bog'as-fō-del), *n. Narthecium ossifragum*, a British plant, nat. order Juncaceæ. It has sword-shaped leaves, handsome but small yellow flowers, and grows on wet heaths.

Bog-bean (bog'bēn), *n. Menyanthes trifoliata* (the marsh-trefoil), which grows in moist and marshy places. Called also *Buck-bean.*

Bog-berry (bog'be-ri), *n.* The *Oxycoccus palustris*, nat. order Vaccinaceæ, a name of the cranberry, growing in low lands and marshy places.

Bog-bumper (bog'bump-ér), *n.* A local name for the bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), from its habitat and cry.

Bog-butter (bog'but-ér), *n.* A fatty spermaceti-like mineral resin found in masses in peat-bogs, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. It is a variety of adipocerite or guayaquillite, crystallizes from solution in alcohol in a net-work of slender needles, and melts at 124° Fahr.

Bogdo-lama (bog'do-lä-mä), *n.* Same as *Tesho-lama.*

Bog-earth (bog'érth), *n.* An earth or soil composed of light siliceous sand and a considerable portion of vegetable fibre in a half decomposed state. It is employed by gardeners for nourishing flowers.

Bogey, Bogy (bō'gi), *n.* [See BOGLE.] 1. A hobgoblin.

I am *bogey*, and frighten everybody away. *Thackeray.*

—*Old Bogey*, the devil; Old Nick.—2. Same as *Bogie.*

Bogeyism (bō'gi-izm), *n.* That which pertains to or is characteristic of a bogey; dread of sprites. *Thackeray.*

Boggle (bog'gl), *v.i.* pret. *boggled;* ppr. *boggling.* [Probably connected with *bogle*, a goblin. See BOGLE.] 1. To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to waver; to shrink.

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance. *Granville.*

2. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.

When summoned to his last end it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howell.*

Boggle, *n.* See BOGLE.

Boggler (bog'glėr), *n.* 1. A doubter; a timorous man.—2.† A jilt; one false in love.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shak.*

Bogglish† (bog'glish), *a.* Doubtful; wavering.

Nothing is more sly, touchy, and *bogglish* . . . than that opinion . . . of the many or common people. *Jer. Taylor.*

Boggy (bog'i), *a.* Containing bogs; full of bogs; like or having the character of a bog. 'Boggy Syrtis, neither sea nor good dry land.' *Milton.*

Boghouse (bog'hous), *n.* A water-closet; a privy. *Johnson.*

Bogie, Bogey (bō'gi), *n.* [Said to be from *Bogey*, a fiend, the bogie coal-waggon being so called because, from its suddenly turning when people least expected it, they used to exclaim that the new waggon was 'Old Bogey' himself. See BOGLE.] 1. A term at first applied, at Newcastle, to a coal-waggon or truck so constructed as to turn easily in moving about the quays.—2. A four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive engine or the front or hind part of a railway carriage, and turning beneath it by means of a central pin or pivot, so that it may be able to take sudden curves. Called also *Bogie-frame.*

Bogie (bō'gi), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the bogie; furnished with a bogie; as, the *bogie* principle; a *bogie* carriage.

Bog Iron-ore (bog'ī-ėrn-ōr), *n.* A loose porous earthy ore of iron found in bogs, swamps, and lakes. It is a hydrous peroxide of iron, arising from the decomposition and precipitation of salts of iron which the water of the morass has acquired by having passed through formations containing iron. It forms globular concretions or an impervious thin pan or layer in the subsoil, contains 20 to 78 per cent. of iron, and is occasionally found in such quantities as to be of industrial importance.

Bog-land (bog'land), *n.* Boggy or marshy land; as, to reclaim a piece of *bog-land.*

Bog-land (bog'land), *a.* Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. [Rare.]

Each bring his love, a *bog-land* captive home. *Dryden.*

Bogle, Boggle (bō'gl, bog'gl), *n.* [Connected with *W. bwg*, a goblin; whence *bwgwl*, a terrifying, *E. bug*, something frightful, *bugbear.*] A bugbear; a spectre; a hobgoblin.

Bog-manganese (bog-man'gan-ēz), *n.* See WAD, an ore.

Bog-moss (bog'mos), *n.* An aquatic moss-plant of the genus Sphagnum (which see).

Bog-oak (bog'ōk), *n.* 1. Trunks and large branches of oak found imbedded in bogs and preserved by the antiseptic properties of peat, so that the grain of the wood is little affected by the many ages during which it has lain interred. It is of a shining black or ebony colour, derived from its impregnation with iron, and is frequently converted into ornamental pieces of furniture and smaller ornaments, as brooches, ear-rings, &c.—2. A plant, the *Quercus palustris.*

Bog-orchis (bog'or-kis), *n.* A British plant, *Malaxis paludosa.* See MALAXIS.

Bog-ore (bog'ōr), *n.* Same as *Bog Iron-ore.*

Bog-rush (bog'rush), *n.* A British plant, *Schœnus nigricans.* See SCHŒNUS.

Bog-spavin (bog'spav-in), *n.* In *farriery*, an encysted tumour on the inside of the hough of a horse, containing a gelatinous matter.

Bog-trotter (bog'trot-ér), *n.* One who trots over bogs, or lives among bogs; more especially a contemptuous appellation given to the Irish peasantry, probably from the ability shown by many of them in crossing the extensive bogs of the country by leaping from tussock to tussock, where a stranger would find no footing, and in the frequent use they make of this ability to escape from the soldiery, the police, and other pursuers.

Bog-trotting (bog'trot-ing), *a.* Trotting among bogs, or more usually a contemptuous term for living among bogs; as, a *bog-trotting* Irishman.

Bogue (bōg), *v.i. Naut.* to drop off from the wind; to edge away to leeward with the wind: used only with reference to inferior craft.

Bogue (bōg), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *bōx*, L. *box, bocis*, It. *boca.*] An acanthopterygian fish (*Boöps* or *Box vulgaris*), family Sparidæ, with an oblong compressed body, found in the Mediterranean, the west coast of Africa, and in rare cases on the coasts of Britain. The head and mouth are small, the eyes large, and the general colouring is very brilliant.

Bogus (bō'gus), *a.* [From an American swindler named *Borghese*, who about the year 1835 flooded the Western and South-western States with counterfeit bills, sham mortgages, &c.] Counterfeit: originally applied to counterfeit bills, notes, &c., at one time largely circulated in the Western States, but now applied to any spurious or counterfeit object; as, a *bogus* government; a *bogus* law. [United States.]

Bogus (bō'gus), *n.* An American liquor made of rum and molasses.

Bog-whort (bog'whėrt), *n.* The bilberry or whortleberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), often growing in boggy lands.

Bog-wood (bog'wụd), *n.* Bog-oak (which see).

Bogy, *n.* See BOGEY.

Bohea (bō-hē'), *n.* [Said to be from a mountain in China called *Voo-y.*] An inferior kind of black tea. The name is sometimes applied to black teas in general, comprehending Souchong, Campo, Pekoe, Congo, and common Bohea. See TEA.

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse and spill her solitary tea. *Pope.*

Bohemian (bō-hē'mi-an), *n.* 1. A native of Bohemia.—2. The ancient tongue of Bohemia, a member of the Slavonic family of Aryan tongues.—3. [Fr. *Bohémien*, a gypsy, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Hussites driven from their native country.] A person, especially an artist or literary man, who leads a free, vagabond, often somewhat dissipated life, having little regard to what society he frequents, and despising conventionalities generally.

Bohemian (bō-hē'mi an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its language.—2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by Bohemianism; as, a *Bohemian* life.

Bohemianism (bō-hē'mi-an-izm), *n.* The life or habits of a Bohemian. See BOHEMIAN, 3.

Bohmeria (bō-mē'ri-a), *n.* Same as *Boehmeria* (which see).

Bohun-upas (bō-hụn'ū-pas), *n.* See UPAS.

Boiar, Boyar (boi'ăr), *n.* [Rus. *bojdrin.*] A member of a peculiar order of the old Russian aristocracy next in rank to the ruling princes, and bearing much the same relation to them as the lesser barons of England and Scotland did to the greater in the feudal ages. They enjoyed many exclusive privileges, held all the highest military and civil offices, and were so powerful that the ancient imperial ukases contained the clause, 'The emperor has willed it, the boiars have approved it.' The order was abolished by Peter the Great, who gave its members a place in the Russian nobility.

Boiarin (boi'ăr-in), *n.* [See BOIAR.] In Russia, a gentleman; a person of distinction; the master of a family.

Boidæ (bō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See BOA.] A family of non-venomous ophidian reptiles, with two mobile hooks or spurs, the rudiments of hind legs, near the anus. The body is covered with small scales above and scutes below, awl-shaped teeth recurved in the gums and palate; no teeth in premaxillary. They frequent marshy places, and fixing themselves by the tail to a tree they allow their body to float in the water, and thus entrap animals that come to drink, killing them by constriction, and swallowing them whole. The type genus is Boa (which see).

Boiguacu (boi-gō-ä'kō), *n.* The native name of the boa constrictor. See BOA.

Boil (boil), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *boiller*, Fr. *bouillir*, L. *bullare, bullire*, to boil, to bubble, from *bulla*, a bubble.] 1. To be in a state of ebullition; to be agitated by the action of heat;

to bubble; to rise in bubbles: said of fluids; as, the water *boils*.—2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat; to exhibit a swirling or swelling motion; to seethe; as, the waves *boil*. 'He maketh the deep to *boil*.' Job xli. 31.—3. To be agitated by vehement or angry feeling; to be hot or excited; as, my blood *boils* at this injustice.

Then *boiled* my breast with flame and burning wrath.
Surrey.

4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid for cookery or other purposes; as, the meat is *boiling*.—*To boil away*, to evaporate by boiling.—*To boil over*, to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence.

Boil (boil), *v.t.* 1. To put into a state of ebullition; to cause to be agitated or bubble by the application of heat. Hence—2. To collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt, &c.—3. To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid so as to produce some specific effect; to prepare in a boiling liquid; to seethe; as, to *boil* meat; to *boil* clothes; to *boil* silk, thread, or cloth.—4.† To soak in warm water. 'If you *boil* them in water the new seeds will sprout first.' *Bacon.*—*To boil down*, to reduce in bulk by boiling; hence, to reduce, as a literary work, to smaller compass by presenting only the main features.

Boil (boil), *n.* State or act of boiling; boiling point. [Collog.]

Boil (boil), *n.* [O.E. *bile*, *byle*, A. Sax. *býl*, a blotch, a sore; D. *buil*, G. *beule*, a boil; Icel. *bóla*, a blain or blister; Dan. *byld*, a boil.] An inflamed and painful suppurating tumour; a furuncle (which see).

Boilary (boil'a-ri), *n.* In *law*, water arising from a salt well, belonging to one who is not the owner of the soil.

Boiled (boild), *p.* and *a.* Raised to the boiling point; prepared by being subjected to the heat of boiling water. Sometimes substantively used for meat dressed or cooked by boiling. 'A great piece of cold *boiled*.' *Dickens.*

Boiler (boil'ėr), *n.* 1. A person who boils.—2. A vessel in which anything is boiled; a large pan or vessel of iron, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, potash works, and the like, for boiling large quantities of liquor at once.—3. A strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought-iron plates riveted together, in which steam is generated for driving engines or other purposes. A steam-boiler generally consists of a fire-box, in which the combustion of the fuel occurs, and flues, through which the products of combustion pass into the chimney, together with a space containing the water and steam, the whole contained in an outer shell. Among principal varieties of boilers are—the *cylinder boiler*, consisting of a single iron shell; the *return-flue boiler*, containing flues through which heated gases return through the water-space to the chimney, and sometimes containing a fire-box inclosed by water; the *multiflue* or *locomotive boiler*, which consists of an inclosed fire-box and a large number of small flues leading to the chimney; and the *water-tube boiler*, which consists of an inclosed fire-box and a fire-chamber filled with small tubes through which the water circulates.—*Tubular boiler*, a multiflue or multitubular boiler, in distinction from a boiler with large flues.

Boiler-iron (boil'ėr-ī-ėrn), *n.* A flat plate of rolled iron, of from ¼ to ½ inch in thickness, used for making boilers, tanks, bridges, vessels, &c.

Boiler-plate (boil'ėr-plāt), *n.* Same as *Boiler-iron*.

Boilery (boil'ėr-i), *n.* A place and apparatus for boiling.

Boiling (boil'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Raised to a state of ebullition by heat; heaving in bubbles; agitated.—2. Pertaining to a state of ebullition.—*Boiling point*, the degree of heat at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition. This point varies for different liquids, and for the same liquid at different atmospheric pressures, being higher when the pressure of the atmosphere is increased, and lower when it is diminished. When the barometer stands at 30 inches water boils at 212° of Fahr. (100° Centigrade, 80° Réaumur), and it is found that the boiling point varies 0·88 of a degree for every half-inch of variation of the barometer, and consequently every tenth of an inch which the barometer rises or falls alters the boiling point of water 0·176 of a degree of Fahr. Hence water will boil at a lower temperature, owing to diminution in the pressure, at the top of a mountain than at the bottom, and this leads us to a method of measuring the height of mountains. Water boils *in vacuo* at 98° of Fahr. Under additional pressure it may be raised to 400° Fahr. without boiling. Mercury boils at 662°, and hydrochloric ether at 52°, when the barometer stands at 30 inches.—*Boiling springs*, springs or fountains which give out water at the boiling point or at a high temperature. For long the geysers of Iceland were regarded as the most remarkable boiling springs, but these are far surpassed by those discovered in the Yellowstone Region, in the territories

The Grand Geyser in Yellowstone Region, United States.

of Wyoming and Montana in the United States, where upwards of 1500 occur, the largest, called the Grand Geyser, forming a well 20 by 25 feet across, and having a visible depth of 100 feet. Its explosions are preceded by clouds of steam rising to the height of 500 feet, the succeeding solid mass of water ascending to the height of 90 feet.

Boilingly (boil'ing-li), *adv.* In a boiling manner.

The waves of bitumen
Rise *boilingly* higher. *Byron.*

Boiobi (boi-ō'bē), *n.* [Native name.] The dog-headed boa, or *Xiphosoma caninum*, an American snake, family Boidæ, notable for the formidable armament of teeth which line the mouth, and for the beautiful green colour of its skin. It is distinguished by having smooth scales and a groove traversing the marginal scales of the mouth.

Boiste,† *n.* [O.Fr.; Mod. Fr. *boîte*.] A box. *Chaucer.*

Boisterous (bois'tėr-us), *a.* [O.E. and Sc. *boistous*, *boystous*, *busteous*, *boustious*, probably from W. *bwystus*, brutal, ferocious, *bwyst*, wildness, ferocity; perhaps connected with *boast*.] 1. Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; as, a *boisterous* wind.

We see the water swell before a *boisterous* storm.
Shak.

2. Turbulent; furious; violent; tumultuous; noisy; as, a *boisterous* man; *boisterous* merriment.

In the vigour of his physique, and an almost *boisterous* capacity for enjoyment, he was an English counterpart of the Scotch Christopher North.
Edin. Rev.

3. Intense; vehement; overpowering. [Rare.]

The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them. *Woodward.*

4.† Rude; rough; strong; stiff and unyielding. 'His *boysterous* club.' *Spenser.*

The leathern outside, *boisterous* as it was,
Gave way, and bent beneath her strict embrace.
Dryden.

Boisterously (bois'tėr-us-li), *adv.* In a boisterous manner; violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously. 'Halloo'd it as *boisterously* as the rest.' *Sterne.*

Boisterousness (bois'tėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness. 'Behaved with the *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority.' *Johnson.*

Boistous,† **Boisteous,**† *a.* Boisterous; noisy. *Chaucer.*

Boistously,† *adv.* Boisterously; noisily. *Chaucer.*

Bojar (boi'ăr), *n.* Same as *Boiar*.

Boke (bōk), *v.i.* Same as *Bock*.

Bokeler,† *n.* Buckler. *Chaucer.*

Bola (bō'la), *n.* pl. **Bolas** (bō'laz). [Sp., a ball.] 1. A stone or iron ball attached to the end of a line or cord, used as a weapon among some of the native tribes of S. America, especially the Paraguay Indians. See extract.

In fighting they likewise throw the *bola*, a round stone covered with hide and grasped by a small leathern thong. This is flung with such force and precision at an enemy's head or stomach as never to fail in its fatal effects. *T. J. Hutchinson.*

2. *pl.* A form of missile used by the Paraguay Indians, the Patagonians, and others in South America, consisting of a rope or line having at either end a stone, ball of metal, or lump of hardened clay, being when used swung round the head by one end, and then hurled at an animal so as to entangle it.

Bolary (bō'la-ri), *a.* Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities. 'Consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Bolas,† *n.* Bullace; a sort of sloe. *Chaucer.*

Bold (bōld), *a.* [A. Sax. *beald*, *bald*, bold, courageous; Icel. *ballr*, Goth. *balths*, D. *bout*, O.H.G. *bald*, bold; *G. bald*, soon. The O.Fr. *baud*, It. *baldo*, bold, are borrowed.] 1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless: applied to men or animals; as, *bold* as a lion.—2. Requiring or exhibiting courage in execution; planned with spirit or boldness; executed with courage and spirit; as, a *bold* enterprise. 'The *bold* design pleased highly.' *Milton.*—3.† Confident; trusting; assured. 'I am *bold* her honour will remain hers.' *Shak.*—4. Rude; forward; impudent. 'Men can cover crimes with *bold*, stern looks.' *Shak.*—5. Overstepping usual bounds; presuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or license, as in style or expression; as, a *bold* metaphor.

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell.
Waller.

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; markedly conspicuous; as, *bold* figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore, which enters the waters almost perpendicularly.

Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howell.*

—*To make bold*, to take the liberty; to use the freedom; as, I have *made bold* to call on you.—SYN. Courageous, daring, brave, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, valiant, manful, audacious, stout-hearted, high-spirited, adventurous, confident, strenuous, forward, impudent.

Bold† (bōld), *v.t.* To make daring. 'Pallas *bolds* the Greeks.' *A. Hall.*

Bold-beating† (bold'bēt-ing), *a.* Browbeating. '*Bold-beating* oaths.' *Shak.*

Bolden† (bōld'en), *v.t.* To make bold; to give confidence; to encourage. 'I . . . am *boldened* under your promised pardon.' *Shak.*

Bold-face (bōld'fās), *n.* Impudence; sauciness: an old term of reprehension and reproach, often applied to an impudent saucy person. 'A sauce-box, and a *bold-face*, and a pert.' *Richardson.*

Bold-faced (bōld'fāst), *a.* Impudent. 'The *bold-faced* atheists of this age.' *Bp. Bramhall.*

Boldly (bōld'li), *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; with confidence; forwardly; impudently; insolently; abruptly, &c.

Boldness (bōld'nes), *n.* The quality of being bold, in all the senses of the word; courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness; confidence; assurance; forwardness; steepness; abruptness.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you.
2 Cor. vii. 4.

Boldness is the power to speak, or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind! *Dryden.*

I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by *fortitude* or *magnanimity*. *Boldness* does not, I think,

imply the *firmness* of mind which constitutes fortitude, nor the *elevation* and *generosity* of magnanimity. *N. Webster.*

Bold-spirited (bōld'spir-it-ed), *a.* Having bold spirit or courage.

Bole (bōl), *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *bolr, bulr*, Dan. *bul*, trunk, stem of a tree. Probably from same root as *bowl, bulge*, &c. In 3 the word is perhaps = *bowl.*] 1. The body or stem of a tree.

Huge trees, a thousand rings of spring
In every *bole.* *Tennyson.*

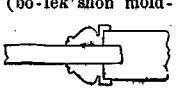
2.† A roll. 'Little long *boles* or roules.' *Quoted by Nares.*—3. A small boat suited for a rough sea.

Bole (bōl), *n.* [Fr. *bol*, bole, a bolus, L. *bolus*, Gr. *bōlos*, a clod of earth.] 1. In *geol.* any friable clayey shale or earth used as a pigment, generally yellow, or yellowish-red or brownish-black, from the presence of iron oxide.—2. In *mineral.* an amorphous earthy hydrous bisilicate of alumina, with iron peroxide in various proportions, and with a little magnesia when soapy or greasy. Bole is probably an altered felspathic or aluminous mineral. It is opaque, or slightly translucent, especially at the edges, in the red and yellow varieties. It is compact and its fracture conchoidal. It is brittle, smooth, a little unctuous, and receives a polish from the finger-nail. It adheres to the tongue, melts by degrees in the mouth, and impresses a slight sense of astringency.—*Armenian bole* is of a bright red colour with a tinge of yellow, harder than the other kinds, and of a rough dusty surface.—*Bole of Blois* is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and it effervesces with acids.—*Bohemian bole* is of a yellow colour with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture.—*French bole* is of a pale red colour, variegated with specks of white and yellow.—*Lemnian bole* is of a pale red colour.—*Silesian bole* is of a pale yellow colour. These earths were formerly employed as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East; they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe. Armenian bole is used as a coarse red pigment.—3. A bolus; a dose. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Bole (bōl), *n.* See BOLL.

Bole, Boal (bōl), *n.* [Perhaps from *bore*, with *l* for *r*.] A small recess or cavity in a wall; also, a window or opening in the wall of a house, usually with a wooden shutter instead of glass. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Bolection Moulding (bō-lek'shon mōld-ing), *n.* In *joinery*, a kind of moulding which projects beyond the surface of the work which it decorates. It is chiefly used for external doors. Spelled also *Balection Moulding.*


Bolection Moulding.

Bolero (bō-lā'rō), *n.* [Sp., from *bola*, a ball.] A favourite dance in Spain. 'Fandango's wriggle or *bolero's* bound.' *Byron.*

Boletic (bō-let'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the Boletus, a genus of mushrooms.

Boletus (bō-lē'tus), *n.* [Gr. *bōlos*, a mass, in reference to its massive and globular form.] An extensive genus of fungi or mushrooms of the division Hymenomycetes, family Polyporei. The species are generally found growing on the ground in woods and meadows, especially in pine woods. They are distinguished from the Agarici by the sporecases being in tubes separable from each other and from the cap. *Boletus igniarius*, when dried and sliced, furnishes the German tinder; it is also used by surgeons as an external styptic, when softened by beating. Several species are eaten.

Boley,† Bolye† (bō'li), *n.* [Ir. *buaile*, a fold; *buailí*, an ox-stall, a cowhouse, a dairy, from *bó*, a cow.] Formerly, in Ireland, a company of people and their cattle that wandered from place to place in search of pasture; also, a place of shelter for cattle. Written also *Booley.*

This keeping of cowes is of it selfe a very idle life, and a fitt nurserye for a theefe. For which cause, ye remember, that I disliked the Irish manner of keeping *bolyes* in summer upon the mountaynes and living after that savadge sort. *Spenser.*

Bolide (bō'līd), *n.* [L. *bolis*, a fiery meteor, from Gr. *bolis*, a missile, from *ballō*, to throw; and *eidos*, likeness.] A meteoric stone or aerolite which explodes on coming in contact with our atmosphere; a fire-ball; a meteor; a bolis.

Bolin† (bō'lin), *n.* A bowline. 'Slack the *bolins* there.' *Shak.*

Bolis (bol'is), *n.* Same as *Bolide.*

Boll (bōl), *n.* [Comp. G. *bolle*, a seed-vessel of flax, D. *bol*, a round body. Same root as *bole*, a stem.] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax.

Boll (bōl), *n.* [A form of *bowl*, A. Sax. *bolla*, a bowl, cup, measure.] A Scotch dry measure not now in legal use, varying in extent according to locality and article measured. A boll of oats, barley, and potatoes contains 6 bushels; a boll of meal is equal to 140 lbs. avoirdupois. The boll is divided into 4 firlots.

Boll (bōl), *v.i.* [See BOLL, a pod.] To form into or produce seed-vessels.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled.*
Ex. ix. 31.

Bollandists (bol'land-ists), *n.pl.* A series of Jesuit writers who published, under the title *Acta Sanctorum*, the well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church. They received the name from John Bollandus, who first undertook to digest the materials already accumulated by Rosweide.

Bollard (bol'lärd), *n.* [Allied to *bole*, the stem of a tree.] 1. *Naut.* a strong post fixed vertically into the ground on either side of a dock to which large blocks are lashed, through which are reeved the transporting hawsers for docking and undocking ships.—2. A thick piece of wood on the head of a whale-boat, round which the harpooner gives the line a turn in order to veer it steadily and check the whale's velocity.

Bollard-timber (bol'lärd-tim-bėr), *n. Naut.* a knight-head; one of two timbers or stanchions rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end.

Bolling (bōl'ling), *n.* [From *bole*, the stem of a tree.] A tree whose tops and branches are cut off; a pollard.

Boll-worm (bōl'wėrm), *n.* An insect that destroys the cotton boll or pod.

Bolnt (bōln), *v.i.* [Icel. *bólgna*, Dan. *bulne*, Sw. *bulna*, to swell, allied to A. Sax. *belgan*, to be angry, E. *bulge*, &c.] To swell.

Boln,† Bollen† (bōln), *p.* and *a.* Swelled; puffed out. 'Thin, and *boln* out like a snail.' *B. Jonson.*

Bologna-phial (bō-lō'nya-fī-al), *n.* A small phial of unannealed glass, which flies in pieces when its surface is scratched by a hard body, as by dropping into it an angular fragment of flint, whereas a lead bullet, or other smooth body, may be dropped into it without causing injury.

Bologna-phosphorus, Bolognian Phosphorus (bō-lō'nya-fos'for-us, bō-lō'nyan fos'for-us), *n.* A preparation of the powdered sulphate of barium or Bolognian stone, which has the property of shining in the dark like phosphorus.

Bologna-sausage (bō-lō'nya-saj'sāj), *n.* A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin.

Bologna-stone, Bolognian Stone (bō-lō'nya-stōn, bō-lō'nyan stōn), *n.* Radiated sulphate of barium, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibres, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent in the dark after being heated to ignition, powdered, and exposed to the sun's light for some time.

Bolognese, Bolognian (bō-lō-nyēz', bō-lō'nyan), *a.* Relating to Bologna, or to a school of painting founded by Caracci, and called also the *Lombard* or *Eclectic School*—its object being to combine the excellencies of all other schools.

Bolster (bōl'stėr), *n.* [A. Sax. D. Dan. and Sw. *bolster*, Icel. *bólstr*, G. *polster*, anything stuffed up for resting on, a cushion, a bolster. From root *bol, bul*, as in *bulge*, &c., and term. *-ster*, as in *holster.*] 1. Something on which to rest the head while reclining; specifically, a long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; generally laid under the pillows.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now.
Milton.

2. Something resembling a bolster more or less in form or application, the term being used in a great many technical senses, such as (*a*) a pad or quilt used to prevent pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part; a compress. (*b*) A cushioned or padded part of a saddle. (*c*) *Naut.* (1) a cushion or bag filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts. (2) A piece of timber placed on various parts of a ship to prevent the works or ropes from being abraded. (*d*) A cylindrical hollow tool used for punching holes and making bolts. (*e*) The cross-beam forming the bearing part of a railway-carriage body; also, the principal cross-beam of a truck. (*f*) The part of a bridge between the truss and the masonry. (*g*) In *cutlery*, the part of such instruments and tools, as knives, chisels, &c., which joins the end of the handle; also, a metallic plate on the end of a pocket-knife handle. (*h*) In *gun.* a block of wood on the carriage of a siege-gun, upon which the breech of the gun rests when it is moved. (*i*) In *arch.* the lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital, called also *Baluster.* (*j*) In *music*, the raised ridge which holds the tuning-pins of a piano.

Bolster (bōl'stėr), *v.t.* 1. To furnish or support with a bolster, pillow, or any soft pad; to pad; to stuff. 'Stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder.' *Tatler.*—2. To support; to hold up; to maintain: generally used in a bad sense, and implying support of an unworthy cause or object, or support based on insufficient grounds: now generally with *up*; as, to *bolster up* his pretensions with lies. 'To *bolster* baseness.' *Drayton.* 'Persuasions used to further the truth, not to *bolster* error.' *Hooker.* 'Too successful in *bolstering up* our vain expectations.' *Capt. M. Thomson.*

Bolsterer† (bōl'stėr), *v.i.* To lie together, or on the same bolster. 'Mortal eyes do see them *bolster.*' *Shak.*

Bolsterer (bōl'stėr-ėr), *n.* One who bolsters; a supporter.

Bolstering (bōl'stėr-ing), *n.* A prop or support.

Bolt (bōlt), *n.* [A. Sax. *bolt*, an arrow, a bolt; Dan. *bolt*, a bolt, an iron peg, a fetter, G. *bolz, bolzen*, an arrow, a bolt or large nail.] 1. An arrow. 'A fool's *bolt* is soon shot.' *Shak.*

The infidel has shot his *bolts* away,
Till, his exhausted quiver yielding none,
He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoil'd,
And aims them at the shield of truth again.
Cowper.

2. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning: so named from its darting like a bolt.

The *bolts* that spare the mountain side,
His cloud-capt eminence divide,
And spread the ruin round. *Cowper.*

3. An elongated bullet for a rifled cannon.—4. A stout metallic pin used for holding objects together or firmly attaching one object to another, frequently screw-threaded at one extremity to receive a nut. Bolts are divided into a vast number of varieties according to their form or the purpose for which they are intended.—5. A movable bar for fastening a door, gate, window-sash, or the like; specifically, that portion of a lock which is protruded from or retracted within the case by the action of the key, and which makes a fastening by means of a socket or keeper.—6. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle.

Away with him to prison, lay *bolts* enough upon him.
Shak.

7. The quantity of 28 ells of canvas.—8.† A long narrow piece of silk or stuff.—*Bolt and tun*, a term in *her.*, applied to a bird-bolt, in pale piercing through a tun.—*Bolt* or *Bolton of straw*, a quantity of straw tightly tied up.

Bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* [In meanings 1 and 2 from *bolt*, a metallic pin; in 3 perhaps from *bolt*, an arrow; in 4, from *bolt, v.i.*] 1. To fasten or secure with a bolt or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters, or anything else.—2. To fasten; to shackle; to restrain.

Which shackles accident and *bolts* up change. *Shak.*

3. To swallow hurriedly or without chewing; as, to *bolt* one's food. [Colloq.]—4. To start or spring game; to cause to bolt up or out, as hares, rabbits, and the like.—*To bolt a fox*, in fox-hunting, when a fox has run to earth, to put in a terrier into the holes, and when he is heard baying the fox, to dig over the spot where the sound is heard and so get at the fox.

Bolt (bōlt), *v.i.* [From *bolt*, an arrow, a thunderbolt.] 1. To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt: commonly followed by *out*; as, to *bolt out* of the house, or *out* of a den.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, . . .
And oft out of a bush doth *bolt.* *Drayton.*

2. To spring to a side suddenly; to run out of the regular path; to start and run off.

Stage-coaches were upsetting in all directions,

horses were *bolting*, boats were overturning, and boilers were bursting. *Dickens.*

3. To fly from either justice or the pursuit of some offended party; to run away.

And what shall you do then? *Bolt.* *Dickens.*

4.† To strike suddenly like a bolt.

As an eagle
His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads. *Milton.*

Bolt (bōlt), *n.* The act of swallowing suddenly; a gulp.

Bolt (bōlt), *adv.* 1. Bolt-upright. 'Rising *bolt* from his seat.' *G. P. R. James.*—2. Suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision.

(He) came *bolt* up against the heavy dragoon. *Thackeray.*

Bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *buleter*, *bulter* (Mod. Fr. *bluter*), by metathesis and change of *r* into *l*, from an older form *bureter*, from *bure*, the thick woollen cloth of which bolting-sieves are made, from L. *burra*, coarse cloth, from L. *burrus*, Gr. *pyrrhos*, fire-coloured, yellowish-red, russet, from the usual colour of the cloth; from *pyr*, fire. For change of *r* into *l* compare Fr. *autel* with L. *altare*.] 1. To sift or pass through a sieve or bolter so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour; to sift out the bran; as, to *bolt* meal.—2. To examine or search into, as if by sifting; to sift; to examine thoroughly.

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The report of the committee was examined and sifted and *bolted* to the bran. *Burke.*

3. To purify; to refine, as by sifting. 'Ill schooled in *bolted* language.' *Shak.*

The fanged snow
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, to discuss or argue privately and merely for practice, as cases, by students and barristers.

Bolt (bōlt), *n.* A sieve. '*Bolts* of lawn.' *B. Jonson.*

Boltant, Bolting (bōlt'ant, bōlt'ing), *n.* In *her.* terms which are applicable to the general position of hares and rabbits when borne in coat armour, and imply springing forward.

Bolt-auger (bōlt'a-gėr), *n.* A large auger used in ship-building to bore holes for bolts, &c.

Bolt-boat (bōlt'bōt), *n.* A strong boat that will endure a rough sea.

Bolt-cutter (bōlt'kut-ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes bolts.—2. A machine or tool for cutting threads on bolts.

Boltel† (bol'tel), *n.* Same as *Bowtell.*

Boltenia (bōl-tē'ni-a), *n.* [After Dr. *Bolten* of Hamburg.] A sub-genus of Ascididæ or sea-squirts, a family of the group Tunicata, possessing peduncles or stalks. (See MOLLUSCOIDA.) The young grow on the stem of the parent.

Bolter (bōlt'ėr), *n.* 1. One that bolts, in any of the senses of the verbs.—2. An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer. 3. A kind of fishing line.

These lakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spiller of a bigger size. *Rich. Carew.*

Bolter† (bōlt'ėr), *v.t.* To besmear: the word seems to occur only participially, and in the Shaksperian compound blood-*boltered* (which see).

Bolt-head (bōlt'hed), *n.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations. Called also a *Matrass* or *Receiver.*

Bolting (bōlt'ing), *n.* Specifically, a term used in the inns of court to signify a private arguing of cases.

Bolting-cloth (bōlt'ing-kloth), *n.* A cloth for bolting or sifting; a linen or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal.

Bolting-cord (bōlt'ing-kord), *n.* A stiff piece of rope having the strands unravelled at one extremity, used as a probang in the case of anything sticking in an animal's throat.

Bolting-house (bōlt'ing-hous), *n.* A house where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white and as powdered as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis.*

Bolting-hutch (bōlt'ing-huch), *n.* A tub for bolted flour.

Bolting-mill (bōlt'ing-mil), *n.* A mill or machine for sifting meal.

Bolting-tub (bōlt'ing-tub), *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

Bolton. See under BOLT, *n.*

Boltonia (bōl-tō'ni-a), *n.* [After J. B. *Bolton*, an English professor of botany.] A genus of interesting North American plants, nat. order Compositæ, very closely resembling Aster.

Boltonite (bōl'ton-īt), *n.* A mineral of a granular composition, found in *Bolton*, Massachusetts. It belongs to the augite series, of which it is perhaps only an altered form.

Bolt-rope (bōlt'rōp), *n.* A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*; that at the bottom the *foot-rope*; that at the top the *head-rope*.

Bolt-sprit (bōlt'sprit), *n.* A corruption of bowsprit.

Bolt-upright (bōlt'up-rīt), *a.* or *adv.* 1.† Lying flat on one's back. *Chaucer.*—2. As upright or straight as an arrow or bolt; perfectly upright; erect.

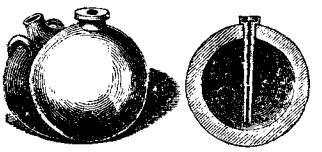
The statue, erecting itself from its leaning posture, stood *bolt-upright*. *Spectator.*

Bolus (bō'lus), *n.* [L. *bolus*, a bit, a morsel, a lump, Gr. *bōlos*, a clod, a lump.] 1. A soft round mass of anything medicinal to be swallowed at once, larger than an ordinary pill. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey.—2. *Fig.* an unpalatable doctrine or argument that has to be swallowed or tolerated.

There is no help for it, the faithful proselytizer, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears, and the recusant finds himself at the end of the contest, taking down the *bolus*, saying, 'Well, well, Bodgers be it.' *Thackeray.*

Bom (bom), *n.* A large serpent found in America, of a harmless nature, and remarkable for uttering a sound like *bom*.

Bomb (bom), *n.* [Fr. *bombe*, a bomb, from L. *bombus*, Gr. *bombos*, a hollow deep sound. These words are probably imitative, and may be therefore compared to E. *bum*, *boom*, to make a deep hollow sound.] 1.† A great noise; a loud hollow sound; the stroke of a bell. 'A pillar of iron, . . . which if you had struck would make . . . a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath.' *Bacon.*—2. A



Bomb.

destructive projectile, consisting of a hollow ball or spherical shell, generally of cast-iron, filled with explosive materials, fired from a mortar, and usually exploded by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the discharge of the mortar. Bombs are discharged in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city, or enemy's camp, when they burst with great violence, and often with terrible effect, setting fire to houses, killing people, &c. The length and composition of the fuse must be calculated in such a way that the bomb shall burst the moment it arrives at the destined place. Bombs are now commonly termed *Shells*, though shell in the sense of a projectile has a wider meaning. See SHELL.—3. In *geol.* a block of scoriæ ejected from the crater of a volcano.

This deposit answers to the heaps of dust, sand, stones, and *bombs* which are shot out of modern volcanoes; it is a true ash. *Geikie.*

Bomb† (bom), *v.t.* To attack with bombs; to bombard.

To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

Bomb (bom), *v.i.* To sound.

What overcharged piece of melancholy
Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus,
With *bombing* sighs? *B. Jonson.*

Bombaceæ (bom-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From the typical genus *Bombax*.] A group of plants considered by some botanists as a tribe of the Sterculiaceæ, by others as a tribe of the Malvaceæ, while by others it is regarded as a separate order. They are distinguished from other Sterculiaceæ by having unilocular instead of bilocular anthers, the appearance of unilocular anthers being occasionally produced only by the fact that the anthers are sometimes united in pairs. This circumstance connects them more closely with the Malvaceæ, from which they are chiefly distinguished by having the staminal column divided at the top into from five to eight segments.

Bombard (bom'bärd), *n.* [Fr. *bombarde*. The termination *-ard* has an augmentative force.] 1.† A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used, some of them carrying a ball of great weight.

Which with our *bombard*, shot, and basilisk,
We rent in sunder. *Marlowe.*

2. An attack with bombs; bombardment. [Rare.]—3.† A barrel; a drinking vessel. 'That swoln parcel of dropsies, that huge *bombard* of sack.' *Shak.*—4.† A mediæval wind-instrument, the precursor of the oboe, of which it was no doubt a large and coarse species.—5. *pl.* Padded breeches.

Bombard (bom-bärd'), *v.t.* To attack with bombs; to fire shells at or into; to shell: sometimes used somewhat loosely for to assault with artillery of any kind. 'Next, she means to *bombard* Naples.' *Burke.*

Bombardical† (bom-bär'dik-al), *a.* Bombastic. *Howell.*

Bombardier (bom-bär-dēr'), *n.* 1. A person employed in throwing bombs or shells; specifically in the English army a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, whose duty is to load shells, grenades, &c., and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.—2. A bombardier-beetle.

Bombardier-beetle (bom-bär-dēr'bē'tl), *n.* The common name of many coleopterous insects, family Carabidæ, and genera Brachinus and Aptinus, found under stones. They possess, when irritated in any way, a remarkable power of violently expelling from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a smart report.

Bombard-man† (bom'bärd-man), *n.* One who carried out liquor in a bombard or can.

They made room for a *bombard-man* that brought bouge for a country lady. *B. Jonson.*

Bombardment (bom-bärd'ment), *n.* An attack with bombs or shells upon a town, fort, or other position occupied by an enemy; the act of throwing shells and shot into an enemy's town in order to destroy the buildings.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison.*

Bombardon, Bombardo (bom-bär'don, bom-bär'dō), *n.* A large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet kind, in tone not unlike the ophicleide. Its compass generally is from F on the fourth ledger-line below the bass staff to the lower D of the treble staff. It is not capable of rapid execution.

Bombardon.

Bombard-phrase† (bom'bärd-frāz), *n.* A boasting, loud-sounding, bombastic phrase.

Their *bombard-phrase*, their foot and half-foot words. *B. Jonson.*

Bombasin, Bombazine (bom-ba-zēn'), *n.* [Fr. *bombasin*, *bombasine*, It. *bombicina*, bombasin, L. *bombycinus*, made of silk or cotton, from Gr. *bombyx*, *bombykos*, a silkworm, silk.] A slight twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. An inferior kind is made of cotton and worsted. Spelled also *Bombasine*.

Bombast (bom'bast), *n.* [L.L. *bombasium*, a doublet of cotton, from *bombax*, cotton. See BOMBASIN.] 1.† Cotton; the cotton plant. '*Bombast*, the cotton plant growing in Asia.' *E. Phillips.* 'Clothes made of cotton or *bombast*.' *Hackluyt.*—2.† Cotton

or other stuff of soft, loose texture used to stuff garments; padding.

Thy body's bolstered out with *bombast* and with bags. *Gascoigne.*

Hence—3. *Fig.* high-sounding words; inflated or turgid language; fustian; words too big and high-sounding for the occasion.

He (Boileau) . . . had learned to despise *bombast* and tinsel. *Macaulay.*

Bombast (bom'bast), *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning. 'A tall metaphor in *bombast* way.' *Cowley.*

Bombast† (bom-bast'), *v.t.* 1. To make inflated or bombastic.

Then strives he to *bombast* his feeble lines
With far-fetch'd phrase. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To beat; to baste.

I will so codgell and *bombaste* thee that thou shalt not be able to sturre thyself. *Palace of Pleasure, 1579.*

Bombastic (bom-bas'tik), *a.* Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; turgid; inflated. 'A theatrical, *bombastic*, and windy phraseology.' *Burke.* 'Over-florid, tawdry, and *bombastic*.' *Whately.*—SYN. Inflated, tumid, turgid.

Bombastically (bom-bas'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

Bombastry (bom'bast-ri), *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian.

Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all. *Swift.*

Bombax (bom'baks), *n.* [L. *bombax*, cotton, from the wool or silky hair round the pods. See BOMBAST.] The silk-cotton tree, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Malvaceæ. The species are natives of tropical America, but one species occurs in tropical Africa and another in tropical Asia. They yield different sorts of silk-cotton. Its staple is too short to be used in manufacture, but the hairs of some species are used for stuffing cushions. The *B. Ceiba* is cultivated in the Mauritius, where there are two varieties. See BOMBACEÆ.

Bombay-duck (bom'bā-duk), *n.* See BUMMALO.

Bombay-shell (bom'bā-shel), *n.* A name in India for the *Cassis rufa*, one of the helmet-shells, imported at Bombay in large quantities from Zanzibar, and reshipped to England and France to make cameos.

Bombazette (bom-ba-zet'), *n.* A sort of thin woollen cloth. Written also *Bombazet.*

Bombazine, *n.* See BOMBASIN.

Bomb-chest (bom'chest), *n.* A chest filled with bombs or only with gunpowder, placed under ground to cause destruction by its explosion.

Bomber-nickel (bom'bèr-nik'l), *n.* Same as *Pumpernickel.*

Bombiate (bom'bi-āt), *n.* A salt formed by bombic acid and a base.

Bombic (bom'bik), *a.* [L. *bombyx*, a silkworm.] Pertaining to the silkworm.—*Bombic acid*, acid of the silkworm. The silkworms contain, especially when in the state of chrysalis, an acid liquor in a reservoir placed near the anus.

Bombilate (bom'bi-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *bombilo*, *bombilatum*, to buzz.] To make a buzzing or humming like a bee or top when spinning. [Rare.] *North Am. Rev.*

Bombilation (bom-bi-lā'shon), *n.* Sound; report; noise. 'To abate the vigour or silence the *bombilation* of guns.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Bombilious† (bom-bil'i-us), *a.* [See BOMBILATE.] Making or having a humming sound like that of a bee. 'Vexatious, not by stinging, but by its *bombilious* noise.' *Derham.*

Bomb-ketch, Bomb-vessel (bom'kech, bom'ves-sel), *n.* A small ship or vessel, constructed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea, and built remarkably strong in order to sustain the shocks produced by the discharge of the mortars; a mortar vessel.

Bomb-proof (bom'prōf), *a.* Secure against the force of bombs; capable of resisting the shock or explosion of shells.

Bomb-proof (bom'prōf), *n.* A structure or place strong enough to resist the shock or bursting of shells.

We entered a lofty *bomb-proof* which was the bedroom of the commanding officer. *W. H. Russell.*

Bomb-shell (bom'shel), *n.* Same as *Bomb*, 2.

Bombus (bom'bus), *n.* [Gr. *bombos*, a buzzing noise. See BOMB.] A genus of honey-producing aculeate or sting-possessing hymenopterous insects, commonly called humble-bees. See HUMBLE-BEE.

Bomb-vessel, *n.* See BOMB-KETCH.

Bombycidæ (bom-bis'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of the nocturnal Lepidoptera, including the silk-moth (Bombyx). Some of the species fly very rapidly, and make their appearance in the daytime as well as in the evening.

Bombycinous (bom-bis'in-us), *a.* [L. *bombycinus*, from *bombyx*, a silkworm.] 1. Silken; made of silk. *Coles.*—2. Being of the colour of the silkworm; transparent with a yellow tint. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Bombyx (bom'biks), *n.* [L. Gr. *bombyx*, a silkworm.] A Linnæan genus of lepidopterous insects, now the type of a family (Bombycidæ), including many genera of moths. The caterpillar of the *Bombyx mori* is well known by the name of *silkworm*. When full grown it is 3 inches long, whitish gray, smooth, with a horn on the second last segment of the body. It feeds on the leaves of the mulberry, and spins an oval cocoon of the size of a pigeon's egg, of a close tissue, with very fine silk, usually of a yellow colour, and sometimes white. Each silk fibre is double, and is spun from a viscid substance contained in two tubular organs, ending in a spinneret at the mouth. A single fibre is often 1100 feet long. It requires 1600 worms to raise 1 lb. of silk. Greek missionaries first brought the eggs of the silkworm from China to Constantinople in the year 552. At the period of the first crusades the cultivation of silk was introduced into the Kingdom of Naples from the Morea, and several centuries afterwards into France. The silkworm undergoes a variety of changes during the short period of its life. When hatched it appears as a black worm; after it has finished its cocoon it becomes a chrysalis, and finally a perfect insect with four wings.

Bominable,† Bomynable† (bom'in-a-bl), *a.* An abbreviation of *Abominable*. See extract.

Juliana Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time 'a *bomynable* syght of monkes' was elegant English for "a large company of friars.' *Marsh.*

Bona (bō'na), *n. pl.* [From L. *bonum*, neuter of *bonus*, good.] In *civil law*, a term which includes all sorts of property, movable and immovable.

Bona fide (bō'na fī'dē). [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception. An act done *bona fide*, in *law*, is one done with good faith, without fraud, or without knowledge or notice of any deceit or impropriety, in contradistinction to an act done colourably, deceitfully, with bad faith, fraudulently, with knowledge of previous facts rendering the act to be set up invalid.—*Bona-fide* is frequently used as a sort of adjective, equivalent to acting in good faith, honest; as, a *bona-fide* trader.—*A bona-fide possessor*, in *Scots law*, a person who possesses a subject upon a title which he honestly believes to be good.—*A bona-fide traveller*, in *law*, a person who actually travels at least a few miles from home or out of town, whether on business or pleasure, and is therefore entitled, in accordance with 35 and 36 Vict. xciv., &c. (English acts), and 25 and 26 Vict. xxxv. (Scotch act), to demand and obtain refreshments (spirits, wines, beer, &c.) from any hotel or public-house in England, and from any hotel in Scotland, at any hour on Sunday; the term being used in opposition to a person who lives in the neighbourhood, and gives himself out as a traveller with the object of being supplied with drink.

Bona fides (bō'na fī'dēz), *n.* [L.] Good faith; fair dealing. See BONA FIDE.

Bonair† (bō-nār'), *a.* [Abbrev. of *debonair* (which see).] Complaisant; yielding. '*Bonair* and buxom to the Bishop of Rome.' *Bp. Jewel.*

Bona notabilia (bō'na nō-ta-bil'i-a), *n. pl.* In *law*, formerly goods, amounting to at least £5, which a party dying possessed in another diocese than that in which he died, in which case his will had to be proved before the archbishop of the province. By the constitution of the Court of Probate the law as to *bona notabilia* has become obsolete.

Bonanza (bon-an'za), *n.* [Sp., a fair wind, fine weather, a prosperous voyage.] A term used in the United States, especially in the Western mining regions, and meaning a happy hit; a stroke of fortune; success; and specifically, abundance of rich ore.

The mines of Northern Mexico are principally what are called 'pocket mines,' with thin veins of poor metal connecting the pockets. When a pocket of rich ore is struck the mine is said to be *in bonanza*.' *J. Le Conte.*

Bonapartean (bō-na-pärt'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to Bonaparte or the Bonapartes. '*Bonapartean* dynasty.' *Craig.*

Bonapartism (bō'na-pärt-izm), *n.* The policy of the Bonapartes; favour for or support of the dynasty of the Bonapartes.

Bonapartist (bō'na-pärt-ist), *n.* One attached to the policy or the dynasty of the Bonapartes; one who favours the claims of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France.

Bona peritura (bō'na per-i-tū'ra), *n. pl.* [L.] In *law*, perishable goods.

Bona-roba† (bō'na-rō'ba), *n.* [It., a fine gown.] A showy wanton; a wench of the town. 'A bouncing *bona-roba*.' *B. Jonson.*

Bonasa, Bonasia (bō-nā'sa, bō-nā'si-a), *n.* A genus of the true Tetraonidæ or grouse family. It contains the ruffed grouse (*B. umbellus*) of North America, and the hazel-grouse (*B. sylvestris*) of Northern Europe.

Bonasus, Bonassus (bō-nā'sus, bō-nas'us), *n.* [L.] A species of Bos or wild ox; the aurochs (which see).

Bon-bon (boń-boń), *n.* [Fr.] Sugar-confectionery; a sugar-plum.

His grace, charmed with the *bon-bons* of his aunt and the kisses of his cousins, which were even sweeter than the sugar-plums, &c. *Disraeli.*

Bonchief† (bon'chēf), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *chef*, head, end.] Good fortune; advantage; the opposite of mischief. *Worcester.*

Bon chrétien (boń krā-ti-eń), *n.* [Fr., good Christian.] A species of pear.

Bond (bond), *n.* [A form of *band*. See BAND and BIND.] 1. Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds things together, as a cord, a chain, a rope; a band; a ligament. Hence—2. *pl.* Fetters, chains, and so imprisonment; captivity.

This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of *bonds*. Acts xxvi. 31.

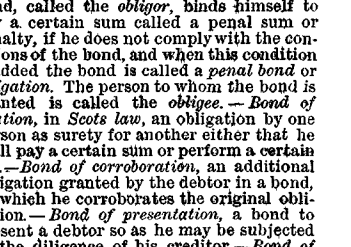
3. A binding power or influence; cause of union; link of connection; a uniting tie; as, the *bonds* of affection.

I have struggled through much disappointment . . . for a people with whom I have no tie but the common *bond* of manhood. *Burke.*

4. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow or promise, by law or other means.

I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, nor more nor less. *Shak.*

5. In *law*, an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to do or not to do a certain act, usually to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. This is a *single bond*. But usually a condition is added, by which the party granting the bond, called the *obligor*, binds himself to pay a certain sum called a penal sum or penalty, if he does not comply with the conditions of the bond, and when this condition is added the bond is called a *penal bond* or *obligation*. The person to whom the bond is granted is called the *obligee*.—*Bond of caution*, in *Scots law*, an obligation by one person as surety for another either that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act.—*Bond of corroboration*, an additional obligation granted by the debtor in a bond, by which he corroborates the original obligation.—*Bond of presentation*, a bond to present a debtor so as he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.—*Bond of relief*, a bond by the principal debtor granted in favour of a cautioner, by which the debtor binds himself to relieve the cautioner from the consequences of his obligation.—6. In *arch.* (*a*) the connection of one stone or brick with another by lapping them over each other in carrying up work so that an inseparable mass of building may be

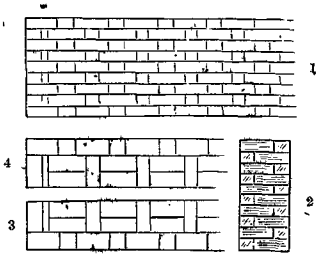


English Bond.

1, Face of wall. 2, End of wall. 3, 1st course bed. 4, 2d course bed.

formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it.—*English bond*, that disposition of bricks in

a wall wherein the courses are alternately composed of *headers*, or bricks laid up with their heads or ends towards the faces of the wall, and in the superior and inferior courses of *stretchers*, or bricks with their lengths parallel to the faces of the walls.—*Flemish*



Flemish Bond.

1, Face of wall. 2, End of wall. 3, 1st course bed. 4, 2d course bed.

bond, that disposition of bricks in a wall wherein each course has headers and stretchers alternately. (*b*) The term *bonds*, in the plural, is often used to signify the whole of the timbers disposed in the walls of a house, as bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templets. —*Bond* or *lap of a slate*, the distance between the nail of the under slate and the lower edge of the upper slate.

Bond (bond), *a.* [For *bound.*] In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 Cor. xii. 13.

Bond (bond), *v.t.* 1. To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out; as, to *bond* 1000 lbs. of tobacco.—2. To grant a bond or mortgage on; as, to *bond* property. [Chiefly a Scotch usage.]

Bondage (bond'āj), *n.* [In meanings 1 and 2 properly the state of one who is a *bonde*, A. Sax. *bonda*, that is, a husbandman or boor; Icel. *bóndi*, a cultivator, from *búa*, to till. In meanings 3 and 4, however, it cannot be separated from *bond*, *bind*.] 1. In *old English law*, villenage; tenure of land by performing the meanest services for the superior.—2. In *Scottish agri.* the state of or services due by a bondager. See BONDAGER.

Another set of payments consisted in services called *bondage*. These were exacted either in seed-time in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land, or in summer in the carriage of his coals or other fuel, and in harvest in cutting down his crop. *Agric. Survey, Kincardineshire.*

[From the foregoing extract it will be seen that formerly the system had place not only, as now, between farmer and labourer, but also between proprietor and farmer.]—3. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South.*

4. Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion.

A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity in *bondage*. *Addison.*

—*Servitude, Slavery, Bondage.* See SERVITUDE.—SYN. Thraldom, captivity, bond-service, imprisonment.

Bondager (bond'āj-ėr), *n.* A term applied, especially in the eastern counties of Scotland, to an agricultural labourer who rents a cottage from a farmer under an obligation to work for him on the farm at certain seasons, as turnip-hoeing and harvest, at current wages. When required the bondager must answer the farmer's call, at whatever sacrifice. See BONDAGE, 2, with extract and note.

Bondaging-system (bond'āj-ing-sis'tem), *n.* In Scotland, that system of agricultural service by which bondagers are bound to their employers. See BONDAGER.

Bond-creditor (bond'kred-it-ėr), *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond.

Bond-debt (bond'det), *n.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

Bonded (bond'ed), *p.* and *a.* Secured by bond, as duties.—*Bonded goods*, goods in bond liable to duty, and stored in certain licensed or *bonded warehouses*, after bond has been given on behalf of the owners of the goods, for the payment of such duty on their removal for home consumption.

Bonder (bond'ėr), *n.* 1. One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse. 2. In *masonry*, one of those stones which reach a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together, principally used when the wall is faced with ashlar, inserted at intervals to tie it to the rough backing.

Bondfolk, *n.* Persons held in bondage. *Chaucer.*

Bondmaid (bond'mād), *n.* A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant. 'Thy bondmen and thy *bondmaids*.' Lev. xxv. 44.

Bondman (bond'man), *n.* 1. A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. 'The hereditary *bondman*.' *Macaulay.*—2. In *old English law*, a villain, or tenant in villenage.

Bond-servant (bond'sėr-vant), *n.* A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, and who must give his service without hire.

If thy brother . . . be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant*; but as a hired servant. Lev. xxv. 39, 40.

Bond-service (bond'sėr-vis), *n.* The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service*. 1 Ki. ix. 21.

Bond-slave (bond'slāv), *n.* A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.

Bondsman (bondz'man), *n.* 1. A slave.

Hereditary *bondsmen*, know ye not,
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow? *Byron.*

2. In *law*, a surety; one who is bound or who gives security for another.

Bondstone (bond'stōn), *n.* Same as *Bonder*, 2.

Bond-store (bond'stōr), *n.* A bonded warehouse.

Bonds-woman, Bond-woman (bondz'wu̇-man, bond'wu̇-man), *n.* A woman slave.

The senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bonds-women*. *B. Jonson.*

Bond-tenant (bond'ten-ant), *n.* In *law*, a name sometimes given to copy-holders and customary tenants.

Bond-timber (bond'tim-bėr), *n.* Timbers placed in horizontal tiers at certain intervals in the walls of buildings for fixing battens, lathes, and other finishings of wood, and for strengthening the wall longitudinally.

Bone (bōn), *n.* [A. Sax. *bán*, a bone; cog. D. and Dan. *been*, Icel. and G. *bein*, a bone, the lower part of the leg.] 1. An integral portion of the skeleton of an animal; the substance of which the skeleton of vertebrate animals is composed; a firm hard substance of a dull white colour, composing the framework that supports the soft parts of the body. Bones give shape to the body, defend the viscera, and act as levers to the muscles. The texture varies in different bones, and in different parts of the same bone. The long bones, such as those of the arm or leg, are compact in their middle portion, and cellular or spongy at the extremities, which also have a larger diameter. They have a longitudinal cavity (the medullary canal) throughout their length containing the marrow. The flat bones are compact externally, and cellular or cancellated internally. They have no medullary canal, though their substance contains marrow. The bones in a fœtus are soft and cartilaginous, but they gradually harden with age. Bones are supplied with blood-vessels, and in the fœtus, or in a diseased state, are very vascular. They are also furnished with nerves and probably with absorbents. They are covered with a thin, strong membrane, called the periosteum, which, together with the bones, has very little sensibility in a sound state, but when inflamed is extremely sensitive. Bones consist of earthy or saline matters, 66·7 per cent., and animal matter, almost wholly gelatine, 33·3 per cent. The earthy matter gives them their solidity, and consists of phosphate of lime, with a small portion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia. Bones of cattle and other animals are extensively used in the arts in forming handles for knives, and for various other purposes. They are also employed as a manure for dry soils, with the very best effect, being ground to dust, bruised, or broken into small fragments in mills, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. The great utility of bones as a manure consists in the phosphate of lime they supply to the soil.—2. A sort of bobbin made of a trotter-bone, for weaving lace.—3. *pl.* Dice. [Slang or colloq.]

He felt a little odd when he first rattled the *bones*. *Disraeli.*

4. *pl.* Pieces of bone held between the fingers of each hand, somewhat after the manner of Spanish castanets, and struck together in time to music of the negro minstrel type.

Peter rolling about in the chair like a serenader playing 'the *bones*.' *Mayhew.*

5. *pl.* The person in a band of negro minstrels who performs with the bones.

There were five of them—Pell was *bones*. *Mayhew.*

6. See BONE-ACE.—*Bone of contention*, a subject of dispute and rivalry, probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.

Sardinia was one of the chief *bones of contention* between Genoa and Pisa. *Brougham.*

—*To be upon the bones of*, to attack. [Rare and vulgar.]

Puss had a month's mind *to be upon the bones of* him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To make no bones*, to make no scruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who greedily swallows meat, bones included. [Now only colloq.]

Perjury will easily downe with him that hath *made no bones* of murther. *Bp. Hall.*

—*To have a bone to pick with one*, to have an unpleasant matter to settle with him.

Bone (bōn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *boned*; ppr. *boning*. 1. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery.—2. To put whalebone into stays.—3. To seize; to make off with, as a dog makes off with a bone; to get possession of; to appropriate; to steal. 'Why you were living here, and what you had *boned*, and who you *boned* it from, wasn't it?' *Dickens.* [Slang.]

Bone, Born (bōn, born), *v.t.* To take the level of any object, as a piece of land, a wall, carpentry work, and the like, by means of an instrument. See BONING.

Bone,† *n.* Boon. *Chaucer.*

Bone-ace (bōn'ās), *n.* A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him wins the *bone*—that is, one half the stake.

Bone-ache (bōn'āk), *n.* Pain in the bones.

Bone-ash (bōn'ash), *n.* Bone-earth (which see).

Bone-bed, Bristol Bone-bed (bōn'bed, bris'-tol bōn'bed), *n.* One of the top beds of the trias formation, so named from its locality, and from its being composed of fragments of teeth and small bones, scales, coprolites, &c., of extinct animals, especially fishes and saurians. Similar bone-breccias are found in the carboniferous limestone near Clifton and at Armagh, as well as in the upper Silurian (Ludlow) rocks of Wales.

Bone-black (bōn'blak), *n.* Animal charcoal; the black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels. This kind of charcoal is applied to deprive various solutions, particularly syrups, of their colouring matters, and to furnish a black pigment.

Bone-breccia (bōn'bre-chi-a), *n.* In *geol.* a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone, cemented into a rock by a red calcareous concretion, and found in later tertiary bone caverns, as at Gibraltar, Nice, &c., and in several caves in England.

Bone-brown (bōn'broun), *n.* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become of a brown colour throughout.

Bone-cartilage (bōn'kär-ti-lāj), *n.* In *physiol.* same as *Ossein*.

Boned (bōnd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having bones: used in composition; as, high-*boned*; strong-*boned*.—2. Deprived of bones; as, a *boned* fowl.

Bone-dog (bōn'dog), *n.* South England name for the picked dog-fish (*Acanthias vulgaris*).

Bone-dust (bōn'dust), *n.* Bones ground to dust for manure. See BONE.

Bone-earth (bōn'ėrth), *n.* The earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon. It is a white, porous, and friable substance, composed chiefly of phosphate of lime, and is used by assayers as the material for cupels and other purposes.

Bonefire† (bōn'fīr), *n.* Same as *Bonfire*.

Bonelace† (bōn'lās), *n.* A lace made of linen thread, so called because made with bobbins of bone.

Boneless (bōn'les), *a.* Without bones; wanting bones. 'His *boneless* gums.' *Shak.*

Bone-manure (bōn'ma-nūr), *n.* Manure consisting of bones ground to dust, broken in small pieces, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. See BONE.

Bone-mill (bōn'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding or bruising bones.

Bone-nippers (bōn'nip-ėrz), *n. pl.* A strong forceps with cutting edges touching each other, to cut off bone splinters and cartilages.

Bone-set (bōn'set), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bone-set;* ppr. *bone-setting.* To set, as a dislocated or broken bone. *Wiseman.*

Bone-set (bōn'set), *n.* A plant, the thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*). See EUPATORIUM.

Bone-setter (bōn'set-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones.

Bone-setting (bōn'set-ing), *n.* The art or practice of setting bones.

Bone-spavin (bōn'spav-in), *n.* A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg: usually cured by blistering and firing, or caustic blisters.

Bone-spirit (bōn'spir-it), *n.* Crude ammoniacal liquor containing various substances, obtained in the process of manufacturing charcoal from bones.

Bonetta (bō-net'ta), *n.* Same as *Bonito.*

Bonfire (bon'fir), *n.* [From Dan. *baun*, a beacon, and E. *fire;* or from W. *bân*, lofty, whence *ban-fagl*, a lofty blaze, a bonfire. Skeat says that the word appears to be no older than the time of Henry VIII., and suggests that the word is simply *bone-fire*, and that it refers to the practice of burning saints' relics in the reign of that monarch. He compares the Scotch *bane-fyer* quoted by Jamieson from an act of James VI.'s reign.] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation. 'Ring ye the bells, . . . and *bonfires* make all day.' *Spenser.*

Bongar (bon'gär), *n.* The rock-snake of India, a venomous snake of the genus Bungarus.

Bongrace† (bon'grās), *n.* [Fr. *bonne* and *grace.*] A bonnet or projecting hat to protect the complexion; a cover for the face to prevent sun-burning.

My face was spoiled for want of a *bongrace* when I was young. *Beau. & Fl.*

Bonhomie (bo-no-mē), *n.* [Fr.] Good-nature.

Boniface (bon'i-fās), *n.* [The name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem.*] A sleek, jolly, good-natured landlord or innkeeper.

Boniform† (bon'i-form), *a.* [L. *bonus*, good, and *forma*, form.] Of a good form or nature.

Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be *boniform* things. *Cudworth.*

Bonify† (bon'i-fī), *v.t.* [Fr. *bonifier*, from L. *bonus*, good, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into good. 'To *bonify* evils.' *Cudworth.*

Boning, Borning (bōn'ing, born'ing), *n.* [From Fr. *borne*, O.Fr. *bonne*, a bound or limit, *borner*, to set boundaries to; whence E. *bound*, a limit, and *bourn.*] In *building*, &c., the act or art of making a level or plain surface by the guidance of the eye. Joiners and masons 'try up' their work by boning with two straight-edges, which determine whether the surface be twisted or a plane. Surveyors and architects perform the operation by means of poles, called *boning* or *borning rods*, set up at certain distances. These are adjusted to the required line by looking along their vertical surfaces. Gardeners also employ a similar simple implement in laying out grounds, to guide them in making the surface level or of regular slope.

Bonito (bō-nē'to), *n.* [Sp.] A name of several acanthopterygious fishes, family Scomberidæ. One of these is *Thynnus pelamys*, the striped-bellied tunny, common in tropical seas, 2½ feet long, and one of the fishes which pursue the flying-fish. It is of a steel blue colour, with whitish belly.

Bon-mot (boń-mō), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.] A witticism; a witty repartee.

Bonnally, Bonnaile (bon'al-li, bon'āl), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *aller*, to go.] A parting-cup with a friend in earnest of wishing him a prosperous journey. [Scotch.]

Bonne (bon), *n.* [Fr.] A nurse; a nursery governess.

Bonne-bouche (bon-bösh), *n.* [Fr.—*bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good, and *bouche*, a mouth.] A delicate morsel or mouthful; a tid-bit.

Bonnet (bon'net), *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*, Pr. *boneta*, Catal. *bonet*, Sp. Pg. *bonete*, L.L. *bonetus*, *boneta*, originally a sort of stuff so called.] 1. A covering for the head worn by men; a cap. 'Plaids and *bonnets* waving high.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. A covering for the head worn by women, and distinguished from a hat by certain small details which vary endlessly according to the fashion.—3. In *fort.* a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet distant. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way.—*Bonnet à prêtre*, or priest's bonnet, an outwork having at the head three salient angles and two inwards. Called also *Swallow-tail.* 4. *Naut.* an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail, in small vessels and in moderate winds.—5. A cast-iron plate to cover the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump.—6. A frame of wire-netting over the chimney of a locomotive engine to prevent the escape of sparks: chiefly used in America for wood-burning engines.—7. A cover of plate-iron placed over the head of a miner as a protection against anything falling down the shaft.—8. A cowl or wind-cap for a chimney; a hood for ventilation.—9. A decoy; a pretended player at a gaming-table, or bidder at an auction, to lure others to play or buy: so called because they bonnet or blind the eyes of the victims.

When a stranger appears the *bonnet* generally wins. *Times newspaper.*

—*To have a green bonnet*, to have failed in trade.

Bonnet (bon'net), *v.t.* To force the hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.

You are a dutiful and affectionate little boy to come a *bonnetin'* your father in his old age. *Dickens.*

Bonnet (bon'net), *v.i.* To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance. *Shak.*

Bonneted (bon'net-ed), *a.* Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet in any of the senses of that word.

Bonneter (bon'net-ėr), *n.* One who induces another to gamble. [Slang.]

Bonnet-fluke (bon'net-flūk), *n.* The Scotch name for the brill (*Pleuronectes rhombus*). See BRILL.

Bonnet-laird (bon'net-lārd), *n.* One who farms his own property; a yeoman; a freeholder. 'A lang word or bit o' learning that our farmers and *bonnet-lairds* canna' sae weel follow.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Bonnet-limpet (bon'net-lim-pet), *n.* The name of the various species of shells of the family Calyptræidæ, which are found adhering to stones and shells.

Bonnet-macaque (bon'net-ma-käk), *n.* A monkey (*Macacus sinicus*), a native of Bengal and Ceylon, and well known in Britain from its constitution enabling it to endure our climate. It receives its name from the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the crown of its head, which seem to form a kind of cap or bonnet. Its general colour is a somewhat bright olive-gray, and the skin of the face is of a leathery flesh colour. Called also *Munga.*

Bonnet-pepper (bon'net-pep-ėr), *n.* A species of Capsicum or Guinea pepper.

Bonnet-piece (bon'net-pēs), *n.* A gold coin of James V. of Scotland, the king's head on which wears a bonnet.

Bonnet-rouge (bon-ne-rözh), *n.* [Fr., lit. red cap.] A red republican: so named because a red cap was assumed as a distinguishing mark by the leaders of the first French revolution.

Bonnibel (bon'ni-bel), *n.* [Fr. *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful.] A handsome girl. *Spenser.*

Bonnilass† (bon'ni-las), *n.* [*Bonny* and *lass.*] A beautiful girl.

As the *bonnilasse* passed by,
She rov'd me with glaunciug eye. *Spenser.*

Bonnily (bon'ni-li), *adv.* [See BONNY.] 1. Handsomely; prettily; neatly; nicely. [Scotch.]—2.† Gaily; merrily.

Bonniness (bon'ni-nes), *n.* 1. Handsomeness; prettiness; beauty. [Scotch.]—2.† Gaiety; blitheness.

Bonny (bon'ni), *a.* [Doubtfully derived from Fr. *bonne*, good; more probably allied to G. *bohnen*, to rub smooth, to polish.] 1. Handsome; beautiful; fair or pleasant to look upon; pretty; fine. 'Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain.' *Gay.* [Obsolete or Scotch.] 2.† Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blythe and *bonny.* *Shak.*

[This word is often used ironically in Scotch, in the same way as the English *fine* or *pretty.*

Ye'll see the toun intill a *bonny* steer (stir or hubbub). *A. Ross.*]

Bonny, Bonney (bon'ni), *n.* In *mining*, a distinct bed of ore communicating with no vein, and differing from a squat in being round, whereas a squat is flat.

Bonny-clabber (bon'ni-klab-ėr), *n.* [Ir. *baine*, milk, and *clabar*, mud.] Milk that is turned or become thick in the process of souring. Written also *Bonny-clapper.* 'To drink such balderdash or *bonny-clabber.*' *B. Jonson.*

Bonspiel, Bonspell (bon'spēl, bon'spel), *n.* [Probably the same word as Dan. *bondespil*, a rustic game, from *bonde*, a peasant, a rustic (A. Sax. *bonda*), and *spil*, G. *spiel*, a game.] A match between two opposite parties, as two parishes, at archery, golf, curling on the ice, &c.; now generally applied to the last-mentioned game. [Scotch.]

Bonte-boc (bon'tē-bok), *n.* [D. *bont*, spotted, and *bok*, a buck.] The *Damalis pygarga* of Cape Colony, one of the Antilopidæ.

Bonten (bon'ten), *n.* A narrow woollen stuff.

Bontia (bon'shi-a), *n.* [In honour of J. *Bont*, a Dutch physician.] A genus of plants, the wild olive of Barbadoes.

Bon-ton (boń-toń), *n.* [Fr.] The style of persons in high life; high mode or fashion; fashionable society.

Bonum-magnum (bon'um-mag'num), *n.* A species of large plum. See MAGNUM-BONUM.

Bonum Summum (bon'um sum'mum). [L.] The chief good.

This phrase (*bonum summum*) was employed by ancient ethical philosophers to denote the object, in the prosecution and attainment of which the progress, perfection, and happiness of human beings consist. The principal opinions concerning it are stated by Cicero in his treatise *De finibus.* *Fleming.*

Bonus (bō'nus), *n.* [L. *bonus*, good.] Something of the nature of an honorarium; a sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid; as, (*a*) a premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. (*b*) An extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, holders of insurance policies, &c., out of accumulated profits. (*c*) A sum paid, as to the agent of a company or the captain of a vessel, over and above his stated pay, in proportion to the success of his labours, and as a stimulus to extra exertion; a boon.

Bon-vivant (boń-vē-väń), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *vivant*, ppr. of *vivre*, L. *vivere*, to live.] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

Bony (bōn'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones.—2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

Burning for blood, *bony*, and gaunt, and grim,
Assembling wolves in raging troops descend. *Thomson.*

Bonze (bonz), *n.* [A corruption of Japanese *busso*, a pious man.] The European for a priest of the religion of Fo or Buddha in Eastern Asia, particularly in China, Burmah, Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Japan. The bonzes live together in monasteries in a state of celibacy, somewhat after the manner of monks of the Roman Catholic Church, the laity, for whose sins they pray and do penance, supporting them by endowments and alms. There are also female bonzes, whose position is analogous to that of nuns in the Roman Catholic Church.

Booby (bö'bi), *n.* [Probably from root of *babe*, an infant; comp. also G. *bube*, a boy; Sp. *bobo*, a fool, and also the bird called the booby.] 1. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber.

When blows ensue that break the arm of toil,
And rustic battle ends the *boobies'* broil. *Crabbe.*

2. A name given to one or two birds of the gannet genus (Sula), and more especially to the *Sula fusca*, which is apparently so stupid as to allow itself to be knocked on the head by a stick or caught by the hand. It is found in most of the warmer latitudes settled upon the islands and rocky shores, and catching fish all day for the benefit of the frigate-birds who attack and rob it. It is 2½ feet long, brown above and whitish-brown beneath. The true cause of its apparent stupidity is probably its inability to rise, on account of the shortness of its legs and great length of its wings.

Booby (bö'bi), *a.* Having the characteristics of a booby; after the manner of a booby.

He burned his fingers, and to cool them he applied them in his *booby* fashion to his mouth. *Lamb.*

Booby-hatch (bö'bi-hach), *n.* *Naut.* a smaller kind of companion in use for merchant-vessels' half-decks, and lifting off in one piece.

Booby-hut (bö'bi-hut), *n.* [From *booby-hatch.*] A kind of hooded sleigh. [United States.]

Booby-hutch (bö'bi-huch), *n.* A clumsy ill-contrived covered carriage or seat used in the east part of England.

Boobyish (bö'bi-ish), *a.* Like a booby; silly; stupid.

Bood, Buid (bụd, büd). Contractions for *Behoved.* (Scotch.]

Boodh, Buddh (bụd), *n.* See BUDDHA.

Boodhism, *n.* See BUDDHISM.

Boodhist, *n.* See BUDDHIST.

Boody (bö'di), *v.i.* [Fr. *bouder,* to pout or sulk.] To look angry or gruff.

Come, don't *boody* with me; don't be angry. *Trollope.*

Book (bụk), *n.* [The words *book* and *beech* are regarded as originally one and the same: comp. A. Sax. *bóc,* pl. *bêc,* a book, also a beech-tree; Icel. *bók,* a book, and a beech, Dan. *bog,* a book, and beech-mast, *bög,* a beech; D. *boek,* a book, *boek, beuk,* a beech; G. *buch,* a book, *buche,* a beech; Slav. *bukva,* a book, *buk,* a beech. Beechen tablets or pieces of beech bark probably formed the original books of the Teutonic nations; comp. L. *liber,* bark, and also a book; Gr. *biblos,* the inner bark of the papyrus, paper, a book.] 1. A number of sheets of paper or other material bound together on edge, blank, written, or printed; a volume.—2. A literary composition, written or printed; a treatise.

A good *book* is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton.*

3. Specifically, the Bible.

Who can give an oath? Where is a *book*? *Shak.*

4. A particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume.—5. That in which something is enrolled or preserved; a register or record; as, the *book* of Nature; the *book* of Fate.

I have been the *book* of his good acts. *Shak.*

6. In *com.* a volume or collection of sheets in which accounts are kept; a register of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, &c.—7.† Any writing or paper.

By that time will our *book* be drawn. (Terms of agreement.) *Shak.*

A *book*! O rare one! (Paper containing the oracle of Jupiter.) *Shak.*

8. In *betting,* more especially on horse-races, an arrangement of bets recorded in a book; a list of bets by a professional better made against the success of a number of horses, and so calculated that the bookmaker has a strong chance of winning something whatever the result be; as, to make a *book;* a £1000 *book.* See BOOKMAKER.—9. In *whist,* the first six tricks taken by either party.—*In one's books,* in kind remembrance; in favour.

I was so much *in his books* that at his decease he left me his lamp. *Addison.*

—*Without book,* (*a*) by memory; without reading; without notes; as, a sermon was delivered *without book.* (*b*) Without authority; as, a man asserts *without book.*—*To bring to book,* to make give an account.—*To speak by book,* to speak with minute exactness.

Book (bụk), *v.t.* 1. To enter, write, or register in a book. 'Let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds.' *Shak.*—2. Specifically, (*a*) to secure a place in a stage-coach by having the place entered in one's name; hence, more generally, to purchase a ticket for a journey by coach, rail, or steamer; and hence, to be destined for; as, I am *booked* for London. (*b*) In Scotland, to register in the session record in order to the proclamation of banns of marriage.—*Booked at last,* caught and disposed of.

Book-account (bụk'ak-kount), *n.* An account or register of debt or credit in a book; more specifically, in book-keeping by double entry, an account under an impersonal heading, an account showing the transactions of a merchant in regard to some particular commodity or branch of trade, not as referred to a person with whom they may have been effected; thus, accounts under the heads of 'Stock,' 'Cotton,' 'Iron,' 'Ship Hercules,' or the like, are *book-accounts,* as opposed to *personal* accounts.

Bookbinder (bụk'bīnd-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books.

Bookbindery (bụk'bīnd-ėr-i), *n.* A place where books are bound.

Bookbinding (bụk'bīnd-ing), *n.* The act or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets and covering them with leather or other material.

Book-canvasser (bụk'kan-vas-ėr), *n.* A person who solicits orders for books, most frequently for books published in parts or numbers.

Book-case (bụk'kās), *n.* A case with shelves, and commonly doors, for holding books.

Book-collector (bụk'kol-lekt-ėr), *n.* One who collects books, especially rare and fine editions; a bibliophile.

Book-debt (bụk'det), *n.* A debt standing against a person in an account-book.

Book-deliverer (bụk'dē-liv-ėr-ėr), *n.* A person who delivers the volumes or numbers of serial books to the parties who have subscribed for them as purchasers, and receives payment for the same.

Bookery (bụk'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A collection of books.—2. Passion for books. *Quart. Rev.* [In both uses rare.]

Book-fair (bụk'fār), *n.* A fair or market for books. The most noted *book-fairs* are those of Leipzig, which occur at Easter and Michaelmas, at which, however, many other objects of commerce are likewise disposed of.

Book-formed (bụk'formd), *a.* Having the mind trained or formed by the study of books; imbued with learning. [Rare.]

With every table-wit and *book-formed* sage. *J. Baillie.*

Bookful† (bụk'fụl), *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning. 'The *bookful* blockhead ignorantly read.' *Pope.*

Bookful† (bụk'fụl), *n.* As much as a book contains. *Cowper.*

Book-holder† (bụk'hōld-ėr), *n.* The prompter at a theatre. *Beau. & Fl.*

Book-hunter (bụk'hunt-ėr), *n.* An eager collector of books; especially one who frequents old book-shops, stalls, book-sales, in search of old and rare books and editions; a bibliomaniac.

Booking-office (bụk'ing-of-fis), *n.* An office where passengers receive tickets for conveyance by railway or other means of transit.

Bookish (bụk'ish), *a.* Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men; learned from books. 'A *bookish* man.' *Addison.* 'Bookish skill.' *Bp. Hall.*

Bookishly (bụk'ish-li), *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books or much reading. 'She was *bookishly* given.' *Ld. Thurlow.* [Rare.]

Bookishness (bụk'ish-nes), *n.* Addictedness to books; fondness for study.

Book-keeper (bụk'kēp-ėr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; the officer who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in a public office.

Book-keeping (bụk'kēp-ing), *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions, so that at any time the true state or history of one's pecuniary affairs and mercantile dealings may be exhibited. Properly kept books must show what a person has, what he owes, and what is owing to him, as well as what sums he has received and paid, what losses he has incurred, &c. Books are kept according to one of two chief methods, book-keeping by *single* and book-keeping by *double entry.* The former is more simple and less perfect than the latter, and is now chiefly used in retail businesses only. The only book essential to it is a ledger, containing accounts under the names of the parties with whom the trader deals, debts incurred being entered to the credit of the party to whom they are owing, debts due to the trader being entered in like manner to the debit of the party owing them, and each entry appearing only once on one side or other of an account. Book-keeping by double entry, which originated in Italy, is more complicated, but gives a much more full and accurate account of the historical details of a business. The essential feature of the system consists in adopting, in addition to the personal accounts of debtors and creditors in the ledger, a series of what are called *book-accounts,* which are systematic records of particular classes of transactions in the form of accounts having both a debtor and a creditor side. These book-accounts are based on the principle that all money and articles received become debtors to him from whom or that for which they are received, and, on the other hand, all those who receive money or goods from us become debtors to cash or to the goods. In this way every transaction is entered in the ledger on the creditor side of one account and on the debtor side of another. The books used in double entry vary in number and arrangement according to the nature of the business and the manner of recording the facts. Transactions as they take place from day to day are generally recorded in such books as the stock-book, cash-book, bill-book, invoice-book, sales-book, or they may all be recorded in order in a waste-book or day-book. Upon these books or additional documents are based the journal and ledger. The former contains a periodical abstract of all the transactions recorded in the subordinate books or in documents not entered in these, classified into debits and credits, while the latter contains an abstract of all the entries made in the former, classified under the heads of their respective accounts.

Book-knowledge (bụk'nol-ej), *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books, in distinction from knowledge obtained from observation and experience.

Bookland, Bockland (bụk'land, bok'land), *n.* In *old English law,* charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free-services, which differed in no respect from free soccage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

Book-learned (bụk'lėrn-ed), *a.* Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; a term sometimes implying an ignorance of men or of the common concerns of life.

Whate'er these *book-learned* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*

Book-learning (bụk'lėrn-ing), *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature; sometimes implying want of practical knowledge.

Neither does it so much require *book-learning* and scholarship as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false. *T. Burnet.*

Bookless (bụk'les), *a.* Without books; unlearned. 'The *bookless,* sauntering youth.' *Somerville.* [Rare.]

Booklet (bụk'let), *n.* A little book. *Eclec. Rev.*

Book-lice, *n. pl.* See BOOK-LOUSE.

Book-licenser (bụk'lī-sens-ėr), *n.* One who licenses the publication of books.

Bookling (bụk'ling), *n.* A small book. *Trollope.*

Book-louse (bụk'lous), *n.* pl. **Book-lice** (bụk'lis). One of a small family (Psocidæ) of minute neuropterous insects, distinguished by having their tarsi composed of only two or three joints, and their posterior wings smaller than their anterior. One species (*Atropus pulsatorius*), destitute of wings, is very destructive to old books, especially in damp situations, and to collections of dried plants, &c.

Book-madness (bụk'mad-nes), *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomania.

Book-maker (bụk'māk-ėr), *n.* 1. One who writes and publishes books; especially, a compiler.—2. One who makes a 'book,' as it is called, on a race; a professional better or layer of the odds. See following extract.

In betting there are two parties—one called 'layers,' as the *book-makers* are termed, and the others 'backers,' in which class may be included owners of horses as well as the public. The backer takes the odds which the *book-maker* lays against a horse, the former speculating upon the success of the animal, the latter upon its defeat; and taking the case of Cremorne for the Derby of 1872, just before the race, the *book-maker* would have laid 3 to 1, or perhaps £1000 to £300 against him, by which transaction, if the horse won, as he did, the backer would win £1000 for risking £300, and the *book-maker* lose the £1000 which he risked to win the smaller sum. At first sight this may appear an act of very questionable policy on the part of the *book-maker;* but really it is not so, because so far from running a greater risk than the backer, he runs less, inasmuch as it is his plan to lay the same amount (£1000) against every horse in the race, and as there can be but one winner, he would in all probability receive more than enough money from the many losers to pay the stated sum of £1000 which the chances are he has laid against the one winner, whichever it is. *Eng. Ency.*

Book-making (bụk'māk-ing), *n.* 1. The practice of writing and publishing books; the act of compiling.—2. The act or practice of making a 'book' on a race. See extract under BOOK-MAKER.

Bookman (bụk'man), *n.* A studious or learned man; a scholar.

You two are *bookmen:* Can you tell by your wit
What was a month old at Cain's birth that's not five
weeks old as yet? *Shak.*

Bookmate (bŭk'māt), *n.* A school-fellow; a fellow-student. 'The prince and his *bookmates.*' *Shak.*

Bookmindedness (bŭk'mīnd-ĕd-nes), *n.* Love of books. [Rare.]

Book-monger (bŭk'mung-gĕr), *n.* A dealer in books.

Book-muslin (bŭk'muz-lin), *n.* A kind of fine transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish: so called from being folded in book form.

Book-oath (bŭk'ōth), *n.* The oath made on the book or Bible. 'I put thee now to thy *book-oath.*' *Shak.*

Book-post (bŭk'pōst), *n.* That arrangement in the post-office by which books, printed matter, and manuscripts left open at the ends are conveyed at a reduced rate of payment.

Book-rack (bŭk'rak), *n.* A frame for supporting a book and keeping it open.

Book-scorpion (bŭk'skor-pi-on), *n.* A species of arachnidan (*Chelifer cancroides*), order Adelarthrosmata, resembling a scorpion without a tail, often found among old books. Its body is brownish red, and scarcely a line long.

Bookseller (bŭk'sel-ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to sell books.

Bookselling (bŭk'sel-ing), *n.* The business of selling books.

Book-slide (bŭk'slīd), *n.* Same as *Book-tray.*

Book-stall (bŭk'stạl), *n.* A stand or stall on which books are placed which are offered for sale.

Book-stand (bŭk'stand), *n.* A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference; also, a stand or frame for containing books offered for sale on the streets.

Book-stone (bŭk'stōn), *n.* See BIBLIOLITE.

Book-store (bŭk'stōr), *n.* The common term in the United States for a bookseller's shop.

Book-trade (bŭk'trād), *n.* The buying and selling of books.

Book-tray (bŭk'trā), *n.* A board for holding books, made generally of some cabinet wood, with sliding ends often richly ornamented in silver or ormolu work. Called also *Book-slide.*

Book-worm (bŭk'wĕrm), *n.* 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books. See CIS.—2. A student closely addicted to study; also, a reader without judgment. 'These poring *book-worms.*' *Tatler.*

Booley † (bōō'li), *n.* [Ir. *buaili*, a cow-house, a dairy.] See BOLEY.

Boom (bōm), *n.* [A parallel form to *beam*, apparently directly from D. *boom*, a tree, a pole, a beam, a bar, a rafter, Dan. *bom*, a rail or bar.] 1. A long pole or spar run out from various parts of a ship or other vessel for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails; as, the jib-*boom*, studding-sail *boom*, main-*boom*, square-sail *boom*, &c.—2. A strong beam, or an iron chain or cable, fastened to spars extended across a river or the mouth of a harbour, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.—3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water.—4. *pl.* A space in a vessel's waist used for stowing the boats and spare spars.

Boom (bōm), *v.i.* [Apparently an imitative word; comp. D. *bomme*, a drum; *bommen*, to drum; Sc. *bum*, as in *bum*bee; L. *bombus*, a humming sound. See BOMB.] 1. To make a sonorous, hollow, humming, or droning sound.

At eve the beetle *boometh*
Athwart the thicket lone. *Tennyson.*

The sound of the musket-volleying *booms* into the far dining rooms of the Chaussée d'Antin. *Carlyle.*

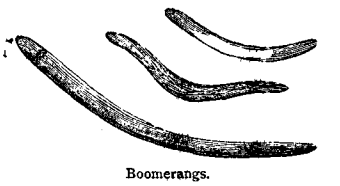
2. *Naut.* to move rapidly, as a ship under a press of sail. 'She comes *booming* down before it.' *Totten.*—*To boom off*, to shove a boat or vessel away with spars.

Boom (bōm), *n.* 'A deep hollow noise, as the roar of waves or the sound of distant guns: applied also to the cry of the bittern and the buzz of the beetle.

There is one in the chamber, as in the grave, for whom the *boom* of the wave has no sound and the march of the deep no tide. *Lord Lytton.*

Boomage (bōm'āj), *n.* *Naut.* a duty levied as a composition for harbour-dues, anchorage, and soundage.

Boomerang (bōm'e-rang), *n.* A missile instrument used by the Australian aborigines, both in war and for killing game. It is of hard wood, about the size of a common reaping-hook, and the shape is a parabola. One side is flat, the other is rounded, and it is brought to a bluntish edge. The boomerang is taken by one end, with the bulged side downwards, and the convex edge forward, and thrown directly onward as if to hit some object standing 30 yards in advance. Instead of going directly forward and there falling to the earth, it slowly ascends in the air, whirling round and round, till it reaches



Boomerangs.

a considerable height, when it begins to retrograde, and finally it sweeps over the head of the thrower and falls behind him. A similar instrument was known to the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, and is represented in their sculptures.

Booming (bōm'ing), *a.* Roaring, like waves or distant guns; crying with a hollow note; as, the *booming* bittern. 'The *booming* billow.' *Pope.*

All night the *booming* minute gun
Had pealed along the deep. *Hemans.*

Boom-iron (bōm'ī-ĕrn), *n.* *Naut.* the name given to flat iron rings on the yards through which the studding-sail booms traverse in being rigged out or in.

Boomkin (bōm'kin), *n.* Same as *Bumkin.*

Boon (bōn), *n.* [Same word as Icel. *bón*, a request, a boon, Dan. and Sw. *bön*; parallel forms are A. Sax. *bēn*, Icel. *bæn*, a prayer; from root of *bid*, Icel. *bidja*, to pray.] 1.† A prayer; a petition. 'Our king unto God made his *boon.*' *Minot.* 'To graunt her *boone.*' *Spenser.*—2. That which is asked; a favour; a grant; a benefaction.

Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look,
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot ask. *Shak.*

Hence—3. A good; a benefit; a blessing; a great privilege. 'The *boon* of religious freedom.' *Sidney Smith.*

Is this the duty of rulers? Are men in such stations to give all that may be asked . . . without regarding whether it be a *boon* or a bane? *Brougham.*

Boon (bōn), *a.* [Norm. Fr. *boon*, Fr. *bon*, from L. *bonus*, good.] 1.† Kind; bountiful. 'Nature *boon.*' *Milton.*—2. Gay; merry; as, a *boon* companion. 'Jocund and *boon.*' *Milton.*

Boon (bōn), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *bunach*, coarse tow, from *bun*, stubble.] The useless vegetable matter from dressed flax.

Boops (bō'ops), *n.* [Gr. *boōpis*, ox-eyed—*bous*, an ox, and *ōps*, eye.] 1. A genus of acanthopterygious fishes found in the Mediterranean, and in the seas of South America.—2. A pike-headed finner whale found in the Greenland Seas, the *Balænoptera boöps.*

Boor (bōr), *n.* [A. Sax. *gebûr*, a countryman or farmer; D. *boer*, a rustic or farmer; G. *bauer*, a countryman, a peasant, from A. Sax. *buan*, Icel. *búa*, to dwell, to inhabit, to cultivate, D. *bouwen*, G. *bauen*, to build, to cultivate.] A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners and illiterate. 'The habits and the cunning of a *boor.*' *Thackeray.*

Knave once meant no more than lad; villain than peasant; *boor* was only a farmer; a valet was but a serving-man; a churl a strong fellow. *Trench.*

Boord† (bōrd), *v.t.* [See BOARD, to accost.] To accost; to address.

Boord (bōrd), *n.* A jest. [Old English and Scotch.] See BOURD.

Boord,† *n.* A border; a table. *Chaucer.*

Boord† (bōrd), *v.i.* To be on, or run by, a border; to form a boundary.

The stubborne Newre whose waters gray
By fair Kilkenny and Rosseponté *boord.* *Spenser.*

Boorish (bōr'ish), *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate. 'A gross and *boorish* opinion.' *Milton.*

Boorishly (bōr'ish-li), *adv.* In a clownish manner. 'Limbs . . . neither weak nor *boorishly* robust.' *Fenton.*

Boorishness (bōr'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being boorish; clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

Boornouse (bōr-nōz'), *n.* Same as *Burnoose.*

Boort (bōrt), *n.* See BORT.

Boose,† **Bouse**† (bōz), *n.* [A. Sax. *bós*, Icel. *báss*, Dan. *baas*, a boose.] A stall or inclosure for cattle. [Provincial English.]

Boose, Bouse (bōz), *v.i.* [D. *buizen*, to drink largely, to gulp; Swiss *bausen.*] To drink largely; to guzzle liquor. Written also *Booze, Bouze.*

Booser (bōz'ĕr), *n.* One who guzzles liquor; a tippler; a drunkard.

Boost (bōst), *v.t.* To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [A common vulgar word in New England.]

Boost,† *n.* Pride; boasting. *Chaucer.*

Boosy, Bousy (bōz'i), *a.* A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. *Kingsley.* [Colloq.]

Boot (bōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *bót*, reparation, amends; Icel. *bót*, remedy, improvement, amends; Goth. *bóta*, advantage; same root as in *better*, *bete*, to mend (a fire).] Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged. 'Next her son, our soul's best *boot.*' *Wordsworth.*

I'll give you *boot;* I'll give you three for one. *Shak.*

—*To boot* [A. Sax. *to-bóte*], in addition to; over and above; besides; a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered; as, I will give my house for yours with £100 *to boot.*

Helen to change would give an eye *to boot.* *Shak.*

Boot (bōt), *v.t.* 1. To profit; to advantage; to avail: in this sense used often impersonally; as, it *boots* us little; what *boots* it?

What *boots* the regal circle on his head? *Pope.*
What subdued
To change like this a mind so far imbued
With scorn of men it little *boots* to know. *Byron.*

2.† To present into the bargain; to enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with that gift beside. *Shak.*

Boot† (bōt), *n.* [See BOOTY.] Spoil; plunder. 'Villains that make *boot* of all men.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Boot (bōt), *n.* [Fr. *botte*, a butt, and also a boot, from resemblance in shape. See BUTT.] 1. A covering for the leg and foot; an article of dress, generally of leather, covering the foot and extending to a greater or less distance up the leg.—2. An instrument of torture made of iron, or a combination of iron and wood, fastened on to the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and driven in by repeated blows of a mallet, with such violence as to crush both muscles and bones. The special object of this form of torture was to extort a confession of guilt from an accused person. The boots and thumbscrew were the special Scotch instruments of torture. A much milder variety was a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by the fire, so as to contract and squeeze the legs.

Torture with the Boot.

The Scottish Privy Council had power to put state prisoners to the question. But the sight was so dreadful that, as soon as the *boots* appeared, even the most servile and hard-hearted courtiers hastened out of the chamber. *Macaulay.*

3. A covering for a horse's foot used while the animal is in stable.—4. A box covered with leather at either end of a coach, in modern times used for luggage, though formerly the best passengers used to be conveyed in the *boot* or *boots.*

His coach being come, he causeth him to be laid softly, and so he in one *boot* and the two chirurgeons in the other, they drive away to the very next country-house. *John Reynolds.*

5. An apron or leathern cover for a gig or other carriage to defend persons from rain and mud.—*To put the boots on the wrong leg*, to give credit or blame to the wrong party; to make a mistake.—*Sly boots*, a cunning, artful person.—*Clumsy boots*, an awkward, careless person. 'You're the most creasing and tumbling *clumsy boots* of a packer.' *Dickens.*

Boot (bōt), *v.t.* To put boots on.

Boot-catcher† (bōt'kach-ĕr), *n.* The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots and clean them; a boots. 'The ostler and the *boot-catcher* ought to partake.' *Swift.*

Boot-closer (böt'klōz-ėr), *n.* One who sews together the upper leathers of boots.

Boot-crimp (böt'krimp), *n.* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

Booted (böt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Equipped with boots; having boots on. 'A *booted* judge.' *Dryden.*

Bootee (böt'ē), *n.* 1. A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.—2. A white, spotted Dacca muslin.

Bootes (bo-ō'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *boōtēs*, a herdsman, from *bous*, an ox or cow.] A northern constellation, consisting, according to Flamsteed's Catalogue, of fifty-four stars. α Bootis, or Arcturus, is one of the stars observed to have a proper motion.

Booth (böŦH), *n.* [Icel. *búth*, Dan. and Sw. *bod*, G. *bude*, a booth; allied to Gael. *buth*, Slav. *bauda*, *buda*, Lith. *buda*, a booth, a hut.] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials for a temporary residence, as for a show or the sale of goods in a fair or market.

Boothage (böŦH'āj), *n.* Customary dues paid to the lord of a manor or soil for the pitching or standing of booths in fairs or markets.

Boot-halet (böt'hāl), *v.t.* [From *boot*, booty, and *hale*, to draw.] To forage for plunder. *Beau. & Fl.*

Boot-haler † (böt'hāl-ėr), *n.* A robber; a freebooter.

My own father laid these London *boot-halers*, the catch-poles, in ambush to set upon me. *Middleton & Dekker.*

Boot-hook (böt'hök), *n.* A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on the legs.

Boot-hose (böt'hōz), *n.* Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.

Bootied (bö'tid), *a.* Laden with booty; carrying off booty.

Charged
The *bootied* spoilers, conquer'd and released
Their wretched prey. *F. Baillie.*

Bootikin (böt'i-kin), *n.* [Dim. of *boot.*] 1. A little boot.—2. A soft boot or glove made of oiled skin, worn by persons affected by gout. Those for the hand were a kind of mittens, with a partition only for the thumb but none for the fingers.

I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits. *H. Walpole.*

Booting† (böt'ing), *n.* Booty.

I'll tell you of a brave *booting*
That befell Robin Hood. *Old ballad.*

Booting-corn, † **Boting-corn** † (böt'ing-korn, bōt'ing-korn), *n.* [A.Sax. *bōt*, compensation, and *corn.*] Rent-corn.

Boot-jack (böt'jak), *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.

Boot-lace (böt'lās), *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot.

Bootlick (böt'lik), *n.* A toady. *Bartlett.* [United States.]

Boot-last (böt'last), *n.* See BOOT-TREE.

Boot-leg (böt'leg), *n.* The part of a boot above the upper; leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

Bootless (böt'les), *a.* Without boot or advantage; unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success. '*Bootless* pains.' *Spenser.* '*Bootless* prayers.' *Shak.*

Bootlessly (böt'les-li), *adv.* Without use or profit.

Bootlessness (böt'les-nes), *n.* The state of being unavailing or useless.

Bootmaker (böt'māk-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make boots.

Boot-rack (böt'rak), *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots, especially with their tops downwards.

Boots (böts), *n.* 1. A name for the servant in hotels who cleans the boots of lodgers, &c.; formerly called a *Boot-catcher.*

He began life as a *boots*, he will probably end as a peer. *Hood.*

2. A name applied to the youngest officer in a regiment.—3. In Norse mythological tales, the youngest son of a family, always specially clever and successful. [Though this word is the plural of *boot*, in the above uses it is treated as a singular.]

Boot-top (böt'top), *n.* The upper part of a long boot, representing the inner leather, which in former times used to be flapped over, showing the lighter coloured inside.

Boot-topping (böt'top-ing), *n.* *Naut.* the old operation of cleansing a ship's bottom near the surface of the water by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, &c., and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin. The term is now applied to sheathing a vessel with planking over felt.

Boot-tree (böt'trē), *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, constituting a front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and which are inserted into a boot and then driven apart by a wedge for the purpose of stretching the boot; a last or boot-last.

Booty (bö'ti), *n.* [Perhaps directly from G. *beute*, booty, which is itself from the Scand.: Dan. *bytte*, Icel. *býti*, exchange, barter, booty, from *býta*, to divide into portions, to deal out. Fr. *butin* is from the German.] 1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage.

When he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.

So triumph thieves upon their conquered *booty*. *Shak.*

—*To play booty*, to play dishonestly; to give an opponent the advantage at first in order to induce him to play for higher stakes, which the practised player wins.

One thing alone remained to be lost—what he called his honour—which was already on the scent *to play booty*. *Disraeli.*

Booze (böz), *v.i.* To boose (which see).

Boozy (böz'i), *a.* Boosy (which see).

Bo-peep (bō-pēp'), *n.* [*Bo*, an exclamation, and *peep.*] The act of looking out or from behind something and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other.

I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bo-peep*,
And go the fools among. *Shak.*

Borable (bōr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being bored. [Rare.]

Borachio (bō-rach'i-ō), *n.* [It. *borraccia*, Sp. *borracha*, a leather wine-vessel, from Sp. *borra*, a lamb or ewe; *borracho*, drunk.] 1. A skin, usually that of a goat, but sometimes of a pig, taken off entire, used in the Levant, Italy, Spain, &c., for holding wine or other liquid; a skin or leather bottle. 'Two hundred loaves and two bottles (that is, two skins or *borachios*) of wine.' *Delany.*—2. † A drunkard.

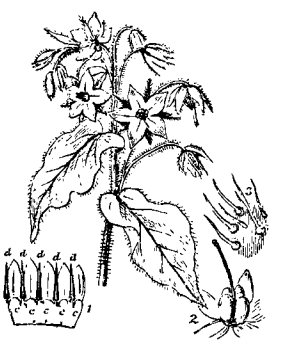
How you stink of wine! Do you think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? You're an absolute *borachio*. *Congreve.*

Boracic (bō-ras'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from borax.—*Boracic acid* (H_3BO_3), a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen. It is generally obtained from borax by adding sulphuric acid. It is also found native in certain mineral springs in Italy and in the volcanic formations of the Lipari Islands.

Boracite (bō'ras-īt), *n.* A mineral, consisting of borate and chloride of magnesium. It is generally of a cubic form and remarkable for its electrical properties when heated.

Borage (bor'āj), *n.* [L.L. *borrago*, *borago*, Fr. *bourrache*, from L.L. *borra*, Fr. *bourre*, hair of beasts, so called from its hairy leaves.] A plant of the genus Borago. Sometimes also written *Burridge.*

Boraginaceæ (bo-raj'i-nā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of regular-flowered monopetalous dicotyledons, containing a large number of



Common Borage (*Borago officinalis*).

1, Tube of corolla opened up to show the scales (*c c c c*) and lanceolate anthers (*d d d d*). 2, Four-celled, deeply-cleft ovary. 3, Portion of epidermis of the leaf, magnified.

herbs or shrubs chiefly found in the northern temperate regions. The common borage (*Borago officinalis*) may be taken as the type of this order. All the species agree in having a demulcent, mucilaginous juice and their surface covered over with white hairs. Some few of the species yield from their roots a purplish colouring matter, used by dyers under the name of alkanet. Alkanet, comfrey, and the familiar forget-me-not belong to this family.

Boraginaceous (bo-raj'i-nā"shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nat. order of plants Boraginaceæ.

Borago (bo-rā'gō), *n.* [See BORAGE.] Borage, a genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ. All the species are rough plants, with fusiform roots, oblong or lanceolate leaves, and blue, panicled, drooping flowers. *B. officinalis*, or common borage, is a British plant, growing in waste ground near houses. The flowers were formerly supposed to be cordial and were infused in drinks.

Boramez (bor'a-mez), *n.* Same as *Barometz.*

Borassus (bō-ras'sus), *n.* A genus of palms containing two species, both magnificent trees with immense circular leaves, and the male and female flowers on different trees. See PALMYRA.

Borate (bō'rāt), *n.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

Borax (bō'raks), *n.* [Sp. *borrax*, Ar. *bûraq*, saltpetre, from *barak*, to shine.] Biborate of soda; a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with soda. It is brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Thibet; and is prepared also in England and France from soda and boracic acid imported from Tuscany. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia like nitre. It comes in three states: (1) Crude borax, tincal, or chrysocolla from Persia, in greenish masses greasy to the touch, or in opaque crystals. (2) Borax of China, somewhat purer, in small plates or masses, irregularly crystallized, and of a dirty white. (3) Dutch or purified borax, in portions of transparent crystals, which is the kind generally used. It is an excellent flux in assaying operations, and useful in soldering metals and in making glass and artificial gems.

Borborus (bor'bor-us), *n.* [Gr. *borboros*, slime, dung.] A genus of two-winged flies, belonging to the family Muscidæ. These little flies are found in marshy places and on putrid substances, but more particularly on dung-heaps.

Borborygmus, Borborygm (bor-bor-ig'mus, bor'bor-im), *n.* [Gr. *borborygmos*, from *borboryzō*, to have a rumbling in the bowels. Imitative.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

Borcer (bōrs'ėr), *n.* A steel-pointed iron instrument for boring holes in rocks preparatory to blasting.

Bord † (bōrd), *n.* [See BOURD.] A jest; a pretence. *Spenser.*

Bord (bōrd), *v.t.* [See BOARD, 4.] To accost or address. *Spenser.*

Bord (bōrd), *n.* [Fr.] 1. † Border; the side of a ship. *Chaucer.*—2. In *mining*, (*a*) the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures, as opposed to the *end*, which is at right angles to them. (*b*) A gallery cut across the face of the coal.

Bordage (bōrd'āj), *n.* [Fr. *bordage*, from *bord*, side.] The planking on a ship's side.

Bordage (bōrd'āj), *n.* [L.L. *bordagium*, from A. Sax. *bord*, table.] Same as *Bord-lode.*

Borde, † *n.* A table. *Chaucer.*

Bordel, † (bor'del), *n.* [Fr. *bordel*, originally a little house, then a brothel, from O.Fr. *borde*, a hut; Goth. *baurd*, E. *board*, a board.] A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution. 'Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness.' *South.*

Bordelais (bor-de-lā), *a.* Belonging to the Bordeaux district of France, a term applied to a class of fine red wines from this district, such as Chateau-Margaux, Haut-Breton, &c.

Bordeller † (bor'del-ėr), *n.* The keeper of a brothel. *Gower.*

Bordello (bor-del'lo), *n.* [It.] Same as *Bordel. B. Jonson.*

Border (bor'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *bord*, *bordure*, a border, *border*, to border, from the German. See BOARD.] The outer part or edge of anything, as of a garment, piece of cloth, a country, &c.; margin; verge; brink; boundary; confine. [*The borders* is often used of the districts adjacent to the line separating England from Scotland=the Scottish

border and the English *border*. 'These outlaws, as I may call them, who robbed upon the *borders*.' *Bp. Patrick.*]—*Upon, on,* and more rarely *in, the borders of,* on the verge or brink of. '*Upon the borders of* these solitudes.' *Bentham.* '*In the borders of* death.' *Barrow.*

Border (bor'dėr), *v.i.* 1. To touch at the edge or boundary; to be contiguous or adjacent: with *on* or *upon*; as, England on the north *borders on* or *upon* Scotland.

Virtue and honour had their temples *bordering upon* each other. *Addison.*

2. To approach; to come near to: with *on* or *upon*.

Wit which *borders upon* profaneness . . . deserves to be branded as folly. *Tillotson.*

Border (bor'dėr), *v.t.* 1. To make a border to; to adorn with a border of ornaments; as, to *border* a garment or a garden. 'Rivulets *bordered* with the softest grass.' *T. Warton.*—2. To reach to; to touch at the edge or end; to confine with; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah *border* the Persian Gulf. *Raleigh.*

3.† To confine within bounds; to limit.

That nature, which contemns its origin,
Cannot be *bordered* certain in itself. *Shak.*

Borderer (bor'dėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place.—2. One who approaches near to another in any relation.

The poet is the nearest *borderer* upon the orator. *B. Jonson.*

Border-land (bor'dėr-land), *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain intermediate district. 'The indefinite *borderland* between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.' *H. Spencer.*

Border-warrant (bor'dėr-wor-ant), *n.* In *Scots law*, a warrant issued by the judge ordinary, on the borders between Scotland and England, on the application of a creditor, for arresting the effects of a debtor residing on the English side of the border, and detaining him until he find caution that he shall sist himself in judgment in any action which may be brought for the debt within six months.

Bord-halfpenny (bōrd'hā-pen-ni), *n.* In *law*, formerly a duty payable to the superior of a town for liberty to set up a stall in market.

Bord-land (bōrd'land), *n.* In *law*, the domain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his board or table.

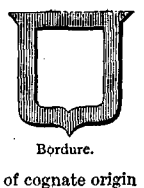
Bord-lode, Bord-load (bōrd'lōd), *n.* In *law*, formerly the service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house; also, the quantity of provision paid by a bord-man for bord-land.

Bord-man (bōrd'man), *n.* In *law*, a tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.

Bordraging† (bōrd'rāj-ing), *n.* [Probably for *borderaging*, from a form *borderage*, from *border*.] An incursion upon the borders of a country.

Yet oft annoyed with sundry *bordragings* of neighbour Scots. *Spenser.*

Bord-service (bōrd'sėr-vis), *n.* In *law*, the tenure of bord-lands.


Bordure.

Bordure (bor'dūr), *n.* In *her.* a border surrounding the field, occupying one-fifth of it, and of an equal breadth at every part.

Bore (bōr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bored;* ppr. *boring.* [A. Sax. *borian;* Icel. *bora,* Sw. *borra,* Dan. *bore,* D. *boren,* G. *bohren,* to bore; of cognate origin with L. *foro,* to bore, perforate.] 1. To pierce, perforate, or penetrate and make a round hole in, as by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument; to make a deep circular hole in; to drill a hole in; also, to form by means of a perforating instrument; as, to *bore* a piece of wood; to *bore* a cannon; to *bore* a hole. 'Earth may be *bored*.' *Shak.* 'The ship *boring* the moon with her mainmast.' *Shak.*—2. To penetrate or break through by turning or labour; to force a narrow and difficult passage through. 'Bustling crowds I *bored*.' *Gay.*—3.† To befool; to trick; to overreach.

At this instant
He *bores* me with some trick. *Shak.*

I am abused, betrayed; I am laughed at, scorned, baffled and *bored* it seems. *Beau. & Fl.*

4. [In this sense comp. G. *drillen*, which means to *bore* or perforate, and to *bore* or weary.] To weary by tedious iteration or repetition; to tire by insufferable dulness; to tease; to annoy; to pester.

'I will tell him to come,' said Buckhurst. 'Oh! no, no; don't tell him to come,' said Millbank. 'Don't *bore* him.' *Disraeli.*

Bore (bōr), *v.i.* 1. To pierce or enter by boring; as, the auger *bores* well; they are *boring* for water, coal, oil, &c.—2. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns; as, this timber does not *bore* well, or is hard to *bore*.—3. To push forward toward a certain point. '*Boring* to the west.' *Dryden.*—4. To carry the nose to the ground: said of a horse.

Bore (bōr), *n.* 1. The hole made by boring; hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm; the calibre, whether formed by boring or not. 'An auger's *bore*.' *Shak.* 'The *bores* of wind-instruments.' *Bacon.*—2.† A wound or thrust. *Shak.*—3. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger, gimlet, or wimble. 'A hole fit for the file or square *bore*.' *Jos. Moxon.*—4. [Probably in this sense from the verb transitive.] A person or thing that tires or wearies, especially by trying the patience; a dull person who forces his company and conversation upon us; anything causing trouble or annoyance. 'Ah! that's a *bore*.' *Disraeli.*

Society is now one polished horde,
Formed of two mighty tribes, the *bores* and bored. *Byron.*

Bore (bōr), *n.* [Icel. *bára*, N. *baara*, a wave or swell.] A sudden influx of the tide into the estuary of a river from the sea, the inflowing water rising to a considerable height and advancing like a wall, rushing with tremendous noise against the current for a considerable distance. The most celebrated bores in the Old World are those of the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra. The last is said to rise to a height of 12 feet. In some rivers in Brazil it rises to the height of 12 to 16 feet. In England the bore is observed more especially in the Severn, the Trent, Wye, and in the Solway Frith. In some parts of England called *Eagre* (which see).

Bore (bōr), pret. of *bear* (which see).

Boreal (bō'rē-al), *a.* [L. *borealis.* See BOREAS.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind.—*Boreal pole,* in *elect.* the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the south: opposed to *austral pole,* or that which seeks the north. See *Austral Pole,* under AUSTRAL.

Boreas (bō'rē-as), *n.* [L. *boreas,* Gr. *boreas,* the north wind.] The north wind; a cold northerly wind.

Cease, rude *Boreas!* blustering railer. *Ch. Diddin.*

Borecole (bōr'kōl), *n.* A variety of *Brassica oleracea,* a cabbage with the leaves curled or wrinkled, and having no disposition to form into a hard head. It is chiefly valued for winter use.

Boredom (bōr'dum), *n.* 1. The domain of bores.—2. Bores collectively.—3. The state of being bored.

Some, stretching their legs, presented symptoms of an escape from *boredom.* *Disraeli.*

4. The state of being a bore.

I presently found that here too the male could assert his superiority and show a more vigorous *boredom.* *George Eliot.*

Boree† (bō-rē'), *n.* A dance or movement in common time; a bourrée (which see).

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at *borees.* *Swift.*

Borel (bor'el), *n.* [Fr. *bureau,* a coarse woollen stuff, from *bure,* L.L. *burra,* drugget, and this from old or rustic L. *burrus,* Gr. *pyrrhos,* red—from its colour, from *pyr,* fire.] 1.† Coarse cloth of a brown colour, anciently worn by people of a humble rank. *Chaucer.*—2. A kind of light stuff of which the warp is silk and the woof wool; a kind of serge.

Borel,† **Borrel**† (bor'el), *a.* [See the noun.] 1. Made of plain, coarse stuff; hence, rustic; rude. 'I am but rude and *borrel*.' *Spenser.* 2. Lay, as opposed to clerical.

Borer (bōr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who bores; an instrument for boring holes.—2. One of the common names for Terebella, the piercer, a genus of tube-building sea-worms, formerly supposed to pierce shells; &c. See TEREBELLA.—3. A name common to many minute coleopterous insects of the family Xylophaga, whose larvæ eat their way into old wood, forming at the bottom of the holes a little cocoon, whence they come out small beetles.—4. A cartilaginous parasitic fish; the hag (which see).

Boric (bō'rik), *a.* Same as *Boracic.*

Boride (bō'rid), *n.* A compound of boron with an element.

Boring (bōr'ing), *n.* 1. The operation of perforating or penetrating; the method of piercing the earth in search of minerals or water.—2. The hole made by boring.—3. *pl.* The chips, fragments, or dust produced in boring.

Boring-bar (bōr'ing-bär), *n.* In *mech.* see CUTTER-BAR, of which it is an enlarged application.

Boring-bit (bōr'ing-bit), *n.* A tool or instrument of various shapes and sizes used for making apertures in wood and other solid substances. See BIT.

Boring-block (bōr'ing-blok), *n.* In *mech.* a strong cylindrical piece fitted on the boring-bar of a boring-mill, and having the cutters fixed in it.

Boring-machine (bōr'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A contrivance for boring holes, or dressing those already made; a machine tool for turning the insides of cylinders, &c.

Boring-mill (bōr'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *Boring-machine.*

Born (born), pp. of *bear,* to bring forth, as an animal, to bring into life, to produce. (*a*) Used absolutely. 'A gentleman *born*.' *Shak.* 'Geffrey was thy elder brother *born*.' *Shak.* (*b*) With *of.* 'None *of* woman *born* shall harm Macbeth.' *Shak.* (*c*) With *to.* 'I was *born to* a good estate.' *Swift.* (*d*) With *into.* '*Born into* the world.' *Locke.*—*To be born again,* to be regenerated and renewed.

Except a man be *born again,* he cannot see the kingdom of God. *Jn.* iii. 3.

—*To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth,* to inherit a fortune by birth.—*Born days,* one's lifetime. [Colloq.]

Borne (bōrn), pp. of *bear,* to carry, convey, support, defray, endure.

Borne (bōrn), *n.* See BOURN.

Borné (bor-nā), *a.* [Fr.] Bounded; limited. narrow-minded.

Borneo-camphor (bor'nē-ō-kam-fėr), *n.* The camphor of the camphor-tree of Sumatra (*Dryobalanops aromatica*). See DRYOBALANOPS.

Borning, *n.* See BONING.

Bornite (bor'nīt), *n.* [After Dr. Ignatius *Born,* an Austrian mineralogist.] 1. Tetradymite, a variety of telluric bismuth found in foliated crystalline masses, splitting into thin plates like talc or mica, with the lustre and colour of highly polished steel. It consists of bismuth, tellurium, and a very little selenium.—2. A valuable copper ore, consisting of about 60 parts copper, 14 iron, and 26 sulphur, mostly found massive, and disseminated in rocks, as the copper-slate of Germany. Known also as *Purple* or *Variegated Copper,* and *Erubescite.*

Bornous, Bornouse (bor-nöz'), *n.* Same as *Burnoose.*

Boron (bō'ron), *n.* Sym. B. At. wt. 11. In *chem.* the characteristic element contained in borax. It is prepared by igniting boron fluoride with potassium. It forms dark-coloured brilliant crystals, or sometimes a dark-brown amorphous powder. Crystallized or adamantine boron is nearly as hard as diamond, and is much less susceptible of oxidation. Boron in all its combinations appears to be triatomic.

Borough (bu'rō), *n.* [A. Sax. *burg, burh,* a fort, a castle, a town, a city; Icel. Sw. Dan. *borg,* Goth. *baurgs,* G. D. *burg.* Root in A. Sax. *beorgan,* Goth. *bairgan,* G. *bergen,* to protect; Icel. *bjarga,* to save, help, *byrgja,* to inclose. It appears in many names of towns, as Peterborough, Hamburg, Edinburgh, Canterbury, Bergen, Burgos, &c. From the same root come the verb to *bury, burrow, barrow* (grave mound).] 1. Formerly, a fortified town; also, a town or city in general.—2. In England, a corporate town or township; a town with a properly organized municipal government. If it sends a representative or representatives to parliament it is a *parliamentary borough,* if not it is only a *municipal borough.* By the Reform Act of 1867 a borough is defined to mean 'any borough, city, place, or combination of places, not being a county, returning a member or members to serve in parliament.' The qualifications for voters in both classes of boroughs are the same. In all boroughs a mayor is chosen annually, and a certain number of aldermen and councillors periodically, the burgesses or voters electing the councillors, and the councillors electing the mayor and aldermen. Mayor, aldermen,

and councillors form the council. The corresponding term in Scotland is spelled *Burgh.*—3. In some of the United States of America, a town or part of a town, or a village incorporated with certain privileges, distinct from those of other towns and of cities.—4.† A shelter or place of security. 'The fiat, levell, and plaine fields not able to afford us . . . any *borough* to shelter us.' *Holland.*

Borough,† *n.* [A. Sax. *borg, borh,* O.E. *borghe, borwe, borrow,* &c.; same root as preceding.] Pledge; loan; bail; security.

Borough-court (bu'rō-kōrt), *n.* The court of record for a borough, generally presided over by the recorder.

Borough-English (bu'rō-ing'glish), *n.* In *law,* a customary descent of estates to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

Borough-head (bu'rō-hed), *n.* The chief of a borough; the head-borough.

Borough-holder (bu'rō-hōld-ėr), *n.* A head-borough; a borsholder.

Borough-master (bu'rō-mas-tėr), *n.* The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough.

Borough-monger (bu'rō-mung-gėr), *n.* One who buys or sells the parliamentary representation of a borough.

These were called rotten boroughs, and those who owned and supported them *borough-mongers.* *A. Fonblanque.*

Borough-mongering (bu''rō-mung'gėr-ing), *n.* Trafficking in the parliamentary representation of a borough.

We owe the English peerage to three sources: the spoliation of the church; the open and flagrant sale of its honours by the elder Stuarts; and the *borough-mongering* of our own times. *Disraeli.*

Borough-reeve (bu'rō-rēv), *n.* The chief municipal officer in towns unincorporated before the Municipal Corporations Act, 5 and 6 Will. IV. lxxvi.

Borough-sessions (bu'rō-se-shonz), *n.* The sessions held quarterly, or oftener if thought fit, in a borough before the recorder, on a day appointed by him.

Borowe† (bo'rō), *n.* [See BOROUGH, a security.] A pledge; a security.—*Borowe-base,* base pledges or usury. *Spenser.*

Borracho, *n.* Same as *Borachio.*

Must such *borrachos* as you take upon you to vilify a man of science? *Dryden.*

Borrel,† *a.* * See BOREL.

Borrelist (bor'rel-ist), *n.* [From *Borrel,* their founder.] In *eccles. hist.* one of a sect of Christians in Holland who reject the use of the sacraments, public prayer, and all external worship. They lead a very austere life.

Borreria (bor-rē'ri-a), *n.* [Named after W. *Borrer,* an English botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The species are mostly herbs or under-shrubs, and are nearly all natives of tropical America. *B. ferruginea* is a native of Brazil, and yields a bastard ipecacuanha.

Borrow (bor'rō), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *borgian,* properly to take on security, from *borg, borh,* security; G. and D. *borgen,* to borrow. See BOROUGH.] 1. To take or receive on credit, for a time, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for.

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. Neh. v. 4.

2. To take or adopt from another or from a foreign source and use as one's own; to adopt; to appropriate; as, to *borrow* the manners of an author, or his style of writing.

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves. *Locke.*

It is not hard for any man who hath a Bible in his hands to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance. *Milton.*

As monarchical governments *borrow* the advantages of a council from popular constitutions, so these *borrow* from absolute monarchy the use of functionaries armed with large powers to execute the law. *Brougham.*

3. To assume or usurp as something counterfeit, feigned, or not real; to assume out of some pretence. 'Those *borrowed* tears that Sinon sheds.' *Shak.* 'This *borrowed* likeness of shrunk death.' *Shak.*—4.† To get or take possession of from another; to receive.

I bepray you, let me *borrow* my arms again. *Shak.*

Borrow† (bor'rō), *n.* [A. Sax. *borg, borh,* a loan, a pledge, security.] 1. A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

But of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*

2. A pledge or surety; bail; security: applied both to the thing given as security, and to the person giving it. 'With bail nor *borrow.*' *Spenser.*

Ye may retain as *borrow* my two priests. *Sir W. Scott.*

3.† Cost; expense. 'That great Pan bought with great *borrow.*' *Spenser.*

Borrower (bor'rō-ėr), *n.* 1. One who borrows: opposed to *lender.*

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be. *Shak.*

2. One who takes what belongs to another, and uses it as his own; specifically, in *literature,* a plagiarist. 'Some say I am a great *borrower.*' *Pope.*

Borrowing (bor'rō-ing), *n.* 1. The act of borrowing.—2. The thing borrowed.

Yet are not these thefts but *borrowings;* not impious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech. *Jer. Taylor.*

Borrowing-days (bor'rō-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The three last days of March, old style: so named because it was believed that March *borrowed* them from April. [Scotch.]

Borsella (bor-sel'la), *n.* In *glass-making,* an instrument for extending or contracting glass.

Borsholder (bors'hōld-ėr), *n.* [A contraction of *borough's elder,* the elder or chief of a borough.] The head or chief of a tithing; a head-borough.

Bort (bort), *n.* A name given to diamonds which from coarseness of quality are useless for purposes of decoration; also to small fragments split from diamonds in roughly reducing them to shape for cutting and which are too small for jewelry; both kinds of bort are reduced to powder and much used for grinding and polishing.

Boruret (bō'rų-rėt), *n.* The older form for *Boride* (which see).

Borwe,† *n.* [See BOROUGH, a security.] A security; a pledge. *Chaucer.*

Bos (bos), *n.* [L., an ox.] The ox genus; a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, sub-family Bovidæ (Cavicornia). The characters are: the horns are hollow, supported on a bony core, and curved outward in the form of crescents; there are eight incisor teeth in the under jaw, but none in the upper; there are no canines or dog-teeth; the naked muffle is broad. The species are *B. Taurus,* or common ox; *B. Urus,* aurochs, or bison of Europe; *B. Bison,* or buffalo of North America; *B. Bubalus,* or proper buffalo of the eastern continent; *B. caffer,* or Cape buffalo; *B. grunniens,* or yak of Thibet, &c.

Bosa (bō'za), *n.* [Per. and Turk.] 1. A popular oriental drink, made by boiling millet-seed in water, and fermenting the infusion, adding afterwards certain astringent substances.—2. An inebriating mess made of darnel meal, hemp-seed, and water.—3. A preparation of honey and tamarinds. Called also *Bouza.*

Bosard,† *n.* A buzzard. *Chaucer.*

Boscage, Boskage (bosk'āj), *n.* [O.Fr. *boscage,* Fr. *bocage,* a grove, from the German. See BUSH.] 1. A mass of growing trees or shrubs; woods; groves or thickets; sylvan foliage.

Gurth, with the sky above him, with the free air and tinted *boscage* and umbrage round him . . . Gurth to me seems happy in comparison with many a Lancashire and Buckinghamshire man of these days, not born thrall of anybody. *Carlyle.*

'Glory to God' she sang, and past afar,
Thridding the sombre *boskage* of the wood,
Toward the morning-star. *Tennyson.*

2. In *old law,* food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees.

Bosch-bok, Bosh-bok (bosh'bok), *n.* [D. *bosch,* wood, and *bok,* buck.] The bush-buck; a name given to several South African species of antelope belonging to the genus Cephalophus.

Bosch-vark, Bosh-vark (bosh'värk), *n.* [D. *bosch,* wood, and *vark,* hog.] The bush-hog or bush-pig of South Africa (*Choiropotamus africanus*), one of the most formidable members of the swine family, about 2 feet 6 inches in height and 5 feet long. Its canine teeth are very large and strong, those on the upper jaw projecting horizontally, those on the lower upwards. The Kaffirs dread it, but esteem its flesh as a luxury, and its tusks, arranged on a piece of string and tied round the neck, are considered great ornaments.

Bosea (bō'sē-a), *n.* [In honour of E. G. *Bose,* a German professor of botany.] A genus of plants generally referred to nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. There is but one species, the golden-rod tree, a native of the Canary Islands, and long an inhabitant of the British botanic gardens. It is a pretty strong woody shrub, growing with a stem as thick as a man's leg.

Bosh (bosh), *n.* [Turk., empty, vain, useless, a word lately introduced from our intercourse with the East. *Wedgwood.*] Nonsense; absurdity; trash. 'This is what Turks and Englishmen call *bosh.*' *W. H. Russell.* [Colloq.]

Now, don't ask me how I dare, father, because that's *bosh.* *Dickens.*

Bosh (bosh), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *ébauche,* a rough draught or sketch.] Outline; figure. 'The *bosh* of an argument, . . . the shadow of a syllogism.' *The Student.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

Boshes (bosh'ez), *n. pl.* [Comp. G. *beschen,* to slope.] That part of the interior of a blast-furnace where the cavity begins to contract. See BLAST-FURNACE.

Bosjesman (bos'jes-man), *n.* Same as *Bushman,* 2.

Bosk (bosk), *n.* [A form of *bush,* O.E. *bosk, boske,* Pr. *bosc,* It. *bosco,* a wood, a forest. See BOSCAGE.] A thicket; a small close natural wood, especially of bushes. 'Blowing *bosks* of wilderness.' *Tennyson.* [Old and poetical.]

Boskage, *n.* See BOSCAGE.

Bosket, Bosquet (bos'ket), *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *bosquet,* It. *boschetto,* a little wood, dim. of *bosco,* a wood. See BOSCAGE.] In *hort.* a grove; a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed, according to fancy. Written also *Busket.*

Bosky (bos'ki), *a.* [See BOSK.] Woody; covered with groves or thickets. *Milton.*

Bosom (bō'zum), *n.* [A. Sax. *bósm,* D. *boezem,* G. *busen,* probably from root of *bow,* meaning literally a swelling or protruding part.] 1. The breast of a human being; that part of the body against which anything presses when embraced by the arms.

And she turned—her *bosom* shaken with a sudden storm of sighs. *Tennyson.*

2. The folds of the dress about the breast.

And he put his hand into his *bosom* again; and plucked it out of his *bosom,* and, behold it was turned again as his other flesh. Ex. iv. 7.

3. Inclosure; compass; embrace. 'They must live within the *bosom* of that church.' *Hooker.*—4. The breast as the abode of tender affections, favour, desires, passions, inmost thoughts, wishes and secrets.

Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools. Eccl. vii. 9.
Their soul was poured out into their mother's *bosom.* Lam. ii. 12.

5. Something regarded as resembling or representing the human bosom; the surface or what bears up; an inclosed place; the interior; inmost recess; as, the *bosom* of the earth or of the deep. 'Upon the *bosom* of the ground.' *Shak.* 'Sails upon the *bosom* of the air.' *Shak.* 'Slips into the *bosom* of the lake.' *Tennyson.*—6. A recess or shelving depression round the eye of a mill-stone. 7.† Inclination; desire. 'You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch.' *Shak.* [Used adjectively or as the first part of a compound it signifies intimate, familiar, near, close; thus Shakspere has '*bosom* lover,' '*bosom* interest,' South '*bosom* secret,' '*bosom* friend.']

Bosom (bō'zum), *v.t.* 1. To inclose or harbour in the bosom; to embrace; to keep with care; to cherish intimately.

Pull from the lion's hug his *bosom'd* whelp. *J. Baillie.*

Bosom up my counsel
You'll find it wholesome. *Shak.*

2. To conceal; to hide from view; to embosom.

To happy convents *bosom'd* deep in vines. *Pope.*

Bosomed (bō'zumd), *p.* and *a.* Intimate. [Rare.]

I am doubtful that your have been conjunct
And *bosom'd* with her. *Shak.*

Bosomer (bō'zum-ėr), *n.* That which embosoms; an embosomer. [Rare.]

Blue! 'Tis the life of heaven—the domain
Of Cynthia— . . . the *bosomer* of clouds. *Keats.*

Bosom-friend (bō'zum-frend), *n.* A very intimate friend; an inseparable associate.

Bosom-spring (bō'zum-spring), *n.* A spring rising in the bosom or heart; heart-spring; heart-joy. [Rare.]

From thee that *bosom-spring* of rapture flows
Which only virtue, tranquil virtue, knows. *Rogers.*

Boson (bō'sn), *n.* A corruption of *Boatswain* (which see).

The merry *boson* from his side
His whistle takes. *Dryden.*

Bosporian, Bosphorian (bos-pō'ri-an, bos-fō'ri-an), *a.* [See BOSPORUS.] Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait or narrow sea between

two seas, or a sea and a lake, particularly to the Thracian and the Cimmerian Bosporus.

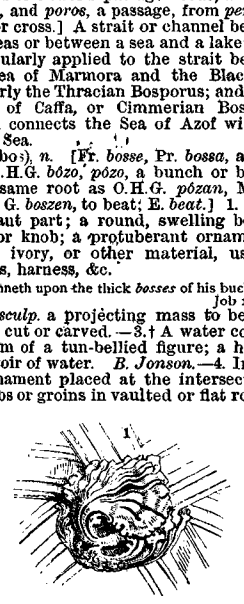
The Alans forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. *Tooke.*

Bosporus, Bosphorus (bos'pō-rus, bos'fō-rus), *n.* [L. *Bosporus*, Gr. *Bosporos*, lit. an ox's or heifer's passage—*bous*, an ox or heifer, and *poros*, a passage, from *peraō*, to pass or cross.] A strait or channel between two seas or between a sea and a lake; more particularly applied to the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, formerly the Thracian Bosporus; and to the strait of Caffa, or Cimmerian Bosporus, which connects the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea.

Boss (bos), *n.* [Fr. *bosse*, Pr. *bossa*, a swelling, O.H.G. *bôzo*, *pôzo*, a bunch or bundle, from same root as O.H.G. *pôzan*, M.H.G. *bôzen*, G. *boszen*, to beat; E. *beat*.] 1. A protuberaut part; a round, swelling body; a stud or knob; a protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c.

He runneth upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. Job xv. 26.

2. In *sculp.* a projecting mass to be afterwards cut or carved.—3.† A water conduit, in form of a tun-bellied figure; a head or reservoir of water. *B. Jonson.*—4. In *arch.* an ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs or groins in vaulted or flat roofs; it



Bosses.—1, From Wells Cathedral, Lady Chapel. 2, From St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds.

is frequently richly sculptured with armorial bearings or other devices. Any round projecting ball or knot of foliage, &c., is also called a *boss*, whatever be its situation.—5. In *mech.* (*a*) the enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed; the term is, however, applied ordinarily to any enlarged part of the diameter, as to the ends of the separate pieces of a line of shafts connected by couplings. Hollow shafts through which others pass are sometimes also called *bosses*, but improperly. (*b*) A swage or die used for shaping metals.

Boss (bos), *v.t.* To ornament with bosses; to bestud; to emboss. 'Turkey cushion *boss'd* with pearl.' *Shak.* '*Boss'd* with lengths of classic frieze.' *Tennyson.*

Boss (bōs), *a.* Hollow; empty. 'His thick *boss* head.' *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

Boss (bos), *n.* [D. *baas*, a master.] 1. An employer of mechanics or labourers; a master; a superintendent: the form *boss* probably originated in New York, and in America is often employed as a slang mode of address, in the same way as *Governor* in England.—2. A master, or he who can beat or overcome another. [Provincial English.]

Boss (bos), *v.t.* To be master over; to direct or superintend; as, to *boss* the house. [United States slang.]

Boss (bos), *v.i.* To be master. 'To *boss* it over the crowd.' *Bartlett.* [United States slang.]

Boss (bos), *n.* [Perhaps from D. *bos*, *bus*, Dan. *bösse*, a box.] In *masonry*, a wooden vessel for holding mortar, hung by a hook on a ladder or a wall.

Bossage (bos'āj), *n.* [From *boss*, a knob; Fr. *bossage*.] 1. A stone in a building which has a projection and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into mouldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c.—2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings, chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called *rustic quoins*. The cavities are sometimes round and sometimes bevelled or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto, and sometimes with a listel.

Bosset (bos'et), *n.* [Dim. of *boss*, a knob; Fr. *bosse*.] The rudimentary antler of the male red-deer.

Bossive† (bos'iv), *a.* Crooked; deformed. 'A *bossive* birth.' *Osborne.*

Bossy (bos'i), *n.* A familiar term for a calf. [United States.]

Bossy (bos'i), *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

His head reclining on his *bossy* shield. *Pope.*

Bost,† *n.* Pride; boasting. *Chaucer.*

Bost,† *adv.* Aloud. 'He spake thise wordes *bost*.' *Chaucer.*

Bostangi (bos-tan'jē), *n. pl.* [Turk., from *bostan*, a garden.] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now also employed in several ways about his person, as mounting guard at the seraglio, rowing his barge, &c., and likewise in attending the officers of the royal household. They number now about 600, but were formerly much more numerous.

Bostrichus (bos'tri-kus), *n.* [Gr. *bostrychos*, a curl or lock of hair; also, a kind of insect.] A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family Bostrichidæ (Scolytidæ), some species of which are highly destructive to wood. One of the most destructive species is the *B. typographus*, or typographer beetle, which devours, both in the larva and perfect state, the soft wood beneath the bark of trees, and thus causes their death. Different species attack different trees, as silver-fir, pine, larch, spruce, apple.

Bostrychite (bos'tri-kīt), *n.* [Gr. *bostrychos*, a curl or lock of hair.] A gem presenting the appearance of a lock of hair.

Boswellia (boz-wel'i-a), *n.* [After Dr. *Boswell* of Edinburgh.] A genus of balsamic plants, nat. order Amyridaceæ. One species, *Boswellia thurifera*, is a large timber-tree found in the mountainous parts of India, and yields the most fragrant and stimulant gum-resin, called olibanum, from wounds made in the bark. *B. glabra* yields a coarse brittle resin which, boiled with oil, is used for pitching ships.

Boswellian (boz-wel'i-an), *a.* Relating to, in the manner of, or resembling James *Boswell*, the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Boswellism (boz'wel-izm), *n.* Style or manner of Boswell.

Bot (bot), *n.* See BOTT.

Botanic, Botanical (bō-tan'ik, bō-tan'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general.—*Botanic garden*, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

Botanically (bō-tan'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a botanical manner; after the manner of a botanist; according to a system of botany; like a botanist.

Botanist (bot'an-ist), *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences.

Then spring the living herbs, . . . beyond the power Of *botanists* to number up their tribes. *Thomson.*

Botanize (bot'an-īz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *botanized*; ppr. *botanizing*. To study plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to seek for plants with a view to study them.

Botanologer† (bot-an-ol'o-jėr), *n.* A botanist. *Sir T. Browne.*

Botanology† (bot-an-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *botanē*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of botany. *Bailey.*

Botanomancy (bot'an-ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *botanē*, a plant, and *manteia*, divination.] An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig leaves. Persons wrote their names and questions on leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up, and being joined together contained an answer to the question.

Botany (bot'a-ni), *n.* [As if from a form *botaneia*, from Gr. *botanē*, herbage, a plant, from *boskō*, to feed.] The science which treats of the vegetable kingdom, dealing with the forms of plants, their structure, the nature of the tissues of which they are composed, the study of living plants and of the vital phenomena connected with them, the arrangement of plants into larger and smaller groups, according to their affinities, and the classification of these groups so as to exhibit their mutual relations and their position in the vegetable kingdom as a whole. The science further investigates the nature of the vegetation which at former epochs lived on the world, as well as the distribution of plants on the face of the earth at the present time. It is thus divided into several sections:—*Structural* or *morphological botany*, that branch of the science of botany which relates to the laws of vegetable structure or organization, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. It is also called *Organography.*—*Physiological botany*, that branch which relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, their changes in health or disease, &c.—*Descriptive botany*, that branch which relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. It is also called *Phytography.*—*Systematic botany*, that branch which relates to the principles upon which plants are connected with and distinguished from each other. The system of classification now universally adopted is that proposed by Jussieu and improved and enlarged by De Candolle, Brown, and others. It is generally called the natural system, because it is intended to express, as far as we are able, the various degrees of relationships among plants as these exist in nature, and to group the various species, genera, and orders next to each other which are most alike in all respects. Several artificial systems have been proposed, as that of Tournefort, based on the leaves of the flower; but the best known is that of Linnæus, founded on the stamens and pistils. This system, which Linnæus himself meant to be only temporary, proved of great value to the science of botany, but it has now gone entirely out of use, or is used only as a partial index to the vegetable kingdom.—*Botanical geography*, or the plan of distribution of plants over the globe, with an inquiry into the causes which have influenced or maintain this distribution.—*Palæontological* or *fossil botany* embraces the study of the forms and structures of the plants found in a fossil state in the various strata of which the earth is composed.

Botany-bay Oak (bot'a-ni-bā ōk), *n.* Casuarina, a genus of trees, nat. order Casuarinaceæ. See BEEF-WOOD.

Botany-bay Resin (bot'a-ni-bā re'zin), *n.* A resin which exudes spontaneously from the trunk of the grass-tree, the *Xanthorrhœa arborea*, nat. order Liliaceæ, of Australia.

Botargo, Botarga (bō-tär'gō, bō-tär'ga), *n.* [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet or tunny strongly salted after they have become putrid, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink. The best botargo comes from Tunis, is dry and reddish, and is eaten with olive-oil and lemon-juice.

Botaurus (bō-ta'rus), *n.* [A modern Latin word, formed from L. *bos*, an ox or cow, and *taurus*, a bull. See BITTERN.] A genus of grallatorial birds, family Ardeidæ, comprising the bitterns, very closely allied to the genus Ardea or herons. See BITTERN.

Botch (boch), *n.* [O.E. *bocche*, *botche*, a sore, a swelling, from O.Fr. *boce*, a boss, a botch, a boil; a parallel form of *boss*; O.D. *butse*, a boil, a swelling. In the 2d and 3d meanings from the verb.] 1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss. *Milton.*

2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; a part in any work bungled or ill-finished. 'To leave no rubs nor *botches* in the work.' *Shak.*—3. That which resembles a botch; ill-finished or bungled work generally.

Fancy the most assiduous potter, but without his wheel; reduced to make dishes, or rather amorphous *botches*, by mere kneading and baking. *Carlyle.*

Botch (boch), *v.t.* [O.L.G. *butsen*, to strike, to repair; D. *botsen*, to strike. From same root as *boss*. See the noun.] 1. To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment: often used figuratively.

To *botch* up what they had torn and rent, Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

2. To put together unsuitably or unskilfully; to perform or express in a bungling manner.

For treason *botched* in rhyme will be thy bane. *Dryden*

3. To mark with botches. 'Young Hylas *botched* with stains.' *Garth.*

Botch (boch), *v. i.* To mend or patch things in an unskilful manner; to be a bungler or botcher.

Botchedly (boch'ed-li or bocht'li), *adv.* In a botched or clumsy manner; with botches or patches.

Thus patch they heaven, more *botchedly* than old clothes. *Dr. H. More.*

Botcher (boch'ėr), *n.* One who botches; a clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes; a bungler.

Let the *botcher* mend him; anything that's mended is but patched. *Shak.*

Botcherly (boch'ėr-li), *a.* Clumsy; awkwardly patched. '*Botcherly* mingle-mangle of collections.' *Hartlib.* [Rare.]

Botchery (boch'ėr-i), *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching; clumsy workmanship. [Rare.]

If we speak of base *botchery*, were it a comely thing to see a great lord or a king wear sleeves of two parishes, one half of worsted, the other of velvet. *World of Wonders*, 1608.

Botchy (boch'i), *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches. 'A *botchy* core.' *Shak.*

Bote (bōt), *n.* [The old orthography of *boot*, but retained in law, in composition. See BOOT.] 1.† Remedy; payment; compensation; equivalent; gain. 'Anon he gave to the sike man his *bote*.' *Chaucer.* Specifically—2. In *law*, (*a*) compensation, as for an injury; amends; satisfaction; a payment in expiation of an offence; as, man*bote*, a compensation for a man slain. (*b*) A privilege or allowance of necessaries: used in composition; as, house-*bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house or for fuel; so plough-*bote*, cart-*bote*, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; hay-*bote* or hedge-*bote*, wood for hedges or fences, &c.

Bote,† pp. from *bite*. Bit. *Chaucer.*

Boteless,† *a.* In vain. See BOOTLESS.

Bot-fly (bot'flī), *n.* The gadfly, an insect of the genus Œstrus and order Diptera. See BOTT.

Both (bōth), *a.* and *pron.* [One of the Scandinavian words in English; Icel. *báthir*, *bæthi*, Sc. *baith*, Dan. *baade*, Goth. *bajoths*, G. *beide*, both. The first element in the word is seen in A. Sax. *bā*, *bātwā*, both-two, both, Goth. *bai*, both, and in L. *ambo*, G. *ampho*, Skr. *ubha*, both; the *th* seems to be a mere suffix.] The one and the other; as, here are two books, take them *both*; the two; the pair or the couple. In such a sentence as '*both* men were there,' it is an adjective; in 'he invited James and John, and *both* went,' it is a pronoun; also in 'the men *both* went,' 'he took them *both*,' it is a pronoun in apposition to *men*, *them*: in the same way it may be explained in '*both* the men,' '*both* of the men' (comp. 'the city of Rome').

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and *both* of them made a covenant. Gen. xxi. 27.

It often stands for two statements or clauses of a sentence, as in the following extract.

He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*. *Bolingbroke.*

It is often used as a conjunction in connection with *and*—*both* . . . *and* being equivalent to as well the one as the other; not only this but also that; equally the former and the latter. 'Power to judge *both* quick *and* dead.' *Milton.*

A great multitude *both* of the Jews *and* also of the Greeks believed. Acts xiv. 1.

Yet it can hardly be called a true conjunction in such sentences, for 'to judge both quick and dead'='to judge quick and dead *both*,' in which latter case it may be called simply a pronoun in apposition.

Bother (boTH'ėr), *v. t.* [Probably a word of Irish origin, and apparently introduced into literature by Swift. Skeat, following Garnett, refers it to Ir. *buaidhirt*, trouble, affliction; *buaidhrim*, I vex, disturb; Ir. and Gael. *buair*, to vex, trouble.] To perplex; to confound; to pother; to tease by solicitation or loquacity; to annoy. [Colloq.]

Dunsey *bothered* me for the money, and I let him have it. *George Eliot.*

Used in the imperative as an expression of impatience, or as a mild sort of execration. '*Bother* the woman for plaguing me!' *Farrar.*

Bother (boTH'ėr), *v. i.* To trouble oneself; to make many words or much ado; as, don't *bother* about that. [Colloq.]

Bother (boTH'ėr), *n.* A trouble, vexation, or plague; as, what a *bother* it is! [Colloq.]

Bother take it though, I can't always be saying Miss K. *Farrar.*

Botheration (boTH-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* The act of bothering, or state of being bothered; annoyance; trouble; vexation; perplexity. [Colloq.]

Botherer (boTH'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys. 'Such *botherers* of judges.' *Warren.* [Colloq.]

Botherment (boTH'ėr-ment), *n.* The act of bothering or state of being bothered; trouble; annoyance; vexation. [Rare.]

I'm sure 't would be a *botherment* to a living soul to lose so much money. *J. F. Cooper.*

Both-hands† (bōth'handz), *n.* A person indispensable to another; a factotum.

He is master's *both-hands*, I assure you. *B. Jonson.*

Bothie, Bothy (both'i), *n.* [Gael. *bothag*, a cot, from same root as *booth*.] [Scotch.] 1. A humble cottage; a hut. 'That young nobleman who has just now left the *bothy*.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. A house for the accommodation of a number of work-people engaged in the same employment; more especially, a kind of barrack in which a number of unmarried male or female farm servants or labourers are lodged in connection with a farm.

Bothnic, Bothnian (both'nik, both'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Bothnia, a province of Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic Sea, which is so called from the province which it penetrates.

Bothrenchyma (both-ren'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *bothros*, a pit, and *engchyma*, a tissue.] In *bot.* a term applied to the pitted tissue or dotted ducts of plants; that is, cellular tissue, the sides of which are marked by pits sunk in the substance of the membrane. It is either *articulated* or *continuous*.

Bothrodendron (both-rō-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *bothros*, a pit, and *dendron*, a tree.] In *bot.* an extinct genus of plants of the coal era, related to the Lepidodendron.

Both-sides† (bōth'sīdz), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. 'Damnable *both-sides* rogue!' *Shak.*

Bothum,† *n.* [Fr. *bouton*, a bud.] A bud, particularly of a rose. *Chaucer.*

Bothy, *n.* See BOTHIE.

Botrychium (bo-trik'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *botrychos*, a grape-stalk.] A genus of plants, nat. order Filices, sub-order Ophioglosseæ, the moonworts. It has distinct capsules (thecæ or sporangia) disposed in a compound spike attached to a pinnate or bipinnate frond. *B. lunaria* (common moonwort) is a native of Britain. It has lunate-shaped pinnæ, hence the English and the specific name. Both magical and healing powers were formerly attributed to it.

Botryogen (bo-trī'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *botrys*, a cluster of grapes, and *gennaō*, to produce.] A red or ochre-yellow mineral, consisting of the hydrous sulphates of protoxide of iron, oxide of iron, magnesia, and lime. It is said to have been found on Vesuvius.

Botryoid, Botryoidal (bot'ri-oid, bot-ri-oid'al), *a.* [Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes.

Botryolite (bot'ri-o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral, a variety of datolite or borate of lime, occurring in mammillary or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arendal in Norway, and elsewhere, usually as a deposit on calc-spar. Its colours are pearl-gray, grayish or reddish white, and pale rose-red, and form concentric stripes. It is said to differ from datolite in containing two atoms of water instead of one.

Botrytis (bo-trī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *botrys*, a cluster.] A genus of mucedinous fungi, containing many of the common moulds and some parasitic fungi. The plants consist of delicate articulated filaments producing clusters of minute spores at the termination of the branches. They occur chiefly on dead and decaying vegetable substances.

Bott, Bot (bot), *n.* Generally used in the plural. [Gael. *botus*, a bot, *boiteag*, a maggot.] A name given to the larvæ or maggots of several species of gadfly when found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c. The botts with which horses are troubled are the larvæ of the *Œstrus equi* or gadfly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore-legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. They remain in great numbers in the stomach for several months, and are expelled in the excrement and become pupæ, which in five weeks become perfect insects, woolly, and not quite half an inch long. The word is used by Shakspere.

Bott (bot), *n.* [Fr. *botte*, a bundle of hay, &c.] The name given by lace-weavers to the round cushion placed on the knee on which the lace is woven.

Bottel (bot'el), *n.* Same as *Bowtell*.

Böttger-ware (bet'ger-wār), *n.* The white porcelain of Dresden, made originally by *Böttger* of Saxony, in imitation of the Chinese.

Bott-hammer (bot'ham-mėr), *n.* A wooden mallet with a fluted face, used in breaking flax.

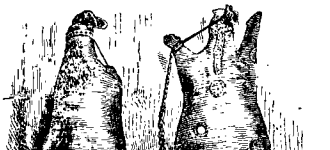
Bott-hole (bot'hōl), *n.* A hole in a skin made by a bott.

Bottine (bot-ēn), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *botte*, a boot.] A half boot; a lady's boot; also, an appliance resembling a boot, with straps, springs, buckles, &c., to obviate distortion in the lower extremities of children.

Bottle (bot'l), *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*, from L.L. *buticula*, a dim. from *butica*, a kind of vessel, from Gr. *butis*, a flask.] 1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other

Ancient Egyptian Bottles of Glass.

material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. The oriental nations use skins or leather for the conveyance of liquors; and of this kind are the bottles mentioned in Scripture: 'Put new wine into new *bottles*.' In Europe and America



Oriental Goat-skin Bottles.

glass is used for liquors of all kinds. The small kinds of glass bottles are called vials or phials.—2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; as, a *bottle* of wine or of porter. Hence *the bottle* is used as equivalent to strong drink in general; the practice of drinking.

In *the bottle* discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence. *Johnson.*

Bottle (bot'l), *n.* [O.Fr. *botel*, dim. of *botte*, a bundle, from O.H.G. *bōzo*, a bundle. See Boss.] A quantity of hay or grass tied or bundled up for fodder.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay. *Shak.*

Bottle (bot'l), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *bottled*; ppr. *bottling*. To put into bottles; as, to *bottle* wine or porter.

Bottle-ale † (bot'l-āl), *n.* Bottled ale. 'Selling cheese and prunes, and retail'd *bottle-ale*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Bottle-boot (bot'l-bōt), *n.* A leather case to hold a bottle while corking.

Bottle-bump (bot'l-bump), *n.* [Comp. the names *bitter-bump*, *butter-bump*, also given to the bittern.] A name given in some districts to the bittern.

Bottle-chart (bot'l-chärt), *n.* A marine chart exhibiting the set of ocean surface currents, compiled from papers bearing date, latitude, and longitude, found in bottles which have been thrown from ships and washed upon the beach or picked up by other ships. The time between the throwing of the bottle and finding it on shore has varied from a few days to sixteen

years, and the distance from a few miles to 5000.

Bottle-companion, Bottle-friend (bot'l-kom-pan-yon, bot'l-frend), *n.* A friend or companion in drinking.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison.*

Bottle-conjuror (bot'l-kun-jėr-ėr), *n.* One who exhibits feats of necromancy with a bottle, as extracting more from it than was put in, or putting in what apparently cannot pass through the neck.

Which to that *bottle-conjuror*; John Bull,
Is of all dreams the first hallucination. *Byron.*

Bottled (bot'ld), *a.* 1. Kept or contained in a bottle; as, *bottled* porter. —2. Big-bellied. 'That *bottled* spider.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Bottle-fish (bot'l-fish), *n.* An eel-like fish of the family Murænidæ and genus Saccopharynx, the *S. ampullaceus*. The body is

Bottle-fish inflated (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*).

capable of being inflated like a sack or leathern bottle, hence the name. It is from 4 to 6 feet long, and is believed to be very voracious. A few specimens have been met with floating in the Atlantic Ocean.

Bottle-flower (bot'l-flou-ėr), *n.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus*, or blue-bottle (which see).

Bottle-glass (bot'l-glas), *n.* A coarse, green glass used in the manufacture of bottles.

Bottle-gourd (bot'l-görd), *n.* Fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. See GOURD and LAGENARIA.

Bottle-grass (bot'l-gras), *n.* A kind of grass (*Setaria viridis*).

Bottle-green (bot'l-grēn), *n.* A colour like that of bottle-glass.

Bottle-green (bot'l-grēn), *a.* Of a dark green colour like bottle-glass; as, *bottle-green* velvet.

Bottle-head (bot'l-hed), *n.* A more correct though not so common a name for the whale called also the *Bottle-nose* (which see).

Bottle-holder (bot'l-hōld-ėr), *n.* 1. One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, wiping off blood, &c.; hence, a backer; a second; a supporter, encourager, or adviser in a conflict or trial of any kind.

An old bruiser makes a good *bottle-holder*. *Smollett.*

Lord Palmerston considered himself the *bottle-holder* of oppressed states. *Times newspaper.*

2. The bridegroom's man at a marriage.

Bottle-jack (bot'l-jak), *n.* An apparatus for turning meat which is being roasted before a fire.

Bottle-nose (bot'l-nōz), *n.* A whale, family Delphinidæ and genus Hyperoodon, the *H. edentulus*. It is 22 to 28 feet long, has a beaked snout, two teeth, and sometimes four, concealed in the gum, and occurs in high north latitudes. The term is used for others of the Delphinidæ, especially for the *Globiocephalus deductor*, or caaing whale, of which specimens are common on the British coast.

Bottle-nosed (bot'l-nōzd), *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped; with a nose full and swollen about the wings and end.

Bottle-rack (bot'l-rak), *n.* A wooden rack with open shelves for holding bottles placed in it mouth downwards to drain.

Bottle-screw (bot'l-skrō), *n.* A cork-screw.

Bottle-stand (bot'l-stand), *n.* 1. A cruet-stand.—2. A wooden rest for draining bottles after washing.

Bottle-stoop (bot'l-stöp), *n.* In *med.* a wooden block grooved above to hold a bottle obliquely so as easily to extract any powder from it with a knife in dispensing.

Bottle-tit (bot'l-tit), *n.* A name applied to the long-tailed titmouse (*Parus caudatus*), from its long, curious, bottle-shaped nest.

Bottle-track (bot'l-trak), *n.* The course pursued in the ocean by a bottle thrown overboard with a note of latitude, longitude, and date; and so affording some data for estimating the set and velocity of currents. See BOTTLE-CHART.

Bottom (bot'om), *n.* [O.E. *botym, botum, botun, bothom*, &c., Sc. *boddun*, A. Sax. *botm*, bottom; D. *bodem*, Icel. *botn*, O.H.G. *podam*, Mod.G. *boden*, from a root *bhudh*, probably meaning to fathom, which gives also L. *fundus*, Gr. *pythmēn*, base, bottom.] 1. The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; utmost depth either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; root; as, the *bottom* of a hill, a tower, a tree, of a well or other cavity, of a page or a column of figures. 'At the *bottom* of many excellent counsels.' *Addison.* 'Objections . . . built on the same *bottom*.' *Atterbury.*

I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow. *Shak.*

2. The ground under any body of water; as, a rocky *bottom;* a sandy *bottom;* to lie on the *bottom* of the sea.—3. The lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks.—4. The portion of a chair for sitting on; the seat.

No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs, and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms*. *Irving.*

5. Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley.

On both shores of that fruitful *bottom* are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison.*

6. The part of a ship below the wales; hence, the ship itself; as, goods imported in British *bottoms*.

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted. *Shak.*

7. The grounds or dregs of beer or other liquor. 'The *bottom* of beer.' *Johnson.*—8. Power of endurance; stamina; native strength; as, a horse of good *bottom.*—*At bottom*, in reality; as, he is sincere *at bottom.*—*On one's own bottom*, at one's own risk; independently.

Act from himself, *on his own bottom* stand. *Churchill.*

Bottom (bot'om), *a.* 1. At the bottom; lowest; undermost; as, the *bottom* stair; the *bottom* coin of a pile.—2. Having a low situation; alluvial; as, *bottom* lands.

Bottom (bot'om), *v.t.* 1. To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; to base. 'Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state.' *South.*

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To furnish with a bottom; as, to *bottom* a box; to *bottom* a chair.—3. To reach or see to the bottom, as of a subject; to fathom; as, I have *bottomed* the matter at last.

Bottom (bot'om), *v.i.* To rest; to be based. 'On what foundation any proposition advanced, *bottoms*.' *Locke.*

Bottom (bot'om), *n.* [O.E. *botme*, perhaps from W. *botwm*, a boss, a bud, a button.] A ball or skein of thread; a cocoon.

And beat me to death with a *bottom* of brown thread. *Shak.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Bottom (bot'om), *v.t.* To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

Therefore as you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shak.*

Bottom-bed (bot'om-bed), *n.* In *geol.* the lowest stratum or the base of a formation: often used in the plural for a series of basal strata.

Bottom-captain (bot'om-kap-tān or bot'-om-kap-tin), *n.* In *mining*, the superintendent of miners in the bottoms, or deepest working part.

Bottomed (bot'omd), *a.* Having a bottom of this or that kind: used in composition; as, flat-*bottomed*, broad-*bottomed*.

Bottom-fishing (bot'om-fish-ing), *n.* Same as *Ground-angling*.

Bottom-glade (bot'om-glād), *n.* An open valley between hills; a dale.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts
That brow this *bottom-glade*. *Milton.*

Bottom-grass (bot'om-gras), *n.* Grass growing on low or bottom lands.

Bottom-heat (bot'om-hēt), *n.* Heat at or rising from the bottom; specifically, in *hort.* the heat communicated to soil by fermenting and decomposing substances placed under it.

Bottom-ice (bot'om-īs), *n.* Ground-ice; ground-gru (which see).

Bottom-land (bot'om-land), *n.* Same as *Bottom*, 5.

Bottomless (bot'om-les), *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless; whose bottom cannot be found by sounding; as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean. '*Bottomless* speculations.' *Burke.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shak.*

Bottom-lift (bot'om-lift), *n.* In *mining*, the deepest or bottom tier of pumps.

Bottomry (bot'om-ri), *n.* In *marine law*, the act of borrowing money, and pledging the *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract.

Botoné, Bottoné (bot'on-ā), *p.* and *a.* Same as *Bottony*.

Bottoned, Botoned (bot'ond), *pp.* In *her.* same as *Bottony*.

Bottony (bot'on-i), *p.* and *a.* [Fr. *boutonné*, from *bouton*, a bud. See BUTTON.] In *her.* having knobs or buttons, applied to a cross which terminates at each extremity in three buds, knobs, or buttons, somewhat resembling a trefoil. Called also *Botoned, Botoné*, and sometimes *Trefoiled* or *Trefled*.

Bottony.

Botts (bots), *n.* See BOTT.

Botuliform (bo-tū'li-form), *a.* [L. *botulus*, a sausage, and *forma*, form.] In *bot.* having the form of a sausage. *Henslow.*

Bouche (bösh), *n.* [Fr., mouth.] 1. A term used anciently to denote a certain allowance of provisions from the king to knights and others who attended him in any military expedition. Also called *Bouge* and *Budge*. 2. The indent at the top of a shield to admit a lance, which rested there, without depriving the soldier of the protection afforded by his shield to the lower part of the face or neck.

Bouche, Bouch (bösh), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as a gun which has been spiked.

Bouchet (bö'shet), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

Boud (böd), pret. of *behoved*. [Scotch and Old English.] Other forms *Bood, Bude, Boot*, &c.

They both did cry to Him above
To save their souls, for they *boud* die.
Border Minstrelsy.

Boud, Bowd (boud), *n.* An insect that breeds in grain; a weevil.

Boudoir (bö-dwar), *n.* [Fr., from *bouder*, to pout, to sulk.] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

They sang to him in cosy *boudoirs*. *Thackeray.*

Bouge (böj), *n.* [Fr. *bouge*, O.Fr. *boulge*, a bulging, or something with a bulging or swelling form, a leathern wallet, &c. Same root as *bulge, belly, bellows, bag*, &c. See BULGE.] 1.† A bag or wallet, especially of leather. '*Bouges* of lether like bladders.' *Holland.*—2. A cask. [Old and provincial.]

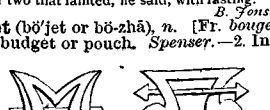
Bouge (böj), *v.i.* [A form of *bulge, bilge*. See the noun.] To be bilged; to spring a leak or have a hole knocked in the bottom; to founder. 'Least thereupon our shippes should *bouge*.' *Gascoigne.*

Bougeт (böj), *v.t.* To cause to spring a leak; to knock a hole in; to scuttle. 'The carick, which Sir Anthony Oughtred chased hard at the stern, and *bouged* her in divers places.' *Hall.*

Bougeт (böj), *n.* [Older E. *bouche*, from Fr. *bouche*, the mouth.] Provisions; an allowance of meat and drink. See BOUCHE.

A bombard-man that brought *bougé* for a country lady or two that fainted, he said, with fasting. *B. Jonson.*

Bouget (bö'jet or bö-zhā), *n.* [Fr. *bougette.*] 1.† A budget or pouch. *Spenser.*—2. In *her.*



Bougets.

the representation of a vessel for carrying water. It is meant to represent a yoke with

two leather pouches attached to it, formerly used for the conveyance of water to an army.

Bough (bou), *n.* [A. Sax. *bóg, bóh*, an arm, a shoulder, a bough; Icel. *bógr*, Dan. *boug, bov*, the shoulder of an animal; of cognate origin with Gr. *pēchys*, the fore-arm, Skr. *bāhus*, the arm.] An arm or large branch of a tree.

'Twas all her joy the ripen'd fruits to tend,
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend.
Pope.

Bough-pot (bou'pot), *n.* Same as *Bow-pot*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Bought (bout), *n.* [Dan. *bugt*, Icel. *bugtha*, a bend. See BOUT, BIGHT.] 1.† A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure or bend. 'Wreathed *boughts*.' *Spenser.* 'The *bought* of the fore-legs.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.

Bought (bạt), pret. & pp. of *buy* (which see). —*Bought and sold notes*, among licensed brokers, a memorandum of the transaction given by a broker, who is acting for a seller of stock, to both seller and buyer when a bargain is effected.

Boughten (bạt'n), pp. of *buy*, used adjectively: an antiquated form.

For he who buried him was one whose faith
Recked not of *boughten* prayers nor passing bell.
Southey.

Boughty† (bout'i), *a.* Having boughts or bends; bending. *Sherwood.*

Bougie (bö-zhē), *n.* [Fr., a wax-candle, from Sp. *bugia*, from *Bugia*, in North Africa, whence wax-candles were first brought.] In *surg.* a slender flexible cylinder, intended for introduction into the urethra, œsophagus, or rectum, when those passages are obstructed, as by stricture. It is usually made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a slightly conical form by rolling them on any hard smooth surface. It is also made of catgut, elastic gum, gutta-percha, German silver, steel, &c.

Bouilli (bö-yē), *n.* [Fr.] Meat stewed with vegetables; boiled or stewed meat of any kind.

Bouillon (bö-yoh), *n.* [Fr., from *bouillir*, to boil. See BOIL.] 1. Broth; soup.—2. In the *manege*, an excrescence of flesh, causing the frush to shoot out, and so laming the horse.

Bouk (bök), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The trunk of the body, or the whole body.—2. Bulk; size; the bulk or whole of any bale or assortment of goods.

Bouke,† *n.* [Icel. *búkr*, the trunk of the body. See BULK.] The body. *Chaucer.*

Boulangerite (bö-lăn'jėr-īt), *n.* [After M. *Boulanger*, the engineer.] In *mineral.* native sulphide of antimony and lead. Called also *Plumbosite.*

Boulder (böl'dėr), *n.* [Sw. dial. *bullersten*, the larger kind of pebbles, in contrast to *klappersten*, the smaller ones, from Sw. *bullra*, Dan. *buldre*, E. dial. *bolder*, to make a loud noise, to thunder; lit. a stone that makes a thundering noise, while *klappersten* is one that makes a clapping or rattling noise. *Wedgwood.*] 1. A water-worn roundish stone of no determinate size, but too large to be regarded as a pebble.—2. In *geol.* applied to ice-worn and smoothed blocks lying on the surface of the soil, or imbedded in the clays and gravels of the drift formation of the pleistocene period, generally differing in composition from the rocks in their vicinity, a fact which proves that they have been transported from a distance. 'Boulders lying on the surface are termed *erratic blocks*.—3. In *mining*, a large pebble or stone of ore found detached and away from the regular lode.—*Boulder formation.* See DRIFT, 13.—*Boulder wall*, a wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar.

Boulder-clay (böl'dėr-klā), *n.* The stiff, unlaminated, tenacious clay of the glacial or drift epoch or ice-age. Also called *Drift, Till*, &c. See DRIFT, 13.

Boule, Boule-work (böl, böl'wėrk), *n.* The proper spelling of what is now commonly written *Buhl* (which see).

Boulet, Boullette (bö-let), *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, a bullet, a fetlock, from *boule*, a ball.] In the *manege*, a horse whose fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position.

Boulevard (böl-vär), *n.* [Fr., older forms *boulevert, boulevere*, borrowed and altered from G. *bollwerk*. See BULWARK.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town; hence a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications. The name is now sometimes extended to any street or walk encircling a town.

Boulimia, Boulimy (bö-lim'i-a, bö'li-mi), *n.* Same as *Bulimy*.

Boultel,† Boultin (bōl'tel, bōl'tin), *n.* In *arch.* a moulding, the convexity of which is just one-fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth in the Tuscan and Doric capital.

Boun,† Bounet† (boun), *a.* [A more correct spelling than *bound*, ready, prepared, being the Icel. *búinn*, ready. See BOUND, *a.*] Ready; prepared; on the point of going or intending to go. 'And bade them all to be *boun*.' *Chaucer.*

Well chanced it that Adolf the night when he wed
Had confess'd and had sain'd him ere *boune* to his bed.
Sir W. Scott.

Boun,† Bowne† (boun), *v.t.* and *i.* [From the above.] To prepare one's self; to make ready; as, to busk and *boun*, common expressions in old ballads. 'Then he *bowneth* him boldlye.' *Percy MS.*

Bounce (bouns), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bounced*; ppr. *bouncing*. [O.E. *bounsen, bunsen*, to beat, to strike suddenly; L.G. *bunsen*, to knock; D. *bonzen*, to strike, bounce; *bons*, a bounce. The word seems to be imitative of the noise of a blow. See below.] 1. To leap or spring; to fly, or rush suddenly. 'Out *bounced* the mastiff.' *Swift.* 'Bounced off his arm-chair.' *Thackeray.*—2. To spring or leap against anything, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring.

Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart.
Dryden.

3. To beat hard or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Another *bounced* as hard as he could knock.
Swift.

4. To boast or bluster; to exaggerate.

He gives away countries, and disposes of kingdoms; and *bounces*, blusters, and swaggers, as if he were really sovereign lord and sole master of the universe.
Bp. Lowth.

Bounce (bouns), *v.t.* To drive against anything suddenly and violently.

He *bounced* his head at every post.
Swift.

Bounce (bouns), *n.* 1. A heavy blow, thrust, or thump.

The *bounce* burst ope the door.
Dryden.

2. A loud heavy sound, as by an explosion; a sudden crack or noise.

I don't value her resentment the *bounce* of a cracker.
Goldsmith.

3. A boast; a piece of brag or bluster; boastful language; exaggeration.

To live poorly, anxiously, and attentively is a most miserable kind of life, to which the brave, the bold, and the unbeliever will brag he should prefer death itself; but I, who give little credit to such *bounces*, know self-preservation to be the great law in nature.
Dr G. Cheyne.

4. A bold or impudent lie; a downright fiction; as, that was a *bounce*. [Colloq.]—5. The larger spotted dog-fish (*Scyllium catulus*).

Bounce (bouns), *adv.* [With this word in the following uses comp. G. *bumps*, in the same sense, Sw. dial. *bums*, immediately.] With a bounce; suddenly.

Rapp'd at the door, nor stay'd to ask,
But *bounce* into the parlour enter'd.
Gray.

It is sometimes used interjectionally.

'*Bounce*' would a' say; and away again would a' go, and again would a' come.
Shak.

Bouncer (bouns'er), *n.* 1. A boaster; a bully; a liar.—2. A bare-faced lie; a regular crammer.

But you are not deceiving me? You know the first time you came into my shop what a *bouncer* you told me.
Colman the Younger.

3. Something big or large of its kind. 'The stone must be a *bouncer*.' *De Quincey.* 4. A big, strong, vigorous person, especially a female; as, she was a *bouncer*. [In all its uses colloq.]

Bouncing (bouns'ing), *a.* 1. Vigorous; strong; stout. 'The *bouncing* Amazon.' *Shak.* 'A *bouncing* lass.' *Lord Lytton.*—2. Exaggerated; excessive; big. [Colloq.]

We have had a merry and a lusty ordinary,
And wine, and good meat, and a *bouncing* reckoning.
Beau. & Fl.

Bouncingly (bouns'ing-li), *adv.* Boastingly. *Barrow.*

Bound (bound), *n.* [Fr. *borne*, O.Fr. *bodne, bonne*, a bound, limit, from L.L. *bodina, bonna*, a boundary, from Armor. *boden*, a cluster of trees serving as a boundary, *bonn*, a boundary.] That which limits or circumscribes; the external or limiting line of any object or of space; hence, that which keeps in or restrains; limit; confine; extent; as, the love of money knows no *bounds*.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*!
Without dimension!
Milton.

—*Boundary, Bound.* See BOUNDARY.

Bound (bound), *v.t.* To set bounds or limits to; to act as a bound or limit to; to limit; to terminate; hence, to restrain or confine; as, to *bound* our wishes by our means. 'Where full measure only *bounds* excess.' *Milton.*

O God, I could be *bounded* in a nut-shell and count myself a king of infinite space were it not that I have bad dreams.
Shak.

SYN. To limit, restrain, circumscribe, confine, restrict, hem in, border.

Bound (bound), *v.i.* [Fr. *bondir*, to leap; O.Fr. to ring, to echo; L.L. *bombitare*, to resound, from *bombus*, a humming sound. See BOMB.] 1. To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*.
Pope.

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.

Bound (bound), *v.t.* To cause or enable to bound or leap. [Rare.]

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off.
Shak.

Bound (bound), *n.* [See the verb.] A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.

The horses started with a sudden *bound*.
Addison.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bounds* of this ball of contention.
Dr, H. More.

Bound (bound), pp. of *bind*. Made fast by a band or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained.

Besides all this, he was *bound* to certain tributes all more or less degrading.
Brougham.

Colloquially the word is often used as equivalent to certain, sure; as, he is *bound* to succeed; the town is *bound* to increase.—*Bound up in*, (*a*) embodied in; inseparably connected with. 'The whole state . . . being *bound up in* the sovereign.' *Brougham.* (*b*) Having all the affections centred in; entirely devoted to.

There are times when the girl's whole nature seems to roughen itself against seeing us so *bound up in* Pet; no father and mother were *bound up in* her, poor soul.
Dickens.

Bound (bound), *a.* [More properly spelled (as formerly) *boun*, being Icel. *búinn*, pp. of *búa*, to till, to prepare, to get ready. The *d* is parasitic, as in *sound*, from L. *sonus*. The root is the same as that of *boor* (which see).] Prepared; ready; hence, going or intending to go; destined; and, as used of a ship, chartered: with *to* or *for*; as, I am *bound for* London. 'A chieftain *to* the Highlands *bound*.' *Campbell.*

Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,
The port so long desired at length we found.
Dryden.

Boundary (bound'a-ri), *n.* [From *bound*, with a Latin termination.] A limit; a bound. —*Boundary, Bound. Boundary* is often used as synonymous with *bound*; but the real sense is a visible mark indicating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but *boundary* is the thing which determines or marks the limit. Thus, the *bounds* of a parish are defined by certain marks or *boundaries*, such as heaps of stones, dikes, hedges, ditches, rivers, streams, rivulets, &c. But the two words are often confounded.

Bound-bailiff (bound'bā-lif), *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process: so denominated from the *bond* given for the faithful discharge of his trust.

Bounded (bound'ed), *p.* and *a.* Limited; circumscribed; confined; cramped; narrow.

An eye well-practised in nature, a spirit *bounded* and poor.
Tennyson.

Bounden (bound'en), *p.* and *a.* [An old participle of *bind*.] 1.† Obliged; bound.

I am much *bounden* to your majesty.
Shak.

2. Appointed; indispensable; obligatory. '*Bounden* duty.' *F. W. Robertson.*

I offer this my *bounden* nightly sacrifice.
Coleridge.

Boundenly† (bound'en-li), *adv.* In a bounden or dutiful manner. 'Most *boundenly* obedient.' *Trans. of Ochin's Sermons*, 1583.

Bounder (bound'ėr), *n.* 1. One that limits; one that imposes bounds.

Now the *bounder* of all these is only God himself.
Fotherby.

2.† Boundary.

Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands.
Fotherby.

Bounding (bound'ing), *p.* and *a.* Leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps; moving with a bound. 'A *bounding* stag.' *Rowe.* 'The *bounding* pulse, the languid limb.' *Montgomery.*

Boundless (bound'les), *a.* Without bounds or limits; unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; infinite; as, *boundless* space; *boundless* power. 'The *boundless* sky.' *Bryant.*

Boundlessly (bound'les-li), *adv.* In a boundless manner.

Boundlessness (bound'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being boundless or without limits.

Bounteous (boun'tē-us), *a.* [From *bounty.*] 1. Disposed to give freely; free in bestowing gifts; bountiful; liberal; as, *bounteous* nature.

I wondered at the *bounteous* hours,
The slow result of winter showers,
You scarce could see the grass for flowers.
Tennyson.

2. Characterized by, or emanating from, bounty. 'A *bounteous* largess.' *Shak.*—SYN. Liberal, bountiful, munificent, generous, beneficent, kind.

Bounteously (boun'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a bounteous manner; liberally; generously; largely; freely.

Bounteousness (boun'tē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being bounteous; liberality in bestowing gifts or favours; munificence; kindness.

Bountiful (boun'ti-fụl), *a.* [*Bounty* and *full.*] Liberal in bestowing gifts, favours, or bounties; munificent; generous. 'God, the *bountiful* author of our being.' *Locke.*

Our king spares nothing to give them the share of that felicity of which he is so *bountiful* to his kingdom. *Dryden.*

Bountifully (boun'ti-fụl-li), *adv.* In a bountiful manner; liberally; largely.

They are less *bountifully* provided than the rich with the materials of happiness for the present life. *Porteus.*

Bountifulness (boun'ti-fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favours.

Bountihead,† Bountihood† (boun'ti-hed, boun'ti-hụd), *n.* Bounty; goodness; virtue. 'The firm foundation of true *bountihead.*' *Spenser.*

Bountith (boun'tith), *n.* Bounty; specifically, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages. [Scotch.]

Bounty (boun'ti), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *bountée*, O Fr. *bonteit*, Fr. *bonté*, goodness, excellence, favour, from L. *bonitas*, goodness, from *bonus*, good.] 1.† Goodness; virtue.

Ne blott the *bounty* of all womankind
'Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find.
Spenser.

2. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favours; generosity; munificence.—3. A favour bestowed with a benevolent disposition; that which is given bounteously; a free gift. 'Thy morning *bounties.*' *Cowper.*—4. A premium offered or given to induce men to enlist into the public service; or to encourage some branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.—*Queen Anne's bounty*, a provision made in the reign of Queen Anne for augmenting poor clerical livings.—SYN. Munificence, generosity, beneficence, liberality, kindness.

Bouquet (bō-kā), *n.* [Fr., a plume, a nosegay, O.Fr. *bousquet*, *bosquet*, Pr. *bosquet*, a little wood, dim. of *bosc*, a wood. See BUSH.] 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; hence, something resembling a bunch of flowers, as a cluster of precious stones.

I have a *bouquet* to come home to-morrow made up of diamonds, and rubies, and emeralds.
Colman & Garrick.

2. An agreeable aromatic odour, such as is perceived on drawing the cork of any of the finer wines.

Bouquetin (bōk-tan), *n.* [Fr., from *bouc*, a he-goat, G. *bock*. See BUCK.] *Capra Ibex*, the ibex of the ancients, and the steinbok of German Switzerland. See IBEX.

Bour,† Boure,† *n.* [A. Sax. *bûr*, a chamber, a *cottage*. See BOWER.] A chamber; a bower. *Chaucer.*

Bourach, Bourock (bör'ach, bör'ok), *n.* [In first two senses a dim. of the preceding, in the other senses of A. Sax. *beorg*, *beorh*, a hill.] [Scotch.] 1. An inclosure: applied to the little houses built in play by children. 2. A shepherd's hut. *D. Davidson.*—3. A small knoll. *Hogg.*—4. A heap; a confused heap; a cluster, as of trees or people; a crowd.

Bourbonism (bör'bon-izm), *n.* The opinions of those who adhere to the house of Bourbon; legitimism.

Bourbonist (bör'bon-ist), *n.* One who supports the claims of the members of the house of Bourbon to the thrones they held; specifically, a supporter of the claims of the members of this family to the throne of France.

Bourd† (börd), *n.* [Also written *boorde*, *bourde*, *borde*, &c., from O.Fr. *bourde*, a game; probably from the Celtic: Armor. *bourd*, Gael. *burt*, *buirt*, mockery.] A jest; a scoff.

Gramercy, Borrill, for thy company,
For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds.*
Drayton.

Bourd† (börd), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *bourder*, to sport. See the noun.] To jest; to joke.

My wit is greet, though that I *bourde* and pleye.
Chaucer.

Bourd† (börd), *v.t.* and *i.* To approach; to accost; to be near. See BOARD, *v.t.* 4.

Bourder† (börd'ėr), *n.* A jester.

Bourdon (bör-don), *n.* [Fr., a pilgrim's staff, a drone, in the former sense from L. *burdo*, a mule, by a metaphorical change of meaning; in the latter sense of doubtful origin.] 1. A walking-staff; the tall walking-staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages, and to which were frequently attached the purse or scrip and water-bottle.—2. In *music*, the drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop in the organ or harmonium having a drone-like quality of tone.

Bourg (börg), *n.* [The French form of *borough, burgh.*] A town; a borough. [Rare.]

Ye think the rustic cackle of your *bourg*
The murmur of the world. *Tennyson.*

Bourgeois, Burgeois (bur-jō', bur-jois'), *n.* [From the next word, or perhaps from a type-founder of the name.] A small kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than longprimer.

Bourgeois (börzh-wą), *n.* [Fr., from *bourg*, French form of *borough.*] A citizen; a burgher; a man of middle rank.

Bourgeoisie (börzh-wą-zē), *n.* [Fr.] The middle classes of a country, especially those dependent on trade.

Bourgeon (bör'jon), *v.i.* [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud.] To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch.

Heaven send it happy dew!
Earth lend it sap enow!
Gaily to *bourgeon* and boldly to blow. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bourgeon (bör'jon), *n.* In *bot.* an advanced bud; specifically, a bud on the stem of a plant, whether above or beneath ground, inclosing the embryo of a branch, as opposed to a flower-bud.

Bourignian (bör-in'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrines of the Bourignonists.

Do you disown all Popish, Arian, Socinian, Arminian, *Bourignian*, and other doctrines, tenets, and opinions whatsoever, contrary to, and inconsistent with, the foresaid Confession of Faith?
Ordination Questions of Church of Scotland.

Bourignonist (bör-in'yon-ist), *n.* One of a sect founded by Antoinette *Bourignon*, who in 1658 assumed the Augustine habit, and travelled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last country she made many converts about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse.

Bourn, Borne (börn, bōrn), *n.* [Fr. *borne*, a limit, a corruption of *bonne*, a boundary. See BOUND.] A bound; a limit. 'Watery *bourn.*' *Cowper.* 'Beyond the *bourn* of sunset.' *Tennyson.*

That undiscovered country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Shak.*

Bourn (börn), *n.* [A. Sax. *burna*, *burne*, a stream, a fountain, common in Scotland and the north of England in the form *burn*; D. *born*, Icel. *brunnr*, Sw. *brunn*, Dan. *brönd*; Goth. *brunna*, G. *brunnen*, a spring, a fountain, a well; probably from root of *burn*; comp. *torrent*, from L. *torreo*, to roast.] A brook; a torrent; a rivulet; a burn. 'Come over the *bourn*, Bessy, to me.' *Shak.* It occurs in various place-names; as, *Bourn* or *Bourne*, *Bournemouth*, *Westbourne.*

Bournless (börn'les), *a.* Having no bourn or limit. [Rare.]

Bournonite (bör'non-īt), *n.* [After Count *Bournon.*] Antimonial sulphide of lead.

Bournous (bör-nöz'), *n.* Same as *Burnoose.*

Bourran (bör'ran), *n.* A peculiarly fierce kind of snowstorm, blowing often twenty hours at a time, from the north-east over the Russian steppes.

Bourrée (bör-rā), *n.* [Fr.] A dance tune or movement in common time and in two measures, said by some to have come from Auvergne, and by others from Biscay; a boree.

Bourse (börs), *n.* [Fr., a purse, bursary, an exchange, from L. *bursa*, a hide, skin, leather.] An exchange; a place where merchants assemble for general business.

Bourtree (bör'trē), *n.* [Either from being frequently planted about houses and forming *bowers* or arbours, or for *bore*-tree, from the fact that its shoots contain an unusual proportion of pith, which can be easily removed so as to convert the shoots into tubes.] [Scotch.] The elder-tree.

Bouse, Booze (bōz), *v.i.* See BOOSE, *v.i.*

Bouse,† Bouze† (bōz), *n.* Liquor; drink.

Boustrophedon (bou-stro-fē'don), *n.* [Gr.—*bous*, an ox, and *strephō*, to turn.] An ancient Greek mode of writing in alternate lines from right to left, and from left to right, as fields are ploughed in furrows, having an alternate direction.

Bousy (bōz'i), *a.* Same as *Boosy.*

In his cups the *bousy* poet sings. *Dryden.*

Bout (bout), *n.* [Older form *bought*; same word as Dan. *bugt*, a bend, a bay or bight; Icel. *bugtha*, a bend; from Dan. *bugne*, Icel. *bjúga*, to bow, to bend; closely allied to E. *bow*, *bight.*] 1. A twist or turn; a bend or flexure; a link.

In notes, with many a winding *bout*
Of linked sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A going and returning, as in ploughing, reaping, &c.; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals. 'She got off for that *bout.*' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* 3. A trial; a set-to; a contest; as, a drinking *bout.*

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one *bout* with you. *Shak.*

It was the brave outlaw's custom to try a *bout* at quarter-staff with his young recruits. *Sir W. Scott.*

Boutade† (bö-tād), *n.* [Fr., from *bouter*, to thrust.] A caprice; a whim; a fancy.

His first *boutade* was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too. *Swift.*

Boutefeu† (böt-fū), *n.* [Fr., from *bouter*, to thrust, and *feu*, fire.] An incendiary; a makebate.

Animated by a base fellow called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon.*

Boutisale† (bö'ti-sāl), *n.* [Apparently from *booty* and *sale.*] A cheap sale, as booty is commonly sold. 'The great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries.' *Sir J. Hayward.*

Bouts-rimés (bö-rē-mā), *n. pl.* [Fr. *bout*, an end, and *rimé*, rhymed.] Words that rhyme given as the ends of a stanza, the other parts of the lines being supplied by the ingenuity of the writer.

Bouza (bö'za), *n.* Same as *Bosa.*

Bouze. Same as *Boose.*

Bovate (bō'vāt), *n.* [Legal L. *bovata*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] In *law*, as much land as an ox can plough in a year; ox-gang (which see).

Bovey-coal (bō'vi-kōl), *n.* A tertiary lignite or brown-coal, occurring in beds of from 2 to 16 feet thick, in pipe-clay, at *Bovey*, in Devonshire. It is an inflammable fossil, resembling, in many of its properties, bituminous coal. Its structure is fissile; its cross fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous lustre, somewhat shining. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odour which is generally disagreeable.

Bovid (bō'vid), *a.* Relating to that tribe of ruminant animals called Bovidæ.

Bovidæ (bō'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A sub-family of the Cavicornia, or hollow-horned quadrupeds, consisting of gregarious ruminant mammals, usually reckoned equivalent to the Linnæan genus Bos, or what is called the ox-tribe. They are large animals with stout limbs, broad hairless muzzles, unbranched, hollow, tapering horns, rather long tail ending in a tuft of hair, and the females have four teats. Native species occur in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and fossil species are found in the pliocene and pleistocene beds. Some have been domesticated. They include the arnee, bison, buffalo, ox, musk-ox, urus, &c.

Boviform (bō'vi-form), *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an ox.

Bovine (bō'vīn), *a.* [L.L. *bovinus*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus Bos.

Bovista (bō-vis'ta), *n.* [G. *bofist.*] A genus of fungi closely allied to Lycoperdon, but having the spores seated on short stalks; the puff-balls or bullfices. Two British puff-balls belong to this genus, the smaller (*B. plumbea*), which has a leaden hue when dry, and the larger (*B. nigrescens*), with a firm dark inner coat.

Bow (bou), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *būgan*, to bend (trans. and intrans.); D. *buigen*, Dan. *böie*, Goth. *biugan*, to bend (trans. and intrans.); G. *beugen* (trans.); cognate with L. *fugio*, Gr. *pheugō*, to flee; Skr. *bhuj*, to bend.] 1. To make crooked or curved; to bend.

A three-pence *bow'd* would hire me. *Shak.*

We *bow* things the contrary way to make them come to their natural straightness. *Bacon.*

2. To bend or incline, as the head or the body, in token of homage, respect, civility, or condescension.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. 2 Ki. ii. 15.

Bow down thine ear, and hear the words of the wise. Prov. xxii. 17.

3. To depress; to crush; to subdue; to cause to submit. 'Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave.' *Shak.*

Authority forgets a dying king,
Laid widow'd of the power in his eye
That *bow'd* the will. *Tennyson.*

4.† To cause to deviate from a former condition; to incline; to turn. 'Not to *bow* and bias their opinions.' *Fuller.*

For troubles and adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*

5. To accompany or attend with a bow; to make a bow to when about to separate.

I saw the station-master *bow* them into the carriage. *Dickens.*

Becky *bowed* Jos out of her little garret. *Thackeray.*

Bow (bou), *v.i.* To bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility; to be bent or inflected; to curve. 'Like an ass whose back with ingots *bows*.' *Shak.* 'Low *bowed* the tributary Prince.' *Tennyson.*

The rest of the people *bowed* down upon their knees. Judg. vii. 6.

They stoop; they *bow* down together. Is. xlvi. 6.

Bow (bou), *n.* [Directly from the verb.] 1.† A bend. 'The *bowe* of the ryver of Humber.' *Trevisa.* — 2. An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

Bow (bou), *n.* [Probably directly from the Scandinavian: Icel. *bógr*, Dan. *bov*, *boug*, a shoulder, the bow of a vessel, shoulder apparently being the primary meaning of the word. The root is no doubt that of the verb.] *Naut.* the rounding part of a ship's side forward, beginning where the planks trend inward, and terminating where they close, at the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean* bow; a broad one a *bold* or *bluff* bow.—*On the bow* (*naut.*), on that part of the horizon within 45° of the line ahead.

Bow (bō), *n.* [A. Sax. *boga*, Icel. *bogi*, Dan. *bue*, D. *boog*, the weapon called the bow, from the root of the verb to *bow*, A. Sax. *būgan.*] 1. A missile weapon made of a strip of wood or other elastic material, with a string stretched from end to end of it, on which an arrow is made to rest endwise. The bow is then bent by drawing the string, which is again suddenly let go, when the bow springs back, and by its elastic force throws the arrow to a great distance. Bows were formerly divided into *long-bows* and *cross-bows*. The use of the bow is called *archery*. The bows commonly used in archery are of two kinds—the *single-piece bow* and the *back* or *union bow*. The single-piece bow is made of one rod of hickory, lancewood, or yew-tree, which last, if perfectly free from knots, is considered the most suitable wood. The union bow is made of two or sometimes three pieces glued together.—2. Anything bent or in form of a curve, as the rainbow, the part of a yoke which embraces the animal's neck, &c.—3. In *music*, an instrument originally curved, but now almost straight, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind. It is made of a thin staff of elastic wood, to both ends of which the hairs (about 80 or 100 horse-hairs) are fastened. These, being rubbed with rosin, and drawn over the strings of the musical instrument, cause it to sound.—4. Bow-compasses.—5. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of 90° graduated, a shank or staff, a side-vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane.—6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners for turning wood; with hatters for breaking fur and wool, and consisting of a piece of wood more or less curved, and having a string extending from one extremity to the other.—7. In *arch.* (*a*) the part of a building which projects from a straight wall, sometimes circular and sometimes polygonal in the plane. (*b*) A flying buttress, or arched buttress.—8. *sing.* or *pl.* Two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight.—*Bow instrument*, in *music*, an instrument strung with gut and played on by means of a bow, as the violin, viola, and violoncello.—*Bows and bills!* the cry raised in old times by the English to give an alarm in their camp or to encourage the people to take to arms.

Bow (bō), *v.t.* or *i.* [Directly from the above noun in meanings 3 and 6.] 1. In *music*, to perform or play with the *bow*; as, that passage for the violin should be *bowed* boldly; that violinist *bows* with great taste; 2. In *hat-making*, to separate the filaments of felting-fur and distribute them in the basket by means of a bow.

Bowable† (bou'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being bowed or bent; of a flexible disposition.

Bow-backed (bō'bakt), *a.* Having a bent or bowed back. *Tennyson.*

Bow-bearer (bō'bār-ėr), *n.* In *law*, an under officer of a forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses.

Bow-Bell† (bō'bel), *n.* One born within the sound of the bells of the church of Bow, which is supposed to be near the centre of the city of London; a Cockney. *Beau. & Fl.*

Bow-bent (bō'bent), *a.* Bent like a bow; crooked. 'A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age.' *Milton.*

Bow-boy (bō'boi), *n.* A boy who uses a bow; hence, Cupid. *Shak.*

Bow-brace (bō'brās), *n.* In *milit. antig.* a covering of bone, metal, or leather for protecting the left arm of the bowman from the percussion of the bow-string.

Bow-chaser (bou'chās-ėr), *n.* A gun pointed from the bow of a ship of war.

Bow-compass, Bow-compasses (bō'kum-pas, bō'kum-pas-ez), *n.* 1. A pair of compasses with a bow, or arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides to steady the motion.—2. A small instrument furnished with a bow-pen used by draughtsmen for describing circles with ink. See COMPASS, 5.—3. A beam of wood or brass with three long screws to bend a lath or steel to any arch, used in forming draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is necessary to draw arches of large radius.

Bowdlerize (bōd'lėr-īz), *v.t.* [From Thomas *Bowdler*, who published in 1818 an expurgated edition of Shakspere.] To remove offensive or questionable words from, as from a literary work; to expurgate. *Sat. Review.*

Bow-drill (bō'dril), *n.* A drill or boring tool worked by a bow and spring.

Bow-dye (bō'dī), *n.* A kind of scarlet colour, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness and duration: first used at *Bow*, near London.

Bowed (bōd), *a.* In *her.* bent like a bow; embowed. Termed also *Flected* or *Reflected.*—*Bowed-imbowed.* See ANNODATED.

Bowel (bou'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *boel* (Mod. Fr. *boyau*), from L. *botellus*, a small sausage, an intestine, from *botulus*, a sausage.] 1. One of the intestines of an animal; a gut, especially of man: chiefly used in the plural.—2. *pl.* (*a*) The interior part of anything. 'Into the *bowels* of the battle.' *Shak.*

It was great pity, so it was,
That villanous saltpetre should be digged
Out of the *bowels* of the harmless earth. *Shak.*

(*b*) The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion. 'No lady of more softer *bowels*.' *Shak.*

Open thy *bowels* of compassion. *Congreve.*

(*c*)† Offspring; children.

Thine own *bowels*, which do call thee sire,
The mere effusion of thy proper loins. *Shak.*

Bowel (bou'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bowelled*; ppr. *bowelling.* To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels of. 'Drawn and hanged in his armour, taken down alive and *bowelled*.' *Stow.*

Bowelless† (bou'el-les), *a.* Without tenderness or pity.

Miserable men commiserate not themselves; *bowelless* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels. *Sir T. Browne.*

Bowel-pryer† (bou'el-prī-ėr), *n.* One who practises divination by examining the intestines of animals. *Holland.*

Bowel-prying† (bou'el-prī-ing), *n.* Divination by examining the bowels of animals. *Holland.*

Bower (bou'ėr), *n.* An anchor carried at the bow of a ship (hence the name), and in constant working use. There are generally two bowers, called *first* and *second*, *great* and *little*, or *best* and *small*.

Bower (bou'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *būr*, a chamber, often a lady's chamber, from *būan*, to dwell; Icel. *būr*, a chamber, a larder, a pantry, from *búa*, to live; Dan. *buur*, a cage; M.H.G. *būr*, a chamber.] 1.† A bed-chamber; any room in a house except the hall. 'In haste came rushing forth from inner *bowre*.' *Spenser.*— 2.† A cottage; an unpretentious residence; a rustic abode.

Courtesy oft-times in simple *bowers*
Is found as great as in the stately towers.
Sir J. Harington.

3. A shelter made with boughs or twining plants; an arbour; a shady recess.

I only begged a little woodbine *bower*
Where I might sit and weep. *W. Mason.*

Bower (bou'ėr), *n.* [D. *boer*, G. *bauer*, a peasant, a boor, in a German pack of cards, the equivalent of our knave.] 1. In *card-playing*, one of the two highest cards in the game of euchre, called respectively *right bower*, which is the knave of trumps, and *left bower*, which is the knave of the other suit of the same colour as trumps.

But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made
Were quite frightful to see—
Till at last he put down a *right bower*,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.
Bret Harte.

2. A person who obtains the use of a number of cows, along with pasture and fodder for them, from a farmer or proprietor, paying a certain sum by agreement, and making what profit he can from the produce of the cattle. [South-west of Scotland.] In this sense also written *Boer*.

Bower† (bou'ėr), *v.t.* To embower; to inclose.

O nature, what hadst thou to do in hell,
When thou didst *bower* the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh? *Shak.*

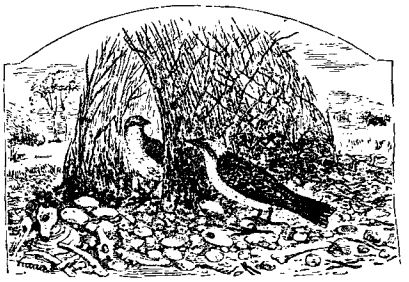
Bower† (bou'ėr), *v.i.* To take shelter; to lodge. 'Spreading pavilions for the birds to *bowre*.' *Spenser.*

Bower (bou'ėr), *n.* One who or that which bows or bends; specifically, a muscle that bends the joints.

His rawbone arms whose mighty brawned *bowrs*
Were wont to rive steele plates. *Spenser.*

Bower-anchor (bou'ėr-ang-kėr), *n.* An anchor carried at a ship's bows. See BOWER.

Bower-bird (bou'ėr-bėrd), *n.* A name of certain Australian conirostral (insessorial) birds, family Oriolidæ, genera Ptilonorhynchus and Chlamydera, about the size of a large starling. They are remarkable for erecting *bowers*, called *runs* in New South Wales, and adorning them with gay feathers, rags, bones, shells, and other white or bright-coloured objects. These bowers are used as places of resort, but not as nests.



Bower-bird (*Chlamydera maculata*) and its Run.

Bower-eaves (bou'ėr-ēvz), *n. pl.* The eaves of a bower or rustic abode. 'A bow-shot from her *bower-eaves*.' *Tennyson.*

Bowered (bou'ėrd), *a.* Furnished with bowers, recesses, or alcoves. *Tennyson.*

Boweric (bou'ėr-ik), *n.* In India, a well descended by steps. *Weale.*

Bower-maid† (bou'ėr-mād), *n.* A young woman in attendance on a lady. *Latham.*

Bower-thane (bou'ėr-thān), *n.* [A. Sax. *būr-thegn.*] The name for a chamberlain in the times of the Saxon kings.

The chamberlain, or *bower-thane*, was also the royal treasurer. *Thorpe.*

Bowery (bou'ėr-i), *a.* Covering or shading as a bower; containing bowers. *Tennyson.*

Bowess, Bowet (bou'es, bou'et), *n.* In *falconry*, a young hawk, when it begins to get out of the nest.

Bowge (bouj), *v.t.* and *i.* To cause to leak; to leak. 'To *bowge* and pierce any enemy ship which they do encounter.' *Holland.* See BOUGE.

Bow-grace (bou'grās), *n.* *Naut.* a frame, or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of ships to secure them from injury by ice.

Bow-hand (bō'hand), *n.* 1. In *archery*, the hand that holds the bow; the left hand. 'Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand.*' *Spenser.*—2. In *music*, the hand that draws the bow; the right hand.

Bowie (bou'i), *n.* A cask; a barrel. [Scotch.]

Bowie-knife (bō'i-nīf), *n.* [After its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie.*] A knife from 10 to 15 inches long and about 2 inches broad, worn as a weapon in the United States of America.

Bowingly (bou'ing-li), *adv.* In a bending manner. *Huloet.*

Bow-instrument (bō'in-strų-ment), *n.* An instrument strung with cat-gut or goat-gut, from which the tones are produced by means of the bow, as the double bass, the small bass or violoncello, the tenor, the violin proper, &c.

Bowk, Bouk (bouk, bök), *n.* Bulk. [Scotch.]

Bow-kail (bou'kāl), *n.* Cabbage: so called from their *bowing* together to form the head. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Bow-knot (bō'not), *n.* A slip knot made by drawing a portion of a cord, ribbon, &c., in the form of a bow through an involution, which is then tightened round the bow. This knot can be easily untied by drawing the bow back again.

Bowl (bōl), *n.* [O.E. *bolle*, A. Sax. *bolla*, a round vessel, a bowl; Icel. *bolli*, M.H.G. *bolle*, a bowl; allied to *ball.*] 1. A concave vessel of a somewhat globular shape; a large cup with roundish outlines; a goblet: often used as the emblem of festivity. 'Nor *bowl* of wassail mantle warm.' *Tennyson.*

There St. John mingles with my friendly *bowl*
The feast of reason and the flow of soul. *Pope.*

2. The hollow part of anything; as, the *bowl* of a spoon or of a tobacco-pipe.

Bowl (bōl), *n.* [O.E. *bowle*, Fr. *boule*, from L. *bulla*, a bubble (whence verb to *boil*).] 1. A ball of wood or other material used for rolling on a level surface at play; a ball of wood loaded on one side used in a game played on a level plat of green-sward.

Like an uninstructed bowler, he thinks to attain the jack by delivering his *bowl* straightforward upon it. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. *pl.* The game played with such balls.

Bowl (bōl), *v.i.* 1. To play with bowls or at bowling. 'Challenge her to *bowl.*' *Shak.*—2. To roll a bowl, as in the game of bowls. 3. To deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket.—4. To move rapidly and like a ball; as, the carriage *bowled* along.

We *bowled* along the great North road. *Mrs. Gore.*

Bowl (bōl), *v.t.* 1. To roll as a bowl.

Break all the spokes and felloes from her wheel,
And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven.
Shak.

2. To pelt with or as with bowls.

I had rather be set i' th' earth,
And *bowled* to death with turnips. *Shak.*

—*To bowl out*, in *cricket*, to put out of play by knocking down one's bails or stumps by a ball delivered by the bowler in order to be played by the batsman; as, Smith was *bowled out* at the first ball.

Bowlder (bōl'dėr), *n.* Same as *Boulder.*

Bowlder-stone (bōl'dėr-stōn). See BOULDER.

Bowlder-wall (bōl'dėr-wal), *n.* See *Boulder wall* under BOULDER.

Bow-leg (bō'leg), *n.* A crooked leg.

Bow-legged (bō'legd), *a.* Having crooked or bandy legs.

In person the duke was of the middle size, well made, except that he was somewhat *bow-legged.* *Prescott.*

Bowler (bōl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who plays at bowls.—2. In *cricket*, the player who delivers the ball in order to be played by the batsman.

Bowless (bō'les), *a.* Destitute of a bow.

Bowline (bō'lin), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a rope fastened near the middle of the leach, or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate parts called *bridles*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward towards the bow when the ship is close hauled.—*To check the bowline*, to slacken it when the wind becomes more favourable.—*To sharp the main bowline* or *hale the bowline*, to pull it harder.—*On a bowline*, said of a ship when close-hauled or sailing close to the wind.

You might get five knots out of her, *on a bowline*, in a very stiff breeze. *Hannay.*

2. In *ship-building*, a curve representing a vertical section of the bow-end of a ship.

Bowling-alley, Bowl-alley (bōl'ing-al-li, bōl'al-li), *n.* A covered place for the game of bowls instead of a bowling-green.

Bowling-green (bōl'ing-grēn), *n.* A level piece of green-sward kept smooth for bowling.

Bowling-ground (bōl'ing-ground), *n.* A bowling-green. 'The subtlest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary.' *B. Jonson.*

Bowman (bō'man), *n.* A man who uses a bow; an archer. Jer. iv. 29.

Bowman (bou'man), *n.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat. *Totten.*

Bowman's Root (bō'manz rōt), *n.* The popular name of two plants: (*a*) *Isnardia alternifolia*; (*b*) *Gillenia trifoliata.*

Bow-net (bō'net), *n.* A contrivance for catching lobsters and crayfish. It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and having at the mouth a little rim bent inward to oppose the return of the fish.

Bow-oar (bou'ōr), *n.* 1. The foremost oar used in pulling a boat.—2. The person who pulls the bow-oar.

Bow-pen (bō'pen), *n.* A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out towards the middle.

Bow-piece (bou'pēs), *n.* A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.

Bow-pot (bou'pot), *n.* A pot or vase for holding boughs for ornament; also, a nosegay or bouquet. Written also *Bough-pot.*

And I smell at the beautiful, beautiful *bow-pot* he brings me, winter and summer, from his country-house at Haverstock-hill. *G. A. Sala.*

Bow-saw (bō'sa), *n.* A flexible saw for cutting curves. It has a narrow blade stretched in an elastic frame in the manner of an archer's bow.

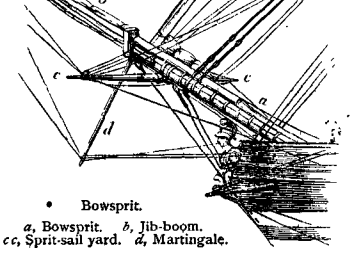
Bowse (bouz), *v.t.* 1. To bouse; to carouse; to drink.

Bold Robin Hood
Would, with his Maid Marian,
Sup and *bowse* from horn and can. *Keats.*

2. *Naut.* to haul or pull hard; as, to *bowse* upon a tack; to *bowse* away=to pull all together.

Bow-shot (bō'shot), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow in its flight from a bow. 'A *bow-shot* from her bower-eaves.' *Tennyson.*

Bow-sprit (bō'sprit), *n.* [*Bow* and *sprit*; D. *boegspriet*, Dan. *bougsprid.*] A large boom or spar which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel. Beyond it projects



Bowsprit.

a, Bowsprit. *b*, Jib-boom. *cc*, Sprit-sail yard. *d*, Martingale.

the jib-boom, and beyond that again the flying jib-boom. To these three spars are secured the stays of the foremast and of the spars above it, and on them are set the fore and fore-topmast stay-sails, the jib, and the flying jib. In former times underneath them were set a sprit-sail, sprit-topsail, &c. Depending from the bowsprit perpendicularly is the martingale or dolphin-striker. —A *standing bowsprit* is a permanently fixed bowsprit; a *running bowsprit*, one that can be eased out and in like a jib-boom, as in sloops and smacks.—*Bowsprit shrouds*, strong ropes attached to the bowsprit for supporting and strengthening it.

Bowssen,† *v.t.* [Old form of *to bouse*, with the inf. term. *en* retained.] 1. To drink.—2. To drench; to soak. *Rich. Carew.*

Bow-string (bō'string), *n.* 1. The string of a bow.—2. A similar string used for strangling offenders in the Ottoman Empire.

There was no difference whatever between the polity of our country and Turkey, and . . . if the king (did not) send mutes with *bow-strings* to Sancroft and Halifax, this was only because His Majesty was too gracious to use the whole power which he derived from heaven. *Macaulay.*

Bow-string (bō'string), *v.t.* 1. To furnish with a bow-string.—2. To strangle with a bow-string.

Bowstring-hemp (bō'string-hemp), *n.* The fibre of the leaves of an East Indian plant, the *Sanseviera zeylanica*, nat. order Liliaceæ, so named because of its employment for making bow-strings by the natives. The leaves are from 2 to 4 feet long. Another species, *S. guineensis*, yielding good fibre, has been found on the west coast of Africa.

Bowsy. See BOWZY.

Bowtell (bō'tel), *n.* [From *bolt*, an arrow, another form being *boltel.*] The shaft of a clustered pillar, or any plain round moulding. Written also *Boltel*, *Bottel*, *Boutel.*

Bow-timbers (bō'tim-bėrz), *n.* *Naut.* the timbers that form the bow of a ship.

Bow-window (bō'win-dō), *n.* A window built so as to project from a wall, properly one that forms a segment of a circle. See BAY-WINDOW.

Bow-wow (bou'wou), *n.* The loud bark of a dog.

Bow-wow (bou'wou), *a.* An epithet applied in ridicule by Max Müller to the theory that all language has its origin in onomatopoesis, that is, in imitation of natural sounds.

Bowyer (bō'yėr), *n.* [From *bow*, like *lawyer*, *sawyer*, from *law*, *saw.*] 1.† An archer; one who uses a bow. 'The *bowyer* king.' *Dryden.*—2. One who makes bows.

Good shooting may, perchance, be more occupied, to the profit of all *bowyers* and fletchers. *Ascham.*

Bowzy (bou'zi), *a.* Somewhat intoxicated. See BOOSY.

Rous'd at his name up rose the *bowzy* sire. *Pope.*

Box (boks), *n.* [A. Sax. *box*, a box, from L. *buxus*, *buxum*, the box-tree, and something made of its wood; a form collateral with Gr. *pyxis*, a box or case, from *pyxos*, the box-tree.] 1. A case or receptacle of any size and made of any material, frequently deriving its specific name from the article it is intended to contain; as, the *box* of the mariner's compass; a pill-*box*; a lady's work-*box*; a dice-*box*. Specifically, a money chest, especially one in which money for some particular purpose is collected or kept; as, poor-*box*, missionary-*box*.

So many more, so every one was used,
That to give largely to the *box* refused. *Spenser.*

2. The quantity that a box contains; as, a *box* of cigars. *Shak.*—3. The driver's seat on a carriage, which often has a lid so as to form a box.

Where would you like to sit? In or out? Back to the horses or the front? Get you the *box*, if you like. *Disraeli.*

4. A present, especially a Christmas present. 'Such a *box* as our prentices beg before Christmas.' *Cotgrave.*—5. A compartment or place shut or railed off for the accommodation of a small number of people in a public place; as, (*a*) a compartment in the common-room of a tavern or other house of refreshment. (*b*) An inclosed space in a theatre or other place of amusement, furnished with seats. 'The *boxes* and the pit.' *Dryden.* (*c*) In courts of justice, the seats set apart for jurymen and the stand for witnesses.

The whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a *box.* *Brougham.*

6. A place of shelter for one or two men engaged in certain duties; as, a sentry's *box*; a signalman's *box.*—7. A snug residence; as, a shooting *box.*

Let me keep a brace of hunters—a cozy *box*—a bit of land to it, and a girl after my own heart, and I'll cry quits with you. *Lord Lytton.*

8. In *mach.* (*a*) a cylindrical hollow iron in wheels, in which the axle runs. (*b*) A hollow

tube in a pump closed with a valve; the bucket of a lifting-pump.—9. In *carp.* a trough for cutting mitres.—10. *Naut.* the space between the back-board and the stern-post of a boat, where the coxswain sits.—*In a box,* in a perplexing or embarrassing position; in a difficulty.—*In the wrong box,* in an awkward situation; mistaken.

He'd soon find himself *in the wrong box* with Sarah Jane D——, I warrant. *G. A. Sala.*

Box (boks), *v.t.* 1. To inclose, as in a box; to save or hoard; to confine.

Saving never ceased
Till he had *box'd* up twelve score pounds at least.
Crabbe.

I've no notion of being *boxed* up here. *Marryat.*

2. To furnish with a box, as a wheel.—3. To make a hole or cut in a tree to procure the sap; as, to *box* a maple.

Box (boks), *n.* [Corresponding by metathesis to Dan. *bask,* a slap. See the verb.] A blow with the fist; specifically, a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand. 'A good-humoured *box* on the ear.' *Irving.*

He represented to him very warmly that no gentleman could take a *box* on the ear. . . . 'I know that; but this was not a *box* on the ear, it was only a slap o' the face.' *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Box (boks), *v.t.* [Corresponding by metathesis to Dan. *baske,* to beat; comp. *ask, ax. Bash,* to beat, is a softened form.] To strike with the fist or hand, especially to strike the ear or side of the head. 'They *box* her about the ears.' *North.*

Box (boks), *v.i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with or as with the hand or fist. 'A leopard is like a cat, he *boxes* with his fore-feet.' *N. Grew.*

Box (boks), *n.* [L. *buxus,* Gr. *pyxos,* the box-tree. See BOX, a case.] A tree or shrub, *Buxus sempervirens.* See BUXUS and BOXWOOD.—*African box,* a name given to *Myrsine africana.*

Box (boks), *v.t.* *Naut.* to cause (a vessel) to turn round on her heel; to box-haul: also with *off;* as, to *box off* a vessel. See BOX-HAUL.—*To box the compass,* to go over the points of the compass in their order or backwards, and to answer any questions regarding the divisions of the compass.

Box-coat (boks'kōt), *n.* An overcoat worn by coachmen; an overcoat worn in travelling on the outside of a coach.

I shall believe it . . . when I shall see the traveller for some rich tradesman part with his admired *box-coat,* to spread it over the defenceless shoulders of the poor woman who is passing to her parish on the roof of the same stage-coach with him, drenched in the rain. *Lamb.*

Box-crab (boks'krab), *n.* The popular name of a crab of the genus Calappa: so called from its resemblance when at rest to a box.

Box-day (boks'dā), *n.* In the *law courts,* a day appointed by the judges during the vacations on which pleadings or any papers ordered by the court have to be lodged.

Box-drain (boks'drān), *n.* An underground drain regularly built with upright sides and a flat stone or brick cover, so that the close section has the appearance of a square box.

Box-elder (boks'el-dėr), *n.* The ash-leaved maple (*Negundo aceroides*), a native of North America, a small tree with light green twigs, and delicate drooping clusters of small greenish flowers which appear before the leaves.

Boxen (boks'en), *a.* 1. Made of box-wood. '*Boxen* hautboy.' *Gay.*—2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue. *Dryden.*

Boxer (boks'ėr), *n.* One who fights with his fist; a pugilist.

Box-girder (boks'gėrd-ėr), *n.* In *mech.* a kind of girder resembling a box, made of boiler-plates fastened together by angle-irons riveted to the top and bottom plates. Such girders are used almost exclusively for spans of from 30 to 60 feet, on account of their elasticity and power of resisting impact.

Box-haul (boks'hal), *v.t.* *Naut.* to veer a ship round on her heel when it is impracticable to tack.

Boxiana (boks-i-ā'na), *n. pl.* Annals of prize-fights; the literature of or gossip or anecdotes concerning pugilism.

Boxing (boks'ing), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a square piece of dry hard-wood used in connecting the frame timbers.—2. *pl.* The cases on each side of a window into which the shutters are folded.—3. *pl.* Among millers, coarse flour separated in the process of bolting.

Boxing-day, Boxing-night (boks'ing-dā, boks'ing-nīt), *n.* The day and night after Christmas-day, when Christmas-boxes or presents are given.

Boxing-glove (boks'ing-gluv), *n.* A large padded glove used for sparring.

Boxing-match (boks'ing-mach), *n.* A pugilistic encounter; a prize-fight.

Box-iron (boks'ī-ėrn), *n.* A laundress's smoothing-iron containing a heater.

Box-keeper (boks'kēp-ėr), *n.* An attendant at the boxes of a theatre.

Box-lobby (boks'lob-bi), *n.* In a theatre, the lobby leading to the boxes.

Box-money (boks'mun-i), *n.* At *hazard,* money paid to the person who furnishes the box and dice.

Box-opener (boks'ō-pen-ėr), *n.* A box-keeper.

Box-seat (boks'sēt), *n.* A seat in a theatre box, or on a coach-box.

Box-thorn (boks'thorn), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus Lycium, more particularly *L. barbarum.*

Box-tree (boks'trē), *n.* Buxus, a genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. See BUXUS.

Box-wood (boks'wụd), *n.* The fine hard-grained timber of the box-tree, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, &c.

Boy (boi), *n.* [East Fris. *boi, boy,* a boy; allied to D. *boef,* a boy, a knave; G. *bube,* Sw. *bub, bue,* a boy.] 1. A male child from birth to the age of puberty.

Speak, thou *boy;*
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*

2. A term applied in contempt to a young man, indicating immaturity, want of vigour or judgment.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys,* who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

3. A young servant; a page. '*Boys,* grooms, and lackeys.' *Shak.*—4. A familiar mode of addressing or speaking of grown persons. 'Then to sea, *boys.*' *Shak.*

Boys of art, I have deceived you both. *Shak.*

5. In compound words, sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt; as, a post*boy,* a pot*boy.*

Boy† (boi), *v.t.* 1. To treat as a boy, or as something belonging to or befitting a boy. 'My credit's murdered, baffled, and *boyed.*' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To act or represent in the manner of a boy, in allusion to the practice of boys acting women's parts on the stage.

I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness.
Shak., Ant. and Cleop. v. 2.

Boyar, *n.* See BOJAR.

Boyau (bwą-ō), *n.* pl. **Boyaux** (bwą-ō). [Fr. *boyau,* a gut.] In *fort.* a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches, especially between the first and third parallel.

Boy-bishop (boi'bish-up), *n.* A name given sometimes to St. Nicholas, the patron of scholars, but more particularly of school-boys, as he was remarkable for very early piety; also, a name given, according to a very ancient custom, which was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII., to a boy chosen from the cathedral choir on St. Nicholas' day (6th December), as a mock bishop. The boy possessed episcopal honour till Innocents' Day (28th December), and the rest of the choir were his prebends.

Boy-blind† (boi'blīnd), *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning. 'So *boy-blind* and foolish.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Boyer (boi'ėr), *n.* [D. *boeijer,* a vessel used to lay *boeijen* or buoys.] A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end.

Boyhood (boi'hụd), *n.* The state of being a boy or of immature age. 'Look at him in his *boyhood.*' *Swift.*

Turning to mirth all things of earth
As only *boyhood* can. *Hood.*

Boyish (boy'ish), *a.* Belonging to a boy; pertaining to boyhood: in a disparaging sense; childish; trifling; puerile. 'A *boyish* odd conceit.' *J. Baillie.*

I ran it through, even from my *boyish* days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shak.*

Boyishly (boi'ish-li), *adv.* In a boyish manner.

Boyishness (boi'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being boyish.

Boyism (boi'izm), *n.* 1. The state of a boy; boyishness. 'The *boyism* of the brothers . . . is to be taken into account.' *T. Warton.*—2. Something characteristic of a boy; puerility.

A thousand such *boyisms,* which Chaucer rejected as below the dignity of the subject. *Dryden.*

[In both uses rare.]

Boyle's Law (boilz' lą), *n.* In *chem.* the law expressing the inverse ratio of the volume of a gas to the pressure under which it exists at a given temperature. Called also *Mariotte's Law.*

Boyn (boin), *n.* [Scotch. Also pronounced bȳn, and perhaps a form of *bin.*] 1. A washing-tub. *Galt.*—2. A flat, broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail.

Boy-queller (boi'kwel-ėr), *n.* A boy-killer.

Where is this Hector?
Come, come, thou *boy-queller,* show thy face. *Shak.*

Boyship† (boi'ship), *n.* Boyhood. *Beaumont.*

Boy's-play (boiz'plā), *n.* Childish amusement; anything free from risk or severe labour; anything easy or trifling (as opposed to the earnest business of a man). 'This is no *boy's-play.*' *Beau. & Fl.*

Boyuna (boi-ū'na), *n.* 1. A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell.—2. A harmless reptile or snake, common in Ceylon.

Brabançonne (bra-bąn-son), *n.* [From *Brabant,* the most important province of Belgium.] The patriotic song of the Belgians in 1830 when they threw off Dutch rule, composed by a French actor named Jenneval, then at Brussels. Each verse ends with the refrain—

'La mitraille a brisé l'orange
Sur l'arbre de la liberté.'

(Grape-shot has destroyed the orange upon the tree of liberty.)

Brabantine (bra-ban'tīn), *a.* Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital.

Brabble (brab'bl), *n.* [D. *brabbelen,* to confound, to stammer.] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. 'This petty *brabble* will undo us all.' *Shak.*

Brabble (brab'bl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *brabbled;* ppr. *brabbling.* To clamour; to dispute or quarrel noisily. *Beau. & Fl.*

Brabblement (brab'bl-ment), *n.* A clamorous contest; a brabble.

Brabbler (brab'blėr), *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

We hold our time too precious to be spent with such a *brabbler.* *Shak.*

Brabblingly† (brab'bling-li), *adv.* In a brabbling manner. 'Neither bitterly nor *brabblingly.*' *Bp. Jewel.*

Braccate (brak'āt), *a.* [L. *braccæ,* breeches.] In *ornith.* furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

Brace (brās), *n.* [O.Fr. *brace, brasse, braise,* &c., Pr. *brassa,* armful, embrace, fathom (Fr. *brasse,* a fathom), from L. *brachia,* the arms, pl. of *brachium,* an arm; allied to Gael. *brac,* W. *braic,* the arm.] 1. In *arch.* a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building in order to strengthen it. When used to support a rafter it is called a *strut.*—2. That which holds anything tight; a cincture or bandage.—3. A pair; a couple; as, a *brace* of ducks: used of persons only with a shade of contempt or in a colloquial style.

The two muskets I loaded with a *brace* of slugs each. *Defoe.*

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you. *Shak.*

4. A thick strap which supports a carriage on wheels.—5. A crooked line, in *printing,* connecting two or more words or lines; thus, boll / bowl } ; or, in *music,* connecting two or more staves together.—6. A leather slide upon the cords of a drum, used for raising or lowering the tone by tightening or loosening the head. 'The *braces* of the war drum.' *Derham.*—7. *Naut.* a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard used in turning or swinging it round.—8.† Armour for the arm; a vambrace. *Shak.*—9.† Warlike preparation; state of defence; harness.

For that it stands not in such warlike *brace.* *Shak.*

10. Tension; tightness. 'The laxness of the tympanum when it has lost its *brace* or tension.' *Holder.*—11. One of the straps that sustain a person's trousers.—12. A curved instrument of iron or wood for holding and turning bolts, &c.; a bit-stock. There are various forms of braces, the most common being the *carpenter's brace,* which consists of a crank-formed shaft with a metal socket at one extremity called the *pad,* and on the other end a swivelled head or *cushion* or *shield,* by which the boring tool or bit, fixed in the pad, is pressed forward by the workman.

See also ANGLE-BRACE, (*b*).—13. In *mining*, the mouth of a shaft.

Brace (brās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *braced;* ppr. *bracing*. 1. To bind or tie closely with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them, from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To make tense; to strain up; to increase the tension, tone, or vigour of; to strengthen; as, to *brace* the nerves.

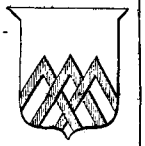
The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder.*

Strong affection *braced* the feeble mind of the princess. *Macaulay.*

3. To place in a position for bracing; to hold or grasp firmly; as, to *brace* himself against the crowd.

A sturdy lance in his right hand he *braced*. *Fairfax.*

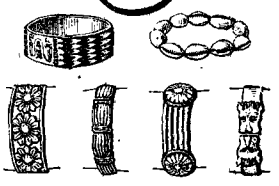
4. To furnish with braces; as, to *brace* a building.—5. *Naut.* to swing or turn round by means of the braces; as, to *brace* a yard.—*To brace sharp*, to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.—*To brace to*, to check or ease off the lee braces and round in the weather ones to assist in tacking.—*To brace aback*, to brace so as to lay the sails aback.—*To brace by*, to brace (the yards) in contrary directions on the different masts so as to stop the vessel's way.—*To brace up*, to lay the yards more fore-and-aft to cause the ship's sail closer to the wind.



Three Chevrons Braced,

Braced, Brazed (brāst, brāzd). In *her.* terms applicable to charges when interlaced or linked together.

Bracelet (brās'let), *n.* [Fr. *bracelet*, a dim. of O.Fr. *bracel, brachel*, an armlet or defence for the arm, from L. *brachile*, from *brachium*, the arm. See BRACE.] 1. An ornament for the wrist, now worn mostly by ladies. Bracelets were among the very earliest personal ornaments, as is seen from ancient Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. In the British Isles they were worn by the better classes of both sexes of all the earlier races. The golden bracelets (two on each arm) worn by the soldiers on board the vessel presented by Godwin to Hardicanute weighed 16 oz. each.



Egyptian and Assyrian Bracelets.

The Scandinavian sagas are full of allusions to bracelets.

I decked thee also with ornaments, and I put *bracelets* upon thy hands, and a chain on thy neck. Ezek. xvi. 11.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Bracer (brās'ėr), *n.* 1. One or that which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage.—2. An astringent medicine, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body. *Johnson.*—3. A guard for the arm, used by archers to prevent the friction of the bow-string on the coat.

Upon his arm he bar a gay *bracer*,
And by his side a sword and a bokeler. *Chaucer.*

Brach, Brache (brach or brash), *n.* [O.Fr. *brache*, Fr. *brague*, from O.H.G. *bracke, bracco*, G. *brack*, a kind of hunting dog.] A bitch of the hound kind; specifically, a species of scenting hound; a pointer or setter.

A sow-pig by chance sucked a *brach*, and when she was grown would miraculously hunt all manner of deer. *Burton.*

Brachelytra (brak-e-lī'tra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *elytron* (which see).] The name given by Latreille to the Staphylinidæ or rove-beetle family.

Brachelytrous (brak-e-lī'trus), *a.* Pertaining to the Brachelytra; having short elytra.

Brachial (brā'ki-al), *a.* [L. *brachium*, the arm.] 1. Belonging to the arm.—*Brachial* or *humeral artery*, in *anat.* the continuation of the axillary artery which passes behind the tendon of the pectoralis major.—2. Of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

Brachiate (brā'ki-āt), *a.* [See BRACHIAL.] In *bot.* having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

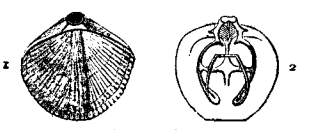
Brachinus (bra-kī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, on account of the shortness of the wing-cases.] A genus of coleopterous insects, family Carabidæ. The most common species in this country is the *Brachinus crepitans*, popularly known under the name of bombardier-beetle (which see).

Brachiocephalic (brā'ki-ō-se-fal"ik), *a.* [L. *brachium*, the arm, and Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] In *anat.* relating to the arterial trunk which supplies the blood-vessels of the arms and head.

Brachionus (brā'ki-o-nus), *n.* [Gr. *brachion*, an arm.] A genus of minute rotifers, or wheel-animalcules, found in stagnant water.

Brachiopod (brā'ki-o-pod), *n.* One of the Brachiopoda.

Brachiopoda (brā-ki-op'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachiōn*, an arm, and *pous*, a foot.] A class of molluscoid animals, including the lamp-shells, &c., so named from the development of a long spirally-coiled fringed appendage or arm on either side of the mouth. These are in reality respiratory appendages, and correspond to the palps on either side of the mouth in the oyster, &c. The shell has two valves, curiously interlocked and applied above and below the body, not on either side. One of them is often perforated at the "beak," a peduncle passing through



One of the Brachiopoda.

Terebratula—1, Dorsal valve with perforated summit of ventral valve. 2, Interior of dorsal valve, showing the shelly loop which supports the arms.

the aperture and attaching the shell to some object. The principal genera are Lingula, Terebratula, and Rhynchonella. They all inhabit the sea.

Brachiopodous (brā-ki-op'o-dus), *a.* Belonging to the class Brachiopoda.

Brachistocephalic (bra-kis'tō-se-fal"ik), *a.* [Gr. *brachistos*, shortest, and *kephalē*, a head.] In *ethn.* having or pertaining to heads whose transverse diameter is to their length as 0·85 to 1.

Brachistochrone (bra-kis'tō-krōn), *n.* [Gr. *brachistos*, shortest, and *chronos*, time.] A curve in which a body descending by the force of gravity arrives at a given point in a shorter time than if it followed any other direction; the curve of quickest descent, viz. the cycloid. Sometimes erroneously written *Brachystochrone*.

Brachman† (brāk'man), *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

Brachycatalectic (brak'i-kat-a-lek"tik), *n.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *katalēktikos*, deficient.] In *Greek* and *Latin pros.* a verse wanting two syllables to complete its length.

Brachycephalic, Brachycephalous (brak'-i-se-fal"ik, brak-i-sef'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *ethn.* terms applied to heads (or races possessing such heads) whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, their ratio being as 0·8 to 1, as those of the Mongolian type. Opposed to *dolichocephalic*. There are two sections of this group, *brachistocephalic* and *eurycephalic* (which see). It is supposed a brachycephalic race inhabited Europe before the Celts. Spelled also *Brachykephalic, Brachykephalous*.

Brachycephaly, Brachycephalism (brak-i-sef'a-li, bra-ki-sef'al-izm), *n.* In *ethn.* the quality, state, or condition of being brachycephalic. Spelled also *Brachykephaly, Brachykephalism*.

Brachydiagonal (brak'i-dī-ag"on-al), *n.* The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

Brachygrapher (bra-kig'ra-fėr), *n.* [See BRACHYGRAPHY.] A writer in shorthand.

He asked the *brachygrapher* whether he wrote the notes of that sermon. *Gayton.*

Brachygraphy (bra-kig'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *graphē*, a writing.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography.

Brachylogy (bra-kil'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *logos*, expression.] In *rhet.* the expressing of anything in the most concise manner. *Crabb.*

Brachyoura (brak-i-ou'ra), *n.* See BRACHYURA.

Brachyoural, Brachyourous (brak-i-ou'-ral, brak-i-ou'rus), *a.* See BRACHYURAL.

Brachypteræ, Brachypteres (bra-kip'-tėr-ē, bra-kip'tėr-ēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *pteron*, a wing.] Short-winged birds, Cuvier's name for the Colymbidæ or divers.

Brachypterous (bra-kip'tėr-us), *a.* In *ornith.* a term applied when the folded wings of a bird do not reach to the base of the tail.

Brachystochrone. Erroneous spelling of *Brachistochrone*.

Brachytypous (brak'i-tīp-us), *a.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *typos*, form.] In *mineral.* of a short form.

Brachyura (brak-i-ū'ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *oura*, the tail.] A sub-order of ten-footed (Decapoda), stalk-eyed, malacostracous crustaceans, with the abdomen forming a very short, jointed tail, without appendages, and folded forwards closely under the thorax, as in the common edible crab. Spelled also *Brachyoura*.

Brachyural, Brachyurous (brak-i-ū'ral, brak-i-ū'rus), *a.* [See BRACHYURA.] Short-tailed; a term applied to a section of the Crustacea, as the crab, to distinguish them from the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as the lobster. Spelled also *Brachyoural, Brachyourous*.

Brachyuran (brak-i-ū'ran), *n.* One of the Brachyura.

Bracing (brās'ing), *a.* Having the quality of giving strength or tone; invigorating; as, a *bracing* air.

Bracing (brās'ing), *n.* 1. Act expressed by the verb to brace; state of being braced.

The moral sinew of the English, indeed, must have been strong when it admitted of such stringent *bracing*. *Froude.*

2. In *engin.* any system of braces; as, the *bracing* of a truss.

Brack† (brak), *n.* [From the verb *to break*, A. Sax. *brecan*.] An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach; a broken part.

You may find time out in eternity, . . .
Ere stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation.
Beau. & Fl.

Brack† (brak), *n.* [An adjective used as a noun; D. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish, briny.] Brackish water; salt water. 'Scorn'd that the *brack* should kiss her following keel.' *Drayton.*

Bracken (brak'en), *n.* [A. Sax. *bracce* (genit. &c. *braccan*), Sw. *bräken*, Dan. *bregne*, fern; closely allied to *brake* (which see).] Fern, especially the *Pteris aquilina*. See BRAKE.

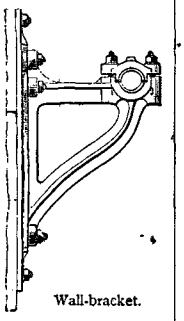
Bracken-clock (brak'en-klok), *n.* A lamellicorn beetle, *Anisoplia* (*Phyllopertha*) *horticola*; its larva is very destructive to grasses and trees. *Curtis.*

Bracket (brak'et), *n.* [Apparently from a dialectic form of O.Fr. *brache*, L. *brachium*, an arm.] 1. A short supporting piece or combination of pieces, generally of a more or less triangular outline, and projecting from a perpendicular surface; as, (*a*) in *arch.* an ornamental projection from the

Bracket, Harlestone Church, Northamptonshire.

face of a wall to support a statue, either plain or ornamentally carved; a corbel. (*b*) In *carp.* (1) a triangular wooden support for a shelf or the like. (2) An orna-

mental piece supporting a hammer-beam. (3) A tie for strengthening angles. (c) In *mach.* one of two projecting pieces attached to a wall, beam, &c., for carrying or supporting a line of shafting. Brackets are of very many different forms, according to the situations in which they are placed, as *wall-brackets, hanging-brackets* or *hangers*, &c. The annexed figure represents a wall-bracket. See HANGER, 3. (*b*).—2. In *gun.* the cheek of a mortar carriage made of strong planking.—3. In *printing*, one of two marks used to inclose a reference, note, or explanation, to indicate an interpolation, rectify a mistake, &c.; thus, [ ]. 4. A gas-pipe projecting from a wall, usually more or less ornamental.



Wall-bracket.

Bracket (brak'et), *v.t.* To furnish with a bracket or with brackets; in *printing*, to place within brackets; to connect by brackets.

Bracketing (brak'et-ing), *n.* In large cornices executed in plaster, the name given to the series of wooden ribs nailed to the ceiling, joists, and battening for supporting the cornices.

Bracket-light (brak'et-līt), *n.* A light proceeding from a gas-bracket.

Brackish (brak'ish), *a.* [D. and L.G. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish. See BRACK.] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste; salt in a moderate degree: applied to water. 'Water so salt and *brackish* as no man can drink it.' *North.* Formerly sometimes written *Brakish.*

Brackishness (brak'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree.

Bracky† (brak'i), *a.* Brackish. '*Bracky* fountains.' *Drayton.*

Bract (brakt), *n.* [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal.] 1. In *bot.* a modified leaf growing upon the peduncle of a flower. It differs from other leaves in shape or colour, and is generally situated on the peduncle near the flower. Sometimes called also the *Floral Leaf.*—2. In *zool.* same as *Hydrophyllium.*

Bracteal, Bracteate (brak'tē-al, brak'tē-āt), *a.* Furnished with bracts.

Bracteate (brak'tē-āt), *n.* [See BRACT.] A bracteated coin. See BRACTEATED.

Bracteated (brak'tē-āt-ed), *a.* A term applied to coins or medals covered over with a thin plate of some richer metal. They are usually made of iron, copper, or brass, plated over with gold or silver leaf. Some of them are to be found even among genuine ancient coins.

Bracted (brakt'ed), *a.* Furnished with bracts.

Bracteolate (brak'tē-ō-lāt), *a.* Furnished with bracteoles.

Bracteole, Bractlet (brak'tē-ōl, brakt'let), *n.* In *bot.* a little bract situated on a partial flower-stalk or pedicel in a many-flowered inflorescence. It is between the bract and calyx, and usually smaller and more changed than the true bract.

Bractless (brakt'les), *a.* In *bot.* destitute of bracts.

Bractlet, *n.* See BRACTEOLE.

Brad (brad), *n.* [Dan. *braad*, a goad or sting; Icel. *broddr*, a spike, a nail; Sc. *brod, prod*, a prick; A. Sax. *brord*, a prick, a spire of grass; allied to Gael. and Ir. *brod*, goad, sting.] A particular kind of nail used in floors and other work where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood. For this purpose it is made without a broad head or shoulder over the shank, but with a slight projection on one side. Brads are of various kinds, as *joiner's brads*, for hard wood; *batten brads*, for softer woods; and *bill* or *quarter brads*, used for a hastily laid floor.

Brad-awl (brad'al), *n.* An awl to make holes for brads.

Bradford-clay (brad'ford-klā), *n.* In *geol.* a bluish, slightly calcareous clay of the oolite, well developed near Bradford, and remarkable for the number of apiocrinites in it.

Bradoon (bra-dön'), *n.* Same as *Bridoon* (which see).

Bradypod (brad'i-pod), *n.* A slow-moving animal; one of the Bradypoda.

Bradypoda (bra-dip'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *bradys*, slow, and *pous*, a foot.] Same as *Tardigrada.* See SLOTH.

Bradypodidæ (brad-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bradypoda.*

Bradypus (brad'i-pus), *n.* A genus of edentate quadrupeds; the sloths. See SLOTH.

Brae (brā), *n.* [Gael. and W. *bre*, a mount or peak.] [Scotch.] The side of a hill or other rising ground; an acclivity; a stretch of sloping ground; a slope.

Brag (brag), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bragged;* ppr. *bragging.* [Probably from the Celtic; W. *bragiaw*, Ir. *braghaim*, to boast; Ir. *bragaireacht*, Gael. *bragaireachd*, boasting; Armor. *braga*, to make a display. From root of *break;* comp. *crack*, in sense of boast or brag.] To use boastful language; to speak vainglorioulsy of one's self or belongings; to boast; to vaunt: used absolutely, or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on;* as, to *brag of* a good horse, or *of* a feat.

> Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
> *Brags of* his substance. *Shak.*
>
> Yet, lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
> Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon. *Pope.*

SYN. To swagger, boast, vapour, bluster, vaunt, flourish, talk big.

Brag (brag), *v.t.* To boast of. 'He *brags* his service.' *Shak.*

Brag (brag), *n.* 1. A boast or boasting; a vaunt.

> Life invests itself with inevitable conditions which the unwise seek to dodge, which one and another brags that he does not know; brags that they do not touch him; but the *brag* is on his lips, the conditions are in his soul. *Emerson.*

2. The thing boasted of; that by which a boast is made. 'Beauty is nature's *brag.*' *Milton.*—3. A game at cards: so called because one of the players *brags* he has a better hand than the others, which is declared by saying 'I brag,' and staking a sum of money on the issue.

Brag† (brag), *a.* Proud; boasting. 'That *brag* prescription.' *Stapleton.* Used also adverbially.

> Seest how *brag* yon bullock bears,
> So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked ears. *Spenser.*

Braggadocio (brag-a-dō'shi-ō), *n.* [From *Braggadochio*, a boastful character in Spenser's 'Faery Queen,' *brag* of course being the origin of the name.] 1. A boasting fellow; a braggart.

> The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Empty boasting; brag. 'Tiresome *braggadocio.*' *Lord Lytton.*

Braggardism† (brag'ärd-izm), *n.* Boastfulness; vain ostentation. 'What *braggardism* is this?' *Shak.*

Braggart (brag'ärt), *n.* [*Brag*, and suffix *-art, -ard.*] A boaster; a vain fellow. 'Boys, apes, *braggarts.*' *Shak.*

> He feels that he is already a poor *braggart;* fast hastening to be a falsity and speaker of the untruth. *Carlyle.*

Braggart (brag'ärt), *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious. 'The *braggart* shout for some blind glimpse of freedom.' *Tennyson.*

Braggartry (brag'ärt-ri), *n.* Vain boasting; boastfulness. *Mrs. Gore.* [Rare.]

Bragger (brag'er), *n.* One who brags.

> The loudest *braggers* of Jews and Grecians are found guilty of spiritual ignorance. *Hammond.*

Bragget,† Braggat† (brag'et, brag'at), *n.* [O.E. *braget*, Corn. *bregawd*, W. *bragawd*, from *bragiaw*, to swell out; *brag*, a sprouting out, malt.] A beverage said by some to be made of ale and honey, by others called a kind of mead. Called also *Bragwort* and *Braket.*

> And we have served there, armed all in ale,
> With the brown bowl, and charged with *bragget* stale. *B. Jonson.*

Bragging (brag'ing), *p.* and *a.* Boastful. 'Loud and *bragging* self-importance.' *W. Black.*

Braggingly (brag'ing-li), *adv.* In a bragging manner; boastingly.

Bragi (brä'gē), *n.* In *Scand. myth.* the god of poetry, and himself the most perfect of all skalds or poets. He was son of Odin and Friga.

Bragless (brag'les), *a.* Without bragging or ostentation. [Rare.]

> The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.—
> If it be so, yet *bragless* let it be. *Shak.*

Bragly† (brag'li), *adv.* So as it may be bragged of; finely. 'How *bragly* it (a hawthorn) begins to bud.' *Spenser.*

Bragot,† Bragwort† (brag'ot, brag'wėrt), *n.* Same as *Bragget.*

Brahm, Brahma (bräm, brä'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* the invisible, immaterial, self-existent source of all, from whom sprung the gods *Brahmā*, the Creator; *Vishnu*, the Preserver; and *Siva*, the Destroyer. Brahm is not properly an object of worship.

Brahmā (brä'mā), *n.* In *Indian myth.* one of the deities of the Hindu trimurti or triad. He is termed the Creator, or the grandfather of gods and men; his brothers Vishnu and Siva being respectively the preserver and the destroyer. Brahmā is usually represented as a red or golden-coloured

Brahmā, from an idol in the Indian Museum.

figure with four heads and four arms, and he is frequently attended by his vehicle the goose or swan. Brahmā has long since ceased to occupy the high place he once held among the gods of India, and is seldom if at all worshipped, as, since the creation of the world, he has ceased to have any functions to perform. It will not be till the tenth *avatar* or incarnation (when the world will undergo total annihilation) that his services will be again put into requisition.

Brahmaic (brä-mā'ik), *a.* Brahmanic (which see).

Brahman (brä'man), *n.* Among the Hindus one of the sacred or sacerdotal caste, who claim to have proceeded from the mouth of Brahmā, the seat of wisdom, and to be the sole depositaries and interpreters of the Vedas. There are seven subdivisions of this caste, originating with seven penitents of high antiquity. Theoretically the Brahmans venerated equally the three gods or persons of the Hindu trimurti or trinity, but, practically, the worship of Brahmā having fallen into desuetude, they are divided into two sects—the devotees of Vishnu and those of Siva, the former wearing an orange-coloured dress with the *nama*, or mark of the trident of Vishnu on the forehead, the latter being distinguished by the *lingam*, or emblem of the male organ of generation, and affecting greater abstemiousness. The Brahman passes through four states. He enters on the first stage at seven years of age. In it he learns to read and write, studies the Vedas, and makes himself familiar with the privileges of his caste, as his right to ask alms and to be exempted from taxes, as well as from corporal and capital punishment. The second state begins with his marriage, when regular ablutions, fasting, and many minute observances become incumbent upon him. In the third he retires to the forest, feeds upon herbs, roots, and fruits, bathes morning, noon, and evening, and subjects himself to the most rigorous penance. In the fourth state, which is that of penance, he suppresses his breath, stands upon his head, and performs other like painful ceremonies till he rises to a participation of the divine nature. Called also *Brahmin.*

Brahmanas (brä-mä'naz), *n. pl.* [Skr.] The prose portions of the Vedas, which contain injunctions for the performance of sacrifices, explain their origin, and the occasions on which the mantras had to be used, by adding sometimes illustrations and legends, and sometimes mystical and philosophical speculations as well. See UPANISHAD.

Brahmanee, Brahmaness (brä'man-ē, brä'man-es), *n.* The wife of a Brahman.

Brahmanic, Brahmanical (brä-man'ik, brä-man'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the

Brahmans or their doctrines and worship. Called also *Brahminic.*

Brahmanism (brä'man-izm), *n.* The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans. Called also *Brahminism.*

Brahmanist (brä'man-ist), *n.* An adherent of Brahmanism. Called also *Brahminist.*

Brahmin (brä'min), *n.* Same as *Brahman.*

Brahmin Bull (brä'min bul), *n.* The Indian ox or zebu (*Bos indicus*). See ZEBU.

Brahminic, Brahminical (brä-min'ik, brä-min'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Brahmanic, &c.*

Brahminism (brä'min-izm), *n.* Brahmanism (which see).

Brahmo-Somaj (brä'mō-sō'maj), *n.* [Hind., worshipping assembly.] The monotheistic religion of India, abolishing caste and ancient superstitions, founded by Rammohun Roy. Called also *Bramoism.*

Braid (brād), *v.t.* [A.Sax. *bredan, bregdan*, to weave, to braid, to draw, drive, or take out or away, to move quickly; Icel. *bregtha*, to braid, to upbraid, to move quickly, to trick, &c., from *bragth*, a sudden movement, a trick, &c.; O.H.G. *brettan*, to weave, to braid. See also ABRAID.] 1. To weave or infold three or more strands to form one; to plait; to intertwine; as, to *braid* the hair. 'Braid your locks with rosy twine.' *Milton.*—*To braid St. Catharine's tresses*, to live a virgin.

Thou art too fair *to braid St. Catharine's tresses.*
Longfellow.

2. In *domestic economy*, to beat and blend soft substances, particularly to press them with a spoon through a sieve.—3.† To draw out quickly; to take off. 'Hire couverchief of hire hed she *braid.*' *Chaucer.*—4.† To reproach. 'Twould *braid* yourself too near for me to tell it.' *Shak.*

Braid (brād), *n.* [From the verb.] A sort of narrow textile band or tape, formed by plaiting several strands of silk, cotton, or woollen together. It is used as a sort of trimming for female dresses, for stay-laces, &c. 'Blowing the ringlet from the *braid.*' *Tennyson.*

Braid (brād), *a.* Broad. [Scotch.]

Braid† (brād), *a.* [See the noun and verb.] Deceitful; crafty.

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I live and die a maid. *Shak.*

Braid,† **Braide,**† *n.* [A. Sax. *brægd, bregd*, Icel. *bragth*, a sudden movement, a trick, &c.] A quick motion; a start. *Chaucer.*

Braid,† **Braide,**† *v.i.* [See BRAID, *v.t.*, also ABRAID.] To spring; to start; to awake. 'Out of her sleep she *braide.*' *Chaucer.*

Braid-comb (brād'kōm), *n.* A back comb for a lady's hair.

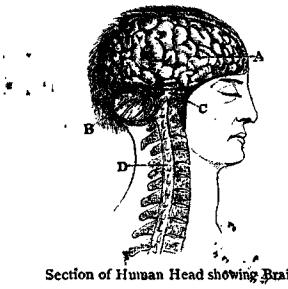
Braiding (brād'ing), *n.* 1. The act of making or attaching braids.—2. Braids collectively. 'A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding.*' *Thackeray.*

Braik (brāk), *n.* A kind of harrow. *Burns.* See BRAKE, 7.

Brail (brāl), *n.* [O.E. *brayle*, O.Fr. *braiel, braieul, &c.*, a trouser-band, from *braies*, breeches; L. *bracæ*. See BREECHES.] 1. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing. 2. *Naut.* one of certain ropes made fast to the outer leach of a fore-and-aft sail, and passing through leading blocks on the mast or gaff down to the deck, to assist in taking in the sail; a rope made fast to the head of a jib for a similar purpose.

Brail (brāl), *v.t. Naut.* to haul in by means of the brails: followed by *up.*

Brain (brān), *n.* [A. Sax. *brægen, bregen.* D. and O.Fris. *brein.*] 1. That soft whitish mass, or viscus, inclosed in the cranium or skull in man and other vertebrate animals, forming the centre of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition. In it the nerves and spinal marrow terminate. It is divided above into a right and left hemisphere, and below into six lobes. It is composed of a *cortical* substance, which is external, and a *medullary*, which is internal. From the brain proceed twelve pairs of nerves, which are distributed principally to the head and neck. That portion which occupies the superior part of the cavity of the cranium is termed the *cerebrum*, or brain proper; that which occupies the lower back part the *cerebellum*, or lesser brain; and that which lies at the base of the cranium beneath the cerebrum and cerebellum, and which is the smallest portion, the *medulla oblongata*, this being the upper portion of the *spinal cord* or *spinal marrow.* At the upper part of the medulla oblongata is an eminence or convex projection surrounding the peduncles of the cerebrum and cerebellum, and covering the expansion of the spinal bulb towards these peduncles like a bridge. This projection, called *Pons Varolii*, from its having been



Section of Human Head showing Brain.

A, Cerebrum. B, Cerebellum. C, Pons Varolii. D, Spinal Cord or Marrow.

first described by Varolius, is the centre of convergence or emergence of the nervous fascicles or bundles which it seems to cover. The brain is covered by three membranes; the external membrane is termed the *dura mater*, the middle one the *arachnoid membrane*, and the innermost the *pia mater.* According to Vauquelin the human brain contains 80 parts water, 7 albumen, 4·53 white fatty matter, 0·70 red fatty matter, 1·12 osmazome, 1·5 phosphorus; acids, salts, and sulphur, 5·15. Later chemists have detected a large proportion of cholesterine in the brain, and from 2 to 2·5 per cent. phosphorus. The human brain constitutes about $\frac{1}{35}$th of the weight of the body, in dogs it is $\frac{1}{115}$th, in the horse $\frac{1}{750}$th, in the sheep $\frac{1}{850}$th, and in the ox $\frac{1}{1000}$th part. In the embryo the brain is a hollow vesicle, the walls of which thicken irregularly but symmetrically on each side of the middle line, so that the cavity becomes reduced to the complex series of fissures and canals which mark its adult state.—2. The understanding; the fancy; the imagination. 'My *brain* is too dull.' *Sir W. Scott.*

God will be worshipped and served according to his prescript word, and not according to the *brain* of man. *Abp. Sandys.*

Brain (brān), *v.t.* 1. To dash out the brains of; to kill by beating out the brains. 'There thou may'st *brain* him.' *Shak.*—2. *Fig.* to destroy; to defeat; to balk; to thwart. [Rare.]

It was the swift celerity of his death . . .
That *brain'd* my purpose. *Shak.*

3.† To conceive; to understand. [Rare.]

'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
Tongue, and *brain* not. *Shak.*

Brain-coral (brān'ko-ral), *n.* A variety of aporose coral, genus Meandrina, family Astræidæ, occurring in hemispherical lobes, with its surface grooved by meandering furrows like the brain. Called also *Brainstone-coral.*

Brained (brānd), *a.* Furnished with brains: used chiefly in composition, but sometimes independently, as in the following extract:

If th' other two be *brained* like us, the state totters. *Shak.*

Brain-fever (brān'fē-vėr), *n.* Inflammation of the brain; phrenitis; meningitis.

Brainge (brānj), *v.i.* To do anything noisily and hurriedly, especially through anger. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Brainish (brān'ish), *a.* Hot-headed; furious. 'In his *brainish* apprehension kills the unseen good old man.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Brainless (brān'les), *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless; stupid. 'The *brainless* Ajax.' *Shak.*

Brain-pan (brān'pan), *n.* The skull which incloses the brain; the cranium. 'My *brain-pan* had been cleft.' *Shak.*

Brain-sick (brān'sik), *a.* Disordered in the understanding; fantastic; crotchety; crazed. 'A queer *brain-sick* brute they call a peer.' *Swift.*

Brain-sickly (brān'sik-li), *adv.* Weakly; madly. *Shak.*

Brain-sickness (brān'sik-nes), *n.* Disorder of the understanding. *Holland.*

Brainstone-coral (brān'stōn-ko-ral), *n.* See BRAIN-CORAL.

Brain-throb (brān'throb), *n.* The throbbing of the brain.

Braird (brārd), *n.* [A. Sax. *brord*, the first blade or spire of grass or corn. See BRAD.] A grain crop when it first makes its appearance above ground. [Scotch.]

The *braird* of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest. *Galt.*

Braird (brārd), *v.i.* To spring up, as seeds; to shoot forth from the earth, as grain; to germinate. [Scotch.]

Braise, Braize (brāz), *v.t.* [Fr. *braiser*, to braise, from the Scandinavian; Dan. *brase*, to fry; Sw. *brasa*, to flame. See BRASS.] To cook in a certain manner, namely, to surround with slices of bacon, fat beef, herbs, spices, &c., stewing in a closely-covered pan till the meat is impregnated with the aroma of the ingredients.

Braise (brāz), *n.* In *cookery*, braised meat.

Braising-pan (brāz'ing-pan), *n.* A small covered pan or air-tight oven for braising meat in.

Brait (brāt), *n.* [Comp. W. *braith*, variegated; Ir. *breath*, fine, comely.] Among jewellers, a rough diamond.

Braize (brāz), *n.* [Allied to *barse* and *bream* (which see).] An acanthopterygian fish of the genus Pagrus (*P. vulgaris*), family Sparidæ, found in our seas. Called also *Becker.*

Braize, *v.t.* See BRAISE.

Brake (brāk), *n.* [A. Sax. *bracce*, fern (see BRACKEN); L.G. *brake*, brushwood; probably allied to D. *braak*, Dan. *brak*, G. *brach*, fallow; comp. also W. *brwg*, wood, brake.] 1. The name given to *Pteris aquilina*, a species of fern. See under PTERIS.

Others (leaves) are parted small like our ferns or *brakes.* *E. Terry.*

2. A place overgrown with brakes or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket, as of canes, &c. 'This hawthorn *brake* our tiring-house.' *Shak.*

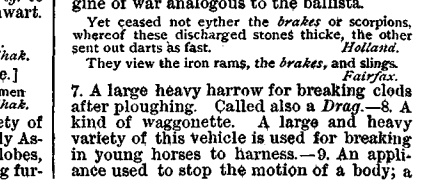
He staid not for *brake*, he stopped not for stone,
He swam the Eske river where ford there was none.
Sir W. Scott.

Brake (brāk), *n.* [From the verb to *break*; comp. L.G. *brake*, G. *breche*, an instrument for breaking flax; O.D. *brake*, a clog or fetter for the neck, *braake*, an instrument for holding an animal by the nose.] 1. An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp.—2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked.—3. A baker's kneading trough.—4. A sharp bit or snaffle. 'A snaffle bit or *brake.*' *Gascoigne.*—5. An apparatus for confining refractory horses while the smith is shoeing them.—6. An ancient engine of war analogous to the ballista.

Yet ceased not eyther the *brakes* or scorpions, whereof these discharged stones thicke, the other sent out darts as fast. *Holland.*

They view the iron rams, *the brakes*, and slings.
Fairfax.

7. A large heavy harrow for breaking clods after ploughing. Called also a *Drag.*—8. A kind of waggonette. A large and heavy variety of this vehicle is used for breaking in young horses to harness.—9. An appliance used to stop the motion of a body; a



Brake for Railway-waggon.

b b, The wheels. *c c*, The brake-blocks of hard-wood, acted on by levers worked by the screw *d*, turned by the hand-wheel *e*.

contrivance for retarding or arresting machinery in motion by means of friction. It generally consists of a simple or compound lever, pressing forcibly upon the periphery of a broad wheel, fixed upon one of the shafts or axes of the machine. A similar contrivance is attached to the wheels of road and railway carriages which have the motion of their wheels retarded or stopped by their pressure. Continuous brakes applied to every pair of wheels in a railway train, and worked by steam and compressed air, are now largely used in railways. The name is also used to designate a form of dynamometer, called *Prony's Friction-brake*, for measuring the power yielded by water-wheels, &c.—10. An ancient instru-

ment of torture, also called the *Duke of Exeter's Daughter*.

Brake-bar (brāk'bär), *n.* A bar connecting the brake-shoes of opposite wheels.

Brake-beam (brāk'bēm), *n.* Same as *Brake-bar*.

Brake-block (brāk'blok), *n.* 1. The part of a brake holding the brake-shoe.—2. A brake-shoe. *Goodrich.*

Brake-hopper (brāk'hop-ėr), *n.* A local name of the grasshopper-warbler (*Sylvia locustella*).

Brakeman, Brakesman (brāk'man, brāks'-man), *n.* 1. The man whose business is to stop a railway train by applying the brake. 2. In *mining*, the man in charge of a winding-engine.

Brake-shoe (brāk'shö), *n.* The part of a brake which is brought into direct contact with the wheel.

Braket,† *n.* Same as *Bragget*.

Brake-van (brāk'van), *n.* The van or car in a railway train to whose wheels the brake is applied. See BRAKE, 9.

Brake-wheel (brāk'whēl), *n.* The wheel acted on by a brake.

Brakish† (brāk'ish), *a.* Brackish. 'A lake of *brakish* water.' *G. Herbert.*

Braksy (brak'si), *n.* Same as *Braxy*.

Braky (brāk'i), *a.* Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny. '*Braky* thickets and deep sloughs.' *Bp. Hall.*

Brama (brä'ma), *n.* In *Hind. myth.* Brahma or Brahmā (which see).

Bramah-lock (brä'ma-lok), *n.* A lock of a peculiar construction, very difficult to pick, invented by Mr. *Bramah* of London.

Bramah Press, Bramah's Press (brä'ma pres, brä'maz pres), *n.* The name given to the hydraulic press, from its inventor Mr. *Bramah*. See HYDRAULIC.

Bramantip (bra-man'tip), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the fourth figure, with two universal affirmative premises and a particular conclusion.

Bramble (bram'bl), *n.* [A. Sax. *bremel, brembel*, from stem *bram, brem* (seen also in *broom*), *el* being simply a termination and *b* being inserted as in *number*, &c.; comp. L.G. *brummelbeere*, Dan. *brambär*, G. *brombeere*, Sw. *brom-bär*, a blackberry.] The name common to the blackberry bush (*Rubus fruticosus*) and its varieties, by some reckoned species. They are armed with prickles; hence, in common language, any rough prickly shrub, as the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). 'The *bramble* flour that bereth the red hepe.' *Chaucer.*

Bramble-berry (bram'bl-be-ri), *n.* The berry of the bramble; a blackberry; often applied to the plant. See BRAMBLE.

Bramble-bond (bram'bl-bond), *n.* A band made of the long shoots of the bramble or blackberry, formerly used in thatching roofs.

Bramble-bush (bram'bl-bush), *n.* The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together.

Brambled (bram'bld), *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor.
T. Warton.

Bramble-finch (bram'bl-finsh), *n.* The brambling (which see).

Bramble-net (bram'bl-net), *n.* A hallier, or a net to catch birds.

Bramble-rose (bram'bl-rōz), *n.* The flower of the bramble. '*Bramble-roses* faint and pale.' *Tennyson.*

Brambling (bram'bling), *n.* A conirostral insessorial bird, the mountain-finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*). It is larger than the chaffinch, and very like it. It breeds in the north of Scandinavia, and visits Britain and the south of Europe in winter. Called also *Bramble-finch*.

Brambly (bram'bli), *adv.* Full of brambles. '*Brambly* wilderness.' *Tennyson.*

Brame† (brām), *n.* [A. Sax. *bremman*, to rage. See BREME.] Severe passion. *Spenser.*

Bramin (brä'min), *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

Braminee, Braminess (brä'min-ē, brä'min-es), *n.* Same as *Brahmanee*, &c.

Braminic, Braminical (brä-min'ik, brä-min'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Brahmanic*, &c.

Braminism (brä'min-izm), *n.* Same as *Brahmanism*.

Bramoism (brä'mō-izm), *n.* See BRAHMO-SOMAJ.

Bran (bran), *n.* [Either directly from W. Ir. Gael. *bran*, bran, chaff, or from Armor. *brenn*, bran, through O. Fr. *bren*. 'The latter is the more likely, as *bren* is the more usual form in early writers.' *Skeat.*] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding; the husky portion of ground wheat separated by the bolter from the flour.

Brancht (brangk), *n.* A linen vestment similar to a rochet, anciently worn by women over their other clothing.

Brancard (brangk'ard), *n.* [Fr.] A horse-litter. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Branch (bransh), *n.* [From Fr. *branche*, a branch, from Armor. *branc*, an arm; connected with L.L. *branca*, a claw, W. *braich*, an arm, L. *brachium*.] 1. A portion of a tree, shrub, or other plant springing from the stem, or from a part ultimately supported by the stem; a bough; generally speaking distinguished by size from a shoot or a twig.—2. Something resembling a branch; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; as, the *branch* of a candlestick, of an artery, of a stag's horn; a river running into a larger one, or proceeding from it; a ramification.

Most of the *branches;* or streams, were dried up.
Irving.

3. Any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; as, the various *branches* of knowledge.

In the United States of America . . . the study of jurisprudence and of some *branches* of politics has made great progress. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

4. A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock; as, the English or Irish *branch* of a family.—5. Any descendant in such a line. 'His father, a younger *branch* of the same stock.' *Rich. Carew.* [Rare.]—6. The metal piece on the end of a hose of a fire-engine to which the nozzle is screwed.—7. In *fortification*, the wing, or long side of a horn- or crown work; also, one of the parts of a zigzag approach.—8. The diploma or commission given to a pilot who has passed the Trinity House: used in a similar sense in the United States.—9.† A chandelier. *Ash.*—*Branches of a bridle*, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross-chains, and the curb.—*Branches of ogives*, in *arch.* the ribs of groined vaults traversing from one angle to another, and forming a cross between the other arches which make the sides of the square, of which the branches are the diagonals.

Branch (bransh), *v.i.* 1. To spread in branches; to send out branches as a plant. 2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions; to diverge; to ramify.—*To branch out*, to speak diffusively; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse. 'To *branch out* into a long discourse.' *Spectator.*—*To branch off*, to form separate parts or branches; to diverge.

Branch (bransh), *v.t.* 1. To divide, as into branches; to make subordinate divisions in.

The spirits of things animate are *branched* into canals as blood is. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needle-work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs. 'A dress all *branch'd* and flower'd with gold.' *Tennyson.*

The train whereof loose far behind her strayed,
Branched with gold and pearl most richly wrought.
Spenser.

—*Branched work*, the carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes.

Branch-chuck (bransh'chuk), *n.* In *mech.* a chuck formed of four branches turned up at the ends, each furnished with a screw.

Brancher (bransh'ėr), *n.* 1. That which shoots forth branches.—2. A young hawk or other bird when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

Branchery (bransh'ėr-i), *n.* A system of branches; in *bot.* specifically the ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

Branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *branchiæ*, pl. of *branchia*, Gr. *branchia*, pl. of *branchion*, gills.] The respiratory organs of fishes, &c. See GILL.

Branchial (brang'ki-al), *a.* Relating to the branchiæ or gills; performed by means of branchiæ.

Branchiata (brang-ki-ā'ta), *n. pl.* Same as *Branchiogasteropoda*.

Branchiate (brang'ki-āt), *a.* Having branchiæ or gills.

Branchifera (brang-kif'ėr-a), *n.* 1. In the system of Blainville, a division of univalve molluscs belonging to the order Cervicobranchiata, equivalent to the family Fissurellidæ.—2. Same as *Branchiogasteropoda*.

Branchiness (bransh'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being branchy; the being full of branches.

Branching (bransh'ing), *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

Not thrice your *branching* limes have blown
Since I beheld young Lawrence dead. *Tennyson.*

Branchiogasteropoda (brang'ki-o-gas'tėr-op''o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *gasteropoda* (which see).] A division of gasteropodous Mollusca, constructed to breathe air by means of water. Respiration may be effected in three ways—first, the blood may be simply exposed to the water in the thin walls of the mantle-cavity as in some of the Heteropoda; secondly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of outward processes of the integument, exposed in tufts on the back and sides of the animal, as in the Nudibranchiata, such as the sea-slugs, &c.; and thirdly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of pectinated or plume-like branchiæ, contained in a more or less complete branchial chamber formed by an inflection of the mantle, as in the whelks, &c. The Branchiogasteropoda fall into two distinct series, of which the one is hermaphrodite, the gills in this division being placed towards the rear of the body. In the other section the sexual organs are in distinct individuals. The Branchiogasteropoda are divided into three orders—(*a*) Prosobranchiata (sexes distinct, gills inclosed), as whelks, &c. (*b*) Opisthobranchiata (sexes united in the same individual, gills exposed), as sea-slugs, &c. (*c*) Heteropoda (free-swimming gasteropods), as Carinaria.

Branchiopod (brang'ki-o-pod), *n.* An animal belonging to the order Branchiopoda.

Branchiopoda (brang-ki-op'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] An order of crustaceous animals, so called because their branchiæ, or gills, are situated on the feet. They have one to three masticating jaws, and the head is not distinct from the thorax, which is much reduced in size. They are divided into the families Cladocera, Phyllopoda, Ostracoda, and Trilobita. In the Ostracoda the body is inclosed in a bivalve shell.

Branchiopodous (brang-ki-op'o-dus), *a.* Gill-footed; belonging to the order Branchiopoda.

Branchiostegal (brang-ki-os'te-gal), *a.* See BRANCHIOSTEGOUS.

Branchiostegal (brang-ki-os'te-gal), *n.* A gill ray.

Branchiostegan (brang-ki-os'te-gan), *n.* An individual of the Branchiostegi.

Branchiostege (brang-ki-os'tēj), *n.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *stegos*, a covering.] The membrane which covers the gills of fishes, lying beneath the operculum. It is supported by rays, to which the name is also applied.

Branchiostegi (brang'ki-ō-stēj-e), *n. pl.* [See BRANCHIOSTEGOUS.] A Linnæan tribe of cartilaginous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are free and covered by a membrane. It includes the sturgeon and chimæra.

Branchiostegous (brang-ki-os'te-gus), *a.* Having gill-covers, or covered gills; as, a *branchiostegous* fish; covering the gills; as, the *branchiostegous* membrane.

Branchiostoma (brang-ki-os'to-ma), *n.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *stoma*, mouth.] A genus of fishes, also called *Amphioxus*, including the lancelet (*B. lanceolatum* or *Amphioxus lanceolatus*) the most anomalous of all living fishes and of all vertebrated animals. Although recognized as a vertebrated animal it has no vertebræ, but only a persistent notochord, no definite brain, no true heart, no eyes, nor proper bones, the muscles being attached to soft cartilage, and no proper fins. It is a fish with the respiratory system of an ascidian and the circulatory system almost of an annelid. It is about 2 inches in length, semi-transparent, of a lanceolate form, tapering to each extremity, and having, instead of fins, a narrow membranous border running along the whole of the dorsal and part of the ventral surface, and expanding at the tail to form a lancet-shaped caudal fin. The mouth is a longitudinal fissure surrounded by a cartilaginous ring bearing a number of filaments. This species was first discovered on the coasts of Britain. It frequents the coasts of England, Ireland, the Firth of Clyde, and the Mediterranean, and another

species has been found near the Philippine Islands; so that the geographical range of the genus is very extensive. This genus constitutes an order of itself—the Leptocardii or Pharyngobranchii.

Branchireme (brang'ki-rēm), *n.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and L. *remus*, an oar.] A crustacean having branchial legs or legs with branchiæ attached to them; a branchiopod.

Branch-leaf (bransh'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.

Branchless (bransh'les), *a.* Destitute of branches or shoots; barren; bare; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself: better I were not yours
Than yours so *branchless*. *Shak.*

Branchlet (bransh'let), *n.* A little branch; a twig; the subdivision of a branch.

Branch-line (bransh'līn), *n.* A subordinate line of railway branching off from the main line.

Branch-peduncle (bransh'pē-dung-kl), *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch.

Branch-pilot (bransh'pī-lot), *n.* A pilot approved by the Trinity House, and holding a branch or diploma for a particular navigation. See BRANCH, S.

Branchy (bransh'i), *a.* 1. Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches.

The fat earth feed thy *branchy* root. *Tennyson.*

2. Embowered in or overshadowed by branches. 'The woodman's *branchy* hut.' *J. Baillie.*

Brand (brand), *n.* [A. Sax. *brand*, a burning, a sword, from *brinnan*, to burn; Icel. *brandr*, a fire-brand, a sword-blade; Dan. *brand*, a fire-brand; D. *brand*, a burning; M.H.G. *brant*, a brand, a sword; G. *brand*, a burning, a conflagration, a blight. The sword-blade is so called from its gleaming flash. See BURN.] 1. A burning piece of wood, or a stick or piece of wood partly burned, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

Is not this a *brand* plucked out of the fire? Zec. iii. 2.

2. A sword. 'Drew he forth the *brand* Excalibur.' *Tennyson.* [Poetical.]—3. Lightning; hence, a thunderbolt. 'A *brand* from heaven.' *Shak.*—4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a cask, to indicate the quality, manufacturer, and the like, of its contents; a trade-mark; hence, quality; kind; as, brandy of a good *brand*. Also, a mark made in other ways than by burning, as by being cut in a log of wood or painted on sheep or other stock.—5. A mark put upon criminals with a hot iron, generally to indicate the character of their crime and for identification; hence, any mark of infamy; a stigma. 'The *brand* of private vice.' *Channing.*

Tories and Whigs had concurred . . . in putting a *brand* on Ludlow. *Macaulay.*

6. A disease in vegetables by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed as if they had been burned. It is supposed to arise from a sudden change of temperature after sunrise. Called also *Burn.*

Brand (brand), *v.t.* 1. To burn or impress a mark upon with a hot iron; as, to *brand* a criminal by way of punishment or for future identification; to *brand* a cask or anything else for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it; also, to mark with a pigment; as, to *brand* sheep.—2. To fix a mark or character of infamy upon; to stigmatize as infamous; as, to *brand* a vice with infamy. 'Enormities *branded* and condemned by the first and most natural verdict of common humanity.' *South.* [Branding was formerly a punishment for various offences, but is now abolished in Britain.]

Branded (brand'ed), *a.* Brindled; of a reddish-brown colour. [Scotch.]

Brander (brand'ėr), *n.* 1. One who brands. 2. A gridiron. [Scotch.]—3. A name applied in German universities to a student during his second term. *Longfellow.*

Brander (brand'ėr), *v.t.* To broil on a brander or gridiron; to grill. [Scotch.]

Brander (brand'ėr), *v.i.* To be or become broiled on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

There's no muckle left on the spule-bane; it will *brander* though; it will *brander* weel. *Sir W. Scott.*

Brand-goose (brand'gös), *n.* Same as *Brent-goose*.

Brandied (bran'did), *a.* Mingled with brandy; made stronger by the addition of brandy; flavoured or treated with brandy.

Brand-iron, Branding-iron (brand'i-ėrn, brand'ing-i-ėrn), *n.* 1. An iron to brand with.—2. A trivet to set a pot on.

Brandish (brand'ish), *v.t.* [O.E. *braundise*, from Fr. *brandir*, *brandissant*, from Teut. *brand*, a sword. See BRAND.] 1. To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake or flourish; as, to *brandish* a sword or a cane. 'His *brandished* sword.' *Shak.*—2. *Fig.* to play with; to flourish. 'To *brandish* syllogisms.' *Locke.*

Brandish (brand'ish), *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon. '*Brandishes* of the fan.' *Tatler.*

Brandisher (brand'ish-ėr), *n.* One who brandishes. '*Brandishers* of speares.' *Chapman.*

Brandishing (brand'ish-ing), *n.* A corruption of *Brattishing* (which see).

Brandle,† Branle† (bran'dl, bran'l), *v.i.* [Fr. *branler*, for *brandeler*, from *brandir*, *brander*, to brandish, to swing, to agitate.] To waver; to totter; to shake; to reel.

Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought; and subjects cannot be too curious when the state *brandles*. *Lord Northampton* (*State Trials*, 1606).

Brandling (brand'ling), *n.* 1. A species of fish, the parr or young of the salmon, so named from its markings being, as it were, branded. See PARR.—2. A small red worm used for bait in fresh-water fishing, so named from its colour.

Brand-marks (brand'märks), *n. pl.* Distinguishing marks burned upon the skin or horns of animals by which to identify them. Applied also to marks painted on animals or cut logs of timber, &c., with the same object.

Brand-new (brand'nū), *a.* Same as *Bran-new*.

Brandon† (bran'don), *n.* [It. *brandone*, from *brando*, a sword.] A sword.

Her right hand swings a *brandon* in the air. *Drummond.*

Brandrette, Brandrith (brand'ret, brand'rith), *n.* A fence or rail round the opening of a well.

Brandwine† (brand'wīn), *n.* [See BRANDY.] Brandy. *Beau. & Fl.*

Brandy (bran'di), *n.* [O.E. *brandywine*, D. *brandewijn* (pron. as *brandywine*), lit. burnt wine—D. *branden*, to burn, to distil, and *wijn*, wine, like G. *branntwein—brennen*, to burn, and *wein*, wine.] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine-press. The average proportion of alcohol in brandy ranges from 48 to 54 per cent. In France the finest brandy is called *Cognac*, and an inferior sort, distilled from dark-red wines, lees, grape refuse, &c., is called *eau de vie*. The name brandy is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States particularly to that which is distilled from cider and peaches. Much of the brandy sold in Britain is made at home from grain whisky by adding argol, bruised plums, French wine-vinegar, and a small quantity of Cognac, and redistilling.

Brandy-fruit (bran'di-frōt), *n.* Fruits preserved in alcohol, to which sugar is usually added.

Brandy-pawnee (bran'di-pa-nē), *n.* [E. *brandy*, and Hind. *pani*, water.] The East Indian name for brandy and water.

Brandy-wine† (bran'di-wīn), *n.* Brandy.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such. *Wiseman.*

Brangle (brang'gl), *n.* [Perhaps a modified form of *wrangle*, or nasalized from *braggle*, a dim. and freq. of *brag*; comp. also *brandle*.] A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute. '*A brangle* between him and his neighbour.' *Swift.*

Brangle (brang'gl), *v.i.* To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble. 'Some *brangling* parishioner.' *Bp. Hall.*

Here I conceive that flesh and blood will *brangle*
And murmuring Reason with the Almighty wrangle.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Branglement (brang'gl-ment), *n.* A brangling, brangle, or wrangle.

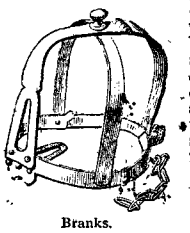
Brangler (brang'glėr), *n.* One who brangles; a quarrelsome person.

Brangling (brang'gling), *n.* A quarrel or wrangle.

She does not set business back by unquiet *brangling*s and find-faulting quarrels. *Whitlock.*

Brank (brangk), *n.* [L. *brance*, quoted by Pliny as the ancient Gallic name of a white kind of corn.] Buckwheat.

Brank (brangk), *n.* [From the Celtic: Gael. *brangas*, a kind of pillory; *brang*, a slip of wood in a halter; Ir. *brancas*, a halter; allied to D. *pranger*, pinchers, G. *pranger*, a pillory, from root seen in D. *prangen*, to pinch. *Skeat.*] Generally used in the *plural*. 1. In some parts of England and Scotland an instrument



Branks.

formerly used for correcting scolding women; a scolding-bridle. It consists of a head-piece to inclose the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron to enter the mouth and restrain the tongue.—2. [Scotch.] (*a*) A sort of bridle for horses and cows. Instead of leather it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added, but more frequently a wooden nose resembling a muzzle. (*b*) The mumps.

Brank (brangk), *v.i.* [Modified form of *prank*, to make a show.] 1. To make a show or fine appearance; to prank.

Lieutenant Hornby . . . came *branking* into the yard with two hundred pounds' worth of trappings upon him. *H. Kingsley.*

2. To hold up the head affectedly. [Provincial.]

Brankursine (krangk'ėr-sīn), *n.* [Fr. *branc-ursine*—L.L. *branca*, a claw, and L. *ursinus*, from *ursus*, a bear, from the leaves resembling bears' claws.] Bear's-breech, or Acanthus, a genus of plants, of several species. The leaves of the common sort (*A. mollis*) are said to have furnished the model of the Corinthian capitals.

Branle† (bran'l), *v.t.* [Fr. *branler*, to shake, to agitate. See BRANDLE.] To shake; to agitate; to confuse.

This new question began to *branle* the words type and antitype. *Jer. Taylor.*

Branlin (bran'lin), *n.* Same as *Brandling*.

Bran-new (bran'nū), *a.* [For *brand-new*, the original form, from *brand*, a burning, and *new*. (See BRAND.) Shakspere uses *fire-new* in the same sense.] *Lit.* glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge; hence, quite new. 'A *bran-new* defence of his own.' *Gladstone.*

Branny (bran'ni), *a.* Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran.

Bransle,† Bransel† (bran'sl), *n.* [O.Fr. *bransle*, from *bransler*, to totter, to reel; perhaps corrupted from *brandeler*. See BRANDLE and BRANTLE.] A brawl or kind of round dance; a song for dance music. '*Bransles*, ballads, virelays.' *Spenser.* Written also *Brantle*.

Brant, Brant-goose (brant, brant'gös), *n.* See BRENT-GOOSE.

Brant, Brent (brant, brent), *a.* [A. Sax. *brant*, *bront*, Sw. *brant*, Icel. *brattr*, steep; perhaps allied to W. *bryn*, a hill, *brenach*, a summit.] Steep. [Provincial.]

Grapes grow on the *brant* rocks so wonderfully that ye will marvel how any man dare climb up to them. *Ascham.*

Brant-fox (brant'foks), *n.* [For *brand-fox*, from its colour.] *Vulpes alopex*, a species of Swedish fox, smaller than the common fox.

Brantle† (bran'tl), *n.* [Probably from O.Fr. *brandeler*, Fr. *branler*, to shake, to jog. See BRANDLE.] A kind of dance of several persons, who held each other by the hand, each leading in turn.

The king takes out the Duchesse of York, and the duke the Duchesse of Buckingham; the Duke of Monmouth, my Lady Castlemaine, and so other lords other ladies; and they danced the *brantle*. *Pepys.*

Branular (bran'ū-lėr), *a.* Relating to the brain; cerebral. *N. Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

Brasen (brā'zn), *a.* Made of brass. See BRASS and BRAZEN.

Brash (brash), *v.t.* [Probably from Fr. *brèche*, a breach.] To break to pieces; to smash; as, he *brashed* in the door. [Scotch.]

Brash (brash), *n.* [From Fr. *brèche*, a breach, broken stuff, breccia.] 1. A confused heap of fragments; as, (*a*) in *geol.* masses of loose, broken, or angular fragments of rocks, resulting from weathering or disintegration on the spot. *Sir C. Lyell.* (*b*) *Naut.* small fragments of crushed ice, collected by winds or currents, near the shore, or such that the ship can easily force through. *Kane.* (*c*) Refuse boughs of trees. *Wright.*—2. [Local.] A rash or eruption; also, a crash.

Brash (brash), *a.* [Gr. and D. *barsch*, harsh, impetuous.] 1. Hasty in temper; impetuous. *Grose.*—2. Brittle. [United States.]

Brash (brash), *n.* Transient fit of sickness. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Brasier (brā'zhėr), *n.* [Fr. *brasier, braisier,* from *braise,* embers, live coals; same origin as *braze, brass.*] An open pan for burning wood or coal.

Brasier (brā'zhėr), *n.* [From *brass* or from *braze.*] An artificer who works in brass. See BRASS.

Brasil (bra-zil'), *n.* Same as *Brazil.*

Brass (bras), *n.* [A. Sax. *bræs,* brass, Icel. *bras,* given by Haldorsen as meaning solder, especially for iron; apparently from Scandinavian verb: Icel. *brasa,* to harden by fire; Sw. *brasa,* to blaze; Dan. *brase,* to fry, from which stem also come Fr. *braise,* live embers, *braser,* to braze, *braiser,* to braise; Sp. *brasa,* live coal.] 1. An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow colour, usually containing about one-third of its weight of zinc, but the proportions are variable. Brass is more fusible than copper, and not so apt to tarnish. It is malleable, and so ductile that it may be drawn out into fine wire, and is much tougher than copper. It is employed for a great variety of purposes, both ornamental and useful. The best brass is made by cementation of calamine, or oxide of zinc, with granulated copper. English brass consists of one proportion of zinc to two of copper, German of equal quantities of zinc and copper, and German watch-maker brass of two proportions of zinc to one of copper.—2. In *mach.* a pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush, supporting a gudgeon: so called because frequently made of brass.—3. Brazenness; excess of assurance; impudence; as, he has *brass* enough for anything. [Colloq.] 4. A utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass; as, to clear the *brasses* on board a ship.—5. A plate of brass inlaid on a slab of stone, and usually forming part of the pavement of a church, with effigies, coats of arms, &c., engraved in outline upon it. Such brasses are sometimes enamelled, especially the shields of arms.

Brass of Eleanor Bohun (died 1399) in Westminster Abbey.

Among the knightly *brasses* of the graves,
And by the cold Hic Jacets of the dead.
Tennyson.

6. Money. [Slang.] [The word brass is often used as symbolical of durability, hardness, strength, insensibility, obduracy. 'Unless my nerves were *brass* or hammered steel.' *Shak.*

Men's evil manners live in *brass;* their virtues
We write in water. *Shak.*]

Brass (bras), *v.t.* To cover or coat over with brass.

Brassage (bras'āj), *n.* A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage, and taken out of the intrinsic value of the coin.

Brassart (brās'art), *n.* [Fr. *bras,* the arm.]

Brassarts.

Plate armour for the upper part of the arm, reaching from the shoulder to the elbow.

Brass-band (bras'band), *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass, as the trumpet, bugle, cornet-a-pistons, &c.

Brasse (bras), *n.* [Modified from *barse.*] A name of a fish of the perch family, the pale spotted perch.

Brasset (bras'et), *n.* A casque or head-piece.

Brass-finisher (bras'fin-ish-ėr), *n.* A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.

Brass-foil (bras'foil), *n.* Dutch leaf or Dutch gold, formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness.

Brass-founder (bras'found-ėr), *n.* A maker of brass or of articles in cast brass.

Brassica (bras'si-ka), *n.* [L.] A genus of cruciferous plants, containing more than a hundred species of wild plants, besides many cultivated forms which are very valuable as culinary and fodder vegetables, comprehending among other species the red and white cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, borecole, rape, turnip, colza, curled kale, kolerabi or turnip-stemmed cabbage, Brussels sprouts, &c. *B. oleracea,* indigenous on our rocky coasts, is considered to be the parent of all our garden cabbages, including brocoli, cauliflower, &c. *B. rubra,* or red-cabbage, makes a good pickle. The infusion of its leaves, which is of a very rich blue colour, affords an excellent test both for acids and alkalies, turning green with alkalies and red with acids.

Brassiness (bras'i-nes), *n.* The quality or appearance of being brassy.

Brass-leaf (bras'lēf), *n.* Brass-foil.

Brass-paved (bras'pāvd), *a.* Hard or firm, as brass. *Spenser.*

Brass-rule (bras'rōl), *n.* Long strips of thin metal, type high, used by printers for cutting into lengths, to separate advertisements and newspaper columns, also for page rules and table work in book-printing.

Brass-visaged (bras'viz-ājd), *a.* Impudent. 'That *brass-visaged* monster.' *B. Jonson.*

Brassy (bras'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; having the colour of brass.

Enough . . . to pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms. *Shak.*

2. Brazen-faced; impudent. [Colloq.]

Brassy (bras'i), *n.* A Scotch name of the fish otherwise called the bib.

Brast† (brast), *p.* and *a.* Burst. 'Dreadful furies which their chains have *brast.*' *Spenser.*

Brat (brat), *n.* [A Celtic word: Prov.E. *brat,* a child's bib; W. *brat,* a rag, a pinafore; Ir. *brat,* a cloak, a mantle; Gael. *brat,* a rag, an apron. The usual meaning has arisen from a contemptuous use of the word, which is really the same as the following.] A child: so called in contempt. 'This *brat* is none of mine.' *Shak.* 'Their dirty *brats.*' *Thackeray.* Formerly it might be used without any feeling of contempt.

O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats!* O blood of blessed seed!
Gascoigne.

Bratt, Brat (brat), *n.* [A. Sax. *bratt,* a cloak, borrowed from W. *brat,* a clout; Gael. *brat,* a mantle, a rag. See above.] 1.† A coarse mantle or cloak. *Chaucer.*—2. A clout; a rag. *Burns.* [Scotch.]—3. An apron. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Brattach (brat'tach), *n.* [Gael. See BRAT.] A standard. [Scotch.]

Every man must repair to the *brattach* of his tribe. *Sir W. Scott.*

Brattice (brat'is), *n.* [O.Fr. *bretesche,* Fr. *bretèche,* O.E. and Norm. Fr. *bretage,* a bartizan; probably from G. *bret,* a board, a plank.] In *mining,* (*a*) a wooden, cast-iron, or brick partition which divides a mining shaft into two chambers, which serve as the upcast and downcast shafts for ventilation, or placed temporarily or permanently across a gallery to keep back noxious gases, or prevent the escape of water. (*b*) Wooden planking to support a wall or roof. Written also *Brettice.*

Brattishing (brat'ish-ing), *n.* [See BRATTICE.] 1. A crest, battlement, or other parapet.—2. A fence of boards in a mine or round dangerous machinery.

Brattle (brat'l), *n.* [Perhaps allied to Icel. *bráthr,* hasty, sudden, *bráthla, brálla,* suddenly, hastily; Dan. *brat, brad,* hasty.] A clattering noise like that made by the feet of horses moving rapidly; rapid motion; violent attack; a short rapid race. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Brattle (brat'l), *v.i.* To make a loud rumbling or thundering noise. [Provincial.]

Brattling (brat'ling), *n.* The act of making a clattering noise; tumult; uproar; quarrel.

Her voice that clove through all the din, . . .
Jarred, but not drowned, by the loud *brattling.*
Byron.

Brava (brä'vä). See BRAVO.

Bravade† (bra-vād'), *n.* Bravado (which see).

The great Pacheco, like himself, this hot
And fierce *bravade* shall in a trice make vain.
Fanshaw.

Bravado (bra-vä'dō), *n.* [Sp. *bravada,* Fr. *bravade.* See BRAVE.] An arrogant menace, intended to intimidate; a boast; a brag. 'In spite of our host's *bravado.*' *Irving.*

Bravado (bra-vä'dō), *a.* Bragging; boastful; said or done in bravado. '*Bravado* bets.' *Disraeli.*

Bravado (bra-vä'dō), *v.i.* To act in a spirit of bravado; to storm; to rage. 'Like winds where Æolus *bravado'd.*' *Lloyd.* [Rare.]

Brave (brāv), *a.* [Fr. *brave,* brave, gay, proud, braggard; Sp. and It. *bravo,* brave, courageous; apparently from the Celtic: Armor. *brao, brav,* gaily dressed, fine, handsome; *braga,* to strut (see BRAG); but the word probably existed independently in the Teutonic languages; comp. O.D. *brauwen,* to adorn, *brauwe,* fine attire; O.Sw. *braf,* Mod. Sw. *bra,* good; Sc. *brav.*] 1. Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; high-spirited; valiant; fearless; as, a *brave* warrior.

The *brave* man is not he who feels no fear,
But he whose noble mind its fear subdues.
St. Baillie.

2. Making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally; having a noble mien; splendid; beautiful; gorgeous; gaudy. [Formerly common, now nearly obsolete.] 'With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.' *Spenser.*

I'll wear my dagger with the *braver* grace. *Shak.*
See the *brave* day sunk in hideous night. *Shak.*
I have gold, and therefore will be *brave,*
In silks I'll rattle it of every colour. *Greene.*

3. Excellent; capital. [Formerly in very common use in this sense as a general term of commendation; often also used ironically; now obsolete in this sense except perhaps in irony.]

Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth.
Bacon.
If a statesman has not this science, he must be subject to a *braver* man than himself. *Sir K. Digby.*
I'll devise thee *brave* punishments for him. *Shak.*

—*Gallant, Courageous, Brave. Gallant,* splendid either in dress or qualities, is most appropriately used with regard to courage, which exhibits itself in deeds that attract attention and applause: of the three words it is that which has most of compliment and least of high commendation in it; *courageous* denotes the possession of that spirit which enables one readily and fearlessly to face danger; *brave* is more comprehensive in signification than either of the other two words; it denotes the possession of the highest and noblest kind of courage and fortitude, of that spirit which enables a man to bear up against evil and danger of all kinds, as well as to go forth to face it.—SYN. Courageous, gallant, daring, valiant, valorous, bold, heroic, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, magnanimous, high-spirited.

Brave (brāv), *n.* 1.† A hector; a bully. 'Too insolent, too much a *brave.*' *Dryden.*—2.† A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

I will not bear these *braves* of thine. *Shak.*

3. A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion; specifically, a North American Indian or other savage warrior; as, the chief was accompanied by two hundred *braves.*

Hot *braves* like thee may fight. *Dryden.*

Brave (brāv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *braved;* ppr. *braving.* 1. To encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance; to defy; to challenge; to dare.

The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave,* but those I cannot bear.
Dryden.
Whose flag has *braved* a thousand years
The battle and the breeze. *Campbell.*

2.† To carry a boasting appearance of. 'To *brave* that which they believe not.' *Bacon.* 3.† To make fine, showy, or splendid. 'He (the sun) should have *braved* the east an hour ago.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Bravely (brāv'li), *adv.* 1. In a brave manner; (*a*) courageously; gallantly; splendidly; heroically.

Who combats *bravely* is not therefore brave. *Pope.*

(*b*)† Finely; gaudily. *Spenser.*

And decked herself *bravely* to allure the eyes of all men that should see her. Judith x. 4.

(*c*) Well; prosperously; as, he is getting on *bravely*.

Braveness (brāv'nes), *n.* The quality of being brave; bravery. 'The *braveness* of the exploit.' *Holland.*

Bravery (brāv'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The quality of being brave; courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness. 'Lancelot, the flower of *bravery*.' *Tennyson.*

Remember, sir, my liege, . . .
The natural *bravery* of your isle. *Shak.*

2.† Splendour; magnificence. 'Great *bravery* of building to the marvellous beautifying of the realm.' *Camden.*

The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments. Is. iii. 18.

3.† Show; ostentation; parade.

Prefaces, . . . and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4.† Bravado; boast.

There are those that make it a point of *bravery* to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5.† A showy person. 'A man that is the *bravery* of his age.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Bravi (brä'vē). See BRAVO.

Braving† (brāv'ing), *n.* Bravado; defiance. 'With so proud a straine of threats and *bravings*.' *Chapman.*

Bravingly (brāv'ing-li), *adv.* In a braving or defying manner. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]

Bravissimo (brä-vis'i-mō), *interj.* Superlative of *bravo!*

That's right—I'm steel—Bravo!—Adamant—*Bravissimo!* *Colman.*

Bravo (brä'vō), *interj.* [It.] 1. Well done! The word is an Italian adjective, and the correct usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *bravi* to a company.—2. Used as a substantive. 'With *bravo* and hand-clapping.' *Carlyle.*

Bravo (brä'vō), *n.* pl. **Bravoes** (brä'vōz). [It. and Sp.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer. 'Stab, like *bravoes*, all who come that way.' *Churchill.*

Bravura (brä-vö'ra), *n.* [It., bravery, spirit.] In *music*, a florid air, requiring great force and spirit in the performer, and serving to display his or her power, flexibility of voice, and distinctness of articulation.

Bravura (brä-vö'ra), *a.* In *music*, spirited; florid; brilliant; as, a *bravura* air.

Braw (brą), *a.* [Sw. *braf*, *bra*, fine; D. *brauwe*, finery. See BRAVE.] Fine; gaily dressed; handsome; pleasant; agreeable; worthy; excellent; brave; stout. 'There's *braw*, *braw* lads on Yarrow braes.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Brawl (brąl), *v.i.* [From root of *brag*; comp. W. *brawl*, a boast, *broliaw*, to brag, to boast, *bragal*, to vociferate; with this there may have been a fusion of such Teutonic words as D. *brallen*, to boast, Dan. *bralle*, to jabber, to prate, *brölle*, to roar.] 1. To speak loudly and complainingly; to be clamorous or noisy; to quarrel noisily and indecently. 'I do the wrong and first begin to *brawl*.' *Shak.*—2. To roar, as water; to make a noise. 'Where the brook *brawls* along the painful road.' *Wordsworth.*—SYN. To wrangle, squabble, quarrel, dispute.

Brawl (brąl), *v.t.* 1. To wrangle about; to be noisy or contentious regarding.

I care not what the sects may *brawl*. *Tennyson.*

2. To drive away or beat down by noise. 'Your deep wit . . . reason'd, not *brawl'd* her (Truth) hence.' *Sir K. Digby.* [Rare.]

Brawl (brąl), *n.* 1. A noisy quarrel; loud angry contention; an uproar; row; squabble. 'Stout polemick *brawl*.' *Hudibras.* 'He is a devil in private *brawl*.' *Shak.* 'Wholly given to *brawls* and wine.' *Tennyson.*—2.† A kind of dance; a bransle or brantle.

My grave lord-keeper led the *brawls*:
The seal and maces danced before him. *Gray.*

Brawler (brąl'ėr), *n.* One who brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler. 'The great statesman degenerated into an angry *brawler*.' *Buckle.*

Brawlie (brą'li), *adv.* [See BRAW, BRAVE.] Bravely; finely; very well; heartily. [Scotch.]

Brawling (brąl'ing), *n.* The act of quarrelling; specifically, in *law*, the offence of quarrelling or creating a disturbance in a church or churchyard.

Brawling (brąl'ing), *a.* 1. Contentious; quarrelsome.

I know she is an irksome, *brawling* scold. *Shak.*

2. Making the noise of rushing water; purling; rippling. '*Brawling* springs.' *Collins.*

Brawlingly (brąl'ing-li), *adv.* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

Brawn (brąn), *n.* [O.Fr. *braon*, the muscular parts of the body, from O.H.G. *brato*, *braton*, meat for roasting, from *braten*, to roast.] 1. Boar's flesh; the flesh of the boar or of swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled.—2.† A boar. *Beau. & Fl.*—3. A fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body; as, the *brawn* of the arm, thigh, &c.

It was ordained that murtherers should be brent on the *brawn* of the left hand. *Hall.*

4. Muscular strength; muscles.

Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

5.† The arm, so called from its muscles or strength. 'And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*.' *Shak.* 'Hew thy target from thy *brawn*.' *Shak.*—*Mock brawn*, the flesh of a pig's head and ox feet cut in pieces, and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a shape.

Brawned† (brąnd), *a.* Brawny; strong. '*Brawned* bowrs.' *Spenser.*

Brawner (brąn'ėr), *n.* A boar killed for the table.

Brawn-fallen† (brąn'fą-l-n), *a.* Having the brawny or muscular parts of the body shrunk or fallen away; wasted; thin. 'Thy *brawn-fallen* arms.' *Drayton.*

Brawniness (brąn'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

Brawny (brąn'i), *a.* 1. Having large strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; bulky; strong.

The muscles of his *brawny* arms
Are strong as iron bands. *Longfellow.*

2. Hard; unfeeling; callous. 'A *brawny* conscience which hath no feeling in it.' *Joseph Mede.*

Braws (brąz), *n.* One's best apparel; finery. [Scotch.]

Braxy (brak'si), *n.* [As the disease is in some parts called also *braik*, *bracks*, the name is probably derived from the verb to *break*; comp. A. Sax. *broc*, disease, misery; G. *brechen*, vomiting, and *brechen*, to break.] 1. The name given in different parts of the country to several diseases of sheep, the two most commonly so called being a disease characterized by severe diarrhœa, and one arising from a plethora or fulness of blood, the animal dying in convulsions in a short time.—2. A sheep having the braxy; the mutton of such a sheep.

Braxy (brak'si), *a.* Affected or tainted with braxy; as, *braxy* sheep; *braxy* mutton.

Bray (brā), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *brayer*, *breier*, *brehier* (Fr. *broyer*), to pound, from G. *brechen*, to break.] To pound, beat, or grind small.

Though thou shouldst *bray* a fool in a mortar, . . . yet will not his foolishness depart from him. Prov. xxvii. 22.

Bray (brā), *v.i.* [Fr. *braire*, to bray; L.L. *bragire*, *bragare*, to bray, to cry, from Celtic root seen in *brag*, *brawl*.] 1. To utter a harsh cry, as an ass.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden.*

2. To make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound.

Heard ye the din of battle *bray*? *Gray.*

Bray (brā), *v.t.* To utter with a loud harsh sound: sometimes with *out*.

Arms on armour clashing *brayed*
Horrible discord. *Milton.*
The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray out*
The triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*

Bray (brā), *n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh or grating sound.

Loud rung out the bugle's *bray*. *Tennyson.*

Bray† (brā), *n.* [In first sense probably from Fr. *braie*, O.Fr. *braye*, from L.L. *braca*, *bracca*, a dike or bank; in second meaning the same word as Sc. *brae*, W. *bre*, a mount or peak.] 1. A bank or mound of earth, used in fortification; a breastwork; a bulwark; specifically, a wall or other work in advance of and covering the gate of a fortress. 'That they could scant put their heads over the *bray* or bulwark.' *Hall.*

Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls should be raised in his castles and strongholds. *Ld. Herbert.*

2. A piece of sloping ground; an acclivity or declivity. 'Against a rocke or an hye *braye*.' *Ascham.*

Push'd up the *bray* indignantly they feel
The clanking lash and the retorted steel. *Brookes.*

Brayer (brā'ėr), *n.* One that brays like an ass.

Brayer (brā'ėr), *n.* In *hand-printing*, an instrument used for spreading the ink equally.

Braying (brā'ing), *n.* Roar; noise; clamour: used only in contempt.

There he stands with unimpeachable passivity amid the shouldering and *braying*; a spectacle to men. *Carlyle.*

Brayle (brāl), *n.* Same as *Brail*, 1.

Braze (brāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brazed*; ppr. *brazing*. [Fr. *braser*, to braze, from the Scandinavian. See BRASS.] 1. To solder, more especially with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc.—2. To cover or ornament with brass. 'A tripod richly *brazed*.' *Chapman.*—3.† To harden; to harden to impudence.

Let me wring your heart, . . .
If damned custom hath not *brazed* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense. *Shak.*

Brazen (brāz'n), *a.* 1. Made of brass; as, a *brazen* helmet; also, from brass often serving as a type of strength, impenetrability, and the like, extremely strong, impenetrable. 'Environed with a *brazen* wall.' *Shak.*—2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass.

Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear. *Shak.*

3. Impudent; having a front like brass.

Talbot . . . appeared daily with *brazen* front before the princess, whose ruin he had plotted. *Macaulay.*

—*Brazen age*, or *age of brass*, in *myth.* the age of war and violence, which succeeded the silver age, when men had still further degenerated from primitive purity.—*Brazen dish*, a standard measure kept in certain mining districts under the charge of a proper officer.—*Brazen sea*, in *Jewish antiq.* a huge vessel of brass placed in Solomon's temple. It was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in height, and 30 in circumference. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in before they performed the service of the temple.

Brazen (brāz'n), *v.t.* To behave with insolence or effrontery: with an indefinite *it*.

Men would face it and *brazen it*. *Latimer.*

—*To brazen out*, to persevere in treating with effrontery: with an indefinite *it*, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*.

Thornton *brazened it out* with his usual impudence. *Lord Lytton.*
I'm resolved to *brazen* the *business out*. *Sir J. Vanbrugh.*

Brazen-browed (brāz'n-broud), *a.* Shameless; impudent. 'Noon-day vices and *brazen-browed* iniquities.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Brazen-face (brāz'n-fās), *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

Well said, *brazen-face*; hold it out. *Shak.*

Brazen-faced (brāz'n-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless. 'A *brazen-faced* varlet.' *Shak.*

Brazenly (brāz'n-li), *adv.* In a brazen manner; boldly; impudently.

Brazenness (brāz'n-nes), *n.* 1. Appearance like brass: in this sense *brassiness* is the more correct word.—2. Impudence; excess of assurance; as, his *brazenness* is excessive.

Brazier (brā'zhėr), *n.* Same as *Brasier*.

Brazil, Brazil-wood (bra-zil', bra-zil'wụd), *n.* [Pg. *braza*, a live coal or glowing fire. This name was given to the wood for its colour, and it is said that King Emanuel of Portugal gave this name to the country on account of its producing this wood. The country was first named Santa Cruz by its discoverer, Pedro Alvares Cabral.] A very heavy wood of a red colour, growing in Brazil and other tropical countries, used in manufactures for dyeing red. It is the produce of *Cæsalpinia echinata* and *C. braziliensis*. The heart-wood only is of value. The inferior Brazil-wood of the West Indies is from *C. crista*. See CÆSALPINIA.

Braziletto (braz-i-let'to), *n.* An inferior species of Brazil-wood brought from Jamaica, the produce of *Cæsalpinia crista*.

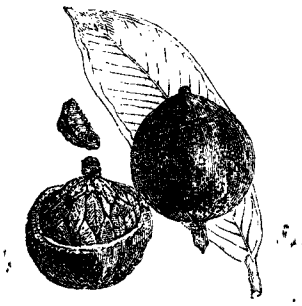
Brazilian (bra-zil'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Brazil; as, *Brazilian* productions.

Brazilian (bra-zil'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Brazil.

Brazilin (braz'il-in), *n.* The red colouring matter of Brazil-wood. It is soluble in water and alcohol; acids turn it yellow, alkalies violet. It is a delicate test of alkalinity.

Brazil-nut (bra-zil'nut), *n.* The seeds of the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*, a tree of the nat. order Lecythidaceæ, a native of

Guiana, Venezuela, and Brazil. The fruit is nearly round and about 6 inches in diameter, having an extremely hard shell about ½ inch thick, and containing from eighteen to twenty-four triangular wrinkled seeds, which are so beautifully packed within the



Fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa.*

shell that when once disturbed it is impossible to replace them. When the fruits are ripe they fall from the tree and are collected by Indians. They are then split open with an axe and the seeds taken out and packed in baskets for transportation. Besides being used as an article of dessert, a bland oil, used by watchmakers and others, is expressed from them.

Brazil-tea (bra-zil'tē), *n.* See MATÉ.

Breach (brēch), *n.* [O.E. *breche*, softened from A. Sax. *brece*, *brice*, a breach or breaking, from *brecan*, *to break*; partly also from Fr. *brèche*, a breach, from the same stem, but directly from the German.] 1. The act of breaking: in this sense used only figuratively, of the violation or neglect of a law, contract, or any other obligation, or of a custom. 'A custom more honoured in the *breach* than the observance.' *Shak.*—2. The space between the several parts of a solid body parted by violence; a rupture; a break; a gap; as, a *breach* in a wall.

Thou hast made the earth to tremble; thou hast broken it: heal the *breaches* thereof. Ps. lx. 2.

3. Separation between friends by means of enmity; difference; quarrel.

There's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach*. *Shak.*

4. Infraction; infringement.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent. *Clarendon.*

5. Injury; wound; bruise. '*Breach* for *breach;* eye for eye; tooth for tooth.' Lev. xxiv. 20.—6.† The breaking of waves; the surf.

Some hour before you took me from the *breach* of the sea was my sister drowned. *Shak.*

—*Breach of arrestment*, in *Scots law*, an act of contempt of legal authority committed by an arrestee disregarding the arrestment used in his hands, and paying the sum or delivering the goods arrested to the common debtor.—*Breach of close*, in *law*, an unwarrantable entry on another's land.—*Breach of covenant*, a violation of a covenant contained in a deed, either to do a direct act or to omit it.—*Breach of duty*, the not executing any office, employment, trust, &c., in a proper manner.—*Breach of promise*, a violation of one's word or undertaking; nonfulfilment of what one had agreed to do: often used absolutely for breach of promise of marriage.—*Breach of the peace*, a violation of the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law and destructive to the public community.—*Breach of trust*, a violation of duty by a trustee, executor, or other person in a fiduciary position.—SYN. Rupture, cleft, chasm, rift, gap, break, infraction, infringement, violation, quarrel, difference, separation, misunderstanding.

Breach (brēch), *v.t.* To make a breach or opening in.

The first bombardment had in no place succeeded in *breaching* the walls. *Prof. Yonge.*

Breachy (brēch'i), *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly: applied in south of England and United States to unruly cattle.

Bread (bred), *n.* [A. Sax. *brēad;* Cog. D. *brood*, Icel. *braud*, Sw. and Dan. *bröd*, G. *brod*, *brot*. Root doubtful. In old A. Sax. *hlif*, loaf, was the word generally used for bread, and *brēad* is hardly found except in the compound *beo-brēad*, honey-comb, lit. *bee-bread*, like G. *bienenbrod*. 'Down to the ninth century this word had not its present sense in any Teutonic dialect, but was, as it seems, in all of them used of the honey-comb only.' *Vigfusson.*] 1. A kind of food made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, or that prepared from other plants, and baking it, the dough being often caused to ferment.—2. Food or sustenance in general.

But sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed:
What then? is the reward of virtue, *bread?* *Pope.*

—*Bread and butter*, often used colloquially for means of living.

Your quarrelling with each other upon the subject of *bread and butter* is the most usual thing in the world. *Swift.*

Bread† (bred), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *brædan*, to make broad, to spread. See BROAD.] To spread. *Ray.*

Bread-and-butter (bred'and-but-tėr), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the time between girlhood and womanhood; romantic; gushing, like a school-girl; as, she's but a *bread-and-butter* miss. 'The wishy-washy *bread-and-butter* period of life.' *Trollope.* [Colloq.]

Breadberry (bred'be-ri), *n.* A diet for convalescents and persons in delicate health, made by pouring boiling water on toasted bread and seasoning it with sugar, &c.; pap.

Bread-chipper† (bred'chip-ėr), *n.* One who chips or slices bread; a baker's servant; an under butler. 'To dispraise me and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what?' *Shak.*

Bread-corn (bred'korn), *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, oats, maize, &c.

Breaden† (bred'n), *a.* Made of bread. 'The idolatry of the mass and adoration of the *breaden* god.' *Joseph Mede.* [Rare.]

Bread-fruit (bred'frōt), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Artocarpus incisa.*

Bread-fruit Tree, *n.* The *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree which grows in the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The leaves are large, rough, and lobed, the fruit is composed of the numerous small female flowers united into one large fleshy mass about the size of a child's head. It is covered with hexagonal marks externally, which are the limits of the individual flowers. It is roasted before being eaten, and though insipid it forms the principal article of food in the South Sea Islands. Another species of Artocarpus (*A. integrifolia*) yields a coarser sort of bread-fruit called jack-fruit. See ARTOCARPUS.

Bread-fruit (*Artocarpus incisa*).

Breadless (bred'les), *a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

Plump peers and *breadless* bards alike are dull. *W. Whitehead.*

Breadmeal (bred'mēl), *n.* The mountain-meal or bergmehl of Sweden and Finland. See BERGMEHL.

Bread-nut (bred'nut), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Brosimum alicastrum*, nat. order Artocarpaceæ. See BROSIMUM.

Bread-pudding (bred'pud-ing), *n.* A pudding generally composed of bread, milk, eggs, butter, lemons, or other flavouring ingredients.

Bread-room (bred'röm), *n.* An apartment where bread is kept, especially such an apartment in a ship, sometimes lined with tin.

Bread-root (bred'röt), *n.* A plant of the genus Psoralea, the *P. esculenta.* See PSORALEA.

Bread-sauce (bred'sas), *n.* A sauce made usually of bread, milk, onions, pepper, &c.

Bread-sauce is so ticklish; a simmer too much and it's clean done for. *Trollope.*

Breadstuff (bred'stuf), *n.* Bread-corn; meal; flour: used frequently in the plural to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour from which bread is made collectively. [Originally American.]

Breadth (bredth), *n.* [A comparatively modern form, formerly written *bredth*, *bredthe*, *bredethe;* the A. Sax. was *brædu*, later *brede*, *breede.* From *broad;* comp. *length*, *width*, *height* (height). See BROAD.] 1. The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side; a geometrical dimension which, multiplied into the length, gives the surface; as, the length of a table is 5 feet and the breadth 3, therefore 5×3=15 feet, the whole surface.—2. In the *fine arts*, a term applied both to design and to colouring. It conveys the idea of simple arrangement, producing an impression of largeness, freedom, and space. When a work offers these results we say it has *breadth;* and *broad touch*, *broad pencil* are terms applicable to this manner of working when the touches and strokes of the pencil produce such breadth of effect.

Breadthless (bredth'les), *a.* Without breadth. *Dr. H. More.*

Breadthways (bredth'wāz), *adv.* In the direction of the breadth. *Whewell.*

Bread-tree (bred'trē), *n.* Same as *Bread-fruit Tree.*

Break (brāk), *v.t.* pret. *broke* (*brake* is obsolete or archaic, but is frequently used by Tennyson); pp. *broken* or *broke;* ppr. *breaking.* [A. Sax. *brecan*, to break, to weaken, to vanquish, &c.; D. *breken*, Dan. *brække*, G. *brechen*, Goth. *brikan*, to break, to crush, &c.; Icel. *braka*, to creak; same root as L. *frango*, Gr. (*f*)*rēgnymi*, to break. 'The original sense is to break with a snap; comp. L. *fragor*, a crash, Gael. *bragh*, a burst, explosion.' *Skeat.*] 1. To part or divide by force and violence, as a solid substance; to rend apart; to make a gap or a breach in; as, to *break* a stick; to *break* a thread or a cable; *fig.* to *break* company or friendship; to *break* connection, &c.

A bruised reed shall he not *break*. Is. xlii. 6.

He crosses, scarce knowing what he seeks:
He *breaks* the hedge: he enters there. *Tennyson.*

2. To destroy the formation of; to cause to give way; to disperse, as an army; as, a charge of cavalry *broke* the left wing of the enemy.—3. To destroy, crush, weaken, or impair, as the human body or constitution. 'An old man *broken* with the storms of state.' *Shak.*—4. To reduce the power of: to subdue; to quell; as, to *break* the spirits or the passions.

Too courteous are you, fair Lord Lancelot.
I pray you use some rough discourtesy
To blunt or *break* her passion. *Tennyson.*

5. To tame; to train to obedience; to make tractable; as, to *break* a horse.

Why then, thou canst not *break* her to the lute. *Shak.*

6. To make bankrupt.—7. To discard, dismiss, or cashier; to pay off; to disband; as, to *break* an officer. 'A great officer *broken*.' *Swift.*

My birthday was ominous to my poor father, who was, the day of our arrival, with many other brave officers *broke* and sent adrift into the wide world. . . . The regiment in which my father served being *broke*, &c. *Sterne.*

8. To give a superficial wound to so as to lacerate the skin; as, to *break* one's face.

She break her heart! she'll sooner *break* your head. *Dryden.*

9. To violate, as a contract, law, or promise, either by a positive act contrary to the law or promise, or by neglect or non-fulfilment.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature. *Dryden.*

10. To stop; to interrupt; to cause to cease; as, to *break* conversation; to *break* sleep.—11. To intercept; to check; to lessen the force of; as, to *break* a fall or a blow.

I'll rather leap down first and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

12. To make a first and partial disclosure of, as an opinion or project; especially, to impart or tell cautiously so as not to startle or shock; as, to *break* unwelcome news to a person.

They afterwards *broke* the matter to Catharine, bribing her by a share to acquiesce. *Brougham.*

13. To destroy the completeness of; to remove a part from; as, to *break* a set of chess-men.

But I am uneasy about these same four guineas: I think you should have given them back again to your master: and yet I have *broken* them. *Richardson.*

—*To break down*, to take down by breaking; to destroy; as, to *break down* a fence: *fig.* to overcome; as, to *break down* all opposition.—*To break in*, to tame; to discipline; to make tractable, as a horse.—*To break off*, (*a*) to sever by breaking; as, to

break off a twig. (*b*) To put a sudden stop to; to interrupt; to discontinue; to leave off; to give up; as, to *break off* a marriage. 'Vehement desire *broke off* the rest.' *Milton.* 'Brake off his late intent.' *Shak.*—*To break open*, to force open; to unclose by violence; as, to *break open* a door.—*To break up*, (*a*) to open or lay open; as, to *break up* a door; to *break up* fallow ground. (*b*) To dissolve or put an end to; as, to *break up* housekeeping. (*c*) To separate; to disband; as, to *break up* company; to *break up* an army.—*To break the back*, (*a*) to strain or dislocate the vertebræ as with too heavy a burden. (*b*) *Fig.* to ruin. (*c*) *Naut.* to break the keel and keelson. (*d*) *Fig.* to get through the greater or the worst part; as, to *break the back* of a heavy piece of business or task.—*To break bulk*, (*a*) to begin to unload. (*b*) To remove a part from, as a parcel or quantity of goods.—*To break cover*, to come forth from a lurking place, as game when hunted.—*To break a deer*, to cut it up at table.—*To break one's fast*, to eat the first meal in the day; to breakfast.—*To break ground*, (*a*) to plough. (*b*) To dig; to open trenches; to commence excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like; hence, *fig.* to begin to execute any plan. (*c*) *Naut.* to release the anchor from the bottom.—*To break of a habit* or *practice*, to cause to abandon it; as, we must *break* him *of* that habit.—*To break the heart*, to afflict grievously; to cause great sorrow or grief; to cause to die of grief.—*To break a lance*, to enter the lists with an opponent; to make a trial of skill.—*To break one's mind to*, to reveal one's thoughts.

Break thy mind to me. *Shak.*

I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden.*

—*To break the ice*, to overcome obstacles and make a beginning; especially, to get over the feeling of restraint incident to a new acquaintanceship.—*To break jail* or *prison*, to make one's escape from confinement.—*To break a jest*, to utter a jest; to crack a joke. *Otway; Bolingbroke.*—*To break joints*, to lay stones, bricks, shingles, &c., in building so that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in the contiguous courses. See BOND.—*To break the neck*, to dislocate the joints of the neck.—*To break the parle*, to begin the parley. *Shak.*—*To break a path*, *a road*, or *a way*, to force a passage through obstacles or difficulties.—*To break Priscian's head*, to violate the rules of grammar. [Priscian was a celebrated Roman grammarian.]

Fair cousin, for thy glances,
Instead of *breaking Priscian's head*
I had been breaking lances. *Praed.*

—*To break sheer* (*naut.*), to be forced the wrong way by the wind or current so as not to lie well for keeping clear of the anchor: said of a ship at anchor.—*To break no squares.* See under SQUARE.—*To break upon the wheel*, to put to death or torture by stretching out the victim on a cart-wheel or wooden frame in the form of a St. Andrew's cross and breaking his limbs with an iron bar.—*To break wind*, to give vent to wind from the body backward.

Break (brāk), *v.i.* 1. To become broken; to part; to separate; to part into pieces; as, the ice *breaks;* a rope *breaks.*—2. To burst forth violently; as, a storm or deluge *breaks.* 'A second deluge o'er our heads may *break.*' *Dryden.*—3. To open spontaneously or by force from within; to discharge itself; to burst, as a bubble, a tumour, a seed-vessel, &c.

Still the same old sore *breaks* out from age to age.
Tennyson.

4. To show the first light of morning; to dawn. 'The day *breaks* not.' *Donne.*

Is not that the morning which *breaks* yonder?
Shak.

5. To burst into speech or action: generally with *into*, *out*, &c. (See phrases below.) 'From ancient grudge *broke* to new mutiny.' *Shak.*—6. To force a way: generally with *in*, *out*, *through*, &c. (See phrases below).

Go, *break* among the press, and find a way out
To let the troop pass fairly. *Shak.*

7. To fail in trade or other occupation; to become bankrupt.

There came divers of Antonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot choose but *break.* *Shak.*

8. To decline in health and strength; to begin to lose the natural vigour.

See how the dean begins to *break.* *Swift.*

9.† To broach a subject; to come to an explanation: with *to* or *with.* (See below.)

Then after *to* her father will I *break.* *Shak.*

10. To interrupt friendship; to fall out.

To *break* upon the score of danger or expense is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Jeremy Collier.*

11. To change the gait; as, to *break* into a run or a gallop.—12. To acquire a deeper tone: said of the voice of boys as it changes when they attain the age of puberty.—*To break away*, (*a*) to disengage one's self abruptly; to rush off.

Fear me not, man; I will not *break away.* *Shak.*

(*b*) To dissipate and disappear, as fog or clouds.—*To break down*, (*a*) to come down by breaking; as, the coach *broke down.* (*b*) To fail in any undertaking.

He had *broken down* almost at the outset.
Thackeray.

—*To break forth*, (*a*) to burst out; to be suddenly manifested; to exhibit sudden activity; as, a cry *broke forth.* 'His malice 'gainst the lady will suddenly *break forth.*' *Shak.* (*b*) To rush or issue out. (*c*) To give vent to one's feelings; as, to *break forth* into singing. Is. xliv. 23.—*To break from*, to disengage one's self from; to leave abruptly or violently.—*To break in* or *into*, to enter by force; as, to *break into* a house.—*To break in upon*, to intrude upon.—*To break loose*, to get free by force; to escape from confinement by violence; to shake off restraint.—*To break off*, (*a*) to part; to become separated; as, the branch *broke off.* (*b*) To desist suddenly. 'Do not *break off* so.' *Shak.*—*To break off from*, to part from with violence.—*To break out*, (*a*) to issue forth; to discover itself by its effects; to arise or spring up; as, a fire *breaks out;* a sedition *breaks out;* a fever *breaks out.* (*b*) To appear in eruptions: said of certain diseases; to have pustules or an efflorescence on the skin: said of a person. (*c*) To throw off restraint and become dissolute; as, after living quietly he again *broke out.*—*To break up*, to dissolve and separate; as, a company *breaks up;* a meeting *breaks up;* the ice *breaks up;* a fog *breaks up.*—*To break with*, (*a*) to part in enmity from; to cease to be friends with; to quarrel; as, to *break with* a friend or companion.

Be not afraid to *break with* traitors. *B. Jonson.*

He had too much consideration and authority in the country for her to wish to *break with* him.
Prescott.

(*b*) To broach a subject to; to make a disclosure to.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And I will *break with* her and *with* her father,
And thou shalt have her. *Shak.*

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break with* him thereof.
Sir P. Sidney.

Break (brāk), *n.* 1. An opening made by force; a rupture; a breach; as, a *break* in a wall.—2. An interruption of continuity; as, to be occupied so many years without a *break.* '*Breaks* and openings of the woods.' *Addison.*—3. Specifically, in *hat-making*, the line where the brim meets the body of the hat; in *ships*, the part where the deck terminates, and the descent on to the next deck below commences.—4. A line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense or a stop in the sentence.

All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes.
Swift.

5. In *engin.* a contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage; a brake (which see).—6. In *teleg.* a commutator or contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents.—7. A large high-set four-wheeled vehicle with a straight body, and a seat in front for the driver and another behind for footmen.—*Break of day*, the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn.

Breakable (brāk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being broken.

Breakage (brāk'āj), *n.* 1. The act of breaking.—2. Allowance for what is accidentally broken.—3. *Naut.* the act of leaving empty spaces in stowing the hold.

Break-down (brāk'doun), *n.* 1. An overthrow, as of a carriage; a downfall; a crash; a failure; a collapse. 'Well, here is another *break-down.*' *T. Hook.*—2. A riotous dance at the termination of a ball. [United States.]

Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a *break-down* to wind up with.
New England Tales.

3. A lively dance accompanied by singing peculiar to the negroes or negro minstrel troupes.

Breaker (brāk'ėr), *n.* 1. The person who or that which breaks anything; a violator or transgressor; as, a *breaker* of the law.—2. A wave broken into foam against the shore, a sand-bank, or a rock near the surface.

The night-winds sigh, the *breakers* roar,
And shrieks the wild sea-mew. *Byron.*

3. In the manufacture of linen, the name given to the carding-machine to the action of which the tow is first subjected.—4. One whose occupation is to break up old ships; a ship-breaker.—5. [In this sense perhaps a corruption of Sp. *barrica*, a keg.] A small flat water-cask used in boats for ballast and to hold supplies of water for cases of emergency.

Breakfast (brek'fast), *n.* 1. The first meal in the day; the meal which enables one to break the fast lasting from the previous day; the food eaten at the first meal.—2. A meal or food in general.

The wolves would get a *breakfast* by my death.
Dryden.

Breakfast (brek'fast), *v.t.* To furnish with the first meal in the morning. *Milton.*

Breakfast (brek'fast), *v.i.* To eat the first meal in the day.

First, sir, I read and then I *breakfast.* *Prior.*

Breakfasting (brek'fast-ing), *n.* The act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great deal of time. *Chesterfield.*

Break-in (brāk'in), *n.* In *carp.* a hole made in brick-work with the ripping chisel, for the purpose of inserting timber, or to receive plugs, the end of a beam, or the like.

Breaking-in (brāk'ing-in), *n.* 1. The act of subduing and training to labour; the training of a young horse or colt.—2. An irruption; an inroad. 'A wide *breaking-in* of waters.' Job xxx. 14.

Break-joint (brāk'joint), *v.i.* In *arch.* to dispose the stones or bricks of a building so as to prevent two joints occurring immediately over each other. See BOND.

Break-man (brāk'man), *n.* Same as *Brakeman* (which see).

Breakneck (brāk'nek), *n.* 1. A fall that breaks the neck; a dangerous business. 'To do't or no, is certain to me a *breakneck.*' *Shak.*—2. A steep place endangering the neck.

Breakneck (brāk'nek), *a.* Endangering the neck or life; extremely hazardous; as, he rode at a *breakneck* pace.

On chimney-tops, . . . over the roofs, on every lamp-iron, signpost, *breakneck* coign of vantage, sits patriotic courage. *Carlyle.*

Break-promise (brāk'prom-is), *n.* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most pathetical *break-promise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shak.*

Breakshare (brāk'shār), *n.* A term sometimes used as an equivalent to *Braxy.*

Break-up (brāk'up), *n.* A disruption; a dissolution of connection; a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration; a disbandment.

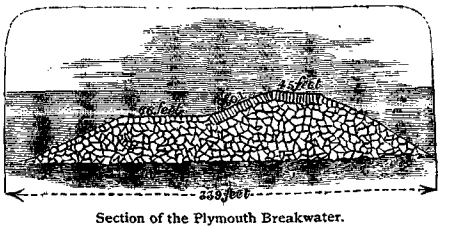
Seldom was there a greater *break-up* among the speculators than in the autumn of that year.
J. S. Mill.

Break-up (brāk'up), *a.* Pertaining to or in celebration of the breaking up or termination of any society, association, meeting, and the like; as, a *break-up* party or ceremony.

Break-van (brāk'van), *n.* Same as *Brake-van.*

Break-vow (brāk'vou), *n.* One who habitually breaks his vow. 'That daily *break-vow*, he that wins of all.' *Shak.*

Breakwater (brāk'wą-tėr), *n.* Any structure or contrivance, as a mole, mound, wall, sunken hulk, serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbour or anything

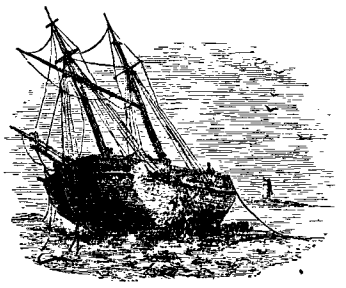


Section of the Plymouth Breakwater.

exposed to the force of the waves. The breakwater at Plymouth is 5100 feet in length, 339 feet wide at bottom, and 45 feet at top, and at the level of low water of spring tides there is a set-off of 66 feet. The sea slope from set-off to top is 1 in 5.

Bream (brēm), *n.* [Fr. *brème*, O.Fr. *bresme*, from O.H.G. *brahsema*, G. *bressem*, *brassen*, the bream; allied to *barse*, *bass*.] 1. The name of several fresh-water, abdominal, soft-finned teleostean fishes, family Cyprinidæ and genus Abramis, inhabitants of lakes and deep water, extremely insipid and little valued. The species best known to anglers is the *Abramis brama*, or carp-bream. This species sometimes attains the weight of from 12 to 14 lbs. The white bream or bream-flat is the *A. blicca*. See CYPRINIDÆ.—2. Applied also to some spiny-finned sea-fishes, family Sparidæ, genus Pagellus, and family Labridæ, genus Labrus. The sea-bream is the *Pagellus centrodontus*.

Bream (brēm), *v.t.* [Probably from D. *brem*, broom, furze, from the materials commonly used, the verb *broom* being also used in the same sense.] *Naut.* to clear of shells, seaweed, ooze, &c., by fire—an operation applied



Breaming.—Drawn by Capt. May.

to a ship's bottom, and performed by holding to it kindled furze, reeds, or such-like light combustibles, so as to soften the pitch and loosen the adherent matters, which may be then easily swept off.

Breamflat (brēm'flat), *n.* The white bream.

Breast (brest), *n.* [A. Sax. *breost*. Common to Teutonic tongues generally, as Icel. *brjóst*, Sw. *bröst*, Dan. *bryst*, D. *borst*, Goth. *brusts*, G. *brust*. Allied to E. *burst*, and primarily signifying a protuberance, a swelling.] 1. The soft protuberant body adhering to the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants.—2. The fore-part of the thorax, or the fore-part of the body between the neck and the belly, in man and beast.

My Eustace might have sat for Hercules;
So muscular, he spread so broad a *breast*.
Tennyson.

3. *Fig.* the seat of the affections and emotions; the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets; the affections; the heart.

Each in his *breast* his secret sorrow kept. *Rowe.*

The choice and removal of senators, however, was by no means left perfectly free to the censors, nor had it been in the *breast* of the consuls and dictators before the institution of the censorial office.
Brougham.

4.† The power of singing. 'An excellent song, and a sweet songster; a fine *breast* of his own.' *B. Jonson.*—5. Anything resembling the breast in position, either as being in front like the human breast, or below like the breast in the lower animals; specifically, (*a*) in *agri.* the front part of the mould-board of a plough. (*b*) In *arch.* (1) that portion of the wall between the window and the floor. (2) That portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment. (*c*) In *carp.* the lower surface of a handrail, rafter, or rib of a dome. (*d*) In *mining*, (1) the face of coal or other mineral workings. (2) The wooden partition dividing the shaft of a coal-mine into two compartments, one for the 'upcast' and the other for the 'downcast' current of ventilation. (*e*) The front of a furnace. (*f*) Same as *Breasting*, 2.—6. That part of an object against which the breast pushes in some machines, such as the breast-drill, breast-plough, &c.—7. A line on which persons or things are ranged abreast side by side.

The troops marched in close order, the foot by twenty-four in a *breast*, and the horse by sixteen.
Swift.

—*To make a clean breast*, to disclose secrets weighing upon one; to make full confession.

Breast (brest), *v.t.* To meet in front boldly or openly; to oppose with the breast; to act with the breast upon; to bear the breast against; to stem.

Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shak.*

(Who) *breasts* the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star. *Tennyson.*

—*To breast up a hedge*, to cut the face of it on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants of which it is constituted.

Breast-band (brest'band), *n.* *Naut.* a band of canvas or a rope passed round the body of a man who heaves the lead in sounding, and fastened to the rigging to prevent his falling into the sea.

Breast-beam (brest'bēm), *n.* 1. A beam at the break of a quarter-deck or forecastle.—2. The cloth-beam of a loom.—3. The forward transverse beam of a locomotive.

Breast-bone (brest'bōn), *n.* The bone of the breast; the sternum.

Breast-casket (brest'kas-ket), *n.* One of the largest and longest of the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship.

Breastclout† (brest'klout), *n.* A bib for children. *Wright.*

Breast-deep (brest'dēp), *a.* Deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.

Set him *breast-deep* in earth and famish him. *Shak.*

Breast-drill (brest'dril), *n.* In *mech.* a drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

Breasted (brest'ed), *a.* 1. In compounds, having a breast (of this or that kind); as, broad-*breasted*, deep-*breasted*, open-*breasted*, &c.—2.† Having a fine voice. 'Singing men well *breasted*.' *Fiddes.*

Breast-fast (brest'fast), *n.* A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or quay, or to some other ship.

Breast-height (brest'hīt), *n.* In *fort.* the interior slope of a parapet.

Breast-high (brest'hī), *a.* High as the breast.

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breast-high in sand. *Dryden.*

Breast-hook (brest'hŏk), *n.* A thick piece of timber bent in the form of a knee, and placed directly across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore-part and unite the bows on each side.

Breasting (brest'ing), *n.* In *mach.* the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns, closely adapted to the curve of the wheel through about a quarter of its circumference, so as to prevent the escape of the water until it has spent its force upon the wheel. See BREAST-WHEEL.

Breast-knot (brest'not), *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast.

What may we not hope . . . from the influence of this *breast-knot*? *Addison.*

Breast-milk (brest'milk), *n.* Milk from the breast.

Breast-pain (brest'pān), *n.* A distemper in horses, indicated by stiffness and staggering of the fore-legs, and inability to bow the head to the ground.

Breast-pang (brest'pang), *n.* Angina pectoris. See ANGINA.

Breastpin (brest'pin), *n.* A pin worn for a fastening or for ornament on the breast; a brooch.

Breastplate (brest'plāt), *n.* 1. Properly a metal plate worn on the breast as a part of defensive armour, but also applied to armour for the breast made of other materials. See ARMOUR.—2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.—3. In *Jewish antiq.* a part of the vestment of the high-priest, consisting of a folded piece of the rich embroidered stuff of which the ephod was made. It was set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes. It was called also the *Breastplate of Judgment*, because it contained the Urim and Thummim.—4. A plate or piece which receives the butt end of a boring tool, and is held against the breast when the tool is in use.

Breast-plough (brest'plou), *n.* A kind of spade propelled by the hands placed upon a cross-bar held opposite the breast, used to cut or pare turf.

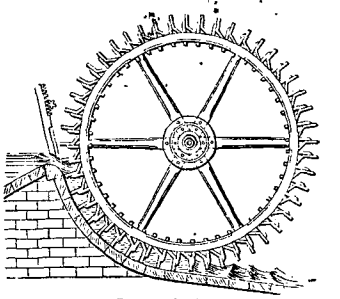
Breast-rail (brest'rāl), *n.* *Naut.* the upper rail of the balcony, or of the breast-work on the quarter-deck.

Breast-rope (brest'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) a rope used to fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels to hold the yards fast to the mast. Called also a *Parrel-rope*. (*b*) Same as *Breast-band*.

Breast-summer. See BREST-SUMMER.

Breast-wall (brest'wal), *n.* A retaining wall at the foot of a slope.

Breast-wheel (brest'whēl), *n.* In *mach.* a kind of water-wheel, in which the water is delivered to the float-board at a point somewhere between the bottom and top,



Breast-wheel.

generally a very little below the level of the axis. In this kind of wheel the water acts partly by impulse and partly by its weight. When the water is laid on considerably above the axis the wheel is a *pitch-back*, and when laid on very much below the axis it is *undershot*.

Breast-wood (brest'wud), *n.* In *hort.* the shoots of fruit-trees which grow out from the front of the branches trained on espaliers or against walls.

Breast-work (brest'wėrk), *n.* 1. In *fort.* a hastily-constructed work thrown up breast-high for defence.—2. *Naut.* a sort of balustrade of rails or mouldings which terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the fore-ends, and also incloses the forecastle both before and behind.—3. The parapet of a building.

Breath (breth), *n.* [A. Sax. *brǽth*, odour, scent, breath; allied to O.H.G. *brâdam*, Mod. G. *brodem*, *brodem*, *broden*, steam, vapour, breath, *brod*, vapour, a bubble. Grimm regards it as akin to G. *brühe*, Sc. *broo*, the liquor in which flesh is boiled, broth, and E. *broth* and *brew*.] 1. The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals.—2. The power of breathing; life. 'Weary of *breath*.' *Hood.*

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*.
Dryden.

3. The state or power of breathing freely: opposed to a state of exhaustion from violent action; as, to be out of *breath*. 'Drink to Hamlet's better *breath*.' *Shak.* 'I lose my colour, I lose my *breath*.' *Tennyson.*—4. Respite; pause; time to breathe. 'Give me some *breath*, some little pause.' *Shak.*—5. A gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration. 'For your health and your digestion sake, an after-dinner's *breath*.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—6. A single respiration; as, he swears at every *breath*. Hence—7. The time of a single respiration; a single act; an instant. 'Sweet and bitter in a *breath*.' *Tennyson.*—8. A very slight breeze; air in gentle motion.

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.
Addison.

9. Words; language.

Art thou the slave that with thy *breath* hast kill'd
Mine innocent child? *Shak.*

10. A mere word; a trivial circumstance; a thing without substance; a trifle.

A dream, a *breath*, a froth of fleeting joy. *Shak.*
A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made.
Goldsmith.

11. An exhalation; an odour; a perfume. 'The *breath* of the fading edges of box beneath.' *Tennyson.*—*Breath of the nostrils*, anything essential to the existence of a person or institution; the inspiring cause of anything, or that which sustains it.

No institutions spring up in such countries except those which the prince founds, and he may be truly said to be the *breath of their nostrils*. *Brougham.*

—*Out of breath*, breathless.

Too much breathing put him *out of breath*.
Milton.

Breathable (brēTH'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being breathed.

Breathableness (brēTH'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being breathable.

Breathe (brēTH), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *breathed;* ppr. *breathing.* 1. To respire; to inspire and expire air; hence, to live.

When he *breathed* he was a man. *Shak.*

2. To make a single respiration. 'Before you can *breathe* twice.' *Shak.*—3. To take breath; to rest from action.

Breathe awhile, and then to it again. *Shak.*

4. To pass, as air; to blow. 'When winds *breathe* sweet.' *Shak.*—5. To exhale, as odour; to emanate. 'And all Arabia *breathes* from yonder box.' *Pope.*—6. *Fig.* to be instinct; to be alive.

The staircase in fresco by Sir James Thornhill *breathed* with the loves and wars of gods and heroes. *Disraeli.*

Breathe (brēTH), *v.t.* 1. To inhale and exhale in respiration; as, to *breathe* vital air. 2. To inject by breathing; to infuse: followed by *into.* 'To *breathe* life into a stone.' *Shak.*

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and *breathed into* his nostrils the breath of life. Gen. ii. 7.

3. To exhale; to send out as breath; to express; to manifest.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine, enchanting ravishment?

Now *breathe* again, dear Youth, the kindling fire,
And let her feel what she could once inspire. *Crabbe.*

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Methinks . . . every man should beat thee. I think thou wast created for men to *breathe* themselves upon. *Shak.*

5. To inspire or blow into; to cause to sound by breathing. 'They *breathe* the flute or strike the vocal wire.' *Prior.*—6. To utter; to speak; to whisper. '*Breathed* a secret vow.' 'Or let the church our mother *breathe* her curse.' *Shak.* '*Breathes* she forth her spite.' *Shak.* '*Breathe* a thousand tender vows.' *Tennyson.*—7. To suffer to take or recover breath. 'A moment *breathed* his panting steed.' *Sir W. Scott.*—8. To put out of breath; to exhaust.

Mr. Tulkinghorn arrives in his turret-room, a little *breathed* by the journey up. *Dickens.*

—*To breathe one's last,* to die.

He, safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends' embrace, had *breath'd his last.* *Pope.*

—*To breathe a vein,* to open it and take blood from it. *Dryden.*

Breathed (bretht), *a.* 1. Endowed with breath; exercised.

A man so *breathed,* that certain he would fight; yea,
From morn till night. *Shak.*

2. In *phīlol.* uttered with breath as distinguished from *voice;* surd or mute.

Breather (brēTH'ėr), *n.* 1. One who breathes or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a *breather.* *Shak.*

2. One who utters or whispers.

My authority bears a credent bulk
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather.* *Shak.*

3. One who animates or inspires.

The *breather* of all life does not expire. *Norris.*

4. Anything, as a walk, gymnastic exercise, or the like, that stimulates or gives healthy action to the breathing organs. [Colloq.]

So here we are at last—that hill's a *breather.* *Colman the Younger.*

Breathful† (breth'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of breath. 'The *breathful* bellows.' *Spenser.*—2. Odorous; fragrant. 'Fresh costmarie and *breathful* camomile.' *Spenser.*

Breathing (brēTH'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Inhaling or exhaling breath.—2. As if informed or instinct with life; living, as a *breathing* picture.

Breathing (brēTH'ing), *n.* 1. Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air. 'A difficulty of *breathing.*' *Melmoth.*—2. Aspiration; secret prayer. 'Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state.' *Tillotson.*—3. Air in motion; a gentle breeze.

There's not a *breathing* of the common wind
That will forget thee. *Wordsworth.*

4. *Fig.* a gentle influence or operation; inspiration; as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.—5.† Breathing-place; vent.

The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings,* whence new nourishment she takes. *Dryden.*

6. Physical exercise, so named from calling the lungs into free play; as, the Oxford crew took their *breathings* every morning at ten. 'I lack *breathing* and exercise of late.' *Sir W. Scott.*—7. Communication by words breathed; soft or secret utterance.

I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose. *Shak.*

8. Time taken to recover breath; hence, a stop; a delay.

Come, you shake the head at so long a *breathing.* *Shak.*

9. In *gram.* an aspiration; an aspirate. In Greek there are two breathings—the rough, indicated by a mark ( ) equivalent to the letter *h,* and the smooth (᾽), indicating simply the absence of the rough. Thus ὁς is equal to *hos,* but ἐς = *is.*

Breathing-hole (brēTH'ing-hōl), *n.* A vent-hole, as in a cask.

Breathing-place (brēTH'ing-plās), *n.* 1. A pause. 'That cæsura, or *breathing-place.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. A vent.

Breathing-pore (brēTH'ing-pōr), *n.* In *physiol.* a microscopic aperture for the escape or admission of air, as in the cuticle of plants. See STOMA.

Breathing-space (brēTH'ing-spās), *n.* A breathing-time; a breathing-while; an interval during exertion.

Breathing-time (brēTH'ing-tīm), *n.* Pause; relaxation. 'We may have some *breathing-time* between our promise and its accomplishment.' *Bp. Hall.*

Breathing-while (brēTH'ing-whīl), *n.* An interval during exertion; a breathing-time. *Shak.*

Breathless (breth'les), *a.* 1. Being out of breath; spent with labour or violent action.

Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But *breathless* all Fitz-James arose. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Without breath; dead.

Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou
And pale shalt lie. *Prior.*

3. Incapable of breathing, as with wonder or admiration.

The holy time is quiet as a nun
Breathless with adoration. *Wordsworth.*

Breathlessness (breth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being breathless or out of breath with exertion; difficulty in breathing.

Breccia (bre'chi-a), *n.* [It., a breach, a breccia.] In *geol.* an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same rock or of different rocks united by a matrix or cement. Sometimes a few of the fragments are a little rounded. The varieties are the siliceous, calcareous, and trap breccias. When rounded stones and angular fragments are united by a cement the aggregate is usually called conglomerate or pudding-stone. *Osseous breccia* is, as its name implies, composed of bones.

Brecciated (bre'chi-āt-ed), *a.* In *geol.* consisting of angular fragments cemented together. 'A *brecciated* marble of white and deep green.' *Ruskin.*

Brech,† *n.* Breeches. *Chaucer.*

Brecham (brech'am), *n.* [Perhaps from Gael. *braid* (for *braghaid,* from *braghad,* the neck), a horse's collar, and E. *hame,* Sc. *hem;* or for *bear-hame,* as carrying the hames.] A work-horse's collar. [Scotch.]

Brechan, Breckan (brek'an), *n.* Brake or bracken (*Pteris aquilina*). [Scotch.]

Bred (bred), pp. of *breed.*

Brede (brēd), *n.* A piece of embroidery; a braid. 'A curious *brede* of needlework.' *Dryden.* 'Glowing gauze and golden *brede.*' *Tennyson.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

And as the lava ravishes the mead,
Spoilt all her silver mail, and golden *brede.* *Keats.*

Brede,† *n.* Breadth. *Chaucer.*

Bred-sore† (bred'sōr), *n.* A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause.

Bree, Broo (brē, brü), *n.* [A.Sax. *briw,* broth, G. *brühe;* from root of *brew,* broth.] Broth; soup; juice; sauce; water; moisture of any kind. [Scotch.]

Breech (brēch), *n.* [A singular developed from a plural. See BREECHES.] 1. The lower part of the body behind.—2. The hinder part of anything.—3. The large thick end of a cannon or other firearm; the distance from the hind part of the base ring to the beginning of the bore.—4. *Naut.* the angle of knee-timber, the inside of which is called the *throat.*

Breech† (brēch), *n.* [Old plural. See BREECHES.] Breeches.

That you might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have stolen the *breech* from Lancaster. *Shak.*

Breech (brēch), *v.t.* 1. To put into breeches.

Who was anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was *breeched.* *Macaulay.*

2. To cover, as with breeches. [Rare.]

There, the murderers,
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore. *Shak.*

3. To whip on the breech.

Had not a courteous serving-man conveyed me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think, in my conscience, he would have *breeched* me. *Old play* (1612).

4. To fit or furnish with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.—5. To fasten by a breeching.

Breech (brēch), *v.i.* To suffer whipping on the breech. *Shak.*

Breech-band (brēch'band), *n.* See BREECHING, 4.

Breeches (brēch'ez), *n. pl.* [Really a double plural. In O.E. *breche, breeche, breke,* had the plural meaning of breeches, being the form corresponding to A. Sax. *brēc,* breeches, pl. of *brōc,* as *bēc* (books) was the pl. of *bōc,* a book, and as in E. *feet* is the pl. of *foot.* The word is Teutonic and Celtic. Fris. *brōk,* pl. *brēk,* breeches; *D. broek,* a pair of breeches or trousers; Dan. *brog,* breeches, the breeching of a gun; Icel. *brōk,* pl. *brœkr,* breeches; O.H.G. *pröh,* Mod.G. *bruch,* Ir. *brog,* Gael. *briogais,* Armor. *brœges*—breeches. L. *bracæ, braccæ,* breeches, is from the Celtic.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; less properly, used in the sense of trousers or pantaloons.—*To wear the breeches,* to usurp the authority of the husband: said of a wife.

Children rule, old men go to school, women *wear the breeches.* *Burton.*

—*Breeches Bible.* See BIBLE.

Breeching (brēch'ing), *n.* 1. A whipping on the breech.

I view the prince with Aristarchus' eyes,
Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy. *Marlowe.*

2. Hard, clotted wool on the buttocks of a sheep.—3. In *gun.* (*naut.*), a strong rope fastened to the cascabel of a cannon by a thimble, and clenched to ring-bolts in the ship's side to prevent it from recoiling too much when fired.—4. That part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, and hooked on the shafts, which enables him to push back the cart or other vehicle to which he is harnessed. Called also *Breech-band.*—5. A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace.

Breeching-loop (brēch'ing-lōp), *n. Naut.* a loop of metal at the breech-end of naval guns, through which a rope, called the breeching, is passed and secured to the sides of the vessel, to prevent the guns recoiling in a sea-way.

Breech-loader (brēch'lōd-ėr), *n.* A cannon or smaller firearm loaded at the breech instead of the muzzle. The objects sought to be attained by this mode of loading are expedition in charging, celerity in cleansing after firing, and accurate adjustment of the diameter of the ball to the calibre of the piece. Breech-loaders (small arms) have now almost entirely superseded muzzle-loaders, both for sporting and military purposes. The earliest firearms made in Europe were breech-loaders. See RIFLE.

Breech-loading (brēch'lōd-ing), *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle: applied to firearms; as, a *breech-loading* rifle.

Breed (brēd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bred,* ppr. *breeding.* [A. Sax. *brēdan,* to nourish, cherish, keep warm; cog. with D. *broeden,* G. *brüten,* to brood, hatch; and allied to E. *brew,* W. *brwd,* warm.] 1. To procreate; to beget; to engender; to hatch.

Yet every mother *breeds* not sons alike. *Shak.*

2.† To produce within or upon the body by development or organic process. 'The worms that did *breed* the silk.' *Shak.*

Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger. *Locke.*

3. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate. 'To *breed* this present peace.' *Shak.*

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities. *Tillotson.*

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and a brain to *breed* it in! *Shak.*

4. To produce; to be the native place of; as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men.

Hail foreign wonder!
Whom, certain these rough shades did never *breed.* *Milton.*

5. To bring up; to nurse and foster; to take care of in infancy and through the period of youth: often in the phrase 'born and *bred.*'

Ah! wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed.* *Dryden.*

6. To form by education; to train; as, to *breed* a son to an occupation; a man *bred* at a university: often with *up.* 'To *breed up* the son to common sense.' *Dryden.*

'The trade he *breeds* them *up* in.' *Locke.*—7. To rear as live stock; as, to *breed* cattle for the market.—*Well bred*, of good extraction; having a good pedigree. 'A gentleman *well bred* and of good name.' *Shak.* Now used in this sense only of the lower animals. See WELL-BRED.—*True bred*, genuine. 'He is *true bred*.' *Shak.*—*Bred out*, degenerated.

The strain of man's *bred out*
Into baboon and monkey. *Shak.*

Breed (brēd), *v.i.* 1. To beget or bear a child or children; to produce one or more young; to be fruitful; and *fig.* of the increase of money at interest, or of increase generally. 'That they may *breed* abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful.' Gen. viii. 17. 'Where they most *breed* and haunt.' *Shak.*

The mother had never *bred* before. *Dr. Carpenter.*
I make it (money) *breed* as fast. *Shak.*

2. To have birth; to be produced; to arise; to grow; to develop; as, maggots *breed* readily in carrion. 'So will this base and envious discord *breed*.' *Shak.*—3. To raise a breed; to engage in rearing live stock; as, to choose the best species of cattle to *breed* from.—*To breed in and in*, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related.

Breed (brēd), *n.* 1. A race or progeny from the same parents or stock; especially, a race of men or other animals, which have an alliance by nativity and some distinctive qualities in common; hence, family, extraction; as, a *breed* of men in a particular country; a *breed* of horses or sheep. 'Blaspheme his *breed*.' *Shak.*

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*. *Shak.*

Hence—2. Sort; kind, in a general sense. 'This courtesy is not the right *breed*.' *Shak.* 3.† A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood. 'Above an hundred at a *breed*.' *N. Grew.*

Breed-bate† (brēd'bāt), *n.* One that breeds or originates quarrels. 'No tell-tale nor no *breed-bate*.' *Shak.*

Breeder (brēd'ėr), *n.* 1. One who breeds, procreates, or produces young; formerly often used distinctively of the female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal. 'She was a great *breeder*.' *Dr. A. Carlyle.*

You love the *breeder* better than the male. *Shak.*

2. The person who educates or brings up; that which brings up.

Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* of worthy men. *Ascham.*

3. One who or that which produces, causes, brings about; as, a great *breeder* of dissensions. 'The *breeder* of my sorrow.' *Shak.*

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shak.*

4. One who raises a breed; one who takes care to raise a particular breed or breeds, as of horses or cattle.—5. Same as *Bred-sore* (which see).

Breeding (brēd'ing), *n.* 1. The act of generating or producing.—2. The rearing of cattle or live-stock of different kinds, particularly by mingling or crossing one species or variety with another, so as to improve the breed.—*Cross breeding*, breeding from individuals of two different offsprings or varieties.—*Breeding in the line*, breeding from animals of the same variety, but of different parentage.—*In-and-in breeding*, breeding from animals of the same parentage.—3. Upbringing; nurture; education; instruction.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge. *Shak.*

4. Deportment or behaviour in social life; manners, especially good manners; as, *good breeding*, that is politeness; a man of no *breeding*, that is a very ill-bred man.

As men of *breeding*, sometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errors, must the less commit. *Pope.*

In society his good *breeding* and vivacity made him always welcome. *Macaulay.*

5.† Descent; extraction.

Honest gentleman, I know not your *breeding*. *Shak.*

SYN. Generation, begetting, production, education, instruction, nurture, training, up-bringing, manners.

Breedling (brēd'ling), *n.* A term applied formerly to the rude inhabitants of the fen country of England. *Macaulay.*

Breeks (brēks), *n.* Breeches. [Scotch.]

Breeme† (brēm), *a.* Breme (which see).

Breer (brēr), *n.* and *v.i.* Same as *Braird* (which see). [Scotch.]

Breese (brēz), *n.* The breeze or breeze-fly. 'The *breese* upon her, like a cow in June.' *Shak.*

Breeze (brēz), *n.* [Fr. *brise*, Sp. *brisa*, a breeze; It. *brezza*, a cold, windy mist.] 1. A wind, generally a light or not very strong wind; a gentle gale.

From land a gentle *breeze* arose at night. *Dryden.*

—*Land breeze*, a breeze blowing from the land, especially one blowing near the coast by night in consequence of the more rapid cooling of the atmosphere on land than at sea.—*Sea breeze*, a similar wind blowing by day from the sea, in consequence of the more rapid heating of the atmosphere on land.—2. A noisy quarrel; a row; a disturbance. [Colloq.]

The marine went forward and gave the order; and Jemmy, who expected a *breeze*, told his wife to behave quietly. *Marryat.*

Breeze (brēz), *v.i.* To blow gently. [Rare.]—*To breeze up* (*naut.*), to blow with greater strength, to freshen.

Breeze, Breeze-fly (brēz, brēz'fli), *n.* [A. Sax. *brimse*, a gadfly, a horsefly; D. *brems*, G. *bremse;* from the sound it makes; comp. G. *brummen*, D. *brommen*, O.H.G. *bremen*, to hum.] A name given to flies of various species, more especially of the genera Tabanus and Œstrus. Of the former there are many species, but the most noted is the *T. bovinus* (great horsefly), whose mouth is armed with sharp blades or bristles, which penetrate the skin of an animal, while with a proboscis it sucks the blood. Written also *Breese* and *Brise.*

Breeze (brēz), *n.* [Fr. *bris*, *débris*, rubbish, fragments, from *briser*, to break.] 1. House sweepings, as fluff, dust, ashes, &c.—2. Small ashes and cinders used instead of coal for burning bricks.

Breezeless (brēz'les), *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes.

A stagnant, *breezeless* air becalms my soul. *Shenstone.*

Breezy (brēz'i), *a.* 1. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; as, the *breezy* shore. 'The *breezy* call of incense-breathing morn.' *Gray.*—2. Subject to frequent breezes.

Bregma (breg'ma), *n.* [Gr. *brechō*, to moisten.] In *anat.* the fontanel. It was so named because in infants it is tender and moist, and was thought to correspond with the most humid part of the brain.

Brehon (bre'hon), *n.* [Ir., a judge.] An ancient Irish judge. Such judges existed also in Scotland during its Celtic period.

In the territories of each sept, judges, called *Brehons*, and taken out of certain families, sat with primeval simplicity on turfen benches in some conspicuous situation, to determine controversies. *Hallam.*

—*Brehon laws*, the ancient system of laws of Ireland. These laws, originally unwritten, and developed by the sacerdotal order, were, to a large extent at least, embodied at a very early period in certain ancient writings known now as *Brehon Tracts.* Of these two have been translated—the *Seanchus Mor*, or Great Book of the Law, compiled, it is said, by nine 'pillars of Erin,' under the superintendence of St. Patrick; and the *Book of Aicill*, containing the wisdom of two of the most famous Brehon judges, the 'Royal Cormac' and the 'Learned Cennfaelah.' This system of law was abolished by statute of Edward III.

Breme,† **Breeme**† (brēm), *a.* [A. Sax. *bremman*, to murmur, to rage, to fret; M.H.G. *bremen*, to roar; cog. with L. *fremo*, to roar or rage.] Boisterous; rough; sharp; severe. 'Comes the *breme* winter.' *Spenser.*

Bren,† **Brenne**† (bren), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *brennan*, to burn.] To burn.

Closely the wicked flame his bowels *brent*. *Spenser.*

Brennage (bren'āj), *n.* [From O.E. *bren*, bran.] In *old law*, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

Brenning† (bren'ing), *p.* and *a.* Burning.

Brenningly,† *adv.* In a burning manner; hotly. *Chaucer.*

Brent (brent), *a.* [Jamieson regards this word as being the same as *brant*, steep (which see).] 1. [Scotch.] Upright; straight; lofty; also, smooth; unwrinkled: exclusively or almost exclusively applied to the brow. 'Your bonny broo was *brent*.' *Burns.*

Her fair *brent* brow, smooth as th' unrunkled deep
When a' the winds are in their caves asleep. *Ramsay.*

2. See BRANT.

Brent (brent), *n.* Same as *Brent-goose.*

Brent-goose, Brant-goose (brent'gös, brant'gös), *n.* [D. and G. *brent-gans*, Icel. *brand-gás*, probably from its colour being likened to that caused by burning.] A bird of the family Anatidæ, frequenting our shores, and known to naturalists as the *Bernicla Brenta.* It is much smaller than the common goose, but has much larger wings, and it traverses greater distances in its migrations. Its breeding places are in the far north, but it migrates for the winter as low down as the middle of France. Called also simply *Brent* and *Brant.*

Brent-new (brent'nū), *a.* Bran-new (which see). 'Cotillon *brent-new* frae France.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Brequet-chain (brek'et-chān), *n.* [After a celebrated French watchmaker named *Breguet*, but influenced by Fr. *brîquet*, a little chain.] A short watch-guard or chain to which the key is usually attached; a fob-chain.

Brere,† *n.* Briar.

Bressomer, Bressummer (bres'som-ėr, bres'sum-ėr), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Brest-summer.*

Brest, Breast (brest), *n.* In *arch.* the member of a column, more usually called *Torus* or *Tore.* See TORUS.

Breste,† *v.t.* To burst.

Brest-summer, Breast-summer (brest'-sum-ėr), *n.* In *arch.* a summer or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition, as the beam over shop windows; a lintel.

Bret (bret), *n.* The brill (*Pleuronectes rhombus*). Called also *Birt* and *Burt.* [Provincial.]

Bretèche, Bretesche (bret-āsh), *n.* [Fr. *bretèche*, O.Fr. *bretesche.* See BRATTICE, BUTTRESS.] A name common to several wooden, crenellated, and roofed erections, used in the middle ages for military purposes. Erections bearing this name were used in sieges both by the assailants and besieged: by the former, to afford protection while they were undermining the walls, for which purpose they were made with a strong roof; by the latter, to form defences behind breaches, for which purpose they were made much on the principle of the modern *cheval de frise.* Later, the name was more specifically given to a sort of roofed wooden balcony or cage, crenellated and machicolated, attached by corbels, sometimes immediately over a gateway, to add to its defence, and sometimes projecting from the angle of a building where the wall meets the roof, and standing out from the latter somewhat like a storm-window, so that it commanded three directions—in front and to the right and left—thus serving for observation as well as defence. The bretèche over a hotel-de-ville was sometimes used as a convenient place to read proclamations from.

Bretèche, Council-house, Constance.

Bretessé (bre-tes-ā), *a.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *bretesse*, battlements. See BRATTICE.] In *her.* a term applied to an ordinary embattled on each side, the battlements being opposite to each other.

Bretexed,† *a.* [Comp. *bretessé*, *bretèche*, and see BRATTICE.] Embattled. *Lydgate.*

Bretful,† *a.* [Comp. O.E. *brurdful*, full to the brim, A. Sax. *brerd*, *breord*, brim.] Brimful. 'Bretful of pardons.' *Chaucer.*

Brethren (breTH'ren), *n.* pl. of *brother* (which see).

Breton (bret'on), *a.* Relating to Brittany, or Bretagne in France, or the language of its people. 'Here on the *Breton* strand; *Breton*, not Briton.' *Tennyson.*

Breton (bret'on), *n.* The native language of Brittany; Armoric (which see).

Brett (bret), *n.* A britzska (which see).

Brettice (bret'is), *n.* Same as *Brattice.*

Bretwalda (bret'wal-da), *n.* [A. Sax. *Bret,* Briton, and *wald,* power, rule.] A title applied to one of the Anglo-Saxon tribe-chiefs or kings, who was chosen by the other chiefs, nobility, and ealdormen to be a sort of dictator in their warfare against the ancient Britons.

Breunnerite (brōin'ėr-īt), *n.* A mineral consisting of the carbonates of magnesia and iron, whitish, and after exposure brownish. It occurs granular and in rhombohedral crystals, and is found in Switzerland. Called also *Brown-spar.*

Breve (brēv), *n.* [From L. *brevis,* short.] 1. In *music,* a note or character of time, 𝅜 or |▭|, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims.—2.† In *law,* a writ; a brief.—3. In *printing,* a mark (˘) used to indicate that the syllable over which it is placed is short.—4.† A short syllable. 'Corrector of *breves* and longes.' *Hall.*—5. [Fr. *brève,* from their short tails.] A name sometimes given to the ant-thrushes.

Brevet (bre-vet'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *brevis,* short.] 1. In Britain and the United States, a commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above that which he holds in his regiment, without, however, conferring a right to receive corresponding advance in pay. It does not descend lower than the rank of captain, nor ascend higher than that of lieutenant-colonel. It does not exist in the royal navy. See extract under the adjective.—2. A patent; a warrant; a license; a commission; a royal act in writing conferring some privilege or distinction. [French usages.]—3.† A letter of indulgence. *Piers Plowman.*

Brevet (bre-vet'), *a.* Taking rank by brevet.

What is called *brevet* rank is given to officers of all branches of the army as a reward for brilliant and lengthened service; and when such nominal rank has been held for a certain number of years it is usually converted into substantial rank.
A. Fonblanque.

Brevet (bre-vet'), *v.t. Milit.* to confer brevet rank upon.

Brevetcy (bre-vet'si), *n.* Brevet rank. [Rare.]

Breviary (brē'vi-a-ri), *n.* [Fr. *breviaire,* L. *breviarium,* from *brevis,* short. See BRIEF.] 1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome. *Holland.*—2. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a book containing the daily offices which all who are in orders are bound to read. It consists of prayers or offices to be used at the canonical hours, and is an abridgment of the services of the early church, which were exhausting from their great length, whence the name. It consists largely of the Psalms, of passages of the Old and New Testaments, and the fathers, hymns, anthems, &c., all in Latin, arranged for the various seasons and festivals of the church. The English Book of Common Prayer is based on it. The Greek Church also has a breviary.

Breviat,† Breviate† (brē'vi-at, brē'vi-āt), *n.* [See BREVE and BRIEF.] 1. A short compend; a brief statement; a summary.

The same little *breviates* of infidelity have been published and dispersed with great activity.
Porteus.

2. A lawyer's brief. *S. Butler.*

Breviate,† *v.t.* To abridge. *Sherwood.* See ABBREVIATE.

Breviature (brē'vi-a-tūr), *n.* An abbreviation. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Brevier (bre-vēr'), *n.* [G. *brevier,* Fr. *breviaire:* so called from being originally used in printing breviaries.] A kind of printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion, two sizes larger than the type of this Dictionary.

Breviloquence (brē-vil'o-kwens), *n.* [L. *breviloquentia* — *brevis,* short, and *loquor,* to speak.] A brief or laconic mode of speaking. [Rare.]

Brevi-manu (bre'vi-man'ū). [L., with a short hand.] In *Scots law,* an expression used to signify the performance of an act by a party on his own authority or without legal warrant.

Breviped (bre'vi-ped), *a.* [L. *brevis,* short, and *pes,* foot.] Having short legs, as certain birds.

Breviped (bre'vi-ped), *n.* A bird having short legs.

Brevipen (bre'vi-pen), *n.* [See BREVIPENNES.] A short-winged bird, as the ostrich.

Brevipennatæ (bre'vi-pen-nā"tē), *n. pl.* [L. *brevis,* short, and *penna,* a feather.] A name sometimes given to a division of Natatores or swimming birds, with short wings, including the penguins, auks, guillemots, divers, and grebes.

Brevipennate (bre'vi-pen-āt), *a.* Having short wings. See BREVIPENNATÆ.

Brevipennate (bre'vi-pen-āt), *n.* A bird having short wings.

Brevipennes (bre-vi-pen'ēz), *n.* [L. *brevis,* short, and *penna,* a feather, a wing.] In Cuvier's classification the first family of his order Grallæ or wading birds, and equivalent to the order now called Cursores or Ratitæ. The ostrich, emu, cassowary, dodo, &c., belong to this family.

Brevirostrate (bre-vi-ros'trāt), *a.* [L. *brevis,* short, and *rostratus,* beaked, from *rostrum,* a beak.] In *ornith.* having a short bill.

Brevity (bre'vi-ti), *n.* [L. *brevitas,* from *brevis,* short. See BRIEF.] 1. Shortness: applied to time; as, the *brevity* of human life.—2. Shortness; conciseness; contraction into few words: applied to discourses or writings. '*Brevity* is the soul of wit.' *Shak.*

This argument is stated by St. John with his usual elegant *brevity* and simplicity. *Porteus.*

Brew (brö), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *brēowan,* to brew; cog. with D. *brouwen,* Icel. *brugga,* Dan. *brygge,* G. *brauen,* to brew. From this stem are Sc. *bree, broo,* G. *brühe,* juice, liquor in which something has been steeped or boiled; E. *broth.*] 1. To produce as a beverage by the fermentation of wort; to prepare, as beer, ale, or other similar liquor is prepared, from malt, or from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation.—3. To prepare by mixing, boiling, or the like; to mingle; to mix; to concoct; as, to *brew* a bowl of punch. 'Drinks *brewed* with several herbs.' *Bacon.* 'A witch who *brewed* the philtre.' *Tennyson.*

Brew me a pottle of sack. *Shak.*

4. To contrive; to plot; to prepare; as, to *brew* mischief. 'Or *brew* fierce tempests on the watery main.' *Pope.*

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature that, I think, had ever been *brewed.* *Wotton.*

Brew (brö), *v.i.* 1. To perform the business of brewing or making beer.

I . . . wash, wring, *brew,* bake, scour. *Shak.*

2. To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or collecting; as, a storm *brews* in the west. 'There is some ill *a-brewing* toward my rest.' *Shak.*

Brew (brö), *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

Brewage (brö'āj), *n.* A mixed drink; drink brewed or prepared in any way. 'My *brewage.*' *Shak.* 'Some well-spiced *brewage.*' *Milton.* 'A rich *brewage* made of the best Spanish wine.' *Macaulay.*

Brewer (brö'ėr), *n.* One who brews; specifically, one whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors.

Brewery (brö'ėr-i), *n.* 1. A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.—2.† Collective body of brewers; beer trade.

If they should bring any distress and trouble upon the London *brewery,* it would occasion the making ill drink, and drive the people to brew themselves, which would destroy the duty. *Davenant.*

Brew-house (brö'hous), *n.* A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.

Brewing (brö'ing), *n.* 1. The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops; more specifically, brewing is the process of extracting a saccharine solution from malted grain and converting that solution into a fermented and sound alcoholic beverage called *ale* or *beer.* The process usually followed by the brewer may be divided into eight distinct parts, viz. the grinding of the malt, mashing, boiling, cooling, the fermentation, the cleansing, the racking or vatting, and the fining or cleaning.—2. The quantity brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon.*

3. A mixing together.

I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make. *Holland.*

4. A collection of black clouds portending a storm.

Brewis† (brö'is), *n.* [A. Sax. *briwas,* the small pieces of meat in broth, broth, pottage, from *brēowan,* to brew.] 1. Broth; pottage.

What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Bread soaked in gravy.

Brewster (brö'stėr), *n.* [*Brew,* and term. *-ster.*] One who brews; a brewer; more especially, a female who brews.

Brewsterite (brö'stėr-īt), *n.* [After Sir D. *Brewster.*] A white, yellow, or green pellucid mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in veins in short prismatic crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, strontium, and barium.

Breziline (brē-zil'in), *n.* [Fr. *brésiline.*] Same as *Brazilin.*

Briar, Briary, &c. See BRIER, BRIERY, &c.

Briarean (brī-ā'rē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling *Briareus,* a giant with a hundred hands; hence, hundred-handed.

Bribable (brīb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being bribed; liable to be bribed; as, a *bribable* class of electors.

Bribe (brīb), *n.* [Fr. *bribe,* Prov. Fr. *brife,* a lump of bread, broken victuals, such as are given to beggars, something given away: from root seen in Armor. *breva,* to break; W. *briw,* a fragment; connected with E. *break.*] 1. A price, reward, gift, or favour bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person in the discharge of his duty; a consideration given or promised to a person to induce him to decide a cause, give testimony, or perform some act contrary to what he knows to be truth, justice, or rectitude.—2. Anything that seduces; as, the *bribes* offered by glory or power.

Bribe (brīb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bribed;* ppr. *bribing.* ✝ To steal. *Chaucer.*—2. To give or promise a reward or consideration to, with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct; to induce to a certain course of action, especially a wrong course, by the gift or offer of something valued; to gain over by a bribe.

How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *bribed* to combat on the English side.
Dryden.

Does it follow, because we have not the worst of all corruptions, *bribed* justice or canvassing justice, that therefore all judges hear all causes without bias?
Brougham.

Bribe (brīb), *v.i.* To practise bribery; to give a bribe to a person.

An attempt to *bribe,* though unsuccessful, has been holden to be criminal, and the defender may be indicted. *Bouvier.*

Bribeless (brīb'les), *a.* Incapable of being bribed; not to be bribed. [Rare.]

Conscience is a most *bribeless* worker, it never knows how to make a false report. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Bribe-pander (brīb'pan-dėr), *n.* One who procures bribes. *Burke.*

Briber (brīb'ėr), *n.* [O.E. *bribour,* O. Fr. *bribeur.*] 1.† A thief or robber.

Who saveth a thefe when the rope is knet,
With some false turn the *bribour* will him quite.
Lydgate.

2. One who bribes or pays for corrupt practices.

Bribery (brīb'ėr-i), *n.* 1.† Robbery; extortion; rapacity.

Ye make clean the utter side of the cup and of the platter; but within they are full of *bribery.*
Mat. xxiii. 25 (*Geneva Bible*).

2. The act or practice of giving or taking a bribe or bribes; the act of paying or receiving a reward for a false judgment or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal or unjust; in *English law,* more specifically the giving or receiving of money by which one's conduct in some public capacity is influenced. In this country bribery has been most prominent in connection with parliamentary elections. *Judicial bribery* is the offence of a judge, magistrate, or any person concerned judicially in the administration of justice, receiving a bribe.

Bribery-oath (brīb'ėr-i-ōth), *n.* An oath which may be administered to a voter at a parliamentary election, if the polling sheriff see cause, certifying that he has not received a bribe for his vote.

Brick (brik), *n.* [Fr. *brique,* a brick, also a piece, a fragment, as in *brique de pain;* from O.D. *brick,* a piece, a fragment, a brick or tile, from *breken,* to *break.*] 1. A kind of artificial stone made principally of clay moistened and made fine by kneading, formed usually into a rectangular shape in a mould, hardened by being burned in a kiln, or in warm countries sometimes by being dried in the sun. Sun-burned bricks were anciently mixed with chopped straw to give them greater tenacity.—2. Bricks collectively or regarded as designating the material of which any structure is composed; as, a thousand of *brick;* the wall is built of *brick.*—3. A mass or object resembling a brick; as, a *brick* of tea.—4. A jolly

good fellow. 'He's a dear little *brick.*' *Thackeray.* [Colloq. or slang.] This application of the word is said by some to have originated in one of the universities, and to be a translation of Aristotle's *tetragōnos anēr*, a rectangular, complete, or perfect man.

Brick (brik), *a.* Made of brick; resembling brick; as, a *brick* wall; a *brick*-red colour.

Brick (brik), *v.t.* 1. To lay or pave with bricks, or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks. 'A narrow street, closely *bricked* in on all sides like a tomb.' *Dickens.*—2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster, by smearing it with red ochre and making the joints with an edge-tool, and then filling them with fine plaster.

Brickbat (brik'bat), *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick. See BAT, 4.

Brick-built (brik'bilt), *a.* Built with brick. 'The *brick-built* town.' *Dryden.*

Brick-clay (brik'klā), *n.* 1. Clay used or suitable for making bricks and tiles. It should be a pretty pure silicate of alumina, combined with various proportions of sand, and with not more than 2 per cent. of lime and other alkaline earth. The red colour of bricks depends on the presence of a little iron peroxide.—2. In *geol.*, as distinguished from *boulder-clay*, a finely laminated clay immediately overlying and evidently derived from the boulder-clay by denudation and re-assortment by water.

Brick-dust (brik'dust), *n.* Dust of pounded bricks.

Brick-earth (brik'ėrth), *n.* Clay or earth used or suitable for bricks.

Brick-field (brik'fēld), *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made.

Brick-kiln (brik'kil), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel.

Bricklayer (brik'lā-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks.—*Bricklayers' itch*, a species of local tetter produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime.

Bricklaying (brik'lā-ing), *n.* The art of building with bricks, or of uniting them by cement or mortar into various forms; the art or occupation of laying bricks.

Brickle (brik'l), *a.* [From A. Sax. *brecan*, to break.] Brittle; easily broken. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Th' altar on the which this image staid,
Was, O great pity! built of *brickle* clay. *Spenser.*

Brickleness (brik'l-nes), *n.* Brittleness. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Brickmaker (brik'māk-ėr), *n.* One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

Brickmaking (brik'māk-ing), *n.* The art of making bricks.

Brick-mason (brik'mā'sn), *n.* A bricklayer.

Brick-nogging (brik'nog-ing), *n.* Brickwork carried up and filled in between timber framing.

Brick-tea (brik'tē), *n.* The larger leaves and young shoots of the tea-plant softened by steam and moulded into a brick-shaped mass. In this form it is extensively sent overland to Russia. In Asia brick-tea is employed to facilitate commerce, articles being valued by bricks of tea.

Brick-trimmer (brik'trim-ėr), *n.* In *arch.* a brick arch abutting against the wooden trimmer in front of the fireplace, to guard against accidents by fire.

Brickwork (brik'wėrk), *n.* 1. The laying of bricks; a building or structure of brick.—2. A place where bricks are made.

Bricky (brik'i), *a.* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks.

Brick-yard (brik'yärd), *n.* A place where bricks are made.

Bricole (brē-kōl), *n.* [Fr.] *Milit.* harness worn by men for dragging guns where it is impossible to use horses.

Bridal (brīd'al), *n.* [Properly *bride-ale* (in which form the word was formerly written), from *bride*, and *ale*, in the sense of a feast; comp. *church-ale*, and other similar words.] A nuptial festival; a marriage.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky. *G. Herbert.*

Bridal (brīd'al), *a.* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding. 'The *bridal* chamber.' *Shak.*

Bridalty† (brīd'al-ti or brīd-al-tē'), *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. *B. Jonson.*

Bride (brīd), *n.* [A. Sax. *brȳd*, *brīd*, O.E. *bride*, *brȳde*, *brude*, also by metathesis *birde*, *burde*; cog. D. *bruid*, Icel. *brúthr*, Dan. *brud*, Goth. *bruths*, G. *braut*—a bride.] A woman newly married, or on the eve of being married.

He, only he, can tell, who, match'd like me, . . .
Has by his own experience tried,
How much the wife is dearer than the *bride.* *Ld. Lyttleton.*

Bride† (brīd), *v.t.* To make a bride of; to marry.

I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen *brided.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Bride-ale† (brīd'āl), *n.* A feast at a rustic marriage.

The man that's bid to *bride-ale*, if he ha' cake
And drink enough, he need not fear his stake. *B. Jonson.*

Bride-bed (brīd'bed), *n.* The marriage-bed. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Bridecake (brīd'kāk), *n.* Same as *Bridescake.*

Bride-chamber (brīd'chām-bėr), *n.* The nuptial apartment. Mat. ix. 5.

Bride-day (brīd'dā), *n.* The marriage-day. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bridegroom (brīd'gröm), *n.* [The more proper spelling would be *bride-goom*, or *bridegome*, as the word is in A. Sax. *brȳdguma*, from *brȳd*, a bride, and *guma*, a man; comp. D. *bruidegom*, Icel. *bráthgumi*, Dan. *brudgom*, G. *bräutigam*. The A. Sax. and Goth. *guma* is cognate with L. *homo*, a man.] A man newly married, or just about to be married.

He that hath the bride is the *bridegroom.* Ja. iii. 29.

Those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shak.*

Bride-knot† (brīd'not), *n.* A breast-knot; a knot of ribbons worn by the guests at a wedding; a wedding-favour.

Bridely† (brīd'li), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bride; nuptial.

She, hating as a heinous crime the bond of *bridely* bed,
Did fold about her father's neck with fawning arms. *Golding.*

Bridescake (brīdz'kāk), *n.* The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding, and pieces of which are sent to friends after the festival. Such cakes are commonly highly ornamented.

Bridesmaid, Bridemaid (brīdz'-mād, brīd'mād), *n.* A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.

Bridesmaiding (brīdz'mād-ing), *n.* The state of being a bridesmaid.

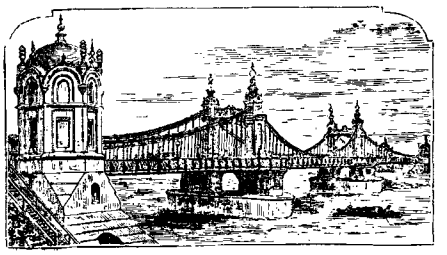
I'll bide my time for *bridesmaiding* *Trollope.*

Bridesman, Brideman (brīdz'-man, brīd'man), *n.* A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

Bride's-stake, Bride-stake† (brīdz'stāk, brīd'stāk), *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round. *B. Jonson.*

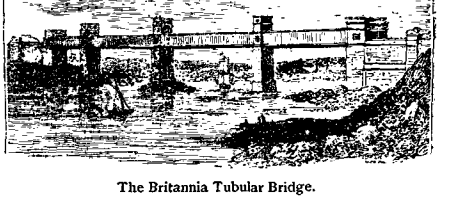
Bridewell (brīd'wel), *n.* A house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons, in which they are subjected to solitary confinement and hard labour; so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's Well*, in London, which was turned into a penal workhouse. The name is now sometimes applied to prisons for criminals of all sorts as well as for debtors.

Bridge (brij), *n.* [A. Sax. *brieg*, *bryeg*, O.E. *brig*, *brigge* (also *brug*, *brugge*), Sc. *brig* or *brigg*; Icel. *bryggja*, Dan. *brygge*, a pier or landing stage; D. *brug*, G. *brücke*, a bridge. From a shorter form seen in Icel. *brú*, Dan. *bro*, a bridge. Root doubtful.] 1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, lake, road, valley, or the like, for the purpose of a convenient passage. Among rude nations bridges are sometimes formed of other materials, and sometimes they are formed of boats or logs of wood lying on the water, fastened together, covered with planks, and called *floating bridges.* A bridge over a marsh may be made of logs or other materials laid upon the surface of the earth. In *suspension* or *chain bridges*, the flooring or main body of the bridge is supported on strong iron chains or rods hanging in the form of an inverted arch from one point of support to another. The points of support are the tops of strong pillars or small towers, erected for the purpose at each extremity of the bridge. Over these pillars the chains pass, and are attached beyond them to rocks or massive frames of iron firmly secured under-



New Suspension Bridge, Chelsea.

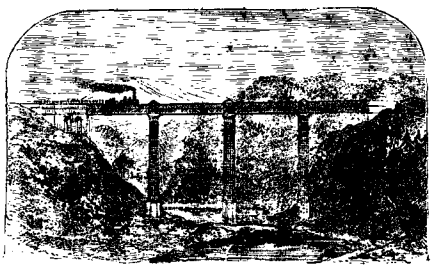
ground. The flooring is connected with the chains by means of strong upright iron rods. *A flying-bridge* is made of pontoons, light boats, hollow beams, empty casks, or the like. They are made, as occasion requires, for the passage of armies. The term is also applied to a kind of ferry in which the force of the current of a river is applied to propel the boat, which is made fast in the middle of the river by a cable and an anchor, from the one side to the other. A *skew bridge*, or *oblique bridge*, is a bridge by which a road or railway is carried over an opening at some other than a right angle, so as better to maintain the continuity of the road or line. A *tubular bridge* is formed of a great rectangular tube, through which the roadway or railway passes. Tubular bridges are employed where the span is wide and the weight to be carried over great. The bridge over the Conway in Wales, which has a clear span of 400 feet, consists of two such tubes, formed of plate-iron rivetted upon malleable-iron ribs, each weighing 1300 tons. Other well-known tubular bridges are the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, and the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence—the latter nearly 1¾ mile in length, and resting on twenty-four piers, from 242 to 330 feet apart. A *lattice-bridge* is one constructed



The Britannia Tubular Bridge.

with cross-framing, like lattice-work, so arranged that the head of one rafter is over the bases of the two adjoining rafters. Some lattice bridges are constructed with trussed rafters, like roofs, with a king-post or hanger in the centre; others with diagonal braces united by strong pins, and without suspension-rods. These bridges are constructed both of wood and iron. Many very large wood bridges of this kind have been erected in America, that over the Susquehanna being 1¼ mile long.—2. The upper part of the nose.—3. In *engraving*, a board resting on end-cleats on which the engraver in working rests his hand, which is thus supported clear above the plate.—4. In *furnaces* of different kinds, a low wall or vertical partition for compelling the flame and heated vapour to ascend.—5. In *gun.* the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage.—6. In *metal.* the platform or staging by which ore, fuel, &c., are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-furnace.—7. In *musical instruments*, the part of a stringed instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding-board. In bow instruments, such as the violin, the bridge is arched in order to allow the bow to impinge on any one string without touching the others.—8. *Naut.* a range of planks which

forms a communication between the paddle-boxes of a steam-vessel, and which, being bolted and fastened with knees to the paddle-boxes, serves to lessen their vibration.



Lattice-bridge on Railway from St. Gall to Appenzell.

Called also *Bridge-board.*—9. A bridge-deck. [American.]—*Electric bridge*, a term applied to several contrivances for determining the resistance of an element of an electric circuit.

Bridge (brij), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bridged;* ppr. *bridging.* 1. To build a bridge or bridges on or over; as, to *bridge* a river.—2. To make a bridge or bridges for.

> Xerxes . . . over Hellespont,
> *Bridging* his way, Europe with Asia joined.
> *Milton.*

3. *Fig.* to find a way of overcoming or getting over: generally with *over;* as, to *bridge over* a difficulty.

> Every man's work, pursued steadily, tends in this way to become an end in itself, and so to *bridge over* the loveless chasms of life. *George Eliot.*

Bridge-board (brij'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board into which the ends of wooden steps are fastened. Called also *Notch-board.*—2. See BRIDGE, 8.

Bridge-deck (brij'dek), *n.* A partial deck, common in paddle-steamers, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships. Called in America a *Bridge.*

Bridged-gutter, Bridge-gutter (brijd'-gut-tėr, brij'gut-tėr), *n.* A gutter formed of boards, supported on bearers, and covered with lead.

Bridge-head (brij'hed), *n.* In *fort.* a work covering that extremity of a bridge which is nearest to the enemy; a *tête-du-pont.*

Bridge-islet (brij'il-et), *n.* A portion of land which becomes insular at high-water, as the well-known isle of Lindisfarne.

Bridge-stone (brij'stōn), *n.* A stone laid over an area at the entrance to a house, when not supported by arches underneath.

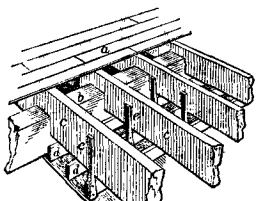
Bridge-train (brij'trān), *n. Milit.* a portion of the army, with its equipment, for enabling troops to pass across a river; pontooners.

Bridge-ward (brij'ward), *n.* In *locksmithing*, the principal ward of a key, usually in the plane of rotation.

Bridging (brij'ing), *n.* A piece of wood placed between two beams or other pieces, to prevent their approaching each other. More generally called a *Strutting* or *Straining Piece.*

Bridging-floor (brij'ing-flōr), *n.* In *arch.* a floor in which bridging-joists are employed.

Bridging-joist (brij'ing-joist), *n.* In *arch.* a joist which is sustained by transverse beams below called *binding-joists;* also, a joist which



is nailed or fixed to the flooring-boards. In the figure *a* is the flooring, *b* the girder, *cc* the bridging-joists, *dd* the ceiling-joists, and *ee* the straps.

Bridgy† (brij'i), *a.* Full of bridges. *Sherwood.*

Bridle (brī'dl), *n.* [A. Sax. *bridel*, a bridle; D. *bridel*, O.H.G. *priddel*, *bridel*, whence Fr. *bride*, Sp. *brida.* Probably from A. Sax. *bredan*, *breydan*, to braid.] 1. The portion of gear or harness fitted to the head of a horse (or animal similarly used), and by which he is governed and restrained, consisting usually of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses.—2. A restraint; a curb; a check. 'A continual *bridle* on the tongue.' *Watts.*—3. The piece in the interior of a gun-lock which covers and holds in place the tumbler and sear, being itself held by the screws on which they turn.—4. *Naut.* a short piece of cable well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbour, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bitts. The use is to enable a ship when moored to veer with the wind and tide.—*Bowline bridles*, short legs or pieces of rope running through iron thimbles, by which the bowline is attached to different places on the leech or edge of a large sail.

Bridle (brī'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bridled;* ppr. *bridling.* 1. To put a bridle on; as, to *bridle* a horse.—2. To restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control; as, to *bridle* the passions. 'Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to *bridle* Switzerland.' *Burke.*—SYN. To check, restrain, curb, govern, control, repress, master, subdue.

Bridle (brī'dl), *v.i.* To hold the head up and backwards, especially as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment; to assume a lofty manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation at its being offended; to toss the head; to strut: generally with *up.* 'Gave a crack with her fan like a coach-whip, and *bridled* out of the room with the air and complexion of an incens'd turkey-cock.' *Cibber.*

> If you charge them with any particular sin they *bridle up* and deny that sin fiercely enough.
> *Kingsley.*

Bridle-hand (brī'dl-hand), *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bridle-path (brī'dl-path), *n.* A path which can be travelled on horseback but not by wheeled carriages.

Bridle-port (brī'dl-pōrt), *n. Naut.* a port cut in a ship's counter for getting out hawsers either to moor by in harbour or to clap springs upon.

Bridler (brīd'lėr), *n.* One that bridles; one that restrains and governs.

> The prelates boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism. *Milton.*

Bridle-rein (brī'dl-rān), *n.* A rein attached to the bit. *Sir W. Scott.*

Bridle-road, Bridle-way (brī'dl-rōd, brī'-dl-wā), *n.* A bridle-path.

Bridoon (bri-dön'), *n.* [Fr. *bridon*, from *bride*, a bridle. See BRIDLE.] A light snaffle or bit of a bridle in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein.

Brief (brēf), *a.* [O.E. *bref*, *brief*, O.Fr. *brief*, Fr. *bref*, from L. *brevis*, short.] 1. Short in duration; lasting a short time. 'How *brief* the life of man.' *Shak.*—2. Short in expression; using few words; concise; succinct.

> I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
> And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste. *Shak.*
> The *brief* style is that which expresseth much in little. *B. Jonson.*

3. Common; rife; prevalent. [Old and provincial English.]—*In brief*, (*a*) in few words. 'Open the matter *in brief*.' *Shak.* (*b*) In short.

> *Duke.* Proceed.
> *Isab. In brief*, to set the needless process by. *Shak.*

Brief (brēf), *n.* 1. An epitome; a short or concise writing; a short statement or account.

> I shall make it plain as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*
> And she told me
> In a sweet verbal *brief*. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) an abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case drawn up for the instruction of an advocate in conducting proceedings in a court of justice.

> The young fellow had a very good air, and seemed to hold his *brief* in his hand rather to help his action than that he wanted notes for his further information. *Steele.*

(*b*) A writ summoning a man to answer to any action; or any precept of the sovereign in writing issuing from any court and ordering something to be done. (*c*) In *Scots law*, same as *Brieve* (which see). (*d*) A letter patent from proper authority authorizing a public collection or charitable contribution of money for any public or private purpose; a license to make collections for repairing churches, making up for losses by fire, &c.: sometimes called a *Church Brief* or *King's Letter.*—3.† A writing in general; a letter.

> Bear this sealed *brief*
> With winged haste to the lord-marshal. *Shak.*

4.† In *music*, same as *Breve* (which see).—5. A papal or apostolical brief. See below.—*Papal* or *apostolical brief*, the name given to the letters which the pope addresses to individuals or religious communities upon matters of discipline. Sometimes they are mere friendly and congratulatory letters to princes and other persons high in office. A *brief* is distinguished from a *bull* in being more concise, written on paper, sealed with red wax, and impressed with the seal of the fisherman or Peter in a boat; while a bull is more ample, written on parchment, and sealed with lead or green wax.

Brief (brēf), *v.t.* To furnish with a brief; to instruct by a brief. [Rare.]

> I never could look a counsel in the face again if I'd neglected to *brief* him with such facts as these. *Trollope.*

Brief† (brēf), *adv.* 1. In brief; in short; briefly.

> *Brief* I recovered him, bound up his wound. *Shak.*

2. In or after a short time; soon; quickly.

> It were a grief, so *brief* to part with thee:
> Farewell. *Shak.*

Briefless (brēf'les), *a.* Having no brief; as, a *briefless* barrister.

Briefly (brēf'li), *adv.* In a brief manner; concisely; in few words.

Briefman (brēf'man), *n.* One who makes a brief; a copier of a manuscript. *Quart. Rev.*

Briefness (brēf'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brief; shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.

> There is a *briefness* of the parts sometimes that makes the whole long. *B. Jonson.*

Brier, Briar (brī'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *brær*, *brere*, a brier; probably borrowed from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *briar*, a thorn, a pin, a brier; Gael. *preas*, a bush, a brier.] 1. A prickly plant or shrub in general.

> I will tear your flesh with the thorns of the wilderness and with *briers.* Judg. viii. 7.

2. The sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose; the wild-rose.

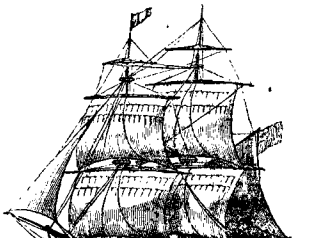
Briered (brī'ėrd), *a.* Set with briers. *Chatterton.*

Briery, Briary (brī'ėr-i), *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny. 'The thorny brake and *briery* wood.' *Fawkes.*

Briery† (brī'ėr-i), *n.* A place where briers grow. *Huloet.*

Brieve (brēv), *n.* [See BRIEF, *n.*] In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from Chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, ordering trial to be made by a jury of certain points stated in the brieve, now used chiefly in the election of tutors to minors, the cognoscing of lunatics or idiots, and the ascertaining widows' tierce.

Brig (brig), *n.* [An abbrev. of *brigantine.*] A vessel with two masts, square rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.



Brig.

The term, however, is variously applied by the mariners of different nations.—*Hermaphrodite brig.* See under HERMAPHRODITE.

Brig (brig), *n.* A bridge. 'The key-stane o' the *brig.*' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Brigade (bri-gād'), *n.* [Fr. *brigade*, from It. *brigata*, a brigade, from *brigare*, to fight. See BRIGAND.] 1. A party or division of troops or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten

squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions or regiments.

A female *brigade*, properly disciplined and accoutred, would not be afraid to charge a numerous body of the enemy. *Goldsmith.*

2. A body of individuals organized, generally wearing a uniform, and acting under authority; as, a shoeblack *brigade;* a fire *brigade.*

Brigade (bri-gād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brigaded;* ppr. *brigading.* To form into brigade or into brigades; as, regiments of militia are *brigaded* with regiments of the line.

Brigade-major (bri-gād'mā'jėr), *n.* An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

Brigadier-general, Brigadier (brig-a-dēr"-jen'ėr-al, brig-a-dēr'), *n.* [Fr., from *brigade.*] The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general. 'Wishing to be one day *brigadiers.*' *Byron.*

Brigand (brig'and), *n.* [Fr. *brigand,* a brigand, O.Fr. *brigand, brigant,* an armed foot soldier, a brigand or highway-robber, from It. *brigante,* a pirate, a brigand, from It. *brigante,* intriguing, seditious, from *brigare,* to intrigue, to quarrel (whence also *brigade*), from *briga,* an intrigue, a quarrel, trouble, disquiet.] 1.† A sort of irregular foot soldier. *Froissart.* —2. A robber; a freebooter; a highwayman; especially, one of those robbers who live in gangs in secret retreats in mountains or forests.

These solitudes gave refuge to smugglers and *brigands.* *Buckle.*

Brigandage (brig'and-āj), *n.* The life and practices of a brigand; highway-robbery.

Many of the peasants in their distress had taken to poaching or *brigandage* in the forests. *C. H. Pearson.*

Brigandine † (brig'an-dīn), *n.* A kind of light sailing-vessel. *Spenser.* See BRIGANTINE.

Brigandine, Brigantine (brig'an-dīn, brig'an-tīn), *n.* [Fr. *brigandine,* from *brigand,* in the sense of foot-soldier. See BRIGAND.] Body armour composed of iron rings or small thin iron plates sewed upon canvas, linen, or leather, and covered over with similar materials. Mediæval archers and crossbowmen are generally represented in these quilted coats or jackets. Jer. xlvi. 4.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbrace and greaves. *Milton.*

Brigant † (brig'ant), *n.* Same as *Brigand* (in both senses).

Brigantine (brig'an-tīn), *n.* [Fr. *brigantin,* from It. *brigantino,* a pirate vessel. See BRIGAND. *Brig* is an abbrev. of this word.] A kind of light sailing vessel formerly much used by corsairs; now more specifically a two-masted vessel partly square-rigged; either, (*a*) a brig without her main-sail, that is, without the lowermost square-sail on the main or aft mast; or, (*b*) a hermaphrodite brig. See under HERMAPHRODITE.

Brigbote † (brig'bōt), *n.* [A. Sax. *brig,* a bridge, and *bot,* compensation.] A contribution for the repair of bridges, walls, and castles.

Brige, † *n.* [See BRIGUE.] Contention. *Chaucer.*

Bright (brīt), *a.* [A. Sax. *beorht, briht,* clear, shining; Icel. *bjartr,* Goth. *bairhts,* O.H.G. *berht, beraht,* M.H.G. *breht,* shining, bright. Same root as L. *flagro* (anciently *fragro*), to flame, *flamma* (*flagma*), flame, Skr. *bhraj,* to shine.] 1. Radiating or reflecting light; brilliant; shining; luminous; splendid; sparkling; as, a *bright* sun. 'A bright particular star.' *Shak.*

Candles were blazing at all the windows. The public places were as *bright* as at noonday. *Macaulay.*

2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent, as liquors.

From the *brightest* wines
He turn'd abhorrent. *Thomson.*

3. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes; evident; clear.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, and *brighter* evidence . . . draw the learner on. *Watts.*

4. Resplendent with charms; splendid.

Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new dropt from the sky. *Parnell.*

5. Illustrious; glorious: applied both to persons and things; as, the *brightest* period of a kingdom. 'The *brightest* annals of a female reign.' *Cotton.*

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined,
The wisest, *brightest,* meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

6. In a narrower sense as used with regard to persons: (*a*) having, or characterized by, brilliant mental qualities; quick in wit; witty; clever; not dull; as, a *bright* remark; he is by no means *bright.* (*b*) Spreading joy or cheerfulness around, as the sun sheds light; lively; vivacious; animated; cheerful.

Be *bright* and jovial among your guests. *Shak.*

7. In *painting,* luminous; glittering; full of light. A picture is said to be *bright* when the lights so much prevail as to overcome the shadows, and are kept so close and distinct as to produce a brilliant appearance.

Bright (brīt), *n.* Brightness; splendour.

Dark with excess of *bright* thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

Bright, *v.i.* See BRITE.

Brighten (brīt'n), *v.t.* 1. To make bright or brighter; to shed light on; to make to shine; to increase the lustre of.

Her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To dispel gloom from; to cheer; to make gay or cheerful; as, to *brighten* prospects.

This makes Jack *brighten* up the room wherever he enters, and changes the severity of the company into . . . gaiety and good humour. *Steele.*

3. To make illustrious or more distinguished; to heighten the splendour of; to add lustre to.

The present queen would *brighten* her character if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

4. To make acute or witty; to sharpen the faculties of. —5. Specifically, in *the calico trade,* to add brilliancy to the colours of, as prints, &c., by boiling them in a solution of soda.

Brighten (brīt'n), *v.i.* To grow bright or more bright; to clear up; to become less dark or gloomy.

Like the sun emerging from a cloud,
Her countenance *brightens,* and her eye expands.
Wordsworth.

All his prospects *brightening* to the last,
His heaven commences ere the world be past.
Goldsmith.

Bright-harnessed (brīt'här-nest), *a.* Having bright armour. *Milton.*

Brightly (brīt'li), *adv.* In a bright manner; splendidly; with lustre.

A substitute shines *brightly* as a king
Until a king be by. *Shak.*

Brightness (brīt'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being bright; splendour; lustre; glitter. 'The *brightness* of the sun.' Acts xxvi. 13. —2. Acuteness: applied to the faculties; sharpness of wit. 'The *brightness* of his parts . . . distinguished him.' *Prior.*

Bright's Disease (brīts' diz-ēz), *n.* A disease first described by Dr. *Bright* of London. It is characterized by a granular condition of the cortical part of the kidneys and inflammation of the malpighian bodies. The urine during life contains albumen, and is of less specific gravity than natural. The disease is accompanied with uneasiness or pain in the loins, pale or cachectic countenance, disordered digestion, frequent urination, and dropsy. The blood contains urea, and is deficient in albumen and hæmatosin. Progressive blood-poisoning induces other visceral diseases, and in the end gives rise to the cerebral disturbance which is the frequent cause of death. Called also *Granular Degeneration of the Kidneys.*

Brightsome † (brīt'sum), *a.* Bright; brilliant. *Marston.*

Brignole (brē-nyol), *n.* [Fr.] The prunello, a variety of the common plum.

Brigose † (bri-gōs'), *a.* [L.L. *brigosus,* It. *brigoso.* See BRIGUE.] Contentious. 'Very *brigose* and severe.' *Dr. Puller.*

Brigue † (brēg), *n.* [Fr., a cabal, from It. *briga,* a quarrel.] A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. 'The politicks of the court, the *brigues* of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave.' *Chesterfield.*

Brigue † (brēg), *v.i.* [Fr. *briguer.*] To canvass; to intrigue.

I am too proud to *brigue* for admission. *Bp. Hurd.*

Brike, † *n.* [A. Sax. *bríce,* a *breach.*] A breach; ruin. *Chaucer.*

Brill (bril), *n.* [Probably from Corn. *brithel,* a mackerel, pl. *brithelli, brilli,* from *brith,* streaked, variegated.] One of the flat-fishes, family Pleuronectidæ, the *Pleuronectes rhombus.* In its general form it resembles the turbot, but is inferior to it both in size and quality. It is taken on many parts of our coasts, the principal part of the supply for the London market being from the southern coast, where it is most abundant.

Brillante (brēl-änt'tā). [It.] In *music,* a term prefixed to a movement, denoting that it is to be played in a gay and lively manner.

Brilliance, Brilliancy (bril'yans, bril'yan-si), *n.* [See BRILLIANT.] Great brightness; splendour; lustre: used both in a literal and figurative sense. 'Star the black earth with *brilliance.*' *Tennyson.*

The author does not attempt to polish and brighten his composition to the Ciceronian gloss and *brilliancy.* *Macaulay.*

Brilliant (bril'yant), *a.* [Fr. *brillant,* sparkling, from *briller,* to shine or sparkle, L.L. *beryllare,* to shine like a beryl, from L. *beryllus,* a beryl.] 1. Sparkling with lustre; glittering; bright; as, a *brilliant* gem; a *brilliant* dress. —2. *Fig.* distinguished by shining qualities or such as command admiration; splendid; shining; as, a *brilliant* wit; a *brilliant* achievement.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Ames.*

Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true,
A truth the *brilliant* Frenchman never knew. *Cowper.*

Brilliant (bril'yant), *n.* 1. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into faces and facets so as to reflect and refract the light in the most vivid manner possible. The upper and principal face, called the *table,* is octagonal in form, and is surrounded by sloping faces called *facets,* the lower face being parallel to the upper, but of smaller size. A well-cut brilliant reflects nearly all the light cast on it, and refracts it in coloured rays through the facets in front. See DIAMOND.—2. In *printing,* a very small type, a size less than diamond.—3. In the *manege,* a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage.

Brilliantly (bril'yant-li), *adv.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly.

One of these (banners) is most *brilliantly* displayed. *Warner.*

Brilliantness (bril'yant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brilliant; brilliancy; splendour; glitter.

Brills (brilz), *n. pl.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

Brim (brim), *n.* [A. Sax. *brim,* Icel. *brim,* the surf, the sea; Dan. *brœmme,* G. *brüme,* the edge, border. Derived by Max Müller from root seen in L. *fremere,* to roar, Skr. *bhram,* to whirl, *bhrimi,* a whirlpool, *brim* being thus the part where the surf makes a roaring noise.] 1. A brink, edge, or margin; more especially, the part of the bank of a river or sheet of water next the water: by Shakspere used of the brink of a cliff. 'By dimpled brook and fountain *brim.*' *Milton.* 'A primrose by the river's *brim.*' *Wordsworth.*

New stars all night above the *brim*
Of waters lightened into view;
They climb'd as quickly, for the rim
Changed every moment as we flew. *Tennyson.*

2. The upper edge of anything hollow; as, the *brim* of a cup. —3. A projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow, as a hat.

And therefore would he put his bonnet on,
Under whose *brim* the gaudy sun would peep.
Shak.

4. Shallow water at the edge of a sheet. [Rare.]

The feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the *brim* of the water. Josh. iii. 15.

Brim (brim), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brimmed;* ppr. *brimming.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

I drink the cup of a costly death,
Brimmed with delirious draughts of warmest life.
Tennyson.

Brim (brim), *v.i.* 1. To be full to the brim.

The savoury pulp they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the *brimming* stream.
Milton.

2. To coast along near; to skirt. 'Where I *brim* round flowery islands.' *Keats.*—*To brim over,* to run over the brim; to overflow: used mainly in a figurative sense.

He was also absolutely *brimming over* with humour. *Edin. Rev.*

Brim † (brim), *a.* [A. Sax. *bryme,* renowned, famous, from *brèman,* to celebrate.] Public; well known; celebrated; notorious. *Warner.*

Brimfull † (brim'fūl), *v.t.* To fill to the top. *Crashaw.*

Brimful (brim'fụl), *a.* Full to the top; completely full; as, a glass *brimful* of wine. '*Brimful* of sorrow.' *Shak.* 'Her *brimful* eyes.' *Dryden.* 'My heart *brimful* of those old tales.' *Tennyson.* [Generally used predicatively.]

Brimfulness† (brim'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being brimful; fulness to the top.

Brimless (brim'les), *a.* Having no brim; as, a *brimless* hat.

Brimme,† *a.* 1. Same as *Breme.*—2. Same as *Brim, a.*

Brimmed (brimd), *a.* 1. Having a brim; having a brim of this or that kind: used especially in composition. 'Broad-*brimmed* hat.' *Spectator.*—2. Filled to the brim; level with the brim.

May thy *brimmed* waves for this
Their full tribute never miss. *Milton.*

Brimmer (brim'ėr), *n.* 1. A bowl full to the top. 'Dear *brimmer* that makes our husbands short-sighted.' *Wycherley.*—2. A hat, from the breadth of its brim. 'Now takes his *brimmer* off.' *Brome.*

Brimming (brim'ing), *a.* Full to the top or brim; as, a *brimming* pail.

Brimming (brim'ing), *n.* The flash of light seen in the sea when it is disturbed at night, especially, in fisherman's phrase, when the disturbance is due to fish beneath the surface.

Brimsey (brim'zi), *n.* [A. Sax. *brimse.* See BREEZE-FLY.] In *her.* a gadfly.

Brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* [O.E. *bremstone, brimstoon, brenston,* &c., Sc. *bruntstane, brunstane,* lit. *burn-stone,* or *burning-stone,* like Icel. *brennisteinn,* brimstone. See BRAND and BURN.] Sulphur (which see).

Both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with *brimstone.* Rev. xix. 20.

Brimstone (brim'stōn), *a.* Composed of or pertaining to brimstone; as, *brimstone* matches.

From his *brimstone* bed at break of day
A-walking the devil has gone. *Coleridge.*

Brimstone-butterfly (brim'stōn-but'tėr-fli), *n.* A species of butterfly (*Gonopteryx rhamni*) marked by the angulation of the wing tips, by the yellow colour of both sexes, and by possessing a red spot in the middle of each wing.

Brimstone-moth (brim'stōn-moth), *n.* A lepidopterous insect (*Ramia cratægata*), possessing yellow wings, with light streaks, and with chestnut spots on fore-wings.

Brimstony (brim'stōn-i), *a.* Full of brimstone or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous. '*Brimstony,* blue, and fiery.' *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Brinded (brind'ed), *a.* [A form equivalent to Prov. E. and Sc. *branded,* of a reddish-brown colour with streaks or patches of darker brown or black, whence *brandie,* a name often given to cows in Scotland, like Icel. *brand öttr,* brindled, a term applied to a cow. The meaning is lit. of a burnt colour, the root being in *burn, brand,* &c.] Properly of a gray or tawny colour marked by bars or streaks of a darker hue, but applied in a looser way to any animal having a hide variegated by streaks or spots, and by Milton to the lioness, whose hide is of a nearly uniform hue. [*Brindled* is now more commonly used.] 'The *brinded* cat.' *Shak.* 'My *brinded* heifer.' *Dryden.*

She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,
The spotted mountain pard. *Milton.*

Brindle (brin'dl), *n.* [Probably from the following.] The state of being brinded; a colour or mixture of colours of which gray is the base, with bands of a darker gray or black colour. 'A natural *brindle.*' *Richardson.*

Brindled (brin'dld), *a.* [A kind of dim. form of *brinded.*] Brinded; variegated with spots or streaks of different colours. 'The *brindled* monster.' *Addison.*

Brindle-moth (brin'dl-moth), *n.* A name given by some British collectors to moths of the genus Xylophasia.

Brine (brīn), *n.* [A. Sax. *bryne,* brine, so called from its burning taste; A. Sax. *brynne,* a burning. See BURN.] Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean; salt water; hence used for tears, and for the sea or ocean. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, &c.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath washed thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline! *Shak.*
The sea was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope with all her sisters played. *Milton.*

Brine (brīn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brined;* ppr. *brining.* 1. To steep in brine, as corn, to prevent smut.—2. To mix salt with; as, to *brine* hay.

Brine-pan (brīn'pan), *n.* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

Brine-pit (brīn'pit), *n.* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

Brine-pump (brīn'pump), *n.* A pump employed in some steam-vessels to clear the boiler of the brine which collects at the bottom of it.

Brine-shrimp (brīn'shrimp), *n.* A branchiopodous crustacean, the *Artemia salina,* about ½ inch in length, commonly found in the salt-pans at Lymington, and in the Great Salt Lake at Utah, U.S. This crustacean lives naturally in a briny solution of sufficient strength to pickle beef.

Brine-spring (brīn'spring), *n.* A spring of salt water.

Brine-worm (brīn'wėrm), *n.* Same as *Brine-shrimp.*

Bring (bring), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *brought;* ppr. *bringing.* [A. Sax. *bringan, brang, brungen,* later, *brengan, brohte, broht* (*brang, brung,* are still common in Scotland), D. *brengen,* Goth. *briggan* (pron. *bringan*), G. *bringen;* same root as *bear,* to carry.] 1. To bear or convey from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; to fetch; to carry.

Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread.
1 Ki. xvii. 11.
Bring me spices, *bring* me wine. *Tennyson.*

2. To procure; to make to come; to cause to be obtained; as, to *bring* honour or glory to one. 'Music that *brings* sweet sleep.' *Tennyson.*—3. To lead or guide from a distant to a nearer place; to conduct; to attend; to accompany.

Yet give leave, my lord,
That we may *bring* you something on the way.
Shak.

4. To change from one condition into another; as, to *bring* to a better frame of mind; to *bring* to nothing.—5. To persuade; to prevail upon; to induce.

A due consideration of the vanities of the world will assuredly *bring* you to a contempt of it.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Profitable employments would be a diversion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

—*To bring about,* to effect; to accomplish.

It enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to *bring about* several great events for the advantage of the public.
Addison.

—*To bring down,* (*a*) to take down; to cause to come down; to lower. (*b*) To humiliate; to abase. *Shak.*—*To bring forth,* (*a*) to produce, as young or fruit; to beget; to cause.

Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want.
Tillotson.

(*b*) To bring to light. 'To *bring forth* this discovery.' *Shak.*—*To bring forward,* (*a*) to produce to view; to cause to advance. (*b*) To adduce; as, to *bring forward* arguments in support of a scheme.—*To bring in,* (*a*) to bring from a remote place or from without to within a certain precinct. (*b*) To supply; to furnish; to yield.

Look you *bring* me *in* the names of some six.
Shak.

Especially used in speaking of a revenue, rent, or income produced from a certain source.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in.* *South.*

(*c*) To introduce.

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring in* one who had more merit.
Tatler.

Especially, to introduce to or lay before parliament; as, to *bring in* a bill. (*d*) To place in a particular condition or station.

But he protests he loves you
And needs no other suitor but his likings . . .
To *bring* you *in* again (namely, to your former office).
Shak.

(*e*) To reduce within the limits of law and government. 'Perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout.' *Spenser.*—*To bring off,* (*a*) to bear or convey from a place; as, to *bring off* men from a wreck. (*b*) To procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.—*To bring on,* (*a*) to bear or convey or cause to be conveyed with one from a distance; as, to *bring on* a quantity of goods. (*b*) To cause to begin; as, to *bring on* a battle. (*c*) To originate or cause to exist; as, to *bring on* a disease. (*d*) To induce; to lead on. 'When we would *bring* him *on* to some confession.' *Shak.*—*To bring out,* (*a*) to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment; as, to *bring out* one's baseness. (*b*) To find by calculation; as, to *bring out* a certain result.—*To bring over,* (*a*) to carry over; to bear across; as, to *bring over* despatches; to *bring over* passengers in a boat. (*b*) To convert by persuasion or other means; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides or an opinion.

The Protestant clergy will find it perhaps no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

—*To bring* (*a ship*) *to* (*naut.*), to check the course of a ship by arranging the sails in such a manner that they shall counteract each other and keep her nearly stationary.—*To bring to light,* to reveal.—*To bring to mind,* to recall what has been forgotten or what is not present to the mind.—*To bring to pass,* to effect.

The thing is established by God, and God will shortly *bring* it *to pass.* Gen. xli. 32.

—*To bring under,* to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience.

The Minstrel fell!—but the foeman's chain
Could not *bring* his proud soul *under.* *Moore.*

—*To bring up,* (*a*) to bear or convey upward. (*b*) To rear; to nurse, feed, and clothe. (*c*) To educate; to instruct; to form the manners and furnish the mind of. (*d*) To introduce to notice or practice; as, to *bring up* a subject in conversation. (*e*) To cause to advance near; as, to *bring up* forces, or the body of reserve. (*f*) *Naut.* to anchor; as, to *bring up* a vessel. (*g*) To pull up (a horse); to cause to stop: often with *short;* as, he *brought up* his horse *short;* that is, caused it to stop suddenly. Hence, *fig.* to stop suddenly in any career or course of action; to bring before a magistrate; to pull up.

You were well aware that you were committing felony, and have probably felt tolerably sure at times that you would some day be *brought up short.*
Trollope.

—*To bring up the rear,* to move onwards in the rear; to form the rear portion.

Bringer (bring'ėr), *n.* One who brings or conveys to.—*Bringer in,* one who, or that which introduces. 'Lucifer is a *bringer in* of light.' *Sandys.*—*Bringer up,* one who brings up; an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates. 'The *bringer up* of the children.' 2 Kings x. 5.

Brinish (brin'ish), *a.* Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish. 'Her *brinish* tears.' *Shak.*

Brinishness (brin'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brinish or saltish.

Brinjaree (brin'ja-rē), *n.* An Indian variety of greyhound, said to be the best hunting-dog in India. It is rough-haired, generally of a tan colour, and nearly equals the British greyhound in swiftness.

Brink (bringk), *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Dan. and Sw. *brink,* a hill, declivity; Icel. *brekka* (for *brengka*), a slope; allied to W. *brynkyn,* a hillock, from *bryn,* a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river; verge; hence, close proximity to danger. 'The precipice's *brink.*' *Dryden.* 'The plashy *brink* of weedy lake.' *Bryant.* 'The *brink* of ruin.' *Burke.*

Briny (brīn'i), *a.* Pertaining to brine or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt; as, a *briny* taste; the *briny* flood; *briny* tears.

Briony (brī'o-ni), *n.* Same as *Bryony.* 'The berried *briony.*' *Tennyson.*

Brise, *n.* Same as *Breeze,* an insect.

Brisk (brisk), *a.* [From the Celtic: W. *brysg,* Ir. *brisg,* quick, lively. *Fresh* and *frisk,* are closely allied.] 1. Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious: applied to living creatures; as, a *brisk* youth; a *brisk* horse. 'A *brisk* gamesome lass.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.* 2. Effervescing vigorously: said of liquors; as, *brisk* cider.—3. Lively; burning freely; as, a *brisk* fire.—4. Performed or kept up with briskness; rapid; quick; as, a *brisk* fire of infantry. '*Brisk* toil alternating with ready ease.' *Wordsworth.*—5.† Vivid; bright.

Had it (my instrument) magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton.*

Brisk† (brisk), *v.t.* To make lively; to enliven; to animate; to refresh: sometimes with *up.* *Killingbeck.*

Brisk (brisk), *v.i.* To come up with life and speed; to take an erect or bold attitude: usually with *up.* *Johnson.*

Brisket (bris'ket), *n.* [O.Fr. *brischet* or *bruschet* (Fr. *bréchet*), from Armor. *brusk,* the breast.] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs; in a horse, the fore-part of the neck at the shoulder down to the fore-legs.

Briskly (brisk'li), *adv.* In a brisk manner; actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

Briskness (brisk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brisk; livelness; vigour in action; quickness; gaiety; vivacity; vigorous effervescence. 'His *briskness*, his jollity, and his good-humour.' *Dryden.*

Bristle (bris'l), *n.* [A diminutive (with metathesis) of A. Sax. *byrst*, a bristle; corresponding to D. *borstel*, a bristle; comp. Sc. *birs, birss* (for *brist*), Icel. *burst*, Dan. *børste*, G. *borste*, a bristle.] 1. One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs of the hog and the wild boar, especially of the hair growing on the back; extensively used by brushmakers, shoemakers, saddlers, &c., and chiefly imported from Russia.—2. A similar appendage on plants, a stiff roundish hair.

Bristle (bris'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bristled;* ppr. *bristling.* 1. To erect in bristles; to make bristly; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine.

Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest? *Shak.*
Boy, *bristle* thy courage up. *Shak.*

2. To fix a bristle on; as, to *bristle* a thread.

Bristle (bris'l), *v.i.* 1. To rise up or stand on end like bristles.

His hair did *bristle* on his head. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To come in collision with or contradict in a somewhat rude manner: with *against.* [Rare.]

The annotation here, as in many places, *bristles against* the text. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To appear as if covered with bristles. 'The hill of La Haye Sainte *bristling* with ten thousand bayonets.' *Thackeray.*

The endless fleets of barges, the quick succession of great towns, the ports *bristling* with thousands of masts. *Macaulay.*

—*To bristle up*, to show anger, resentment, or defiance.

Bristled (bris'ld), *a.* Having bristles; hence, bearded. '*Bristled* lips.' *Shak.*

Bristle-fern (bris'l-fêrn), *n.* An elegant British fern (*Trichomanes speciosum*). See TRICHOMANES.

Bristle-grass (bris'l-gras), *n.* Setaria, a genus of grasses. See SETARIA.

Bristle-herring (bris'l-he-ring), *n.* Chatoessus, a genus of the herring family (Clupeidæ) found in the tropical seas, so called from the last ray of the dorsal fin prolonged into a whip-like filament.

Bristle-moss (bris'l-mos), *n.* Species of moss, with a hairy calyptra, of the genus Orthotrichum.

Bristle-pointed (bris'l-point-ed), *a.* Terminating gradually in a very fine sharp point, as the leaves of many mosses. *Lindley.*

Bristle-tail (bris'l-tâl), *n.* A fly having the tail terminated by hairs; the gadfly.

Bristliness (bris'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being bristly.

Bristling (bris'ling), *p. & a.* Showing like bristles. 'With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright.' *Dryden.*

Bristly (bris'li), *a.* 1. Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough. 'A *bristly* neck.' *Thackeray.*—2. Resembling a bristle or bristles. 'Rugged scales and *bristly* hairs.' *Bentley.*

Bristol-board (bris'tol-bōrd), *n.* A fine kind of pasteboard, smooth, and sometimes glazed, on the surface.

Bristol-brick (bris'tol-brik), *n.* A sort of brick made near Bristol of a siliceous material, and used for cleaning cutlery.

Bristol-diamond (bris'tol-dī'a-mond), *n.* Same as *Bristol-stone* (which see)

Bristol-paper (bris'tol-pā-pèr), *n.* Stout paper for drawing, so named from the place of its original manufacture.

Bristol-stone (bris'tol-stōn), *n.* Rock-crystal, or Bristol-diamond, small, round crystals of quartz, found in the Clifton limestone, near the city of Bristol in England.

Brisure (bris'fir), *n.* [Fr.] A term applied, in permanent fortification, to a break in the general direction of the parapet of the curtain, when constructed with orillons and retired flanks.

Brit, Britt (brit), *n.* A fish of the herring kind (*Clupea minima*), from 1 to 4 inches long, found at some seasons in immense numbers on the Eastern coast of New England, and serving as food for other fish.

Britain-crown (brit'ăn-kroun), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I., the fourth part of a unity, of the value of 5*s.*, afterwards raised to 5*s.* 6*d.*

Britannia-metal (bri-tan'i-a-met'al), *n.* A metallic compound or alloy of tin, with a little copper and antimony, used chiefly for teapots, spoons, &c. The general proportions are 85½ tin, 10½ antimony, 3 zinc, and 1 copper.

Britannic (bri-tan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Britain; as, Her *Britannic* Majesty.

Brite, Bright (brit), *v.i.* To be or become over ripe, as wheat, barley, or hops. [Provincial.]

Brither (briTH'ėr), *n.* Brother. [Scotch.]

Britinian (bri-tin'i-an), *n.* [From *Britini*, in Ancona, where the order had its rise.] A monk of the order of St. Augustine, distinguished for their austerity. They abstained from all kinds of meat, and fasted from the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross to Easter. In 1256 they were merged in the general union of all the fraternities of the Augustine order.

British (brit'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants: sometimes restricted to the original inhabitants.—*British gum*, a substance produced by raising starch to a temperature between 600° and 700°, when it swells and exhales a peculiar smell. It is of a brown colour, and is employed by calico-printers.—*British Lion*, the national emblem of Great Britain.—*British plate*, albata (which see).

Briton (brit'on), *n.* A native of Britain.

Briton (brit'on), *a.* British. 'A *Briton* peasant.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Britt, *n.* See BRIT.

Brittle (brit'l), *a.* [O.E. *britel, butel, brutel*, from A. Sax. *brytan, breótan*, to break; Icel. *brjóta*, to break or destroy; Dan. *bryde*, to break.] Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters or loose parts rent from the substance; fragile; not tough or tenacious; as, *brittle* stone or glass. '*Brittle* life.' *Shak.*—*Brittle silver-ore.* Same as *Black-silver.*

Brittlely (brit'l-li), *adv.* In a brittle manner. *Sherwood.*

Brittleness (brit'l-nes), *n.* Aptness to break; fragility: opposed to toughness and tenacity. 'The *brittleness* of bones.' *Owen.*

Britzska (brits'ka), *n.* [Rus. *britshka*, Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, a freight-waggon.] An open carriage with a calash top, and space for reclining when used for a journey.

Briza (brī'za), *n.* [Gr. *brizō*, to nod.] A genus of grasses, commonly called quaking grass, maiden's hair, or lady's tresses. (See QUAKING-GRASS.) There are about thirty species, chiefly found in South America. Two (*B. media* and *B. minor*) are natives of Britain; these and other species are sometimes to be found in gardens as ornamental plants.

Brize (brēz), *n.* The gadfly. See BREEZE.

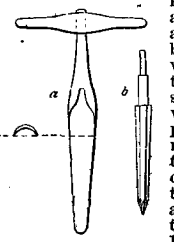
Brizure (briz'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *brisure*, from *briser*, to break.] 1. In *fort.* see BRISURE. 2. *pl.* In *her.* variations of the original arms of a family, or marks attached to them for the purpose of pointing out the several branches and the relation in which they stand to each other and to their common ancestor. Called also *Marks of Cadency.*

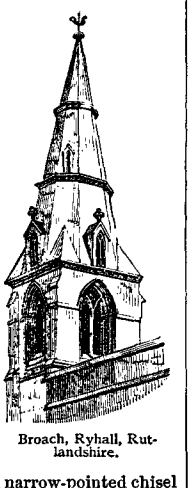
Broach (brōch), *n.* [Fr. *broche*, Sp. *broca*, It. *brocca*, from L.L. *brocca*, a spit, a point, from L. *broccus, brocchus*, said of a projecting tooth, or an animal with projecting teeth: allied to W. *prociaw*, Gael. *brog*, to goad, and *brog*, an awl.] 1.† A spit.

He turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

And some failed not to take the child and bind it to a *broach*, and lay it to the fire to roast. *Sir T. More.*

2. An awl; a bodkin. [Provincial.]—3. A breast-pin; a kind of buckle or clasp to fasten a garment. See BROOCH.—4. A start, like the end of a spit, on the head of a young stag.—5. An old English term for a spire, still in use in some localities: in Leicestershire it denotes a spire springing from the tower without any intermediate parapet.—6. A taper; a torch. *Piers Plowman.*—7. A narrow-pointed chisel used by masons for hewing stones.—8. A general name for all tapered boring-bits or drills. Those for wood are fluted like the shell-bit, but tapered towards the point; but those for metal are solid, and usually three, four, or six sided. Their usual forms are shown in the annexed figures. Broaches are also known as *wideners* and *rimers.* Fig. *a* is an example of the broach or rimer for wood, and fig. *b* of those for metal.—9. A straight steel tool with file teeth for pressing through irregular holes in metal that cannot be dressed by revolving tools.—10. The pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key. 11. The stick from which candle-wicks are suspended for dipping.—12. A rod of sallow, hazel, or other tough and pliant wood, sharpened at each end and bent in the middle, used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work. [Provincial.]




Broach, Ryhall, Rutlandshire.

Broach (brōch), *v.t.* [See noun.] 1.† To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point. *Shak.*

2. To open for the first time for the purpose of taking out something; more especially to tap; to pierce, as a cask in order to draw the liquor; as, to *broach* a hogshead.

I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my stores. *Knolles.*

Hence—3. To let out; to shed. 'This blow should *broach* thy dearest blood.' *Shak.*—4. To utter; to give out; to begin conversation or discussion about; to introduce by way of topic; as, to *broach* an opinion.

This error . . . was first *broached* by Josephus. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

A letter from him to our ambassador remains, in which he *broaches* the subject with a degree of fear and trembling that, &c. *Brougham.*

5.† To begin in general. 'That for her love such quarrels may be *broached.*' *Shak.*—6. In *masonry*, to rough-hew. [Scotch.]—*To broach to (naut.)*, to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting.

Broacher (brōch'ėr), *n.* 1.† A spit.

On five sharp *broachers* rank'd the roast they turned. *Dryden.*

2. One who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher. 'The first *broacher* of a heretical opinion.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Broad (brâd), *a.* [A. Sax. *brâd*, D. *breed*, Icel. *breithr*, Dan. & Sw. *bred*, Goth. *braids*, G. *breit*, broad; root unknown.] 1. Wide; extended in breadth or from side to side, as distinguished from *long*, or extended from end to end. It is opposed to *narrow;* as, a *broad* street; a *broad* table.—2. Wide; extensive; vast; as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.—3. *Fig.* not limited or narrow; liberal; comprehensive; enlarged; as, *broad* views. 'In a *broad*, statesmanlike, and masterly way.' *Everett.*

Narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly; *broad* spirits worship the right. *Thackeray.*

Specifically (*eccles.*), inclined to the Broad Church or to the views held by the Broad-Church party.—4. Having a large measure of anything or any quality; large; ample. 'Cunning which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood.' *Locke.*—5. Widely diffused; open; full; as, in *broad* sunshine; *broad* daylight. '*Broad* day.' *Macaulay.*—6. Unconfined; free; unrestrained. (*a*) Absolutely.

As *broad* and general as the casing air. *Shak.*

(*b*) Unrestrained by a sense or habits of refinement; gross; coarse; unpolished; loutish.

He grins and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare. *Pope.*

(*c*) Unrestrained by considerations of decency; indelicate; indecent.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome. *Dryden.*

(*d*) Unrestrained by fear or caution; bold; unreserved.

For, from *broad* words and 'cause he failed
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shak.*

7.† Puffed up with pride. 'In full as proud a place as *broad* Achilles.' *Shak.*—8.† Plain; evident. 'Proves thee far and wide a *broad* goose.' *Shak.*—9. In the *fine arts*, characterized by breadth; as, a picture remarkable for the *broad* treatment of its subject.

See BREADTH, 2.—*As broad as long*, equal upon the whole; the same either way.

It is *as broad as long* whether they rise to others or bring others down to them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*Broad Church*, a name given originally to a party in the Church of England assuming to be midway between the Low Church or Evangelical section and the High Church or Ritualistic; now widely applied to the more tolerant and liberal section of any denomination.

It is called by different names: Moderate, Catholic, or *Broad Church*, by its friends; Latitudinarian or Indifferent, by its enemies. Its distinctive character is the desire of comprehension. Its watchwords are charity and toleration. *Conybeare.*

—*Broad gauge*, any distance between the rails of a railway exceeding 4 feet 8½ inches, which is the common or narrow gauge.—*Broad pennant* (*naut.*), a swallow-tailed piece of bunting carried at the mast-head of a man-of-war, the distinctive mark of a commodore.—SYN. Wide, large, ample, extensive, vast, comprehensive, vulgar, coarse, obscene.

Broad (brąd), *n.* 1. A lake formed by the expansion of a river; a flooded fen, or lake in a fen; as, the Norfolk *broads*. [Provincial English.]—2. In *mech.* a turning-tool used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe.

Broad-arrow (brąd'a-rō), *n.* The royal mark of government stores of every description, to obliterate or deface which is felony. Persons in possession of goods marked with the broad-arrow forfeit the goods and are subject to a penalty of £200. The origin of this mark is not clearly known.

Broad-arrow.

Broad-axe (brąd'aks), *n.* 1. Formerly, a military weapon; battle-axe.—2. A broad-edged axe for hewing timber.

Broad-based (brąd'bāst), *p.* and *a.* Having a broad foundation; securely founded. *Tennyson.*

Broad-bill (brąd'bil), *n.* The common name in America of a wild duck (*Fuligula marila*), called in England the *Scaup* (which see).

Broad-blown (brąd'blōn), *a.* Full-blown. 'With all his crimes *broad-blown* as fresh as May.' *Shak.*

Broad-brim (brąd'brim), *n.* 1. A hat with very broad brim, worn by members of the Society of Friends. Hence—2. A member of said society; a Quaker. *Carlyle.* [Colloq.]

Broad-brimmed (brąd'brimd), *a.* 1. Having a broad border, brim, or edge.—2. Wearing a hat with a broad brim.

This *broad-brimm'd* hawker of holy things. *Tennyson.*

Broadcast (brąd'kast), *n.* In *agri.* a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

My lads, said he, let *broad-cast* be,
And come away to drill. *Heed.*

Broadcast (brąd'kast), *a.* 1. Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing: opposed to planting in drills or rows.—2. Widely spread or diffused.

Broadcast (brąd'kast), *adv.* 1. By scattering or throwing at large from the hand; as, to sow *broadcast*.—2. So as to disseminate widely; in a widely disseminated manner. 'An impure, so called, literature sown *broad-cast* over the land.' *Blackwood's Mag.*

Broad-cloth (brąd'kloth), *n.* A species of woollen cloth, so called from its breadth.

Broaden (brąd'n), *v.t.* To make broad; to increase in breadth; to render more broad or comprehensive. *Sir J. Mackintosh.* 'Broad-*en'd* nostrils.' *Thomson.*

Broaden (brąd'n), *v.i.* To grow broad or broader. *Tennyson.*

Broad-eyed (brąd'id), *a.* Having a wide view or survey. '*Broad-eyed* day.' *Shak.*

Broad-fronted (brąd'frunt-ed), *a.* Having a broad front; having a large forehead. '*Broad-fronted* Cæsar.' *Shak.*

Broad-horn (brąd'horn), *n.* A name by which the flat-boats on the Mississippi and other American rivers were formerly known. 'A *broad-horn*, a prime river conveyance.' *Irving.*

Broad-horned (brąd'hornd), *a.* Having wide-spread horns. *Huloet.*

Broadish (brąd'ish), *a.* Rather broad.

Broadly (brąd'li), *adv.* In a broad manner; widely; openly. 'That *broadly* flows through Pylos' fields.' *Chapman.*

Custine has spoken out more *broadly*. *Burke.*

Broadness (brąd'nes), *n.* 1. Breadth; extent from side to side.—2. Coarseness; grossness; ruisomeness. '*Broadness* and indecency of allusion.' *Craik.*

Broad-piece (brąd'pēs), *n.* A denomination of some old English gold pieces, broader than a guinea, especially Caroluses and Jacobuses.

Broad-seal (brąd'sēl), *n.* The national seal of a country; specifically, the official or great seal of Great Britain. 'The king's *broad-seal*.' *Sheldon.*

Broad-seal (brąd'sēl), *v.t.* To stamp as with the broad-seal; to guarantee; to make sure.

Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure. *B. Jonson.*

Broad-shouldered (brąd'shōl-dėrd), *a.* Having the back broad across the shoulders. '*Broad-shouldered*, and his arms were round and long.' *Dryden.*

Broadside (brąd'sīd), *n.* 1. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time; as, to fire a *broadside*.—2. The side of a ship above the water from the bow to the quarter.—3. A house-front.

In the great blank, gray *broadside*, there were only four windows. *Dickens.*

4. In *printing*, a sheet of paper, one side of which is entirely covered by a single page.

Van Citters gives the best account of the trial. I have seen a *broadside* which confirms his narrative. *Macaulay.*

—*To take on the broadside*, to treat freely and unceremoniously. 'Determined *to take* the world *on the broadside*, and eat thereof and be filled.' *Carlyle.*

Broadside (brąd'sīd), *adv.* Pell-mell; unceremoniously; as, to go or send *broadside*.

He used in his prayers to send the king, the ministers of state, . . all *broadside* to hell, but particularly the general himself. *Swift.*

Broad-sighted (brąd'sīt-ed), *a.* Having a wide view. *Quart. Rev.*

Broad-speaking, Broad-spoken (brąd'-spēk-ing, brąd'spō-kn), *a.* 1. Using vulgar or coarse language; speaking plainly out without endeavouring to soften one's meaning.—2. Speaking with a vulgar accent.

Broad-spread (brąd'spred), *a.* Wide-spread.

Broad-spreading (brąd'spred-ing), *a.* Spreading widely. 'His *broad-spreading* leaves.' *Shak.*

Broadsword (brąd'sōrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and cutting edges, formerly the national weapon of the Highlanders.

Broadwise (brąd'wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the breadth; as, to measure *broadwise*.

Brobdingnagian (brob-ding-nag'i-an), *a.* Gigantic, like an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdingnag in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

Brobdingnagian (brob-ding-nag'i-an), *n.* A gigantic person.

Sally! screamed the *Brobdingnagian*, what bedrooms is disengaged? A gentleman wants a bed. *T. Hook.*

Brocade (brō-kād'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado*, from an old *brocar*, equivalent to Fr. *brocher*, to prick, emboss. See BROACH.] Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or having raised flowers, foliage, and other ornaments; also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner. 'A gala suit of faded *brocade*.' *Irving.*

Brocaded (brō-kād'ed), *a.* 1. Woven or worked into a brocade.

Brocaded flowers o'er the gay mantua shine. *Gay.*

2. Dressed in brocade.

Brocade-shell (brō-kād'shel), *n.* A name given to the *Conus geographicus*, one of the cone-shells belonging to the class Gasteropoda.

Brocage, Brokage (brō'kāj), *n.* [See BROKE, BROKER.] 1. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business as broker for other men.—2. The trade of a broker; the transaction of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. See BROKE, BROKER.—3. The act of pimping.

It served well Pandar's purpose for the bolstering of his bawdy *brocage*. *Spenser.*

Brocard (bro-kärd'), *n.* [Perhaps from *Brocardica*, *Brocardicorum* opus, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by *Burkhard*, bishop of Worms, who was called by the Italians and French *Brocard*. Heyse, as quoted by Mahn.] 1. A law maxim founded on inveterate custom, or borrowed from the Roman law, and accounted part of our common law. Hence—2. An elementary principle or maxim: a short proverbial rule; a canon.

The scholastic *brocard*, 'Nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu,' is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called sensualists. *Ferrier.*

Brocatel, Brocatello (brō'ka-tel, brō-ka-tel'lo), *n.* [Sp. *brocatel*, Fr. *brocatelle*, It. *brocatello*, from root of *brocade*.] 1. Sienna marble, a calcareous stone or species of ornamental, brecciated marble, composed of fragments of various colours, as of white, gray, yellow, and red. It occurs in large strata in Italy.—2. A kind of light thin woollen cloth of silky surface used for linings, &c.; linsey-woolsey. Spelled also *Brocatelle*.

Broccoli (brok'o-li), *n.* [It. *broccoli*, pl. of *broccolo*, sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot. See BROACH.] One of the many varieties of the common cabbage or kale (*Brassica oleracea*), closely resembling the cauliflower. The part used is the succulent flower-stalks.

Brochan (broch'an), *n.* [Gael.] Oatmeal boiled in water; gruel. [Scotch.]

Brochantite (brok'an-tit), *n.* [After *Brochant* de Villiers, a French mineralogist.] An emerald green mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of copper. The crystals are in thin rectangular and transparent tables.

Broche,† *n.* The tongue of a buckle or clasp; the buckle or clasp itself. See BROACH, BROOCH. *Chaucer.*

Brochette (brō-shet'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *broche*. See BROACH.] A skewer to stick meat on: used in cookery.

Brochure (brō-shūr'), *n.* [Fr., from *brocher*, to stitch.] A pamphlet, especially a slight pamphlet, or one on a matter of transitory interest.

Brock (brok), *n.* [A. Sax. *broc*, Dan. *brok*, Ir. and Gael. *broc*, W. *broch*, a badger. It seems doubtful whether the word in English has been borrowed from the Celtic or not. In any case the name is given from the white-streaked face of the animal. Comp. Gael. *brocach*, *brucach*, speckled; Dan. *broget*, Sw. *brokug*, party-coloured, and Sc. *brocket*, *broakit*, speckled. For the same reason the beast is called *Bawsin* or *Bawson*.] 1. A badger. Frequently used as a term of reproach.

Marry, hang thee, *brock!* *Shak.*

2. A contraction for *Brocket*.

Brocked, Broakit (brok'et, brō'kit), *a.* [Dan. *broget*, party-coloured. See BROCK.] Variegated; having a mixture of black or other colour and white; chiefly applied to cattle. [Scotch.]

Brocket (brok'et), *n.* [Fr. *brocart*, because it has one *broche* or snag to its antler.] A red-deer two years old; a pricket. The term has been applied by some naturalists to designate a group of the deer family.

Brockish† (brok'ish), *a.* Like a brock or badger; beastly; brutal. '*Brockish* boors.' *Bale.*

Brod (brod), *n.* [Either from Gael. and Ir. *brod*, a goad, a prickle, a sting, or Icel. *broddr*, a spike. See BRAD.] [Scotch.] 1. A sharp-pointed instrument.—2. A prick with such an instrument; an incitement; instigation.

Brod (brod), *v.t.* or *i.* To prick; to spur; to pierce: often used metaphorically. [Scotch.]

Brodequin, Brodekin (brōd'kin), *n.* [Fr. *brodequin*.] A buskin or half boot, used in the seventeenth century. 'Instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekins*.' *Echard.*

Broella (brō-el'la), *n.* A coarse kind of cloth used for the ordinary dresses of countrymen and the monastic clergy in the middle ages.

Brog (brog), *n.* [Ir. and Gael.] A pointed instrument, as a shoemaker's awl.

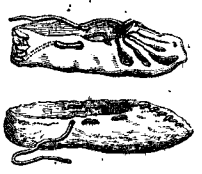
Brog (brog), *v.t.* [Scotch.] 1. To prick with a sharp-pointed instrument; as, to *brog* leather.—2. To push or thrust. '*Brogging* an elshin through bend leather.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Brogan (brō'gan), *n.* A stout coarse shoe; the same as *Brogue* (which see).

Broggle† (brog'l), *v.i.* [Dim. of *brog*, which according to Halliwell is to catch eels by *brogs* or small sticks.] To fish for eels by troubling the water. *Wright.*

Brogue (brōg), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *brog*, a sort of shoe made of the rough hide of any beast. From this shoe being used by the wilder Irish the word came to designate their manner of speaking English.] 1. A coarse and light kind of shoe made of raw

or half-tanned leather, of one entire piece, and gathered round the foot by a thong; a stout, coarse shoe. 'My clouted *brogues.*' *Shak.*—2. A dialectical manner of pronunciation: especially used of the mode of pronunciation peculiar to the Irish.



Irish Brogues.

In the House of Commons, the Scotch accent and the Irish *brogue* may be often heard. *Quart. Rev.*

Brogue (brōg), *n.* A trick. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Brogues † (brōgz), *n. pl.* [See BREECHES.] Breeches. *Shenstone.*

Broid † (broid), *v.t.* To braid. See BRAID.

Broider (broi'dėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *broder*, derived by Littré from Armor. *broud*, a needle, whence *brouder*, to broider; comp. Ir. and Gael. *brod*, a point, a prickle. Others, however, regard Fr. *broder* as a modified form of O.Fr. *border*, Sp. and Pg. *bordar*, to embroider, originally to form an ornamental border, from Fr. *bord*. See BORDER.] To adorn with figures of needlework, or by sewing on pearls, or the like; to embroider. 'A *broidered* coat.' Ex. xxviii. 4. 'A red sleeve *broider'd* with pearls.' *Tennyson.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

Broiderer (broi'dėr-ėr), *n.* One that embroiders.

Broideress (broi'dėr-es), *n.* A female who embroiders. *Hood.*

Broidery (broi'dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery; ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth. 'Rare *broidery* of the purple clover.' *Tennyson.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

Broil (broil), *n.* [Fr. *brouiller*, to jumble or mix up, to throw into bustle or confusion; origin doubtful.] A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state; a brawl. 'Your intestine *broils* weakening the sceptre of old Night.' *Milton.*—SYN. Feud, contention, fray, affray, tumult, altercation, dissension, discord.

Broil (broil), *v.t.* [Origin doubtful. Skeat connects it with Gael. *bruich*, to boil, seethe, or simmer.] To dress or cook over a fire, generally upon a gridiron; to subject to a strong heat.

Broil (broil), *v.i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated or to sweat with heat.

Where have you been *broiling*? *Shak.*

Broiler (broil'ėr), *n.* 1. One that excites broils; one who promotes quarrels.

What doth he but turn *broiler*, . . . make new libels against the church. *Hammond.*

2. One who or that which dresses by broiling; a gridiron.

Broiling (broil'ing), *a.* Torrid; excessively hot; as, a *broiling* day.

Brokage, *n.* Same as *Brocage.*

Broke (brōk), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *broked;* ppr. *broking.* [A. Sax. *brūcan*, to use, to profit; *broce, bryce*, use, profit, advantage; allied to Dan. *brug*, use, business, trade; G. *brauchen*, to use, to profit.] 1. To transact business for another in trade; to act as agent in buying and selling and other commercial business; to carry on the business of a broker.—2. † To act as a go-between or procurer in love matters; to pimp.

We do want a certain necessary woman to *broke* between them, Cupid said. *Fanshaw.*

3. † To transact business by means of an agent.

But the gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature; when men shall wait upon others' necessity, *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on . . . and the like practices. *Bacon.*

Broke (brōk). 1. Pret. of *break.*—2. Obsolescent or poetical pp. of *break.*

And the widows of Asher are loud in their wail,
And the idols are *broke* in the temple of Baal.
Byron.

As late as 1816 convicts were *broke* on the wheel. *Brougham.*

Broked, *a.* Same as *Brocked.* [Scotch.]

Broken (brōk'n), pp. of *break*, often used as an *a.* 1. Parted by violence; separated into fragments.—2. Not integral or entire; fractional: opposed to *round*, as applied to numbers.

This new-created income of two millions will probably furnish £665,000 (I avoid *broken* numbers). *Burke.*

3. Subdued; humble; contrite; with feelings crushed.

The sacrifices of God are a *broken* spirit: a *broken* and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. li. 17.

4. Violated; transgressed; as, a *broken* vow. 5. Made weak; infirm; with strength gone: often with *down;* as, a *broken down* debauchee. 'So brown, so bow'd, so *broken.*' *Tennyson.*—6. Interrupted by sobs or imperfect utterance; as, to speak in a *broken* voice.—*Broken beer*, remnants of beer. 'A bumbard of *broken beer.*' *B. Jonson.*—*Broken meat*, fragments of meat.—*Broken man*, an outlaw; vagabond; public depredator. [Scotch.]—*Broken colours*, in *painting*, colours produced by the mixture of one or more pigments.—*Broken water*, waves breaking on and near shallows, or by the contention of currents in a narrow channel.

Broken-backed (brōk'n-bakt), *a.* Having a broken back, in any of the senses of the word; in extract below, having a crack down the back from rough usage.

Yellow, thumbed, devastated by flies and time, stained with spots of oil and varnish, *broken-backed*, dog's-eared—a sorry lazar-house copy, which no bookstall-keeper would look at. *G. A. Sala.*

Broken-bellied (brōk'n-bel-lid), *a.* Having a ruptured belly; broken down; degenerate. 'Such is our *broken-bellied* age.' *Sir E. Sandys.* [Rare.]

Broken-hearted (brōk'n-härt-ed), *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

He hath sent me to bind up the *broken-hearted.* Is. lxi. 1.

Brokenly (brōk'n-li), *adv.* 1. In a broken interrupted manner; without a regular series.—2. In broken or imperfect language.

If you will love me soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to hear you confess it *brokenly* with your English tongue. *Shak.*

Brokenness (brōk'n-nes), *n.* The state of being broken.—*Brokenness of heart*, the state of having the spirits crushed by grief or despair; abject mental misery. 'Helpless, hopeless, *brokenness* of heart.' *Byron.*

Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere stupefaction and *brokenness of heart.* The iron had entered into his soul. *Macaulay.*

Broken-wind (brōk'n-wind), *n.* A disease in horses, often accompanied with an enlargement of the lungs and heart, which disables them for bearing fatigue. In this disease the expiration of the air from the lungs occupies double the time that the inspiration of it does; it requires also two efforts rapidly succeeding to each other, attended by a slight spasmodic action, in order fully to accomplish it. It is caused by rupture of the air-cells, and there is no known cure for it.

Broken-winded (brōk'n-wind-ed), *a.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.

Broker (brō'kėr), *n.* [See BROKE.] 1. One who brokes; an agent or negotiator who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them for a fee or rate per cent., or who transacts other business for his employers. Brokers are of several kinds—*Exchange-brokers, Pawn-brokers, Ship-brokers, Stock-brokers*, &c. See under these headings.—2. One who deals in second-hand household goods, clothes, and the like. 3. † A pimp or procurer.

Hence *broker*, lackey, ignomy and shame
Pursue thy life. *Shak.*

[Some editions read *broker-lackey.*]

Brokerage (brō'kėr-āj), *n.* 1. The fee, reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.—2. The business or employment of a broker.

Brokerly † (brō'kėr-li), *a.* Mean; servile. 'A *brokerly* slave.' *B. Jonson.*

Brokery † (brō'kėr-i), *n.* The business of a broker. *Marlowe*

Broking (brōk'ing), *a.* 1. Engaged as a broker.—2. Pertaining to the business of a broker, as a pawnbroker. 'Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemished crown.' *Shak.*

Brokking, † *ppr.* [From *break, broke;* with a broken voice.] Throbbing; quavering.

He singeth *brokking* as a nightingale. *Chaucer.*

Broma (brō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *brōma*, food.] 1. Aliment.—2. A chocolate preparation from the cocoa seeds or beans.

Bromal (brō'mal), *n.* A compound obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It is a colourless oily fluid, of a penetrating odour, which attacks the eyes.

Bromate (brō'māt), *n.* A salt formed of bromic acid.

Bromatology (brō-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *brōma, brōmatos*, food, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on aliments.

Brome (brōm), *n.* Same as *Bromine.*

Brome-grass (brōm'gras), *n.* The name popularly given to grasses of the genus Bromus (which see).

Bromeliaceæ (brō-mē"li-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of endogenous plants, taking its name from the genus (Bromelia, so called after a Swedish botanist, Olaus *Bromel*) to which the pine-apple was once incorrectly referred, and consisting of herbaceous plants remarkable for the hardness and dryness of their gray foliage. They abound in tropical America, commonly growing epiphytically on the branches of trees. With the exception of the pine-apple (*Ananassa sativa*) the Bromeliaceæ are of little value, but some species are cultivated in hothouses in this country for the beauty of their flowers. They can exist in dry hot air without contact with the earth, and in hothouses are often kept hung in moist moss.

Bromic (brō'mik), *a.* Pertaining to bromine.—*Bromic acid*, a compound of oxygen and bromine.

Bromide (brō'mīd or brō'mid), *n.* A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element.

Bromine (brō'min or brō'min), *n.* [Gr. *brōmos*, a fetid odour.] Sym. Br. At. wt. 80. A simple non-metallic element discovered in 1826 by Balard of Montpellier. In its general chemical habitudes it much resembles chlorine and iodine, and is generally associated with them. It exists, but in very minute quantities, in sea-water, in the ashes of marine plants, in animals, and in some salt springs. It is usually extracted from bittern by the agency of chlorine. At common temperatures it is a very dark reddish liquid of a powerful and suffocating odour, and emitting red vapour. It has bleaching powers like chlorine, and is very poisonous. It combines with hydrogen to form *hydrobromic acid gas.* With oxygen it forms *bromic acid.* Its combinations are termed *bromides.* Its density is about four and a half times that of water.

Bromite (brōm'īt), *n.* See BROMYRITE.

Bromize (brō'mīz), *v.t.* In *photog.* to prepare or treat with bromine.

Bromoform (brō'mo-form), *n.* [*E. bromine*, and L. *formica*, an ant.] ($CHBr_3$.) A limpid liquid produced by bromine with caustic potash acting on wood-spirits or alcohol, analogous to chloroform, but containing bromine in place of chlorine.

Bromography (brō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *brōma*, food, and *graphō*, to write.] A term for a treatise or dissertation on food. [Rare.]

Bromus (brō'mus), *n.* [Gr. *bromos.*] A genus of grasses; the brome-grasses. Nearly 200 species have been described. Of these eight are enumerated by British botanists; they are known by having their spikelets many-flowered, two awnless glumes to each floret, two paleæ or valves, the lowermost of which has a rough, straight, rigid awn proceeding from below the tip of the valve. They are not held in much estimation by the farmer, but an Australian species, *B. Schraderi*, is strongly recommended as a forage plant.

Bromyrite (brō'mi-rīt), *n.* Native bromide of silver, consisting of 57·5 parts silver and 42·5 bromine, of a yellowish-green colour, occurring at Huelgot, in Brittany, in Mexico, and Chili, accompanying other ores of silver. Called sometimes *Bromite.*

Bronchi, pl. of *bronchus* (which see).

Bronchia (brong'ki-a), *n.* [Gr. and L.] The two tubes, with their subdivisions or ramifications, arising from the bifurcation of the trachea or wind-pipe in the lungs, and conveying air to the latter; the bronchi. See LUNG.

Bronchial (brong'ki-al), *a.* Belonging to the bronchi or bronchia.—*The bronchial arteries* are branches of the superior descending aorta accompanying the bronchia.—*Bronchial glands*, glands at the division of the bronchia.—*Bronchial tubes*, the minute ramifications of the bronchia, terminating in the bronchial cells, or air-cells of the lungs.—*Bronchial membrane*, the mucous membrane lining the bronchia.

Bronchic (brong'kik), *a.* Same as *Bronchial.*

Bronchitis (brong-kī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *bronchos*, the wind-pipe, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] In *med.* an inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchia, or tubes which convey air to the lungs; a complaint of very frequent occurrence. It is of two kinds, acute and chronic. It is also a very serious disease among quadrupeds.

Bronchocele (brong'kō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *bronchos*, the wind-pipe, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] Same as *Goitre*.

Bronchophony (brong-kof'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *bronchos*, the wind-pipe, and *phōnē*, voice.] In *med.* a loud, clear, thrilling sound, seeming as if close to the ear of the hearer when applied to the patient's chest, or as if the patient spoke through his ribs.

Bronchotome (brong'ko-tōm), *n.* In *surg.* a kind of lancet, with a blunt and rounded point used in the operation of bronchotomy.

Bronchotomy (brong-kot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *bronchos*, the wind-pipe, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* an incision into the wind-pipe or larynx between the rings, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs when any disease prevents respiration in the usual way, or to extract foreign bodies which have got into the trachea, or in cases of suffocation, drowning, &c. The operation is called *tracheotomy* when the opening is made into the trachea, and *laryngotomy* when made into the larynx.

Bronchus (brong'kus), *n.* pl. **Bronchi** (brong'ki). [Gr. *bronchos*, the wind-pipe.] One of the bifurcations of the trachea. See TRACHEA, LUNG.

Brond† (brond), *n.* A brand; a sword. *Spenser.*

Bronteum (bron-tē'um), *n.* [Gr. *bronteion*, from *brontē*, thunder.] In ancient Greek theatres, a brazen vessel used for imitating thunder by rolling stones in it.

Brontolith (bron'tō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *brontē*, thunder, and *lithos*, a stone.] An aerolite; meteorolite.

Brontology (bron-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *brontē*, thunder, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.

Brontozoum (bron-tō-zō'um), *n.* [Gr. *brontēs*, a giant, and *zōon*, a living creature.] A name given to the animal producing certain gigantic bird-like footprints, some being 20 inches long, occurring in the new red sandstone of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Bronze (bronz), *n.* [Fr. *bronze*, from It. *bronzo*, bronze; allied to *brown*, *brand*, &c., being from Teut. root *bren*, to *burn*.] 1. A compound or alloy of from 2 to 20 parts of copper to 1 of tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. It is brittle, hard, and sonorous, and used for statues, bells, and cannon, the proportions of the respective ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes. Ancient bronze generally contains 4 to 15 per cent. of tin. The alloy of our present bronze coinage consists of 94 parts of copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc.—2. Any statue or bust, urn, medal, or other work of art, cast of bronze, whether original or a copy of an antique. 'A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root.' *Prior.*—3. A brown colour resembling bronze; a pigment prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze, of two kinds, the yellow and the red. The yellow is made of fine copper dust; the red of copper dust with a little pulverized red ochre.—4. Boldness; impudence; brass.

Imbrowned with native *bronze*, lo, Henley stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

—*Imitation bronze*, *tombac*, *prince's metal*, or *Mannheim gold*, terms applied to alloys of zinc and copper, containing 80 per cent. or more of copper. From zinc being cheaper than tin, these alloys are much used instead of true bronze for ornaments, which are gilt or artificially bronzed over the surface. These terms are also applied to alloys of copper with zinc, tin, and lead. An alloy of about 85 parts copper, 11 zinc, and 4 tin, is used for statues.

Bronze (bronz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bronzed;* ppr. *bronzing*. 1. To make brown or of the colour of bronze, as by exposure to the sun.

Seamed with an ancient sword-cut on the cheek,
And bruised and *bronzed*. *Tennyson.*

Specifically—2. To make anything resemble bronze by means of copper dust, or leaf fastened on the outside, as gold-leaf is in gilding.—3. To harden or make like bronze; hence, to make hard or unfeeling. 'The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom instead of his forehead.' *Sir W. Scott.*—*Bronze age*, in *archæol.* the age between the *stone age* and the *iron age*. (See AGE.) In the bronze age the implements were of copper or bronze; the dead were burned, and their ashes deposited in urns or stone-chests, covered with conical mounds of earth or cairns of stones. Gold and amber ornaments appear in this age, but never silver.

Bronzed-skin Disease. Same as *Addison's Disease*.

Bronze-liquor (bronz'lik-ėr), *n.* A solution of chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper, used for bronzing gun-barrels, &c.

Bronze-powder (bronz'pou-dėr), *n.* A metallic powder, mixed with oil-paint, for colouring objects in imitation of bronze. The yellow is composed of pulverized brass and the red of pulverized copper.

Bronze-steel (bronz'stēl), *n.* The name given to bronze condensed and hardened by a method which has been adopted in the making of cannon. The piece is first cast in bronze in the ordinary way, and its bore is afterwards widened by forcing in several strong steel cylinders in succession. When so treated the bronze next the bore is said to acquire a tenacity approaching that of cast-steel.

Bronze-wing (bronz'wing), *n.* A name for certain species of Australian pigeons, chiefly of the genus Phaps, distinguished by the bronze colour of their plumage. The common bronze-winged ground-dove (*P. chalcoptera*) abounds in all the Australian colonies, and is a plump bird, often weighing a pound, much esteemed for table.

Bronzine (bronz'in), *a.* Resembling bronze; bronze-coloured.

Bronzist (bronz'ist), *n.* One who casts bronzes or lacquers metals, plaster-figures, &c., to give them the appearance of bronze.

Bronzite (bronz'it), *n.* A mineral, a variety of diallage, nearly allied to Labrador hornblende or hypersthene. It has a yellowish-brown colour, and semi-metallic lustre approaching to that of bronze. It is a silicate of magnesia and iron.

Bronzy (bronz'i), *a.* Resembling bronze; as, a *bronzy* appearance.

Broo, *n.* See BREE.

Broo (brö), *n.* Brow. [Scotch.]—*Nae broo*, no favourable opinion.—*An ill broo*, an unfavourable opinion.

But thir ridings and wappenshawings, my leddy,
I hae *nae broo* of them ava. *Sir W. Scott.*

Brooch (brōch), *n.* [A form of *broach* (which see); the present is the commoner spelling of the word in this sense.] 1. An ornamental pin or clasp used for fastening the dress or merely for display. It is now worn mostly by women, and on the breast; but formerly brooches were also worn by men, and on the cap or hat. A large circular brooch, generally made of silver, and set with a stone, such as a cairngorm, is one of the almost indispensable ornaments of a Highland costume. 'With *broches* and aiglets of gold upon their caps.' *Ralph Robinson.*

Honour's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat at all times. *B. Jonson.*

2. In *painting*, a painting all of one colour.

Brooch (brōch), *v.t.* To adorn with, or as with a brooch or brooches. [Rare.]

Not the imperious show
Of the full-fortuned Cæsar ever shall
Be *brooched* with me. *Shak.*

Brood (bröd), *n.* [A. Sax. *bröd*, a brood; D. *broed*, G. *brut*, a brood; from root of *breed*.] 1. Offspring; progeny.

The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood*. *Wordsworth.*

2. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once; as, a *brood* of chickens or of ducks.—3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced; sort; kind.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison? *Addison.*

4. In *mining*, any heterogeneous mixture among tin or copper ore, as mundic, blackjack, &c.—*To sit on brood*,† to ponder. *Shak.*

Brood (bröd), *v.i.* [From the noun; comp. D. *broeden*, G. *brüten*, to hatch.] 1. To sit upon eggs, as a fowl, for the purpose of warming them and hatching chickens; to sit over and cover young ones, as a hen over her chickens to warm and protect them; hence, to remain steadfastly settled.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread,
Dovelike sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss. *Milton.*
Raven darkness *brooded* o'er the deep. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; to have the mind dwelling for a long time uninterruptedly on a subject: with *on* or *over*. 'Encouraged in themselves, by reading and meditation, a disposition to *brood over* their wrongs.' *Macaulay.*

Brood (bröd), *v.t.* 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish; as, a hen *broods* her chickens; hence, to nourish.

The thrifty earth that bringeth out
And *broodeth* up her breed. *Warner.*

2. To cherish with care. 'See how he *broods* the boy.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'He nor heaps his *brooded* stores.' *Gray.*

You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

3. To plan or mature with care. 'To *brood* war.' *Bacon.*

Brooding (bröd'ing), *a.* 1. Sitting, as a fowl on her eggs; as, a *brooding* hen.—2. Warming. 'The *brooding* heat.' *Tennyson.*—3. Pondering; thinking deeply on; disposed to ponder or think deeply on; as, a *brooding* disposition.—4. Settled; rooted; fixed in the heart: a figurative use derived from the steadfastness with which a fowl sits on her eggs. 'A *brooding* and unavowed hostility.' *Milman.*

Brood-mare (bröd'mār), *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

Broody (bröd'i), *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclined to sit. [Rare.]

The cock [illegible] while she is *broody*, sits and leads her chickens, and addresses a voice which we call *clocking*. *Ray.*

Brook (bruk), *n.* [A. Sax. *bróc*, a spring, a brook, from *brecan*, to burst forth; D. *brock*, a marsh, a pool; G. *bruch*, a marsh. A brook is before a breaking forth of water; comp. *spring*.] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river.

Springs make little rivulets; those united make *brooks;* and those coming together make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

Brook (bruk), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *brúcan*, to use, employ, or perform, to eat or chew; D. *gebruiken*, Icel. *brúka*, Goth. *brukjan*, to use; of cognate origin with L. *frui*, to enjoy.] 1. To bear; to endure; to support; as, young men cannot *brook* restraint.

Shall we, who could not *brook* one lord, crouch to the wicked ten? *Macaulay.*

2.† To earn; to deserve.

Which name she *brooked* as well for her proportion and grace as for the many happy voyages she made in her Majesty's service. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

Brookite (brök'it), *n.* [After a crystallographer named *Brooke*.] Same as *Jurinite*.

Brooklet (bruk'let), *n.* [Dim. of *brook*.] A small brook. *Longfellow.*

Brook-lime (bruk'lim), *n.* A plant (*Veronica Beccabunga*) with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes. In old writers it is *Brooklympe*.

Brook-mint (bruk'mint), *n.* The water-mint (*Mentha sylvestris*).

Brook-weed (bruk'wēd), *n.* A plant, water pimpernel, the *Samolus Valerandi*.

Brooky (bruk'i), *a.* Abounding with brooks. 'Hebron's *brooky* sides.' *John Dyer.*

Broom (bröm), *n.* [A. Sax. *bróm*, L.G. *brām*, broom; D. *brem*, broom, furze; closely allied to *bramble*, both being, according to Max Müller, from same root as Skr. *bhram*, to whirl, to be confused. See BRAMBLE, BRIM.] 1. The popular name of various plants. The common broom (*Cytisus Scoparius*) is a leguminous shrub growing abundantly on sandy pastures and heaths in Britain and throughout Europe. It is distinguished by having large, yellow, papilionaceous flowers, leaves in threes, and single, and the branches angular. *Spanish broom* is *Spartium junceum*, and *butcher's-broom* is *Ruscus aculeatus*. See BUTCHER'S-BROOM.—2. A besom or brush with a long handle for sweeping floors: so called from being originally made of the broom-plant. A broom at the masthead of a vessel indicates that she is for sale, derived probably from the old habit of displaying boughs at shops and taverns.

Broom (bröm), *v.t.* Same as *Bream*.

Broom-corn, Broom-grass (bröm'korn, bröm'gras), *n. Sorghum vulgare* or Guinea-corn, with a jointed stem, like a reed or the stem of maize, rising to the height of 8 or 10 feet. The branched panicles are made into carpet-brooms and clothes-brushes.

Broom-cypress (bröm-si'pres), *n.* See BELVIDERE.

Broom-land (bröm'land), *n.* Land producing broom. *Mortimer.*

Broom-rape (bröm'rāp), *n.* A parasitic plant of the genus Orobanche. See OROBANCHACEÆ.

Broomstick, Broomstaff (bröm'stik, bröm'staf), *n.* The stick or handle of a broom.

Broomy (bröm'i), *a.* Full of broom; containing broom; pertaining to or consisting of broom. 'Broomy peak.' *J. Baillie.*

Broose, Bruse (brös), *n.* [Scotch.] A race, at country weddings.—*To ride the broose*, to run a race on horseback at a wedding from the church to the place where the

wedding-feast was held, so as to be first at the *brose* or other eatables, the term being identical with *brose*.

Brooze† (brōz), *v.i.* To browse. 'Such like sort of fruit, which those animals *brooz'd* upon.' *Oldys.*

Brora-beds (brō'ra-bedz), *n. pl.* In *geol.* a series of strata occurring near Brora, Sutherlandshire, of the age of the lower oolite, remarkable for containing a seam of good coal 3½ feet thick, which is the thickest bed of true coal found in the secondary strata of Britain.

Brose (brōz), *n.* [Gael. *brothas*, brose; same root as *brew*, *broth*, &c.] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquor in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, barley-meal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring. Sometimes butter is added to the meal, and when the brose is made with water sweet milk is generally added. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid; as, *kail-brose*, *water-brose*, *beef-brose*, &c.—*Athole-brose* is a somewhat different dish.

Brosen,† Brosten† (bros'n), *pp.* Burst.

Brosimum (brō'si-mum), *n.* A genus of Artocarpaceæ, one species of which (*B. Galactodendron*) is the cow-tree of South America. *B. Alicastrum* (the bread-nut tree), common in the woods of Jamaica, produces nuts which, when roasted, are used as bread, and taste like hazel-nuts. The wood resembles mahogany, and is sometimes used by cabinet-makers. The leaves and young branches form a most useful fattening fodder for cattle. The snake or leopard wood, used as veneers and for walking-canes, is yielded by a species (*B. Aublettii*) from British Guiana.

Brosmius (bros'mi-us), *n.* A genus of fishes belonging to the cod family (Gadidæ). One species has been found on our northern coasts, commonly called the torsk or tusk.

Brotany (brot'a-ni), *n.* [L.L. *abrotanum.*] Southernwood.

Broth (broth), *n.* [A. Sax. *broth*, Icel. *broth*; from root of *brew.*] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish. In Scotland the name is seldom applied unless pot barley forms one of the ingredients.

> Good *broth*, with good keeping, do much now and then;
> Good diet, with wisdom, best comforteth men.
> *Tusser.*

Brothel (broth'el), *n.* [Usually regarded as another form of *bordel* (which see), but Skeat shows that this is probably a mistake, *brothel* being originally a person. He derives *brothel*, as well as a parallel form, O.E. *brethel*, a wretch, from same root as A. Sax. *ābrothen*, degenerate, base, viz. from root *brut*, to break, as in E. *brittle*, though he admits that there was early a confusion between *brothel* and *bordel.*] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.

> Epicurism and lust
> Make it more like a tavern or a *brothel*
> Than a graced palace. *Shak.*

Brothel (broth'el), *v.i.* To haunt brothels. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Brothel-house (broth'el-hous), *n.* A brothel.

> From its old ruins *brothel-houses* rise,
> Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys. *Dryden.*

Brotheller (broth'el-ėr), *n.* One that frequents brothels. 'Gamesters, jockies, *brothellers* impure.' *Cowper.*

Brothelry† (broth'el-ri), *n.* 1. A brothel.—2. Lewdness; obscenity. 'Loathsome *brothelry.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Brother (bruᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* pl. **Brothers** (bruᴛʜ'ėrz) or **Brethren** (breᴛʜ'ren). [A. Sax. *bróthor*; a word widely spread through the Indo-European stock—D. *broeder*, Icel. *bróthir*, Dan. and Sw. *broder*, Goth. *brothar*, G. *bruder*, Ir. and Gael. *brathair*, W. *brawd*, Rus. *brat'*, Bohem. *bratr*, L. *frater*, Gr. *phratēr*, Skr. *bhratr*, brother, believed to be ultimately from root *bhar*, in E. to *bear.*] 1. A human male born of the same father and mother. A male by one of the parents only is called a half-brother or brother of the half-blood. In *Scrip.* the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents, as in the case of Jacob and his uncle Laban. Gen. xxix. 12. The word may also be used of the lower animals, and is even used of plants.

> It was then removed and planted in a remote place close to a *brother* long-style plant. *Darwin.*

2. Any one closely united, as by a common interest; an associate; one of the same rank, profession, or occupation; or more generally, a fellow-creature.

> We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
> For he, to-day that sheds his blood with me,
> Shall be my *brother*. *Shak.*

Specifically, a member of a religious order.

> Going to find a barefoot *brother* out,
> One of our order. *Shak.*

3. One that resembles another in manners or disposition.

> He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

[The plural form *brethren* is not now used in the sense of male children of the same parents, but only in the wider meanings of the word *brother.*]

Brother-german (bruᴛʜ'ėr-jėr-man), *n.* [*Brother*, and L. *germanus*, full-brother. See GERMAN, sprung from the same father and mother.] A brother by both father and mother's side; a full-brother.

Brotherhood (bruᴛʜ'ėr-hụd), *n.* [*Brother*, and term. *-hood.*] 1. The fact of being a brother.

> My brother slew no man; his fault was thought,
> And yet his punishment was cruel death.
> Who sued to me for him? . . . .
> Who spake of *brotherhood*? *Shak.*

2. The quality of being brotherly. 'And friendship shall combine, and *brotherhood.*' *Shak.*—3. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity. 'There was a fraternity of men-at-arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George.' *Sir J. Davies.*—4. A class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation. 'The *brotherhood* of Christendom.' *Burke.* 'A *brotherhood* of venerable trees.' *Wordsworth.*

Brother-in-law (bruᴛʜ'ėr-in-lą), *n.* The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

Brotherless (bruᴛʜ'ėr-les), *a.* Without a brother.

Brotherlike (bruᴛʜ'ėr-līk), *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*

Brotherliness (bruᴛʜ'ėr-li-nes), *n.* State of being brotherly.

Brother-love (bruᴛʜ'ėr-luv), *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

Brotherly (bruᴛʜ'ėr-li), *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate; as, *brotherly* love.

Brotherly† (bruᴛʜ'ėr-li), *adv.* After the manner of a brother; kindly; affectionately. 'I love thee *brotherly.*' *Shak.*

Brother-uterine (bruᴛʜ'ėr-ū'tėr-īn), *n.* A brother by the mother's side only.

Brouded,† *pp.* [Fr. *brodé.*] Embroidered. *Chaucer.*

Brouette (brö-et'), *n.* [Fr.] A small two-wheeled carriage.

Brougham (brö'am or bröm), *n.* [After the first Lord *Brougham.*] A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, and adapted to carry either two or four persons.

Brought (brạt), pret. & pp. of *bring.*

Brouken,† *v.t.* [See BROOK, *v.t.*] To enjoy; to use. 'So mote I *brouken* wel min eyen twey.' *Chaucer.*

Broussonetia (brös-on-ē'shi-a), *n.* [After M. *Broussonet*, a French naturalist.] A genus of trees, nat. order Moraceæ. *B. papyrifera*, or paper-mulberry, is cultivated in China and Japan for the sake of its young shoots, which are made into baskets. Its outer bark is the chief paper-making material in China and Japan, and cloth is made from the inner bark.

Brouze† (brouz). Same as *Browse.*

Brow (brou), *n.* [A. Sax. *brú*, *bræw*, the eyebrow; D. *braauw* (only in compound *wenkbraauw*, the eyebrow, lit. wink-brow); Icel. *brún*, the eyebrow, *brá*, the eyelid; G. *braue*, *augenbraue*, the eyebrow; the same word is seen also in Gr. *ophrys*, Per. *abru*, Skr. *bhrú*, the eyebrow.] 1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit. The skin of this arch or ridge is moved by muscles, which contract it in a frown and elevate it in joy or surprise; hence, *to knit the brows* is to frown. 2. The arch of hair over the eye; the eyebrow. 'Your inky *brows*, your black silk hair.' *Shak.*—3. The forehead.

> Beads of sweat have stood upon thy *brow*. *Shak.*

4. The general air of the countenance. 'To whom thus Satan with contemptuous *brow.*' *Milton.*—5. The edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a slope. 'The *brow* of the hill.' Luke iv. 29.—6. A fringe of coppice adjoining the hedge of a field.—7. The gallery in a coal-mine which is cut across the face of the coal.—8. *Naut.* an inclined plane of planks on one or each side of a ship, to communicate with the inside; a gangway for the accommodation of the shipwrights in conveying timber, &c., on board.—*Nae brow, an ill brow.* See under BROO.

Brow (brou), *v.t.* To form a brow or elevated border to. [Rare.]

> Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,
> That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton.*

Brow-antler (brou'ant-lėr), *n.* The first start that grows on a deer's head. See ANTLER.

Brow-band (brou'band), *n.* 1. A band or fillet worn round the brow.—2. In *saddlery*, a band of a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes in front of the horse's forehead, and has loops at its ends through which pass the cheek-straps.

Browbeat (brou'bēt), *v.t.* To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; or in general to bear down by impudence.

> (He) was not ashamed to *browbeat*, from the seat of judgment, the unfortunate Roman Catholics who were arraigned before him for their lives.
> *Macaulay.*

Browbeater (brou'bēt-ėr), *n.* One who browbeats; a bully. *Warren.*

Brow-bound (brou'bound), *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled, as with a diadem. '*Brow-bound* with the oak.' *Shak.*

> A queen with swarthy cheeks and bold black eyes
> *Brow-bound* with burning gold. *Tennyson.*

Browless (brou'les), *a.* Without shame. '*Browless* heretick.' *L. Addison.* [Rare.]

Brown (broun), *a.* [A. Sax. *brun*, Icel. *brunn*, Dan. *bruun*, Sw. *brun*, D. *bruin*, G. *braun*, brown; lit. of a *burnt* colour, from the root seen in Goth. *brinnan*, to burn, Icel. *brenna*, to burn, *brunninn*, burnt.] Dusky; of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness. 'Cheeks *brown* as the oak leaves.' *Longfellow.*—*To do a person brown*, to deceive him; to take him in.

Brown (broun), *n.* 1. A dark colour inclining to red or yellow. The shades are various, as Spanish *brown*, London *brown*, clove *brown*, tawny *brown.* Brown results from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.—2. A halfpenny. [Slang.]

Brown (broun), *v.t.* 1. To make brown or dusky.

> A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
> *Browns* the dim void and darkens deep the groves.
> *J. Barlow.*

Specifically—2. To give a brown lustre to articles of iron, as gun-barrels, by applying certain preparations.

Brown (broun), *v.i.* To become brown.

Brown-bess (broun'bes), *n.* [Said to be jocularly formed in imitation of *Brown-bill*, the old weapon of the English infantry.] A name given to the old government regulation bronzed flint musket formerly used in the British army.

Brown-bill (broun'bil), *n.* A kind of halbert formerly used by the English foot soldiers. See BILL.

> The black, or as it was sometimes called, the *brown-bill*, was a kind of halbert, the cutting part hooked like a woodsman's bill, from the back of which projected a spike, and another from the head.
> *Grose.*

Brown-blaze (broun' blāz), *n.* The fumes which rise from the furnace flame in reducing zinc when cadmium is present; they are the oxide of cadmium.

Brown-bread (broun'bred), *n.* 1. Wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran as well as the finer parts of the flour.—2. Wheaten or rye bread containing an admixture of Indian meal, sometimes sweetened. [United States.]

Brown-coal (broun'kōl), *n.* Lignite (which see).

Brown-gull (broun'gul), *n.* The brown gannet or booby of the south seas, the *Sula fusca* of naturalists.

Brown Holland (broun' hol-land), *n.* An unbleached linen used for various articles of clothing and upholstery.

Brownie (broun'i), *n.* [From his *brown* or swarthy appearance.] In Scotland, an imaginary spirit that haunts houses, particularly farmhouses. *Instead* of doing any injury he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep

he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. In appearance the brownie was said to be meagre, shaggy, and wild.

Browning (broun'ing), *n.* 1. The act of making brown; specifically, the act or operation of giving a brown lustre to articles of iron.—2. A preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes.

Brownish (broun'ish), *a.* Somewhat brown; inclined to brown. 'A *brownish* sediment.' *Ray.*

Brownism (broun'izm), *n.* 1. The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists, afterwards called Independents; Congregationalism. — 2. The Brunonian theory. See BRUNONIAN.

Brownist (broun'ist), *n.* A follower of Robert *Brown*, a Puritan or dissenter from the Church of England in the sixteenth century. He was the head of a party of Independents in church government.

I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician. *Shak.*

The word Puritan seems to be quashed, and all that heretofore were counted such are now *Brownists.* *Milton.*

Brownness (broun'nes), *n.* The quality of being brown.

Brown-paper (broun'pā-pėr), *n.* 1. A coarse kind of wrapping paper made of unbleached materials.—2. Paper steeped in a solution of tar to make it more tenacious and more impervious to water.

Brown-rust (broun'rust), *n.* A disease of wheat in which a dry brown powder, consisting of the spores of *Trichobasis rubigo vera*, is substituted for the farina of the grain.

Brown-spar (broun'spär), *n.* A mineral consisting of a crystallized variety of dolomite, containing some carbonate of iron, inclining to red or brown, and having the crystals straight. Siderite and breunnerite are also called brown-spar.

Brown-stout (broun'stout), *n.* A superior kind of porter.

Brown-study (broun'stu-di), *n.* A state of mental abstraction or meditation directed to no certain object; a reverie.

My companion approached and startled him from his fit of *brown-study.* *Irving.*

Brown-ware (broun'wār), *n.* A kind of pottery, named from its colour.

Brownwort (broun'wėrt), *n.* The English name of *Scrophularia vernalis*, so called from the brown colour of its stem: also called *Yellow Figwort* from the colour of its flower.

Browny† (broun'i), *a.* Somewhat brown. 'His *browny* locks.' *Shak.*

Brow-post (brou'pōst), *n.* In *arch.* a beam that goes across a building.

Browse (brouz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *browsed;* ppr. *browsing.* [O.Fr. *brouser, brouster* (Fr. *brouter*), to browse, from O.Fr. *brost, broust*, a sprout, a shoot, from O.H.G. *broz*, G. *bross*, Prov. G. *brosst*, a shoot or sprout. The same root is also in the Celtic; Armor. *brous*, a sprout, *brousta*, to graze.] 1. To feed on: said of cattle, deer, &c.; to pasture on; to graze.

The fields between
Are dewy fresh, *browsed* by deep-udder'd kine. *Tennyson.*

2. To nibble and consume; to eat off: said of cattle. 'The barks of trees thou *browsedst.*' *Shak.*

Browse (brouz), *v.i.* 1. To feed on pasture or on the tender branches or shoots or the bark of shrubs and trees: said of animals, as cattle, deer, &c.

The full lips, the rough tongue, the corrugated cartilaginous palate, the broad cutting teeth of the ox, the deer, the horse, and the sheep, qualify this tribe for *browsing* upon their pasture. *Paley.*

2. To feed: said of human beings.

There is cold meat i' the cave; we'll *browse* on that. *Shak.*

Browse (brouz), *n.* [See *v.t.*] The tender shoots or twigs of trees and shrubs, such as cattle may eat; green food fit for cattle, deer, &c. 'The whiles their goats upon the *browses* feed.' *Spenser.*

Green must this *browse* be . . . when it is gathered and not seer or withered. *Holland.*

Sheep, goats, and oxen, and the nobler steed
On *browse* and corn and flow'ry meadows feed. *Dryden.*

Browse (brouz), *n.* In *mining*, the name given to a species of slag which requires reburning.

Browser (brouz'ėr), *n.* One that browses.

Browse-wood (brouz'wụd), *n.* Bushes or twigs on which animals feed. [Rare.]

Brow-sick (brou'sik), *a.* Sick of the brow-ague or megrims; dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *brow-sick* crew. *Suckling.*

Browsing (brouz'ing), *n.* A place where animals may browse. '*Browsings* for the deer.' *Howell.*

Brow-snag (brou'snag), *n.* The tine which projects from a deer's horn close to the burr.

Browst (broust), *n.* That which is brewed; as much liquor as is brewed at one time. [Scotch.]

Brow-transom (brou'tran-sum), *n.* An upper transom.

Browze (brouz). Same as *Browse.*

Bruang (brö'ang), *n.* The native name of the Malayan sun-bear (*Helarctos malayanus*). It has fine and glossy black fur, with a white patch on the breast, long and very flexible tongue, which it insinuates into recesses of the nests of the wild bees, robbing them of their honey. It is easily domesticated, very harmless, and fond of children.

Brucea (brös'ē-a), *n.* [After *J. Bruce*, the African traveller.] A genus of shrubs, nat. order Simarubeæ. One species is an African tree, *B. antidysenterica*, the bark of which is bitter and astringent, and used as a remedy in dysentery and diarrhœa.

Bruchus (brö'kus), *n.* A genus of tetramerous coleopterous insects or beetles, nearly allied to the weevils (Curculionidæ), the females of which deposit their eggs in the seeds of the bean, pea, and other leguminous plants. The seed becoming matured

Bruchus pisi (natural size and magnified).

is devoured by the larva, and the holes so often observed in peas are those made by the perfect insect to effect its escape. The genus is divided into several sub-genera, constituting a family named Bruchidæ: they have all a short, broad, flattened beak, and exposed filiform antennæ.

Brucina (brụ-sī'na), *n.* Same as *Brucine.*

Brucine, Brucin (brös'in), *n.* ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$.) A vegeto-alkaloid, discovered by Pelletier and Caventon in the bark of the *Brucea antidysenterica*, and afterwards as accompanying strychnia in nux vomica. Its taste is exceedingly bitter and acrid, and it forms with the acids salts which are soluble and generally crystallizable. Its action on the animal economy is entirely analogous to that of strychnia, but much less powerful.

Brucite (brös'it), *n.* [After Dr. *Bruce*, a New York mineralogist.] 1. A native hydrate of magnesia, a mineral of a white pearly colour, found in thin foliated plates. 2. Another name for *Chondrodite.*

Bruckle (bruk'l), *a.* [A parallel form of *brickle* (which see).] Brittle; ticklish. 'Lasses and glasses are *bruckle* ware.' *Scotch proverb.* [Scotch.]

Brugmansia (brug-man'si-a), *n.* [After Prof. *Brugmans* of Leyden.] A genus of shrubs common in conservatories, nat. order Solanaceæ, to which belongs the plant *B. sauveolens*, also called *Datura arborea*, a native of Peru, with fragrant, tubular, white flowers.

Bruh (brö), *n.* A species of Old World monkey, the *Rhesus nemestrinus.* See RHESUS.

Bruik (brụk), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *brúcan.* See BROOK, *v.t.*] To enjoy; to possess. [Scotch.]

Bruilzie (brül'yi), *n.* See BRULYIE.

Bruin (brö'in), *n.* [The name given to the bear in the celebrated tale or fable of Reynard the Fox; from the D. *bruin*, brown.] A name given to the bear.

Bruise (bröz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bruised;* ppr. *bruising.* [O. Fr. *bruiser, bruser, briser*, to break, to shiver, from O. G. *brestan*, to break, to burst. (See BURST.) The *t* has disappeared; comp. in this respect *browse.*] 1. To injure by a blow without laceration, as animals or vegetables; to contuse. Gen. iii. 15. '*Bruised* underneath the yoke of tyranny.' *Shak.*—2. To crush by beating or pounding; to pound; to bray, as drugs or articles of food.—3. To make a dent or dint in. 'His *bruised* helmet.' *Shak.*—SYN. To break, crush, pound, bray, comminute, contuse.

Bruise (bröz), *v.i.* To fight with the fists; to box.

Bruising was considered a fine, manly, old English custom. *Thackeray.*

Bruise (bröz), *n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument. Is. i. 6.

Bruiser (bröz'ėr), *n.* 1. The person or thing that bruises.—2. A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. It is made of brass, about ¼ inch thick, and hammered as near the gauge as possible. By this instrument the speculum is prepared for the hands of the polisher.—3. The name of various machines for bruising grain, &c., for feeding cattle.—4. A boxer.

For do not men delight—
We call them men—our *bruisers* to excite,
And urge with bribing gold, and feed them for the fight. *Crabbe.*

5. A name applied to various plants supposed to be efficacious in healing bruises, as bruise-wort, soap-wort, &c.

Bruisewort (bröz'wėrt), *n.* A plant, comfrey, so named from its supposed efficacy in healing bruises.

Bruit (bröt), *n.* [Fr. *bruit*, noise, uproar, rumour, from *bruire*, to make a noise.] 1. Report; rumour; fame.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other that the king was slain. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A noise; a loud sound; a din.

Some fresh *bruit*
Startled me all aheap. *Hood.*

Bruit (bröt), *v.t.* 1. To announce with noise.

By this great clatter one of the greatest note
Seems *bruited.* *Shak.*

2. To report; to noise abroad.

Thou art no less than fame hath *bruited.* *Shak.*

Brulyement (brül'yi-ment), *n.* Same as *Brulyie.* [Scotch.]

Brulyie, Brulzie (brül'yi), *n.* [Fr. *brouiller*, to quarrel. See BROIL.] A brawl, broil, fray, or quarrel. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Brumaire (brü-mār), *n.* [Fr., from *brume*, fog, from L. *bruma*, winter.] The second month in the calendar adopted by the first French republic, beginning on the 23d of October and ending 21st November.

Brumal (brö'mal), *a.* [L. *brumalis*, from *bruma*, the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice; hence, winter.] Belonging to the winter. *Sir T. Herbert; Sir T. Browne.*

And in the sky as yet no sunny ray
But *brumal* vapors gray. *Longfellow.*

Brume (brōm), *n.* [Fr. *brume.* See BRUMAL.] Mist; fog; vapours. [Rare.]

And suddenly through the drifting *brume*
The blare of the horns began to ring. *Longfellow.*

Brummagem (brum'a-jem), *a.* [Colloq. for *Birmingham* (formerly *Bromwycham*), where many plated articles and cheap trinkets are made.] Showy but worthless; fictitious; sham. [Slang or colloq.]

Brunette (brö-net'), *n.* [Fr., a dim. from *brun*, brown. See BROWN.] A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion to insult the olives and the *brunettes.* *Guardian.*

Bruniaceæ (brö-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n.pl.* [In memory of Cornelius *Brun*, a traveller in the Levant and Russia.] A small natural order of exogens, nearly allied to the saxifrages. The species are small heath-like shrubs, natives chiefly of the Cape of Good Hope and Madagascar. Several of them are cultivated in this country.

Brunion (brun'yon), *n.* [Fr. *brugnon.*] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach; a nectarine.

Brunn's Glands (brụnz' glandz), *n. pl.* In *anat.* small flattened granular bodies in the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

Brunoniaceæ (brö-nō'ni-ā"sē-ē), *n.pl.* [After Robert *Brown*, the celebrated botanist.] A natural order of Australian plants, consisting of one genus (Brunonia) and two species of monopetalous exogens. They are stemless herbs, with capitate blue flowers on scapes surrounded by large bracts, having the aspect of a scabious.

Brunonian (brụ-nō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or invented by Brown.—*Brunonian theory*, a theory of medicine founded by John Brown, according to which diseases are divided into two classes: those resulting from a deficiency, and those resulting from an excess of excitement—the one class to be treated with stimulants, the other with

debilitating medicines. Called also *Brownism.*

Brunstane (brun'stān), *n.* Brimstone. [Scotch.]

Brunsvigia (brunz-vig'i-a), *n.* [In honour of the *Brunswick* family.] A beautiful genus of amaryllidaceous plants, favourite ornaments of the greenhouse, bearing red or pink flowers. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and though they only grow from 4 inches to 1 foot in height some of them have very large bulbs, requiring large pots to hold them.

Brunswick-black (brunz'wik-blak), *n.* Same as *Japan-lacquer.*

Brunswick-green (brunz'wik-grēn), *n.* A pigment formed of carbonate of copper mixed with chalk or lime.

Brunt (brunt), *n.* [From the root or stem of *burn;* comp. Sc. *brunt,* burnt; Icel. *bruni,* a burning; Dan. *brynde* and *brunst,* ardour, ardency, burning heat. See BURN.] 1. The heat or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention: 'The *brunt* of a battle.' *Milton.*—2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind. 'Heavy *brunt* of cannon ball.' *Hudibras.* [Rare.]—3. A sudden effort, contact, or engagement; brush. [Rare.]

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first *brunt* with some real affair of common life. *Is. Taylor.*

Bruny† (brö'ni), *n.* A breast-plate; a cuirass.

Brush (brush), *n.* [O. Fr. *broce, broche, brosse,* brushwood; Mod. Fr. *brosse,* a brush, a bush; from O. H. G. *bursta, brusta,* a bristle, Mod. G. *bürste,* a brush, *borste,* a bristle.] 1. An instrument made of bristles or other similar material bound together, used for various purposes, as for dressing the hair, removing dust from clothes, laying on colours, whitewash, and the like, and having a different shape and name according to its use; as, a clothes-*brush;* a hair-*brush;* a paint-*brush,* &c.—2. The small trees and shrubs of a wood, or a thicket of small trees. 'Out of the thickest *brush.*' *Spenser.* 3. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood: a sense common in the United States. 4. The act of stripping off. '(Leaves) have with one winter's *brush* fell from their boughs.' *Shak.*—5. A skirmish; a slight encounter; a shock; a collision; as, to have a *brush* with the enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shak.*

6. In *elect.* the luminous appearance of electric matter issuing in diverging rays from a point.—7. The bushy tail of some animals; as, the *brush* of a fox, squirrel, &c.—8. A quick ride.

Let us enjoy a *brush* across the county. *Fielding.*

Brush (brush), *v.t.* 1. To sweep or rub with a brush; as, to *brush* a hat. 'Their blue coats *brushed.*' *Shak.* 'Dark wiry hair *brushed* on one side.' *Lord Lytton.*—2. To sweep or touch, as with a brush; to strike lightly by passing over the surface; to pass lightly over; as, to *brush* the arm in passing. '*Brushed* with the kiss of rustling wings.' *Milton.*

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

3. *Fig.* to ruffle; to excite.

Poor Silas's loss served to *brush* the slow current of Raveloe conversation. *George Eliot.*

4. To remove by brushing or by lightly passing over; as, to *brush* off dust. 'Though from off the boughs each morn we *brush* mellifluous dews.' *Milton.* 'This gad-fly *brush'd* aside.' *Tennyson.*

I think the very best thing is to *brush* all the old Dons off the stage. *Disraeli.*

—*To brush up,* to furbish; to polish; to improve; especially, to improve the appearance of.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you *up* like your neighbours. *Pope.*

Brush (brush), *v.i.* 1. To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; as, to *brush* past a person. '*Brushed* through the dim meadow.' *Tennyson.*

Snatching his hat, he *brushed* off like the wind. *Goldsmith.*

2. To move or skim over with a slight contact, or without much impression. *Dryden.*

Brush-burn (brush'bèrn), *n.* The injury resulting from violent friction, as sliding down a rope or a slope of grass or ice. The results are often identical with those of a burn with scalding water.

Brusher (brush'ėr), *n.* One who brushes.

Brushiness (brush'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being brushy.

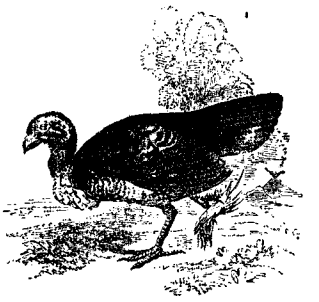
Brushing (brush'ing), *a.* 1. Used for brushing; as, a *brushing* machine.—2. Brisk; rapid; as, a *brushing* gallop.

Brushite (brush'īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Brush* of Yale College.] A hydrated phosphate of lime occurring in the guano of Aves Island and Sombrero in the Caribbean Sea. *Ure.*

Brush-ore (brush'ōr), *n.* An iron ore found in the Forest of Dean, England. Also called *Black Brush. Ure.*

Brush-puller (brush'pul-ėr), *n.* A machine for pulling up brushwood by the roots. *E. H. Knight.*

Brush-turkey (brush'tėr-ki), *n.* The name given by the colonists to a large gregarious



Brush-turkey (*Talegalla Lathami*).

rasorial bird of Australia, the *Talegalla Lathami,* family Megapodidæ, about the size of a turkey, blackish-brown above and silvery-gray below.

Brush-wheel (brush'whēl), *n.* A toothless wheel sometimes used in light machinery to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, or some brush-like or soft substance, as cloth, buff-leather, india-rubber, or the like, attached to the circumference.

Brushwood (brush'wud), *n.* [See BRUSH, *n.*] 1. A thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs.—2. Branches of trees cut off.

Brushy (brush'i), *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair. 'The *brushy* substance of the nerve.' *Boyle.*

Brusk, Brusque (brösk), *a.* [Fr. *brusque,* rude, from It. *brusco,* brusque, also sharp, sour.] Abrupt in manner; rough; rude.

We are sorry to hear that the Scottish gentleman . . . found but a *brusk* welcome. *Wotton.*

Bruskness, Brusqueness (brösk'nes), *n.* A rude, abrupt, or blunt manner.

Brussels-carpet (brus'elz-kär'pet), *n.* A carpet having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colours, which are raised in loops to form the patterns. In the ordinary Brussels-carpet both the pattern and the ground are left with the loops uncut; in the imperial Brussels-carpet the pattern is raised above the ground, and its loops are cut so as to form a pile, those of the ground being uncut.

Brussels-lace (brus'elz-lās), *n.* A kind of lace which takes its name from being made at Brussels.

Brussels-sprouts (brus'elz-sprouts), *n. pl.* A variety of *Brassica oleracea,* or cabbage, characterized by little clusters of leaves which close together and form miniature cabbages. They are cultivated in great numbers near Brussels, whence the seed is imported, as they are said to degenerate in Britain.

Brust (brust), *v.i.* To burst; to break. 'Like to *brust.*' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Brusten (brus'n), *p.* and *a.* Burst. [Scotch.]

Brustle† (brus'l), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *brastlian,* to crackle, *brastl,* a crackling, breaking, from *berstan* for *brestan,* to burst; G. *brasteln,* to crackle.] 1. To crackle; to make a small crackling noise; also, to rustle, as a silk garment.—2. To vapour, as a bully. *Gower.*

Brustle† (brus'l), *v.i.* To erect the hair or bristles, as a lion: with *up. Cowley.*

Brustle† (brus'l), *v.t.* [Freq. from *bruise.*] To bruise; to crush.

Break 'em more, they are but *brustlea* yet. *Beau. & Fl.*

Brut† (bröt), *v.i.* [Fr. *brouter.* See BROWSE.] To browse.

Brutal (bröt'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a brute; as, *brutal* nature. '*Brutal* kind.' *Milton.*—2. Like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; as, *brutal* passions; *brutal* manners.

How widely doth the *brutal* courage of Ajax differ from the amiable bravery of Diomedes! *Fielding.*

SYN. Savage, cruel, inhuman, merciless, barbarous, brutish, beastly, bestial, gross.

Brutalism (bröt'al-izm), *n.* Quality of a brute; brutality. *Ec. Rev.*

Brutality (brö-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; gross cruelty; insensibility to pity or shame. 2. A savage, shameless, or inhuman act.

The mere *brutalities* exercised in war by enraged conquerors are perhaps to be laid out of view in estimating the practical effects of despotism. *Brougham.*

Brutalization (bröt'al-iz-ā"shon), *n.* Act of brutalizing. [Rare.]

Brutalize (bröt'al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brutalized;* ppr. *brutalizing.* To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman; to degrade to the level of a brute. '*Brutalize* . . . his nature.' *Cowper.* 'Degraded and *brutalized* by a long course of oppressive misgovernment.' *Whately.*

So *brutalizing* is the effect of such a code, that suicide is generally accomplished by that horrible method of infliction. *Brougham.*

Brutalize (bröt'al-īz), *v.i.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. [Rare.]

He . . . *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners. *Addison.*

Brutally (bröt'al-li), *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner. '*Brutally* repulsed by the attending lictors.' *Goldsmith.*

Brute (bröt), *a.* [L. *brutus,* stupid, irrational.] 1. Senseless; unconscious. 'Not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth.' *Bentley.*—2. Irrational; ferine; as, a *brute* beast.

A creature . . . not prone
And *brute* as other creatures, but endued
With sanctity of reason. *Milton.*

3. Characteristic of a brute; associated with brutes; brute-like; bestial. '*Brute* violence, and proud, tyrannic power.' *Milton.*—4. Blunt or dull of sentiment; without sensibility; rough; uncivilized; insensible. [Rare.]

The *brute* philosopher who ne'er has proved
The joy of loving or of being loved. *Pope.*

5. Not associated with intelligence or intellectual effort; unintelligent.

A more legitimate kind of valour that, showing itself against the untamed forests and dark *brute* Powers of nature, to conquer nature for us. *Carlyle.*

Brute (bröt), *n.* 1. A beast; any animal destitute of reason.

Brutes may be considered as either aërial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. *Locke.*

2. A brutal person; a savage in disposition or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling man. 'An ill-natured *brute* of a husband.' *Franklin.*

Brute† (bröt), *v.t.* To report. See BRUIT.

Brutely† (bröt'li), *adv.* In a rude manner. *Milton.*

Bruteness† (bröt'nes), *n.* Brutality. *Spenser.*

Brutification (bröt'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of brutifying; the act or state of becoming brutal or morally degraded to the last degree.

She would have saved thee, as I said before, from *brutification. J. Baillie.*

Brutify (bröt'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *brutified;* ppr. *brutifying.* To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling. 'Not quite *brutified* and void of sense.' *Barrow.*

It has possessed only two secrets for governing . . . to drain and to *brutify* its subjects. *Bentham.*

Brutish (bröt'ish), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a brute or brutes. 'Wandering gods disguised in *brutish* forms.' *Milton.*—2. Insensible; uncultured; unrefined; ignorant; stupid. 'Brutes and *brutish* men are commonly more able to bear pain than others.' *N. Grew.*

They were not so *brutish* that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker.*

3. Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal.—4. Gross; carnal; bestial. 'It is the *brutish* love of this world that is blind.' *Baxter.*—SYN. Insensible, stupid, unfeeling, savage, cruel, brutal, barbarous, inhuman, ferocious, gross, carnal, sensual, bestial.

Brutishly (bröt'ish-li), *adv.* In a brutish manner; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely. *South.*

Brutishness (bröt'ish-nes), *n.* The qualities of a brute; stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness. 'Not true valour, but *brutishness.*' *Bp. Sprat.*

Brutism (bröt'izm), *n.* Brutishness; brutality. [Rare.]

Brutting† (brutt'ing), *n.* [Fr. *brouter*, to browse.] Browsing.

Hornbeam preserves itself best from the *bruttings* of the deer. *Evelyn.*

Brutus (brö'tus), *n.* A mode of dressing the hair, in which the hair is brushed back from the forehead, and the whole head is covered with curls.

He wore his hair with the curls arranged in a *Brutus* à la George the Fourth. *Mayhew.*

Bryle (brīl), *n.* In *mining*, traces of a lode found in loose matter at or near the surface.

Bryological (brī-ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to bryology; relating to mosses; as, the *bryological* flora. *Naturę.*

Bryology (brī-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *bryon*, moss, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, &c.

Bryonia (brī-ō'ni-a), *n.* Bryony, a genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The *B. dioica* is the wild bryony of our hedges, the root of which was formerly much employed in rural pharmacy as a purgative, but is now disused. On account of the powerful acrid, emetic, and purgative properties of the root the French call it *navet du diable*, or devil's turnip. See BRYONY.

Bryonine (brī'ō-nin), *n.* A bitter and somewhat poisonous principle extracted from the root of *Bryonia alba* and *Bryonia dioica*. It forms a brown or yellowish-white mass, having a taste at first sweetish, then acrid and very bitter. It is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Bryony (brī'ō-ni), *n.* [L. *bryonia*, Gr. *bryōnia*, bryony, from *bryō*, to swell, to sprout, from the quick growth of the stems.] White jalap; the popular name of a genus of plants of several species. The root of the rough or white bryony is a strong irritating cathartic.—*Black bryony* is the popular name of a genus of plants called Tamus. Spelled also *Briony*.

Bryozoa (brī-ō-zō'a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *bryon*, moss, and *zōon*, animal.] A name formerly given to the Polyzoa, from their resemblance to mosses. See POLYZOA.

Bryozoan (brī-ō-zō'an), *a.* In *zool.* relating to the Bryozoa.

Bryozoan (brī-ō-zō'an), *n.* One of the Bryozoa.

Bryozoum (brī-ō-zō'um), *n.* One of the Bryozoa. *Dana.*

Bryum (brī'um), *n.* [From Gr. *bryō*, to swell, to sprout.] A large genus of acrocarpous mosses, characterized by the capsules having a double row of teeth. There are many species, natives of Britain.

Bryze,† *n.* The breeze or gadfly. *Spenser.*

Buansuah, Buansu (bö-an-sö'a, bö-an-sö'), *n.* The native name of the *Cuon* (*Chrysœus*) *primœvus*, or wild dog of Nepaul and Northern India, supposed by some to be the original type of the dog-tribe. It is of a reddish colour, pale underneath, with bushy, pendulous tail, and in size intermediate between the wolf and jackal, but with very strong limbs. It is capable of being tamed.

Buat, Bouet (bö'at, bö'et), *n.* [Gael. *buite*, a fire-brand.] A hand lantern. [Scotch.]

Bub (bub), *n.* [Perhaps from *bubble*, from its frothing or bubbling.] 1. A substitute for yeast, prepared by mixing meal or flour with a little yeast in a quantity of warm wort and water.—2. Strong drink of any kind; liquor, especially malt liquor. 'Loves cheap port and double *bub*.' *Prior.* [Cant.]

Bub (bub), *v.t.* [Abbrev. from *bubble*.] To throw out in bubbles. *Mir. for Mags.*

Bub (bub), *n.* [See BUBBY.] A woman's breast. [Vulgar.]

Bubalis, Bubalé (bū'ba-lis, bū'ba-lē), *n.* The *Antilope bubalus*, a bovine antelope, of the size of the largest stag, common over Northern Africa, marked by possessing lyrate horns suddenly curved at nearly a right angle, a long ox-like head and muzzle, and a tuft of hair over the tear-pit. Its colour is yellowish-brown.

Bubalus (bū'ba-lus), *n.* The name of the genus to which the buffalo belongs.

Bubble (bub'l), *n.* [Dan. *boble*, Sw. *bubbla*, D. *bobbel*, a bubble. 'The form of the word is clearly a diminutive; and it is to be regarded as the diminutive of *blob*, a bubble; it is obvious that the form *blobble* would give way to *bobble*.' *Skeat.*] 1. A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air; a blob of air in a fluid.—2. Anything that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; that which is more specious than real; a false show; a trifle. 'Honour but an empty *bubble*.' *Dryden.* 'The *bubble* reputation.' *Shak.*—3. A delusive or fraudulent scheme of speculation; an empty or dishonest project to raise money on imaginary grounds; a cheat; a fraud; as, the South Sea *bubble*.

This may not at first sight appear a large sum to those who remember the *bubbles* of 1825 and of 1845. *Macaulay.*

4.† A person deceived by an empty project; a dupe. 'He has been my *bubble* these twenty years.' *Arbuthnot.*—5. The glass spirit-tube of a level.—6. One of the small hollow beads of glass formerly used for testing the strength of spirits, by the rate at which they rise after being plunged in them.

Bubble (bub'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *bubbled*; ppr. *bubbling*. [Dan. *boble*, to bubble, D. *bobbelen*. See the noun.] 1. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated; to send up bubbles.—2. To run with a gurgling noise; to gurgle; as, a *bubbling* stream. *Pope.* 'Yon swoll'n brook that *bubbles* fast.' *Tennyson.*—3. To utter a bubbling or gurgling cry. *Tennyson.* [Rare.]

Bubble (bub'l), *v.t.* 1. To cause to bubble.

I'd *bubble* up the water through a reed. *Keats.*

2. To cheat; to deceive or impose on. 'Bubbled out of their goods and money.' *Sterne.*

The great Locke, who was seldom outwitted by false sounds, was certainly *bubbled* here. *Sterne.*

Bubbler (bub'lėr), *n.* 1. One who cheats. *Pope.*—2. [United States.] A fish found in the waters of the Ohio river: so called from the peculiar noise it makes. *Bartlett.*

Bubbling (bub'ling), *p.* and *a.* Emitting or exhibiting bubbles; giving out a sound such as is caused by bubbles; gurgling. 'The *bubbling* cry of some strong swimmer in his agony.' *Byron.*

Bubbly (bub'li), *a.* Full of bubbles. 'Bubbly spume.' *Nash.*

Bubby (bub'i), *n.* [Comp. L.G. *bübi*, It *poppa*, O.Fr. *poupe*, a woman's breast.] 1. A woman's breast. [Low.]

Why don't you go and suck the *bubby*? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [United States.] A *familiar* corruption of brother. *Bub* is also used in both senses.

Bubo (bū'bō), *n.* [Gr. *boubōn*, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] In *med.* a tumour or abscess, with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin or armpit.

Bubo (bū'bō), *n.* [L., an owl.] A genus of owls, separated by Cuvier, and characterized by possessing a small *concha* or ear aperture, and a facial disk, less perfect than in the sub-genus Syrnium. Two tufts or feathered horns of considerable size adorn the head, and the legs are feathered down to the toes.

Head of Virginian Horned Owl.

To this genus belong the great owl or eagle-owl (*B. maximus*), the largest of the nocturnal birds; and the Virginian horned owl (*B. virginianus*).

Bubonocele (bū-bon'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *boubōn*, the groin, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] Hernia inguinalis, or inguinal rupture; a tumour in the groin, formed by a prolapsus of the intestines or omentum, or both, through the processes of the peritoneum and rings of the abdominal muscles.

Bubukle,† *n.* A red pimple: a word found only in the following passage, where it is put into the mouth of a Welshman.

His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shak.*

Bubulin (bū'bū-lin), *n.* [Gr. *bous*, an ox.] The name of a peculiar substance existing in the dung of horned and other beasts, which is copiously precipitated by metallic salts, tincture of galls, and alum, and therefore active in the application of cow-dung to calico-printing.

Bucan, Buccan (buk'an), *n.* [Fr. *boucan*, said to be originally a Carib word. See BUCANEER.] A kind of gridiron for smoking meat; a place where meat is smoked.

Bucan, Buccan (buk'an), *v.t.* To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a bucan, as beef: a mode of preserving meat said to have been practised by the Caribs and others in the West Indies. 'Dressed in the smoke, which in their language they call *boucaned*.' *Hackluyt.*

Bucaneer, Buccaneer (buk-a-nēr'), *n.* [Fr. *boucanier*, a pirate, from *boucaner*, to smoke meat, from *boucan*, a place for smoking meat. (See BUCAN.) The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine and smoke their flesh.] A pirate; a sea-robber; a term more especially applied to the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 'Wretched and dissolute like an island inhabited by *buccaneers*.' *Bp. Berkeley.* Spelled also *Bucanier*.

Bucaneer, Buccaneer (buk-a-nēr'), *v.i.* To act the part of a pirate or sea-robber. *Quart. Rev.*

Bucca (buk'ka), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the hollow part of the cheek which stands out in the act of blowing; the cheek itself.

Buccal (buk'al), *a.* [L. *bucca*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek; as, the *buccal* glands, the small glands of the mouth, under the cheek, which secrete a viscous fluid which mixes with the saliva.—*Buccal artery*, a branch of the internal maxillary artery.

Buccellation† (buk-sel-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *buccella*, dim. of *bucca*, a mouthful.] The act of breaking into large pieces. *Harris.*

Buccinal (buk'sin-al), *a.* [L. *buccina*, a crooked horn or trumpet.] 1. Shaped like a trumpet.—2. Sounding like a horn or trumpet.

Buccinator (buk'sin-ā-tėr), *n.* [L., a trumpeter, from *buccina*, a trumpet, from *bucca*, the part of the cheek which stands out when blowing.] In *anat.* the trumpeter's muscle, a flat thin muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind-instruments; hence its name.

Buccinidæ (buk-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of siphon-mouthed carnivorous univalve molluscs, of the class of gasteropods, with the shell notched in front, or with the canal abruptly reflected. It includes the whelk, auger-shell, ivory-shell, purpura, tun, harp-shell, olive. See BUCCINUM.

Buccinum (buk'sin-um), *n.* [L.] The trumpeter's shell, a genus of univalve shells, family Buccinidæ, shaped in some degree like a horn or other wind-instrument. The common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) is a familiar species.

Bucco (buk'kō), *n.* A genus of birds, the typical genus of the family Bucconidæ.

Bucconidæ (buk-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* The barbets, a family of scansorial birds separated from the Picidæ or woodpeckers. The genus Bucco is the type. See BARBET.

Buccula (buk'ū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *bucca*, the cheek or puffed-out mouth.] In *anat.* the fleshy part under the chin.

Bucentaur (bū-sen'tar), *n.* [Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *kentauros*, a centaur.] 1. A mythological monster, half man and half ox.—2. The state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate went to wed the Adriatic.

Buceros (bū'sėr-os), *n.* See BUCEROTIDÆ and HORNBILL.

Bucerotidæ (bū-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *boukerōs*, horned like an ox, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The hornbills, a family of insessorial birds remarkable for a large hooked bill surmounted at the base by an extraordinary horny protuberance nearly as large as the beak. See HORNBILL.

Buchanite (buch'an-īt), *n.* One of an extraordinary sect of fanatics which sprang up in 1783, in the Relief Congregation, Irvine, Ayrshire, under the leadership of a Mrs. (more commonly known as Lucky) Buchan. She declared herself to be the woman of Rev. xii., and Mr. Wright, the clergyman of the congregation to which she belonged, her 'man-child;' and taught her followers they would be translated to heaven without tasting of death. The sect was always small, and is now extinct.

Buchu, Bucku (buk'ū), *n.* A South African tree (*Diosma crenata*), whose leaves are diuretic and anodyne, and have been found useful in cases of chronic irritation of the kidneys and bladder.

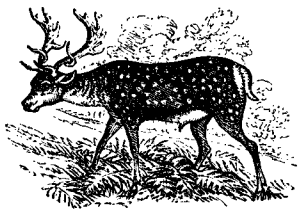
Buck (buk), *n.* [Derived by Skeat from the Celtic: Ir. and Gael. *buac*, cow dung used in bleaching, bleaching liquor, lye; W. *bu*, *buw*, Gael. *bo*, a cow. See the verb.] 1. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes

are washed.—2. † The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shak.*

Buck (buk), *v.t.* [Perhaps directly from L.G. *bucken, büiken*, Dan. *byge*, Sw. *byka*, G. *bauchen, beuchen*, O.Fr. *buer*. Skeat derives these words ultimately from the Celtic. See the noun.] 1. To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or suds.—2. To break up and pulverize, as ores.

Buck (buk), *n.* [A. Sax. *bucca, buc*, a he-goat, a buck; a widely spread word; D. *bok*, Icel. *bokkr, bekki*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a buck, a he-goat, a ram; G. *bock*, a he-goat, a buck; W. *bwch*, a buck, Ir. *boc*, a he-goat. Grimm considers the word as of Teutonic origin, and the Celtic forms borrowed.]



Buck of Fallow-deer.

1. The male of the fallow-deer, of the goat, the rabbit and hare: often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer; a roe-buck. —*Buck of the first head*, in *her.* a roe-buck in the fifth year.—*Great buck*, a roe-buck in its sixth year or older.—2. A fop, blood, dandy.

He had brilliant underwaistcoats, any one of which would have set up a moderate *buck*. *Thackeray.*

3. The mark of a cuckold.

Buck! I wish I could wash myself of the *buck!* *Shak.*

Buck (buk), *v.i.* To copulate as bucks and does. 'In the *bucking* time.' *Mortimer.*

Buck (buk), *n.* The body of a waggon. *Halliwell.* [Provincial.]

Buck-basket (buk'bas-ket), *n.* [See BUCK, lye.] A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a *buck-basket;* rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. *Shak.*

Buck-bean (buk'bēn), *n.* The marsh-trefoil. Properly called *Bog-bean* (which see).

Buck-board (buk'bōrd), *n.* A rude, four-wheeled vehicle consisting of a board resting directly on the axles of the fore and hind wheels, or in front on a bolster above the axle.

Bucker (buk'ėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who bucks or bruises ore.

Bucket (buk'et), *n.* [A. Sax. *buc*, a bucket, a flagon, a pitcher, with dim. term. added. Probably allied to *back*, a vessel.] 1. A vessel for drawing up water, as from a well; a lifting pail or vessel made of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for holding water or other liquids.—2. One of the cavities on the circumference of a water-wheel, into which the water is delivered to move the wheel.—3. The scoop of a dredging machine; or of a grain-elevator.—4. The float of a paddle-wheel.—5. The piston of a lifting-pump.

Bucket (buk'et), *v.i.* To move fast. [Slang.]

He sprang into the saddle smiling, because the visit was over, and *bucketed* back at a hand-gallop. *Dickens.*

Bucket-engine (buk'et-en'jin), *n.* A machine consisting of a series of buckets attached to an endless chain which runs over sprocket-wheels, for the purpose of utilizing a stream of water which has a considerable fall and is but of moderate quantity.

Bucketful (buk'et-fụl), *n.* As much as a bucket will hold.

Bucket-lift (buk'et-lift), *n.* In *mach.* a set of iron pipes attached to a lifting-pump, as of a mine.

Bucket-rod (buk'et-rod), *n.* In *mach.* one of the wooden rods to which the piston of a lifting-pump is attached.

Bucket-valve (buk'et-valv), *n.* A round valve employed in the air-pump of a steam-engine.

Bucket-wheel (buk'et-whēl), *n.* An ancient form of water-raising machinery, consisting of a wheel over which passes a rope having buckets which dip into the well and discharge at the surface.

Buck-eye (buk'ī), *n.* 1. An American name for the different species of horse-chestnut (Æsculus) native to the United States.—2. An inhabitant of Ohio: in allusion to the quantity of buck-eye trees in that state, which is often called the *Buck-eye State.*

Buck-eyed (buk'id), *a.* A horse-dealer's epithet for horses which have bad or speckled eyes.

Buck-hound (buk'hound), *n.* A kind of hound, resembling a small stag-hound, for hunting bucks.

Buckie (buk'i), *n.* [Perhaps from L. *buccina, buccinum*, a trumpet, also a kind of spiral shell; comp. O. Fr. *bouquet*, 'a great prawn' (Cotgrave).] [Scotch.] 1. A general name in Scotland for univalve marine shells, but more particularly applied to the *Fusus antiquus.*—2. A perverse refractory person; a mischievous madcap.—*Deevil's* or *deil's buckie*, (*a*) a particular species of that kind of shells called buckies. (*b*) Same as *Buckie*, 2. *Hogg.*

Bucking-iron (buk'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* In *mining*, a tool for *bucking* or pulverizing ore.

Bucking-kier (buk'ing-kēr), *n.* A large circular boiler or kier used in bleaching.

Bucking-plate (buk'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, an iron plate on which the ores are placed in the process of bucking.

Bucking-stool (buk'ing-stōl), *n.* A washing block.

Buckish (buk'ish), *a.* Pertaining to a buck or gay young fellow; foppish.

Buckishness (buk'ish-nes), *n.* Foppishness; the quality or condition of a buck.

Buckism (buk'izm), *n.* The quality of a buck; foppery.

I was once a delightful auctioneer—my present trade is *buckism.* *Morton.*

Bucklandia (buk-lan'di-a), *n.* A magnificent evergreen tree of India (the Himalayas) and Sumatra, nat. order Hamamelideæ, the trunk of which sometimes measures 21 feet in circumference 5 feet from the ground, and grows to the height of 40 feet without sending out any branches.

Buckle (buk'l), *n.* [Fr. *boucle*, buckle, from L.L. *buccula*, dim. of L. *bucca*, a cheek, the central part of the buckler, the boss.] 1. An instrument, usually made of some kind of metal, and consisting of a ring or rim with a chape and tongue, used for fastening harness, belts, or parts of dress together.—2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair. 'Lets his wig be in *buckle* for a whole half-year.' *Addison.* 'Earlocks in tight *buckles* on each side of a lantern face.' *Irving.*—3. A contorted expression of the face. *Churchill.*—*To turn the buckle of the belt behind*, to prepare to join in close fight.

Buckle (buk'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *buckled;* ppr. *buckling.* 1. To fasten with a buckle or buckles. 2. To prepare for action of any kind: a metaphor taken from buckling on armour previous to engaging in battle; hence, to set vigorously to work at anything: with the reflexive pronoun. 'The Saracen . . . *him buckled* to the field.' *Spenser.*

Hereupon Cartwright *buckled himself* to the employment. *Fuller.*

3. To join in battle. 'The foot . . . were *buckled* with them in front.' *Sir J. Hayward.*—4. To confine or limit.

A span *buckles* in his sum of age. *Shak.*

5. To curl, as a wig. *Johnson.*—6. To join together; to unite in marriage. [Scotch.] 'Dr. R., who *buckles* beggars for a tester and a dram of Geneva.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Buckle (buk'l), *v.i.* 1. To bend; to bow.

Whose fever-weakened joints, like strengthless hinges,
Buckle under life. *Shak.*

2. † To curl; to shrivel up. 'Melted and *buckled* with the heat of the fire like parchment.' *Pepys.*—3. To yield assent; to agree: with *to*; as, I can't *buckle to* that, I don't understand it. [Slang.]—4. To bend to; to apply with vigour; to engage with zeal. 'Go, *buckle* to the law.' *Dryden.*—5. To enter upon some labour or contest; to struggle; to contend.

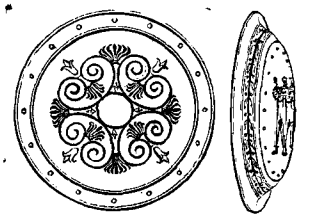
The bishop was as able and ready to *buckle* with the Lord Protector as he with him. *Latimer.*

—*To buckle in*, to close in; to embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle: a popular use in America.

Buckle-beggar (buk'l-beg-gėr), *n.* A person who performs the ceremony of marriage in a clandestine and irregular manner. *Sir W. Scott.*

Buckled (buk'ld), *pp.* 1. Fastened with a buckle.—2. In *her.* a term applied to belts, bands, collars, &c., borne with buckles.

Buckler (buk'lėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *bocler*, Fr. *bouclier*, a protuberance, a boss on the shield. See BUCKLE.] 1. A kind of shield, a piece of defensive armour anciently used in war, and worn on the left arm. Bucklers varied considerably in size, form, and materials in different ages and nations. In early times they were of wicker-work, or of wood covered with leather, and ornamented with metal plates, and during the middle ages they were made entirely of metal. Many of them were chased and ornamented in



Grecian Buckler.

embossed work in a highly artistic manner.—2. *Naut.* (*a*) one of two pieces of wood fitted together to stop the hawse-holes to prevent the ship taking in much water in a heavy sea. (*b*) The lower half of a divided port lid or shutter.—3. The anterior segment of the carapace or shell in trilobites.

Buckler (buk'lėr), *v.t.* To be a buckler or shield to; to support; to defend. 'Fear not, sweet wench, . . . I'll *buckler* thee against a million.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Buckler-head, Buckler-headed (buk'lėr-hed, buk'lėr-hed-ed), *a.* Having a head like a buckler.

Buckler-mustard (buk'lėr-mus-tėrd), *n.* Biscutella, a genus of small annual or perennial hispid plants, with small bright-yellow flowers. It has some resemblance to the mustard plant, and owes its name to that fact and to the peculiar form of the seed-vessels when bursting.

Buckler-thorn (buk'lėr-thorn), *n.* Christ's-thorn: so called because the seed-vessels are shaped like a buckler.

Buckmast (buk'mast), *n.* [*Buck*, for *beech*, and *mast*; comp. *buckwheat.*] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree. *Johnson.*

Buckra (buk'ra), *n.* [In the language of the Calabar coast, a powerful and superior supernatural being, a demon.] A white man; a term applied to white men by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the Southern States of America.

Buckra (buk'ra), *a.* [See previous art.] White; as, *buckra* yam, white yam. [Negroes' English.]

Buckram (buk'ram), *n.* [O.E. *bokeram*, from O. Fr. *boucaran, boqueran* (Fr. *bougan*), M.H.G. *buckeram, buckeran*, L.L. *boquerannus*, &c.; origin doubtful.] 1. A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths and other merchandise.—2. *pl.* Wild garlic.

Buckram (buk'ram), *a.* Made of buckram, or resembling buckram; hence, stiff; precise; formal. '*Buckram* scribe.' *Beau. & Fl.; Brooke.* Used as a general term of contempt. 'Ah, thou say, thou serge, nay, thou *buckram* lord.' *Shak.*

Buckram (buk'ram), *v.t.* To strengthen with buckram, or in the manner of buckram; to make stiff. *Cowper.*

Buckshish, Bucksheish (buk'shēsh). Same as *Bakshish.*

Buckshorn (buks'horn), *n.* In *bot.* (*a*) buckshorn-plantain. (*b*) *Lobelia coronopifolia*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Buckshorn-plantain (buks'horn-plan'tān), *n.* A plant (*Plantago Coronopus*, from the supposed resemblance of its furcate leaves to a branching horn). It is a common plant, growing in sandy and gravelly ground, chiefly near the sea.

Buck-shot (buk'shot), *n.* A particularly large kind of shot used for killing deer.

Buckskin (buk'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a buck. 2. A kind of soft leather of a yellowish or grayish colour, made originally by treating deer-skins in a peculiar way, but now usually prepared from sheep-skins. In its preparation a great deal of manipulation is required, and the softness which is its chief characteristic is produced by using either oil or brains in dressing it.—3. *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.

A very stout, puffy man in *buckskins* and Hessian boots. *Thackeray.*

4. A person clothed in buckskin: a term applied to the American troops during the revolutionary war.

Buckskin (buk'skin), *a.* 1. Made of the skin of a buck.—2. A term applied to a species of leather prepared in a particular way. See the noun.

Buck-stall (buk'stal), *n.* A toil or net to take deer. *W. Brown.*

Buckthorn (buk'thorn), *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, Rhamnus. See RHAMNUS.—*Sea-buckthorn*, the popular name of *Hippophaë rhamnoides*. See HIPPOPHAË.

Buck-tooth (buk'töth), *n.* Any tooth that juts out from the rest.

His jaw was underhung, and when he laughed two white *buck-teeth* protruded themselves, and glistened savagely in spite of the grin. *Thackeray.*

Bucku, *n.* See BUCHU.

Buck-wagon (buk'wag-on), *n.* Same as *Buck-board.*

Buck-washing (buk'wosh-ing), *n.* [From *buck*, lye.] The act of washing linen, &c. *Shak.*

Buckwheat (buk'whēt), *n.* [From Sc. and Northern E. *buck*, beech, and E. *wheat;* D. *boek-weit*, G. *buchweizen* (D. *boek*, G. *buche*, a beech): comp. *bucknast*. It receives its name from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to beech-nuts.] The name commonly given to a plant, the *Fagopyrum esculentum*, or *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, nat. order Polygonaceæ, and also to its seeds. It is a native of Central Asia, but is naturalized both in Europe and the United States, and also grown to a small extent in this country. It is cultivated chiefly as food for horses, cattle, and poultry, but on the Continent and in the United States is much used for human food. It grows on the poorest soils, and is much less nutritious than wheat. Called also *Brank.*

Bucolic, Bucolical (bū-kol'ik, bū-kol'ik-al), *a.* [L. *bucolicus*, from Gr. *boukolikos*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral, from *bous*, an ox.] Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a shepherd's life and occupation. '*Bucolic* song.' *T. Warton.*

Bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *n.* 1. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds; as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil.

The first modern Latin *bucolics* are those of Petrarch. *T. Warton.*

2. A writer of pastorals. [Rare.]

Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolic*. *T. Warton.*

Bucranium (bū-krā'ni-um), *n.* pl. **Bucrania** (bū-krā'ni-a). [Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *kranion*, a skull.] A sculptured ornament representing an ox-skull adorned with wreaths or other ornaments, which was employed to decorate the frieze of the entablature in the Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture.

Bud (bud), *n.* [Allied to D. *bot*, a bud; O.Fr. *boter*, to bud; Fr. *bouton*, a bud; E. *button.*] 1. A small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, composed of a solid conical base supporting a number of rudimentary leaves or flowers. In the leaf-bud the conical base represents the future stem with its internodes yet undeveloped, and the rudimentary leaves are all either the future leaves (as in so-called *naked buds*), or some of the outer ones are modified, forming protective scales which fall off when the bud is expanded.—2. A prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent being, which may or may not remain permanently attached to the parent organism.

Bud (bud), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *budded;* ppr. *budding.* 1. To put forth or produce buds. Job xiv. 9.—2. To be in the condition of a bud; to sprout; to begin to grow or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.—3. *Fig.* to be in an early stage of development.

Bud (bud), *v.t.* To insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising upon any stock a species of fruit or flower different from that of the stock; as, to *bud* a garden-rose on a brier-stock; or, to *bud* a brier-stock with a garden-rose. See BUDDING, *n.*

Buddha (böd'da), *n.* [Skr. *buddha*, wise, from *buddh*, to know.] The Wise or the Enlightened: the sacred name of the founder of Buddhism, who appears to have lived in the sixth century B.C. His religion formed a system opposed to the prevailing Brahmanism. See BUDDHISM.

Buddha, from a Burmese Bronze.

Buddhism (böd'izm), *n.* The religious system founded by Buddha, one of the most prominent doctrines of which is that *nirvâna*, or an absolute release from existence, is the chief good. According to it pain is inseparable from existence, and consequently pain can cease only through nirvâna; and in order to attain nirvâna our desires and passions must be suppressed, the most extreme self-renunciation practised, and we must, as far as possible, forget our own personality. From Buddhism involving a protest against caste distinctions it was eagerly adopted by the Dasyus or non-Aryan inhabitants of Hindustan. It was pure, moral, and humane in its origin, but it came subsequently to be mixed up with idolatrous worship of its founder and other deities. Although now long banished from Hindustan by the persecutions of the Brahmans, Buddhism prevails in Ceylon, Java, Cochin-China, Birmah, Tibet, Mongolia, Tartary, China, and Japan, and its adherents are said to comprise about a third of the human race.

Buddhist (böd'ist), *n.* A worshipper of Buddha; one who adheres to the system of Buddhism.

Buddhist, Buddhistic (böd'ist, böd-ist'ik), *a.* Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism.—*Buddhist architecture*, the oldest and only true native style of Indian ecclesiastical architecture, the earliest specimens dating to 250 B.C. The objects of Buddhist art may be classed into five groups: (*a*) Stambhas or lâts, bearing inscriptions on their shafts, with emblems or animals on their capitals. (*b*) Stupas or topes, a great number of which were built in the form of large towers, some in the form of hemispheres, others partly cylindrical and furnished with either a flat circle or pointed terminals like a dome at the top. These topes are supposed to have been erected at first to commemorate some event, or to show that the place was sacred; but afterwards they were employed to contain relics of the Buddha or of some noted saint. Where there are relics the tope is called a *dagoba*, or relic-shrine. (*c*) Rails, consisting of elaborately sculptured pillars, found surrounding topes, sacred trees, temples, pillars, and other objects. (*d*) Chaityas, churches or assembly halls, vast chambers cut out of the living rock, and corresponding in almost every respect with the churches of the Christian religion. Their plans, the position of the altar or relic casket, the aisles, the apse, and other peculiarities, are the same in both. (*e*) Viharas, or monasteries, also excavated from the solid rock, supported by pillars of the natural rock left in their places, and surrounded by a number of small sleeping-places or cells. One leading characteristic of the Buddhist style is a variety of arch, formed by each layer of stones overlapping that below it till the two sides approach so closely that the aperture at the top can be covered by a single stone or architrave. Buddhist architecture prevails also in Ceylon, Thibet, Java, and generally wherever this faith still maintains its existence.

Budding (bud'ing), *a.* 1. Producing buds; as, a *budding* tree.—2. Being in the condition of a bud; *fig.* being in an early stage of growth; being at the entrance of a period of life, a career, &c.; as, a *budding* orator. 'Young *budding* virgin.' *Shak.*

Budding (bud'ing), *n.* 1. The putting forth or producing of buds or gems. Specifically, in *zool.* a name applied to the asexual process of reproduction, whereby new animals are produced by a process analogous to that of budding in plants. See GEMMATION.—2. In *hort.* a mode of grafting in which a leaf-bud is used as a graft instead of a young shoot. The bud thus introduced anastomoses with the stock, forms a stem, and becomes in all respects similar to the parent whence it was derived, retaining all its special peculiarities. Roses, plums, peaches, nectarines, cherries, and many other kinds of fruit are propagated in this way.

Budding.

Budding-knife (bud'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used by gardeners in the operation of budding, the handle of which, usually made of bone or ivory, tapers to an edge, which enables it to be used in separating the bark from the wood of the stock and inserting the bud.

Buddingness (bud'ing-nes), *n.* State of budding.

Buddle (bud'l), *n.* [Comp. G. *butteln*, to shake.] In *mining*, a large square frame of boards used in washing metalliferous ore.

Buddle (bud'l), *v.t.* or *i.* In *mining*, to wash ore; to separate the metalliferous ores from earthy matters by means of an inclined hutch called a buddle, over which water flows.

Bude-burner (būd'bėrn-ėr), *n.* [From *Bude* in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Gurney, the inventor.] An arrangement consisting of two, three, or more concentric argand burners, each inner one rising a little above the outer, by which a very powerful light is produced.

Bude-light (būd'līt), *n.* [See BUDE-BURNER.] An exceedingly brilliant light, produced by directing a current of oxygen gas into the interior of the flame of an argand-lamp or gas-burner.

Budge (buj), *v.i.* [Fr. *bouger*, to stir or wag, to move, from *bullicare*, a hypothetical freq. from L. *bullire*, to boil, whence also It. *bolicare*, to bubble.] To move off; to stir; to wag; to flinch; to flee.

I will not *budge* for no man's pleasure. *Shak.*

Budge† (buj), *a.* [From *budge*, to move.] Brisk; jocund. *South.*

Budge (buj), *n.* [From O.Fr. *bouge*, L. *bulga*, a leather bag or sack, the Latin being from a Gallic word seen in Ir. and Gael. *balg*, *bolg*, a bag. See BELLOWS, BELLY.] 1.† A leathern bag.—2. Lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards, formerly used as an ornamental border for scholastic habits.—3. Same as *Budge-barrel.*

Budge† (buj), *a.* 1. Trimmed or adorned with budge. See the noun. '*Budge* gowns.' *Milton.*—2. Scholastic; pedantic; austere; surly; stiff; formal. '*Budge* doctors.' *Milton.*

The solemn fop, significant and *budge;*
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge. *Cowper.*

—*Budge bachelors*, a company of poor old men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's wool, who formerly accompanied the Lord-mayor of London at his inauguration.

Budge-barrel (buj'bar-el), *n.* A small barrel with only one head; on the other end a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together upon strings. It is used for carrying powder with a gun or mortar.

Budgeness† (buj'nes), *n.* Sternness; severity. 'A great Bellona for *budgeness.*' *Stanihurst.*

Budger (buj'ėr), *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first *budger* die the other's slave. *Shak.*

Budgero, Budgerow (buj'e-rō), *n.* A cabined passage-boat of the Ganges and Hoogly. *W. H. Russell.*

Budget (buj'et), *n.* [O.E. *boget*, *bouget*, *bowget;* Fr. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge*. See BUDGE, *n.*] 1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. *Shak.* Hence—2. A stock or store; as, a *budget* of news.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. The annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the

House of Commons in a committee of ways and means. In making this statement the minister gives a view of the general financial policy of the government, and at the same time presents an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months, and a statement of what taxes it is intended to reduce or abolish, or what new ones it may be necessary to impose.—*To open the budget*, to lay before the legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government.

Budgy † (buj'i), *a.* Consisting of fur.

Budlet (bud'let), *n.* [Dim. from *bud.*] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

Budmash (bud'mash), *n.* [Hind.] A scoundrel; a blackguard; during the time of the Indian mutiny, a rebel.

Buff (buf), *n.* [Abbrev. of *buffalo*, O.E. *buffle*, Fr. *buffle*, a buffalo.] 1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like shammy. It is used for making bandoliers, belts, pouches, gloves, and other articles. The skins of oxen, elks, and other animals dressed in like manner are also called *buff*. 'A suit of *buff*.' *Shak.* 2. A military coat made of buff-skin or similar leather. *Shak.*—3. The colour of buff; a light yellow; hence, a name applied, in the plural, to the third regiment of the line in the British army, from the colour of their facings. The 78th is called the Ross-shire *Buffs* for the same reason.—4. In *med.* the buffy coat. 5. A buff-stick; a buff-wheel.—6. The bare skin; as, to strip to the *buff*. [Colloq.]

To be in *buff* is equivalent to being naked. *Wright.*

Buff (buf), *a.* 1. Made of buff leather. 'A *buff* waistcoat.' *Goldsmith.*—2. Of the colour of buff leather.

Buff † (buf), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *buffer, bufer*, to strike, *buffe*, a blow.] To strike. 'A shock to have *buffed* out the blood.' *B. Jonson.*

Buff † (buf), *n.* [O.Fr. *bufe, buffe*, a blow. See the verb.] A blow; a stroke; a buffet. *Spenser.*—*To stand buff*, to endure blows without flinching; to confront without fear. Another origin is suggested for the phrase, viz. to stand stripped to the *buff* or skin like boxers.

And for the good old cause *stood buff*
'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff. *Hudibras.*

Buffalo (buf'fa-lō), *n.* [From Sp. *bufalo*, Fr. *buffle*, L. *bubalus, bufalus*, from Gr. *boubalos*, from *bous*, an ox.] 1. A ruminant mammal, family Bovidæ, the best known species of which is the *Bubalus Buffelus* or *Bos Bubalus*, larger than the ox and with stouter limbs, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern Continent. It is less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. It is, however, used in tillage, draught, and carriage in India, Italy, &c. The female gives much more milk than the cow, and from the milk the *ghee* or clarified butter of India is made. The Cape buffalo (*Bubalus Caffer*) is distinguished by the size of its horns, which are black and united at their bases, forming a great bony plate on the front of the head. It attains the size of an ordinary ox. The hide is exceedingly tough, and a valuable leather is prepared from it, but the flesh is not very highly esteemed. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the bison of North America. See BISON.—2. A buffalo-robe (which see). 3. A fresh-water fish resembling the sucker. *Bartlett.* [United States.]

1, Head of Indian Buffalo (*Bubalus Buffelus*).
2, Head of Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus Caffer*).

Buffalo-berry (buf'fa-lō-be-ri), *n.* 1. The fruit of the *Shepherdia argentea*, a shrub or small tree which grows on the Upper Missouri.—2. The tree itself.

Buffalo-chips (buf'fa-lō-chips), *n. pl.* The dry dung of the bison, used for fuel on the prairies of North America. [United States.]

Buffalo-clover (buf'fa-lō-klō-vėr), *n. Trifolium pennsylvanicum*, an American species of short clover which covers the vast prairies on which bisons feed.

Buffalo-grass (buf'fa-lō-gras), *n.* A species of short grass (*Sesleria dactyloides*) which grows on the prairies of North America, where bisons feed.

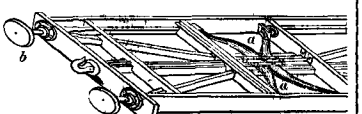
Buffalo-nut (buf'fa-lō-nut), *n.* 1. The fruit of the *Pyrularia oleifera.*—2. The plant itself. Also called *Oil-nut.*

Buffalo-robe (buf'fa-lō-rōb), *n.* The skin of the bison of North America (incorrectly called *buffalo*), prepared with the hair on, whether used for covering the person or not.

Buff-coat (buf'kōt), *n.* A close military outer garment, with short sleeves, and laced tightly over the chest, made of buffalo-skin or other thick and elastic material, much worn by soldiers in the seventeenth century as a defensive covering.

Buffel, Buffel-duck (buf'l, buf'l-duk), *n.* [E. *buffle*, a buffalo, and *duck:* so called from the largeness of the head.] *Clangula albeola*, a bird with a short blue bill and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fulness of its feathers, found in winter in the rivers of North and South Carolina. Called also *Buffle-head* and *Spirit-duck.*

Buffer (buf'fėr), *n.* [In first sense evidently from *buff*, to strike; in other senses not so clear.] 1. Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and the one on which it strikes. More specifically, an apparatus attached to railway-carriages



Part of Under Frame of a Railway-carriage, showing buffing-springs (*a a*) acted on at the ends by rods from the buffing-blocks *b b*.

to prevent injury from violent contact. The buffer shown above consists of powerful springs and framing attached to carriages and wagons to deaden the buff or concussion between them when they come into collision. Called also *Buffing-apparatus.*—2. A foolish fellow; a fellow: a term expressive of extreme familiarity, and generally having a flavour of contempt. [Slang or colloq.]—3. † A person who killed sound horses in order to sell their hides.—4. † A person who took pay to swear false oaths.

Buffer-head (buf'fėr-hed), *n.* A block for receiving the concussion, fixed at the end of the rods connected with the buffing-apparatus of a railway-carriage. Called also *Buffing-block.*

Buffet (buf'fet), *n.* [Fr. *buffet*, a side-board, a cup-board.] 1. A cup-board, side-board, or closet, to hold china, crystal, plate, and other like articles.—2. The space set apart for refreshments in public places.—3. That part of the cabinet-work of an organ which incloses the pipes.—4. A kind of footstool. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Buffet (buf'fet), *n.* [O.Fr. *buffet, bufet*, a slap, a blow, dim. from *buffe, bufe*, a blow. See BUFF, *v.t.*] A blow with the fist; a box; a cuff; a slap; hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows; violent force or resistance. 'Fortune's *buffets.*' *Shak.* 'To brave the *buffets* of the Bay of Biscay.' *Burke.*

Buffet (buf'fet), *v.t.* ppr. *buffeting;* pret. & pp. *buffeted.* 1. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat. Mat. xxvi. 67.—2. To beat in contention; to contend against; as, to *buffet* the billows. *Shak.*—3. To deaden the sound of (bells) for a funeral peal by muffling the tongue or clapper.

Buffet (buf'fet), *v.i.* To exercise or play at boxing; to contend with the arms; to make one's way by buffeting. 'Strove to *buffet* to land.' *Tennyson.*

If I might *buffet* for my love, . . . I could lay on like a butcher. *Shak.*

Buffeter (buf'fet-ėr), *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.

Buffin † (buf'fin), *n.* A sort of coarse cloth. 'Buffin gowns.' *Massinger.*

Buffing-apparatus (buf'fing-ap-pa-rā'tus), *n.* See BUFFER.

Buffing-block (buf'fing-blok), *n.* See BUFFER-HEAD.

Buffing-spring (buf'fing-spring), *n.* One of the springs connected with a railway-buffer. See cut at BUFFER.

Buff-jerkin (buf'jėr-kin), *n.* Originally a leathern waistcoat; afterwards one made of cloth of a buff colour and worn by sergeants and catchpoles.

Buffle † (buf'l), *n.* [Fr.] The buffalo.

Buffle † (buf'l), *v.i.* [Probably a form of *baffle.*] To be puzzled; to be at a loss. *Swift.*

Buffle-head † (buf'l-hed), *n.* [Comp. *buffel, buffel-duck.*] One who has a large or stupid head.

What makes you stare so, *buffle-head?*
Trans. of Plautus, 1694.

Buffle-headed † (buf'l-hed-ed), *a.* Having a large head like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish. *Gayton.*

Buffo (buf'fō), *n.* [It.] The comic actor in an opera; a comic singer.

Buffont (buf'font), *n.* [From Fr. *bouffer*, to puff out.] A projecting covering of gauze

Buffont.

or linen for a lady's breast, which stuck out from beneath the chin like the breast of a pigeon, much worn about 1750.

Buffoon (buf-fön'), *n.* [Fr. *bouffon*, Sp. *bufon*, from It. *buffone*, from *buffare*, to jest or sport, from *buffa*, a trick, a piece of sport.] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries; a droll; a merry-andrew; a clown; a jester. 'The scurril talk of *buffoons*, pleasants, and jesters.' *Holland.* '*Buffoons* that have a talent of mimicking the speech and behaviour of other persons.' *Tatler.*

Buffoon (buf-fön') *v.i.* To act the part of a buffoon. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Buffoon (buf-fön') *v.t.* To make ridiculous. 'Religion . . . despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous.' *Glanville.* [Rare.]

Buffoon (buf-fön'), *a.* Characteristic of a buffoon. '*Buffoon* postures and antic dances.' *Melmoth.* 'Neither *buffoon* nor contemptible.' *Lamb.* '*Buffoon* stories.' *Macaulay.*

Buffoonery (buf-fön'ėr-i), *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

No merit was secure, no person free
From its licentious *buffoonery.* *Oldham.*

Buffoonish (buf-fön'ish), *a.* Like a buffoon, consisting in low jests or gestures. *Blair.*

Buffoonism (buf-fön'izm), *n.* The practices of a buffoon.

Buffoonly (buf-fön'li), *a.* Consisting of low vulgar tricks, or of low, ridiculous jesting. 'Apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse.' *Dr. J. Goodman.* [Rare.]

Buff-stick (buf'stik), *n.* A piece of stick covered with leather, velvet, velveteen, &c., and charged with emery or other powder, used in polishing.

Buff-tip (buf'tip), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Pygæra bucephala*, an insessorial bird of the family Dicranuridæ, having a buff patch at the tip of each wing.—2. A name given to a kind of moth for a similar reason.

Buff-wheel (buf'whēl), *n.* See GLAZER, 2.

Buffy (buf'i), *a.* Buff-coloured; pertaining to buff on the blood.—*Buffy coat*, the buff-

coloured fibrin on the surface of the crassamentum or clot of blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, and particularly manifested in pleurisy.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [L.] A genus of tailless batrachians comprehending the true toads, with rounded muzzle and no teeth. Two species are found in Britain. See TOAD.

Bufonidæ (bū-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*L. bufo, bufonis*, a toad, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of anourous or tailless batrachians, comprehending the toads, and distinguished from the frogs (Ranidæ) by a thick clumsy body, warty skin, and legs generally short, and with imperfectly-webbed toes, by the absence of teeth on the jaws, and by a cushioned set of secreting glands behind each ear.

Bufonite (bū'fon-it), *n.* [From L. *bufo, bufonis*, a toad.] Toadstone; a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of the Sphærodus, Pycnodus, and other mesozoic ganoid fishes, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues and worn in rings. It was thought to have existed in the head of a toad.

Bug (bug), *n.* [W. *bwg*, a hogoblin, a scarecrow; probably connected with G. *bögge, bögk*, a scarecrow, and with Sc. *bogle*, E. *bogey*. In meanings 2 and 3 the original sense was probably that of a nasty terrifying insect.] 1.† A hobgoblin; a spectre; anything terrifying; a bugbear. 'Fear boys with *bugs*.' *Shak.* 'The *bug* which you would fright me with.' *Shak.* 'The *bug* we fear.' *Milton.* 2. The name formerly applied loosely to insects of various kinds, and still, with certain distinctive additions, of wide application, as may-*bug*, the lady-*bug*, the land-*bugs* (Geocorisæ), the water-*bugs* (Hydrocorisæ), &c. In the United States the name is generally used where *beetle* would be used in England.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings;
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings.
Pope.

3. The *Cimex lectularius*, otherwise known as the house-bug or bed-bug, or any member of this genus or of the family Cimicidæ. It is about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long, wingless, of a roundish, depressed body, dirty rust colour, and emits an offensive smell when touched. The female lays her eggs in summer in the crevices of bedsteads, furniture, and walls of rooms. Its larvæ are small, white, and semi-transparent. They attain full size in eleven weeks. The mouth of the bug has a three-jointed proboscis, which forms a sheath for a sucker.

Bugaboo (bug'a-bö), *n.* [From *bug*, and *boo! boh!*] A bugbear; a vain terror; something to frighten a child.

Bugbane (bug'bān), *n.* Same as *Bugwort*.

Bugbear (bug'bār), *n.* [Lit. a *bug* or hobgoblin in the shape of a bear.] Something that causes terror; frequently something that causes needless fright or terror.

A *bugbear* take him! *Shak.*

Invasion was the *bugbear* with which the court tried to frighten the nation. *Macaulay.*

Bugbear (bug'bār), *a.* Occasioning causeless fright; as, such *bugbear* thoughts. *Locke.*

Bugbear (bug'bār), *v.t.* To alarm with imaginary or idle fears. *Abp. King.*

Buggalow (bug'a-lō), *n.* Same as *Baggala. Stocqueler.*

Buggerow-boat (buj'e-rō-bōt), *n.* Same as *Budgero.*

Bugginess (bug'i-nes), *n.* The state of being infested with bugs.

Buggy (bug'i), *a.* Abounding with bugs.

Buggy (bug'i), *n.* [Perhaps an Indian term originally.] A name given to several species of carriages or gigs; as, (*a*) in England, a light one-horse two-wheeled vehicle without a hood. 'See if my *buggy* is at the door.' *Thackeray.* (*b*) In the United States, a light one-horse four-wheeled vehicle, with or without a hood or top. (*c*) In India, a gig with a large hood to screen those who travel in it from the sun's rays.

Buggy-boat (bug'i-bōt), *n.* A boat made so as to be capable of having wheels attached to it, and being thus converted into a land vehicle.

Buggy-cultivator (bug-i-kul'ti-vāt-ėr), *n.* A cultivator with wheels and a seat on which the person attending it may ride. *E. H. Knight.*

Buggy-plough (bug'i-plou), *n.* A plough with a seat on which the ploughman may ride, and usually having several ploughs in the same frame. *E. H. Knight.*

Bugiard† (bū'järd), *n.* [It. *bugiardo.*] A liar. *Bp. Hacket.* [Rare.]

Bugla (bög'la), *n.* Same as *Baggala.*

Bugle (bū'gl), *n.* [An abbreviation of *bugle-horn*, that is buffalo-horn, from O.E. *bugle*, a buffalo, from L. *buculus*, a young bullock.] 1. A hunting horn.—2. A military musical brass wind-instrument, now generally furnished with keys so as to be capable of producing all the notes of the scale.

Bugle† (bū'gl), *n.* [L. *buculus*, a young bullock, a steer, dim. of *bos*, an ox.] A sort of wild ox; a buffalo.

These are the beastes which ye shall eat of: oxen, shepe, and gootes, hert, roo, and *bugle* (in the Authorized Version, wild ox), wylde goote, &c.
Bible, 1551, Deut. xiv. 5.

Bugle (bū'gl), *n.* [L.L. *bugulus*, a female ornament, from root seen in A. Sax. *bugan*, to bend, G. *bügel*, a bent piece of metal.] A shining elongated glass bead, usually black, used in decorating female apparel and also in trafficking with savage tribes. '*Bugle* bracelet.' *Shak.*

Bugle (bū'gl), *a.* Having the colour of a glass bugle; jet black. '*Bugle* eye-balls.' *Shak.*

Bugle (bū'gl), *n.* [Fr. *bugle*, It. *bugola*, L. *bugillo.*] The popular name for *Ajuga reptans*, a labiate plant, with dark leaves and purplish flowers, common in woods and pastures.—*Yellow bugle*, the *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, a plant which grows in sandy fields.

Bugle-horn (bū'gl-horn), *n.* 1. Same as *Bugle.*—2.† A drinking vessel made of horn. 'And drinketh of his *bugle-horn* the wine.' *Chaucer.*

Bugler (būg'lėr), *n.* One who plays a bugle; specifically, a soldier whose duty is to convey the commands of the officers by sounding a bugle.

Bugle-weed (bū'gl-wēd), *n.* The American name of *Lycopus virginicus*, valued as a remedy for hemoptysis or spitting of blood.

Bugloss (bū'glos), *n.* [L. *buglossus*, Gr. *bouglōssos—bous*, an ox, and *glōssa*, tongue.] The popular name of the plant *Anchusa officinalis*, descriptive of the shape and roughness of its leaves. The small wild bugloss is the *Asperugo procumbens*; the viper's bugloss is *Echium vulgare*. They all possess rough leaves, and are used in dyeing. Called also *Ox-tongue.*

Bugwort (bug'wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Cimicifuga fœtens*, so called from its supposed virtue in expelling bugs.

Buhl (būl), *n.* [From A. Ch. *Boule*, an Italian wood-carver, who introduced this style of work into France in the reign of Louis XIV.] Unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl worked into complicated and ornamental patterns, used for inlaying. The name is also given to ornamental furniture, work-boxes, toilet articles, &c., in which tortoise-shell or wood is ornamented with buhlwork. Originally, and properly, the word was spelled *Boule.*

Buhl-saw (būl'sa), *n.* A peculiar kind of frame-saw used in cutting out buhlwork.

Buhlwork (būl'wėrk), *n.* Work in which wood, tortoise-shell, &c., is inlaid with buhl.

Buhrstone (bör'stōn), *n.* Same as *Burrstone.*

Buik, Beuk (būk), *n.* A book. [Scotch.]

Buik (būk), *v.t.* To book (which see). [Scotch.]

Buik (bök), *n.* Bulk. [Scotch.]

Build (bild), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *built*; ppr. *building.* The regular pret. & pp. *builded* is now confined to poetry. [O.E. *bulde, belde, bulden, belden, builden*, of obscure origin, but no doubt connected with A. Sax. *bold*, a house, a dwelling; Icel. *ból*, Dan. *bol*, a house, a dwelling, from same root as Icel. *búa*, to dwell, G. *bauen*, to build or cultivate, and ultimately E. to *be*.] 1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of almost any kind; to form by uniting materials into regular structure; to construct; to frame.

The house was *builded* of the earth,
And shall fall again to ground. *Tennyson.*

2. *Fig.* (*a*) to form by art; to construct.

He knew
Himself to sing and *build* the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*

(*b*) To raise on a support or foundation; to rear; as, to *build* a reputation. 'Who *builds* his hopes on air.' *Shak.*

On God and godlike men we *build* our trust. *Tennyson.*

(*c*) To settle or establish and preserve; to increase and strengthen: frequently with *up*; as, to *build up* a character. 'I that have lent my life to *build up* yours.' *Tennyson.*

Build (bild), *v.i.* 1. To exercise the art or practise the business of building.—2. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; to base; to rely: with *on.*

This is a surer way than to *build on* the interpretation of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison.*

Build (bild), *n.* Construction; make; form; as, the *build* of a ship.

The little sofa was, fortunately, like its *build*, strong as a cob. *Marryat.*

Builder (bild'ėr), *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build; an architect, a ship-wright, a mason, &c.

In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it. *Eng. Ency.*

Building (bild'ing), *n.* 1. The act of constructing, erecting, or establishing.—2. A fabric or edifice constructed; the thing built, as a house, a church, and the like. 'Seest thou these great *buildings?*' Mark xiii. 2.

Building-lease (bild'ing-lēs), *n.* A lease of land for a long term of years (usually 99), according to which the lessee engages to erect certain edifices on the land according to specification, these edifices falling to the landowner on the expiration of the lease.

Building Society (bild'ing sō-sī'e-ti), *n.* A joint-stock benefit society, for the purpose of raising by periodical subscriptions a fund to assist members in obtaining small portions of landed property and houses, which are mortgaged to the society till the amount of the shares drawn on shall be fully repaid with interest. The original object of such societies was to make their members proprietors of dwelling-houses, but now in many cases they merely provide a means of investing the members' money in house property.

Building-stance (bild'ing-stans), *n.* A piece of ground for building on. [Scotch.]

Buildress (bild'res), *n.* A female builder. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Built (bilt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Formed; shaped. 'Like the generality of Genoese country-women, strongly *built*.' *Landor.* Frequently used in composition in sea-terms; as, clinker-*built*, clipper-*built*, frigate-*built*, &c.—2. Constructed of different pieces; not composed of one piece; as, a *built* mast or block; a *built* beam; a *built* rib.

Built† (bilt), *n.* Form; shape; build; mode of building. *Sir W. Temple.*

Buirdly (bürd'li), *a.* [Comp. Icel. *burthr*, the habit of body, strength. Perhaps *burly* is another form of this word.] Large and well made; stout in appearance; burly. '*Buirdly* chiels and clever hizzies.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Buisson (bwēs-soñ), *n.* [Fr., a bush.] In *gardening*, a fruit-tree on a very low stem, and with the head closely pruned.

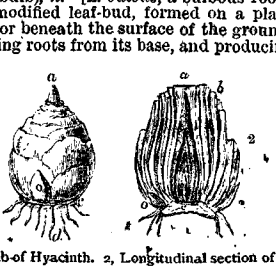
Buist, Boost (büst, böst), *n.* The distinctive mark set upon sheep and cattle by their owners; hence, any distinguishing characteristic. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Buist, Boost (büst, böst), *v.t.* To mark with a buist, as sheep. [Scotch.]

Bukshee (buk'shē), *n.* An Indian name for a paymaster or a commander.

Bukshish (buk'shēsh), *n.* Same as *Bakshish.*

Bulb (bulb), *n.* [L. *bulbus*, a bulbous root.] 1. A modified leaf-bud, formed on a plant upon or beneath the surface of the ground, emitting roots from its base, and producing



1, Bulb of Hyacinth. 2, Longitudinal section of do.

a, Bud or growing point. *b*, Bases of leaves. *c*, Crown of the root or stem. *d*, Fibres or root proper. *o*, Young bud or offset.

a stem from its centre. It is formed of imbricated scales or of concentric coats or layers. It incloses the rudiments of the future plant and a store of food to nourish it. Examples of bulbs are the onion, lily, hyacinth, &c.—2. Any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb, especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body; as, the *bulb* of a thermome-

ter; the *bulb* of a hair; the *bulb* of the aorta. —*Bulb of a tooth*, the vascular and nervous papilla in the cavity of the tooth.—*Bulb of the eye*, the eye-ball.—*Bulb of a hair*, the swollen part at the origin of the hair.

Bulb (bulb), *v.i.* To project or be protuberant: with *out*. *Evelyn.*

Bulbaceous (bul-bā'shus), *a.* Bulbous. *Johnson.*

Bulbed (bulbd), *a.* Having a bulb; round-headed.

Bulbel, Bulbil (bul'bel, bul'bil), *n.* [Dim. of *bulb.*] In *bot.* a separable bulb formed on certain flowering plants; a small axillary bulb.

Bulbiferous (bul-bif'ér-us), *a.* [L. *bulbus*, a bulb, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing bulbs; as, *bulbiferous* stems.

Bulblet (bulb'let), *n.* [Dim. of *bulb.*] In *bot.* a bulb which separates spontaneously from the stem of a plant, as in *Lilium bulbiferum.*

Bulbodium† (bul-bō'di-um), *n.* A word formerly used by botanists for what is now called a corm.

Bulbo-gemma (bul-bō-jem'a), *n.* [L. *bulbus*, a bulb, and *gemma*, a bud.] Same as *Bulblet.*

Bulbose, Bulbous (bul'bōs, bul'bus), *a.* 1. Having or pertaining to bulbs or a bulb; growing from bulbs; as, *bulbous* plants.—2. Resembling a bulb in shape; swelling out.

Bulbo-tuber (bul'bō-tū-bèr), *n.* A name sometimes given to a corm.

Bulbul (bul'bul), *n.* The Persian name of the nightingale, or a species of nightingale, rendered familiar in English poetry by Moore, Byron, and others. The same name is also given in southern and south-western Asia to sundry other birds.

Bulbule (bul'būl), *n.* [L. *bulbulus*, dim. of *bulbus*, a bulb.] A little bulb.

Bulbus (bul'bus), *n.* [L.] A bulb.—*Bulbus arteriosus*, a dilatation at the base of the branchial artery in fishes in which the venous blood is collected before it is carried by the artery to the gills.

Bulchin† (bul'chin), *n.* [A dim. of *bull.*] A young male calf: often applied to persons in contempt. *Drayton.*

Bulgarian (bul-gā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Bulgaria.

Bulgarian (bul-gā'ri-an), *n.* 1. A member of the Bulgarian race.—2. The language of the Bulgarians. It is divided into two dialects —Old Bulgarian and New Bulgarian. The former is the richest and best of the Slavonic tongues, and although extinct as a living tongue is still used as the sacred language of the Greek Church. See SLAVIC.

Bulgaric (bul-gar'ik), *n.* The name given to one of the four branches of the Finnish class of languages, the other three being the Permic, Ugric, and Chudic. It comprises the original dialects of the Mordvinians and Cheremissians, Bulgarian tribes inhabiting the banks of the Volga.

Bulge (bulj), *n.* Same as *Bilge* in both senses of the word.

Bulge (bulj), *v.i.*, pret. and pp. *bulged;* ppr. *bulging.* [From the Scandinavian; O.Sw. *bulgja*, to swell; Icel. *bólginn*, swollen. It is the same word as A.Sax. *belgan*, which, however, only means to swell in the sense of being angry. From the same root as *belly, bellows, bowl, billow, bulk,* &c. *Bilge* is simply another spelling.] 1. To swell out; to be protuberant.

> He spoke; the brawny spearman let his cheek
> *Bulge* with the unswallow'd piece, and turning stared.
> *Tennyson.*

2. To bilge, as a ship.

> Here I found that the ship was *bulged* and had a great deal of water in her hold. *De Foe.*

['This word in the sense of to swell out is very rare except in modern writers.' *Skeat.*]

Bulgeways (bulj'wāz), *n. pl.* Same as *Bilgeways.*

Bulging (bulj'ing), *a.* Protuberant.

Bulgy (bul'ji), *a.* Bending outward. 'Bulgy legs.' *Dickens.* [Rare.]

Bulimia (bū-lim'i-a), *n.* Voracious appetite. See BULIMY.

Bulimus (bū'li-mus), *n.* A very extensive genus of pulmoniferous gasteropodous molluscs, allied to the genus Helix. In the tropical forests some of the species are of large size, and their eggs might almost be taken for those of small birds.

Bulimy (bū'li-mi), *n.* [Gr. *boulimia—bou* (in composition), huge, great, and *limos*, hunger.] Morbidly voracious appetite: a disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, often fainting if not indulged.

Bulk (bulk), *n.* [Same root as *bulge;* Icel. *búlki*, a heap, the freight of a vessel; Dan. *bulk*, a lump, a clod; O.Sw. *bolk*, a crowd, a mass. As *bunki* is another form of Icel. *búlki*, so *bulk* in meaning 6 is a less common form equivalent to *bunk.*] 1. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size of a thing; as, an ox or ship of great *bulk.* 2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body; as, the *bulk* of a debt; the *bulk* of a nation. 'The *bulk* of mankind.' *Hume.*

> It is certain that, though the English love liberty, the *bulk* of the English people desire a king.
> *W. Godwin.*

3. The whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods.—4.† A part of a building jutting out. 'Here, stand behind this *bulk.*' *Shak.*—5. The body of a living creature.

> He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
> As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
> And end his being. *Shak.*
>
> Bones of some vast *bulk* that lived and roared
> Before man was. *Tennyson.*

6. A large chest or box.

> On a *bulk* in a cellar was to be found the author of the *Wanderer.* *Johnson.*

—*To break bulk* (*naut.*), to begin to unload. —*Laden in bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales, or casks.—SYN. Size, magnitude, greatness, largeness, extent, majority.

Bulk (bulk), *v.i.* 1. To grow large; to swell.

> He (Chalmers) would dilate on one doctrine till it *bulked* into a bible. *North Brit. Rev.*

2. To appear large or important; as, the question *bulked* large in his sight.

Bulker (bulk'ér), *n.* *Naut.* a person employed to determine the quantity or bulk of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or shore-dues to which they are liable.

Bulk-head (bulk'hed), *n.* A partition in a ship made with boards, to form separate apartments.

Bulkiness (bulk'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bulky; greatness in bulk, size, or stature.

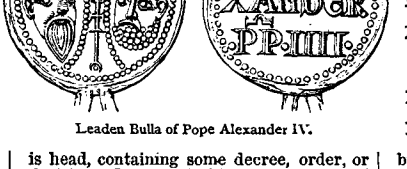
Bulky (bulk'i), *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions; of great size; large. '*Bulky* bribes.' *Pope.* 'Latreus the *bulkiest* of the double race.' *Dryden.*—*Bulky, Massive* or *Massy. Bulky* refers to prominence or excess of figure or size; *massive* or *massy* designates what is both large and weighty without implying excess of size.

Bull (bul), *n.* [A.Sax. *bull*, only found in dim. *bulluca*, a bullock; L.G. *bulle, bolle*, D. *bul*, Icel. *boli*, a bull. The root may be in A. Sax. *bellan*, to bellow.] 1. The male of any bovine quadruped, or of the different species of the genus Bos.—2. Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.—3. In *stock-exchange slang*, one who operates in order to effect a rise in the price of stock: the opposite of a *bear.* See BEAR.—4. An old male whale.—5. A small keg.—6. The weak grog made by pouring water into a spirit cask nearly empty. [Slang.]

Bull (bul), *a.* Male, or of large size: used in composition; as, a *bull*-trout, *bull*-head, *bull*-rush, &c.

Bull (bul), *v.t.* In the *stock-exchange*, to endeavour to raise the price of shares artificially and unduly. See the noun.

Bull (bul), *n.* [L. *bulla*, a boss, an ornament worn on a child's neck, later a leaden seal. *Bullet, bullion*, are from this word.] 1. Originally the seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope. Hence—2. A letter, edict, or rescript of the pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he



Leaden Bulla of Pope Alexander IV.

is head, containing some decree, order, or decision. It is used chiefly in matters of justice or of grace. If the former, the lead or seal is hung by a hempen cord; if the latter, by a silken thread. Up to the sixteenth century the seal or bulla was impressed on one side with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, latterly with the arms of the pope; on the other with the name of the pope. The document is in Latin, and on parchment, the writing being in the old round Gothic letter.—*Golden Bull*, a name given to several celebrated historical documents; so called from their golden seal. The most notable of these is an edict or imperial constitution, made by the Emperor Charles IV. regulating the mode of procedure in the election and coronation of the emperor.—*Leaden bulls* were sent by the emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes, and by the grandees of the Empire of France, Sicily, &c., and by patriarchs and bishops.—*Waxen bulls* were in frequent use with the Greek emperors, who thus sealed letters to their relations.

Bull (bul), *n.* [So named, it is conjectured, from the contrast implied in the pope in his *bulls* styling himself 'servant of servants,' while they convey absolutely dictatorial edicts. Compare extract from Milton below. The following adduces a different origin, however. 'The British Apollo, 1740, says the term is derived from one Obadiah *Bull*, an Irish lawyer of London in the reign of Henry VII., whose blundering in this way was notorious.' *Brewer.*] A gross inconsistency in language; a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms.

> And whereas the Papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholic, it is a meré contradiction, one of the pope's *bulls*, as if he should say universal particular; a Catholic schismatic. *Milton.*

Bulla (bul'la), *n.* [L. See BULL.] 1. An ornament worn round the neck by noble Roman children till they were seventeen years old; in later times, a leaden seal attached to a document.—2. In *med.* a bleb or portion of cuticle raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid.—3. A genus of molluscs. See BULLIDÆ.

Bullace (bul'lās), *n.* [A Celtic word; W. *bwlas*, Ir. *bulos*, Fr. *bulace*, Armor. *bolos.*] 1. The wild plum (*Prunus insititia*). Called also *Bullace-plum* and *Bullace-tree.* It is a British plant, yielding two varieties of fruit, red and white, used like damsons. See PRUNUS.—2. The popular name of *Melicocca bijuga*, a tree common in the West Indies, producing numerous green egg-shaped fruits, having an agreeable vinous and aromatic flavour.

Bullaceæ (bul'la-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bullidæ* (which see).

Bullantic (bul-lan'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or used in apostolic bulls; as, *bullantic* letters, that is, certain ornamental capitals used in these bulls.

Bullary (bul'a-ri), *n.* 1. A collection of papal bulls.—2. A house in which salt is prepared by boiling.

Bullate (bul'lāt), *a.* [L. *bullatus*, from *bulla*, a bubble.] In *bot.* having elevations like blisters; as, a *bullate* leaf, that is, a leaf whose membranous part rises between the veins in elevations like blisters.

Bull-baiting (bul'bāt-ing), *n.* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs.

Bull-bat (bul'bat), *n.* The American goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus americanus*): so called in the United States from its general resemblance to a bat, and from a booming sound it sometimes makes in the air, like the bellowing of a bull.

Bull-beef (bul'bēf), *n.* The flesh of a bull; coarse beef.

Bull-beggar (bul'beg-gér), *n.* [Perhaps from a verb *bull*, to toss or butt, and *beggar;* comp. obsolete *bullbear*, a hobgoblin, and D. *bulle-bak*, a bugbear, a hobgoblin.] Something to excite needless fear; a hobgoblin; an object of terror.

> This was certainly an ass in a lion's skin; a harmless *bull-beggar*, who delights to frighten innocent people. *Tatler.*

Bull-calf (bul'kăf), *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow. *Shak.*

Bull-comber (bul'kōm-ér), *n.* A name given to several species of beetles of the family Scarabæidæ; the *Typhœus vulgaris* is commonly so called.

Bull-dance (bul'dans), *n.* *Naut.* a dance performed by men only.

Bull-dog (bul'dog), *n.* 1. A species of dogs very strong and muscular, with large head, broad muzzle, short hair, tapering nonbushy tail, and of remarkable courage and ferocity: formerly much used in bull-baiting,

hence the name.—2. *Naut.* the great gun in the officers' ward-room cabin; also, a general term for main-deck guns.—3. In *metal.* a decomposed protosilicate of iron, used as a lining for the boshes of puddling or smelting furnaces.

Bulled† (bŭl'led), *a.* [From root of *bulge*, &c. See BOLN.] Swollen. 'And hang the *bulled* nosegays 'bove their heads.' *B. Jonson.*

Bullen (bŭl'len), *n.* The awn or chaff from hemp or flax. [Provincial.]

Bullen-nail (bŭl'en-nāl), *n.* [O.E. *bollen*, *boln* (which see).] A round-headed nail with short shank, tinned and lackered: used chiefly by upholsterers.

Bullescence (bŭl-les'ens), *n.* [L. *bullesco*, incept. from *bullio*, to be in bubbling motion. See BOIL, *v.*] In *bot.* state of leaves in which the parenchyma between the nerves is so developed as to seem inflated or bladdery, as in the cabbage.

Bullet (bŭl'let), *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, a dim. from *boule*, a ball, from L. *bulla*, a bubble, a boss.] 1. A small ball.—2. A projectile intended to be discharged from firearms or other missile weapons; more specifically, one discharged from a rifle, musket, fowling-piece, pistol, or similar firearm. Bullets used to be solid spherical masses, but of late many changes have been made on their shape and structure. The bullet used for rifles of recent construction is elongated and conical, or rather ogival at the apex, somewhat like half an egg drawn out, with a hollow at the base, into which a plug of wood or clay is inserted, and with small cuts (cannelures) in the metal outside, which are filled with bees'-wax to lubricate the barrel while the bullet is passing through it. When the gun is fired the plug is driven forward to the head of the cavity, forcing the base of the bullet outward till the lead completely fills the grooves.

Bullet-headed (bŭl'let-hed-ed), *a.* 1. Round-headed.—2. Stupid; doltish.

Bulletin (bŭl'le-tin), *n.* [Fr., from It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bulla*, an edict of the pope.] 1. An authenticated official report concerning some public event, such as military operations, the health of the sovereign or other distinguished personage, issued for the information of the public.

'False as a *bulletin*' became a proverb in Napoleon's time. *Carlyle.*

2. Any notice or public announcement, especially of news recently received.—3. The name given to some periodical publications recording the proceedings of learned societies.

Bulletin (bŭl'le-tin), *v.t.* To make known, as by a bulletin.

The report received at a late hour this afternoon, and *bulletined* throughout the city, that the fire had broken out again in Chicago, in a quarter hitherto untouched, happily proves untrue. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Bullet-mould (bŭl'let-mōld), *n.* A mould for casting bullets.

Bullet-proof (bŭl'let-prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

Bullet-shell (bŭl'let-shel), *n.* An explosive bullet for small arms.

Bullet-tree, *n.* See BULLY-TREE.

Bullet-wood (bŭl'let-wŭd), *n.* A wood of a greenish-hazel colour, close and hard, resembling green-heart. See BULLY-TREE.

Bull-faced (bŭl'fāst), *a.* Having a large coarse face. '*Bull-faced* Jonas.' *Dryden.*

Bull-feast (bŭl'fēst), *n.* Same as *Bull-fight.*

Bull-feist, Bullfice (bŭl'fēst, bŭl'fis), *n.* [*Bull*, and Prov. E. *feist*, *foist*, a puff-ball, *feist*, *foist*, being lit. wind from the anus. (See FOIST.) The German name *bofist* (whence *Bovista*) and the generic name *Lycoperdon* are of similar signification.] Puff-ball. See BOVISTA and LYCOPERDON.

Bull-fight (bŭl'fīt), *n.* A combat between men and a bull or bulls: an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a *toreador* or *picador*, attacks a bull in a closed arena, in presence of multitudes of spectators, irritating him till the bull rushes upon and perhaps dismounts him. After the bull has been tormented a long time the horseman leaves him, and some persons on foot attack him and plunge darts into his neck; and at a signal given by the president the barbarous sport is ended by the sword of a *matador.*

Bull-fighter (bŭl'fīt-ėr), *n.* One who fights bulls; the human combatant in a bull-fight. *Byron.*

Bullfinch (bŭl'finsh), *n.* An insessorial bird, *Pyrrhula rubicilla*, family Fringillidæ or finches, with short thick rounded bill, beak and crown of the head black, body bluish-gray above and bright tile-red below. It occurs in Britain, in the middle and south

Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula rubicilla*).

of Europe, and in Asia, and when tamed may be taught to sing musical airs. *P. synoica* is an Asiatic species, and *P. cineriola* an inhabitant of Brazil.

Bull-finch (bŭl'finsh), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *bull-fence.*] A strong fence, or a hedge allowed to grow high to impede hunters. [Provincial English.]

Bull-fly, Bull-bee (bŭl'flī, bŭl'bē), *n.* An insect, the gadfly, so named from its tormenting cattle. See GADFLY.

Bull-frog (bŭl'frog), *n.* The *Rana pipiens*, a large species of frog found in North America, 8 to 12 inches long, of a dusky-brown colour mixed with a yellowish-green,

Bull-frog (*Rana pipiens*).

and spotted with black. These frogs live in stagnant water, and utter a low croaking sound resembling the lowing of cattle, whence the name.

Bull-fronted (bŭl'frunt-ed), *a.* Having a front or forehead like a bull.

A sturdy man he looked to fell an ox,
Bull-fronted, ruddy. *Hood.*

Bull-head (bŭl'hed), *n.* 1. The popular name of certain fishes. One of these, the *Cottus gobio*, is about 4 inches long, with head very large and broader than the body. It is often called also *Miller's-thumb.* The armed bull-head is the *Aspidophorus europæus*, found in the Baltic and northern seas; the six-horned bull-head (*C. hexacornis*) is a North American species. In America this name is given to a species of Pimelodus, called also *Cat-fish* and *Horned-pout.* See CAT-FISH.—2. A small water insect of a black colour.—3. A stupid fellow; a lubber. *Johnson.*

Bullidæ (bŭl'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of tectibranchiate gasteropod molluscs, of the section Monœcia, having the male and female organs in the same individual. The shell is convoluted and fragile, and serves as a covering for the gills. Some are very voracious, preying on shell-fish, which, by means of a gizzard lined with calcareous or horny plates, they crack after swallowing whole. The family includes the genera Acera, Bullæa, Bulla, &c.

Bullion (bŭl'yon), *n.* [Partly directly from L.L. *bullio*, *bulliona*, a mass of gold or silver, partly from O.Fr. *boullon*, a stud, a boss, a large-headed nail, both from L. *bulla*, a bubble, a boss, a stud. An old meaning of the word was the mint itself, whence came the signification base coin, which meant originally coin that ought to be taken to the mint to be purified and recoined.] 1. Uncoined gold or silver in the mass; gold or silver not current or not in the form of current coin; the precious metals smelted and not perfectly refined, or refined but in bars, ingots, or in any uncoined form, as in plate.

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or *bullion.* *Bacon.*

Foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

2.† Base or objectionable coin.

And those which eld's strict doom did disallow,
And dama for *bullion*, go for current now.
Sylvester.

3.† A showy metallic ornament either of gold or in imitation of gold, as a button, stud, clasp, buckle, boss, and the like.

The clasps and *bullions* were worth a thousand pound. *Skelton.*

4. A kind of heavy twisted fringe, the cords of which are prominent; when used for epaulets, &c., made of silk and covered with fine gold or silver wire.—5. In *glass-making*, the extreme end of the glass bulb at the end of the blowing-tube.

Bullioner (bŭl'yon-ėr), *n.* A dealer in bullion. 'Melted down by the *bullioners.*' *Rice Vaughan.*

Bullion-fringe (bŭl'yon-frinj), *n.* Same as *Bullion*, 4.

Bullionist (bŭl'yon-ist), *n.* An advocate of an exclusive metallic currency, or of a paper currency always convertible into gold.

Bullirag (bŭl'li-rag), *v.t.* Same as *Bullyrag.*

Bullish (bŭl'ish), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. [Rare.]

A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek-stone, and as *bullish.* *Milton.*

Bullist (bŭl'ist), *n.* A writer of papal bulls. *Harmar.* [Rare.]

Bullition† (bŭl-li'shon), *n.* [L. *bullio*, to boil. See BOIL.] The act or state of boiling; ebullition. *Bacon.*

Bullock (bŭl'ok), *n.* [A. Sax. *bulluca*, dim. of *bull* (which see).] *Lit.* a young or little bull, but always used of an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

Take thy father's young *bullock*, even the second *bullock* of seven years old. Judg. vi. 25.

Bullock (bŭl'ok), *v.t.* or *i.* To bully. 'To *bullock* and domineer over me.' *Foote.*

Bullock's-eye (bŭl'oks-ī), *n.* A small thick glass or skylight in a covering or roof.

Bull-segg (bŭl'seg), *n.* A castrated bull. [Scotch and North English.]

Bull's-eye (bŭlz'ī), *n.* 1. *Naut.* (*a*) an oval wooden block without a sheave, having a groove round it for the band and a hole in the centre for a small stay or rope to reeve through. (*b*) A round piece of thick glass, convex on one side, inserted into the decks, ports, scuttle-hatches, or skylight-covers of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light. (*c*) A perforated ball on the jaw-rope of a gaff. (*d*) A small obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, supposed to portend a hurricane or storm. (*e*) The hurricane or storm itself.—2. In *arch.* any circular opening for light or air; a bullock's eye.—3. In *astron.* Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus or the bull.—4. A small lantern with a lens in one side of it, to concentrate the light in any given direction.

He takes a lighted *bull's-eye* from the constable on duty there. *Dickens.*

5. In *archery* and *gun.* (*a*) the centre of a target, of a different colour from the rest of it and usually round.

One or two beings, who have shot into the very centre and *bull's-eye* of the fashion. *Thackeray.*

(*b*) A shot that hits the bull's-eye; the best shot that can be made.—6. The knob in a sheet of glass marking where the tube by which it was blown was inserted.—7. A small and thick old-fashioned watch.

Bull's-feather† (bŭlz'feTH-ėr), *n.* An emblem of cuckoldom.

Bull's-nose (bŭlz'nōz), *n.* In *arch.* the external angle of a polygon or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle.

Bull-stag (bŭl'stag), *n.* A castrated bull.

Bull-terrier (bŭl'ter-i-ėr), *n.* A cross-breed between the bull-dog and the terrier, exhibiting the courage and fierceness of the one with the activity of the other.

Bull-trout (bŭl'trout), *n.* 1. A large species of fish of the salmon family, the *Salmo eriox*, the gray-trout of the Tweed and the sewin of Wales, thicker and clumsier in form than the salmon, but so like it as sometimes to be mistaken for it by fishers. It attains a weight of 15 to 20 lbs., and lives chiefly in the sea, ascending rivers to spawn. Its scales are smaller than those of the salmon, and its colour less bright.—2. A name given to the huso or Danube salmon, which sometimes attains the weight of 60 lbs.

Bull-voiced (bŭl'voist), *a.* Having a loud coarse voice. '*Bull-voiced* St. Huruge.' *Carlyle.*

Bull-weed (bụl'wēd), *n.* Knap-weed.

Bull-wort (bụl'wėrt), *n.* Goutwort or bishop-weed.

Bully (bụl'i), *n.* [From root of *bull, bellow;* probably it originally formed the first element in compounds such as *bully-rook, bully-Jack, bully-back,* equivalent to L.G. *buller-jaan, buller-bak, buller-brook,* a bully or blustering fellow; Sw. *bullerbas,* a noisy person, from *bullra,* to make a noise; D. *bulder-aar, bulderbas,* a rough or rude fellow, from *bulderen,* to bluster.] 1. A blustering, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence than for courage; a swaggerer; a swash-buckler; one who hectors, browbeats, or domineers. 'The blustering *bully* in our neighbouring streets.' *Prior.*

Daily conflicts with prostitutes and thieves called out and exercised his powers so effectually that he (Jeffreys) became the most consummate *bully* ever known in his profession. *Macaulay.*

2.† A companion; a brisk, dashing fellow: a familiar term of address.

I love the lovely *bully.* *Shak.*

3. A degraded fellow who protects and lives off fallen women. 'That the lady was only a woman of the town and the fellow her *bully* and a sharper,' *Goldsmith.*

Bully (bụl'i), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bullied;* ppr. *bullying.* To act the bully towards; to overbear with bluster or menaces.

For the last fortnight there have been prodigious shoals of volunteers gone over to *bully* the French, upon hearing the peace was just signing. *Tatler.*

Bully (bụl'i), *v.i.* To be loudly arrogant and overbearing; to be noisy and quarrelsome.

So Britain's monarch once uncover'd sat,
While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brimm'd hat.
Brunston.

SYN. To bluster, swagger, vapour, crow, hector, domineer.

Bully (bụl'i), *a.* Fine; capital; good; as, a *bully* horse, picture, &c.—*Bully for you,* you have done very well. [Vulgar American.]

Bullying (bụl'i-ing), *p.* and *a.* Insulting with threats; imperious; overbearing; blustering; as, a *bullying* manner.

Bully-rag (bụl'i-rag), *v.t.* [A different spelling of *bully-rook, bully-rock.* (See BULLY.) *Ballarag* is another form.] To bully; to badger; to abuse or scold. 'He *bully-ragged* me.' *Lever.* [Provincial and low.]

Bully-rook, Bully-rock (bụl'li-rōk, bụl'li-rok), *n.* [Comp. L.G. *buller-brook, buller-bak,* a bully. See BULLY.] A hectoring, boisterous fellow; a cowardly braggart; a bully.

What says my *bully-rook?* *Shak.*

Bully-tree, Bullet-tree (bụl'i-trē, bụl'let-trē), *n.* [A corruption of *ballota,* the native name.] The common name in Guiana for a species of Mimusops, which produces durable, close-grained timber and small delicious fruits.

Bulrush (bụl'rush), *n.* [From *bull,* implying largeness, and *rush.*] The popular name for large rush-like plants growing in marshes, not very definitely applied. Thus while Johnson says the bulrush is without knots, Dryden calls it 'the knotty *bulrush.*' Some authors apply the name to *Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia* (cat's-tail or reed-mace). But it is more generally restricted to *Scirpus lacustris,* a tall rush-like plant from which the bottoms of chairs, mats, &c., are manufactured. (See SCIRPUS.) The bulrush of Egypt (Ex. ii. 3) is the *Juncus globulosus.*

Bulrushy (bụl'rush-i), *a.* Abounding in bulrushes; resembling or pertaining to bulrushes.

Bulse (buls), *n.* [Pg. *bolsa,* a purse; same word as *burse, bourse.*] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables; a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables. 'Presents of shawls and silks, . . . *bulses* of diamonds and bags of guineas.' *Macaulay.*

Bultel† (bul'tel), *n.* A bolter or bolting cloth; also, bran after sifting.

Bultow (bụl'tō), *n.* [*Bull,* large, and *tow;* comp. *bulrush.*] A mode of fishing for cod on the Newfoundland Banks, by stringing a number of hooks on one line.

Bulwark (bụl'wėrk), *n.* [Lit. a *work* built of the *boles* or trunks of trees, from Dan. *bulværk,* D. *bolwerk,* G. *bollwerk,* rampart, by corruption Fr. *boulevard.*] 1. In *fort.* a rampart; a mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c.; a fortification. 2. That which protects or secures against external annoyance or injury of any kind; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

Prayers are the *bulwarks* of piety and good conscience. *Barrow.*

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament, . . . the floating *bulwark* of our island. *Blackstone.*

3. *Naut.* the boarding above the level of the decks, nailed on the outside of the stanchions and timber-heads.

Bulwark (bụl'wėrk), *v.t.* To fortify with a bulwark or rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect.

Some proud city, *bulwark'd* round and arm'd
With rising towers. *Glover.*

Bum (bum), *n.* [Contr. of *bottom.*] The buttocks; the part of the body on which we sit. *Shak.*

Bum (bum), *v.i.* [A different spelling of *boom,* D. *bommen,* to boom or sound hollow.] To make a hollow noise; to boom. *Marston.* [Rare.]

Bum (bum), *n.* An imitative word expressive of a droning or humming sound, as that made by the bee; a hum. [Rare.]

I ha' known
Twenty such breaches pieced up, and made whole,
Without a *bum* of noise. *B. Jonson.*

Bumbailiff (bum-bā'lif), *n.* [From *bum,* the buttocks; intended as a contemptuous term.] An under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions, and bound with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust. [Vulgar.]

Bumbard, *n.* and *v.* Same as *Bombard.*

Bumbast (bum'bast), *n.* Same as *Bombast.*

Bumbazed (bum-bāzd'), *pp.* Amazed; confused; stupefied. [Scotch.]

Bumbee (bum'bē), *n.* [See BUM, *v.i.*] The bumble-bee (which see). [Scotch.]

Bumbelo, Bumbolo (bum'bē-lō, bum'bo-lō), *n.* [It. *bombola.*] A glass flask used for subliming camphor. Also called *Bombola,* which is the proper spelling.

Bumble,† *v.i.* [Freq. from *bum, boom.*] To make a humming noise; to boom; to cry like a bittern. 'As a bitore *bumbleth* in the mire.' *Chaucer.*

Bumble (bum'bl), *n.* A name for the bittern. [Provincial.]

Bumble-bee (bum'bl-bē), *n.* A large bee, sometimes called *Humble-bee:* so named from its sound.

Bumbledom (bum'bl-dum), *n.* [From Mr. *Bumble,* the beadle, a character in Dickens' *Oliver Twist.*] A sarcastic term applied to fussy official pomposity, especially in the case of the members of petty corporations, as vestries, and covertly, less or more, implying inefficiency.

Bumboat (bum'bōt), *n.* [D. *bumboot,* a wide fishing boat used in the Netherlands, from *bun,* a tank in a boat in which fish are kept alive, and *boot,* a boat.] A boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

Bumelia (bū-mē'li-a), *n.* [Gr. *boumelia,* a large kind of ash.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Sapotaceæ. They are trees or shrubs, with a milky juice, a spiny stem, and small white or greenish flowers, natives of the West Indies, called there *Bastard Bully-tree.* The fruit of *B. lycioides* is said to be useful in diarrhœa.

Bumkin (bum'kin), *n.* [For *boomkin—boom,* a spar, and dim. suffix *-kin.*] *Naut.* (*a*) a short boom projecting from each bow of a ship to extend the clue of the foresail to windward. (*b*) A small outrigger over the stern of a boat to extend the mizzen.

Bummalo, Bummaloti (bum'ma-lō, bum-ma-lō'tē), *n.* The Indian name for a small glutinous, transparent, teleostean fish, about the size of a smelt, found on all the coasts of Southern Asia, which, when dried, is much used as a relish by both Europeans and Indians, and facetiously called *Bombay-duck.* It is the *Saurus ophiodon,* family Scopelidæ.

Bummaree (bum'ma-rē), *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *bonne marée,* good fresh fish.] A term given to a class of speculating traders at Billingsgate Market, London, who buy large quantities of fish from the salesmen and resell them to smaller dealers.

Bump (bump), *v.t.* [Perhaps onomatopoetic. Comp. L.G. *bumsen,* to strike or fall on with a hollow noise, and see the noun. Skeat connects it with *bunch, bun, bunion.*] To make to come in violent contact; to give a shock to; to strike; to thump; as, to *bump* the head against a wall. '*Bump'd* the ice into three several stars.' *Tennyson.*—*To bump a boat,* to run the stem of your boat against her.

Bump (bump), *v.i.* 1. To come in contact with something; to strike; as, the vessel *bumped* against the quay.—2.† To form bumps or protuberances. 'Long fruit fastened together by couples, one right against another, with kernals *bumping* out near the place in which they are combined.' *Gerarde.*

Bump (bump), *n.* [From the verb, a swelling being often the result of a blow. Comp. W. *pwmp,* a round mass, *pwmpiaw,* to thump, to form a round mass.] 1. A swelling or protuberance. 'A *bump* as big as a young cockerel's stone.' *Shak.* Specifically—2. In *phren.* one of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull or cranium which phrenologists associate with distinct qualities, affections, propensities, &c., of the mind; as, the *bump* of veneration, acquisitiveness, and the like.—3. A shock from a collision, such as from the jolting of a vehicle; specifically, in *boat-racing,* the striking of one boat by the prow of another following her. 'Those thumps and *bumps* which flesh is heir to.' *Hook.*

I can still condescend to give our boat a shout when it makes a *bump.* *Cambridge Sketches.*

Bump (bump), *v.i.* [W. *bump,* a hollow sound, *bymp-y-gors,* the bittern; comp. *bumble,* to boom, *bumble,* a bittern.] Imitative.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise as the bittern; to boom. *Dryden.*

Bumpt (bump), *n.* A booming, hollow noise. 'The bittern with his *bump.*' *Skelton.*

Bumper (bump'ėr), *n.* [Corrupted from older *bumbard, bombard.*] 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim or till the liquor runs over. 'He frothed his *bumpers* to the brim.' *Tennyson.*—2. A crowded house at a theatre, &c.—*A bumper game,* one in which the scoring is all on one side.

Bumper (bump'ėr), *v.t.* To fill to the brim. *Burns.*

Bumperize (bump'ėr-īz), *v.i.* To drink in bumpers. [Rare.]

Pleased to see him, we kept *bumperizing* till after roll-calling. *Gibbon.*

Bumpkin (bump'kin), *n.* [Perhaps from *bumkin,* a short boom, a bumpkin being a blockish fellow, a blockhead.] An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown or country lout.

What a *bumpkin* he is for a captain in the army! old Osborne thought. *Thackeray.*

Bumpkinly (bump'kin-li), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who . . . gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Richardson.*

Bumptious (bump'shus), *a.* [Probably for *bumpish,* from *bump,* apt to strike against others, having protuberances, liable to come into contact with others.] Offensively self-assertive; liable to give or take offence; disposed to quarrel; domineering. *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

Bumptiousness (bump'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being bumptious. 'Tom, notwithstanding his *bumptiousness,* felt friends with him at once.' *T. Hughes.* [Colloq.]

Bun (bun), *n.* [O.Fr. *bugne,* a swelling; Fr. *bugnet,* a little puffed loaf.] A kind of cake; a kind of sweet bread.

Bunch (bunsh), *n.* [Softened form of O.Sw. and Dan. *bunke,* Icel. *bunki,* a heap. An O.E. form *bulche* also occurs, like Icel. *búlki, bunki,* bulk, a heap. See BULK, BUNK.] 1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump.

They will carry . . . their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels. Is. xxx. 6.

2. A collection, cluster, or tuft of things of the same kind connected together in growth or tied together; as, a *bunch* of grapes; a *bunch* of radishes; a *bunch* of rhubarb. 'A *bunch* of hairs.' *Spenser.*—3. More generally, any cluster or aggregate.

He's the best of a bad *bunch* of them. *Cornhill Mag.*

4. In *mining,* a small isolated mass of ore, as distinguished from a vein.

Bunch (bunsh), *v.i.* 1. To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant or round. '*Bunching* out into a large round knob at one end.' *Woodward.*—2. To cluster, as into bunches. 'Cloistered among cool and *bunched* leaves.' *Keats.*

Bunch (bunsh), *v.t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.

Bunch-backed (bunsh'bakt), *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked. 'Foul *bunch-backed* toad.' *Shak.*

Bunchiness (bunsh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being bunchy or growing in bunches.

Bunchy (bunsh'i), *a.* 1. Having a bunch or bunch; having knobs or protuberances. 'An unshapen *bunchy* spear.' *Phaer.*—

2. Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts. 'His *bunchy* tail.' *N. Grew.*—3. In *mining*, variable in yield, sometimes rich, sometimes poor. *Page.*

Buncombe, *n.* See BUNKUM.

Bund (bund), *n.* In the East Indies, an embankment.

Bundle (bun'dl), *n.* [A dim. form from stem of *bind*; equivalent to D. *bondel*, G. *bündel*, oundle.] A number of things bound together; anything bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package; a roll; as, a *bundle* of lace; a *bundle* of hay.

Every schoolboy can have recourse to the fable of the rods, which, when united in a *bundle*, no strength could bend. *Goldsmith.*

Bundle (bun'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bundled*; ppr. *bundling*. 1. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll: often followed by *up*; as, to *bundle up* clothes.—2. To place or dispose of in a hurried unceremonious manner.

They unmercifully *bundled* me and my gallant second into our own hackney-coach. *T. Hook.*

—*To bundle off*, to send a person off in a hurry; to send off unceremoniously; as, the children were *bundled off* to bed.—*To bundle out*, to expel summarily; as, I *bundled* him *out* of doors.

You ought to be *bundled out* for not knowing how to behave. *Dickens.*

Bundle (bun'dl), *v.i.* 1. To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with *off*.

Is your ladyship's honour *bundling off* then? *Colman the Younger.*

2. In America and Wales, to sleep in the same bed without undressing: applied to the custom of men and women, especially sweethearts, thus sleeping.

Van Corlear stopped occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and *bundle* with the Yankee lasses. *Irving.*

Bundle-pillar (bun'dl-pil-lėr), *n.* Same as *Clustered Column* (which see under CLUSTER, *v.t.*).

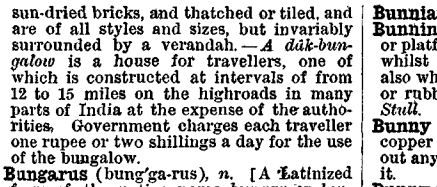
Bung (bung), *n.* [Allied to D. *bom*, O.D. *bomme*, a bung; Ir. *buinne*, a tap, a spigot; W. *bwng*, a bung-hole.] 1. A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in a cask through which it is filled.—2. The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled. 3.† A pickpocket; a sharper. 'Away, you cutpurse rascal! you filthy *bung*, away!' *Shak.*

Bung (bung), *v.t.* To stop the orifice of with a bung; to close up.

All entries to the soul are so stopped and *bunged* up. *Hammond.*

Bungall (bun'gal), *n.* A base coin current in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At one time it went for sixpence, at another for twopence, and ultimately for a penny.

Bungalow (bung'ga-lō), *n.* [Per. *bangalah*, from *Bengal*; lit. a Bengalese house.] In India, a house or residence, generally of a single floor. Native bungalows are constructed of wood, bamboos, &c.; but those erected by Europeans are generally built of



Bungalow on Penang Hills.

sun-dried bricks, and thatched or tiled, and are of all styles and sizes, but invariably surrounded by a verandah.—*A dâk-bungalow* is a house for travellers, one of which is constructed at intervals of from 12 to 15 miles on the highroads in many parts of India at the expense of the authorities. Government charges each traveller one rupee or two shillings a day for the use of the bungalow.

Bungarus (bung'ga-rus), *n.* [A Latinized form of the native name *bungar* or *bongar*.] A genus of venomous serpents, family Elapidæ, natives of India, and closely allied to the Naja, though the neck is not so dilatable. In the banded Bungarus the head is flat and short, the muzzle round, and the upper jaws are furnished with grooved fangs. The colour is generally of a light hue, relieved by bands or rings of jetty black. Called also *Rock-serpent.*

Bung-drawer (bung'drą-ėr), *n.* A wooden mallet of a peculiar form for taking the bung out of a cask. [Local.]

Bung-hole (bung'hōl), *n.* The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, and which is closed by a bung.

Bungle (bung'gl), *v.i.* [A diminutive or frequentative from *bang*, G. dial. *bungen*, O. Sw. *bunga*, to beat, to bang.] To perform in a clumsy awkward manner; as, to *bungle* in making shoes.

Can you fail or *bungle* in your trade? *Oldham.*

Bungle (bung'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bungled*; ppr. *bungling*. To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; to perform inefficiently. 'Botch and *bungle* up damnation with patches.' *Shak.* 'Seams are coarsely *bungled* up and seen.' *Dryden.*

I had always an idea that it (the rising at Ravenna) would be *bungled*. *Byron.*

Bungle (bung'gl), *n.* A clumsy performance; a piece of awkward work; a botch. *Ray.*

Bungler (bung'glėr), *n.* One who bungles; a clumsy awkward workman; one who performs without skill.

If to be a dunce or a *bungler* in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such. *Barrow.*

Bungling (bung'gling), *a.* 1. Prone to bungle; clumsy. 'This *bungling* wretch.' *Oldham.*—2. Characterized by bungling.

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

Bunglingly (bung'gling-li), *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly. 'Solids and fluids that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar motions.' *Bentley.*

Bung-starter (bung'stärt-ėr), *n.* A kind of flat bat for starting shives or wooden bungs.

Bunion, *n.* See BUNYON.

Bunium (bū'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *bounion.*] A genus of plants of the nat. order Umbelliferæ. *B. flexuosum*, called also earth-nut, hawk-nut, kipper-nut, and pig-nut, is a plant with a root as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous, and brown. *B. Bulbocastanum* has a similar root.

Bunk (bungk), *n.* [Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel, coop, in O.Sw. also part of a vessel's deck, and a heap.] 1. A wooden box or case, serving as a seat during the day and a bed at night; one of a series of sleeping berths arranged above each other.—2. A piece of timber crossing a sled to sustain a heavy weight. [American.]

Bunker (bungk'ėr), *n.* [See BUNK; comp. also *banker* in the sense of a bench, a seat.] A bench or sort of chest that serves for a seat; a sort of fixed chest or box; a large bin or receptacle; as, a coal-*bunker.*

Bunkum, Buncombe (bung'kum), *n.* [*Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina. See last extract.] Talking for talking's sake; bombastic speech-making; mere words. [Originally American.]

When a crittur talks for talk sake, just to have a speech in the paper to send to home, and not for any other airthly puppus but electioneering, our folks call it *bunkum*. *Haliburton.*

The origin of the phrase, 'talking for Buncombe,' is thus related in Wheeler's *History of North Carolina*: 'Several years ago, in Congress, the member for this district arose to address the house, without any extraordinary powers, in manner or matter, to interest the audience. Many members left the hall. Very naively he told those who remained that they might go too: he should speak for some time, but "he was only *talking for Buncombe*."' *Bartlett.*

Bunnian. Same as *Bunyon.*

Bunning (bun'ing), *n.* In *mining*, a stage or platform placed for miners to stand upon whilst stripping down the lode, and used also when selecting the ore from the *deads*, or rubble and loose stones. Called also a *Stull.*

Bunny (bun'ni), *n.* In *mining*, in tin and copper mines a great collection of ore without any vein coming into or going out from it.

Bunny (bun'ni), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *bun*, root, stump: lit. the short-tailed animal.] A sort of pet name for a rabbit.

Bunt (bunt), *n.* [Sw. *bunt*, Dan. *bundt*, a bundle.] *Naut.* the middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.

Bunt (bunt), *v.i.* 1. To swell out; as, the sail *bunts*.—2. To push with the horns; to butt. [Colloq.] See POINT.

Bunt (bunt), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *burnt*.] 1. A disease of wheat; smut (which see).—2. The *Uredo* (or *Tilletia*) *fœtida*, the fungus producing the disease in wheat called bunt.

Bunter (bunt'ėr), *n.* A woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low vulgar woman. [Slang.]

Her two marriageable daughters, like *bunters* in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpenny worth of tea at the White Conduit House. *Goldsmith.*

Bunter-sandstein (bun'tėr-sand'stīn), *n.* [G., lit. variegated sandstone.] A German name for the new red sandstone, the lowest group of the Triassic system. See NEW RED SANDSTONE.

Bunting (bunt'ing), *n.* [O.E. *bunting*, *bounting*, *buntel*, Sc. *buntlin*; origin unknown.] The popular name of a number of insessorial birds, family Emberizidæ, chiefly included in the genus Emberiza; such as the English or common bunting; the rice bunting; the Lapland, snow, black-headed, yellow, cirl, and ortolan buntings. The yellow bunting or yellow-hammer (*E. citrinella*) is one of our most common birds. The common or corn bunting (*E. miliaria*) is also common in cultivated districts. The snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*) is one of the few birds which cheer the solitudes of the polar regions.

Bunting, Buntine (bunt'ing, bunt'in), *n.* [Probably from G. *bunt*, D. *bont*, party-coloured, of different colours. Comp. next art.] A thin woollen stuff, of which the colours, or flags and signals, of ships are made; a vessel's flags collectively.

Do you see my boat? It has an ensign in it. It is a piece of vulgar, ragged *bunting*—but all the world honours it. Such is the force of symbols. *Haknay.*

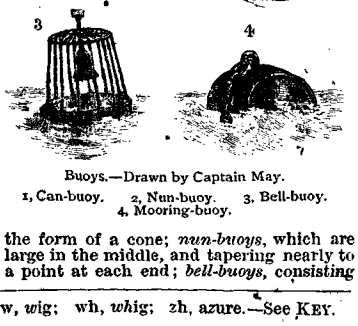
Bunting-crow (bunt'ing-krō), *n.* [D. *bonte-kraai—bont*, party-coloured, and *kraai*, a crow.] The hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*).

Buntline (bunt'lin), *n.* [See BUNT (*naut.*).] *Naut.* one of the ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards.

Buntline-cloth (bunt'lin-kloth), *n.* *Naut.* the lining sewed up the sail in the direction of the buntline to prevent the sail being chafed.

Bunyon, Bunion (bun'yon) *n.* [From O.Fr. *bugne*, *buigne*, a lump, a swelling, perhaps through It. *bugnone*, a round knot, or bunch, a boil. *Bun* is of the same origin.] An excrescence or knob at the side of the ball of the great toe, arising from an inflammation of the small membranous sac called *bursa mucosa.*

Buoy (boi or bwoi), *n.* [D. *boei*, a buoy, a fetter, O.Fr. *boye*, from L. *boiae*, a kind of fetter or shackle; a buoy being a floating object fettered at a fixed point.] 1. A floating object attached to something for a particular purpose; as, (*a*) a floating object fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, &c., or to mark out the course a ship is to follow. (*b*) An empty cask or piece of wood employed to float a cable in rocky anchorages to keep it from chafing on the rocks, called more specifically a mooring or cable-buoy. Buoys are of various shapes and with various names, as *can-buoys*, in

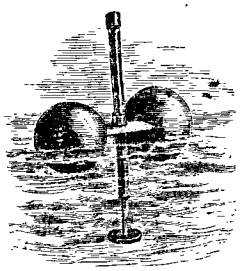


Buoys.—Drawn by Captain May.

1, Can-buoy. 2, Nun-buoy. 3, Bell-buoy. 4, Mooring-buoy.

the form of a cone; *nun-buoys*, which are large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each end; *bell-buoys*, consisting

of an apparatus connected with a bell, which rings with the motion of the sea.—2. A floating object used to throw overboard for a person who has fallen into the water to lay hold of, and to keep him afloat till he can be taken out; more particularly called a *life-buoy*.



Navy Life-buoy.—Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The life-buoy now commonly used in the navy consists of two hollow copper vessels connected together, between which there stands up a hollow pole or mast, having a port-fire fixed to its top, as a beacon, and a lead weight at the lower end to act as ballast.

Buoy (boi or bwoi), *v.t.* 1. To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air: generally with *up*.

There was heat enough in the air to *buoy* it (water in the state of vapour) *up*. *Woodward.*

Many a flowing range
Of vapour *buoyed* the crescent bark. *Tennyson.*

2. *Fig.* to support or sustain; to keep from sinking into despondency.

The recollection of the applause with which he had been greeted still *buoyed up* his spirits. *Macaulay.*

3. To fix buoys in as a direction to mariners; as, to *buoy* or to *buoy off* a channel.

Buoy (boi or bwoi), *v.i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness. [Rare.]

Rising merit will *buoy up* at last. *Pope.*

Buoyage (boi'āj or bwoi'āj), *n.* 1. A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, &c.—2. The providing of buoys.

Buoyance (boi'ans or bwoi'ans). Same as *Buoyancy*. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Buoyancy (boi'an-si or bwoi'an-si), *n.* 1. The quality of being buoyant, that is of floating on the surface of water or in the atmosphere; specific lightness. Thus ice, most kinds of wood, and all bodies specifically lighter than water, are said to have *buoyancy* in that fluid.—2. The weight of a floating body as measured by the volume of fluid displaced; the weight of the volume of water displaced by the floating body; displacement. *Eng. Cyc.*—3. *Fig.* lightheartedness; cheerfulness; hopefulness; elasticity of spirit.

The Spaniards are remarkable for an inertness, a want of *buoyancy*, and an absence of hope, which . . . isolate them from the rest of the civilized world. *Buckle.*

Buoyant (boi'ant or bwoi'ant), *a.* [From *buoy*.] 1. Floating; light; that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid.—2. *Fig.* cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.

His was not the *buoyant* temper, the flow of animal spirits, which carries a man over every obstacle. *Prescott.*

3. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body. 'The water under me was *buoyant*.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Buoyantly (boi'ant-li or bwoi'ant-li), *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

Buoy-rope (boi'rōp or bwoi'rōp), *n.* The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

Buphaga (bū'fa-ga), *n.* [Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *phagō*, to eat.] A genus of insessorial African birds, family Sturnidæ (starlings), with short bills square at the base, and rather swollen towards the tip. The species are called beef-eaters or ox-peckers because they alight upon the backs of the cattle, and pick holes in the skin to get at the larvæ of the insects deposited directly below it. Two species are known, the *B. africana* of South Africa, and the *B. erythrorhyncha* of Madagascar.

Buprestidæ (bū-pres'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *buprēstis*, a beetle which being eaten by cattle in the fields caused them to swell up and die; *bous*, an ox, *prēthein*, to swell up, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of coleopterous insects, distinguished by the uncommon brilliancy and highly metallic splendour of their colours. The largest and most brilliant of these beetles are found chiefly in tropical climates; their larvæ are wood-eaters or wood-borers, and attack both fruit and forest trees. The golden elytra of some species, called golden-beetles, are used in Indian embroidery, and the lustrous leg-joints are strung into brilliant necklaces and bracelets. The family is divided into several genera. About 1200 species are known, which differ considerably in form among themselves. Four or five small species are found in this country.

Buprestidan (bū-pres'ti-dan), *n.* An individual of the Buprestidæ (which see).

Bur, Burr (bėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *burr*, a bur, a burdock; Dan. *borre*, Sw. *kardborre*, a burdock; the root is probably seen in Ir. *borr*, a knob, *borraim*, to swell. In meaning 11 the word may be of imitative origin.] 1. A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock; also, the plant burdock. 'Rude *burs* and thistles.' *Milton.*—2. In *engr.* a slight ridge of metal raised on the edges of a line either engraved by the burin or the dry-point, and which is removed by a scraper, as it retains superfluous ink in printing a plate, and has the effect of a smear.—3. The rough neck left on a bullet in casting.—4. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head.—5. The lobe or lap of the ear.—6. A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortices. 7. A small circular saw.—8. A broad ring of iron behind the place of the hand on a spear used in tilting.—9. The sweet-bread. 10. A partially vitrified brick; a clinker.—11. The guttural pronunciation of the rough *r* common in some of the northern counties of England, especially Northumberland; rotacism: often called the Northumberland, Newcastle, or Tweedside *burr*.

Burac† (bū'rak), *n.* In *anc. chem.* a general name for all kinds of salts.

Burbolt† (bėr'bōlt), *n.* A bird-bolt. *Marston.*

Burbot (bėr'bot), *n.* [Fr. *barbote*, from *barbe*, L. *barba*, a beard. The name is thus of the same origin with *barbel*.] A fish of the family Gadidæ, genus Lota (*L. vulgaris*), shaped like an eel but shorter, with a flat head. It has two small beards on the nose, and another on the chin, and, although its appearance is repulsive, it is delicate food. It is called also *Eel-pout* or *Coney-fish*, and is found in several of the English rivers and lakes of the northern counties; but it is said to arrive at its greatest perfection in the Lake of Geneva.

Burdelais (bėr'dē-lā), *n.* [Fr. *bordelais*, of or belonging to Bordeaux.] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

Burden, Burthen (bėr'dn, bėr'ŦHn), *n.* [A. Sax. *byrthen*, from *beran*, to bear, like Icel. *byrthr*, *byrthi*, Dan. *byrde*, Goth. *baurthei*, G. *bürde*, a burden, all from same stem. See BEAR.] 1. That which is borne or carried; a load.

Let them break their backs with *burdens*. *Shak.*

Hence—2. That which is borne with labour or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive. 'The *burthen* of an honour unto which she was not born.' *Tennyson.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3.† The act of bearing children; a birth.

Thou hadst a wife once called Æmilia,
That bare thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shak.*

4. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as, a *burden* of gad-steel, 120 lbs.—5. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry; as, a ship of 100 tons burden.—6. In *mining*, the tops or heads of stream-work, overlying the stream of tin, and which must be first cleansed.—*Burden of proof*, in *law*, the necessity or duty of proving a fact or facts in dispute on an issue raised between the parties in a cause.—SYN. Load, encumbrance, weight, freight, cargo.

Burden, Burthen (bėr'dn, bėr'ŦHn), *v.t.* 1. To load; to lay a heavy load on; to encumber with weight.

I mean not that other men be eased and ye *burdened*. 2 Cor. viii. 13.

Hence—2. To oppress with anything grievous; to surcharge; as, to *burden* a nation with taxes; to *burden* the memory.—3. To lay or impose, as a load, burden, or charge. [Rare.]

It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell and his party. *Coleridge.*

Burden (bėr'dn), *n.* [O.E. *burdone*, the bass, the burden of a tune, from Fr. *bourdon*, a drone or bass, the humble-bee; L.L. *burdo*, a drone.] 1. The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus; refrain.—2. The drone of the bagpipe.—3. That which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells; the main topic.

Burden† (bėr'dn), *n.* [Fr. *bourdon*, a staff. See BOURDON.] A club. *Spenser.*

Burdener (bėr'dn-ėr), *n.* One who loads; an oppressor.

Burdenous, Burthenous† (bėr'dn-us, bėr'ŦHn-us), *a.* 1. Burdensome; grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive; heavy. 'The very *burthenous* earth.' *Drayton.*

Nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Cumbersome; useless. 'A *burd'nous* drone.' *Milton.*

Burdensome, Burthensome (bėr'dn-sum, bėr'ŦHn-sum), *a.* Weighing like a heavy burden; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive; heavy; wearisome. 'The inferior and *burthensome* offices of society.' *Burke.* 'Burthensome exactions.' *Hallam.*

The debt immense of endless gratitude,
So *burdensome*. *Milton.*

Burdensomely, Burthensomely (bėr'dn-sum-li, bėr'ŦHn-sum-li), *adv.* In a burdensome manner. 'That as few employments as possible may be *burthensomely* and vexatiously interfered with.' *J. S. Mill.*

Burdensomeness (bėr'dn-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

Burdock (bėr'dok), *n.* [*Bur* and *dock*.] The popular name of the plant *Arctium Lappa*. In Britain burdocks are regarded as troublesome weeds, but in some countries the roots, young shoots, and young leaves, are used in soups, and the plant is cultivated with this view in Japan. The lesser burdock is a species of *Xanthium*.

Burdoun,† *n.* The burden of a piece of music; the bass. *Chaucer.*

Bureau (bū-rō'), pl. **Bureaux** or **Bureaus** (bū-rōz'), *n.* [Fr. *bureau*, an office, a desk or writing-table, a court, a chest of drawers, originally a kind of coarse brownish or russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, from O.Fr. *burel*, a coarse woollen stuff. See BOREL.] 1. A desk or writing-table, with drawers for papers; an escritoire. *Swift.*—2. An office or place where business is transacted.—3. A department for the transaction of public business. On the Continent the highest departments of government in most countries have the name of *bureau*; as, the *bureau* of the minister for foreign affairs. In England the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments.—4. A chest of drawers for clothes, &c.

Bureaucracy (bū-rō'kra-si), *n.* [Fr. *bureau*, and Gr. *krateō*, to govern.] The system by which the business of administration is carried on in departments or bureaux, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction to those systems in which the officers of government have a co-ordinate authority; the system of centralizing the administration of a country, through regularly graded series of government officials; such officials collectively. 'The inexpediency of concentrating in a dominant *bureaucracy* all the skill and experience in the management of large interests.' *J. S. Mill.*

Bureaucrat (bū-rō'krat), *n.* An advocate for or supporter of bureaucracy.

Bureaucratic, Bureaucratical (bū-rō-krat'ik, bū-rō-krat'ik-al), *a.* Relating to bureaucracy.

There is a great material prosperity open to Hungary if the people will be content to be quietly governed, and if Austria will be wise enough to relax a little in the *bureaucratic* notions that now influence her. *Ansted.*

Bureaucratist (bū-rō'krat-ist), *n.* Same as *Bureaucrat*.

Burette (bū-ret'), *n.* [Fr.] A graduated glass tube occasionally used in the chemical laboratory and in the assay office, for the purpose of dividing a given portion of any liquid into small quantities of a definite amount.

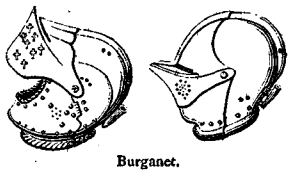
Burg (bėrg), *n.* [A. Sax. *burg*, an inclosure.] 1.† A fortified town; a borough (which see). 2. One of a class of buildings of very great antiquity, found in the north of Scotland, Orkney, and Shetland. The Burg of Moussa

is a circular building 41 feet high; its walls, which are double, with a vacant space between them, diminish from 14 feet in width at the base to 8 feet at the summit, and inclose a central area; the door is 7 feet high. These structures are older than the Scandinavian invasions, and probably date almost from the bronze age.

Burgage (bėr'gāj), *n.* [From *burg.*] In *law*, (*a*) in England, a tenure in socage, whereby burgesses, citizens, or townsmen hold their lands or tenements of the king or other lord for a certain yearly rent. (*b*) In Scotland, that tenure by which the property in royal burghs is held under the crown, proprietors being liable to the (nominal) service of watching and warding; or, as it is commonly termed, 'service of burgh, used and wont.'

Burgamot (bėr'ga-mot), *n.* Same as *Bergamot* in sense of pear and perfume.

Burganet, Burgonet (bėr'ga-net, bėr'gō-net), *n.* [Fr. *bourguignotte*, properly a Burgundian helmet.] In *milit. antiq.* a kind of helmet, with a small visor, especially char-



Burganet.

acterized by the fact that its lower rim was so fitted to the upper rim of the gorget that the head could be turned to the right or left without exposing the neck. It was first used by the Burgundians, hence its name.

Burgee (bėr'jē), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a flag or pennant which ends in two points.—2. A kind of small coal suited for burning in the furnaces of engines.

Burgein† (bėr'jin), *v.i.* To burgeon; to blossom or bud. *Spenser.*

Burgeois (bur-jō'), *n.* A printing type. See BOURGEOIS.

Burgeon (bėr'jon), *n.* and *v.i.* Same as *Bourgeon.*

Burgess (bėr'jes), *n.* [O.E. *burgeys*, O.Fr. *burgeis*, Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, L.L. *burgus*, a borough.] 1. An inhabitant of a borough or walled town, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough.—2. A representative of a borough in parliament.

The majority of the *burgesses* had been returned by constituent bodies remodelled in a manner which was generally regarded as illegal. *Macaulay.*

Hence—3. The term given before the American Revolution to the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia; as, the House of *Burgesses*, now called the *House of Delegates.*—4. A magistrate of a corporate town.—5. A member of the corporation of a Scotch burgh, now any inhabitant of a burgh of full age, rated for poor-rates, and not in arrears, and who for a period of three years has occupied any house, shop, or other building in it, not being an alien and not having received parochial nor burgh relief for twelve months preceding the last Whitsunday.—6. A resident in or occupant of, a place. [Rare.]

Twenty years have I lived
A *burgess* of the sea, and have been present
At many a desperate fight. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*Burgess list*, the list of municipal electors annually drawn up by the overseers of the poor, in accordance with the provisions of 5 and 6 Will. IV. lxxvi. as amended by 20 and 21 Vict. l. and 32 and 33 Vict. lv., previous to its revision by the revising barrister.—*Burgess roll*, the same list as revised by the revising barrister and transferred to a book provided for the purpose.

Burgess-ship (bėr'jes-ship), *n.* The state or condition of a burgess. *South.*

Burg-grave (bėrg'grāv), *n.* Same as *Burgrave* (which see).

Burgh (bu'rō), *n.* [See BOROUGH.] A corporate town or borough; more especially the Scotch term corresponding to the English *borough*, applied to several different kinds of corporations, and to towns and cities in Scotland.—*Royal burgh*, a corporate body erected by a charter from the crown. The corporation consists of the magistrates and burgesses of the territory erected into the burgh. The magistrates are generally a provost and bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and common council.—*Burgh of barony*, a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior and subjected to the government of magistrates. The right of electing magistrates is vested by the charter of erection sometimes in the baron, or superior of the barony, and sometimes in the inhabitants themselves.—*Burgh of regality*, a kind of burgh of barony, which had regal or exclusive jurisdiction within its own territory.—*Free burgh*, a burgh of barony which enjoyed, by crown charter, rights of trade both home and foreign, but which at the same time had to bear certain public burdens as the price of its privileges.—*Parliamentary burgh*, a burgh or town which sends, or unites with others in sending, a representative to parliament. In parliamentary burghs the mode of electing councillors and magistrates is the same as in royal burghs.—*Police burgh*, any populous place the boundaries of which have been ascertained in terms of the act 13 and 14 Vict. xxxiii., and the affairs of which are managed by commissioners elected by the inhabitants.—*Burgh acres*, acres or small patches of land lying in the neighbourhood of royal burghs, usually feued out to and occupied by burgesses or persons resident within the burgh.

Burghal (bėrg'al), *a.* Belonging to a burgh.

Burgh-bote (bėrg'bōt), *n.* [*Burgh* and *bote.*] In *old law*, a contribution toward the building or repairing of castles or walls for the defence of a city or town.

Burgh-breche† (bėrg'brech), *n.* [*Burgh* and *breach.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the offence of violating the pledge given by every inhabitant of a tithing to keep the peace.

Burgher (bėrg'ėr), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman.—2. One of a body of Presbyterians in Scotland, constituting the majority of the early Secession Church, which was split into two in 1747 on the lawfulness of accepting the oath then required to be taken by the burgesses in certain burghs. See ANTIBURGHER.

Burgher-master (bėrg'ėr-mas-tėr), *n.* [G. *bürgermeister.*] Same as *Burgomaster.*

Burghership (bėrg'ėr-ship), *n.* The state or privilege of a burgher.

Burgh-master (bėrg'mas-tėr), *n.* 1. A burgomaster.—2. An officer in the tin mines who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen. Called also *Bailiff* and *Barmaster.*

Burgh-mote (bėrg'mōt), *n.* [*Burgh*, and *mote*, meeting.] The meeting or court of a burgh or borough.

Burgholder (bėrg'hōld-ėr), *n.* A tithing man. See BORSHOLDER.

Burglar (bėrg'lar), *n.* [From Fr. *bourg*, a town, and O.Fr. *laire*, Fr. *larron*, L. *latro*, a thief.] One guilty of nocturnal housebreaking; one who breaks and enters a mansion-house by night with intent to commit a felony. See BURGLARY.

The definition of *burglar*, as given by Sir Edward Coke, is 'he that by night breaketh or entereth into a mansion-house with intent to commit a felony.' *Blackstone.*

Burglarer† (bėrg'lar-ėr), *n.* A burglar.

Sir William Brain was sent to the Tower only for procuring the Pope's bull against certain *burglarers* that robbed his own house. *State Trials*, 1606.

Burglarian (bėrg-lā'ri-an), *n.* A person guilty of burglary. [Rare.]

Burglarious (bėrg-lā'ri-us), *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry. *Blackstone.*

Burglariously (bėrg-lā'ri-us-li), *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

Burglary (bėrg'la-ri), *n.* [From *burglar.*] The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony. To constitute this crime the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not daylight enough to discern a man's face. It must be in a dwelling-house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the dwelling-house. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, or lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. The act must also be done with an intent to commit felony. In American law the term is applied to the criminal breaking into other buildings than dwelling-houses, whether by night or by day.

Burg-master (bėrg'mas-tėr), *n.* Same as *Burgh-master.*

Burgmote (bėrg'mōt), *n.* Same as *Burgh-mote.*

Burgomaster (bėr'gō-mas-tėr), *n.* [D. *burgemeester* = E. *borough-master.*] 1. A borough-master; the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States.—2. An aquatic bird, the glaucous gull (*Larus glaucus*), common in arctic regions, which lays its eggs in the holes of rocks. It is so called from its domineering over the smaller species of gulls and other aquatic birds.

Burgonet, *n.* See BURGANET.

Burgoo, Burgout (bėr'gō), *n.* A seafaring dish, made by gradually adding two quarts of water to one of oatmeal, then boiling it for a quarter of an hour, stirring it constantly, after which a little salt butter and sugar is generally added.

Don't stand staring there like a cabin-boy brought up before the skipper for swallowing the *burgoo* as he mixed it. *G. A. Sala.*

Burgrave (bėr'grāv), *n.* [L.L. *burggravius*, from G. *burggraf*—*burg*, a town, and *graf*, a count, an earl.] In some European countries an hereditary governor of a town or castle.

They then requested that the Prince of Orange, who held the office of *burgrave* of Antwerp, and whose influence was unbounded, might be sent to them. *Prescott.*

Burgundy (bėr'gun-di), *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. 'The mellow-tasted *Burgundy.*' *Thomson.*

Burgundy Pitch (bėr'gun-di pich), *n.* [From *Burgundy* in France, where it was first prepared.] A resin got from the Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*) and several other pines. It is used in medicine as a stimulating plaster.

Burgward† (bėrg'ward), *n.* [*Burg* and *ward.*] Anciently, the custody or keeping of a castle.

Burh† (A form of *burgh*, *borough.* See BOROUGH.] A borough or burgh; a city, a castle, a tower.

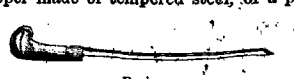
Burial (be'ri-al), *n.* [From *bury.* In the older sense of place of burial the word is directly from O.E. *biriel*, *buriel*, *buryels* (sing.), a tomb, from A. Sax. *birgels*, a sepulchre, from *brygan*, to bury; in the modern sense it may be regarded as a noun formed on the model of *betrothal*, *renewal*, &c.] 1.† A grave or place of sepulture; a tomb. '*Birials* weren opened.' *Wickliffe.* 'Vailing her high-top lower than her ribs to kiss her *burial.*' *Shak.*—2. The act of burying; specifically, the act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water. 'Christian *burial.*' *Shak.* 'Gave order for his *burial.*' *Shak.* 'Privilege of death and *burial.*' *Milton.*—*Burial case*, a kind of coffin made so as to be capable of being closed air-tight, intended for the preservation of the body.—*Burial mound*, the mound raised over the remains of a person of distinction in old times; a barrow.—*Burial service*, the religious service performed at the interment of the dead; that portion of a liturgy which is read at an interment.

Buried (be'rid), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deposited in the earth or in a grave; interred.—2. Hidden by the lapse of time; long forgotten; long past.

One kiss brings honey-dew from *buried* days. *Keats.*

Burier (be'ri-ėr), *n.* One who buries a deceased person; that which buries or covers. 'All darkness be the *burier* of the dead.' *Shak.*

Burin (bū'rin), *n.* [Fr. *burin*, It. *borino*, a graver's chisel, from root of *bore.*] 1. A graver; an instrument for engraving on copper made of tempered steel, of a pris-



Burin.

matic form, and with the graving end ground off obliquely so as to produce a sharp point.—2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver; as, a soft *burin*; a brilliant *burin.*

Buriti (bū-rē'ti), *n.* [Native name.] A South American palm (*Mauritia vinifera*), called also *Brazilian Wine-palm.* It grows to the height of 100–150 feet, preferring marshy

situations, and bears an imposing crown of fan-shaped leaves. A sweet vinous liquor is prepared from the juice of the stem, as also from the fruits.

Burke (bèrk), *v.t.* [From the name of an Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1829, in Edinburgh, with the view of selling the dead bodies for dissection.] 1. To murder by suffocation so as to produce few signs of violence upon the victim.

'You don't mean to say he was *burked*, Sam?' said Mr. Pickwick. *Dickens.*

2. *Fig.* to smother; to shelve; to get rid of by some indirect manœuvre; as, to *burke* a parliamentary question.

Burker (bèrk'ér), *n.* One who burkes.

Burkism (bèrk'izm), *n.* The practice of killing persons for the purpose of obtaining bodies for dissection. *Westminster Review.* [Rare.]

Burl (bèrl), *n.* [Prov. Fr. *bouril, burril*, flocks or ends of threads which disfigure cloth, from Fr. *bourre*, a flock of wool as for stuffing, L.L. *burra*, a flock of wool.] A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not.

Burl (bèrl), *v.t.* [From the noun.] 1.† To cleanse cloth with a kind of earth used by fullers.

To come then to the mysterie of fuller's craft, first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they *fall* anon to *burling* it with cimolia. *Holland.*

2. To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.

Burl (bèrl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *byrlian*, to draw, as water, &c.; O.E. and Sc. *birl.*] To draw or pour out, as beer. [Local.]

He told me to *burl* out the beer, as he was in a hurry, and I *burled* out a glass and gave it to him. *Times, Law Reports.*

Burlace (bèr'lās), *n.* [A contr. of *burdelais*; Fr. *bourdelais*, from *Bourdeaux.*] A sort of grape.

Burlaw (bur'la), *n.* Same as *Byrlaw.*

Burler (bèrl'ér), *n.* One who burls cloth.

Burler (bèrl'ér), *n.* [See BURL, to draw, as beer.] In Cumberland, the master of the revels at a wedding-feast, whose duty is to see that the guests are well furnished with drink. *Bywater.*

Burlesque (bèr-lesk'), *a.* [Fr. *burlesque*, from It. *burlesco*, ludicrous, ridiculous, from *burlare*, to ridicule, *burla*, mockery, raillery. The Fr. term. *-esque* answers to the E. *-ish.*] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity.

It is a dispute among the critics whether *burlesque* poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the *Dispensary*, or in doggerel, like that of *Hudibras.* *Addison.*

Burlesque (bèr-lesk'), *n.* 1. That kind of literary composition which exhibits a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it so as to excite laughter or ridicule; travesty; caricature.

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds: the first represents mean persons in the accoutrements of heroes; the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people. *Addison.*

2. A piece composed in this style; a travesty; in modern times often specifically a theatrical piece; a kind of dramatic extravaganza with more or less singing in it.—3. A ludicrous or debasing caricature of any kind; a gross perversion.

Who is it that admires, and is from the heart attached to, national representative assemblies, but must turn with horror and disgust from such a profane *burlesque* and abominable perversion of that sacred institute. *Burke.*

Burlesque (bèr-lesk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *burlesqued*; ppr. *burlesquing.* To make ridiculous by burlesque representation; to turn into a burlesque.

They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule. *Stillingfleet.*

Burlesque (bèr-lesk'), *v.i.* To use burlesque. [Rare.]

Burlesquer (bèr-lesk'ér), *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule.

Burletta (bèr-let'ta), *n.* [It., dim. of *burla*, mockery. See BURLESQUE.] A comic opera; a musical farce.

Burliness (bèr'li-nes), *n.* State or quality of being burly.

Burling-iron (bèr'ling-ī-èrn), *n.* A kind of pincer or tweezer used in burling cloth.

Burly (bèr'li), *a.* [Apparently a form equivalent to O.H.G. *burlih, purlih*, elevated, high, from *bor, por*; an elevation, and term. *-lih* = E. *like*, from a root *bor*, seen in *bourgeon*; Ir. and Gael. *borr*, a knob." Comp. however Sc. *bujrdly*, which has the same meaning, and may represent an older form of the word.] 1. Great in bodily size; bulky; lusty: the word, now used only of persons, includes the idea of some degree of coarseness. 'A priest *burly* and big and studious of his ease.' *Cowper.* Formerly used also of things. 'Burly sacks and well stuffed barns.' *Drayton.*—2.† Boisterous; loud. 'So when a *burly* tempest rolls his pride.' *Beaumont.*

Bur-marigold (bèr'mar-i-gōld), *n.* A genus of plants (Bidens), nat. order Compositæ, of which there are two British species, viz. *B. cernua* and *B. tripartita*, both annuals, growing by the sides of ponds and ditches.

Burmese (bur'mēz), *a.* Of or pertaining to Burmah.

Burmese (bur'mēz), *n.* 1. An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burmah.—2. The language of the people of Burmah. It is one of the monosyllabic languages.

Burn (bèrn), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *burned* or *burnt*; ppr. *burning.* [O.E. *bren, brennen, bernen*, from A. Sax. *bernan, byrnan, beornan, brinnan*, to burn; cog. Icel. *brenna*, Dan. *brænde*, O.D. *bernen*, Goth. *brinnan*, G. *brennen*, to burn. *Brand, brown, brimstone*, &c., are from this stem.] 1. To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire.—2. To act on with fire; to expose to the action of fire; as, to *burn* clay; to *burn* wood for charcoal; to *burn* limestone.—3. To make into by means of fire; as, to *burn* bricks; to *burn* charcoal; to *burn* lime.—4. To scorch; to affect, injure, or destroy by heat; as, to *burn* one's clothes by being too near the fire; to *burn* one's fingers; to *burn* bread or meat; the sun *burns* the grass or plants.—5. To produce an effect like that of fire; to heat or inflame; to affect with a burning sensation; as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach; the fever *burns* a patient.—6. In *chem.* to combine with oxygen; to oxygenize; as, a man *burns* a certain amount of carbon at each respiration.—7. In *surg.* to apply a cautery to; to cauterize.—*To burn a bowl, curling-stone*, &c., in the game of bowls, curling, and the like, is to displace a bowl, curling-stone, &c., accidentally.—*To burn daylight*, to light a candle or candles before it is dark; to waste time.

Mer. . . . Come, we *burn daylight*; ho!
Rom. Nay, that's not so.
Mer. I mean, sir, in delay,
We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day. *Shak.*

—*To burn metals together*, to join them by melting their adjacent edges, or heating the adjacent edges and running some molten metal of the same kind into the intermediate space. *E. H. Knight.*—*To burn one's fingers* (*fig.*), to bring one's self into unexpected trouble, as by interfering in the concerns of others, engaging in speculation, &c.—*To burn out*, to destroy or obliterate by burning. 'Must you with hot irons *burn out* both mine eyes?' *Shak.*

Burn (bèrn), *v.i.* 1. To be on fire; to flame; as, the fuel *burns*. 'Fire that *burns* as on an altar.' *Tennyson.*—2. To suffer from or be injured by an excess of heat. 'Your meat doth *burn*, quoth I.' *Shak.*—3. To shine; to sparkle; to glow; to gleam.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne
Burn'd on the water. *Shak.*
O Prince! O wherefore *burn* your eyes? *Rowe.*

4. To be inflamed with passion or desire; to be affected with strong emotion; as, to *burn* with anger or love.

Did not our heart *burn* within us while he talked with us by the way? Luke xxiv. 32.

5. To act or behave with destructive violence; to be in a state of violent action; to rage.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? Ps. lxxxix. 46.
The groan still deepens and the combat *burns*. *Pope.*

6. To be affected with a sensation of heat or burning, pain, or acidity; to feel excess of heat; as, the face *burns*; the patient *burns* with a fever.—7. To resemble fire in the effect or sensation produced.

The parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire. *Milton.*

8. In certain games, to be near a concealed object which is sought, that is, so near as to be burned if it were fire; hence, to be nearly right in guessing. [Colloq.]

I flatter myself that I *burn* (as children say at hide-and-seek when they approach the person or thing concealed): yes, I do flatter myself that I *burn* in the conclusion of this paper. *Blackwood's Mag.*

9. In *metal.* to perform the operation of burning metals together. See under the *v.t.*—*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.—*To burn with labour*, to be full of busy stir and activity. *Thomson.*

Burn (bèrn), *n.* 1. A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire.—2. The operation of burning or baking, as in brick-making; as, they have a good *burn.*—3. A disease in vegetables. See BRAND, 6.—*Burn, Scald. Burns* are produced by heated solids and flames, *scalds* by heated fluids.

Burn (burn), *n.* [O.E. *bourn*, A. Sax. *burna*, a stream, a well; Icel. *brunnr*, D. *born*, Goth. *brunna*, a spring; G. *brunnen*, a well; from root of A. Sax. *byrnan*, to burn; comp. *torrent*, from L. *torreo*, to burn.] A rivulet; a brook. [Scotch and Northern English.]

Burnable (bèrn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being burnt. *Colgrave.*

Burned,† *pp.* [O.Fr. *burnir*, to burnish.] Burnished. 'Burned stele.' *Chaucer.*

Burner (bèrn'ér), *n.* 1. A person who burns or sets fire to anything.—2. The part of a lamp from which the flame issues; the part that holds the wick; the jet-piece from which a gas-flame issues.

Burnet (bèr'net), *n.* [From their burning or acrid properties.] The name of several plants. The common or garden burnet is *Poterium sanguisorba*; called also salad-burnet. Great burnet is *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

Burnet-moth (bèr'net-moth), *n.* The name given to *Zygæna filipendula*, a greenish-black insect with crimson spots on its wings, common in this country.

Burnette† (bèr-net'), *n.* [A form equivalent to *brunette.*] Cloth dyed of a brown colour.

Burnettise, Burnettize (bèr'net-īz), *v.t.* *Naut.* to impregnate, as canvas, timber, cordage, dead bodies, &c., with Burnett's liquid (which see).

Burnett's Liquid (bèr'nets lik-wid), *n.* A solution of chloride of zinc, first used by Sir William *Burnett* to preserve timber, canvas, and cordage from dry-rot, mildew, &c., and afterwards employed as an antiseptic to preserve dead bodies.

Burnewin (bur'ne-win), *n.* [Lit. burn-the-wind.] A blacksmith. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Burnie (bur'ni), *n.* A rivulet: diminutive of *burn.* [Scotch.]

Burning (bèrn'ing), *a.* 1. Much heated; flaming; scorching; as, the *burning* sands of the Sahara.—2. Vehement; powerful. 'Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent.' *Dryden.* 3. Causing excitement, ardour, or enthusiasm; as, the extension of the franchise now became a *burning* question.—SYN. Blazing, flaming, scorching, fiery, hot.

Burning Bush (bèrn'ing-bush), *n.* 1. The emblem adopted by the Church of Scotland in allusion to Ex. iii. 2, surrounded by the legend, 'Nec tamen consumebatur.'—2. The name applied to an ornamental shrub, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, from its bright crimson berries.

Burning-glass (bèrn'ing-glas), *n.* A double convex lens of glass, which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a small space called a focus, producing an intense heat, so that combustible matter placed in the focus of the lens will be set on fire, and if the lens be powerful metals may be melted and substances reduced to a vitrified state.

Burning-house (bèrn'ing-hous), *n.* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites.

Burning-mirror (bèrn'ing-mir'ér), *n.* A concave mirror, usually made of metal, which, being exposed to the direct rays of the sun, reflects them in such a way as to make them converge to a point called the focus, where their whole heat is concentrated; hence this instrument will produce effects similar to those of a burning-glass; but the power of a burning-glass is almost four times less than that of a burning-mirror of equal extent and equal curvature. Called also a *Reflector.*

Burnish (bèr'nish), *v.t.* [Fr. *brunir*, O.Fr. *brunir, burnir, brunissant, burnissant*, to polish; to embrown, from *brun*, O.H.G. *brun*, brown. (See BROWN.) It is easy to see how the same radical may give both *browned*, as by fire, and *burnished*, rendered glowing or brilliant as fire.] 1. To cause to glow or become resplendent. 'The shadowed livery of the *burnished* sun.' *Shak.*

Now the village windows blaze,
Burnished by the setting sun. *J. Cunningham.*

2. To polish by friction; to make smooth and lustrous; as, to *burnish* steel. 'Burnished gold.' *Shak.* 'Frame of *burnished* steel.' *Dryden.*

I, sitting, *burnish'd* without fear
The brand, the buckler, and the spear. *Tennyson.*

Burnish† (bėr'nish), *v.i.* To grow bright or brilliant; to show conspicuously. 'Ere Juno *burnished*, or young Jove was grown.' *Dryden.*

I've seen a snake in human form
Burnish and make a gaudy show. *Swift.*

Burnish (bėr'nish), *n.* Gloss; brightness; lustre. 'Blushes . . . the *burnish* of no sin.' *Crashaw.*

Burnisher (bėr'nish-ėr), *n.* 1. The person who burnishes or makes glossy.—2. An instrument used in burnishing, of different kinds, as a piece of round polished steel, a dog's or wolf's tooth, a piece of copper, agate, or pebble, &c. It is used for giving a gloss or smoothness to metals, to the edges of books, preparing the surface of engraver's plates, and toning their work, &c., by rubbing with pressure.

Burnoose (bėr'nös or bėr-nös'), *n.* [Fr. *burnous, bournous*, from Sp. *al-bornoz*, a kind of Moorish cloak, from Ar. *burnus*, a high-crowned cap.] 1. A white woollen mantle, with hood, woven in one piece, worn by the

Burnoose.

Arabs.—2. A kind of mantle worn by ladies. Written also *Bernouse, Burnouse, Burnous, Burnos.*

Burnt (bėrnt), *p.* and *a.* Consumed or scorched by fire.—*Burnt wine*, wine treated in such a manner as to acquire a peculiar flavour suggestive of burning.

Burnt wine is a wine boiled up with sugar and sometimes with a little spice. *Rees.*

—*Burnt brandy, rum, whisky*, &c., brandy, &c., with part of the spirit removed by burning.

Burnt-ear (bėrnt'ėr), *n.* A disease in corn, in which the fructification of the plant is destroyed, and, as it were, burnt up, so that the whole ear appears black, and is easily reduced to powder. Microscopic observations have proved that the black powder consists of the minute germs or seeds of a parasitical mushroom, the *Uredo carbo* or *U. segetum*, which are developed in the growing ears, and live on its substance.

Burnt-offering (bėrnt'of-fėr-ing), *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice: called also *Burnt-sacrifice.* The burnt offerings of the Jews were either some clean animal, as an ox, a sheep, a pigeon, or some species of vegetable substance, as bread, flour, ears of wheat or barley.

Burnt-sacrifice (bėrnt'sak-ri-fīs), *n.* See BURNT-OFFERING.

Burnt-sienna (bėrnt'sī-en-na), *n.* Sienna earth (*Terra di Sienna*) submitted to the action of fire by which it is converted into a fine orange-red pigment, used both in oil and water-colour painting. See SIENNA.

Burnt-sponge (bėrnt'spunj). See under SPONGE.

Burnt-stone (bėrnt'stōn), *n.* A term applied to antique carnelians found in ruins, which apparently have been acted on by fire, being dull externally, but showing a fine red colour when held up to the light. They are much esteemed, bringing a high price, especially when ornamented by fine workmanship.

Bur-parsley (bėr'pärs-li), *n.* The common name for *Caucalis daucoides*, an umbelliferous plant, with bristly bur-like carpels. It is frequently found in corn-fields, in chalky soils, in England.

Burr, *n.* See BUR.

Burr (bėr), *v.i.* To speak with a guttural or rough pronunciation of the letter 'r'; to talk or whisper hoarsely; to murmur. See BUR.

These hideous streets, these graves, where men alive,
Packed close with earth-worms, *burr* unconsciously
About the plague that slew them. *E. B. Browning.*

Burrage (bėr'āj), *n.* Borage. *Tatler.*

Burras-pipe (bur'as-pīp), *n.* A tube to contain lunar caustic or other corrosive.

Bur-reed (bėr'rēd), *n.* The common name of British plants of the genus Sparganium. Their habitat is the sides of lakes and pools. See SPARGANIUM.

Burrel (bur'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *burel*, reddish, from O.L. *burrus*, red.] A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious soft pulp.

Burrel-fly (bur'el-flī), *n.* [From its reddish colour. See above.] A kind of reddish-coloured gadfly, or breeze.

Burrel-shot (bur'el-shot), *n.* [Fr. *bourreler*, to torment, and E. *shot.*] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range; an emergency shot.

Burrh, Burr-stone (bėr, bėr'stōn), *n.* A name given to certain siliceous or siliceo-calcareous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a burr or keen-cutting texture, whence they are much used for millstones. The most esteemed varieties are obtained from the upper fresh-water beds of the Paris basin, and from the eocene strata of South America. The French burrhs are of a whitish or cream colour. *Page.* Written also *Buhr-stone.*

Burridge (bėr'ij). Same as *Borage.*

Burr-millstone (bėr'mil-stōn), *n.* Same as *Buhrstone.*

Burr-oak (bėr'ōk), *n.* A useful and ornamental species of oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), growing in the middle and western states of America, the wood of which is close-grained, tough, and durable.

Burrock (bur'ok), *n.* [A. Sax. *burg, burh*, a hill, and dim. *-ock.*] A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

Burrow (bu'rō), *n.* [The same word with *burgh, borough*, from A. Sax. *beorgan*, to protect, shelter. *Barrow* is closely allied. See BOROUGH, BARROW.] 1. A hole in the ground excavated by rabbits, hares, and some other animals, as a refuge and habitation.—2.† Same as *Barrow*, a sepulchral mound. *Sir T. Browne.* See BARROW.—3. In *mining*, a heap of attal or rubbish.—4.† A borough.

Burrow (bu'rō), *v.i.* 1. To make a hole or burrow to lodge in, as in the earth; to work a way into or under something.—2. To lodge in a burrow; in a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place; to hide. 'The human vermin which . . . *burrow* among all physical and among all moral pollution.' *Macaulay.*

Burrow-duck (bu'rō-duk), *n.* The sheldrake: so called because it makes its nest in rabbit burrows or other holes in soft soil.

Burrowing-owl (bu'rō-ing-oul), *n.* An American species of owl, the *Athena cunicularia*, which dwells in holes in the ground either made by itself or by some other animal, as the prairie-dog or marmot. It feeds on insects and seeks its food by day.

Burr-pump (bėr'pump), *n. Naut.* a kind of pump, in which a cup-shaped cone of leather nailed on the end of a pump-rod serves instead of a box, its sides collapsing as the rod descends, and expanding with the weight of the water as it ascends; a bilge-pump.

Burry (bėr'i), *a.* Full of burs; resembling burs; as, *burry* wool.

Bursa (bėr'sa), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a kind of sack. *Bursa mucosa*, a sack situated at a joint and containing the synovial fluid.

Bursar (bėrs'ėr), *n.* [See BURSE.] 1. A treasurer or cash-keeper; as, the *bursar* of a college or of a monastery; a purser.—2. A student to whom a bursary is paid.

Bursarship (bėrs'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a bursar.

Bursary (bėr'sa-ri), *n.* 1. The treasury of a college or monastery.—2. In the Scottish universities, a grant of money for a short period of years to enable a student to prosecute his studies; sometimes bestowed by competition, sometimes by presentation.

Bursch (bursh), *n.* pl. **Burschen** (bursh'en). In Germany, a youth; specifically, a student at a university.

In beer-swilling Copenhagen I have drunk your Danesman blind,
I have kept my feet in Jena when each *bursch* to earth declined. *Aytoun.*

Burse (bėrs), *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, a purse, bursary, exchange, from L.L. *bursa*, a purse, a skin, leather. See PURSE.] 1. A purse to hold something valuable: now used only as the designation of one of the official insignia of the lord high chancellor of England.—2.† Anything resembling a purse; a vesicle; a pod. *Holland.*—3.† A public edifice in cities for the meeting of merchants; an exchange; a bourse. 'Merchants' *burses.*' *Burton.*—4.† A name formerly given in London to the shops over the Exchange, where female finery was largely sold.

She says she went to the *Burse* for patterns. *Old play.*

5. A bursary (which see). [Scotch.]—6. *Eccles.* a receptacle for the corporal and chalice cover. It is square and flat, made of cardboard covered with rich silk or cloth of gold, embroidered and studded with jewels, open on one side only, and placed over the chalice veil when the sacred vessels are carried to the altar by the celebrant.

Bursera (bėr'sėr-a), *n.* [Named after Joachim *Burser*, a Neapolitan botanist.] A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Amyridaceæ, consisting of trees with compound leaves. *B. acuminata* yields a yellow concrete essential oil; and *B. paniculata*, called *bois de colophane* in Mauritius, gives out, from the slightest wound in the bark, a copious flow of limpid oil, of a pungent turpentine odour, which soon acquires the consistence of butter, having the appearance of camphor.

Burseraceæ (bėr-sėr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amyridaceæ.*

Bursiform (bėrs'i-form), *a.* [L. *bursa*, a purse, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.

Burst (bėrst), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *burst*; ppr. *bursting.* [O.E. *berst, breste*, Sc. *brust*, A. Sax. *berstan*, to burst; cog. Icel. *bersta*, Dan. *briste, bröste*, D. *bersten*, O.G. *bresten*, Mod. G. *bersten*, to burst. The same root appears in Ir. *brisaim*, Gael. *bris, brisd*, to break.] 1. To fly or break open from internal force and with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption; to explode. 'Ready to *burst* like new bottles.' *Job* xxxii. 19. Hence, figuratively, as of the heart, in reference to the violence of grief, desire, passion, &c.

No, no, my heart will *burst* an if I speak;
And I will speak that so my heart may *burst.* *Shak.*

2. To become suddenly manifest; to make a sudden change or transition of state; to rush: with prepositions, adverbs, and adverbial phrases.

For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out,
I fear, we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spite. *Shak.*

If the worlds
In worlds inclosed should on his senses *burst*,
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomson.*

We were the first that ever *burst*
Into that silent sea. *Coleridge.*

Every bird in Eden *burst* in carol. . . *Tennyson.*

—*To burst up*, to explode; hence, to fail; to become bankrupt. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

Then you think that if L. got time he wouldn't *burst up*? *Dickens.*

SYN. To crack, break, split, rend, tear, separate, explode.

Burst (bėrst), *v.t.* 1. To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly; as, to *burst* one's bonds; to *burst* a cannon.

'He fastened on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As he'd *burst* heaven. *Shak.*

2.† To break.

You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst*? *Shak.*

He *burst* his lance against the sand below. *Fairfax.*

Burst (bėrst), *n.* 1. A sudden disruption; a violent rending.—2. A sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rush; an outburst; as, a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion. 'A *burst* of thunder.' *Milton.* 'A *bursts* of fox-hunting melody.' *W. Irving.*—3.† A rupture; a hernia.—4. A smart race; a spurt.

There are foxes that run so uncommonly short that you can never get a *burst* after them. *Trollope.*

Burstent (bėrst'n), *p.* and *a.* Affected with a rupture or hernia.

He was born *burstен*; and your worship knows
That is a pretty step to men's compassion. *Beau. & Fl.*

Burstenness† (bėrst'n-nes), *n.* The state of having a rupture; the hernia.

Burster (bėrst'ėr), *n.* One that bursts; one that breaks in pieces. *Cotgrave.*

Bursting (bėrst'ing), *p.* and *a.* Breaking forth; ready to burst or expand.

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Thomson.*

Bursting-charge (bėrst'ing-chärj), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder to ensure the ignition of the latter. 2. In *ordnance*, the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot.

Burst-wort (bėrst'wėrt), *n.* The herniaria, or rupture-wort, a plant formerly considered efficacious in the cure of hernia.

Burt (bėrt), *n.* A flat-fish of the turbot kind. See BRET.

Burthen. For this and its derivatives, see BURDEN, &c.

Burthen (bėr'ŦHn), *n.* [Erroneous form for *burden*, the refrain of a song (which see).] 'The sad *burthen* of some merry song.' *Pope.* 'As if it were the *burthen* of a song.' *Tennyson.*

Bur-thistle, Burry-thistle (bur'this-l, bur'i-this-l), *n.* The spear-thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*), from its prickly involucre. See THISTLE. [Scotch.]

Burton (bėr'ton), *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used in ships to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds and for various other purposes. Called also *Top-burton-tackle.*—*A single Spanish burton* has three single blocks, or two single blocks and a hook fixed to one of the bights of the standing part of the tackle.—*A double Spanish burton* has one double and two single blocks.

Bur-weed (bėr'wēd), *n.* A name common to plants of the genus Xanthium.

Bury (be'ri), *n.* A different orthography of *burg*, *borough*. It signifies a house, habitation, castle, or borough, and is retained in many names of places, as in Shrews*bury*, Aldermans*bury*, *Bury* St. Edmund's.

To this very day the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury* in some parts of England. *Migge.*

Bury (be'ri), *n.* [Fr. *beurré*, from *beurre*, butter.] A delicate pear of several varieties.

Bury (be'ri), *n.* 1. A camp or heap of turnips or the like stored up.—2. † A burrow.

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth. *N. Grew.*

Bury (be'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *buried;* ppr. *burying.* [A. Sax. *byrgan*, *byrigan*, to bury; allied to *beorgan*, to protect, and thus to *burgh*, *borough*, *burrow*, *barrow*, &c.] 1. To cover with earth, water, or other matter; as, the jewel lay *buried* under a heap of rubbish. 'In the deep bosom of the ocean *buried.*' *Shak.*

All their confidence
Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep. *Milton.*

Specifically—2. To deposit in the grave when dead; to inter; to entomb.

Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father. Mat. viii. 21.
I'll *bury* thee in a triumphant grave. *Shak.*

3. To hide; to keep secret; to cover up; to conceal.

I have, as when the sun doth light a storm,
Buried this sigh in wrinkle of a smile. *Shak.*

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement; as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery or in solitude.

I will *bury* myself in myself, and the devil may pipe to his own. *Tennyson.*

5. To hide in oblivion; to put away finally; as, to *bury* an injury.

Give me a bowl of wine;
In this I *bury* all unkindness, Cassius. *Shak.*

—*To bury the hatchet*, to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace: a phrase borrowed from the American Indians, who bury a tomahawk when they conclude a peace.—SYN. To entomb, inter, hide, cover, conceal, overwhelm, repress, keep down.

Bury (be'ri), *v.i.* To perform a burial service.

Burying (be'ri-ing), *n.* Burial; sepulture. John xii. 7.

Burying-beetle (be'ri-ing-bē-tl), *n.* An insect of the genus Necrophorus (which see).

Burying-ground, Burying-place (be'ri-ing-ground, be'ri-ing-plās), *n.* A graveyard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a churchyard.

Bus, Buss (bus), *n.* An abbreviation commonly used instead of *omnibus*, a street-carriage. See OMNIBUS.

I'm a conductor now, but wouldn't be long behind a *bus* if it wasn't from necessity. *Mayhew.*

He proposed that they should go, per *buss*, a little way into the country. *Dickens.*

Busby (buz'bi), *n.* A military head-dress worn by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers, consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side. The bag appears to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress from which a long padded bag hung over, and was attached to the right shoulder as a defence against sword-cuts.

Busby.

Buscone (bus'kōn), *n.* [Sp. *buscon*, a searcher, *buscar*, to search.] One who prospects or searches for ores; a prospector; also, a miner who pays part of the proceeds of his work to the owner or renter of the mine. [American.]

Bush (bụsh), *n.* [Softened form of an older *busk*, from the Scandinavian: Dan. *busk*, Sw. *buske*, a bush; cog. with D. *bosch*, a grove; G. *busch*, a bush. The word passed from the Teutonic into the Romance languages. It. *bosco*, Pr. *bosc*, O.Fr. *bos* (Mod. Fr. *bois*). *Ambush*, *bosky*, *bouquet*, &c., are from this stem.] 1. A thicket; a clump of shrubs or trees.

There as by aventure this Palamon
Was in a *bush*, that no man might him see,
For sore afered of his death was he. *Chaucer.*

2. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub.

Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden.*

3. A branch of a tree, properly of ivy, as sacred to Bacchus, fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. 'If it be true that good wine needs no *bush.*' *Shak.* Hence—4. † The tavern itself.

Twenty to one you find him at the *bush*. *Beau. & Fl.*

5. A stretch of forest or of shrubby vegetation; a district covered with brushwood, or shrubs, trees, &c.; a wide uncultivated tract of country covered with scrub; as, the *bush* was here very dense; to take to the *bush* (to become a *bush*-ranger).—6. The tail, or brush of a fox.—*To beat about the bush*, to approach anything in a roundabout manner; to use circumlocution; to dilly-dally.

Bush (bụsh), *v.i.* To grow thick or bushy; to serve or show as a bush. 'The *bushing* alders formed a shady scene.' *Pope.*

Bush (bụsh), *v.t.* 1. To set bushes about; to support with bushes; as, to *bush* peas.—2. To use a bush-harrow on, or for covering; as, to *bush* a piece of wood; to *bush* in seeds.

Bush (bụsh), *n.* [A parallel form of *box*, probably from D. *bus*, a box, a bush; G. *büchse*, a box, also means the bush of a wheel.] 1. A lining of harder material let into an orifice to guard against wearing by friction; the perforated box or tube of metal fitted into certain parts of machinery, as the pivot holes of a clock, the centre of a cart-wheel, &c., to receive the wear of pivots, journals, and the like.—2. A like circular metallic lining in other round holes, as the keyhole of a watch, the vent of a gun, &c. 3. A thimble. [American.] Called also *Bushing.*

Bush (bụsh), *v.t.* To furnish with a bush, or to line any orifice with metal to prevent wearing.

Bush-bean (bụsh'bēn), *n.* The American name for the kidney-bean.

Bush-buck (bụsh'buk), *n.* [D. *bosch-bok.*] The name given to several species of the genus Tragelaphus, especially to *T. sylvaticus*, an antelope of Caffraria and Cape Colony, 4 feet long and 2½ feet high, with triangular sub-spiral horns. The male is dark sepia brown and the female reddish brown above; both are white below. Called also *Bush-goat.*—*White-backed bush-buck*, the name given to the *Cephalophus sylviculatrix*, a white-backed true antelope of Sierra Leone, &c., 5 feet long and 3 feet high, with black, shining, pointed, and nearly straight horns, short slender limbs, sleek, glossy, deep brown hair.

Bush-cat (bụsh'kat), *n.* See SERVAL.

Bushel (bụsh'el), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *bussel*, O.Fr. *boissl*, *bussel*, &c., L.L. *bussellus*, a dim. form from *bussida*, for *buxida*, *pyxida*, from Gr. *pyxis*, a box.] 1. A dry measure, containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The imperial bushel introduced in 1826 has a capacity of 2218·192 cubic inches, and holds 80 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water, at the temperature of 62° Fahr. with the barometer at 30 inches. Previous to this the Winchester bushel had been the standard measure from the time of Henry VII. Its capacity was 2150·42 cubic inches.—2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel.—3. A large indefinite quantity. [Colloq.]

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of the pieces. *Dryden.*

Bushel (bụsh'el), *n.* The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel. See BUSH.

Bushelage (bụsh'el-āj), *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.

Busheler, Bushelman (bụsh'el-ėr, bụsh'el-man), *n.* [From American *bush*, *bushing*, a thimble.] One who repairs garments for tailors. Spelled also *Bushelter.* [American.]

Bushet (bụsh'et), *n.* [Dim. of *bush.*] A thicket; a copse; a wood. 'A *bushet* or wood on a hill, not far from the wayside.' *Ray.* [Rare.]

Bush-fighting (bụsh'fit-ing), *n.* A mode of fighting in which the combatants scatter, and fire from behind the shelter of trees and bushes.

I don't like this pitiful ambuscade work; this *bush-fighting.* *Colman.*

Bush-goat (bụsh'gōt), *n.* Same as *Bush-buck* (which see).

Bush-hammer (bụsh'ham-mėr), *n.* A mason's large breaking hammer; a hammer for dressing millstones.

Bush-harrow (bụsh'ha-rō), *n.* An implement of husbandry for harrowing grass lands, and covering grass or clover seeds. It consists of a frame with three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven.

Bushiness (bụsh'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being bushy, thick, or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.

Bushing (bụsh'ing), *n.* 1. Same as *Bush*, a perforated box.—2. A thimble: also called a *Bush.* [American.]

Bushless (bụsh'les), *a.* Destitute of bushes; bare. *Tennyson.*

Bushman (bụsh'man), *n.* [In second sense a translation of D. *bosjesman.*] 1. A woodsman; a settler in a new country, as Australia.—2. An aboriginal of Bushmanland, near the Cape of Good Hope; a Bosjesman.

Bushment † (bụsh'ment), *n.* 1. [From *bush.*] A thicket; a cluster of bushes. 'Woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters.' *Raleigh.*—2. [Contr. for *ambushment.*] An ambush or ambuscade; any concealed body of soldiers or men. 'Environing him with a *bushment* of soldiers.' *Golding.*

In the nether end of the hall, a *bushment* of the Duke's servants . . . began suddenly at men's backs to cry out, . . . 'King Richard.' *Sir T. More.*

Bush-metal (bụsh'met-al), *n.* Hard brass; gun-metal; a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, &c.

Bush-ranger (bụsh'rānj-ėr), *n.* In Australia, a criminal, generally an escaped convict, who takes to the 'bush,' or woods, and lives by robbery.

Bush-shrike (bụsh'shrīk), *n.* One of a subfamily (Thamnophilinæ) of the Formicariidæ or ant-birds. The bush-shrikes live among thick trees, bushes, and underwood, where they are perpetually prowling about after insects, and young and sickly birds, and are great destroyers of eggs. Numerous species of bush-shrikes are found in the hotter latitudes of America.

Bush-whacker (bụsh'whak-ėr), *n.* [American.] 1. One accustomed to sojourn in the woods, or beat about bushes.

They were gallant *bush-whackers* and hunters of raccoons by moonlight. *W. Irving.*

2. A strong scythe or other implement for cutting bushes.

Bush-whacking (bụsh'whak-ing), *n.* Pushing one's way through bushes or thickets; hauling a boat along a stream bordered by bushes by pulling at the branches. [American.]

Bush-woman (bụsh'wụ-man), *n.* A female Bushman.

Bushy (bụsh'i), *a.* 1. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.

The kids with pleasure browse the *bushy* plain. *Dryden.*

2. Having many close twigs and branches; low and shrubby. *Spenser; Bacon.*—3. Resembling a bush; thick and spreading, like a bush; as, a *bushy* beard. '*Bushy* eyebrows.' *Irving.*

Busily (bi'zi-li), *adv.* In a busy manner: (*a*) with constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be *busily* employed.

'How *busily* she turns the leaves.' *Shak.* (*b*) With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously. *Dryden.*

Business (biz'nes), *n.* [This word can hardly be unconnected with *busy*, and yet it is not an ordinary abstract noun derived from the adjective, for it seems never to have the meaning of state of being busy, *busy-ness*. Probably the O. Fr. *busoignes, besoignes*, affairs, business (Fr. *besogne*, work, affair), was supposed to be connected with the E. adjective *busy*, and influenced at least the meaning of the word.] 1. A matter or affair that engages a person's time, care, and attention whether for a longer or shorter period; an affair receiving or requiring attention; specifically, that which busies or occupies one's time, attention, and labour as his chief concern; that which one does for a livelihood; occupation; employment; as, his *business* was that of a merchant; to carry on the *business* of agriculture.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any man. Judg. xviii. 7.

2. Mercantile concerns, or traffic in general.

It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of *business*. *Porteus.*

3. The proper duty; what belongs to one to do.

Analysis is not the *business* of the poet. *Macaulay.*

4. Task or object undertaken.

It is the *business* of the following pages to discover how his lofty hopes came to terminate in disappointment. *Godwin.*

5. Concern; right of action or interposing; as, what *business* has a man with the disputes of others?—6. Affair; point; matter.

Fitness to govern is a perplexed *business*. *Bacon.*

—*Business card*, an advertisement in a public print giving a tradesman's name and address with a few particulars as to the nature of his business.—*To do the business for a man, to do one's business*, to kill, destroy, or ruin him; to settle him. [Colloq.]—*To make a thing one's business*, to devote one's attention to it; to see that it is done.—SYN. Affair, concern, matter, engagement, employment, calling, occupation, trade, profession, office, duty.

Business (biz'nes), *a.* Relating to or connected with business, traffic, trade, &c.; as, *business* habits; *business* hours; *business* men.

Busk (busk), *n.* [Fr. *busc, busque*, probably from It. *busto*, bust, boddice, by change of letter.] A piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, somewhat elastic, worn by women in front of their stays.

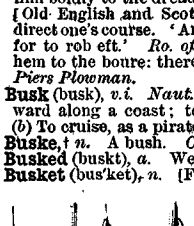
Busk (busk), *v.t. i.* and *r.* [From Icel. *búask*, to get one's self ready, this form being a contraction of *búa sik*, from *búa*, to prepare, and *sik* (=G. *sich*), one's self. *Bask* is similarly formed. *Bound*, in the sense of on the point of going, is from same verb.] 1. To prepare; equip; dress. 'Busk't him boldly to the dreadful fight.' *Fairfax.* [Old English and Scotch.]—2.† To go; to direct one's course. 'And *busked* westward, for to rob eft.' *Ro. of Brunne.* 'Busked hem to the boure: there the bride dwelled.' *Piers Plowman.*

Busk (busk), *v.i. Naut.* (*a*) to beat to windward along a coast; to cruise off and on. (*b*) To cruise, as a pirate.

Buske,† *n.* A bush. *Chaucer.*

Busked (buskt), *a.* Wearing a busk.

Busket (bus'ket), *n.* [Fr. *bosquet*, a thicket, whence *bouquet*.] 1. A small bush.—2. A compartment of shrubs in a garden.—3. A sprig; a bouquet. *Spenser.*



1, Buskin of Diana. 2, Buskin of Bacchus.

Buskin (bus'kin), *n.* [Probably for *broskin, bruskin*, a dim. from D. *brous*, a buskin, perhaps allied to E. *broque*.] 1. A kind of half-boot or high shoe covering the foot and leg to the middle and tied underneath the knee, worn to protect the leg against thorns, mud, &c.

The hunted red-deer's undressed hide
Their hairy *buskins* well supplied. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A similar covering worn by actors in tragedy among the ancients in contradistinction to the *sock* worn by comedians. The stage buskins had very thick soles to give an appearance of elevation to the stature of the actor. Hence—3. Tragedy or the tragic drama, as opposed to comedy.

He was a critic upon operas too,
And knew all niceties of the sock and *buskin*. *Byron.*

4. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a kind of stocking of precious stuff, as satin, cloth of gold or silk embroidered, worn by bishops when celebrating, being the first vestment assumed.

Buskined (bus'kind), *a.* 1. Wearing buskins. 'The bouncing Amazon, your *buskined* mistress.' *Shak.*—2. Pertaining to tragedy; tragic.

In *buskin'd* measures move
Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain. *Gray.*

Busky† (bus'ki), *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; bosky. 'Yon *busky* hill.' *Shak.*

Buss (bus), *n.* [A word of somewhat doubtful origin, but apparently the same as G. *bus*, Sw. *puss*, a kiss; comp. also Ir. and Gael. *bus*, a mouth, a lip.] A kiss; a salute with the lips. 'Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.' *Shak.* [Familiar.]

Buss (bus), *v.t.* [O. and Prov. G. *bussen*, Sw. *pussa*, to kiss. See the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips. 'And *buss* thee as thy wife.' *Shak.* 'Nor burnt the grange, nor *buss'd* the milking-maid.' *Tennyson.* [Familiar.]

Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *buss* our wantons, but our wives we kiss. *Herrick.*

Buss (bus), *n.* [O.Fr. *busse*, L.L. *bussa*, a kind of boat, whence also D. *buis*, G. *büse*, a herring boat; really the same word as *box*.] A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tons burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end, used in herring-fishing.

It was a sea most proper for whale-fishing; little *busses* might cast out nets for smelts and herrings. *Bp. Hacket.*

Buss. See BUS.

Bussu-palm (bus'sö-päm), *n.* A palm, the *Manicaria saccifera*, found in the swamps of the Amazon, whose stem is only 10 to 15 feet high, but whose leaves are often 30 feet long by 4 to 5 feet in breadth. These are used by the Indians for thatch, for which they are admirably adapted, the furrows left by their veins acting as gutters to carry off the rain. The spathes are used as bags, or when cut longitudinally and stretched out they form a coarse but strong kind of cloth.

Bust.

Bust (bust), *n.* [Fr. *buste*, It. and Sp. *busto*, L.L. *bustum*, from *busta*, a small box, L. *buxida*. See BOX.] 1. In *sculp.* the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and breast.—2. The chest or thorax; the trunk of the human body.

It pressed upon a hard but glowing *bust*
Which beat as if there was a warm heart under. *Byron.*

Bustard (bus'tèrd), *n.* [O.Fr. *bistarde*, a peculiar corruption of L. *avis tarda*; lit. slow bird; comp. Sp. *abutarda, avutarda*.] A bird of the genus Otis, belonging to the order Cursores, but approaching the waders. The great bustard (*Otis tarda*) is the largest European bird, the male often weighing 30 lbs., with a breadth of wing of 6 or 7 feet. The bustard is now rare in Britain, but abounds in the south and east of Europe and the steppes of Tartary, feeding on green corn and other vegetables, and on earth-worms.

Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*).

All the species run fast, and take flight with difficulty. *O. nigriceps* is the Asiatic and *O. cœrulescens* the African species.

Buster (bus'tèr), *n.* [For *burster*.] 1. Something of extraordinary size.—2. A roistering blade.—3. A frolic; a spree.—4. A violent wind. [Slang in all its senses, and probably of American origin.]

Bustle (bus'l), *v.i.* pret. *bustled*; ppr. *bustling*. [From root of *busy*; same word as Icel. *bustla*, to bustle, to splash in water; *bustl*, bustle, a splash; comp. O.E. *buskle*, bustle, which is evidently of same origin if not a mere modification.] To display activity with a certain amount of noise or agitation; to be active and stirring; to be very quick in motion. 'And leave the world for me to *bustle* in.' *Shak.*

Bustle (bus'l), *n.* Activity with noise and agitation; stir; hurry-scurry; tumult; disturbance. 'A strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world.' *South.*

Seldom he varied feature, hue, or muscle,
And could be very busy without *bustle*. *Byron.*

Bustle (bus'l), *n.* [Perhaps for *buskle*, a dim. of *busk*, a support for a lady's stays.] A pad stuffed with cotton, feathers, &c., worn by ladies for the purpose of giving a greater rotundity or prominence to the back part of the body immediately below the waist, and of setting off the smallness of the waist, but more especially to relieve the weight of the clothes. 'Whether she was pretty, whether she wore much *bustle*.' *Dickens.*

Bustler (bus'lèr), *n.* One who bustles; an active stirring person.

Forgive him, then, that *bustler* in concerns
Of little worth. *Cowper.*

Bustling (bus'ling), *p.* and *a.* Moving actively with noise or agitation; active; busy; stirring. 'A busy, *bustling* time.' *Crabbe.*

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man. *Clarendon.*

Busto (bus'tō), *n.* [It.] A bust; a statue.

The *busto* moulders, and the deep cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge. *Blair.*

Busy (bi'zi), *a.* [O.E. *bisy*, A. Sax. *bysig, bisig*; cog. D. *bezig*, L.G. *besig*; busy; further affinities doubtful. The old spelling with *i* instead of *u* had better have been retained.] 1. Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient.

My mistress sends you word
That she is *busy*, and she can not come. *Shak.*

2. Actively employed; occupied without cessation; constantly in motion. '*Busy* hammers closing rivets up.' *Shak.* 'The music-stirring motion of soft and *busy* feet.' *Shelley.*—3. Active in that which does not concern the person; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate; hence, troublesome; vexatious. 'On meddling monkey or on *busy* ape.' *Shak.*—4. Causing to be much occupied with employment. 'To-morrow is a *busy* day.' *Shak.*

Busy (bi'zi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *busied*; ppr. *busying*. To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy; as, to *busy one's self* with books.

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shak.*

Busybody (bi'zi-bo-di), *n.* A meddling person; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others. 'A *busybody* who had been properly punished for running into danger without any call of duty.' *Macaulay.*

Busybodyism (bi'zi-bo-di-izm), *n.* The habit of busying one's self about other people's affairs.

The most common effect of this mock evangelical spirit, especially with young women, is self-inflation and *busybodyism*. *Coleridge.*

But (but). Originally a prep. and still often to be so regarded, though also an adv. and frequently a conj.; in many cases its character is ambiguous. [A. Sax. *bûtan, butom*, without, out of, unless—*be*, by, and *ûtan*, out, without, like O. Sax. *biutan*, D. *buiten*, except.] 1.† Without; as, A. Sax. *butan ende*, without end. 'Of fassoun fair, *but* feir (that is without *fere* or equal).' *Dunbar.* 'Touch not a cat *but* a glove:' a Scotch proverbial motto.—2. Except; besides; unless.

Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjur'd Lycon. *Ed. Smith.*

The wedding guest he beat his breast,
Yet he cannot choose *but* hear. *Coleridge.*

Far less than this is shocking in a race
Most wretched, *but* from streams of mutual love,
And uncreated *but* for love divine. *Young.*

In this sense *but* is very common after *all* and *cannot*. (See under ALL and CAN.) In

Old English *if* was often used pleonastically after *but* in this sense.

But if I have my wille
For derne love of thee, leman, I spille. *Chaucer.*

3. Excepting or excluding the fact that; save that; were it not that; unless.

And, *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters 'twixt your throne and his
Measured to look upon you. *Shak.*

Last year, my love, it was my hap,
Behind a grenadier to be,
And, *but* he wore a hairy cap,
No taller man methinks than me. *Thackeray.*

Often followed by *that.*

Here we live in an old crumbling mansion that looks for all the world like an inn, *but that* we never see company. *Goldsmith.*

4. Only; merely; simply; as, there is *but* one man present.

If they kill us we shall *but* die. 2 Ki. vii. 4.

I am, my lord, *but* as my betters are
That led *me* hither. *Shak.*

[A negative has been omitted in such phrases. Chaucer would have said, 'There *nis* (*i.e.* is not) *but* one man present.]—5. Equivalent to a relative with a negative; *who, which,* &c., . . . *not.*

No voice exempt; no voice *but* well could join
Melodious part. *Milton.*

Here 'no voice but well could join' is equivalent to 'no voice which could not well join.' 6. Otherwise than that; that . . . not. In this sense (*a*) after negative clauses.

I see not then *but* we should enjoy the same license. *B. Jonson.*

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director of infinite power to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

Believe not *but* I joy to see thee safe. *Rowe.*

The negative clause is often represented by the single word *not.*

Not but they thought me worth a ransom. *Hudibras.*

Often followed by *that.*

I was not so young when my father died *but that* I perfectly remember him. *Byron.*

Sometimes *what* follows, but this is considered ungrammatical.

Not but what I hold it our duty never to foster into a passion what we must rather submit to as an awful necessity. *Lord Lytton.*

(*b*) In interrogative sentences implying a negative answer.

Who knows *but* we may make an agreeable and permanent acquaintance with this interesting family? *T. Hook.*

(*c*) After such expressions as God forbid.

God defend *but* still I should stand so. *Shak.*

7. *But* and *but that* are used in a peculiar manner after phrases expressing absence of doubt.

I doubt not *but* I shall find them. *Shak.*

There is no question *but* the King of Spain will reform most of the *abuses.* *Addison.*

My lord, I neither can nor will deny
But that I know them. *Shak.*

[The *but* in this case may be the adversative conjunction as in 9.]—8. For *than.*

I no sooner saw my face in it *but* I was startled at my shortness in it. *Addison.*

[This usage is not obsolete, but is now considered ungrammatical.]—9. [In the following usages *but* is clearly an adversative conjunction.] On the contrary; on the other hand; yet; still; however; nevertheless. [In this use *but* notes an addition to supply what is wanting to elucidate or modify the sense of the preceding part of a sentence or of a discourse, or to continue the discourse, or to exhibit a contrast.]

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity. 1 Cor. xiii, 13.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; *but* with the lowly is wisdom. Prov. xi. 2.

[The adversative force of this conjunction often refers to an unexpressed thought, and not to the clause or sentence preceding.

Of much less value is my company than your good words. *But* who comes here? *Shak.*

Have you got nothing for me?—Yes, *but* I have. *Sheridan.*]

But often also follows an exclamation of surprise, admiration, terror, or any strong feeling, and introduces a clause expressing the ground of the feeling.

Good heavens, *but* she is handsome! *Adam Smith.*

—*But and if,*† but if.

But and if we have this livery, if we wear his cognizance here in this world, that is, if we love our neighbour, help him in his distress, be charitable, loving and friendly unto him, then we shall be known at the last day. *Latimer.*

See AND.†

—*However, But, Yet, Still, Notwithstanding, Nevertheless.* See HOWEVER.

But (but), *n.* [That is *be-out,* the opposite of *ben=be-in.* See BUT, *adv.*] The outer apartment of a house consisting of only two apartments; the kitchen; the other apartment being the *ben.* Also used as a prep. and adv.; as, to come *but* the house, to come *but.* [Scotch.]

But† (but), *v.i.* To butt or abut.

But (but), *n.* Same as *Butt* (which see).

Butcher (bu̇ch'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *boucher,* from *bouc,* a he-goat, the males being generally killed for food and the she-goats kept for milk. Comp. It. *beccaio, beccaro,* a butcher, from *becco,* a goat.] 1. One who slaughters animals for market; one whose occupation is to kill animals for food.—2. One who kills in a cruel or bloody manner; one guilty of indiscriminate slaughter.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

Butcher (bu̇ch'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To kill or slaughter for food or for market.—2. To murder, especially in an unusually bloody or barbarous manner.

A man beset by assassins is not bound to let himself be tortured and *butchered* without using his weapons. *Macaulay.*

Butcher-bird (bu̇ch'ėr-bėrd), *n.* An insessorial bird of the genus Lanius, sub-family Laniinæ; a shrike. They have received the name of butcher-birds from their habit of suspending their prey, after depriving it of life, upon thorns, as a butcher does his meat, and then pulling it to pieces, and devouring it at their leisure. See SHRIKE.

Butcherliness† (bu̇ch'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being butcherly. *Johnson.*

Butcherly† (bu̇ch'ėr-li), *a.* Cruel; savage; murderous. *Shak.*

Butcher-meat (bu̇ch'ėr-mēt), *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered by the butcher for food, such as that of oxen, sheep, pigs, &c., as distinguished from game or other animal or vegetable food.

Butcher-row (bu̇ch'ėr-rō), *n.* A row of shambles.

How large a shambles and *butcher-row* would such make? *Whitlock.*

Butcher's-broom (bu̇ch'ėrz-bröm), *n. Ruscus aculeatus,* a plant, called also *Knee-holly,* used by butchers for brooms to sweep their blocks. See RUSCUS.

Butcher's-meat (bu̇ch'ėrz-mēt), *n.* Same as *Butcher-meat.*

Butchery (bu̇ch'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market.—2. Murder, especially murder committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter. 'Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery* delight.' *Dryden.*—3. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles or slaughter-house; also, a place where blood is shed.

This house is but a *butchery:*
Avoid it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shak.*

SYN. Murder, slaughter, carnage, massacre.

Butea (bū'tē-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, tribe Papilionaceæ, named after a late Earl of *Bute,* a distinguished patron of botanical science. The species are natives of the East Indies; they are trees having pinnately trifoliate leaves, with racemes of deep scarlet flowers. *B. frondosa* yields a red juice, which is brought into the market under the name of Bute-a-gum or Bengal kino.

Butea-gum (bū'tē-a-gum), *n.* See BUTEA.

But-end (but'end), *n.* See BUTT-END.

Buteo (bū'tē-ō), *n.* A genus of raptorial birds, family Falconidæ, containing the buzzards.

But-gap (but'gap), *n.* A fence of turf.

Butler (but'lėr), *n.* [O.E. *boteler,* from L.L. *botellarius,* a butler, and that from *botellus,* a bottle. See BOTTLE.] A servant or officer in a household whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

Fie, daughter! when my old wife lived, upon
This day, she was both pantler, *butler,* cook. *Shak.*

Butlerage (but'lėr-āj), *n.* In *old English law,* a duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers: so called because originally paid to the king's butler for the king.

These ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage,* and impost. *Bacon.*

Butleress (but'lėr-es), *n.* A female butler. *Chapman.*

Butlership (but'lėr-ship), *n.* The office of a butler. Gen. xl. 21.

Butment (but'ment), *n.* In *arch.* and *construction,* same as *Abutment.*

Butment-cheek (but'ment-chēk), *n.* One of the sides of a mortise.

Butomaceæ (bū-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small nat. order of endogens, the type of which is the *Butomus umbellatus,* or flowering-rush. See FLOWERING-RUSH.

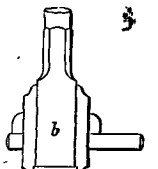
Butomus (bū'tō-mus), *n.* [Gr. *bous,* an ox, and *temnō,* to cut: said to cause the mouths of cattle that crop it to bleed.] A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Butomaceæ. The *B. umbellatus* is the well-known flowering-rush. See FLOWERING-RUSH.

But-shaft, *n.* See BUTT-SHAFT.

Butt (but), *n.* [Partly from O.Fr. *bot,* Fr. *bout,* the end or extremity of a thing, partly from O.Fr. *bot,* Fr. *but,* an end, aim, or goal, and partly from Fr. *butte,* a butt used in shooting, all these words being from an older verb (*boter,* to push, thrust, strike) derived from M.H.G. *bózen,* to strike, to beat, a word cognate with E. *beat.*] 1. The end or extremity of a thing, particularly, the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber or of a fallen tree; the thick end of a musket, fishing-rod, whip-handle, &c.—2. In *agri.* an irregularly shaped piece of land, as an outlying piece left unploughed at the end of a field.

The hay was growing upon headlands and *butts* in corn-fields. *Burrill.*

3. In *ship-building,* the end of a plank or piece of timber which unites with another endways in a ship's side or bottom; also, the joining of two such pieces.—4. In *mach.* the square end of a connecting-rod or other link, to which the bush-bearing is attached by a strap fastened to the *butt* by a cotter and gib. In the cut *b* marks the *butt.* See COTTER.—5. In *carp.* a sort of hinge for a door, consisting of two plates of metal with edges interlocking for a joint, and fastened together by a pin on which they turn: so named from being screwed to the edge of the door, or the part which *butts* against the casing, and not on the face of it.



6. The thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides, used for soles of shoes, harness, trunks, &c.—7. [Fr. *bout* in sense of ferule.] The metal ring at the ends of the hose of a fire-engine.—8. A mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at; the object of aim. 'As an aim or *butt.*' *Shak.*

Base Argives, blush ye not to stand as made for *butts* to darts? *Chapman.*

Hence—9. The person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is directed.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt,* which I thought very smart, when my ill genius . . . suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Budgell.*

10. A goal; a bound; a limit.

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt,*
And very sea-mark of my utmost sail. *Shak.*

11. In *rifle-practice,* the hut, embankment, or other protection in which the marker sits.—*Butt's length,* the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the *butt* or mark; as, not two pair of *butt's* length from the town.—*Butts* and *bounds,* the abuttals and boundaries of land.—*Butt and butt* signifies that the butt-ends of two planks come together but do not overlie each other.—*To start* or *spring a butt* (*naut.*), to loosen the end of a plank by the ship's weakness or labouring.

Butt (but), *v.t.* [See BUTT, an end.] 1.† To lay down bounds or limits for.

That the dean, &c., do cause all and singular houses, dwellings of the church, to be bounded and *butted.* *Abp. Parker.*

2. To saw the ends off, as boards, to make them square and remove faulty portions. *E. H. Knight.*

Butt (but), *v.i.* [Fr. *bouter,* O.Fr. *boter,* to push, to but. See BUTT, an end.] To strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram; to have a habit of so striking.

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Ray.*

Butt (but), *v.t.* To strike by thrusting with the head, as a ram; to strike with the head.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell: the beast
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shak.*

Butt (but), *n.* [In the first sense directly from the preceding verb; in second from

Fr. *botte*, a pass or thrust in fencing. See BUTT, an end.] 1. A push or thrust given by the head of an animal; as, the *butt* of a ram.—*Full butt*, with the head directed at an object so as to strike it most effectively. 'Ran *full butt* at the lieutenant.' *Marryat.* 2. A thrust in fencing.

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shows the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

Butt (but), *n.* [O.Fr. *boute*, Fr. *botte*, a boot, a butt, the two having a considerable resemblance. See BOOT.] A cask whose contents are 126 gallons of wine or 2 hogsheads: called also a *Pipe*. A butt is 109·35 imperial gallons.

Butt (but), *n.* The east coast name for the flounder (*Platessa flesus*).

Butt-chain (but'chān), *n.* In *saddlery*, a short chain attached at one end to the leather tug, and at the other to the single tree. *E. H. Knight.*

Butte (but), *n.* [Fr.] A term applied to a detached hill or ridge in the Rocky Mountain and Oregon region of America, rising abruptly, too high to be called a hill, without being high enough to be called a mountain. 'Two remarkable *buttes* of a red conglomerate.' *Ruxton.*

Butt-end (but'end), *n.* The largest, thickest, or blunt end of anything; as, the *butt-end* of a musket or a piece of timber.

Butter (but'ėr), *n.* An animal that butts.

Butter (but'ėr), *n.* A machine for sawing off the butts or ends of boards. *E. H. Knight.*

Butter (but'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *buter*, *buterȝ*, *butor*, butter, from L. *butyrum*, butter, from Gr. *boutyron*, butter, from *bous*, an ox, and *tyros*, cheese.] 1. An oily or unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning. It is a sort of concrete oil furnished by female Mammalia, especially by the cow and goat, and used as food by most civilized nations. Agitation separates the fat or oily part of milk from the thin or serous part, called *butter-milk*.—2. In *old chem.* a term applied to certain anhydrous, metallic chlorides of buttery consistency and fusibility; as, *butter of antimony*, a name given to the trichloride of antimony, and made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and the regulus; *butter of arsenic*, sublimated chloride of arsenic made by a like process; *butter of bismuth*, sublimated chloride of bismuth; *butter of tin*, sublimated chloride of tin; *butter of zinc*, sublimated chloride of zinc.—*Butter of cacao*, an oily concrete white matter obtained from the beans or seeds of the cacao, made by bruising the seeds and boiling them in water.—*Butter of wax*, the oleaginous part of wax, obtained by distillation, and of a butyraceous consistence.—*Vegetable butters*, a name given to certain concrete fixed vegetable oils, from their resemblance to butter produced from the milk of animals; such as those of the cacao-beans and cocoa-nut, of the nutmeg, &c., which are solid at common temperatures.—*Run butter*, clarified butter; butter melted and potted for culinary use. The name of *ghee* (which see) is given to a kind of run butter made in India.—*Butter and tallow tree*, a name given to a tree of the genus Pentadesma, the *P. butyracea*. See PENTADESMA.—*Rock butter*, a peculiar mineral composed of alum combined with iron, of the consistence and appearance of soft butter, appearing as a pasty exudation from aluminiferous rocks, as alum-slate, occurring at Hurlet Alum Works, Paisley, and several places on the continent of Europe.—*Shea butter*, a vegetable butter occurring in the nut of the shea-tree or *Bassia Parkii* of tropical Africa, where it forms an important article of internal commerce. See SHEA.

Butter (but'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To smear with butter.

I'll have my brains ta'en out and *buttered*. *Shak.*

2. To flatter grossly; as, he *buttered* him to his heart's content. [Vulgar.]

Butter (but'ėr), *v.i.* In *gambling slang*, to increase the stakes at every throw or every game.

Butter-and-eggs (but'ėr-and-egz), *n.* 1. In *bot.* the popular name of the double-flowered variety of *Narcissus aurantius*.—2. The act of going along a slide on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals. [School-boy slang.]

I can do *butter-and-eggs* all down the slide.
Macmillan's Mag.

Butter-bird (but'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The name given to the rice-bunting (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) in Jamaica, where it is in great request for the table.

Butter-boat (but'ėr-bōt), *n.* A vessel for the table in which melted butter, intended to be used as a sauce, is contained.

Butter-bump (but'ėr-bump), *n.* The bittern. *Tennyson.* [Provincial.]

Butter-burr (but'ėr-bėr), *n.* A plant (*Petasites vulgaris*) growing in wet land, with large leaves, which were formerly used for wrapping butter in. See PETASITES.

Butter-crock (but'ėr-krok), *n.* An earthenware vessel in which salted butter is kept. When filled it weighs about ½ cwt.

Buttercup (but'ėr-kup), *n.* A name given to several species of Ranunculus or crowfoot, but most commonly to *R. acris*, a common field-plant with bright yellow flowers. Sometimes called also *Gold-cup* and *King-cup*.

Butter-fingers (but'ėr-fing-gėrz), *n.* One who lets drop anything he ought to hold. [Slang.]

When, on the executioner lifting the head of the seventh traitor, as the preceding six had been lifted to the public gaze, he happened to let it fall, cries of 'Ah, clumsy!' 'Halloo, *butter-fingers!*' were heard from various quarters of the assembly. *Hook.*

Butter-fish (but'ėr-fish), *n.* A small acanthopterygious fish, allied to the blennies, and so called from the copious mucous secretion of the skin. It is the *Murœnoides guttatus* or spotted-gunnel.

Butter-flower (but'ėr-flou-ėr), *n.* The buttercup.

Let weeds instead of *butter-flow'rs* appear,
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

Butterfly (but'ėr-flī), *n.* [A. Sax. *buterflege* or *butter-fleoge*, like G. *butterfliege*, D. *botervlieg*—*butter* and *fly*. Probably the name was originally given to a common yellow species. Grimm says it has its name, as well as an old German name *molkendieb* (whey-thief), from the fact that people formerly believed that the butterfly, or witches in its shape, stole milk and butter.] 1. The common English name of all the diurnal lepidopterous insects, corresponding to the original Linnæan genus Papilio, in their last and fully developed state. See DIURNA, LEPIDOPTERA, PAPILIO.—2. *Fig.* a person whose attention is given up to a variety of trifles of any kind; one incapable of steady application; a showily dressed, vain and giddy person.

Butterfly-cock (but'ėr-flī-kok), *n.* Same as *Butterfly-valve*.

Butterfly-fish (but'ėr-flī-fish), *n.* A fish found on our coast, the *Blennius ocellaris*.

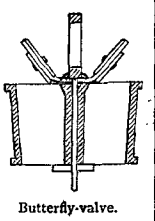
Butterfly-orchis (but'ėr-flī-or-kis), *n.* A British orchid, *Habenaria bifolia*. It grows in woods and open heaths. The *great butterfly-orchis* is the *H. chlorantha*.

Butterfly-plant (but'ėr-flī-plant), *n.* A West Indian orchideous plant, *Oncidium Papilio*. See ONCIDIUM.

Butterfly-shaped (but'ėr-flī-shapt), *a.* In *bot.* papilionaceous (which see).

Butterfly-shell (but'ėr-flī-shel), *n.* The popular name of a genus (Voluta) of testaceous molluscs, with a spiral unilocular shell.

Butterfly-valve (but'ėr-flī-valv), *n.* In pumps, a species of double clack-valve, consisting essentially of two semicircular clappers, clacks, or wings hinged to a cross-rib cast in the pump-bucket, and so named from its butterfly appearance when open, as represented in section in the annexed cut. This form of valve is employed in the lift-buckets of large water-pumps, and for the air-pump buckets of condensing steam-engines. See CLACK-VALVE.


Butterfly-valve.

Butterfly-weed (but'ėr-flī-wēd), *n.* *Asclepias tuberosa*, the pleurisy-root of America, where it has a considerable reputation as an article of the materia medica. It is an expectorant, a mild cathartic, and a diaphoretic, and is employed in incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, and dysentery.

Butterine (but'ėr-in), *n.* An artificial butter made from oleomargarine, a product of animal fat, churned with milk and water, or from milk churned with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn in the latter case being converted into butterine.

Buttering (but'ėr-ing), *a.* A cant term applied to gamesters who increase the stakes at every throw or every game.

It is a fine simile, in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone.
Addison.

Butteris (but'ėr-is), *n.* [A form of *buttress*, with a different application.] An instrument of steel set in wood for paring the hoof of a horse.

Butter-knife (but'ėr-nīf), *n.* A blunt, and generally ornamented, knife used for cutting butter at table.

Butterman (but'ėr-man), *n.* A man who sells butter.

Butter-milk (but'ėr-milk), *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it. It has a pleasant acidulous taste.

Butter-mould (but'ėr-mōld), *n.* A mould in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.

Butter-nut (but'ėr-nut), *n.* 1. The fruit of *Juglans cinerea*, an American tree, so called from the oil it contains. The tree bears a resemblance in its general appearance to the black walnut, but the fruit is oblong and clammy, and the wood is not so dark in the colour. It is sometimes called oil-nut and white walnut.—2. The nut of *Caryocar butyraceum* and *C. nuciferum*, a native of South America. Also called *Suwarrow* or *Suwarra Nut*.

Butter-pat (but'ėr-pat), *n.* A small piece of butter formed into a shape, generally ornamental, for table.

Butter-print, Butter-stamp (but'ėr-print, but'ėr-stamp), *n.* A piece of carved wood used to mark cakes of butter.

Butter-Scotch (but'ėr-skoch), *n.* The name given to a kind of toffee.

Butter-tongs (but'ėr-tongz), *n. pl.* A kind of tongs with flat blades for slicing and lifting butter.

Butter-tooth (but'ėr-tōth), *n.* A broad fore-tooth.

Butter-tree (but'ėr-trē), *n.* A species of Bassia, found in Africa, which yields a substance like butter, called shea-butter.

Butter-wife, Butter-woman (but'ėr-wif, but'ėr-wu-man), *n.* A woman who sells butter. *Johnson.*

Butterwort (but'ėr-wėrt), *n.* *Pinguicula vulgaris*, a plant growing in bogs or soft grounds. The leaves are covered with soft, pellucid, glandular hairs, which secrete a glutinous liquor that catches small insects. The edges of the leaf roll over on the insect and retain it, and the insect thus retained serves, it is said, as food for the plant. In the north of Sweden the leaves are employed to curdle milk. See PINGUICULA.

Buttery (but'ėr-i), *a.* 1. Having the qualities or appearance of butter.—2. Apt to let fall anything one ought to hold, as a ball in the game of cricket.

Buttery (but'ėr-i), *n.* [Originally *botelerie*, a place for bottles. 'But as *butter* was (and is) also kept in *butteries* the word was easily corrupted to its present form.' *Skeat.* See BOTTLE.] 1. An apartment in a household, in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept.

Take them to the *buttery*, and give them friendly welcome. *Shak.*

This person was an assistant to the butler to put on (that is enter) bottles in the *buttery* book.
Wood.

2. In some colleges, a room where liquors, fruits, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

Buttery-bar (but'ėr-i-bär), *n.* A ledge on the top of the buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards. *Shak.*

Buttery-hatch (but'ėr-i-hach), *n.* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to the buttery.

Butt-hinge, But-hinge, *n.* Same as BUTT, 5.

Butt-howel (but'hou-el), *n.* A kind of howel or adze used by coopers.

Butting (but'ing), *n.* An abuttal. 'Without *buttings* or boundings on any side.' *Ep. Beveridge.*

Butting-joint, Butt-joint (but'ing-joint, but'joint), *n.* See under JOINT.

Butting-ring (but'ing-ring), *n.* A collar on the axle of a wheel, inside the wheel, which it prevents from moving further inwards along the axle.

Buttneria (but-nē'ri-a), *n.* See BYTTNERIA.

Buttock (but'ok), *n.* [Dim. of *butt*.] 1. The rump, or the protuberant part behind. 'Like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*.' *Shak.*—2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.—*Buttock-mail*, a ludicrous

term for the fine paid, in a case of fornication, to an ecclesiastical court. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch]

Button (but'n), *n.* [Fr. *bouton*; a button, a bud, from *bouter*, to push. See BUTT, to thrust, BUTT, an end.] 1. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; a small protuberant body.—2. The knob of metal which terminates the breech of most pieces of ordnance, and which affords a convenient bearing for the application of handspikes, breechings, &c.—3.† A bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be disclosed. *Shak.*

4. A catch, of various forms and materials, used to fasten together the different parts of dress by being attached to one part and passing through a slit or loop called a *button-hole* in the other; used also for ornament.—5. A ring of leather through which the reins of a bridle pass, and which runs along the length of the reins.—6. A flat or elongated piece of wood or metal, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors.—7. A small round mass of metal found at the bottom of a crucible in chemical experiments, or of the cupel in assaying.—8. A slang term for a person who acts as a decoy; specifically, (*a*) an auctioneer's accomplice who employs various devices to delude bidders so as to raise the price of articles sold, &c. (*b*) A thimble-rigger's accomplice.—9. [A pl. used as a sing.] A page, from the rows of gilt buttons which adorn his jacket.

Our present girl is a very slow coach; būt we hope
some day to sport a *buttons*. *Dean Ramsay.*

—*Elastic button*, a rounded knob at the end of a sliding spring-bolt placed on the edge of a door, and fitting into a depression in the opposite jamb; intended to keep the door closed without being locked, yet so that it can easily be opened.—*To hold by the button*, to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore. 'Not to *hold* you *by the button* too peremptorily.' *Mrs. Gore.*—In such phrases as *not worth a button* the word *button* is used to signify that which is almost valueless.

Button (but'n), *v.t.* 1. To attach a button or buttons to. 'His bonnet *buttoned* with gold.' *Gascoigne.*—2. To fasten with a button or buttons; to inclose or make secure with buttons: often followed with *up*; as, to *button up* a waistcoat. 'One whose hard heart is *buttoned up* with steel.' *Shak.*

He was a tall, fat, long-bodied man, *buttoned up* to the throat in a tight green coat. *Dickens.*

Button (but'n), *v.i.* To be capable of being buttoned.

Diderot writes to his fair one, that his clothes will hardly *button*. *Carlyle.*

Button-blank (but'n-blangk), *n.* A disk of metal, bone, &c., to be formed into a button.

Button-bush (but'n-bụsh), *n.* A name given to the *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a North American shrub, on account of its globular flower-heads. See CEPHALANTHUS.

Buttoned (but'nd), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* applied to buckles in coat armour when ornamented; garnished; studded.

Button-hole (but'n-hōl), *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

Button-hole (but'n-hōl), *v.t.* To seize a man by the button or button-hole and detain him in conversation against his will.

Button-loom (but'n-lōm), *n.* A loom for weaving button-blank coverings.

Button-mould (but'n-mōld), *n.* Same as *Button-blank.*—*Fossil button-mould*, a name sometimes given to a section of an encrinite between two joints.

Button-tool (but'n-tōl), *n.* An instrument used chiefly for cutting out the disks or buttons of leather which serve as nuts for the screwed wires in the mechanism connected with the keys of the organ and pianoforte. It is a modification of the ordinary centre-bit. See BIT.

Button-tree (but'n-trē), *n.* The Conocarpus, called also *Button-wood*, a genus of plants, natives of tropical America and Western Africa.

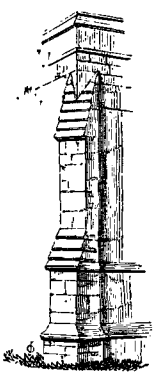
Button-weed (but'n-wēd), *n.* A name given to several plants of the genus Spermacoce, and also, in America, to those of the genus Diodia.

Button-wood (but'n-wụd), *n.* 1. Same as *Button-bush.*—2. Same as *Button-tree.*

Buttony (but'n-i), *a.* Decorated with a profusion of buttons.

The *buttony* boy sprang up and down from the box with Emmy's and Joe's visiting card. *Thackeray.*

Buttress (but'res), *n.* [O.E. *butrasse*, *boterase*, &c., generally derived from Fr. *bouter*, to thrust; (see BUTT), but believed by Skeat to be a modification of O. Fr. *bretesche*, part of a fortification. See BRETECHE, BRATTICE.] 1. A projecting support to the exterior of a wall, most commonly applied in churches in the Gothic style, but also to other buildings.—*Flying* or *detached buttress*. See FLYING-BUTTRESS.—2. *Fig.* any prop or support. 'The ground-pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity.' *South.*



Buttress.

Buttress (but'res), *v.t.* To support by a buttress; to prop. 'To set it upright again, and prop and *buttress* it up for duration.' *Burke.*

Butt-shaft,† But-shaft † (but'shaft), *n.* An arrow, from its being often shot at a butt. 'The blind boy's *butt-shaft*.' *Shak.*

Butt-weld (but'weld), *n.* In *mech.* a weld formed by welding together the flattened ends of two pieces of iron at white heat; a jump-weld.

Butty (but'ti), *n.* A miner who raises coal or ore by contract at a stated price per ton, employing men to do the work.—*Butty gang*, a gang of men to whom a portion of the work in the construction of railways and other large enterprises is let, the proceeds of the work being equally divided amongst them, something extra being allowed to the head man. This system originated when the formation of canals first began in England.

Butyl (bū'til), *n.* See TETRYL.

Butylamine (bū-til'a-min), *n.* See TETRYLAMINE.

Butyraceous, Butyrous (bū-ti-rā'shus, bū'ti-rus), *a.* [From L. *butyrum*, butter.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

Butyrate (bū'ti-rāt), *n.* A salt of butyric acid.—*Butyrate of ethyl* ($C_6H_{12}O_{12}$) is a very mobile liquid, of an odour somewhat similar to that of pine-apples. It is very soluble in alcohol, and is employed to flavour spirits. It may be formed by distilling a mixture of alcohol and butyric acid, with the addition of a little sulphuric ether.

Butyric (bū-tir'ik), *a.* [L. *butyrum*, butter.] Pertaining to or derived from butter.—*Butyric acid* ($C_4H_8O_2$), an acid obtained from butter; it also occurs in perspiration, juice of flesh, cod-liver oil, &c., as a product of the transformation of lactic acid, as also of the metamorphosis of sugar, starch, &c., by ferments. Butyric acid is a colourless liquid, having a smell like that of rancid butter; its taste is acrid and biting with a sweetish after-taste, and it combines with different bases to form various butyrates.—*Butyric ether*, a class of compounds formed from butyric acid by the substitution of 1 atom of an organic radical, such as ethyl, for 1 atom of hydrogen.

Butyril (bū'ti-ril), *n.* (C_4H_7O.) The radical of butyric acid and its derivatives.

Butyrin (bū'ti-rin), *n.* [L. *butyrum*, butter.] A peculiar oleaginous matter derived from butter, in which it exists combined with oleine, and stearine, and a very small quantity of butyric acid. Its smell resembles that of heated butter, its colour is generally yellowish, but some kinds of butter yield it almost colourless.

Buxeous (buk'sē-us), *a.* [L. *buxeus*, from *buxus*, the box-tree.] Pertaining to the box-tree or resembling it.

Buxina, Buxine (buk'sin-a, buk'sin), *n.* [L. *buxus*, the box.] An alkaloid obtained from the box-tree. It has generally the appearance of a translucent deep brown coloured mass; its taste is bitter, it excites sneezing, it is insoluble in water, but is dissolved in small quantity by alcohol and ether.

Buxom (buk'sum), *a.* [O.E. *buhsum*, *bohsum*, A. Sax. *buhsom*, compliant, obedient, from *būgan*, to bend, to bow, and term. *-som*, *-some*, as in *blithesome*, &c.: D. *buigzaam*, G. *biegsam*, flexible, tractable, are exactly similar forms.] 1.† Yielding to pressure; flexible; unresisting. 'Wing silently the *buxom* air.' *Milton.* 'Winnows the *buxom* air.' *Milton.*—2.† Obedient; obsequious; ready to obey. 'To be *buxome* at his biddyng.' *Piers Plowman.* 'To be ever *buxom* and obedient.' *Foxe.*

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to the government. *Spenser.*

3. Having health and comeliness together with a lively disposition; healthy and cheerful; brisk; jolly; lively and vigorous. 'The *buxom* god' (Bacchus). *Dryden.* 'A parcel of *buxom* bonny dames.' *Tatler.*

A daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonair. *Milton.*

4. Showing health or vigour; fresh; brisk: said of things. 'Buxom valour.' *Shak.* 'Buxom health of rosy hue.' *Gray.*—5.† Amorous; wanton.

Buxomly (buk'sum-li), *adv.* 1.† Obediently. *Chaucer; Gower.*—2. In a buxom manner; briskly; vigorously.

Buxomness (buk'sum-nes), *n.* 1.† Meekness; obedience. *Chaucer.*—2. The quality of being buxom; briskness; liveliness.

Buxus (buk'sus), *n.* [L. *buxus*, *buxum*, the box-tree.] A genus of plants whose species afford the valuable hard wood called *box-wood;* the box. It is the most northern arborescent plant of the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. *B. sempervirens* (the common box) is indigenous in England, occurring on the chalk hills of the south. Its wood is employed for wood engraving and various other purposes. In France in the wild state it attains a height of from 15 to 20 feet. A dwarf variety (*B. sempervirens suffruticosa*) is reared as an edging for garden-walks, flower-beds, and the like.

Buy (bī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *bought;* ppr. *buying.* [O.E. *bygge*, *bugge*, A. Sax. *biegan*, *byegan*, *bygan;* Goth. *bugjan*, to buy.] 1. To acquire the property, right, or title to, by paying a consideration or an equivalent, usually in money; to acquire by paying a price to the satisfaction of the seller; to purchase: opposed to *sell.*

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou
wilt sell thy necessaries. *Franklin.*

2. More loosely, to get, acquire, or procure for any kind of equivalent; as, to *buy* favour with flattery.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shak.*

3. To bribe; to corrupt or pervert by paying a consideration.—*To buy in*, (*a*) to purchase for one's self, especially shares or stock: opposed to *to sell out.* (*b*) To buy for the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered.—*To buy off*, (*a*) to release from military service by a payment. (*b*) To get rid of the opposition of by paying; to purchase the non-intervention of.

What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches,
when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy off* conscience. *South.*

—*To buy off counsel* is to pay them not to take employment from the opposite party.—*To buy out*, (*a*) to buy off; to redeem. 'Dreading the curse that money may *buy out.*' *Shak.* (*b*) To purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock, fund, or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place; as, *A buys out B.*—*To buy over*, to detach by a bribe or consideration of some sort from one party and attach to the opposite party.—*To buy the refusal*, to give money for the right of purchasing at a fixed price at a future time.

Buy (bī), *v.i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase; to become a purchaser.

I will *buy* with you and sell with you. *Shak.*

Buye,† *v.t.* To aby; to suffer. *Chaucer.*

Buyer (bī'ėr), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

Buz,† Buzz † (buz), *interj.* A sibilant sound uttered to enjoin silence.

The actors are come hither, my lord.—*Buz, buz!* *Shak.*

Buzz (buz), *v.i.* [Purely onomatopoetic. Comp. It. *buzzicare*, to buzz, whisper.] 1. To make a low hissing sound, as bees; to make the sound of *z*, with an expiration of breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or upper teeth. 'A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head.' *Pope.*—2. To whisper; to speak with a low hissing voice; to make a low hissing sound. 'These disturbers of our peace *buzz* in the people's ears.' *Shak.*

Buzz (buz), *v.t.* 1. To make known by buzzing.

But how, if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And *buzz* lamenting doings in the air! *Shak.*

2. To whisper; to spread or report by whispers; to spread secretly.

For I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies
That Edward shall be fearful of his life. *Shak.*

3. To share equally the last of a bottle of wine, when there is not enough for a full glass to each of the party.

Get some more port, whilst I *buzz* this bottle here. *Thackeray.*

Buzz (buz), *n.* 1. A continuous humming sound, as of bees. 'The constant *buzz* of a fly.' *Macaulay.*—2. A low whispering hum passing through a crowd; a report circulated secretly and cautiously; a general confused conversation.

There is a certain *buzz*
Of a stolen marriage. *Massinger.*
There is a *buzz* all around regarding the sermon. *Thackeray.*

Buzzard (buz'ėrd), *n.* [Fr. *buzard, busard,* from *buse,* a buzzard, and term. *-ard, buse* being from L.L. *busio,* for L. *buteo,* a buzzard.] 1. A genus (Buteo) of large raptorial birds, of the falcon family, marked by a short curved bill, hooked at the tip, long wings, long tarsi, and short weak toes. The common buzzard (*B. vulgaris*) is 20 inches long, and 4 feet from tip to tip of outstretched wings. It occurs in western Europe and America, and feeds on moles, mice, rats, frogs, &c. It is sluggish in habits, sitting for long periods on a tree watching its prey. The rough-legged buzzard is the *B. lagopus.* The term is applied to members of other sections of the Falconidæ; thus the moor-buzzard is the *Circus æruginosus;* the bald-buzzard is the *Pandion haliaëtus,* or osprey; and the honey-buzzard is the *Pernis apivorus.* All these species are British.—2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Goldsmith.*

Buzzard (buz'ėrd), *a.* Senseless; stupid. 'Thought no better of the living God than of a *buzzard* idol.' *Milton.*

Buzzard-clock (buz'ėrd-klok), *n.* [*Buzzard,* from its buzzing or humming noise, and prov. *clock,* a beetle.] A local name for the dor-beetle. 'Bummin' awaäy loike a *buzzard-clock.*' *Tennyson.* [Provincial.]

Buzzardet (buz'ėrd-et), *n.* A species of hawk resembling the buzzard, but having legs in proportion rather longer. *Pennant.*

Buzzer (buz'ėr), *n.* One who buzzes; a whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. *Shak.*

Buzzing (buz'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Resembling a buzz. 'A low *buzzing* musical sound.' *Lamb.*—2. Making a buzz. 'The *buzzing* multitude.' *Shak.*

Buzzingly (buz'ing-li), *adv.* With a low humming sound.

By (bī), *prep.* [A. Sax. *bi, be, big,* by; O.Sax. O. Fris. *bi,* D. *bij,* G. *bei,* Goth. *bi.* Often as a prefix in form *be.*] 1. Near; close; as, *sit by* me; that house stands *by* a river.—2. Near, in motion; as, to move, go, or pass *by* a church.—3. Through or with, denoting the author, producer, or agent, means, instrument, or cause; as, *Waverley,* a novel *by* Sir Walter Scott; a statue *by* Thorwaldsen; the city was destroyed *by* fire; profit is made *by* commerce; to take *by* force.—4. In an oath or adjuration it indicates the being or thing appealed to as sanction; as, I appeal to you *by* all that is sacred.

Swear not at all: neither *by* heaven, for it is God's throne; nor *by* the earth, for it is his footstool. Mat. v. 34, 35.

5. According to; by direction, authority, or example of; as, this appears *by* his own account; it is ten o'clock *by* my watch; these are good rules to live *by;* that is a good model to live *by.*—6. In the measure or quantity of; at the rate of; in the ratio or proportion of; as, to sell cloth *by* the yard, milk *by* the quart, eggs *by* the dozen, beef *by* the pound; to board *by* the week.—7. In comparison it denotes the measure of excess or inferiority; when anything is made larger or smaller it indicates the measure of increase or diminution; as, larger *by* a half; older *by* five years; to lessen *by* a third.—8. During the course of; within the compass or period of; as, *by* day, *by* night. 9. Between now, or a specified preceding time, and a later specified time; not later than; as, *by* this time the sun had risen; he will be here *by* two o'clock.—10. To; towards; with reference to. 'Do as you would be done *by.*' *Proverb.*

In his behaviour to me, he hath dealt hardly *by* a relation. *Fielding.*

11.† Against.

Thou hast spoken evil words *by* the Queen. *Foxe.*

For I know nothing *by* myself; yet am I not hereby justified: but he that judgeth me is the Lord. 1 Cor. iv. 4.

12. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Scotch.]

This ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, *by* all timber that was gotten out of Norroway. *Pitscottie.*

—*By and by,* (*a*)† at once; immediately; then.

When persecution ariseth because of the word, *by and by* (Gr. *euthys,* immediately) he is offended. Mat. xiii. 21.

(*b*) Pretty soon; before long; presently.

In the temple, *by and by* with us
These couples shall eternally be knit. *Shak.*

—*By one's self,* without any one else near; solitary; alone.—*Two by two, day by day, piece by piece,* each two, each day, each piece, taken by itself separately or singly.—*Five feet by four,* measuring five feet one way and four the other.—*By north, south, east, west* (*naut.*), next in the direction stated: phrases used in designating the points of the compass; as, north-east *by north.* See COMPASS.—*By the head* (*naut.*), the state of a vessel so loaded as to draw more forward than aft: opposite to *by the stern.*

By, with, through: Nearness, oneness, throughness, are the ideas these words express, and they are sometimes interchangeable; when *by* and *with* express two causes, the first cause or agent is expressed by the use of *by,* and the second or instrumental cause by *with. By* belongs to the agent, *with* to the instrument. This is modern usage. When they both express means only, and not original agency, *by* implies that the means are necessary, *with,* that they are auxiliary only. Hence the phrase, '*By* our swords we gained these lands, and *with* our swords we will keep them.' Generally, *with* indicates companionship, *by,* the mode or way of performing some act. They are sometimes either appropriate, 'by patience' —'with patience,' though the sense is not exactly the same. *Through* implies that the means used form the appointed channel for the conveyance of the object named. *Angus.*

By (bī), *a.* Side; secondary: used only in composition; as, *by*-path; *by*-play; *by*-street, &c.

By (bī), *adv.* 1. Near; in the same place with; at hand. 'Unto a neighbouring castle *by.*' *Hudibras.*

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions when you are not *by.* *Locke.*

2. Aside; off. 'Let them lay their helmets *by.*' *Shak.*—3. With verbs of motion *by* conveys the notion of *passing,* and with reference to time *by* is equivalent to *past;* as, the time has long gone *by* for such observances.

By, Bye (bī), *n.* A thing not directly aimed at; something not the immediate object of regard; as, by the *by,* or by the *bye,* that is, by the way, in passing.—*On* or *upon the bye,*† in passing; indirectly; by implication.

The Synod of Dort condemneth *upon the bye* even the discipline of the Church of England. *Fuller.*

Byard (bī'ard), *n.* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by the men who drag wagons in coal-mines.

Byass† (bī'as), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Bias.*

By-bidder (bī'bid-ėr), *n.* A person employed at public auctions to bid on articles put up for sale, in order to obtain higher prices. [United States.]

By-blow (bī'blō), *n.* 1. A side or accidental blow. 'Now and then a *by-blow* from the pulpit.' *Milton.*—2. An illegitimate child. 'Her pretty *by-blow,* the present Padre Ottomano.' *Evelyn.* [Colloq. or vulgar.]

By-business (bī'biz-nes), *n.* Business aside of the main business; something quite secondary or subordinate. *Barrow.*

By-concernment (bī'kon-sėrn-ment), *n.* An affair distinct from the main business. *Dryden.*

By-corner (bī'kor-nėr), *n.* A private or out-of-the-way corner. *Massinger; Fuller.*

By-dependence, By-dependency (bī'dē-pend-ens, bī'dē-pend-en-si), *n.* Something depending on another; an accessory circumstance. *Shak.*

By-design (bī'de-sīn or bī'dē-zīn), *n.* An incidental or subordinate design or purpose.

They'll serve for other *by-designs.* *Hudibras.*

By-drinking (bī'dringk-ing), *n.* Drink between meals.

You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by-drinkings.* *Shak.*

Bye (bī), *n.* In *cricket,* a run made on a ball not struck by the batsman, but which the wicket-keeper and long-stop have failed to stop.—*To steal a bye,* to make a run on a ball which has passed the wicket-keeper, but which the batsmen do not allow time to reach the long-stop before they begin to run.

He (the batsman) is never in his ground, except when his wicket is down. Nothing in the whole game so trying to boys; he has *stolen three byes* in the first ten minutes. *T. Hughes.*

Bye-altar (bī-al'tėr), *n.* 1. A minor or secondary altar, in distinction to the high altar; any other altar than the chief one in a church.—2. In the *primitive church,* a table standing beside the altar for holding the vestments, the sacred vessels, &c.; a credence.

Bye-ball (bī'bal), *n.* In *cricket,* same as *Bye.*

By-end (bī'end), *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage.

All persons that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end,* fall within the intendment of this fable. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Bye-wash, By-lead (bī'wosh, bī'lēd), *n.* A channel cut to convey the surplus water from a reservoir or aqueduct, and prevent overflow.

Bygone (bī'gon), *a.* Past; gone by. 'Thy *bygone* fooleries.' *Shak.*

The Chancellor was a man who belonged to a *bygone* world, a representative of a past age, of obsolete modes of thinking, &c. *Macaulay.*

Bygones (bī'gonz), *n. pl.* What is gone by and past; as, let *bygones* be *bygones.* 'Let old *bygones* be.' *Tennyson.*

By-interest (bī'in-tėr-est), *n.* Self-interest; private advantage. *Atterbury.*

Byke. See BIKE.

Bylander (bil'an-dėr), *n.* Same as *Bilander* (which see).

By-lane (bī'lān), *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road. *Burton.*

By-law, Bye-law (bī'la), *n.* [From the Scand. *by,* a town, the termination in Whitby and other names, and *law;* Dan. *by-lov,* a municipal law; Sw. *by-lag,* a by-law.] A local or private law; a law made by an incorporated body for the regulation of its own affairs, or the affairs intrusted to its care. Town councils, river trustees, railway companies, &c., enact by-laws which are binding upon all coming within the sphere of the operations of such bodies. By-laws must of course be within the meaning of the charter of incorporation, and in accordance with the law of the land. Societies *not incorporated* by charter also enact by-laws, which, however, are only binding upon their members.

There was likewise a law to restrain the *by-laws* or ordinances of corporations. *Bacon.*

Byleve,† *v.i.* Same as *Bileve.*† *Chaucer.*

By-matter (bī'mat-ėr), *n.* Something beside the principal matter; something incidental.

I knew one, that when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter.* *Bacon.*

By-name (bī'nām), *n.* Nickname. 'A personal *by-name* given him on account of his stature.' *Bp. Lowth.* [Obsolete and Scotch.]

By-name† (bī'nām), *v.t.* To give a nickname to. *Camden.*

Bynempt,† **Benempt** (bi-nemt', bē-nemt'), *pret.* and *pp.* See BENEME.

By-ordinar (bī-ord'in-ėr), *a.* More than ordinary. [Scotch.]

By-passage (bī'pas-āj), *n.* A private or retired passage; a by-way.

By-passer (bī'pas-ėr), *n.* A passer-by. *Latham.*

By-past (bī'past), *a.* Past; gone by. '*By-past* perils.' *Shak.*

By-path (bī'path), *n.* A by-way; a private path; indirect course or means. '*By-paths* and indirect crooked ways.' *Shak.*

By-peep (bī'pēp), *v.i.* To look or glance aside. *Shak.*

By-place (bī'plās), *n.* A retired place, spot, or situation.

By-play (bī'plā), *n.* Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb-show, while the main action proceeds; action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present.

'Will you allow me to ask you, sir,' he said, addressing Mr. Pickwick, who was considerably mystified by this very unpolite *by-play,* 'whether that person belongs to your party?' *Dickens.*

By-purpose (bī'pėr-pus), *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.

Byraft,† *pp.* Bereft; taken away. *Chaucer.*

Byre (bīr), *n.* ['Merely the Scandinavian or Northern doublet of E. *bower.*' *Skeat.*] A cow-house. [Scotch.]

By-respect † (bī'rē-spekt), *n.* Private end or view. 'Augustus had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law.' *Dryden.*

Byrlaw, Birley (bir'lą, bir'li), *n.* [Icel. *bœjar-lög*, a town law—*bœr, byr*, a town, and *lög*, a law, the same elements as in *by-law.*] A certain system of popular jurisprudence formerly prevailing in Scotland, and which Sir John Skene, writing in 1597, when the system was in force, describes as follows:—'Laws of *Byrlaw* ar maid and determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw courts*, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaintes betuixt neichtbor and neichtbor. The quhilk men so chosen as judges and arbitrators to the effect foresaid, are commonly called *Byrlaw-men.*' [Scotch.]

Byrlaw-court, Birley-court (bir'lą-kōrt, bir'li-kōrt), *n.* The court in which the byrlaw was administered. [Scotch.] See BYR-LAW.

Byrlaw-man, Birley-man (bir'lą-man, bir'li-man), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A judge or arbitrator in the birlaw-court.—2. An arbiter; an oversman; an umpire; a thirdsman. [This is the modern use of the word.]

Byrle † (birl), *v.t.* Same as *Birl.*

By-road (bī'rōd), *n.* A private or obscure road; a road different from the usual or main highway. 'Slippery *by-roads.*' *Swift.*

By-room † (bī'rōm), *n.* An adjoining room or apartment; a side-room. 'Stand in some *by-room.*' *Shak.*

Byrrhidæ (bir'ri-dē), *n. pl.* A family of pentamerous coleopterous insects, commonly known as pill-beetles from their spherical form. They are usually found crawling in sandy localities, but some frequent houses and warehouses, where they are often exceedingly destructive to dried animal matter.

Byrrhus (bir'us), *n.* The typical genus of the above family, containing *B. pilula*, the common pill-beetle, which, when alarmed, simulates death.

By-speech (bī'spēch), *n.* An incidental or casual speech not directly relating to the point. 'To quote *by-speeches.*' *Hooker.*

By-spell † (bī'spel), *n.* [A. Sax. *bigspell.*] A proverb. *Coles.*

Byssaceous (bis-sā'shus), *a.* Resembling a byssus; consisting of fine silky filaments.

Bysse, † **Byssin** † (bis, bis'in), *n.* [See BYSSUS.] A kind of fine cloth. See BYSSUS, 1.

Byssiferous (bis-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *byssus*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing a byssus.

Byssine (bis'in), *a.* Made of byssus; having a silky or flax-like appearance. *Coles.*

Byssoid (bis'oid), *a.* Having the appearance of byssi; in *bot.* exhibiting a fringed structure with threads of unequal lengths.

Byssolite (bis'o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *byssos*, fine silky flax, and *lithos*, stone.] 1. An azure blue transparent mineral in long, fine, capillary crystals, from St. Gothard and the Tyrol.—2. A name given to the finer fibrous varieties of filamentous minerals, as amianthus, tremolite, actinolite, &c.

Byssus (bis'us), *n.* pl. **Byssi** (bis'ī). [L. *byssus*, Gr. *byssos*, fine linen or cotton.] 1. Among the ancients, a cloth of exceedingly fine texture. It is not ascertained whether it was of linen, cotton, or silk.—2. One of the byssi, a name formerly given by botanists to a heterogeneous collection of filamentous cryptogamic plants.—3. In *bot.* the stipe of certain fungals. *Treas. of Bot.*—4. A long, delicate, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments, secreted by the foot, and by means of which the Mytilus, Pinna, and other bivalve molluscs are attached to fixed objects. The Sicilians and Neapolitans make a strong silky fabric of the byssus of the Pinna, and manufacture stockings therefrom.

Pinna fabellum.
a, Byssus.

By-stander (bī'stand-ėr), *n.* One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting. *Sir R. L'Estrange; Macaulay.*

By-street (bī'strēt), *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street.

> To avoid reproach,
> He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach. *Gay.*

By-stroke (bī'strōk), *n.* An incidental or sly stroke.

By-time (bī'tīm), *n.* Odd time; interval of leisure. [Scotch.]

Bytoure, † *n.* The bittern. *Chaucer.*

Byttneria (bit-nē'ri-a), *n.* [After David *Byttner* or *Büttner*, professor of botany and medicine in the University of Göttingen.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Byttneriaceæ. They are herbs or climbing prickly shrubs, sometimes climbing over the highest trees, and are chiefly inhabitants of tropical countries. The *B. cordata*, a native of Peru, has cordate leaves, the juice of which is used by the natives as a remedy against the bites of the large spiders of that region.

Byttneriaceæ (bit-nē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of plants, sometimes included among the Sterculiaceæ. They are distinguished by their hermaphrodite flowers, with petals hollow at the base; filaments often united into a tube, five of them larger than the others, and bearing no anthers; anthers two-celled; fruit a five- or three-celled capsule or baccate. Almost all the species contain a fatty oil in their seeds, and have a fibrous bast. The typical genus is Byttneria, from which the order is named, but by far the most important is Theobroma, to which the tree yielding the cocoa-bean belongs.

By-turning (bī'tėrn-ing), *n.* A by-way; a road leading off the main road. 'The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

By-view (bī'vū), *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.

> No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*

By-walk (bī'wąk), *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden.*

By-way (bī'wā), *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way; an out-of-the-way path; as, highways and *by-ways.* 'A vast and tangled maze the *by-ways* of which our plan does not allow us to enter.' *Whewell.*

By-west (bī'west), *prep.* Westward from; to the west of. [Old or provincial.]

> Whereupon grew that by-word used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Sir J. Davies.*

By-wipe (bī'wīp), *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. 'Wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe.*' *Milton.*

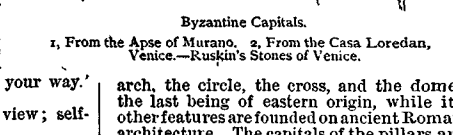
Byword (bī'wėrd), *n.* [*By* and *word*; A. Sax. *bigword*, a proverb (*big* = *by*).] A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency. 'A wise man that had it for a *byword.*' *Bacon.*

> I agree with him fully in the last, and if I were forced to allow the first, I should still think, with our old coarse *byword*, that the same power which furnished all their restorateurs sent also their present cooks. *Burke.*

[See also extract under BY-WEST.]—*Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Apophthegm, Adage, Proverb, Byword, Saw.* See under APHORISM.

Byzant, Byzantine (biz'ant, biz-an'tīn), *n.* Same as *Bezant* (which see).

Byzantine, Byzantian (biz-an'tīn, biz-an'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Byzantium*, an ancient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosporus. In the year 330 Constantine the Great fixed the seat of government of the Roman Empire at Byzantium, enlarged and embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople.—*Byzantine architecture*, a style of architecture developed in the Byzantine Empire about A.D. 300, and which, under various modifications, continued in use till the final conquest of that empire by the Turks in A.D. 1453. It spread so widely, and was so thoroughly identified with all middle-age art that its influence even in Italy did not wholly decline before the fifteenth century. Its ruling principle is incrustation, the incrustation of brick with more precious materials; large spaces are left void of bold architectural features, to be rendered interesting merely by surface ornament or sculpture. It depended much on colour for its effect, and with this intent mosaics wrought on grounds of gold or of positive colour are profusely introduced. The leading forms which pervade the Byzantine are the round arch, the circle, the cross, and the dome, the last being of eastern origin, while its other features are founded on ancient Roman architecture. The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention; while some are founded on the Greek-Corinthian, many approach in character to those of the Norman; and so varied are their decorations that frequently no two sides of the same capital are alike. Both the Norman and the Lombardic styles may be considered as varieties of the Byzantine, and all of these are comprised under the term Romanesque, which comprehends the round-arch style of middle-age art, as distinguished from the Saracenic and the Gothic, which are pointed-arch species. The mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, and the church of St. Mark's, Venice, are prominent examples of Byzantine architecture.—*Byzantine historians*, a series of Greek historians who lived in the Eastern Empire between the sixth and fifteenth centuries.



Byzantine Capitals.
1, From the Apse of Murano. 2, From the Casa Loredan, Venice.—Ruskin's Stones of Venice.

C.

C, the third letter in the English alphabet and the second of the consonants. In English it serves to represent two perfectly distinct sounds, namely, the guttural sound pertaining to *k* and the hard or thin sound of *s*, the former being that which historically belongs to it; while it also forms with *h* the digraph *ch*. The former sound it has before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, the consonants *l*, *r*, *s*, *t*, and when final; the latter before *e*, *i*, and *y*. The digraph *ch* has three different sounds, the first nearly equivalent to *tsh*, as in *church*; the second in words from the French, equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*; and the third in words from the Greek, equivalent to *k*, as in *chord*. To these the Scotch adds a fourth, heard in the word *loch*, where the sound of *ch* is the same as in German. As an initial sound *c* occurs either alone or before the consonants *l* and *r*; as a final it is found chiefly or only in words of foreign origin, in purely English words being followed by *k* when in this position. (See K.) In the Latin alphabet *c* had the *k* sound, and this was the sound which belonged to the letter in Anglo-Saxon in all positions, *cicen*, a chicken, being pronounced *kiken*, and *cild*, a child, *kild*. The old sound is still retained in many words, but is now often represented by *k* or *ck*; in many other words it has been softened, and is now represented by *ch*, this digraph being borrowed from the French. Thus *cicen, cin, ceese, ceaf, hwilc*, are now *chicken, chin, cheese, chaff, which*. In *ajar, knowledge*, the *k*-sound first changed to the *ch*-sound, and latterly to the sound of *j*.—As a numeral, C stands for 100; CC for 200; &c.

C. In *music*, (*a*) after the clef, the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve or four minims, corresponding to $\frac{2}{2}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$; and when a bar is perpendicularly drawn through it *alla-breve* time or a quicker movement is indicated. (*b*) The name of the first or key note of the modern normal scale, answering to the *do* of the Italians and the *ut* of the French. (See SCALE.) This letter is likewise used as the abbreviation of *counter-tenor* or *contralto*.

Ca' (kạ), *v.t.* [Scotch.] 1. To call.—2. To drive; to impel; to push; to knock; as, to *ca'* a man ower, that is, drive or knock him over. [In this sense the word can scarcely be the same as in the other; comp. Icel. *ká*, to harass.]

> But *ca'* them out to park or hill,
> And let them wander at their will. *Burns.*

Caa (kä), *n.* An Indian name for the Paraguay tea-plant, which is a species of holly. See MATÉ.

Caaba (ka-ā'ba), *n.* [Ar., from *ka'b*, a cube.] An oblong stone building within the great mosque at Mecca, regarded with adoration by Mohammedans as having been a place of worship from time immemorial, and as containing the famous black stone or Keblah presented by the angel Gabriel to Abraham on the occasion of building the original Caaba. The entire temple is sometimes called by this name.

Caaing-whale (kạ'ing-whāl), *n.* [A Scotch name, from the verb *to ca'*, that is, to drive, because these whales can be driven like cattle.] The round-headed porpoise (*Globicephalus deductor, Delphinus melas*, or *D. globiceps*), a cetaceous animal of the family Delphinidæ, characterized by a rounded muzzle and a convex head. Its general form resembles that of the porpoise, but it is much larger, attaining a size of 16 to 24 feet, and its general colour is black. It frequents the shores of Orkney, Shetland, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland, appearing in herds of from 200 to 1000, and numbers are often caught. They live on cod, ling, and other large fish, and also on molluscs, especially the cuttle-fishes.

Caama, *n.* Same as *Kaama*.

Caas,† *n.* A case; a quiver. *Chaucer.*

Cab (kab), *n.* [Heb. and Chal. *kab*, a hollow, from *kabab*, to hollow out.] A Hebrew dry measure, containing according to one estimate 2 pints, according to another 4.

Cab (kab), *n.* [Abbrev. of *cabriolet*.] 1. A kind of hackney carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; a cabriolet.

> 'A *cab* came clattering up.' *Thackeray.*

With great difficulty Messrs. Bradshaw & Rotch (the latter a member of Parliament) obtained licenses for eight cabriolets in 1823, and started them at fares one-third lower than those of hackney-coaches. The new vehicles were hooded chaises, drawn by one horse, and carrying only one passenger besides the driver, who sat in the cabriolet (or, as more commonly called for brevity, the *cab*) with his fare. . . . The name '*cab*' is still commonly applied to all hackney carriages drawn by one horse, whether on two or four wheels. *Penny Cyc.*

2. The covered part in front of a locomotive, which protects the driver and stoker and shields the levers, &c.

Cab (kab), *v.i.* To pass over in a cab; as, to *cab* the distance: often with an indefinite *it;* as, I'll *cab it* to Whitehall. [Colloq.]

Cabacalli (kab-a-kal'lē), *n.* The native name of the green-heart (which see).

Cabal (ka-bal'), *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, the *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal. See CABALA.] 1.† The cabala (which see).—2.† A secret. 'The measuring of the temple, a *cabal* found out but lately.' *Ben Jonson.* [Rare.]—3. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few persons united in some design. 'Curs'd *cabals* of women.' *Dryden.*

> Centuries glide away in the same unvaried round of *cabals* at court. *Brougham.*

4. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue; a junto. The name of 'the *cabal*' was given to a ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word.

> These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *cabal;* and . . . it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach. *Macaulay.*

—*Party, Faction, Cabal, Junto, Combination.* *Party*, a number of influential persons in a state united for the furtherance of some common object or principle, and necessarily involving the idea of an opposition; *faction*, a smaller number of persons than a *party*, whose principles and objects are mostly of a captious and frivolous nature, but so persistently advocated as to become annoying; *cabal, junto*, a union less comprehensive than either party or faction, whose intrigues are conducted in secret and mainly for the aggrandizement of the members of the union; *combination*, a union of persons in a state or society for self-defence, or the defence of property or principles.

Cabal (ka-bal'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *caballed;* ppr. *caballing*. To form a cabal; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design. '*Caballing* still against it with the great.' *Dryden.* 'Perpetually *caballing* against each other.' *Macaulay.*

Cabala, Cabbala (kab'a-la), *n.* [Heb. *qabbālā*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, from *qābal*, to take or receive.] 1. Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation—specifically to Moses on Sinai—and transmitted by oral tradition, serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture. This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words, and numbers, which are alleged to be significant. Every letter, word, number, and accent of the law is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science.—2. Any secret science; mystery. 'If I wholly mistake not the *cabala* of this sect.' *Bentley.*

Cabalism (kab'al-izm), *n.* The secret science of the cabalists. 'Allegories, parables, *cabalisms.*' *Dr. Spencer.* [Rare.]

Cabalist (kab'al-ist), *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions. 'Studious *cabalists.*' *Swift.*

Cabalistic, Cabalistical (kab-al-ist'ik, kab-al-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the cabala or mysterious science of Jewish traditions; containing an occult meaning. 'The letters are *cabalistical.*' *Addison.*

Cabalistic (kab-al-ist'ik), *n.* One of the mysteries of the cabala. *L. Addison.*

Cabalistically (kab-al-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

Cabalize (kab'al-īz), *v.i.* To use the manner or language of the cabalists. [Rare.]

Caballaria (kab-al-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *caballus*, a nag, a jade.] A feudal tenure of lands, the tenant furnishing a horseman suitably equipped in time of war, or when the lord had occasion for his service.

Caballer (ka-bal'lėr), *n.* One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals. 'A close *caballer* and tongue-valiant lord.' *Dryden.*

Caballeria, Cavalleria (ka-val-yā-rē'a), *n.* [Sp. *caballeria*, a saddle or cavalry horse, probably because each such measure of land must provide a mounted horseman.] A Spanish superficial measure, equal to about 32 English acres.

Caballero (ka-val-yā'rō), *n.* A grave and stately Spanish dance.

Caballine (kab'al-līn), *a.* [L. *caballinus*, from *caballus*, a horse.] Pertaining to or suited for a horse; as, *caballine* aloes.—*Caballine spring*, the fountain Hippocrene. *F. Beaumont.*

Caballine (kab'al-līn), *n.* A coarse kind of aloes used as a medicine for horses.

Caballing (ka-bal'ing), *p.* and *a.* Uniting into a cabal; forming cabals; intriguing. '*Caballing* captains.' *Dryden.*

Cabaret (kab'a-ret), *n.* [Fr.] A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. 'Some *cabaret* or tennis-court.' *Bramhall.*

Cabaretier (ka-bär-tyā), *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of a cabaret; an alehouse or tavern keeper in France.

Cabas (ka-bä), *n.* [Fr., from Pg. *cabaz*, from Ar. *gafas*, a cage, a pannier.] 1. A kind of pannier of rush or palm-leaves or grass, generally of a round form, serving to carry provisions, especially figs of Provence, prunes and raisins.—2. A lady's flat work-basket or reticule. Sometimes written *Caba. Charlotte Brontë.*

Cabassou (ka-bas'sö), *n.* [Native name.] A large species of armadillo, a native of South America (*Dasypus unicinctus*).

Cabbage (kab'bāj), *n.* [O.E. *cabbish, cabage*, from Fr. *cabus*, O.Fr. *choux cabus*, a large-headed cabbage, O.Fr. *cabus, cabuce*, large-headed, from L. *caput*, a head.] 1. The popular name of some species of Brassica, nat. order Cruciferæ, and especially applied to the plane-leaved, hearting, garden varieties of *B. oleracea*, cultivated for food. The kinds most cultivated are the common cabbage, the savoy, the broccoli, and the cauliflower. The common cabbage forms its leaves into heads or bolls, the inner leaves being blanched. Its varieties are the white, the red or purple, the tree or cow cabbage for cattle (branching and growing when in flower to the height of 10 feet), and the very delicate Portugal cabbage.—*Dog's cabbage.* See DOG'S-CABBAGE.—*Sea-cabbage, Crambe maritima.* See CRAMBE.—*Cabbage order*, a name sometimes given to the Cruciferæ.—2.† The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set.

Cabbage (kab'bāj), *v.i.* 1. To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing; as, a plant *cabbages.*—2.† To grow to a head, applied to the horns of a deer. *Skelton.*

Cabbage (kab'bāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cabbaged;* ppr. *cabbaging*. [Fr. *cabasser*, to put in a *cabas* or basket; hence, to hoard, steal.] To purloin, especially to purloin pieces of cloth after cutting out a garment.

> Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of stuff. *Arbuthnot.*

Cabbage (kab'bāj), *n.* [See the verb.] A cant name for anything filched, more particularly, cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

Cabbage-bark (kab'bāj-bärk), *n.* Worm bark; the bark of the *Andira inermis*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, formerly used as an anthelmintic. See ANDIRA.

Cabbage-butterfly (kab'bāj-but'ėr-flī), *n.* *Pontia* or *Pieris Brassicæ*, a large white butterfly, the larvæ of which destroy cruciferous plants, especially of the cabbage tribe.

Cabbage-daisy (kab'bāj-dā-zi), *n.* The globe-flower (which see).

Cabbage-fly (kab'bāj-flī), *n.* The *Anthomyia Brassicæ*, a fly belonging to the same family (Muscidæ) as the house-fly, and the same genus as the turnip and potato flies. Its larvæ or maggots are destructive to cabbages by producing disease in the roots on which they feed.

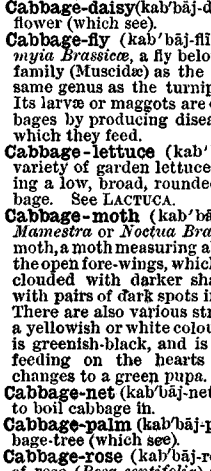
Cabbage-lettuce (kab'bāj-let-is), *n.* A variety of garden lettuce, with leaves forming a low, broad, rounded head like a cabbage. See LACTUCA.

Cabbage-moth (kab'bāj-moth), *n.* The *Mamestra* or *Noctua Brassicæ*, or pot-herb moth, a moth measuring about 1¾ inch across the open fore-wings, which are dusky brown, clouded with darker shades, and marked with pairs of dark spots in their front edge. There are also various streaks and spots of a yellowish or white colour. The caterpillar is greenish-black, and is found in autumn feeding on the hearts of cabbages. It changes to a green pupa.

Cabbage-net (kab'bāj-net), *n.* A small net to boil cabbage in.

Cabbage-palm (kab'bāj-päm), *n.* The cabbage-tree (which see).

Cabbage-rose (kab'bāj-rōz), *n.* A species of rose (*Rosa centifolia*) of many varieties, supposed to have been cultivated from ancient times and eminently fitted for the manufacture of rose-water and attar from its fragrance. It has a large, rounded, and compact flower. Called also *Provence Rose.*



Cabbage-palm (*Areca oleracea*).

Cabbage-tree (kab'bāj-trē), *n.* 1. The cabbage-palm (*Areca oleracea*), a native of the West Indies. The simple unbranched stem of this palm grows to a height of 150 or even 200 feet. It is crowned by a head of large pinnated leaves. The flowers are placed on a branching spadix and protected by a double spathe. The unopened bud of young leaves is much prized as a vegetable, but the removal of it completely destroys the tree, as it is unable to produce lateral buds. The fibres of the leaves are used for making

cordage and nets.—2. A name given in the West Indies to the *Andira inermis*. See ANDIRA.

Cabbage-wood (kab'bāj-wụd), *n.* A name given to the wood of the tree *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

Cabbage-worm (kab'bāj-wėrm), *n.* A larva of a species of moths or butterflies infesting cabbages. See CABBAGE-BUTTERFLY.

Cabbala, Cabbalism, Cabbalist, &c., *n.* See CABALA, CABALISM, CABALIST, &c.

Cabble (kab'l), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *cabbled;* ppr. *cabbling*. In *metal.* to break flat masses of partially finished iron into pieces, to be again heated in a furnace and wrought or hammered into bar-iron.

Cabbler (kab'lėr), *n.* In *metal.* one who cabbles.

Cabby (kab'bi), *n.* The colloquial or slang name for a cab-driver.

Cabeça (ka-bā'sa), *n.* [Pg., lit. a head.] 1. The Portuguese name of the finest kind of silk received from India, as distinguished from the *bariga*, or inferior kind.—2. A nominal money of account on some parts of the west coast of Africa. Four large or eight small cabeças make an ounce, an imaginary coin equal to 12,000 cowries.

Cabeer (ka-bēr'), *n.* A coin current at Mocha, of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Cabeiri, *n. pl.* See CABIRI.

Cabeirian, Cabeiric (ka-bī'ri-an, ka-bī'rik), *a.* See CABIRIAN.

Cabeiritic (ka-bī-rit'ik), *a.* See CABIRITIC.

Caber (kā'bėr), *n.* [Gael. *cabar*, a pole, a stake, a rafter.] A pole; a beam; specifically, in Highland games, a long undressed stem of a tree, used for tossing or turning over. It is a very severe triat of strength. See KEBAR.

Cabesse (ka-bes), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Cabeça*, 1.

Cabin (kab'in), *n.* [O.E. *caban, cabane*, from W. *caban*, a cabin, dim. of *cab*, a kind of hut; Ir. and Gael. *caban*, a cabin.] 1. A small room; an inclosed place.

> Long in secret *cabin* there he held
> Her captive to his sensual desire. *Spenser.*

2. A cottage; a hut or small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed.

> Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame. *Fairfax.*
>
> By the peat fires of a hundred thousand *cabins* had nightly been sung rude ballads which predicted the deliverance of the oppressed race. *Macaulay.*

3. An apartment in a ship for officers or passengers.

Cabin (kab'in), *v.i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. 'Suck the goat and *cabin* in a cave.' *Shak.*

Cabin (kab'*in*), *v.t.* To confine in a cabin.

> Now I'm *cabined*, cribbed, confined. *Shak.*

Cabin-boy (kab'in-boi), *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

Cabined (kab'ind), *a.* Belonging to a cabin.

> Ere the blabbing eastern scout,
> The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
> From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

Cabinet (kab'in-et), *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*, a closet, receptacle of curiosities, &c., a dim. form, ultimately from the Celtic. See CABIN.] 1. † A hut; a cottage; a small house.

> Hearken awhile from thy green *cabinet*,
> The rural song of careful Colinet. *Spenser.*

2. A closet; a small room or retired apartment.—3. A private room in which consultations are held.

> You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. The select or secret counsel of a prince or executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country; a goverment council: so called from the apartment in which the meetings were originally held. In Great Britain, though the executive government is vested nominally in the crown, it is practically in a committee of ministers called the *cabinet*. Every cabinet includes the first lord of the treasury, who is chief of the ministry, and therefore of the cabinet; the lord-chancellor, the lord-president of the council, the chancellor of the exchequer, and the five secretaries of state. A number of other ministerial functionaries, varying from two to eight, have usually seats in the cabinet. Although the cabinet is regarded as an essential part of the institutions of Great Britain, it has never been recognized by act of Parliament.—5. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. 'A cedarn *cabinet.*' *Tennyson.*—6. Any part of a building, or one or more whole buildings, set apart for the conservation of works of art, antiquities, &c.; and hence, by metonymy, the collection itself.—*Cabinet picture*, a picture of a small and generally a highly finished character, suitable to a small room, and for close inspection.

Cabinet (kab'in-et), *v.t.* To inclose, as in a cabinet. [Rare.]

> 'Tis the frame of most men's spirits to adore the casket and contemn the jewel *cabinetted* in it. *Hewyt.*

Cabinet-council (kab'in-et-koun-sil), *n.* 1. A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate; a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs.—2. The members of a privy-council; a select number of confidential counsellors. See CABINET, 4.

Cabinet-maker (kab'in-et-māk-ėr), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make household furniture, such as cabinets, side-boards, tables, bedsteads, &c.

Cabinet-making (kab'in-et-māk-ing), *n.* The trade or occupation of a cabinet-maker.

Cabin-mate (kab'in-māt), *n.* One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beau. & Fl.*

Cabirean (kab-i-rē'an), *n.* One of the Cabiri.

Cabiri, Cabeiri (ka-bī'ri), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Kabeiroi.*] Divinities worshipped in the ancient Greek islands of Lemnos, Imbros, and Samothrace, and also on the neighbouring coast of Troy in Asia Minor. Very little is known regarding them. They were worshipped with particular honours in the island of Samothrace, where mysteries were celebrated in connection with their worship. Herodotus found certain religious observances practised at Memphis in Egypt which he identifies with the worship paid to the Cabiri, and there are traces of a similar worship in Phœnicia also.

Cabirian, Cabiric (ka-bir'i-an, ka-bir'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship.

Cabiritic (ka-bi-rit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cabirian.*

Cable (kā'bl), *n.* [Fr. *câble*, a rope, from L.L. *capulum, caplum*, a rope, a halter, from *capio*, to take.] 1. A large strong rope or chain, such as is used to retain a vessel at anchor. It is made usually of hemp, jute, or iron, but may be made of other materials. A hemp cable is composed of three strands, each strand of three ropes, and each rope of three twists. A ship's cable is usually 120 fathoms or 720 feet in length; hence the expression *a cable's length*. Chain-cables have now almost superseded rope-cables. Although deficient in elasticity, heavier, and more difficult of management, yet their immunity from chafing and rotting, their greater compactness for stowage, and the fact that from their greater weight the strain is exerted on the cable rather than on the ship, more than counterbalance these drawbacks.—*Stream cable*, a hawser or rope, smaller than the bower cables, used for warping a vessel, or to moor her by means of the stream anchor in a river or haven.—*Submarine* or *electric telegraph cable*, a cable composed of a single wire of pure copper, or of several wires, embedded in a compound of gutta-percha and resinous substances, so as to be compacted into one solid strand, encircled by layers of gutta-percha or india-rubber, hemp or jute padding, and coils of iron wire, by which telegraphic messages are conveyed through the ocean. (See TELEGRAPH.) The copper wire, or embedded strand of wires, is called the *core*. This is insulated by being surrounded by several layers of gutta-percha or india-rubber, each layer separated from the other by a coating of resinous matter, and the whole is protected by several iron wires (sometimes galvanized) bound round it in the form of a spiral. The insulating layers are generally separated from the outer wires by a padding of jute or hemp saturated with tar or other protective substance. One wire is found to be better than a strand as regards conducting power; but the latter is safer, as if one wire should break messages could be conveyed through those which remain entire.—*Cable bends* (*naut.*), (*a*) small ropes for fastening the ends of a rope-cable so as to secure the knot by which it is attached to the anchor-ring. (*b*) See BEND, 2 (*b*).—2. In *arch.* (*a*) a moulding of the torus kind, with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope. (*b*) A cylindrical moulding inserted in the flute of a column and partly filling it.

Cable (kā'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cabled;* ppr. *cabling*. 1. To fasten with a cable.

> Cast out the *cabled* stone upon the strand. *John Dyer.*

2. In *arch.* to fill the flutes of columns with cables or cylindrical pieces.—3. To send a message by an oceanic telegraph cable; as, to *cable* a message across the Atlantic. Compare to *wire* in the same use.

Cabled (kā'bld), *a.* 1. Fastened or supplied with a cable or cables.—2. In *her.* a term applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable.—3. In *arch.* having the ornament called a cable.

Cablegram (kā'bl-gram), *n.* [Formed somewhat on type of *telegram.*] A message sent by an oceanic telegraph cable.

> This *cablegram* is a fair specimen of the kinds that are daily passing. *Argosy.*

Cable-laid (kā'bl-lād), *a.* 1. *Naut.* applied to a rope formed of three ropes of three-strand yarn made up into one.—2. Applied also to anything twisted after the manner of a cable; as, a *cable-laid* gold chain.

Cable-moulding (kā'bl-mōld-ing), *n.* See CABLE, *n.* 2.

Cablet (kāb'let), *n.* A little cable; specifically, any cable-laid rope under 9 inches in circumference.

Cable-tier (kā'bl-tēr), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the place where the cables are coiled away. (*b*) The range of coils or rolls of a cable.

Cabling (kāb'ling), *n.* In *arch.* the filling of flutes with cables, or the cables themselves so disposed, whether in flutes or without them.

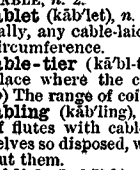
Cablish (kab'lish), *n.* [O.Fr. *cablis*, Norm. *cabeletz, caables*, trees blown down, from L.L. *cadabalum*, from L. *cado*, to fall.] In *old forest law*, windfall wood; wood overthrown by tempestuous weather: applied also sometimes to brushwood.

Cabman (kab'man), *n.* The driver of a cab.

Cabob (ka-bob'), *n.* [Per. *kabaub, kibaub*, roast meat, from *kab*, an ox.] An oriental dish, consisting generally of a neck or loin of mutton cut in pieces and roasted on a wooden spit, dressed with onions, eggs, spices, and sauce. In India the term is applied to a hot-spiced dish of fish, flesh, or fowl.

Cabob (ka-bob'), *v.t.* To make cabob of; to roast, as a leg of mutton, with savoury herbs, spices, &c., at a quick fire. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Caboceer (kab-o-sēr'), *n.* [Probably from Pg. *cabeça*, a head, a chief.] The name given to local governors in Western Africa appointed by the king over towns or districts.



Stag's head caboched.

Caboched, Cabossed (ka-bosht', ka-bost'), *a.* [O.Fr. *caboche*, a head, from L. *caput*. See CABBAGE.] In *her.* a term used to express the head of a buck or any other animal that is placed *full-faced* or *affronté*, without any part of the neck being visible. It is sometimes termed *Trunked.*

Cabocle (ka-bok'lā), *n.* The Brazilian name of a mineral resembling red jasper, found in the diamond-producing sand of Bahia. It contains phosphoric acid, alumina, lime, baryta, protoxide of iron, and water.

Cabombaceæ (kab-om-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Cabomba*, the native name of the typical genus in Guiana.] A small nat. order of aquatic plants closely allied to the Nymphæaceæ or water-lilies, found in America, India, and Australia, and popularly called *Water-shields.* They are nutritious and slightly astringent. There are two genera and only three or four known species.

Cabooleat (ka-bụl'i-at), *n.* [Hind. *kabuliyat*, a written agreement, from *kabul*, consent.] An agreement made between the Indian government and the zemindars or feudatory landholders, for the farming, management, and collection of the revenue.

Caboose (ka-bös'), *n.* [From D. *kabuis, kombuis*, a caboose or ship's galley; Dan. *kabys*, Sw. *kabysa, kabyssa*, a caboose, L.G. *kabuse, kabüse*, a little room or hut; probably from same root as *cabin*. The D. *kombuis* seems to be from *kom*, a dish, and *buis*, a pipe, but it is perhaps a modern form invented to make the word appear self-explanatory.] 1. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship. In smaller vessels it is an inclosed fireplace, hearth, or stove for cooking on the main

deck. In ships of war and steamboats the cook-room is called a galley.—2. A box that covers the chimney in a ship. [Called also *Camboose* in both senses.]

Caboshed (ka-bosht'), *a.* See CABOCHED.

Cabot (ka-bō), *n.* In Jersey, a dry measure in general use, of which 19 make a quarter of wheat, and 11 a quarter of barley. The potato and apple *cabot* weighs about 38 lbs., but generally the *cabot* differs according to the specific gravity of the various articles.

Cabotage (kab-o-tazh), *n.* [Fr. *cabotage*, from *caboter*, to coast, from Sebastian *Cabot*, the celebrated navigator.] *Naut.* navigation along a coast; coasting-trade.

Cabrée (ka-brā), *a.* [Fr., pp. of *cabrer*, to rear, from L. *capra*, a she-goat.] In *her.* a term applied to a horse rising on his hind-feet; salient.

Cabriole (kab'ri-ōl), *n.* [Fr. *cabriole*, a goat-leap, from L.L. *capriolus*, a goat, from L. *caper*, a goat.] A leap or curvet of a horse; a capriole (which see). *Sir W. Scott.*

Cabriolet (kab-rē-ō-lā), *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, dim. from *cabriole*, a goat-leap. See CABRIOLE.] A one-horse carriage; a cab. [*Cab* is a mutilated form of this word, but the one now always used.]

Cabrit (kab'rit), *n.* The hunter's name for the prong-horned antelope of North America (*Antilocapra americana* or *furcifera*).

Cab-stand (kab'stand), *n.* A place where cabs stand for hire.

Caburn (kab'ėrn), *n.* A small line made of spun yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like.

Cacagogue (kak'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. *kakkē*, excrement, and *agō*, to drive, to expel.] An ancient ointment made of alum and honey: applied to the anus to produce evacuation.

Cacalia (ka-kā'li-a), *n.* [L. *cacalia*, Gr. *kakalia*, from *kakos*, evil, and *lian*, exceedingly, because supposed to be hurtful to the soil.] A genus of plants nearly related to Senecio (groundsel), nat. order Compositæ; alpine colt's-foot. There are more than thirty species, of which some are used in different countries as condiments. *C. odora* is employed in Arabia to fumigate the chambers of the sick.

Cacao (ka-kā'ō), *n.* [Fr. Sp. Pg. *cacao*, from Mexican *cacauatl*, cacao.] The chocolate-tree (*Theobroma Cacao*), nat. order Byttneraceæ. The cacao is a small tree 16 to 18 feet high, a native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in the tropics of both hemispheres. Its fruit is contained in pointed, oval, ribbed pods 6 to 10 ins. long, each inclosing 50 to 100 seeds in a white, sweetish pulp. These are very nutritive, containing 50 per cent. of fat, are of an agreeable flavour, and used, both in their fresh state and when dried, as an article of diet. Cocoa and chocolate are prepared from them, the former being a powder obtained by grinding the seeds, and often mixed with other substances when dried and roasted, the latter being this powder mixed with sugar and various flavouring matters, and formed into solid cakes. The seeds when roasted and divested of their husks and crushed are known as *cocoa nibs*. The seeds yield also an oil called butter of cacao, used in pomatum and for making candles, soap, &c. [The term *cocoa* is a corruption of *cacao*, but is more commonly used in commerce; *cocoa*-nuts, however, are obtained from an entirely different tree.]

Cacao (*Theobroma Cacao*).

Cacao-nut (ka-kā'ō-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Theobroma Cacao*. See CACAO.

Cacatuinæ (kak'a-tū-ī"nē), *n. pl.* [Malay *kakatúa*, a cockatoo.] A sub-family of scansorial birds belonging to the family Psittacidæ, characterized by a strong, short, and much curved beak, and a tuft of feathers on the head which they can raise or depress at pleasure as they are agitated by surprise, fear, or curiosity; the cockatoos. It embraces the genera Cacatua or Plictolophus, or white cockatoos; Calyptorhynchus, or black cockatoos; and Microglossum, cockatoos with very large bills and long cylindrical tongues.

Cacche,† *v.t.* To catch. *Chaucer.*

Cachæmia (ka-kē'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *haima*, blood.] A vitiated state of the blood.

Cachalot (kash'a-lot or kash-a-lō), *n.* [Fr. *cachalot*, said to be from Catalan *quichal*, a tooth, lit. therefore toothed whale.] A cetaceous mammal, the *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, or blunt-headed sperm-whale, family Physeteridæ or Catodontidæ. Its head is of enormous size, and contains a large receptacle filled with spermaceti. The cachalot has been found 84 feet long, and 30 to 35 feet in circumference. Its mouth contains no whalebone, and it has teeth in the lower jaw. It feeds chiefly on cuttle-fishes, and lives in large troops, especially in the ocean between the west coast of America and the eastern hemisphere. Besides spermaceti it yields fine sperm-oil and ambergris.

Cache (kash), *n.* [Fr.] A hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry: used by settlers in the western states of America and Arctic explorers.

Cachectic, Cachectical (ka-kek'tik, ka-kek'-tik-al), *a.* Having or pertaining to cachexy or a morbid habit of body. 'Young and florid blood rather than vapid and *cachectical*.' *Arbuthnot.*

Cachemere (kash'mēr), *n.* See CASHMERE.

Cachet (ka-sha), *n.* [Fr., from *cacher*, to conceal.] A seal.—*Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state; a sealed letter or order; a name given especially to letters proceeding from and signed by the kings of France, and countersigned by a secretary of state. They were at first made use of occasionally as a means of delaying the course of justice, but they appear to have been rarely employed before the seventeenth century as warrants for the detention of private citizens, and for depriving them of their personal liberty. During the reign of Louis XIV. their use became frightfully common, and by means of them persons were imprisoned for life or for a long period on the most frivolous pretexts. They were abolished at the Revolution.

Cachexy, Cachexia (ka-kek'si, ka-kek'si-a), *n.* [Gr. *kachexia*, from *kakos*, ill, and *hexis*, habit, from *echō*, to have.] A morbid state of the bodily system, the result of disease, as the venereal, or of intemperate habits.

Cachinnation (kak-in-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*, from *cachinno*, to laugh. Imitative.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

> Hideous grimaces . . . attended this unusual *cachinnation*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cachinnatory (ka-kin'a-to-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to cachinnation; laughing loudly. 'To which, of course, I replied to the best of my *cachinnatory* powers.' *Lord Lytton.*

Cachiri (ka-shē'rē), *n.* A fermented liquor, somewhat resembling perry, made in Cayenne from the rasped root of the manioc.

Cacholong (kash'o-long), *n.* [Said to be from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharia, and *cholong*, a Calmuc word for stone.] A mineral of the quartz family, a variety of opal, and so often called *Pearl-opal*, usually milk-white, sometimes grayish or yellowish-white, opaque or slightly translucent at the edges. It often envelops common chalcedony, the two minerals being united by insensible shades. It also associates with flint and semi-opal.

Cacholot (kash'o-lot or kash-o-lō), *n.* See CACHALOT.

Cachou (ka-shö), *n.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat generally in the form of a pill, and made of the extract of liquorice, cashew-nut, gum, &c., used by tobacco-smokers and others to remove an offensive breath.

Cachuca (ka-chö'ka), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of dance performed by a man and woman to a lively graceful air, in triple time and with a strongly marked accent.

Cachunde (ka-chön'dā), *n.* [Sp.] A medicine composed of several aromatic ingredients, highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote and stomachic.

Cacique (ka-sēk'), *n.* [Sp., from a Haytian word.] The name given to the native chiefs of the W. Indies and America when it was discovered. See CAZIQUE.

Cack (kak), *v.i.* [From L. *cacare*.] To ease the body by stool. *Pope.*

Cackerel (kak'ėr-el), *n.* [O.Fr. *caquerel*, from same root as *cack*.] A fish which is said to void excrements when pursued. Others say, a fish which eaten produces lax bowels. *Skinner; Johnson.*

Cackle (kak'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cackled;* ppr. *cackling.* [Same word as D. and L.G. *kakelen*, Sw. *kackla*, Dan. *kagle;* of imitative origin like *gaggle, giggle, cachinnation*, &c.] 1. To utter a noisy cry such as that often made by a goose or a hen. 'When every goose is *cackling*.' *Shak.*—2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to giggle.

> Nic grinned, *cackled*, and laughed till he was like to kill himself. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To prate; to prattle; to tattle; to talk in a silly manner. *Johnson.*

Cackle (kak'l), *n.* 1. The broken cry of a goose or hen.

> The silver goose before the shining gate
> There flew, and by her *cackle* saved the state.
> *Dryden.*

2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

> There is a buzz and *cackle* all round regarding the sermon. *Thackeray.*

Cackler (kak'lėr), *n.* 1. A fowl that cackles. 2. A tell-tale; a tattler. *Johnson.*

Caco (ka-ko'), *n.* A Brazilian mining term for the sugary quartz in some gold veins.

Cacochymia, Cacochymy (kak-ō-kim'i-a, kak'ō-ki-mi), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *chymos*, juice.] In *med.* a morbid state of the fluids of the body.

Cacochymic, Cacochymical (kak-ō-kim'ik, kak-ō-kim'ik-al), *a.* [See CACOCHYMIA.] Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

Cacodemon, Cacodæmon (kak-ō-dē'mon), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, evil, and *daimōn*, a demon.] 1. An evil spirit; a devil.

> Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
> Thou *cacodemon!* *Shak.*

2. In *med.* the nightmare.

Cacodyl, Cacodyle (kak'ō-dil, kak'ō-dil), *n.* See KAKODYLE.

Cacœconomy (kak-ē-kon'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *oikonomia*, economy, administration.] Bad management; maladministration. 'Marvellous *cacœconomy* of their government.' *S. Smith.* [Rare.]

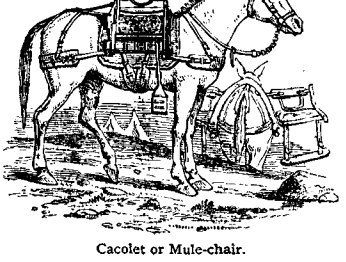
Cacoethes (kak-ō-ē'thēz), *n.* [L. *cacoethes*, a disease, an excessive desire, from Gr. *kakoēthes*, a bad habit, an itch for doing something—*kakos*, vicious, and *ēthos*, custom, habit.] A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.—*Cacoethes scribendi*, a diseased propensity for writing; an itch for authorship. The phrase was used by Juvenal.

Cacogenesis (kak-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *genesis*, generation.] In *med.* a morbid formation; a monstrosity.

Cacographic (kak-ō-graf'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to cacography or bad writing; ill-written.—2. Pertaining to or characterized by bad spelling; ill-spelled.

Cacography (ka-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *graphō*, to write.] Bad spelling or writing.

Cacolet, Cacolete (kak-o-lā, kak'o-lēt), *n.* [A French term used originally in the Pyrenees, and perhaps of Basque origin.] A contrivance fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons, composed of strong iron rods with joints, united by bands of strong cloth, the arrangement of bands offering sufficient elasticity to permit of the occupant sitting or lying.



Cacolet or Mule-chair.

Military cacolets are of two kinds: one in the form of an arm-chair, suspended one on either side of a mule, for the less wounded; the other in the form of a bed laid at length along the mule's back for the more severely wounded. The French were the first to employ cacolets in the Crimean war (1854–5).

Cacology (ka-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kakologia*—*kakos*, bad, and *logos*, word.] Bad speaking; bad choice of words. *Buchanan.*

Cacoon (ka-kön'), *n.* [An African name.] A commercial name for the large beans of the *Entada scandens*, nat. order Leguminosæ, used for making scent-bottles, purses, &c.

Cacophonia (kak-ō-fō'ni-a), *n.* Same as *Cacophony.* *Swift.*

Cacophonic, Cacophonical (kak-ō-fō'nik, kak-ō-fō'nik-al), *a.* [See CACOPHONY.] Sounding harshly.

Cacophonious, Cacophonous (kak-ō-fō'ni-us, ka-kof'o-nus), *a.* [See CACOPHONY.] Sounding harshly.

Cacophony (ka-kof'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *kakophōnia*—*kakos*, bad, and *phōnē*, sound, voice.] 1. In *rhet.* an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, proceeding from the meeting of harsh letters or syllables. 'Cacophonies of all kinds.' *Pope.*—2. In *music*, a combination of discordant sounds.—3. In *med.* a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.

Cacoplastic (kak-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *plastikos*, from *plassō*, to form.] In *pathol.* susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as the indurations resulting from low or chronic inflammation, cirrhosis, &c. *Dunglison.*

Cacotechny (kak-ō-tek'ni), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *technē*, art.] A corruption or corrupt state of art. [Rare.]

Cacotrophy (ka-kot'ro-fi), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *trophē*, nourishment.] In *med.* disordered nutrition.

Cacoxene, Cacoxenite (ka-kok'sēn, ka-kok'sen-īt), *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *xenos*, a guest.] A yellowish silky mineral, in very minute fibrous, radiating tufts, a native ferric phosphate with water, containing peroxide of iron and phosphoric acid. It occurs in the iron ore of Bohemia. The phosphoric acid injures the quality of the iron extracted from the ore in which cacoxene occurs.

Cactaceæ (kak-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, the cactus or Indian fig order. The species are succulent shrubs, with minute scale-like leaves, except in the genus Pereskia, and with clusters of spines on the stems. They have fleshy stems, with sweetish watery or milky juice. The fruit is succulent, in some species subacid and refreshing, in others insipid. All the plants of this order, except a single species, are natives of America. Several have been introduced into the Old World, and in many places they have become naturalized. The principal genera are Melocactus, Echinocactus, Opuntia, and Mammillaria. The species figured above is a native of South Brazil. Its rounded or oval stem is from 6 inches to 1 foot in diameter.

Sharp-angled Cactus—*Echinocactus oxygonus.*

Cactaceous (kak-tā'shus), *a.* Relating to or resembling the cactus; as, *cactaceous* plants.

Cactal (kak'tal), *a.* [See CACTUS.] In *bot.* of or belonging to the cactus group or order of plants; as, the *cactal* alliance.

Cacteæ (kak'tē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cactaceæ.*

Cactine (kak'tin), *n.* The red colouring matter extracted from the fruit of some of the Cacti and Opuntia.

Cactus (kak'tus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant.] The old name of a group of plants once considered to form a single genus, but now divided into several, and constituting the nat. order Cactaceæ (which see).

Cacuminal (ka-kū'mi-nal), *a.* [L. *cacumen*, a top or summit.] Pertaining to a top or summit; specifically, pertaining to the top of the palate; as, a *cacuminal* letter. See under CEREBRAL.

Cacuminate † (ka-kū'mi-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *cacumen*, a top, a point.] To make sharp or pointed. *Bailey.*

Cad (kad), *n.* [An abbreviation of *cadet*, Sc. *cadie*, *caddie*, a porter or messenger. See CADET.] A slang term of contempt applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade, as hangers-on about inn-yards, conductors of omnibuses, messengers or errand-boys, and the like; now extended to any mean, vulgar fellow of whatever social rank. 'The conductor who is vulgarly known as the *cad*.' *Mayhew.*

I will appear to know no more of you than one of the *cads* of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. *Hook.*

There's a set of *cads* in that club that will say anything. *Thackeray.*

Cadamba (ka-dam'ba), *n.* The general name given to the wood of trees belonging to the genus Nauclea (which see). The yellow close-grained wood of *N. cordifolia* and *N. parvifolia* is used in India for flooring-planks, packing-boxes, &c. Its great drawback is that it is exceedingly liable to be injured by moisture. Written also *Kudumba.*

Cadastral (ka-das'tral), *a.* Pertaining to a cadastre or government survey and register of the properties of a country; pertaining to the survey of a country on a large and complete scale; as, the *cadastral* or ordnance survey of Great Britain.

Cadastre, Cadaster (ka-das'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *cadastre*, a survey and valuation of real property; It. *catastro*, contracted from L.L. *capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax, from L. *caput*, the head.] A detailed survey of the lands of a country, their extent, divisions, and subdivisions, nature of culture, &c., in most countries executed by the government as the basis of an assessment for fiscal purposes, &c. Doomsday Book is a kind of *cadastre.*

Cadaver (ka-dā'vėr), *n.* [L.] A corpse. *Sir J. Davies.* 'A mere *cadaver*.' *Boyle.*

Cadaveric, Cadaverine (ka-dav'ėr-ik, ka-dav'ėr-in), *a.* [See CADAVEROUS.] Relating to a dead body; relating to the changes induced in a corpse by putrefaction; as, *cadaveric* phenomena.

Cadaverous (ka-dav'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *cadaverosus*, from *cadaver*, a dead body, from *cado*, to fall.] Pertaining to a dead body; especially, having the appearance or colour of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly. 'A *cadaverous* man, composed of diseases and complaints.' *Feltham.* 'A pale *cadaverous* face.' *Marryat.*

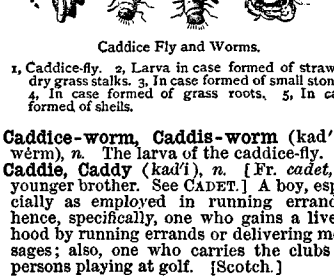
Cadaverously (ka-dav'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a cadaverous manner.

Cadaverousness (ka-dav'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being cadaverous.

Cad-bait, Cad-bate (kad'bāt), *n.* The larva of the caddice-fly. See CADDICE.

Caddice, Caddis (kad'is), *n.* [Called by various other names, as *caddy*, *caddew*, *cad-bait*, *cod-bait*, &c., probably from the case or bag in which it is enveloped. Comp. W. *cod*, a bag, *cadach*, a piece of cloth, a rag, *cadas*, a kind of cloth. See CADDIS.] The larva of the caddice-fly; a caddice-worm.

Caddice-fly, Caddis-fly (kad'is-fī), *n.* An insect of the genus Phryganea, order Neuroptera, called also the *May-fly*, the larva or grub of which (caddice or case worm) forms for itself a case of small stones, grass-roots, shells, &c., lives under water till ready to emerge from the pupa state, and is used as bait by anglers. This grub is very rapacious, and devours large quantities of fish-spawn.



Caddice Fly and Worms.

1, Caddice-fly. 2, Larva in case formed of straw or dry grass stalks. 3, In case formed of small stones. 4, In case formed of grass roots. 5, In case formed of shells.

Caddice-worm, Caddis-worm (kad'is-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the caddice-fly.

Caddie, Caddy (kad'i), *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, a younger brother. See CADET.] A boy, especially as employed in running errands; hence, specifically, one who gains a livelihood by running errands or delivering messages; also, one who carries the clubs of persons playing at golf. [Scotch.]

Caddis, Caddice (kad'is), *n.* [Comp. Sc. *caddis*, *caddice*, flocculent cotton or wool; probably from the Celtic; Ir. and Gael. *cadas*, *cadan*, cotton; W. *cadas*, a kind of cloth, and *cadach*, a clout, a kerchief.] 1. † A kind of worsted tape or ribbon. 'Caddises, cambrics, lawns.' *Shak.*—2. A kind of tape lint for dressing wounds. *Simmonds.*—3. A caddis-worm. See CADDICE.

Caddis-garter † (kad'is-gär-tėr), *n.* A garter of worsted ribbon. *Shak.*

Caddow (kad'ō), *n.* [O.E. *ca-daw*, that is *caw-daw—caw* and *daw*; comp. Sc. *kae*, Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw.] A chough; a jackdaw. *Ray.* [Provincial.]

Caddy (kad'i), *n.* [Corruption of *catty*, a small package of tea, from Malay *kati*, a catty or weight equivalent to 1⅓ lbs.] A small box for keeping tea.

Cade (kād), *a.* [Perhaps connected with Dan. *kaad*, wanton, frolicsome.] Tame; bred by hand; domesticated.

He brought his *cade* lamb with him to mass. *Sheldon.*

Cade (kād), *v.t.* To bring up, or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame. *Johnson.*

Cade (kād), *n.* [L. *cadus*, a cask.] A barrel or cask. 'A *cade* of herrings is the quantity of five hundred; of sprats, a thousand. 'Stealing a *cade* of herrings.' *Shak.*

Cade (kād), *n.* A sheep-tick.

Cadelle (ka-del'), *n.* The French name of the larva of a beetle, *Trogosita* (*Tenebrio*) *mauritanica*, exceedingly destructive in granaries. Although not indigenous to Britain, it is occasionally found in our wheat granaries, imported, probably, from foreign countries. When full-grown it is about ¾ inch long, whitish, covered with scattered hairs, and has a black horny head, armed with two curved jaws.

Cadence (kā'dens), *n.* [L.L. *cadentia*, a falling, from L. *cado*, to fall. *Chance* is the same word.] 1. † A decline; a state of falling or sinking. 'The sun in western *cadence* low.' *Milton.*—2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting.—3. The general tone or modulation of the voice in reading or reciting, especially in reading or reciting verse. 'Passion's tenderest *cadence*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

The preacher's *cadence* flowed,
Softening thro' all the gentle attributes
Of his lost child. *Tennyson.*

4. Tone; sound. 'Blustering winds . . . with hoarse *cadence*.' *Milton.*—5. *Milit.* uniformity in time and pace in marching.—6. In the *manege*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions.—7. In *her.* same as *Marks of Cadency* (which see under CADENCY).—8. Proportion. [Rare and poetical.]

A body slight and round, and like a pear
In growing, modest eyes, a hand, a foot
Lessening in perfect *cadence*. *Tennyson.*

9. In *music*, (*a*) in general, the close of a musical passage or phrase. (*b*) Specifically, a vocal or instrumental shake or trill, run, or division, introduced as an ending or as a means of return to the first subject. *Stainer & Barrett.* (*c*) Same as *Cadenza.*—A *perfect cadence* is composed of the chord of the dominant, followed by that of the tonic, likewise of the chord of the dominant seventh, followed by that of the tonic.—An *imperfect cadence* consists of the chord of the tonic, followed by that of the dominant, but rarely occurs as a final close.—The *interrupted* or *deceptive cadence* is formed by a chord quite foreign to that which was expected, thus evading the close, and deceiving expectation.—The *plagal cadence* consists of the chord of the subdominant, followed by that of the tonic, occasionally used in sacred music. *Stainer & Barrett.*

Cadence (kā'dens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cadenced*; ppr. *cadencing*. To regulate by musical measure; as, well *cadenced* music. 'These parting numbers *cadenced* by my grief.' *Philips.*

Cadency (kā'den-si), *n.* [See CADENCE.] Descent.—*Marks of cadency*, in *her.* marks intended to show the descent of a younger branch of a family from the main stock; brizures.

Cadene (ka-dēn'), *n.* A common kind of carpet imported from the Levant.

Cadent (kā'dent), *a.* [L. *cadens*, *cadentis*, ppr. See CADENCE.] 1. Falling down; sinking. 'With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—2. The term

applied to the tenth of Professor H. Rogers' fifteen divisions of the palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds to our lower middle Devonian.

Cadenza (ka-den'za), *n.* [It. See CADENCE.] In *music*, (*a*) an addition or embellishment made by the performer at the end of an air or concerto, either actually extempore or of an impromptu character. (*b*) A running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece.

Cade-oil (kād'oil), *n.* An oil used in Germany and France for veterinary purposes, made of the fruit of the *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, called in those countries *cada*.

Cadesse † (kad'es), *n.* Same as *Caddow*. *Marlowe*.

Cadet (ka-det'), *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, O.Fr. *capdet*, contr. from L.L. *capitettum*, dim. of *caput*, the head. The *capdet* or *cadet* was the little head or chief, in distinction from the eldest son, who was *caput* or head.] 1. The younger or youngest son.—2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill and obtain a commission. His service is voluntary, but he receives pay, and thus is distinguished from a volunteer.—3. A young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, or in a military school; specifically, one who is trained for the army by a course of military discipline, at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, previous to obtaining a commission; or one who holds the first or lowest grade as a candidate for a commission in the Royal Navy.

Cadet's Fuming Liquor (kad'ez fūm'ing lik'ėr). See ALKARSINE, KAKODYLE.

Cadetship (ka-det'ship), *n.* The commission given to a cadet.

Cadew (ka-dū'), *n.* A caddice-worm.

Cade-worm (kād'wėrm), *n.* A caddice-worm.

Cadge (kaj), *v.t.* [From *cadger*.] [Provincial English and Scotch.] To carry, especially to carry for sale; to hawk.

Cadge (kaj), *v.i.* [Provincial English and Scotch.] 1. To hawk goods, as in a cart or otherwise.—2. To intrude or live on another in a mean way.

Cadger (kaj'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *cagier*, one who carried about falcons or other birds in a *cage* for sale.] 1. One who brings butter, eggs, poultry, and the like, to the market from the country; an itinerant huckster.—2. A person who gets his living in a questionable manner. 'The gentleman *cadger*.' *Dickens*. [Provincial or low in both senses.]

Cadgy (kaj'i), *a.* [A provincial word allied to Dan. *kaad*, wanton.] 1. Lively; frolicsome.—2. Wanton.

Cadi (kad'i or kā'di), *n.* [Turk. *kadi*, a judge. See ALCALDE.] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks; usually the judge of a town or village.

Cadilesker (kad-i-les'kėr), *n.* [Turk. *kadi*, a judge, and *leskar*, army.] The chief judge in the Turkish Empire; so called because he had originally jurisdiction over the soldiery, who now, however, can be tried only by their own officers.

Cadillac (ka-dil'lak), *n.* [*Cadillac*, a town in Gironde, France.] A sort of pear.

Cadis (kad'is), *n.* [See CADDIS.] A French term for a coarse woollen serge.

Cadjii Gum (kaj'ē-i gum), *n.* See ANACARDIUM.

Cadmean, Cadmian (kad-mē'an, kad'mi-an), *a.* Relating to *Cadmus*, a legendary prince of Thebes, in Greece, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet—*α*, *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *ι*, *ι*, *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ο*, *π*, *ϱ*, *σ*, *τ*, *υ*, which are therefore called *Cadmean* letters.—*A Cadmean victory*, a proverbial phrase for a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished: probably in allusion to the soldiers who sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, and having engaged in combat destroyed each other.

Cadmia (kad'mi-a), *n.* [L. *cadmia*, Gr. *kadmia*, *kadmeia*, calamine.] 1. † A name given by old writers to calamine.—2. An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc happens to be present in an ore and is sublimed. *Dana*.

Cadmium (kad'mi-um), *n.* [From the above.] Sym. Cd. At. wt. 112. A metal discovered by M. Stromeyer, in 1817, in carbonate of zinc, at Hanover. *Its* colour is a fine white, with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin. Its texture is compact, its fracture irregular, and it is susceptible of polish. In all its relations it is very analogous to zinc, and it is almost invariably associated with it. It is ductile and malleable, and when fused crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts below a red heat, and when strongly heated in the air it burns, forming a yellow oxide (Cd_2O). Its scarcity prevents its employment in the arts, but the oxide has been used as a pigment. Cadmium occurs in the form of carbonate, as an ingredient in various kinds of calamine, or carbonate of zinc. It is also found in the form of sulphide, as the rare mineral greenockite, and to the extent of 5 per cent. in some kinds of zinc blende. Like zinc, it forms only one oxide, chloride, sulphuret, &c.

Cadmium-yellow (kad'mi-um-yel-lō), *n.* A pigment prepared from the sulphide of cadmium. It is of an intense yellow colour, and possesses much body.

Cadrans (kad'ranz), *n.* [Properly a plural from Fr. *cadran*, *cadrant*, lit. a quadrant.] An instrument for measuring the angles in cutting and polishing gems, and keeping the gems at the proper angle during the process. *E. H. Knight*.

Caducary † (ka-dū'ka-ri), *a.* [L. *caducarius*, relating to property without a master.] In *old law*, relating to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation.

Caducean (ka-dū'sē-an), *a.* Belonging to the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

Caduceus (ka-dū'sē-us), *n.* [L.] In *class. myth.* Mercury's rod; a wand entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury as an ensign of quality and office. On medals the caduceus is a symbol of peace and prosperity; in modern times it is used as a symbol of commerce, Mercury being the god of commerce. The rod represents power; the serpents, wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity.

Caduceus.

Caduciary (ka-dū'shi-a-ri), *a.* [L. *caducus*, falling.] In *Scots law*, a term applied to a right not acquired by succession.

Caducibranchiate (ka-dū'si-brang"ki-āt), *a.* [L. *caducus*, falling, and *branchiæ*, gills.] In *zool.* a term applied to tailed amphibians, such as the newts, which lose the gills before attaining maturity.

Caducibranchiate (ka-dū'si-brang"ki-āt), *n.* [See above.] A caducibranchiate amphibian.

Caducity (ka-dū'si-ti), *n.* [Fr. *caducité*, from L. *caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] A tendency to fall or decay; hence, the period of declining life; senility. 'A heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*.' *Lord Chesterfield*. 'At once in a state of childhood and *caducity*.' *Gibbon*. [Rare.]

Caducous (ka-dū'kus), *a.* [See above.] Having a tendency to fall or decay; specifically, in *bot.* applied to organs that early drop off, as the envelopes of a flower.

Caduke † (ka-dūk'), *a.* [See CADUCITY.] Perishing; frail; fleeting. [Rare.]

Cady (kad'i), *n.* A street porter in Edinburgh. See CADDIE.

Cæcal (sē'kal), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the cæcum.—2. Having the form of a cæcum; bag-shaped; as, the *cæcal* extremity of a duct.

Cæcally (sē'kal-li), *adv.* In the form or manner of a cæcum.

> In the former (the Articulata), . . . the intestine ends *cæcally*. *Dr. H. A. Nicholson*.

Cæcias (sē'si-as), *n.* [L., Gr. *kaikias*.] The north-east wind. *Milton*.

Cæcilia, Cœcilia (sē-sil'i-a), *n.* [L. *cæcus*, blind, from the minute size of their eyes.] A genus of amphibians, formerly, on account of their external form, ranked with the ophidian reptiles. They are entirely destitute of limbs, and the eyes are very small, and nearly hidden by the skin. They are usually 1 to 2 feet in length, but often much longer. They constitute an order Ophiomorpha (Owen), of the class Amphibia.

Cæciliadæ, Cæciliæ (sē-sil-i'a-dē, sē-sil'i-ē), *n. pl.* A name given to the group or order of animals included in the above genus. Also called *Cæcilians*.

Cæcum (sē'kum), *n.* pl. **Cæca** (sē'ka). [L. *cæcus*, blind.] In *compar. anat.* a blind process in the alimentary canal of various animals. In fishes they are often numerous and long; and birds have generally two near the termination of the intestine. Mammals have commonly only one *cæcum*.

Cænozoic (sē-nō-zō'ik), *a.* See CAINOZOIC.

Caen-stone (kā'en or kon stōn), *n.* The French equivalent for our Bath oolite. It is a cream-coloured building-stone of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy. Although soft in the quarry, it is of fine texture and hardens by exposure, so as to become extremely durable. Winchester and Canterbury Cathedrals, Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and many churches are built of it. It is still frequently used in England.

Cæomacei (sē-ō-mā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* A group of parasitic fungi, including the forms commonly called rust and mildew, which have naked simple spores.

Cærebinæ (sē-rē-bī'nē), *n. pl.* The guitguits, a sub-family of Australian and South American tenuirostral passerine birds, family Nectarinidæ, of which the *Cæreba Cyana* of Cayenne and Guiana may be taken as the type. It is a brilliant bird of the size of a sparrow, its plumage being deeply and gorgeously dyed with azure, verditer, and velvet-black, arranged in a bold and striking manner. Its nest is neatly woven and pensile on the extremity of a slender twig.

Cærule, Cærulean. See CERULE, CERULEAN.

Cæsalpinia (sē-zal-pin'i-a), *n.* [After *Cæsalpinus*, physician to Pope Clement VIII.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are trees or shrubs found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, with showy yellow or red flowers, bipinnate leaves, and usually more or less prickly stems. The Brazil-wood of commerce is furnished by *C. braziliensis*, *C. crista*, and *C. echinata*; and *C. Sappan* furnishes the red dye-wood called sappan-wood.

Cæsalpinieæ, Cæsalpineæ (sē-zal-pi-ni'ē-ē, sē-zal-pin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* A sub-order of leguminous trees, of which Cæsalpinia (which see) is the type.

Cæsar (sē'zėr), *n.* A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, was adopted by successive Roman emperors, and latterly came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne. The title was perpetuated in the *Kaiser* of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity first assumed by Charlemagne. Sometimes in English literature it is nearly equivalent to emperor, conqueror. 'And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's *Cæsar*.' *Shak.* (Rich. III. iv. 4.)

Cæsarean, Cæsarian (sē-zā'rē-an, sē-zā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cæsar.—*Cæsarean section* or *operation*, in *midwifery*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus, when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no other alternative: said to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.

Cæsious (sē'zi-us), *a.* [L., *cæsius*, blue.] In *bot.* lavender-coloured; pale-blue, with a slight mixture of gray.

Cæsium (sē'zi-um), *n.* [L. *cæsius*, blue.] Sym. Cs. At. wt. 133. A rare alkaline mineral, first discovered by Bunsen and Kirchoff by spectrum analysis in the saline waters of Durkheim in Germany, and subsequently in other mineral waters. Its spectrum exhibits two characteristic blue lines. The metal occurs in the mineral lepidolite, and has been discovered in greatest abundance in the lepidolite of Hebron, Maine, U.S. It is always found in connection with rubidium. It belongs to the same group of elements with lithium, sodium, potassium, and rubidium, viz. the group of the alkali-metals.

Cæspitose, Cæspitous (ses'pi-tōs, ses-pi'tus), *a.* See CESPITOSE.

Cæstus (ses'tus), *n.* See CESTUS.

Cæsura (sē'zū-ra), *n.* [L. *cæsura*, a cutting off, a division or stop, from *cædere*, *cæsum*, to cut off.] In *pros.* a pause or division in a verse; a separation, by the ending of a word or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rythmically connected. Thus in the first of the following lines there is a cæsura or cæsural pause between the fourth and fifth syllables, in the second a cæsura between the fifth and sixth.

> Lives through all life, extends through all extent
> Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

Cæsural (sē-zū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the *cæsura*.

Caf (kaf), *n.* The name of the mountain which, according to the Mohammedans, environs the whole earth, which is thus set within it like a finger in a ring.

Café (kaf-ā), *n.* [Fr., coffee, a coffee-house.] A coffee-house; a restaurant.—*Café chantant*, a coffee-house in France where the guests are treated with music. Such houses have frequently inclosed yards in front planted with trees, under which the guests sit in summer listening to the singers, &c., who perform on a stage.

Cafenet (kaf'e-net), *n.* [A corruption, through the influence of Fr. *café*, of Turk. *qahveh-khaneh*, contr. *qahveneh*, coffee-house.] In Turkey, a hotel or house of rest for travellers; a coffee-house.

Caff (kaf), *n.* Chaff. [Scotch.]

Caffa (kaf'a), *n.* A kind of painted cloth goods manufactured in India.

Caffeic (ka-fē'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to coffee.—*Caffeic acid*, a peculiar vegetable acid ($C_{35}H_{38}O_{17}$) existing in coffee, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Called also *Caffetannic Acid* and *Chlorogenic Acid.*

Caffeine (ka-fē'in), *n.* ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$.) A slightly bitter, highly azotized substance, crystallizing in slender, silk-like needles, found in coffee-beans, tea-leaves, Paraguay tea, guarana, &c. Coffee contains from 0·8 to 3·6, and tea from 2 to 4 per cent. It is a weak base, and forms salts with an acid reaction. Doses of 2 to 10 grains induce violent nervous and vascular excitement. Called also *Theine* (which see).

Caffeone (ka-fē'ōn), *n.* The aromatic principle of coffee. It is a brown oil, heavier than water. An almost imponderable quantity gives an aroma to a quart of water.

Caffer-bread (kaf'er-bred), *n.* The spongy farinaceous pith of the trunk and cones of certain cycadaceous African plants of the genus Encephalartos, used by the Caffres as food. Written also *Caffre-bread.*

Caffer-corn (kaf'er-korn), *n.* A name given to Indian millet, or *Sorghum vulgare*, which is cultivated in portions of Africa as a cereal. Written also *Caffre-corn.* See DURRA, SORGHUM.

Caffetannic (kaf-ē-tan'ik), *a.* Same as *Caffeic* (which see).

Caffila, Cafilah (kaf'i-lä), *n.* [Ar. and Per. *kafilet*, a caravan, a body of travellers.] An official Persian government caravan; a company of travellers or merchants.

Caffre (kaf'er), *n.* One of a native race of Southern Africa; a Kafir or Kaffir. See KAFIR.

Caftan. Same as *Kaftan.*

Cag (kag), *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *kagge*, a keg.] A small cask or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity: more commonly written *Keg.*

Cage (kāj), *n.* [Fr. *cage*, from L. *cavea*, a hollow, from *cavus*, hollow (whence E. *cave*). For changes similar to *cage* from *cavea*, see ABRIDGE.] 1. A box, or inclosure made of boards, or with lattice-work of wood, wicker, or wire, for confining birds or beasts. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts a cage is sometimes made of iron bars.

> It happens with it (wedlock) as with *cages*; the birds without despair to get in, and those within despair to get out. *Florio.*

2. Formerly, a prison or place of confinement for petty malefactors.—3. A skeleton framework of any kind; as, (*a*) in *carp.* an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it; as, the *cage* of a windmill, or of a staircase. (*b*) In *mach.* a framework to confine a ball-valve within a certain range of motion. (*c*) A wire guard placed in front of an eduction-opening to allow liquids to pass, but prevent the passage of solids. (*d*) The framework of a hoisting apparatus, as the framework in which miners ascend and descend the shaft, and by which hutches are raised and lowered. (*e*) *Naut.* an iron vessel formed of hoops placed on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles. It is lighted an hour before high water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the period it burns.—4. A cup with a glass bottom and cover with a drop of water between containing animalcules to be examined under a microscope.—5. In *mining slang*, a tap-room, or bar in the store attached to a work.

Cage (kāj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caged*; ppr. *caging.* To confine in a cage; to shut up or confine. 'Caged nightingales.' *Shak.*

Caged (kājd), *pp.* or *a.* Resembling a cage or place of confinement. 'The *caged* cloister.' *Shak.*

Cageling (kāj'ling), *n.* A bird kept in a cage; a cage-bird. *Tennyson.*

Cagmag (kag'mag), *n.* 1. Tough old geese sent to market; tough dry meat.—2. An inferior kind of sheep. *Halliwell.* [Vulgar.]

Cagot (ka-gō), *n.* [Fr., perhaps from Armor. *cacouz*, leprous. The Cagots are supposed to be descended from lepers.] One of a miserably degraded race of men inhabiting France, in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees, as also, formerly at least, Lower Brittany. In the middle ages they were believed to be cannibals and heretics, and treated with the greatest ignominy. Legally they are now on a level with other Frenchmen, but socially they are still regarded as degraded. From insufficient nourishment and their mode of life they are often deformed and diseased, and have been confounded with *Cretins.*

Cagui (kag'ụ-ē), *n.* [Native name.] A name common to two species of monkeys of Brazil, one of them called *Hapale Jacchus*, and the other *H. Œdipus.*

Cahier (ka-e-yā'), *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *cayer, quayer*, L.L. *quaternum*, a sheet of four leaves, L. *quatuor*, four.] 1. A number of sheets of paper put loosely together; specifically, one of the successive portions of a work, when printed in parts or numbers.—2. Report of proceedings of any body, as the legislature; a memorial.

Cahoot (ka-hōt'), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *cohorte*, a company.] A company or partnership; as, to go in *cahoot* with a person. *Bartlett.* [Southern and Western States of America.]

Caic (ka-ēk'), *n.* Same as *Caique.*

Cailliach (kīl'yaċh), *n.* [Gael.] An old woman.

> Give something to the Highland *caillíachs* that shall cry the coronach loudest. *Sir W. Scott.*

Caimacam (kā-ma-kam'), *n.* [Turk. *kaimacam*, lieutenant—*kaim*, vigilant, and *mukaim*, a deputy.] A lieutenant or a lieutenant-general in the Turkish service; specifically, a title of the deputy of the grand vizier, and governor of Constantinople. Called also *Caimacan.*

Caiman, *n.* See CAYMAN.

Cain-coloured (kān'kul-ėrd), *a.* A word found only in the following passage:—

> No, forsooth, he has but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard—a *cain-coloured* beard. *Shak. Mer. Wiv.* i. 4, 23.

Supposed by some to be for *cane-coloured;* but Nares explains the word as meaning 'yellow or red as applied to hair; which being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas.' Comp. *As You Like It*, iii. 4, 9. The word *cane* does not occur in Shakspere.

Ca'ing-whale (kạ'ing-whāl), *n.* Same as *Caaing-whale.*

Cainite (kān'īt), *n.* [From *Cain.*] A member of a strange sect of fanatical heretics of the second century, who professed to venerate Cain, Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and the Sodomites. They imagined a variety of angels, attributing to each a particular sin, so that when they were about any wickedness they invoked the angel whom they fancied to preside over it. They held that the way to be saved was to gratify their lusts and evil passions, and are said to have asserted that the power which created heaven and earth was an evil one.

Cainozoic (kā-no-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent, and *zōē*, life.] In *geol.* a term applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged, with reference to the age of the fossils they include. The *Cainozoic* system embraces the tertiary and post-tertiary systems of British geologists, exhibiting recent forms of life, in contradistinction to the *Mesozoic*, exhibiting intermediate, and the *Palæozoic*, ancient and extinct, forms. It corresponds nearly with what has been called the age of mammals. Written also *Cænozoic, Kainozoic.*

Caique (ka-ēk'), *n.* [Fr., from Turk. *kaik.*] 1. A small skiff or rowing boat; especially a light skiff used in the Bosporus, where it almost monopolizes the boat traffic. It may have from one to ten or twelve rowers.—2. A Levantine vessel of larger size.

Ça ira (sä ē-rä'). [Fr. 'It (the revolution) shall go on.'] The burden of a French revolutionary song composed about 1789 or 1790.

Caird (kārd), *n.* [Ir. Gael. *ceard*, a tinker.] A travelling tinker; a tramp; a vagrant; a gypsy. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Cairn (kārn), *n.* [Gael. Ir. W. *carn*, a heap, a cairn.] A heap of stones; especially one of those large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form. They are of various sizes, and were probably constructed for different objects. Some are evidently sepulchral, containing urns, stone chests, bones, &c. Some were erected to commemorate some great event, others appear to have been intended for religious rites, while the modern cairn is generally set up as a landmark, or to arrest the attention, as in surveying, or in leaving traces of an exploring party or the like. See BARROW.

Cairned (kārnd), *a.* Surmounted by a cairn or cairns.

> The *cairn'd* mountain was a shadow. *Tennyson.*

Cairngorm, Cairngorm-stone (kārn'gorm, kārn'gorm-stōn), *n.* A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal or crystallized silica, found in great perfection on the Cairngorm range in Scotland. They are regular hexagonal crystals, with a pyramidal top, and are much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments. The colour is due to a little oxide of iron or manganese.

Caisson (kās'son), *n.* [Fr., *caisson*, from *caisse*, a chest, a case, from L. *capsa*, a chest.] 1. *Milit.* (*a*) a wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be laid in the way of an enemy or under some work of which the enemy intend to possess themselves, and to be fired when they get possession. (*b*) An ammunition wagon; also, an ammunition chest.—2. In *arch.* a sunken panel in a vaulted ceiling or in the soffit of a Corinthian or Composite cornice; a coffer; a lacunar.—3. In *civil engin.* (*a*) a vessel in the form of a boat used as a flood-gate in docks. (*b*) An apparatus on which vessels may be raised and floated; especially a kind of floating-dock, which may be sunk and floated under a vessel's keel, used for docking vessels while at their moorings, without removing stores or masts. See FLOATING-DOCK. (*c*) A water-tight box or casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for the coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, &c. They often take the shape of a cylinder with an open bell-like chamber resting on the ground where the excavating, building, &c., is to take place. Air is supplied to the workman in the same way as is done to the diver in a diving-bell.

Caissoon (kās-sōn'), *n.* Same as *Caisson*, more especially in meaning 3.

Caithness Flags (kāth'nes flagz), *n. pl.* A well-known series of dark, bituminous, durable, slightly micaceous and calcareous flaggy beds of the lower-middle old red system of Scotland. They abound in fossil fishes, and are much used in paving.

Caitiff (kā'tif), *n.* [O.Fr. *caitif, chaitif*, captive, unfortunate; Mod. Fr. *chétif*, pitiful, mean, vile; from L. *captivus*, a captive, from *capere*, to take.] 1.† A captive; a prisoner; a slave.

> Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave. *Holland.*

2. A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean. 'Striking great blows at *caitiffs* and at wrongers of the world.' *Tennyson.*

> Like *caitiff* vile that for misdeed
> Rides with his face to rump of steed. *Hudibras.*

Caitiff (kā'tif), *a.* Belonging to a caitiff; servile; base. 'His *caitiff* flight.' *Irving.* 'Bandit earls and *caitiff* knights.' *Tennyson.*

Caitiffly† (kā'tif-li), *adv.* Knavishly; servilely; basely.

Caitiftee,† *n.* [Through the French, from L. *captivitas*, captivity. See CAITIFF.] The state of being a captive; captivity.

> He that leadeth into *caitiftee*, schall go into *caitiftee.* *Wicklife.*

Caitive,† **Caytive**† (kā'tiv), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Caitiff. Spenser.*

Cajanus, Cajan (ka-jā'nus, kaj'an), *n.* [*Catjan*, its Malabar name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, one species of which, *C. indicus*, furnish a sort of pulse used in tropical countries. It is a shrub 3 to 10 feet high, and a native of the East Indies, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics. Called also *Pigeon-pea, Angola-pea, Congo-pea*, &c.

Cajeput, Cajuput (kaj'i-put, kaj'ụ-put), *n.* [Malay *kayú*, a tree, and *putih*, white.] An oil from the East Indies resembling that of cardamoms, obtained from the *Melaleuca Cajuputi*, or cajeput-tree of the Moluccas. It is antispasmodic, stimulant, and sudori-

fic, and is said to be a remedy in Asiatic cholera.

Cajole (ka-jōl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cajoled;* ppr. *cajoling.* [Fr. *cajoler*, to cajole; O.Fr. *cageoler*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, from *cage.*] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, simulated compliance with another's wishes, and the like; to wheedle; to coax.

But while the war went on the emperor did *cajole* the king. *Bp. Burnet.*

Charles found it necessary to postpone to a more convenient season all thought of executing the treaty of Dover, and to *cajole* the nation by pretending to return to the policy of the Triple Alliance. *Macaulay.*

Cajolement (ka-jōl'ment), *n.* Cajolery. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Cajoler (ka-jōl'ėr), *n.* One who cajoles; a wheedler.

Cajolery (ka-jōl'ėr-i), *n.* The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; a wheedling to delude. 'Infamous *cajoleries.*' *Evelyn.*

Cajuput. See CAJEPUT.

Cake (kāk), *n.* [Icel. and Sw. *kaka*, Dan. *kage*, D. *koeck*, G. *kuchen*, cake; probably from L. *coquere*, to cook. See COOK.] 1. A mass of fine light dough baked, and generally sweetened or flavoured with various ingredients, or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a mass. The name is applied to various compositions baked or cooked in different shapes.—2. Something made or concreted in the form of a cake; a mass of matter in a solid form relatively thin and extended; as, a *cake* of soap.

Cakes of rustling ice came rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

3. Oil-cake for feeding cattle.

How much *cake* or guano this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at. *Ansted.*

—One's *cake is dough*, one has failed; one has had a failure or miscarriage.

My *cake is dough*, but I'll in among the rest. *Shak.*

Steward, your *cake is dough* as well as mine. *B. Jonson.*

Cake (kāk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caked;* ppr. *caking.* To form into a cake or mass.

Cake (kāk), *v.i.* To concrete or become formed into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, &c. 'Clotted blood that *caked* within.' *Addison.*

Cake (kāk), *v.i.* To cackle. [North of England.]

Cake-bread (kāk'bred), *n.* Fine white bread; manchet. *B. Jonson.*

Cake-urchin (kāk'ur-chin), *n.* A name popularly applied to sea-urchins (Echinoidea) having a discoid shape.

Cakile (kak'i-lē), *n.* [Arabic name.] A genus of cruciferous plants. The species are smooth, fleshy, annual branched herbs, with entire or pinnatifid leaves, and natives of the sea-coasts of the northern hemisphere. *C. maritima* (purple sea-rocket) is a native of Britain. (See SEA-ROCKET.) There are two other species, *C. americana* and *C. æqualis*, all pretty annuals.

Cal (kal), *n.* A mining term for a kind of bastard metal found in tin ore; wolfram.

Calaba (kal'a-ba). See CALOPHYLLUM.

Calabar Bean (kal-a-bär' bēn), *n.* The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, a leguminous African plant, nearly allied to the kidney-bean, employed in medicine chiefly as an agent for producing contraction of the pupil. It is a powerful narcotic poison, operating also as a purgative and emetic, and in virtue of these last qualities is the famous 'ordeal bean' of Africa, administered to persons suspected of witchcraft. If it causes purging it indicates crime; if vomiting, innocence. It induces fainting fits and asphyxia, and weakens or paralyzes the action of the heart.

Calabash (kal'a-bash), *n.* [Pg. *calabaça*,

Calabashes, from Kew Gardens, and Private Collection.

Sp. *calabaza*, Catalan *carabassa*, a gourd, a calabash; from Ar. *qar*, a gourd, and *aibas*, dry.] 1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell or of a calabash shell, used for containing liquors or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like. They are so close-grained and hard that when they contain any liquid they may be put several times on the fire as kettles. They are sometimes highly polished, and have figures engraved on them, which are variously tinged with indigo or other colours.—2. The fruit of the calabash-tree. 3. A popular name of the gourd-plant (Cucurbita).

Calabash-tree (kal'a-bash-trē), *n.* 1. The popular name of the American trees or shrubs belonging to the genus Crescentia, given to them because of their large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, &c.—2. A name also given to *Adansonia digitata*, the baobab of Africa. See BAOBAB.

Calaboose (kal-a-bōs'), *n.* [Sp. *calabozo*, a dungeon, probably from Ar. *gal'ah*, castle, and *bûs*, hidden.] A prison. [United States, local.]

Calabre,† Calabert (ka-lā'br), *n.* A Calabrian fur. 'His cloke of *calabre.*' *Piers Plowman.* 'Costly grey amices of *calaber.*' *Bale.*

Calade (ka-lād' or ka-läd), *n.* [Fr.] The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground, down which a horse is ridden in training him.

Caladium (ka-lā'di-um), *n.* [From *kalo*, a native name for the edible rhizome.] A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ, having the upper part of the spadix entirely covered with stamens, and the base with ovaries. The leaves are oblong-cordate, with large lobes, often veined with red. The juice of these plants is very acrid, but its injurious qualities are destroyed by cooking, and the fleshy starch-bearing rhizomes of some species are used as food. They are natives of the West and East Indies, &c., and are often cultivated. They have been introduced into our hot-houses because of their fine foliage.

Calaite (ka-lā'īt), *n.* [L. *callaïs*, Gr. *kallais*, a greenish-blue precious stone.] A name given to the turquoise (which see).

Calamagrostis (kal'a-ma-gros"tis), *n.* [Gr. *kalamos*, a reed, and *agrōstis*, the name of several grasses.] A genus of grasses allied to Arundo; small reed. The species are mere weeds, found chiefly in damp woods. Three species are found in Britain.

Calamanco (kal-a-mang'ko), *n.* [L.L. *calamancus, calamaucum, camelaucum*, &c., perhaps a stuff originally of camel's hair.] A woollen stuff of a fine gloss and checkered in the warp. 'A gay *calamanco* waistcoat.' *Addison.*

Calamander Wood (kal-a-man'dėr wud), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel wood.*] A beautiful species of wood, the product of *Diospyros quæsita*, nat. order Ebenaceæ, a native of Ceylon; it resembles rosewood, but is so hard that it is worked with great difficulty. It takes a very high polish, and is wrought into chairs and tables, and yields veneers of almost unequalled beauty.

Calamar (kal'a-mär), *n.* Same as *Calamary.*

Calamary (kal'a-ma-ri), *n.* [Pg. *calamar*, an inkstand, from L. *calamus*, a reed, pen.] The general name for decapod cuttle-fishes of the family Teuthidæ, order Dibranchiata, but properly used to designate those of the genus Loligo. The body is oblong, soft, fleshy, tapering, and flanked behind by two triangular fins, and contains a pen-shaped gladius or internal horny flexible shell. They have the power of discharging, when alarmed or pursued, a black fluid from an ink-bag. The species are found in all seas, and furnish food to dolphins, whales, &c. Some species can dash out of the water and propel themselves through the air for 80 or 100 yards. *Loligo vulgaris* occasionally grows to the length of 2½ feet. Called also *Squid, Sea-sleeve, Preke*, or *Pen-fish.*

Calambac (kal'am-bak), *n.* [Fr. *calambac*, from Per. *kalambak*, a fragrant wood.] Same as *Agallochum.*

Calambour (kal'am-bör), *n.* [Fr. *calembour, calembourc*, &c. See CALAMBAC.] A species of the aloes-wood, of a dusky or mottled colour, of a light friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.

Calamiferous (kal-a-mif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing reedy plants; reedy.

Calamine, Calamin (kal'a-mīn, kal'a-min), *n.* [L.L. *calamina*, from L. *cadmia* (*d* being changed into *l*), calamine, cadmia.] The native siliceous oxide of zinc, an important British ore of zinc, from which the metal is got chiefly by distillation. It generally occurs associated with zinc carbonate in calcareous rocks.

Calamint (kal'a-mint), *n.* A plant of the genus Calamintha.

Calamintha (kal-a-min'tha), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *mintha*, mint.] A genus of plants, nat. order Labiatæ.] The plants are herbs or shrubs with dense whorls of purple-white or yellow flowers, with a two-lipped corolla and four conniving stamens. Five species are British, viz. *C. Nepeta*, lesser calamint; *C. officinalis*, common calamint; *C. sylvatica*, wood-calamint; *C. Acinos*, basil-thyme; and *C. Clinopodium*, wild-basil. They all contain a volatile oil.

Calamist† (kal'a-mist), *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.] A piper; one who plays on a reed or pipe. *Blount.*

Calamistrate† (kal-a-mis'trāt), *v.t.* [L. *calamistrare*, from *calamister* or *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair, from *calamus*, a reed.] To curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Cotgrave; Burton.*

Calamistration† (kal'a-mis-trā"shon), *n.* The act of curling the hair.

Calamistrations, ointments, &c., . . . will make the veriest dowdy otherwise a goddess. *Burton.*

Calamite (kal'a-mīt), *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.] 1. A mineral, probably a variety of tremolite. It occurs in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed. Its structure is foliated, its lustre vitreous, and more or less shining.—2. A fossil of the genus Calamites.

Calamites (kal-a-mī'tēz), *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed.] A genus of fossil plants, very characteristic of the carboniferous rocks. They had the habit of the modern equisetums, to which they are closely allied, but they were arborescent, with woody stems, true leaves, and corms with fruit scales like Equisetum, but protected externally with bract leaves.

Calamitous (ka-lam'i-tus), *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux*, L. *calamitosus.* See CALAMITY.] 1.† Suffering calamity; miserable; involved in deep distress; wretched. 'Ten thousands of *calamitous* persons.' *South.*—2. Producing or resulting from calamity; making wretched; distressful; as, a *calamitous* event. 'That *calamitous* prison.' *Milton.* 'His sad and *calamitous* condition.' *South.* SYN. Miserable, deplorable, distressful, afflictive, wretched, grievous, baleful, disastrous, adverse, unhappy, severe, sad.

Calamitously (ka-lam'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a calamitous manner; in a manner to produce great distress.

Calamitousness (ka-lam'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality of bringing calamity or misery; deep distress; wretchedness; misery.

Calamity (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.* [L. *calamitas*, a word of doubtful root.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, conflagrations, defeat of armies, and the like. But it is applied also to the misfortunes which bring great distress upon individuals.

Calamity is man's true touchstone. *Beau. & Fl.*

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*

—*Misfortune, Calamity, Disaster.* See under MISFORTUNE.—SYN. Disaster, distress, affliction, adversity, misfortune, unhappiness, infelicity, mishap, mischance, misery, evil, extremity, exigency, downfall.

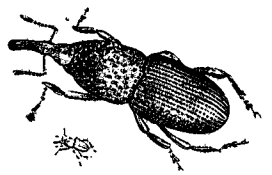
Calamodendron (kal'a-mō-den"dron), *n.* [Gr. *kalamos*, a reed, and *dendron*, a tree.] In *geol.* a genus of coal-plants, nat. order Equisetaceæ, often of considerable thickness, with smooth surface or bark, and articulated hollow stems; reed-tree. They are generally represented by the amorphous casts of their striated hollow axes.

Calamus (kal'a-mus), *n.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, a reed-pen, a pipe of reed.; Gr. *kalamos.* The root is the same as in E. *haulm.*] 1. In *Scrip.* the word used to translate a Hebrew term which is believed to mean an aromatic substance obtained from some kind of reed or cane, probably *Andropogon Schœnanthus* or *A. Calamus aromaticus* (sweet-scented lemon-grass).—2. The root of the sweet-flag or sweet-rush (*Acorus Calamus*). See SWEET-RUSH.—3. A genus of palms, the stems of the different species of which are the rattan-canes of commerce.

This genus holds a middle station between the grasses and palms, with the habit of the former and the inflorescence of the latter. The species are principally found in the hotter parts of the East Indies. The stems of *C. Rotang*, *C. verus*, *C. rudentum*, and *C. extensus* are extensively used for the bottoms of chairs and similar articles. Malacca canes, so much used for walking-sticks, are the stems of *C. scipionum*, which are imported from Singapore and Malacca, but are chiefly grown in Sumatra. The resin called dragon's-blood is yielded by *C. Draco*. 4. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a tube of precious metal, anciently used by communicants when partaking of the contents of the chalice in the eucharist. The kings of France used it at their coronation when they partook of both kinds in the sacrament.

Calando (ka-lan'dō). [It., ppr. of *calare*, to decrease.] In *music*, a direction to gradually slacken the pace and decrease the volume of tone.

Calandra (ka-lan'dra), *n.* [It. *calandra*, Gr. *kalandra*, a kind of lark.] 1. A species of lark (*Alauda calandra*), with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a body thicker than the sky-lark. It is a native of Southern Europe and Northern Africa.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Rhynchophora, and family Curculionidæ. Some of the minute species



Corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*), natural size and magnified.

commit great havoc in granaries, both in their larva and perfect state. They are very numerous, and among them are the well-known corn-weevil (*C. granaria*) and the rice-weevil (*C. oryzæ*). The gru-gru worm, which destroys palm-trees in South America, is the larva of *C. palmarum*, and is nearly 2 inches long. This grub is eagerly sought for by the natives, who eat it when cooked. This species, with *C. sacchari*, destroys also the sugar-canes of the West Indies.

Calangay (ka-lang'gā), *n.* A species of white parrot.

Calapitte (kal'a-pit), *n.* [Malayan *calappa*, the cocoa-tree.] A stony concretion occasionally present in the cocoa-nut, called also *Vegetable Bezoar*, much worn by the Malays as an amulet of great virtue.

Calash (ka-lash'), *n.* [Fr. *calèche*, from G. *kalesche*, a word of Slavonic origin: Bohem. *kolesa*, Pol. *kolaska*.] 1. A light chariot or carriage, with very low wheels. It may be open, or covered with a folding top which can be let down at pleasure. 'When you and I take the air in the *calash* together.' *Locke*. 2. The folding hood or top sometimes fitted to such a carriage.—3. A cover for the head sometimes used by ladies. It is generally made of silk supported on a frame of cane or whalebone, and worn projecting well over the face.

> Mrs. Bute's eyes flashed out at her from under her black *calash*. *Thackeray*.

Calathidium, Calathium (kal-a-thid'i-um, ka-lā'thi-um), *n.* [Gr. *kalathos*, a flower-basket.] Names sometimes given to the flower-head of the plants called Compositæ.

Calathiform (kal'a-thi-form), *a.* [L. *calathus*, a basket, a bowl, and *forma*, form.] In *bot.* hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

Calathium. See CALATHIDIUM.

Calathus (kal'a-thus), *n.* [Gr. *kalathos*, a basket.] An ancient sort of basket in which Greek and Roman women kept their work. It is often represented on monuments, and frequently as a symbol of maidenhood.

Calcaire-grossier (kal-kār-grō-sē-ā), *n.* [Fr., lit. coarse limestone.] In *geol.* the coarse calcareous building-stone of Paris, formed of foraminiferous shells. It forms an extensive stratum, or rather series of strata, in the Paris basin, and belongs to the eocene tertiary period.

Calcaneal (kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* In *anat.* relating to the calcaneum, or great bone of the heel; as, *calcaneal* arteries.

Calcaneum (kal-kā'nē-um), *n.* [L., the heel.] In *anat.* the largest bone of the tarsus; the bone that forms the heel.

Calcar (kal'kär), *n.* [L. *calcar*, a spur, from *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] In *bot.* a spur; a hollow projection from the base of a petal. It is the nectary of Linnæus.

Calcar (kal'kär), *n.* [L. *calcaria*, a lime-kiln, from *calx*, lime.] In *glass-works*, a kind of oven or reverberating furnace, used for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit.

Calcarate (kal'ka-rāt), *a.* [L. *calcar*, a spur.] In *bot.* furnished with a spur; as, a *calcarate* corolla, such as that of larkspur.

Calcareo-argillaceous (kal-kā'rē-ō-är-jil-lā'shus), *a.* Partly calcareous partly argillaceous.

Calcareo-bituminous (kal-kā'rē-ō-bi-tū'min-us), *a.* Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen.

Calcareo-siliceous (kal-kā'rē-ō-si-li"shus), *a.* Consisting of or containing lime and silica.

Calcareo-sulphurous (kal-kā'rē-ō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

Calcareous (kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [L. *calcarius*, calcareous, from *calx*, lime (whence E. *chalk*).] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime; as, *calcareous* earth or stone.—*Calcareous spar*, crystallized carbonate of lime. It is found crystallized in more than 700 different forms, all having for their primitive form an obtuse rhomboid. The rarest and most beautiful crystals are found in Derbyshire.—*Calcareous tufa*, an alluvial deposit of carbonate of lime, formed generally by springs, which, issuing through limestone strata, hold in solution a portion of calcareous earth; this they deposit on coming in contact with air and light.

Calcareousness (kal-kā'rē-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being calcareous.

Calcariferous (kal-ka-rif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *calcarius*, from *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *fero*, to bear.] In *geol.* and *mineral.* lime-yielding; as, *calcariferous* strata. Applied also to petrifying springs charged with carbonate of lime, which, on the spring issuing into the air, is deposited as crusts of calcareous tufa. [Rare.]

Calcavella, Calcavellos (kal-ka-vel'la, kal-ka-vel'los), *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal. See CARCAVELHOS.

Calceated † (kal'sē-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *calceatus*, from *calceus*, a shoe.] Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson*.

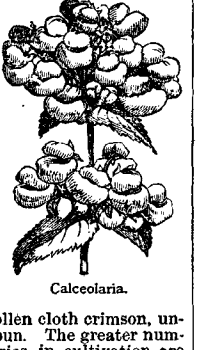
Calcedon (kal'si-don), *n.* [See CHALCEDONY.] In *jewelry*, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones.

Calcedonic, Calcedonian (kal-si-don'ik, kal-si-dō'ni-an), *a.* Chalcedonic (which see).

Calcedony (kal-sed'o-ni), *n.* Chalcedony (which see).

Calceiform (kal-sē'i-form), *a.* [L. *calceus*, a slipper, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a slipper, as the corolla of Calceolaria; calceolate.

Calceolaria (kal-sē-ō-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *calceolus*, a slipper, from the shape of the inflated corolla resembling a shoe or slipper.] Slipperwort, a genus of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. All the species are South American; several have been long known in British gardens. Most of them have yellow flowers, some have puce-coloured ones, and some occur with the two colours intermixed, while some are white. The roots of *C. arachnoidea*, the parent of many of our hybrids, are used for dyeing woollen cloth crimson, under the name of rellun. The greater number of the calceolarias in cultivation are hybrids and not true species.



Calceolaria.

Calceolate (kal'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Same as *Calceiform*.

Calces, Calxes. See CALX.

Calcic (kal'sik), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] Of or pertaining to lime; containing calcium; as, *calcic* chloride, or chloride of calcium.

Calciferous (kal-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *calx*, lime, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or containing lime, especially when in considerable quantity; as, *calciferous* strata; *calciferous* sandstone.

Calcification (kal'si-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *facio*, to make.] In *chem.* a changing into lime; the process of changing into a stony substance by the deposition of salts of lime, as in the formation of teeth.

Calciform (kal'si-form), *a.* [L. *calx*, lime, and *forma*, form.] In the form of chalk or lime.

Calcify (kal'si-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calcified*; ppr. *calcifying*. [L. *calx*, lime, and *facio*, to make.] To become gradually changed into a stony condition by the deposition or secretion of lime, as in the formation of teeth.

Calcify (kal'si-fī), *v.t.* To make stony by depositing lime.—*Calcifying segment*, a thick glandular sac or dilatation in the lower part of the oviduct of birds, often, but erroneously, called the uterus, which secretes the shell of the egg.

Calcigenous (kal-sij'en-us), *a.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *gigno*, *genui*, to produce.] In *chem.* a term applied to the common metals, which with oxygen form a calx or earth-like substance.

Calcigerous (kal-sij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *calx*, lime, and *gero*, to bear.] Producing or containing lime.

Calcimine (kal'si-mīn), *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] A superior kind of white or coloured wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c.

Calcimine (kal'si-mīn), *v.t.* To wash or cover with calcimine; as, to *calcimine* walls.

Calcimurite (kal-si-mū'rīt), *n.* [L. *calx*, lime, and *muria*, salt water.] A species of earth of a blue or olive-green colour, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron.

Calcinable (kal-si'na-bl), *a.* Capable of being calcined or reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

Calcinate (kal'si-nat), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calcinated*; ppr. *calcinating*. To calcine. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

Calcination (kal-si-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or operation of calcining or expelling from a substance by heat some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by calcination or the expulsion of carbonic acid.—2. † The operation of reducing a metal to an oxide or metallic calx: now called *Oxidation*. *Ure*.

Calcinatory (kal-sin'a-to-ri), *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

Calcine (kal-sīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calcined*; ppr. *calcining*. [Fr. *calciner*, from L. *calx*. See CALX.] 1. To reduce to a powder or to a friable state by the action of heat; to expel from a substance some volatile matter combined with it, or forming its cementing principle, as carbonic acid from limestone, sulphur from iron ore, or the water of crystallization from salts.—2. † To oxidize, as a metal; to reduce to a metallic calx.

Calcine (kal-sīn'), *v.i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

> This crystal is a pellucid one . . . in a very strong heat *calcining* without fusion. *Newton*.

Calciner (kal-sīn'ėr), *n.* 1. One who calcines.—2. A calcining or roasting furnace.

Calcispongiæ (kal-si-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *spongia*, Gr. *sponggia*, a sponge.] A marine order or division of the sponges, the sarcode of which is supported by granular horny matter, mixed with three-rayed needles or spicules of carbonate of lime. These sponges are mostly extinct, but some species are found round the coast of Britain, hanging from the under side of rocks between tide marks.

Calcite (kal'sīt), *n.* [L. *calx*, lime.] A term applied to various minerals, all of which are modifications of the rhombohedral form of calcium carbonate. It includes limestone, all the white and most of the coloured marbles, chalk, Iceland-spar, &c.

Calcitrate † (kal'si-trāt), *v.t.* [L. *calcitro*, to kick, from *calx*, the heel.] To kick.

Calcitration † (kal-si-trā'shon), *n.* The act of kicking.

> The birth of the child is caused partly by its *calcitration* breaking the membranes in which it lieth. *Ross*.

Calcium (kal'si-um), *n.* [From L. *calx*, lime.] Sym. Ca. At. wt. 40. The metallic basis of lime, and the most widely diffused of the alkaline metals. It was first obtained by Davy in 1808 by the action of voltaic electricity. Calcium is a light yellow metal, about as hard as gold, very ductile and malleable, and burns in chlorine with a most brilliant flame. It is very oxidizable, rapidly changing into the oxide or quicklime in the air. It unites with all the nonmetallic elements, and hence its compounds are numerous, long known, and extensively used. The combination of calcium and oxygen forms the well known and highly useful substance lime.

Calcium Light (kal'si-um lit), *n.* See DRUMMOND LIGHT.

Calcographer (kal-kog'ra-fer), *n.* One who practises calcography.

Calcographical (kal-kō-graf'ik-al), *a.* [See CALCOGRAPHY.] Pertaining to calcography.

Calcography (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *calx*, chalk, and Gr. *graphō*, to engrave.] The art of drawing with black or coloured chalks.

Calc-sinter (kalk'sin-ter), *n.* [L. *calx*, lime, and G. *sinter*, a stalactite.] A stalactitic carbonate of lime, a variety of calcite, consisting of deposits from springs holding carbonate of lime in solution. Calc-sinter forms the stalactites and stalagmites which beautify many caves, as that of Castleton, Derbyshire, the Grüne Höhle, Westphalia, &c. Unguent boxes were made of it by the ancients.

Calc-spar (kalk'spär), *n.* Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.

Calc-tuff (kalk'tuf), *n.* An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime. See CALCAREOUS.

Calculable (kal'kū-la-bl), *a.* Capable of being calculated or ascertained by calculation. 'The operation of forces visible and *calculable*.' *Ansted.*

Calculary (kal'kū-la-ri), *n.* [L. *calculus*, a pebble.] A congeries of little stony knots often found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.

Calculary (kal'kū-la-ri), *a.* In *med.* relating to calculi; relating to the disease of stone in the bladder.

Calculate (kal'kū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calculated*; ppr. *calculating*. [L. *calculo, calculatum*, from *calculus*, a counter or pebble used in calculations, a dim. from *calx*, a small stone, a counter.] 1. To ascertain by computation; to compute; to reckon up; to estimate; as, *to calculate* the cost of a house. 2. To make the necessary or usual computations regarding; as, *to calculate* eclipses or nativities.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me that by water I should die. *Shak.*

3. To fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end; to make suitable: generally in pp. in this sense. 'Religion is *calculated* for our benefit.' *Tillotson.*

This letter was admirably *calculated* to work on those to whom it was addressed. *Macaulay.*

Calculate (kal'kū-lāt), *v.i.* 1. To make a computation; to arrive at a conclusion after weighing all the circumstances; to estimate by calculation; to deliberate; as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate*. *F. W. Robertson.*

2.† To speculate about future events; to predict. 'Old men, fools, and children *calculate*.' *Shak.*—3. To suppose or believe; to think; as, you are wrong there I *calculate* (comp. the similar uses of *guess* and *reckon*); also to think of doing something; to intend; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey. [United States.]

Calculating (kal'kū-lāt-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having the power or habit of making arithmetical calculations; quick at arithmetical calculations.

The American *calculating* boy, Zerah Colburn, being asked how many black beans it would take to make ten white ones, answered, 'Ten if you skin them.' *De Morgan.*

2. Given to forethought and calculation; especially given to look ahead with thoughtful regard to self-interest; deliberate and selfish; scheming.

With his cool *calculating* disposition he easily got the better of his ardent rival. *Godwin.*

—*Calculating machine*, a machine by which the results of arithmetical operations may be obtained by inspection, such as the machine invented by Mr. Babbage. The objects aimed at in the last-named machine are, first, the performance of arithmetical calculations with absolute accuracy, and, second, the immediate transference of the results to copper plates, from which any number of copies may be printed without the possibility of error. In 1864 an instrument, constructed on the type of Babbage's by Messrs. Scheutz, Swedish engineers, was employed in calculating a large volume of life-tables for the British government, who declared they would never have been undertaken had not this machine been in existence. A machine invented in 1819 by M. Thomas of Colmar, and called an arithmometer, is now pretty extensively used for addition and subtraction and all operations that can be resolved into these two.

Calculation (kal-kū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of calculating; the art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers; reckoning; computation; as, to perform a *calculation;* to find a result by *calculation*.

Whenever we speak of arithmetic as the science of *calculation* we in fact allude to that rudimental period of the science of numbers when pebbles (*calculi*) were used, as now among savages they often are, to facilitate the practice of counting. *Trench.*

2. A series of arithmetical processes set down in figures and bringing out a certain result; as, he showed me his *calculation*.—3. Estimate formed in the mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which bear on the matter in hand.

The lazy gossips of the port,
Abhorrent of a *calculation* crost,
Began to chafe as at a personal wrong. *Tennyson.*

Calculative (kal'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate. 'Long habits of *calculative* dealings.' *Burke.*

Calculator (kal'kū-lā-tėr), *n.* One who calculates, computes, or reckons; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects. 'Ambition is no exact *calculator*.' *Burke.*

Calculatory (kal'kū-la-to-ri), *a.* Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*

Calcule† (kal'kūl), *n.* [Fr. *calcul.*] Reckoning; computation. 'The general *calcule* exceeded eight millions.' *Howell.*

Calcule, † *v.t.* [Fr. *calculer*, L. *calculare*. See CALCULATE.] To calculate. *Chaucer.*

Calculifragous (kal-kū-lif'ra-gus), *a.* [L. *calculus*, a chalky pebble, and *frango, fregi*, to break.] In *surg.* having power to dissolve or break calculus or stone in the bladder; lithotritic.

Calculous, Calculose (kal'kū-lus, kal'kū-lōs), *a.* [See CALCULUS.] 1. Stony; gritty; hard like stone; as, a *calculous* concretion. 2. Arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder; caused by calculi; as, a *calculous* disorder.—3. Affected with the gravel or stone; as, a *calculous* person.

Calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* pl. **Calculi** (kal'kū-li). [L., a pebble used for calculating or voting, from *calx*, a small stone, a counter.] 1. In *pathol.* a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body. Those concretions formed in the gall-bladder are called *biliary calculi* or gall-stones; those formed by a morbid deposition from the urine in the kidney or bladder are called *urinary calculi;* those found in the substance of the lungs or in the ramifications of the bronchi are called *pulmonary calculi;* and those formed in the salivary glands or their ducts are called *salivary calculi*. There are also gouty concretions, called *arthritic calculi*, and others called *pancreatic calculi, lachrymal calculi, spermatic calculi*, &c.—2. In *math.* a method of computation.—*Differential calculus*, the arithmetic of the infinitely small differences of variable quantities; the method of differencing quantities or of finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken infinite times, shall be equal to a given quantity. This coincides with the doctrine of fluxions.—*Integral calculus*, a method of integrating or summing up moments or differential quantities; the inverse of the differential calculus.—*Literal calculus*, a name sometimes given to algebra.—*Calculus of functions*, that branch of mathematical analysis which investigates the form of a function and not its value in any particular case, nor the conditions under which it may have a particular value. Thus, the calculus of functions may be considered as similarly related to algebra as algebra is to arithmetic. See FUNCTION.—*Calculus of variations.* See under VARIATION.

Calderari (kal-dā-rā'rē), *n. pl.* [It., coppersmiths.] A politico-religious sect in Italy set on foot during the reign of Murat in opposition to the Carbonari.

Caldese † (kal-dēz'), *v.t.* [In allusion to the *Chaldæans*, who were famed for necromancy, &c.] To cheat, as by necromancy or sleight of hand. 'Choused and *caldes'd* ye like a blockhead.' *Hudibras.*

Caldron (kal'dron), *n.* [From O.Fr. *caldron* (hypothetical) = Fr. *chaudron*, O.Fr. *chauldron*, Sp. *calderon*, It. *calderone*, from L. *caldarius*, pertaining to heating, from *caldus, calidus*, hot, from *caleo*, to grow hot.] A large kettle or boiler of copper or other metal.

In the midst of all
There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Spenser.*

Calecannon (kāl-kan'nun), *n.* [The first part of the word seems to be *cale* or *cole*, cabbage.] A well-known Irish dish, made by boiling and mashing greens, young cabbage, or spinach, and mixing them with mashed potatoes, butter, pepper, and salt. A plainer kind is made among the poorer classes by boiling the vegetables *till nearly* done, then adding the raw potatoes to them, and draining them when boiled. Written also *Colcannon, Colecannon*.

Caleche (ka-lāsh'). Same as *Calash*. 'Ladies hurried in *caleches*.' *Hudibras.*

Caledonian (kal-i-dō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.

Caledonian (kal-i-dō'ni-an), *n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland; a Scotchman.

Caledonite (kal'i-do-nit), *n.* A blue or greenish-blue mineral, a cupreous sulphatocarbonate of lead, found in attached crystals, with other compounds of sulphate and carbonate of oxide of lead, at Leadhills, in Lanarkshire, and at Roughten Gill, in Cumberland.

Calefaction (kal-i-fak'shon), *n.* [See CALEFY.] Warming; heating.

Calefacient (kal-i-fā'shi-ent), *n.* That which warms or heats; in *med.* a substance which excites a degree of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper, &c.

Calefaction (kal-i-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *calefactio*, from *calefacio*, to make warm. See CALEFY.] 1. The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies.—2. The state of being heated. 'As if remembrance of *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night.' *E. Moore.*

Calefactive, Calefactory (kal-i-fak'tiv, kal-i-fak'to-ri), *a.* [See CALEFACTION.] Adapted to make warm or hot; communicating heat.

Calefactor (kal-i-fak'tėr), *n.* A small kind of stove.

Calefactory (kal-i-fak'to-ri), *n.* 1. A warming-room in a monastery.—2. A chafing-dish of silver or other metal placed upon the altar in cold weather, and filled with charcoal.

Calefy † (kal'i-fi), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *calefied;* ppr. *calefying*. [L. *calefio*, to become warm or hot—*caleo*, to be warm, and *fio*, to become, pass. of *facio*, to make.] To grow hot or warm; to be heated. 'Chrystal will *calefy* unto electricity.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Calefy (kal'i-fi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calefied;* ppr. *calefying*. To make warm or hot.

Caleidophone (ka-li'do-fōn), *n.* See KALEIDOPHON.

Calemberre (kal-em-bėr'), *n.* A species of Coromandel wood, of a lighter colour than the calamander, and striped. It is a scarce wood, and is found only in Ceylon.

Calembour, Calembourg (kā'lem-bör), *n.* [Fr., said to be from a count or abbé of *Kalemberg*, an amusing personage in German anecdotes.] A pun; a play on words.

Calendar (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [L. *calendarium*, an account-book. See CALENDS.] 1. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an almanac. It was so named from the Roman *Calendæ*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written in large letters at the head of each month.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand aye accursed in the *calendar*. *Shak.*

2. An orderly table or enumeration of persons or things, as a list of criminal causes which stand for trial; a list; a catalogue; a schedule; a register. 'Rhadamanthus, who tries the

lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy *calendars.' Lamb.*

The care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the *calendar* of my past endeavours. *Shak.*

—*Calendar month*, a solar month as it stands in almanacs.—*Gregorian calendar.* See GREGORIAN.—*Julian calendar.* See JULIAN.

Calendar (kal'en-dėr), *v.t.* To enter or write in a calendar; to register.

Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendared* for saints. *Waterhouse.*

Calendary, Calendarial (kal'en-da-ri, kal-en-dā'ri-al), *a.* Belonging to the calendar. *Loudon.* 'The usual or *calendary* month.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Calender (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [Fr. *calandre*, L.L. *celendra*, a calender, from Gr. *kylindros*, a cylinder.] 1. A machine consisting of two or more cylinders revolving so nearly in contact with each other, that cloth passing through between them is smoothed and even glazed by their pressure.—2. An establishment in which, by a series of operations, differing according to the goods, woven fabrics are straightened, damped, pressed, stretched, starched, &c., including the various processes intervening between the bleaching or dyeing and the printing or packing for market.—3. The person who manages such a business; a calenderer.

My good friend the *calender*
Will lend his horse to go. *Cowper.*

Calender (kal'en-dėr), *v.t.* To press in a calender for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy, as woollen and silk stuffs, linen, &c.

Calender (kal'en-dėr), *n.* One of an order of dervises in Turkey and Persia, of not very strict morals, nor held in very high esteem by the Mohammedans. They preach in the market-places, and live upon alms. The name is derived from the founder of the sect. Also written *Kalender.*

Calendographer (kal-en-dog'ra-fėr), *n.* [L. *calendarium*, an account-book, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] One who makes calendars. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

Calendrer, Calenderer (kal'en-drėr, kal'en-dėr-ėr), *n.* A person who calenders cloth.

Calendrical (ka-len'drik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a calendar. [Rare.]

Calends (kal'endz), *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ*, from L. *calo*, Gr. *kaleïn*, to call.] Among the Romans, the first day of each month.—*The Greek calends*, a time that never occurred; an ancient Roman phrase which originated in the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends; hence, to say that a debt would be paid at *the Greek calends* meant that the debt would never be paid at all.

Calendula (ka-len'dū-la), *n.* [L. *calendæ*, the first day of the month, from its flowers being produced almost all the year round.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, with yellow or orange flowers, with a powerful but not pleasant odour, natives of the Mediterranean region; the marigolds. *C. officinalis* is the common or pot marigold. Its flowers are used to give a yellow colour to cheese, and to adulterate saffron, and were once used in soups and broths.

Calenduline (ka-len'dū-lin), *n.* A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the marigold, the Calendula of botanists.

Calenture (kal'en-tūr), *n.* [Fr. *calenture*, Sp. *calentura*, heat, a calenture, from *calentar*, to heat, from L. *caleo*, to be hot.] A kind of delirium sometimes caused within the tropics, especially on board ship, by exposure to excessive heat. It is said to be accompanied with such fancies as those mentioned in the extract.

So by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamelled fields and verdant trees.
With eager haste he longs to rove
In that fantastic scene, and thinks
It must be some enchanted grove,
And in he leaps and down he sinks. *Swift.*

Calescence (ka-les'ens), *n.* [From L. *calesco*, to grow warm, incept. of *caleo*, to be hot.] Growing warmth; growing heat.

Calf (käf), *n.* pl. **Calves** (kävz). [A. Sax. *cealf*, D. *kalf*, Icel. *kálfr*, Sw. *kalf*, Dan. *kalv*, G. *kalb*, a calf.] 1. Properly the young of the cow or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, but applied also to the young of the marine mammalia, as the whale.—2. An ignorant, stupid person; a dolt; a weak or cowardly man. 'Some silly, doting, brainless *calf.*' *Drayton.* [Colloq.]—3. *Naut.* a mass of floe-ice, breaking from under the floe, as a calf from under its mother, and rising to the surface of the water, often with violence.—*The calves of the lips*, in Hosea, signifies the sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in the temple.

Calf (käf), *n.* [Icel. *kálfi*, the calf of the leg.] The thick fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee, chiefly formed by the gastrocnemius muscle.

His leg is too big for Hector's.
More *calf*, certain. *Shak.*

Calf-lick (käf'lik). Same as *Cow-lick* (which see).

Calf-like (käf'līk), *a.* or *adv.* Resembling a calf.

So I charmed their ears
That *calf-like* they my lowing follow'd. *Shak.*

Calf-skin, Calf's-skin (käf'skin, käfs'skin), *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin. 'And hang a *calf-skin* on those recreant limbs.' *Shak.*

Calf-ward (käf'wąrd), *n.* A place where calves are kept in the field. [Scotch.]

Caliatour-wood (kal'i-a-tör-wụd), *n.* A kind of dye-wood which grows in India on the Coromandel coast. It is sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.

Caliber (kal'i-bėr), *n.* See CALIBRE.

Caliber (kal'i-bėr), *v.t.* In *gun.* to measure with caliber-compasses; to calibrate.

Calibrate (kal'i-brāt), *v.t.* To ascertain the calibre of, as a thermometer-tube.

Calibration (kal-i-brā'shon), *n.* The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the calibre of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees.

Calibre, Caliber (kal'i-bėr), *n.* [Fr. *calibre*, possibly from Ar. *kálib*, Pers. *kálab*, a mould.] 1. † In *gun.* the weight of any projectile.—2. The diameter of a body; as, the *calibre* of a column or of a bullet; usually and specifically, the diameter of the bore of a firearm.—3. *Fig.* compass or capacity of mind; the extent of one's intellectual endowments: in this sense always written *calibre*, and frequently pronounced as a French word—ka-lē-br.

Coming from men of their *calibre* they were highly mischievous. *Burke.*

—*Caliber-compasses, calibers*, or *callipers*, compasses made either with arched legs to measure the diameters of cylinders or globular bodies, or with straight legs and retracted points, to measure the interior, diameter, or bore of anything. The legs move on an arc of brass, on which are marked the inches and half inches, to show how far the points of the compasses are opened asunder.—*Caliber-rule*, gunner's callipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided as that the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of 1 lb. weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of 2, 3, 4, &c., lbs. are to the diameter of a ball of 1 lb. It is used by engineers to determine, from a ball's weight, its diameter or caliber, and *vice versa.*—*Caliber-square, calliper-square*, a rule carrying two cross-heads, one of which is adjusted slightly by a nut, the other being movable along the rule. The cross-heads on one side are adapted to the measurement of interior diameters or sizes, and on the other side to the measurement of external sizes.

Caliburn (kal'i-bėrn), *n.* Another name for *Excalibur*, the sword of King Arthur. '*Caliburn's* resistless brand.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Calicate (kā'li-kāt), *a.* [L. *calix, calicis*, a cup.] In *bot.* having a calyx, or a large or remarkable one.

Calice (kal'is), *n.* [Fr. *calice*, L. *calix.*] 1. † A cup, usually a communion cup; a chalice. 'Eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice.*' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. In *zool.* the little cup in which the polype of a coral-producing zoophyte is contained.

Caliche (ka-lē'chā), *n.* The name by which the impure native nitrate of soda of Peru is known throughout South America.

Calico (kal'i-kō), *n.* [From *Calicut* in India.] 1. A term for any white cotton cloth. In this country we have unbleached calicoes, shirting calicoes, and the like. Calico was first manufactured in, and introduced from India.—2. Printed cotton cloth coarser than muslin. [United States.]

Calico-printer (kal'i-kō-print-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.

Calico-printing (kal'i-kō-print-ing), *n.* The art of printing or impressing calicoes with variegated figures and colours, more or less permanent.

Calicular (ka-lik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *calix*, a cup.] Formed like a cup. '*Calicular* leaves.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Calid † (kal'id), *a.* [L. *calidus*, from *caleo*, to be hot.] Hot; burning; ardent. *Bailey.*

Calidge (kal'ij), *n.* A kind of Indian pheasant. *W. H. Russell.*

Calidity † (ka-lid'i-ti), *n.* [See CALID.] Heat.

Ice doth not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Sir T. Browne.*

Caliduct (kal'i-dukt), *n.* [From L. *caleo*, to be warm, and *duco, ductum*, to lead.] A pipe or canal used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house.

Calif, Caliph (kā'lif), *n.* [Fr. *calife*, from Ar. *khalifa*, a successor, from *khalafa*, to succeed.] A title given to the acknowledged successors of Mohammed, regarded among Mohammedans as being vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. The sultans of Turkey assume this as one of their titles. Written also *Califf, Kalif, Khalif*, &c.

Califate (kā'li-fāt), *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif. Written also *Kalifate, Caliphate.*

Californian (kal-i-for'ni-an), *a.* Of or belonging to California; as, *Californian* gold.

Californian (kal-i-for'ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of California.

Caligation (kal-i-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *caligatio*, dimness, from *caligo*, to be dark, darkness.] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness; specifically, dimness of sight. 'A *caligation* or dimness.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Caligidæ (ka-lij'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of crustaceans parasitic on marine fishes, of which the genus Caligus may be regarded as the type. See FISH-LOUSE.

Caliginous (ka-lij'i-nus), *a.* Dim; obscure; dark. *Hallywell.* [Rare.]

Caliginously (ka-lij'i-nus-li), *adv.* Obscurely. [Rare.]

Caliginousness (ka-lij'i-nus-nes), *n.* Dimness; obscurity. [Rare.]

Caligo (ka-lī'gō), *n.* [L., darkness.] A disease of the eye, imparting dimness, cloudiness, obscurity; caligation (which see).

Caligraphic, Caligraphical (kal-i-graf'ik, kal-i-graf'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Calligraphic.*

Caligraphist (ka-lig'ra-fist), *n.* Same as *Calligraphist.*

Caligraphy (ka-lig'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Calligraphy.*

Calin (kā'lin), *n.* A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like. The ingredients seem to be lead and tin.

Calipash (kal'i-pash), *n.* [A form of *calabash* with sense of *carapace*, the upper shell of the tortoise.] In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty, gelatinous substance of a dull greenish colour. Spelled also *Callipash.*

Dobbin helped himself to turtle soup; for the lady of the house, before whom the tureen was placed, was so ignorant of the contents, that she was going to help Mr. Sedley without bestowing upon him either *calipash* or *calipee.* *Thackeray.*

Calipee (kal'i-pē), *n.* That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, and consists of a fatty, gelatinous substance of a light yellow colour. Spelled also *Callipee.*

Caliper (kal'i-pėr), *n.* Same as *Caliber.*

Caliph † *n.* See CALIF.

Caliphate, Caliphat (kā'li-fāt), *n.* See CALIFATE. *Tennyson.*

Caliphship (kā'lif-ship), *n.* Califate (which see).

Calippic (ka-lip'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Calippus*, a Greek astronomer of the fourth century before Christ.—*Calippic period*, a collection of the metonic cycle of nineteen solar years, proposed by Calippus. At the end of four of these cycles there is an excess of one day and six hours over the number of lunations. Calippus, therefore, proposed to quadruple the metonic cycle, and deduct a day from the end of it, by reducing the days of one of the months from thirty to twenty-nine.

Calisaya Bark (kal-i-sā'a bärk), *n.* A name for the yellow, or orange yellow, febrifugal barks of *Cinchona flava* or *aurantiaca*, consisting of the bass or inner bark.

Calisayine (kal-i-sā'in), *n.* An alkaline substance obtained from calisaya bark, now used in making a kind of bitters.

Calisthenic (kal-is-then'ik), *a.* Same as *Callisthenic.*

Calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.* Same as *Callisthenics.*

Caliver† (kal'i-vêr), *n.* [Probably, as Wedgwood thinks, from O.D. *koluvre*, a caliver, from Fr. *couleuvre*, L. *coluber*, a serpent, an adder, whence *couleuvrine*, E. *culverin.* Comp. etymol. of *dragoon.*] A kind of hand-gun, musket, or arquebuse. 'The report of a *caliver.*' *Shak.*

He is so hung with pikes, halberts, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall. *B. Jonson.*

Calix (kā'liks), *n.* Same as *Calyx* (which see).

Calixtine, Calixtin (ka-liks'tīn, ka-liks'-tin), *n.* 1. [From L. *calix*, a cup.] One of a sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was a demand to partake of the cup (*calix*) as well as of the bread in the Lord's Supper, from which they received their name of *Utraquists* (L. *uterque*, both). Their tenets were conceded by the articles of Basel in 1433, and they became the predominant party in Bohemia. Gradually they lapsed from the severity of their principles, and, by the beginning of the sixteenth century, had ceased to be of any importance, serving only to prepare the way for Protestantism.—2. A follower of George *Calixtus*, a Lutheran, who died in 1656. He wrote against the celibacy of the clergy, and proposed a reunion of Catholics and Protestants upon the basis of the Apostles' Creed.

Calk (kąk), *v.t.* Same as *Caulk* (which see).

Calk (kąk), *v.t.* [Fr. *calquer*, It. *calcare*, from L. *calx*, lime.] To cover with chalk for the purpose of transferring the design. See CALKING.

Calk (kąk), *n.* 1. A calker or calkin (which see).—2. A piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice. [United States.]

Calk (kąk), *v.t.* To furnish with a calker or calkin to prevent slipping.

Calker, Calkin (kąk'ėr, kąk'in), *n.* [Perhaps from L. *calcar*, a spur, from L. *calx*, the heel, whence A. Sax. *calc*, a shoe, a hoof.] 1. The prominent part of either extremity of a horse-shoe, bent downwards and brought to a sort of point, to prevent the horse slipping: in America called a *calk.*—2. The semicircular ring of iron nailed on to the heel of a strong shoe or boot to make it wear longer.

Calker (kąk'ėr), *n.* A caulker (which see).

Calki (kal'kē), *n.* [Hind. *kalkī.*] See KALKI.

Calking (kąk'ing), *n.* [See CALK, to cover with chalk.] The copying of a picture or design by rubbing the back of it with a pencil, chalk, or crayon, and tracing lines through on a piece of paper, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point.

Calking-iron, Same as *Caulking-iron.*

Call (kąl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ceallian*, Icel. and Sw. *kalla*, Dan. *kalde*, to call; D. *kallen*, to talk, to prattle. Same root as Gr. *gēryō*, to cry; Skr. *gar*, to call.] 1. To name; to denominate or give a name to.

And God *called* the light Day, and the darkness he *called* Night. Gen. i. 5.

2. To pronounce the name of. 'Answer as I *call* you.' *Shak.*—3. To designate or characterize as; to affirm to be.

Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing. *Shak.*

In this sense the word is often used to indicate that something is stated roughly or on insufficient data, or that what is stated is only nominally and not virtually the case. The following are examples.

He was a grave personage, about my own age (which we shall *call* about fifty). *Sir W. Scott.*

The whole army is *called* 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned available. *Brougham.*

4. To invite or command to come; to summon; to convoke; as, to *call* a messenger; to *call* a cab; to *call* a meeting: often with *together*; as, the king *called* his council *together.*

He sent his servants to *call* them that were bidden. Mat. xxii. 3.

Call hither Clifford, bid him come amain. *Shak.*

Be not amazed, *call* all your senses to you, defend your reputation. *Shak.*

5. To select or appoint, as for an office, duty, or employment. 'Paul, *called* to be an apostle.' Rom. i. 1.—6. To invoke or appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my soul. 2 Cor. i. 23.

7. To arouse, as from sleep; to awaken.

You must wake, and *call* me early, *call* me early, mother dear. *Tennyson.*

8. To proclaim; to utter the name of in a loud voice. 'Nor parish clerk who *calls* the psalm so clear.' *Gay.*—9. To bring to know, believe, and obey the gospel. Rom. viii. 29, 30.—10. In *American law*, to require to answer or correspond with a description in a survey or grant of land. *Goodrich.*—*To call back*, to revoke or retract; to recall; to summon or bring back.—*To call forth*, to bring or summon to action; as, to *call forth* all the faculties of the mind.—*To call in*, to collect; as, to *call in* debts or money; or to draw from circulation; as, to *call in* clipped coin; or to summon to one's house; to invite to come together; as, to *call in* neighbours or friends.—*To call names*, to use opprobrious epithets to. *Swift.*—*To call off*, to summon away; to divert; as, to *call off* the attention; to *call off* workmen from their employment.—*To call out*, to challenge to a duel; also, to summon into service; as, to *call out* the militia.—*To call over*, to go over by reading aloud name by name; as, to *call* over a list or roll of names.—*To call to mind*, to recollect; to revive in memory.—*To call to another's mind*, to put another in mind of, to remind of.—*To call to the bar*, to admit to the rank of barrister.—*To call up*, (*a*) to bring into view or recollection; as, to *call up* the image of a deceased friend. (*b*) To bring into action or discussion; as, to *call up* a bill before a legislative body. (*c*) To require payment of; as, to *call up* the sums still due on shares.—*A called session*, an extraordinary session of the Congress of the United States.—*Call, Invite, Convoke, Summon. Call* is generic and applicable to summonses of all kinds; *invite* is formal, and in accordance with the requirements of courteous ceremony; *convoke, lit.* to call together, implies a degree of authority in the agent, and some sort of organization among the individuals so called together; *summon* implies authority in the summoner and formality in the method.—SYN. To name, designate, denominate, invite, summon, convoke, assemble, invoke, appeal to, arouse, awaken.

Call (kąl), *v.i.* 1. To utter a loud sound, or to address by name: often with *to.*

The angel of God *called to* Hagar. Gen. xxi. 17.

2. To visit without intention of remaining; to make a short stop or pay a short visit; as, to *call* at the inn.

Yet say the neighbours when they *call*,
It is not bad but good land. *Tennyson.*

In this sense *call* is often followed by *at, for*, or *on. To call at* is to visit for any purpose; *to call for* (a person or thing) is to visit a house or other place in order to obtain the company of the person to some other place, or to get the thing; *to call on* (a person) is to visit a house or other place in order to see and converse with the person there. [This use Johnson supposes to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call.*]—*To call for.* (*a*) See above under definition 2. (*b*) To demand, require, claim; as, a crime *calls for* punishment.—*To call on* or *upon.* (*a*) See above under definition 2. (*b*) To demand from or appeal to; as, to *call on* a person to pay what he owes; to *call on* a gentleman for a song. (*c*) To pray to or worship; to invoke; as, to *call on* the name of the Lord.—*To call out*, to utter in a loud voice; to bawl.

Call (kąl), *n.* 1. A vocal address or summons or invitation; as, he would not come at my *call.*

But death comes not at *call*; justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace for pray'rs or cries. *Milton.*

2. Demand; requisition; claim, public or private; as, listen to the *calls* of justice or humanity; to have many *calls* upon one's time. Specifically—3. In reference to joint-stock companies, a demand for payment of the whole or a portion of the amount which a person has undertaken to contribute to any scheme; as, a *call* was made of five pounds a share.—4. Divine vocation or summons; as, the *call* of Abraham.

St. Paul himself believed he had a *call* to it when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke.*

5. Invitation; request of a public body or society; as, a clergyman receives a *call* to become the pastor of a church; in the *Presbyterian churches*, the written document signed by the members of a congregation calling on or inviting a clergyman to become their pastor, and presented to him after he has been duly elected.—6. Right; business; cause; as, you have no *call* to be there. [Colloq.]—7.† Authority; command.

Oh! sir, I wish he were within my *call* or yours. *Sir J. Denham.*

8. A short visit; as, to make a *call*; to give one a *call.*—9.† Vocation; employment; calling. 'Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call.*' *Dryden.*—10. The cry of a bird to its mate or young.—11. In *hunting*, a note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. 12. *Naut.* a whistle or pipe used by the boatswain and his mate to summon the sailors to their duty.—13. In *fowling*, the noise or cry of a fowl, or a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice.—14. *Milit.* a summons by bugle or pipe for the soldiers to perform any duty; as, a bugle-*call.*—15. In *American land law*, an object, course, distance, or other matter of description in a survey or grant, requiring or calling for a corresponding object, &c., on the land. *Goodrich.*—*Call of the House*, a parliamentary phrase implying an imperative summons sent to every member of the House to be present at a stated time, for the consideration of some important measure, or for ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause.—*Call to the bar*, the formal admission of a person to the rank of barrister.

Calla (kal'la), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Orontiaceæ. The known species are few and of widely different habitats. *C. palustris* occurs in the North of Europe and America. It has a creeping root-stock extremely acrid in taste, but which, when deprived of its causticity by maceration and boiling, is made by the Lapps into bread. The beautiful *Richardia ethiopica* was formerly included in this genus, and is still sometimes called *Calla ethiopica.*

Callan, Callant (kal'an, kal'ant), *n.* [O.Sc. *galand*, a young man, from Fr. *galant*, a gallant.] A young lad; a fine fellow. [Scotch.]

Ye're a daft *callant*, and I must correct you some of these days. *Sir W. Scott.*

Callat,† **Callot**† (kal'lat, kal'lot), *n.* Same as *Callet.*

Call-bell (kąl'bel), *n.* A stationary hand-bell rung by means of a clapper pivoted at one end, and acted on by means of a vertical plunger.

Call-bird (kąl'bėrd), *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare.

Call-boy (kąl'boi), *n.* 1. A boy whose duty it is to call actors on to the stage at the proper moment.—2. The boy who repeats the orders of the captain of a steamboat to the steward.

Calle,† *n.* [Fr. *cale.* See CAUL.] A sort of cap. *Chaucer.*

Caller (kal'ėr), *n.* One who calls.

Caller (kal'ėr), *a.* [From root of *cold.*] [Scotch.] 1. Cool; refreshing; as, a *caller* breeze.—2. Fresh; in proper season; as opposed to what is beginning to corrupt in consequence of being too long kept, or is actually in a state of putridity; as, *caller* herrings.

Callet† (kal'let), *n.* [Fr. *caillette*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim. from *caille*, a quail. The French use the quail as the type of an amorous nature: 'Chaud comme une *caille.*' *Cotgrave.* Probably this meaning of Fr. *caille* has arisen from confusion with a Celtic word: Ir. *caile*, a strumpet, Gael. *caile*, a hussey, a slut.] 1. A tattling or talkative woman; a scold; a gossip.

Come hither, you old *callet*, you tattling huswife. *Gascoigne.*

2. A trull; a drab; a lewd woman.

He call'd her whore: a beggar in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his *callet.* *Shak.*

Callet† (kal'let), *v.i.* To rail; to scold. '*Callet* like a butter-quean.' *Rich. Brathwaite.*

Calliard (kal'yärd), *n.* [Perhaps connected with Fr. *caillou*, a flinty pebble.] An English local name for any hard siliceous stone: often applied by miners and quarrymen to beds of cherty or siliceous limestone.

Callichroma (kal-i-krō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *chrōma*, colour.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the section Longicornes and family Cerambycidæ. The species of this genus emit a very agreeable odour, as the British *Callichroma moschata*, or musk-beetle. This species is about an inch long, entirely green or shaded with a blue or golden hue, and very common upon willows.

Callichthys (kal-ik'this), *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *ichthys*, a fish.] A genus of fish belonging to the section abdominal malacopterygians and family Siluridæ or sheat-

fishes. The species generally frequent rivers and streams; they are natives of hot climates.

Callico (kal'i-kō), *n.* Same as *Calico.*

Callid (kal'lid), *a.* [L. *callidus*, expert, shrewd, from *callum*, hardened skin, especially on the hands, because persons who work long at an occupation have the skin of their hands thickened.] Skilled; expert; shrewd. [Rare.]

Callidity, Callidness (kal-lid'i-ti, kal'id-nes), *n.* [L. *calliditas.* See CALLID.] Skill; discernment; shrewdness. 'Her eagle-eyed *callidity.*' *C. Smart.*

Calligrapher (kal-lig'ra-fėr), *n.* One skilled in calligraphy.

Calligraphic, Calligraphical (kal-i-graf'ik, kal-i-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to calligraphy.

Calligraphist (kal-lig'ra-fist), *n.* One skilled in calligraphy.

Calligraphy (kal-lig'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *kalligraphia — kallos*, beauty, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of beautiful writing; fair or elegant writing or penmanship.

> My *calligraphy*, a fair hand
> Fit for a secretary. *B. Jonson.*

Callimanco (kal-i-mang'kō), *n.* See CALAMANCO.

Callimus (kal'li-mus), *n.* [Gr. *kallinos*, very beautiful.] In *mineral.* the loose and movable central core or stony matter in the cavities of aëtites or eagle-stone.

Calling (kal'ing), *n.* 1. A vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation or employment.—2. A collective name for persons following any profession.

> It may be a caution to all Christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole *callings* who cannot be supposable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

3. Divine summons; state of being divinely called.

> Give diligence to make your *calling* and election sure. 2 Pet. i. 10.

4. † Name; appellation; title.

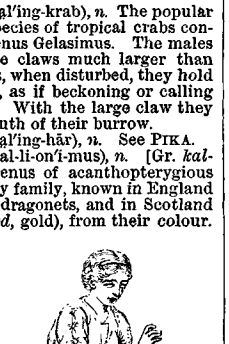
> I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
> His youngest son, and would not change that *calling*
> To be adopted heir to Frederick. *Shak.*

—*Calling of the plaintiff*, a form in English courts of law of calling upon the plaintiff to appear in cases where, for want of sufficient evidence, he consents to be non-suited or to withdraw himself. Accordingly neither he nor any for him appears to answer the summons.—SYN. Occupation, employment, business, trade, profession, office, engagement, vocation.

Calling-crab (kal'ing-krab), *n.* The popular name for the species of tropical crabs constituting the genus Gelasimus. The males have one of the claws much larger than the other. This, when disturbed, they hold up before them, as if beckoning or calling upon some one. With the large claw they close up the mouth of their burrow.

Calling-hare (kal'ing-hār), *n.* See PIKA.

Callionymus (kal-li-on'i-mus), *n.* [Gr. *kalliōnymos.*] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the goby family, known in England by the name of dragonets, and in Scotland as gowdies (*gowd*, gold), from their colour. They have no air-bladder, their eyes are close together at the top of the head, and their gill-openings are reduced to a small hole on each side of the nape. They live at the bottom of the sea, and are 10 to 12 inches long.



Calliope, from antique statue in Vatican.

Calliope (kal-lī'o-pē), *n.* [Gr. *Kalliopē*, from *kallos*, beauty, and *ops*, the voice.] 1. In *class. myth.* the Muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.—2. The name given, apparently on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, to a musical instrument consisting of a number of steam whistles toned to produce different notes. Such instruments are sometimes to be seen and heard on American steamboats.

Callipash, Callipee (kal'i-pash, kal'i-pē). See CALIPASH, CALIPEE.

Callipers (kal'i-pėrz), *n. pl.* Compasses for gauging round bodies. See CALIBER.

Calliper-square (kal'i-pėr-skwār), *n.* See under CALIBRE.

Callipeva (kal-i-pē'va), *n.* The *Mugil liza*, a much-prized river mullet of the West Indies, which seldom ventures further seaward than the mouths of streams or the ponds and marshes. Its scales are used for ornaments, &c., and its roes form an excellent caviare.

Callistemma (kal-i-stem'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *stemma*, a crown.] See CALLISTEPHUS.

Callistephus (kal-lis'te-fus), *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *stephos*, a crown.] A genus of composite plants, containing a single species, the China aster, which has been long in cultivation, and is much prized as a hardy annual, remaining long in flower. The genus is often called *Callistemma.*

Callisthenic (kal-is-then'ik), *a.* Relating to callisthenics, or exercises for health or bodily symmetry.

> When the morning occupations are concluded, these unfortunate young women perform what they call *callisthenic* exercises in the garden. I saw them to-day pulling the garden roller. *Thackeray.*

Callisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *sthenos*, strength.] The art or practice of taking exercise for health, strength, or grace of movement.

Callithrix, Callitrix (kal'li-thriks, kal'li-triks), *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *thrix*, hair.] A Brazilian genus of platyrhine monkeys with non-prehensile tails. Called also *Sagouin.* See SAGOUIN.

Callitrichaceæ (kal'i-tri-kā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kallitrichos*, beautiful-haired.] A small nat. order of achlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, consisting of a few floating species with very simple monœcious flowers, the one kind consisting of a single stamen, and the other of a four-celled ovary with two styles. They all belong to the genus Callitriche, called in English water star-wort. They inhabit the still waters of Europe and North America. This order in some later works disappears, its species being referred to Caryophyllaceæ.

Callitriche (kal-lit'ri-kē), *n.* A genus of plants. See CALLITRICHACEÆ, STAR-WORT.

Callitris (kal'i-tris), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful.] A genus of conifers with small cones composed of four to six woody scales like those of Thuja. The wood of *C. quadrivalvis* is much used by the Turks for the floors and ceilings of their mosques, because they believe it to be imperishable. It supplies the aromatic gum-resin called sandarac. See SANDARAC.

Call-note (kal'nōt), *n.* The note or sound produced by the male of birds and some other animals to call the female. 'The chirping *call-note* of the gecko.' *Owen.*

Callography (kal-log'ra-fi), *n.* See CALLIGRAPHY.

Callose (kal'lōs), *a.* [See CALLOUS.] In *bot.* having callosities or hard spots; hardened.

Callosity (kal-los'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *callosité*; L. *callositas.* See CALLOUS.] 1. The state or quality of being hardened or indurated.—2. In a concrete sense; any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any other animal, such as the hard and often somewhat bony lumps that arise in places exposed to constant pressure and friction; the cicatrized surfaces of old ulcers, wounds, &c.; the natural cutaneous thickenings on the buttocks of gibbons and other monkeys, &c.—3. In *bot.* any part of a plant unusually hard.

Callosoma (kal-lo-sō'ma), *n.* See CALOSOMA.

Callot (kal'ot), *n.* A cap. See CALOTTE.

Callotechnics (kal-lo-tek'niks), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *technē*, art.] The fine or ornamental arts. [Rare.]

Callous (kal'lus), *a.* [L. *callosus*, from *callum*, hard skin. See CALLID.] 1. Hard; hardened; indurated, as an ulcer, or the skin on some part of the body, from exposure to continuous pressure or friction. 'A *callous* cicatrice.' *Holland.* 'The patient rustic came, whose *callous* hand.' *Goldsmith.* 'A *callous* ulcer.' *Dunglison.*—2. Hardened in mind or feelings; insensible; unfeeling. 'The *callous* diplomatist.' *Macaulay.*

> It is an immense blessing to be perfectly *callous* to ridicule. *Dr. Arnold.*

SYN. Hard, hardened, indurated, insensible, unfeeling, obdurate, unsusceptible.

Callously (kal'lus-li), *adv.* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.

Callousness (kal'lus-nes), *n.* The state of being callous: (*a*) hardness, induration: applied to the body. 'A *callousness* of his feet.' *Jer. Taylor.* (*b*) Insensibility of mind or heart. 'A *callousness* and numbness of soul.' *Bentley.*

Callow (kal'lō), *n.* [Possibly from A. Sax. *calu*, bald.] The stratum of vegetable earth lying above gravel, sand, or limestone, &c.; the top or rubble bed of a quarry, which must be removed to reach the rock. [Provincial.]

Callow (kal'lō), *a.* [O.E. *calugh, calewe*; A. Sax. *calu*, bald; cog. D. *kaal*, Sw. *kal*, G. *kahl*, bald.] Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged, as a young bird; pertaining to the condition of a young bird. '*Callow* young.' *Milton.* '*Callow* down.' *Drayton.* 'My *callow* wing, that newly left the nest.' *P. Fletcher.*

Calluna (kal-lū'na), *n.* [Gr. *kalluno*, to make clean, from its use in making brooms.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ, nearly allied to Erica, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the structure of its capsule and the small number of its seeds. There is but one species, *C. vulgaris* (the common heather) which covers and relieves much of the heath and moorland districts of Britain, and is found in the northern temperate and boreal regions of the Old World, and also in the New World, though it is there a rare plant.

Callus (kal'lus), *n.* [L. *callus, callum*, from *calleo*, to be hard.] 1. In *anat.* (*a*) a callosity. (*b*) A new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.—2. In *bot.* any part of a plant unusually hard.—3. In *hort.* the new formation over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets.

Calm (käm), *a.* [Fr. *calme*, calm; It. and Sp. *calma*, a calm; also in Sp. and Pg. the heat of the day; from L.L. *cauma*, the heat of the sun, Gr. *kauma*, heat, from *kaiō*, to burn, the hot part of the day being the period of rest. The change of *au* into *al* has probably been brought about by the influence of L. *calor*, heat.] 1. Still; quiet; being at rest; undisturbed; not agitated; not stormy.

> Be *calm*, good wind. *Shak.*
> *Calm* is the morn without a sound. *Tennyson.*
> The bay was oily *calm*. *Tennyson.*

2. Undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; tranquil, as the mind, temper, or attention. '*Calm* looks.' *Shak.* '*Calm* words.' *Shak.*

> People are generally *calm* at the misfortunes of others. *Goldsmith.*

—*Calm, Tranquil, Placid, Quiet. Calm*, when applied to the mind, is nearly synonymous with cool, and implies that the person remains unagitated, even though there may be considerable care and anxiety; *tranquil* implies that the mind is serene and free from anxiety. *Calm* is therefore the better word for the outward manner. *Quiet*, when applied to the disposition, implies that the person is naturally silent and undemonstrative. It implies also that one is free from external annoyances; as, leave him *quiet*. *Placid* is nearly allied in sense to *tranquil*, but denotes a more cheerful and settled state.

Calm (käm), *n.* Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; stillness; tranquillity; quiet. 'The soul as even as a *calm*.' *Shak.* 'The unity and married *calm* of states.' *Shak.* 'Each perturbation smooth'd with outward *calm*.' *Milton.* '*Calms*, and then winds variable.' *Tennyson.*—*A dead calm, stark calm*, or *flat calm*, terms used by seamen to denote the greatest possible calm.—*Region of calms*, or *calm latitudes*, the tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the confines of the trade-winds, where calms of long duration prevail. About the winter solstice its average northern limit is in 5° N., and in the months about the summer solstice about 12° N. The southern limit lies nearly always to the north of the equator, varying between 1° and 3° N.

Calm (käm), *v. t.* 1. To still; to quiet, as the wind or elements; to still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind or passions. 'To *calm* contending kings.' *Shak.*

> She *calmed* its wild hair with a golden comb. *Keats.*

2. † To becalm.

> Like to a ship that, having 'scaped a tempest,
> Is straightway *calm'd* and boarded with a pirate. *Shak.*

Calm (käm), *v. i.* To become calm or serene; as, the tempest now began to *calm.*

Calmer (käm'ėr), *n.* One who or that which calms, or has the power to still and make quiet; one who or that which allays or pacifies.

Angling was a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts. *Iz. Walton.*

Calmly (käm'li), *adv.* In a calm manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly. 'And *calmly* run on in obedience.' *Shak.* 'The gentle stream which *calmly* flows.' *Denham.*

Calmness (käm'nes), *n.* The state of being calm: (*a*) quietness; stillness; tranquillity, as of the elements. 'The gentle *calmness* of the flood.' *Denham.* (*b*) Quietness; mildness; unruffled state: applied to the mind, passions, or temper. 'Defend yourself by *calmness* or by absence.' *Shak.*—SYN. Quietness, quietude, stillness, tranquillity, serenity, repose, composure, sedateness, placidity.

Calmuc, Calmuck (kal'muk), *n.* 1. A member of a remarkable branch of the Mongol race, originally from Thibet, but now spread over a large portion of Asia.—2. The language spoken by the Calmucks.

Calmy (käm'i), *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceable. 'A still and *calmy* bay.' *Spenser.* 'Tezcuco's *calmy* lake.' *Southey.* [Poetical.]

Calochortus (kal-ō-kor'tus), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *chortos*, grass.] A beautiful genus of bulbous plants from Columbia, Mexico, and California, nat. order Liliaceæ, nearly allied to the fritillary and tulip.

Calodendron (kal-ō-den'dron), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of beautiful Diosma-like Cape Colony trees, nat. order Rutaceæ. *C. capense* is an evergreen tree 40 feet high, with beautiful flowers and foliage. Called also *Calodendrum.*

Calography (ka-log'ra-fi), *n.* Calligraphy (which see).

Calomel (kal'o-mel), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, fair, good, and *melas*, black, perhaps because it was good for black bile.] (Hg Cl) Hemi-, di-, sub-, or proto-chloride of mercury, or mercurous chloride; a preparation of mercury much used in medicine, and also found native as horn-quicksilver. It is prepared by grinding in a mortar sulphate of mercury with as much mercury as it already contains, and heating the compound which is formed with common salt until it sublimes. The calomel is thus produced in dimetric crystals, the prisms being generally united in fibrous masses. It is dirty-white and translucent.—*Precipitated calomel* is a white heavy powder, with a lemon-yellow tinge. It is tasteless, inodorous, and insoluble in water. It becomes gray on exposure to light.

Calophyllum (kal-ō-fil'um), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A genus of plants, nat. order Guttiferæ. The species are large timber-trees, with shining leaves which have numerous transverse parallel veins, giving the plants a very beautiful appearance; hence the name. *C. Inophyllum* yields a medical resin, the tacamahac of the East Indies. The seeds afford an oil which is used for burning, for making ointment, &c. Cf. *Calaba* (calaba-tree), a tropical evergreen tree 60 feet high, with an edible green fruit, is a native of the West Indies and Brazil, and yields another variety of tacamahac.

Caloric (ka-lor'ik), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and phenomena of heat were formerly attributed.—*Sensible* and *insensible caloric*, obsolete for *sensible* and *latent heat.* See under HEAT.

Caloric (ka-lor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to caloric.—*Caloric engine*, a name given by Captain Ericsson to his improved air-engine, to distinguish it from other air-engines on the same principle. Such engines are similar in principle and mode of working to the ordinary steam-engine, their motive power being derived from air expanded by heat instead of steam. The distinctive features of the improved caloric engines are that the air employed is compressed before being heated, and that the greater part of the waste heat is saved and used again and again, so as to effect a great saving of fuel. Many such engines are used, especially in America, for printing-presses and the like.

Caloricity (kal-o-ris'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *caloricité.*] That faculty in animals of developing a quantity of heat necessary to life, and to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, so as to preserve at all times and in every part a temperature nearly equal.

Caloriduct (ka-lor'i-dukt), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *duco, ductum*, to lead.] A tube or passage for conveying heat. See CALIDUCT.

Calorie (ka-lo-rē), *n.* [Fr.] In *physics*, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogramme of water one degree Centigrade. It is the French conventional unit used in calorimetry.

Calorifacient (ka-lor'i-fā"shi-ent), *a.* Same as *Calorificient.*

Calorifère (ka-lor-i-fār), *n.* [Fr., from L. *calor*, heat, and *fero*, to bear.] An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat; a term particularly applied to an apparatus for heating conservatories, &c., by means of hot water circulating in tubes.

Calorifiant (ka-lor'i-fī"ant). Same as *Calorificient.*

Calorific (kal-o-rif'ik), *a.* Capable of producing heat; causing heat; heating; calorifient; calorificient.

We distinguish the gravitative, luminiferous, and *calorific* properties of the sun. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Calorific rays*, certain rays emanating from the sun, which are not visible, and which are only manifested by their effects on the thermometer. Their presence is detected by placing a thermometer near the rays forming the solar spectrum by being transmitted through a glass prism. They are most powerful near the red end of the spectrum.

Calorification (ka-lor'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.

Calorificient, Calorifient (ka-lor'i-fi"shent, ka-lor'i-fī"ent), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *facio*, to make.] Heat-producing; relating to the power of producing heat: a term applied by physiologists to materials of food of which the basis is carbon, as fat, gum, sugar, starch, and which are believed to be expended in the production of heat in the system. Written also *Calorifiant.*

Calorimeter (kal-o-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of heat or the specific or latent heat of bodies, as an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling from the quantity of ice it melts or from the rise of temperature it produces in water around it.

Calorimetric (ka-lor'i-met"rik), *a.* Of or belonging to the use of the calorimeter.

Calorimetry (kal-o-rim'et-ri), *n.* The estimation of the specific or latent heat of bodies apart from the sensible changes of temperature; the art or process of using the calorimeter (which see).

Calorimotor (ka-lor'i-mō"tėr), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *motor*, mover.] A galvanic instrument of one pair or a few pairs of very large plates to produce considerable heat effects, and in which the calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.

Calorist (kal'or-ist), *n.* One of those who upheld the theory that the sensation and phenomena of heat were attributable to a fluid called caloric.

The theory of the *caloristS*, as those who held this view were called, and called themselves, is now utterly disproved. *Pop. Ency.*

Calosoma (kal-o-sō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sōma*, body.] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Carabidæ. To this genus belongs the largest and most beautiful British insect of the family, the *C. Sycophanta*, which is about 1 inch long. Species of this genus occur in almost all countries.

Calotropis (ka-lot'ro-pis), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *tropis*, a keel, alluding to the keel of the flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. The species are shrubs or small trees, natives of the tropics of the Old World. *C. gigantea* yields a tough fibre; its acrid juice is used for cutaneous diseases, and a tincture called mudar obtained from the roots is similarly employed. See MUDAR.

Calotte (ka-lot'), *n.* [Fr. *calotte*, a skull-cap, dim. of *cale*. See CAUL.] 1. A plain skull-cap or coif of hair, satin, or other stuff worn in Catholic countries as an ecclesiastical ornament, and in England by sergeants-at-law on their wigs; also, a military skull-cap. After the Bourbon restoration the epithet *Régime de la Calotte* was applied to the influence of the clergy in political matters. 2. Anything having the form of a small cap, as the cap of a sword-hilt.—3. In *arch.* a round cavity or depression in form of a cup or cap, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c., which would otherwise be too high for other pieces of the apartment. Sometimes written *Calote.*

Calottist (ka-lot'tist), *n.* A member of the *Régiment de la Calotte*, a society which sprang up at Paris in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV., and formed a regiment under the name *La Calotte* (a flat cap worn by the priests), which was the symbol of the society. All were admitted whose ridiculous behaviour, odd character, foolish opinions, &c., had exposed them to public criticism.

Calotype (kal'o-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *typos*, figure, impression.] The name given by Mr. Talbot to the process which he invented about 1840 of producing photographs by the action of light upon nitrate of silver. The paper is first washed on one side with a solution of nitrate of silver; when dry it is immersed in a solution of iodide of potassium; and again, after drying, in a mixture of nitrate of silver solution, acetic acid, and gallic acid. The paper is now exposed to the luminous image in the camera, after which the paper is again soaked in a solution of nitrate of silver and gallic acid, when the latent image makes its appearance, and is fixed by hyposulphite of soda solution. From the negative image a positive is then easily obtained.

Calover (ka-loi'ėr), *n.* [Fr., from Mod. Gr. *kalogeros*, from Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *gerōn*, Mod. Gr. *geros*, an old man, the *g* in Mod. Gr. being pronounced like *y*.] One of a sect of monks of the Greek Church. They are also divided into *cenobites*, who are employed in reciting their offices from midnight to sunrise; *anchorets*, who retire and live in hermitages; and *recluses*, who shut themselves up in grottoes and caverns on the mountains, and live on alms furnished to them by the monasteries.

Calp (kalp), *n.* A sub-species of carbonate of lime, of a bluish-black, gray, or grayish-blue colour, its streak being white. It is intermediate between compact limestone and marl, and forms a division of the carboniferous limestones of Ireland. Called also *Argillo-ferruginous Limestone.*

Calp-slates (kalp'slāts), *n. pl.* A series of shale, calp, and flaggy sandstone strata developed in Ireland between the two great bands of carboniferous limestone.

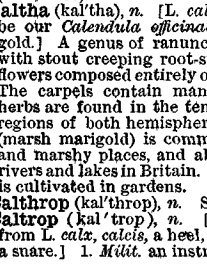
Calque (kalk), *v.t.* In *painting*, to calk (which see).

Calquing (kalk'ing), *n.* In *painting*, calking (which see).

Caltha (kal'tha), *n.* [L. *caltha*, supposed to be our *Calendula officinalis*, or pot-marigold.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, with stout creeping root-stocks, and showy flowers composed entirely of petaloid sepals. The carpels contain many seeds. These herbs are found in the temperate and cold regions of both hemispheres. *C. palustris* (marsh marigold) is common in meadows and marshy places, and about the edges of rivers and lakes in Britain. A double variety is cultivated in gardens.

Calthrop (kal'throp), *n.* See CALTROP.

Caltrop (kal'trop), *n.* [L.L. *calcitrapa*, from L. *calx, calcis*, a heel, and L.L. *trappa*, a snare.] 1. *Milit.* an instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that three of them being on the ground the other points upward. These are scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry are to pass to impede their progress by wounding the horse's feet.



Caltrop.

2. In *bot.* a term applied first to the spiny heads or fruits of several plants from their resemblance to the military instrument, and then to the plants themselves. The common caltrops is *Centaurea Calcitrapa* (the star-thistle), found in waste places in the south of England. The heads are covered with long yellow spines. The name is also given to *Tribulus terrestris*, a plant of the Mediterranean region, with a spiny pentagonal fruit. The water caltrop is *Trapa natans*, the fruit of which has several horns formed of the indurated lobes of the calyx.

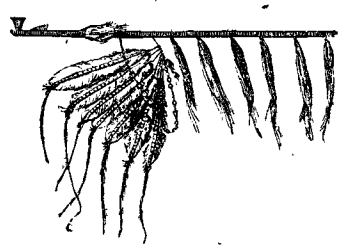
Calumba (ka-lum'ba), *n.* [From a mistaken notion that the plant came from Colombo,

Ceylon.] A plant, *Jateorhiza palmata*, indigenous to the forests of Mozambique, nat. order Menispermaceæ. The large roots are much used as a bitter tonic in cases of indigestion. American or false calumba is the bitter root of *Frasera Carolinensis*, a gentianaceous herb found in North America.

Calumbine (ka-lum'bīn), *n.* The bitter principle of calumba.

Calumbo (ka-lum'bō), *n.* Same as *Calumba.*

Calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* [Fr. *calumet*, from



Calumet, from the Christy Collection in British Museum.

L. *calamus*, a reed—a parallel form of *chalumeau*, a reed-pipe.] A kind of pipe used by the American Indians for smoking tobacco. Its bowl is usually of soft red soapstone, and the tube a long reed, ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war.

Calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *calumniated*; ppr. *calumniating.* [L. *calumnior, calumniatus*, to calumpiate, from *calumnia*, calumny. See CALUMNY.] To utter calumny regarding; to accuse, or charge falsely and knowingly, with some crime, offence, or something disreputable; to slander. 'To disdain and *calumniate* another.' *Bp. Sprat.* 'Calumniated by apostates.' *Macaulay.*—*Asperse, Defame, Calumniate, Slander.* See under ASPERSE.—SYN. To slander, defame, vilify, traduce, asperse, blacken, backbite, libel.

Calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt), *v.i.* To charge one falsely and knowingly with a crime or offence; to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another. 'Created only to *calumniate*.' *Shak.*

Calumniation (ka-lum'ni-ā"shon), *n.* The act of calumniating; calumny.

The slander and *calumniation* of her principal counsellors agreed best with the humours of some malecontents within the realm. *Bacon.*

These descriptions . . . are delivered dispassionately, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and *calumniation*. *T. Warton.*

Calumniator (ka-lum'ni-ā"tėr), *n.* One who calumniates or slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime or offence, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports. 'The devil, the father of all *calumniators* and liars.' *Ussher.* 'The *calumniators* of Epicurus's philosophy.' *Cowley.*

A wicked thing is a *calumniator*. *Brougham.*

SYN. Slanderer, defamer, backbiter, *libeller*, detractor, traducer.

Calumniatory (ka-lum'ni-a-to-ri), *a.* Slanderous. '*Calumniatory* information.' *Mountagu.*

Calumnious (ka-lum'ni-us), *a.* Using calumny; containing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation; slanderous. '*Calumnious* knave.' *Shak.* '*Calumnious* misstatements.' *Motley.*

Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes. *Shak.*

For thither he assembled all his train,
. . . and with *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth thus held their ears. *Milton.*

Calumniously (ka-lum'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a calumnious manner; slanderously. *Mountagu; Sheldon.*

Calumniousness (ka-lum'ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being calumnious; slanderousness; defamation.

The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not *calumniousness*. *Bp. Morton.*

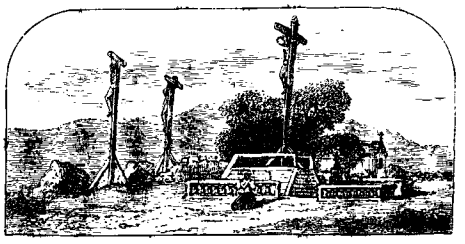
Calumny (kal'um-ni), *n.* [L. *calumnia.*] False accusation of a crime or offence, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; untruths maliciously spoken to the detraction of another; defamatory reports; slander.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape *calumny*. *Shak.*

Chaunteth not the brooding bee
Sweeter tones than *calumny*? *Tennyson.*

SYN. Slander, detraction, libel, falsehood, backbiting, evil-speaking, lying, defamation.

Calvary (kal'va-ri), *n.* [L. *calvaria*, a skull, used in the Vulgate to translate the Hebrew *Golgotha*, from *calva*, a scalp without the hair, from *calvus*, bald.] 1. A place of skulls; Golgotha; the place where Christ was crucified on a small hill west of Jerusalem.—2. In R. Cath. countries, a kind of chapel, sometimes erected on a hill near a city, and sometimes on the exterior of a church, as a place of devotion, in memory of the place where our Saviour suffered. In Calvaries of this sort the various scenes of his passion and crucifixion are represented by statuary and carving strongly coloured.—3. A rocky mound or hill on which three crosses are erected, an adjunct to religious houses. —*Calvary cross*, or *cross of Calvary*, see CROSS.



Calvary, formerly on Mont Valerian, Paris.

Calve (käv), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *calved*; ppr. *calving.* [From *calf*, pl. *calves*; comp. D. *kalven*, Dan. *kalve*, to calve.] To bring forth a calf or calves: used sometimes contemptuously of human beings, and by Milton of the earth at the creation of cattle, &c. 'Not Romans . . . though *calved* i' the porch o' the Capitol.' *Shak.*

Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do *calve*? Job xxxix. 1.

The grassy clods now *calved*. *Milton.*

Calver (kal'vėr), *v.t.* 1. In old cookery to prepare (fish) in a certain way, apparently by a kind of pickling. 'Larks, woodcocks, *calver'd* salmon.' *Massinger.*

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, *calver'd* salmon, knots, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson.*

2. As a modern term, to crimp (fish). *Nares.*

Calver (kal'vėr), *v.i.* To be susceptible of being calvered. See above.

For his flesh (the grayling's), even in his worst season, is so firm, and will so easily *calver* that in plain truth he is very good meat at all times. *Cotton.*

Calves'-snout (kävz'snout), *n.* A plant, *Antirrhinum majus*, so called from a fancied resemblance in the seed-vessel to a calf's head. Called also *Snapdragon.*

Calville (kal-vil'), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of apple.

Calving (käv'ing), *n.* The act of bringing forth a calf: used specifically of cows, whales, and seals.

The Russians providently prohibit bay-whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of *calving*. *Prof. Ed. Forbes.*

Calvinism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of John *Calvin*, who was born in Picardy in France, and in 1536 chosen professor of divinity and minister of a church in Geneva. The distinguishing doctrines of this system are, predestination, particular redemption, total depravity, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints.

Calvinist (kal'vin-ist), *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinistic, Calvinistical (kal-vin-ist'ik, kal-vin-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to Calvin or to his opinions in theology.

Calvinize (kal'vin-īz), *v.t.* To convert to Calvinism.

Calvish (käv'ish), *a.* Like a calf. *Sheldon.*

Calvities (kal-vi'shi-ēz), *n.* [L., from *calvus*, bald.] Diffused or general baldness, appearing generally first on the crown or on the forehead and temples.

Calvity† (kal'vi-ti), *n.* See CALVITIES.

Calx (kalks), *n.* pl. **Calxes, Calces** (kalk'sēz, kal'sēz). [L. *calx*, limestone, whence A.Sax. *cealc*, E. *chalk.*] 1. Properly lime or chalk, but applied formerly to the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat or calcination. Metallic calxes are now generally called oxides.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a *calx* or lime by such operations as reduces lead into it. *Sir K. Digby.*

2. Lime recently prepared by calcination.—3. Broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots.

Calycanthaceæ (kal'i-kan-thā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, and *anthos*, a flower.] A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, allied to Magnoliaceæ, but with aberrant characters which indicate affinities with other natural orders. They are hardy shrubs, well known in gardens for the delicious fragrance of their blossoms. The order contains only two genera—Calycanthus, the best known of the two species of which is *C. floridus*, or Carolina allspice, a sweet-scented shrub with yellow flowers, whose bark is used as cinnamon in the United States; and Chimonanthus, the only species of which, *C. fragrans* (Japan allspice), has lemon-coloured flowers.

Calycanthemous (kal-i-kan'the-mus), *a.* [Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, and *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.* a term applied to plants having the corolla and stamens inserted in the calyx.

Calycifloræ (ka-lis'i-flō"rē), *n. pl.* [L. *calyx*, a calyx, and *flos, floris*, a flower, a corolla.] According to Decandolle, a sub-class of dicotyledons or exogens, distinguished generally by having a calyx and corolla (dichlamydeous), petals separate (polypetalous or dipetalous) or united (monopetalous or gamopetalous), and the stamens inserted either on the side of the calyx (perigynous) or above and on the ovary (epigynous).

Calyciflora (ka-lis'i-flō"ral), *a.* In *bot.* having the petals and stamens springing from the tube of the calyx.

Calyciflorate (ka-lis'i-flō"rāt), *a.* In *bot.* having the stamens inserted in the calyx.

Calyciform (ka-lis'i-form), *a.* In *bot.* having the form of a calyx.

Calycinal, Calycine (ka-lis'i-nal, kal'i-sīn), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.

Calycle, Calycule (kal'i-kl, kal'i-kūl), *n.* [L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*, Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, a cup.] 1. In *bot.* an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx, as in the pink.—2. In *zool.* a term applied to the small cuplike prominences, containing each a polype, covering the surface of many corals: better known as *Calice* (which see).

Calycled (kal'i-kld), *a.* Same as *Calyculate* (which see).

Calycoid (kā'li-koid), *a.* In *bot.* like a calyx; cup-shaped.

Calyculate, Calyculated (ka-lik'ū-lāt, ka-lik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* In *bot.* having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx.

Calymene (ka-lim'e-nē), *n.* A genus of fossil trilobites found in the Silurian rocks.

Calyon† (kal'yon), *n.* Flint or pebble stone, used in building walls, &c. *Palsgrave; Promptorium Parvulorum.*

Calypso (ka-lip'sō), *n.* [After *Calypso*, a mythological being of ancient Greece, celebrated for her beauty and fascination.] A genus of orchidaceous plants remarkable for their beauty. The *C. borealis* is a small tuberous plant found in high latitudes throughout the northern hemisphere, and having only a single thin, many-nerved leaf, and a single rose-coloured flower at the end of a slender sheathing stem. It grows in woods, especially of firs, appearing as soon as the snow melts.

a, Moss. *b*, Capsule with calyptra. *c*, Do. with calyptra removed.

Calyptra (ka-lip'tra), *n.* [G. *kalyptra*, a veil or covering.] In *bot.* the hood of the theca or capsule of mosses. It is the archegonium which has continued to grow and has been carried up by the elon-

gation of the peduncle of the capsule. In liverworts the archegonium is burst through by the growing peduncle and the calyptra remains at its base. The same name is given to any hood-like body connected with the organs of fructification in flowering plants. In Pileanthus it covers over the flower and is formed of united bracts; in Eucalyptus and Eudesmia it is simply a lid or operculum to the stamens.

Calyptræidæ (ka-lip-trē'i-dē), *n.pl.* A family of gasteropodous molluscs, known by collectors as bonnet or chambered limpets. The typical genus Calyptræa includes the cup-and-saucer limpet.

Calyptrate (ka-lip'trāt), *a.* In *bot.* furnished with a calyptra; also applied to the calyx when it comes off like a lid or extinguisher.

Calyptriform (ka-lip'tri-form), *a.* Having the form of a calyptra.

Calystegia (kal-i-stē'ji-a), *n.* [Gr. *kalyx*, the calyx, and *stēgē*, a covering, two bracts hiding the calyx.] A genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulaceæ, composed of species separated from Convolvulus because of the two large bracts which inclose the calyx. The species are lactescent, glabrous, twining or prostrate herbs, with solitary one-flowered peduncles. Two British species, *C. sepium* and *C. Soldanella*, are known by the name of bindweed.

Calyx (kā'liks), *n.* pl. **Calyces, Calyxes** (kā'li-sēz, kā'lik-sez). [L. *calyx*, the cup or calyx of a flower, from Gr. *kalyx*, a calyx, a husk or covering, from *kalyptein*, *to cover*, conceal.] 1. In *bot.* the exterior covering of a flower within the bracts and external to the corolla, which it incloses and supports, and consisting of several verticillate leaves called sepals, united by their margins (*mono-* or gamosepalous, *b b*) or distinct (poly- or dialysepalous, *a a*), usually of a green colour and of a less delicate texture than the corolla. In endogens the venation of the sepals is parallel, in exogens reticulated. The part formed by the union of the sepals is called the tube; the upper part, where the sepals are free, is the limb. In some plants the calyx grows to the sides of the ovary, except, perhaps, a small portion at the extremity, in which case it is termed superior, but when it is quite separate from the

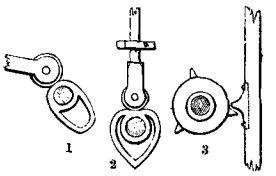
Forms of Calyx.

ovary it is called inferior.—2. In *anat.* a small cup-like membranous canal, several of which invest the points of the papillæ of the kidney. The union of the calyces forms the three infundibula which open into the pelvis of the kidney, whither they convey the urine.

Calzoons† (kal-zönz'), *n. pl.* [O.Fr. *calçons*, Mod. Fr. *caleçons*, from It. *calzoni*, aug. of *calza*, a stocking, from L. *calceus*, a shoe.] An under-garment worn on the lower limbs; drawers.

> The better sort of that sex here wear linen drawers or *calzoons*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Cam (kam), *n.* [O.E. *camb*, a comb, a crest; comp. Dan. *kam-hiul*, G. *kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel, from *kam*, *kamm*, a comb.] In *mech.* a simple contrivance for converting a uniform rotatory motion into a varied rectilinear motion; a projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece so placed as to give an alternating or varying motion to another piece that comes in contact with it and is free to move only in a certain direction; a cam-wheel. A common variety of the cam is that better known as the eccentric (which see). Various forms, such as those exemplified in figs. 1 and 2, are employed to impress accelerated or retarded motions. The form shown in fig. 3 is employed when two or more strokes of the rectilinear motion are required to be produced during one revolution of the rotatory part.—*Solid cam*, a form of cam employed when the series of changes in velocity and direction required are too numerous to be included in a single



Cams.

1. Elliptical cam, used for giving motion to the levers of punching and shearing machines. 2, The heart-cam or heart-wheel, much used in cotton machinery to produce a regular ascent and descent of the rail on which the spindles are situated. 3, Form of cam much used in iron-works for setting in motion the tilt-hammers.

rotation of a cam-plate. The cam is formed on the surface of a cone, either parallel to the axis or spirally, and the cone as it revolves is made to travel also endlong by means of a screw. Usually the spindle passing through it is screwed and works in a fixed rut to communicate this endlong motion.

Cam (kam), *a.* [W. Gael. Ir. *cam*, crooked. Comp. Gr. *kamptō*, to bend.] Crooked; bending. See KAM.

Camaieu, *n.* See CAMAYEU.

Camail (ka-māl'), *n.* [Fr., a camail, also a head-dress worn by priests in winter, from Pr. *capmail—cap*, from L. *caput*, the head, and *mail*. See MAIL.] 1. *Milit.* the chain-mail or armour appertaining to the head-piece, as the casque or bascinet, and falling down from it over the shoulders like a tippet, so as to form a guard for the sides of the head, throat, and chest, worn by knights in the fourteenth and fifteen centuries.—2. *Eccles.* a name sometimes given to the almuce (which see).

Camail.

Camaldolite, Camaldulian (ka-mal'dolīt, kam-al-dū'li-an), *n.* A member of a nearly extinct fraternity of monks founded in the Vale of *Camaldoli* in the Apennines in 1018, by St. Romuald, a Benedictine monk. They were originally hermits, but as their wealth increased they associated in convents. They have always been distinguished for their extreme asceticism, their rules in regard to fasting, silence, and penances being most severe. Like the Benedictines they wear white robes.

Camara (kam'a-ra), *n.* A hard, tough, and durable wood obtained in Essequibo, from *Dipteryx odorata*. It is well adapted for shafts, mill-wheels, or cogs. *Simmonds.*

Camarilla (kam-a-ril'a, Sp. pron. ka-marēl'ya), *n.* [Sp., a small room, a dim. from *camara*, L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault. See CHAMBER.] A company of secret counsellors or advisers; a cabal; a clique: from meaning the *private chamber of the king*, the word came to express collectively courtiers, sycophants, priests, and such unaccredited and secret councillors, in opposition to that of a legitimate ministry. 'Encircled with a dangerous *camarilla*.' *Times newspaper.*

Camassia (ka-mas'i-a), *n.* The latinized form of *quamash*, and the name of the genus to which that plant is referred. See QUAMASH.

Camata (kam'a-ta), *n.* The commercial name for the half-grown acorns of the *Quercus Ægilops*, dried and imported for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called camatina.

Camatina (kam-a-tī'na), *n.* The commercial name for the incipient acorns of the *Quercus Ægilops*, which are imported for tanning.

Camayeu, Camaieu (ka-mā'ū), *n.* [Fr. *camaieu*, a form equivalent to *cameo* (which see).] 1. A stone or an onyx engraved in relief; a cameo (which see).—2. In *fine arts*, monochrome painting or painting with a single colour, varied only by the effect of chiaro-oscuro. Pictures in two or three tints where the natural hues of the objects are not copied may also be called *en camaieu*. We speak of brown, red, yellow, green, and blue *camaieus*, according to their principal colours.

Cambaye (kam-bā'), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth made in Bengal and elsewhere in India.

Camber (kam'bèr), *n.* [Fr. *cambrer*, to arch, to vault, to bend, from L. *camera*, a vault, a chamber.] 1. A convexity upon an upper surface, as a deck amidships, a bridge, a beam, a lintel.—2. The curve of a ship's plank.—3. The part in a dockyard where timber is stored, and where cambering is performed; also, the small dock for loading and unloading timber.—*Camber window*, a window arched at the top.

Camber (kam'bèr), *v.t.* To arch; to bend; to curve ship-planks.

Camber-beam (kam'bèr-bēm), *n.* In *arch.* a beam which is laid upon the straining-beam of a truncated roof, and supports the covering of the summit.

Cambered (kam'bèrd), *pp.* or *a.* Bent upwards in the middle; arched; convex.—*Cambered deck*, (*a*) one which is higher in the middle or arched, but drooping toward the stem and stern. (*b*) An irregular deck.

Cambering (kam'bèr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Bending; arched; as, a deck lies *cambering*.

Camber-keeled (kam'bèr-kēld), *a.* Applied to a keel slightly arched upward in the middle of the length, but not so much as to be hogged.

Camberwell Beauty (kam'bèr-wel bū'ti), *n.* A rare British butterfly, *Vanessa Antiopa*, so named from having been sometimes found at Camberwell when it was more rural than now, and from its great beauty. The wings are deep, rich, velvety brown, with a band of black, containing a row of large blue spots around the brown, and an outer band or margin of pale yellow dappled with black spots. The caterpillar feeds on the willow.

Cambial (kam'bi-al), *a.* [L.L. *cambialis*, from L. *cambio*, to exchange.] Belonging to exchanges in commerce. [Rare.]

Cambist (kam'bist), *n.* [Fr. *cambiste*, from L. *cambio*, to exchange.] One who has to do with exchange, or is skilled in the science of exchange; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange; a banker.

> The word *cambist*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchant traders and bankers. *Rees.*

Cambistry (kam'bis-tri), *n.* The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c.

Cambium (kam'bi-um), *n.* [L. *cambio*, to exchange, from the alterations occurring in it.] 1. In *bot.* a mucilaginous viscid substance forming a layer immediately under the liber of plants, now known to consist entirely of cellular tissue, composed of growing cells with very thin walls, retaining their primordial utricles, and largely charged with the fluid to which the name of cambium was once given. The growth of the wood and bark takes place in this layer.—2. A name formerly given to a fancied nutritious humour, which was supposed to repair the materials of which the body is composed.

Camblet (kam'blet), *n.* See CAMLET.

Camboge (kam-bōj' or kam-böj'). See GAMBOGE.

Camboose (kam-bös'), *n.* Same as *Caboose*.

Cambrasine (kam'bra-sēn), *n.* A kind of fine linen cloth fabricated in Egypt, so called from resembling cambric.

Cambrel (kam'brel), *n.* A crooked piece of wood or iron to hang meat on. See GAMBREL.

Cambrian (kam'bri-an), *a.* Relating or pertaining to Wales or *Cambria*.

> The *Cambrian* mountains, like far clouds,
> That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise.
> *Thomson.*

—*Cambrian group*, in *geol.* an extensive series of gritstones, sandstones, and slates, often metamorphosed into chlorite and mica schists, and gneiss, and lying under the lower Silurian beds. A few fossils occur in the series. They may be regarded as the bottom rocks of the Silurian system.

Cambrian (kam'bri-an), *n.* A Welshman.

Cambric (kām'brik), *n.* A species of fine white linen fabric, said to be named from *Cambray* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured. An imitation of cambric is also made of fine cotton yarn, hard twisted. 'Cadisses, *cambrics*, lawns.' *Shak.*

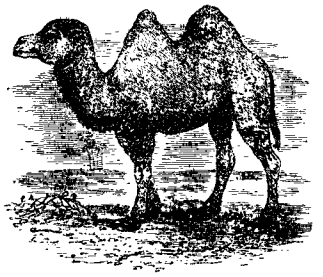
Cambro-Briton (kam'brō-brit-on), *n.* A Welshman.

Came (kām), pret. of *come* (which see).

Came (kām), *n.* In *glazing*, a small slender

rod of cast lead, 12 or 14 inches long, of which, by drawing it through a species of vice, glaziers make their turned or milled lead for joining the panes or quarrels of glass.

Camel (kam'el), *n.* [From L. *camelus*, Gr. *kamēlos*, from Heb. *gâmâl*, camel.] 1. A large quadruped of the genus Camelus, family Camelidæ (or Tylopoda), and order Ruminantia, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riding on. It is characterized by the absence of horns, by having 16 teeth in the upper jaw—2 incisors, 2 canines, and 12 molars—and 18 in the lower—6 incisors, 2 canines, and 10 molars—and a fissure in the upper lip. It has a very long neck, and a broad elastic foot, ending in two small hoofs, which does not sink readily in the sand of the desert. The dromedary or Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) has only one adipose hump on the middle of the back, four callous protuberances on the fore legs, and two on the hind legs. It is a native of the Arabian deserts, and is chiefly confined to Arabia and Egypt in a domesticated state. There are two varieties, one strong and slow, for burdens, the other slighter and fleeter, for travelling. The Bactrian camel, or common camel (*Camelus bactrianus*), has two humps on the back, and is stouter and more muscular than the dromedary. The South American members of this family constitute the genus Auchenia (which see) or llamas; they have no humps. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian, without them he could neither subsist, carry on trade, nor travel over sandy deserts. Their milk is his common food. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, and of subsisting on a few coarse, dry, prickly plants, it is peculiarly fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa. Camels carry 600 to 1000 lbs. burden, and are rapid in their course. The hair of the camel is imported into this country chiefly for the purpose of being manufactured into fine pencils for drawing and painting. In the East, however, it serves for the fabrication of tents, carpets, and wearing apparel. The



Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).

most esteemed hair comes from Persia.—2. A water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise it in the water, in order to assist its passage over a shoal, a bar, or to enable it to be navigated in shoal water. It is first filled with water and sunk, in order to be fixed on. The water is then pumped out, when the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it, and the process is continued until the ship is enabled to pass over the shoal. Camels have also been used for raising sunken vessels.

Camel-backed (kam'el-bakt), *a.* Having a back like a camel; hump-backed. 'Not that he was crook-shouldered or *camel-backed.*' *Fuller.*

Camel-bird (kam'el-bėrd), *n.* A name applied to the ostrich.

Cameleon (ka-mē'lē-on), *n.* Same as *Chameleon.*

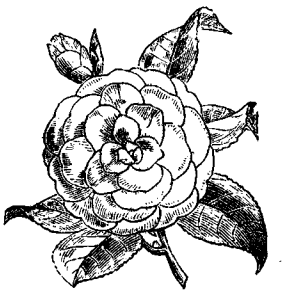
Camelidæ (ka-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of quadrupeds, including the true camels of the eastern hemisphere, and the llamas of the western. They are the only ruminants with canine and incisor teeth in the upper jaw.

Camelina (kam-e-lī'na), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ. *C. sativa* (gold of pleasure) has obovoid pods and small yellow flowers. It is found in Britain growing in cultivated fields, chiefly among flax.

Cameline,† *n.* Camlet; a stuff made of camel's hair. *Chaucer.*

Camel-insect, Camel-locust (kam'el-in'sekt, kam'el-lō'kust), *n.* Names given to orthopterous insects of the genus Mantis, or praying insects, from the long thorax resembling the elongated neck of the quadruped.

Camellia (ka-mel'i-a), *n.* [After George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit.] A genus of beautiful trees or shrubs, nat. order Ternstrœmiaceæ, with showy flowers and elegant dark-green, shining, laurel-like leaves, nearly allied to the plants which



Camellia (*Camellia japonica*).

yield tea. *C. japonica* is the origin of the many double varieties of our gardens. *C. Sasanqua* is mixed with tea in China, the leaves being said to give fragrance and flavour to other teas. All the species are natives of Asia and the Eastern Archipelago.

Camelopard (ka-mel'o-pärd or kam'el-o-pärd), *n.* [L. *camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, a leopard.] Same as *Giraffe.*

Camelopardalis (kam'el-o-pär"da-lis), *n.* 1. A genus of ruminant quadrupeds of which the camelopard (*C. Giraffa*) is the sole species. The genus is co-extensive with the family Camelopardidæ (which see).—2. A northern constellation formed by Hevelius, It is situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco, and contains thirty-two stars.

Camelopardel (ka-mel'o-pär-del), *n.* An imaginary beast of heraldic creation, formed by the addition of two long horns, slightly curved backward, on the head of the camelopard.

Camelopardidæ (kam'el-o-pär"di-dē), *n. pl.* A family of the Ruminantia, comprising only one genus, the Camelopard. See GIRAFFE.

Camelornithes (ka-mel'or-nī"thēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kamēlos*, a camel, and *ornis, ornithos*, a bird.] A name occasionally given to the family of birds which includes the ostrich, from their traversing the desert like camels.

Camelot† (kam'e-lot), *n.* Camlet.

Camelry (kam'el-ri), *n.* A place where camels are brought to be laden or unladen.

Camel's-hair (kam'elz-hār), *n.* The hair of the camel, imported into this country chiefly for the manufacture of fine pencils for drawing and painting.

Camel's Thorn (kam'elz thorn), *n.* A spiny leguminous plant, *Alhagi Camelorum*, of which the camel is very fond, and which yields a manna-like exudation from its leaves and branches.

Camel-swallower (kam"el-swol'lō-ėr), *n.* 1. A term applied to a weakly credulous person; one who swallows incredible stories.—2. A person severely punctilious in trifling matters, but loose in greater. See Mat. xxiii. 24.

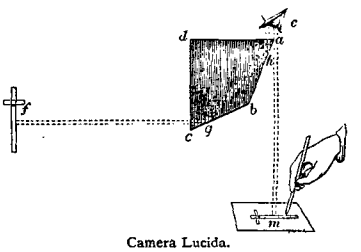
Camelus (ka-mē'lus), *n.* The generic name of the camel, including two species, *C. bactrianus* and *C. dromedarius.* See CAMEL.

Camenes (ka-mē'nēz), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic word to express a syllogism in the fourth figure having one universal affirmative and one universal negative premiss and a universal negative conclusion.

Cameo (kam'ē-ō), *n.* [It. *cameo, cammeo*, from L.L. *camnæus*, a word of uncertain origin.] A general name for all stones cut in relief, in contradistinction to those hollowed out, or *intaglios.* More particularly, a cameo is a stone composed of several different coloured layers having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer of a different colour forming the ground. For this purpose the ancients used the onyx, sardonyx, agate, amethyst, &c. The shells of various molluscs, the inner strata of whose shells are sometimes differently coloured from the outer, are now much used for making cameos. Those best suited for the purpose are the bull's mouth, the shell of *Cassis rufa*, the warty helmet-shell of *Cassis tuberosa*, the horned helmet-shell of *Cassis cornuta*, and the queen-conch of *Strombus gigas.* Formerly written *Camaieu.*—*Cameo incrustation*, the art of producing bas-relief casts within a coating of flint-glass. The process consists in making the article to be incrusted of less fusible material than the glass, which is welded to the article in a soft condition.

Cameotype (kam'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* In *photog.* a name given to a small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jewelled setting like a cameo.

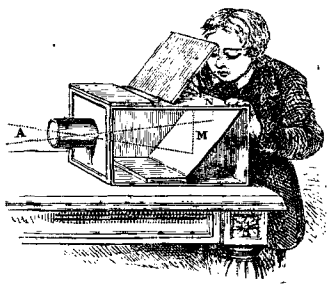
Camera (kam'ėr-a), *n.* [L., a vault, a chamber, from Gr. *kamara*, anything arched.] 1. In *anc. arch.* an arched roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault.—2. The variety of camera obscura used by photographers. See below.—*Camera lucida* [L., lit. clear chamber], an invention of Wollaston the chemist, for the purpose of facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon the paper, and also copying or reducing drawings. It consists of a solid prismatic piece of glass, mounted upon a brass frame. The prism has its angles so arranged that the rays from the object are reflected upon the paper, and is covered at top by a metallic eye-piece, the hole in which lies half over the edge of the prism, so as to afford a person looking through a view of the picture reflected through the glass, and a direct view of his pencil or tracing point. In the figure the object *f* to be traced is opposite the perpendicular surface of the prism *d c*, and the rays proceeding from *f* pass through this surface and fall on the inclined plane *c b*, making an angle with *d c* of 67½°; from this they are reflected at an equal angle to the plane *b a*, making an angle of 135° with *b c*, and are again reflected to the eye at *e* above the horizontal plane, which makes an angle of 67½° with the last reflection. The rays of light from the object, proceeding upwards from *h* towards the eye of the observer, the observer would be led to



Camera Lucida.

imagine the image at *m*, and by placing the paper below in this place, the image may be traced with a pencil. The brass frame of the prism has usually two lenses, one concave and the other convex, the former to be used in front between *f* and *d c*, for short-sighted persons, and the latter at *e* for long sights. The size of the picture may also be increased or diminished by lengthening or shortening brass tubes connected with the frame. This instrument has undergone various modifications. It is extremely convenient on account of its portability.—*Camera obscura* [L., lit. dark chamber], an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex lens, are exhibited distinctly, and in their natural colours, on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens. The simplest form of this instrument consists of a darkened chamber, into which no light is permitted to enter, except by a small hole in the window shutter. A picture of the objects opposite the hole will then be seen on the wall or a white screen placed so as to receive the light coming from the opening. A convex lens may be fixed in the hole of the shutter. Portable cameræ obscuræ are constructed of various forms, but the design of them all is to throw the images of external objects, as persons, houses, trees, landscapes, &c., upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of drawing, amusement, or getting photographic pictures. The surface on which the image is seen may be paper, and thus,

by introducing the hand, the figure may be traced with a pencil; but the picture is most distinctly seen when the image is formed on the back of a silverized mirror.



Camera Obscura.

The figure represents a portable camera obscura. A, rays of light passing through a convex lens and reflected from a mirror M placed at an angle of 45° upon a horizontal plate of ground glass N, where they form an uninverted image, and can be easily traced. The camera obscura employed by photographers is a box, one half of which slides into the other, with a tube in front containing an object-glass at its extremity. The object-glass is usually compound, which has the advantage of giving the same effective focal length as a single length of smaller radius of curvature, while it permits the employment of a larger aperture, and consequently gives more light. At the back of the box is a slide of ground glass, on which the image of the object to be depicted is thrown. The focussing is performed in the first place by sliding the one half of the box into the other, and then by means of a pinion attached to the tube in front which moves the lens. When the image has thus been rendered as sharp as possible, the ground-glass slide is removed and a sensitized slide substituted, which not only receives but retains the image.

Camerade† (kam'ėr-ad), *n.* A comrade (which see). *Phillips.*

Cameralistic (kam'ėr-a-list''ik), *a.* Pertaining to finance and public revenue. *Smart.* [Rare.]

Cameralistics (kam'ėr-a-list''iks), *n.* [G. *cameralist*, a financier, from It. *camerale*, pertaining to a *camera*, or treasury, from L. *camera*, a chamber; comp. *camerlingo.*] The science of state finance. *Brande & Cox.* [Rare.]

Cameraria (kam-ėr-ā'ri-a), *n.* [After *Camerarius*, a Nuremberg botanist.] A genus of handsome flowering plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ. The species are natives of hot climates, and are cultivated in our hot-houses.

Camerate (kam'ėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *camerated*; ppr. *camerating.* [L. *camero, camerare*, from *camera*, an arched roof.] To build in the form of an arch or vault. [Rare.]

Camerated (kam'ėr-āt-ed), *a.* 1. In *arch.* arched; vaulted; as, a *camerated* roof. *Weale.*—2. In *conch.* divided by partitions into a series of chambers; chambered; as, a *camerated* shell. *Owen.*

Cameration (kam-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* An arching or vaulting. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Cameritelous (kam-ėr-it'e-lus), *a.* [L. *camera*, a chamber, and *tela*, a web.] A term applied to spiders that make intricate webs to hide themselves.

Camerlingo (kă-mėr-lēn'gō), *n.* [It., a chamberlain, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] The highest officer in the papal household; the chamberlain. The *cardinale camerlingo* was formerly the head of the government, having the control of the treasury, administering justice, and exercising almost sovereign power when the papal chair was vacant.

Cameronian (kam-ėr-ō'ni-an), *n.* 1. One of the followers of Richard *Cameron* in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest by so doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They constituted the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which in 1876 became merged in the Free Church.—2. *pl.* The name given to the 26th Regiment of British infantry, from its having been originally raised out of the Cameronians who flocked to Edinburgh during the Revolution of 1688.

Camerostoma (kam-ėr-os'tō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kamara*, a vault, and *stoma*, a mouth.] The anterior part of the body of Arachnida, forming a vault over the manducatory organs.

Camese (ka-mēz'), *n.* [See CHEMISE.] A kind of shirt. 'With his snowy *camese* and his shaggy capote.' *Byron.*

Camion (kā'mi-on), *n.* [Fr.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

Camis,† **Camise**† (kam'is, ka-mēz'), *n.* [See CHEMISE.] A light loose dress or robe of silk or other material. 'All in a *camis* light of purple silk.' *Spenser.*

Camisade, Camisado (kam-i-sād', kam-i-sā'do), *n.* [Fr. *camisade*, Sp. *camisado*, O.Fr. *camise*, a shirt. See CHEMISE.] 1. A shirt worn by soldiers over their armour in a night attack to enable them to recognize each other. 'Two thousand of our best men, all in *camisadoes* with scaling ladders.' *Sir R. Williams.*—2. An attack by surprise at night or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed, properly by soldiers wearing the camisado.

They had appointed the same night to have given a *camisado* on the English. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Camisard (kam'i-zärd), *n.* [From O.Fr. *camise*, a shirt; comp. *camisade.*] One of the French Calvinists of the Cevennes in revolt from 1688 till 1705.

Camisated† (kam'i-sāt-ed), *a.* [See CAMIS, CAMESE.] Dressed with a shirt above the other garments. *Johnson.*

Camisole (kam'i-sōl), *n.* [Fr., dim. of O.Fr. *camise*, L.L. *camisa*, a chemise.] 1. A short light garment worn by ladies when dressed in *negligée.*

Mrs. O'Dowd, the good housewife, arrayed in curl-papers and a *camisole*, felt that her duty was to act and not to sleep. *Thackeray.*

2. A strait-jacket put upon lunatics.—3. A sort of strait-jacket of stout sackcloth, very stiff and hard, fastened with several strong buckles, and with the sleeves sewed up at the ends so that the hands cannot get out, put upon a prisoner in France after condemnation to the guillotine, to prevent his injuring himself or others.

Camister (kam'is-tėr), *n.* [Lit. one wearing a *camis* or *camese.*] A clergyman; a minister. [Vagabonds' slang.]

Camlet (kam'let), *n.* [See ANGORA GOAT.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now made sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. The pure oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of the Angora goat. Sometimes written *Camelot.*

Camleted (kam'let-ed), *a.* Coloured, veined, or undulated like camlet. [Rare.]

Camletteen, Camletto (kam-let-tēn', kam-let'tō), *n.* A kind of fine worsted camlet.

Cammas (kam'mas), *n.* Quamash (which see).

Cammock (kam'ok), *n.* [A. Sax. *cammoc.*] A plant. Same as *Rest-harrow.* [Southern England.]

Cammocky (kam'ok-i), *a.* Having a disagreeable goat-like smell: a term applied to cheese from the idea that this smell is due to the cows eating cammock. [Southern England.]

Camomile (kam'ō-mīl), *n.* See CHAMOMILE.

Camorra (ka-mor'rä), *n.* A secret society in Naples and other large Neapolitan cities, whose members, styled Camorristi, exercised a lawless influence over the lower classes, appearing openly, and claiming the right of settling disputes, extorting a part of the money due for purchases, rents, wages, gaming, &c., and undertaking for money the commission of serious crimes.

Camouflet (ka-mö-flā), *n.* [Fr.] *Milit.* a mine with a charge so small as not to produce any crater. Such a mine is often sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, to suffocate or cut off the retreat of the miner who is at work in it. When used for this purpose it is also called a *Stifler.*

Camous,† **Camoused**† (kā'mus, kā'must), *a.* [Fr. *camus*, Pr. *camusat*, flat-nosed, from Celt. *cam*, crooked, bent.] Depressed; flat; crooked: said only of the nose.

And though my nose be *camous'd*, my lips thick,
And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.
B. Jonson.

Camously† (kā'mus-li), *adv.* Awry. *Skelton.*

Camoys† (ka-moiz'), *a.* Same as *Camous.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Camp (kamp), *n.* [Fr. *camp*, a camp, formerly also a field, a parallel form of *champ*, a field, both being from the L. *campus*, a plain. *Campaign, champion* are from this source.] 1. The place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other erections for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment; as, to pitch a *camp*; there are many Roman *camps* in Britain. When an army in the field is to remain for some time at a particular spot, it may be stationed in an *intrenched camp*, surrounded by earth-works, redoubts, &c. A *flying camp* is one occupied for a very brief period. The camps of the ancient Roman soldiers, even though for only a night's stay, were of the intrenched kind, in the shape of a square surrounded by a fosse (*fossa*), with a stake-faced embankment (*vallum*) on the inside. There were four gates, one at either side and one at either end, and the interior was divided into streets, the broadest of which, 100 feet wide, ran between the side gates. The other streets, 50 feet wide, ran at right angles to this from end to end of the camp.—*Camp of instruction*, a camp formed for the reception of troops who are sent to be trained in manœuvring in large bodies and in campaigning duties in general. There is a permanent camp of this kind at Aldershot.—2. Body of troops moving and encamping together; an army.

For I shall sutler be
Unto the *camp*, and profits will accrue. *Shak.*

The whole had the appearance of a splendid court rather than of a military armament; and in this situation, carrying more show than force with it, the *camp* arrived at Bernice. *Hume.*

3. In *agri.* a heap of turnips, potatoes, or other roots laid up for preserving through the winter. In some places called a *Pie*, in others a *Bury.*

Camp (kamp), *v.t.* 1. To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army; to encamp. [Rare.] 2. To afford camping ground for; to afford rest or lodging to. [Rare.]

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we would all sup together. *Shak.*

3. To bury in pits, as potatoes; to pit. *Loudon.* [Local.]

Camp (kamp), *v.i.* To live in a camp, as an army; to encamp.—*To camp out*, to live in a camp: especially applied to volunteers from their usually living in houses.

Are they also to build their own houses or to *camp out* in tents? *Saturday Rev.*

Camp (kamp), *n.* [A. Sax. *camp*, Dan. *kamp*, G. *kampf*, a fight, a contest, all, according to Skeat, from L. *campus*, a plain, and in late times a battle.] An ancient English form of the game of football. It was played by two parties of twelve men, ranged in two lines 120 yards apart. A ball was laid in the middle, and, on a given signal, each party rushed forward to kick or throw it to the opposite goal. The contest generally involved kicked shins, and sometimes serious injury.

Camp (kamp), *v.i.* To play at the game of camp. *Tusser.*

Campagnol (kam-pag'nol), *n.* [Fr. name, from *campagne*, open country.] A species of field-rat or vole, with a short tail, the *Arvicola arvalis* or *agrestis.*

Campaign (kam-pān'), *n.* [Fr. *campagne*, country, open country, campaign, from L. *campania*, a level country, *campus*, a plain. See CAMP.] 1. An open field; a large open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. *Garth.*—2. The time, or the operations of an army during the time it keeps the field in one season; as, the *campaign* lasted six months.

Campaign (kam-pān'), *v.i.* To serve in a campaign. 'The officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion.' *Sir R. Musgrave.* [Rare.]

Campaigner (kam-pān'ėr), *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

Both horse and rider were old *campaigners*, and stood without moving a muscle. *Smollett.*

Campain (kam-pān'), *n.* Same as *Campaign*, 1.

Campana (kam-pā'na), *n.* [L.L. and It. *campana*, a bell.] 1. *Eccles.* a church bell. 2. A bell-like dish or cover used in making sulphuric acid.—3. In *bot.* the pasque-flower. 'Campana here he crops.' *Drayton.* 4. In *arch.* one of the drops or guttæ of the Doric architrave. Called also *Campanula.*

Campanal (kam-pā'nal), *a.* A term applied by Lindley to one of the largest of his alli-

ances of plants, of which the bell-worts (Campanulaceæ) may be regarded as the type.

Campane (kam-pān'), *n.* [It. *campana*, a bell.] In *her.* a bell. See CAMPANED.

Campaned (kam-pānd'), *pp.* In *her.* bearing campanes or bells.

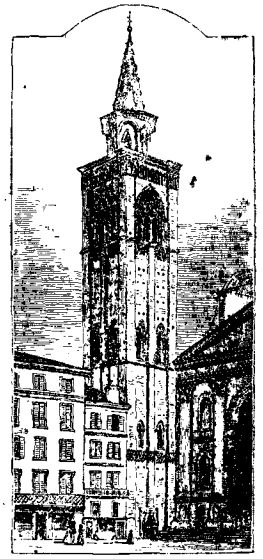
Campanero (kam-pa-nē'rō), *n.* [Sp., a bellman, from L.L. *campana*, a bell.] The bell-bird (*Arapunga alba*) of South America, so called from the bell-like sound of its voice. See ARAPUNGA.

Campania † (kam-pā'ni-a), *n.* [See CAMPAIGN.] A large open plain; a champaign.

In vast *campanias* there are few cities.
Sir W. Temple.

Campaniform (kam-pan'i-form), *a.* [L.L. *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a bell: applied to flowers.

Campanile (kam-pa-nē'lā), *n.* pl. **Campanili** (kam-pa-nē'lē). [It. *campanile*, from It. and L.L. *campana*, a bell, said to be from *Campania*, in Italy, where bells were first used in divine service.] In *arch.* a clock or bell tower: a term applied especially to de-



Campanile, Church of San Andrea, Mantua.

tached buildings in some parts of Italy, erected for the purpose of containing bells; also to such structures as the two western towers of St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Peter's at Rome, &c. Many of the campaniles of Italy are lofty and magnificent structures. That at Cremona is 395 feet high.

Campanologist (kam-pa-nol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in the art of bell-ringing or campanology.

Campanology (kam-pa-nol'o-ji), *n.* [L.L. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The art or principles of bell-ringing; a treatise on the art.

Campanula (kam-pan'ū-la), *n.* [L.L., a dim. of *campana*, a bell, from form of the corolla.] 1. The bell-flowers, a large genus of plants which gives its name to the nat. order Campanulaceæ. The species are herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a blue or white colour. Nine species are indigenous to Britain, of which the most common and best known is the *C. rotundifolia*, bluebell of Scotland or harebell. (See HAREBELL.) Many species of Campanula are cultivated on account of their beautiful flowers.—2. In *arch.* see CAMPANA, 4.

Campanulaceæ (kam-pan'ū-lā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* The bell-worts, a nat. order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants. The order consists of plants usually herbaceous, with an inferior two or more celled fruit, many minute seeds, regular bell-shaped showy blue or white corolla, and milky acrid juice. They are natives chiefly of northern and temperate regions.

Campanularia (kam-pan-ū-lā'ri-a), *n.* [See CAMPANULA.] A genus of zoophytes in which the polype-cells assume a bell-shape and are terminal on the footstalk.

Campanularida (kam-pan'ū-lā"rī-da), *n. pl.* An order of hydroid cœlenterates, of which Campanularia is the type.

Campanulate (kam-pan'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *campanula*, a little bell.] In the form of a bell: applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla.

Camp-bedstead (kamp'bed-sted), *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space, as used in war; a tressel bedstead.

Camp-ceiling (kamp'sēl-ing), *n.* [From the roof approaching the shape of a tent.] In *arch.* a ceiling formed by an inclination of the wall on each side toward the plane surface in the middle, so as to form something like a coved ceiling. It is most frequently used in garrets.

Campeachy-wood (kam-pēch-i-wud), *n.* [From the Bay of *Campeachy*, in Mexico.] Logwood (which see).

Camper (kam'pėr), *n.* One who plays at the game of camp. *Tusser.*

Campestral, Campestrian (kam-pes'tral, kam-pes'tri-an), *a.* [L. *campestris*, from *campus*, a field.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground.

The *campestral* or wild beech is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

Camp-fight (kamp'fit), *n.* [See CAMP, a game, and CHAMPION.] In *law*, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy.

Camp-follower (kamp'fol-lō-ėr), *n.* One who follows or attaches himself or herself to a camp or army without serving, such as a sutler.

The troops were attended by a great multitude of *camp-followers*. *Macaulay.*

Camphene (kam'fēn), *n.* [A contr. for *camphogen*.] The generic name for the volatile oils or hydrocarbons, isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine, as oil of bergamot, cloves, copaiba, hops, juniper, orange, pepper, &c. Many camphenes exist ready formed in plants. They are liquid at ordinary temperatures, are distinguished from each other by their odours, and have an optical rotatory power. They absorb oxygen, and convert it into ozone. Also used as equivalent to *Camphine*.

Camphine (kam'fēn), *n.* The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the oil over quicklime to free it from resin. It is used in lamps, and gives a very brilliant light; but, to prevent smoking, the lamp must have a very strong draught. With oxygen it forms camphor. Also written *Camphene*.

Camphine-lamp (kam'fēn-lamp), *n.* A lamp, with a very strong draught, for burning camphine. It has a reservoir, generally of glass, placed between the supporting pillar and the burner, to hold the spirit into which the cotton wick dips.

Camphire † (kam'fir), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Camphor*. 'Wood of aloes, *camphire* and many other things.' *Hackluyt.*

Camphired † (kam'fird), *a.* Impregnated with camphor; camphorated. 'Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired* and plain.' *Tatler.*

Camphogen (kam'fo-jen), *n.* [L.L. *camphora*, and Gr. *genein*, to produce.] ($C_{10}H_{14}$.) A colourless liquid produced by distilling camphor with phosphorous pentoxide. This hydrocarbon is better known under the name of *Cymene*.

Camphor (kam'fėr), *n.* [L.L. *camphora*; Fr. *camphre*, It. *canfora*, L.Gr. *kaphoura*, from Ar. *kāfūr*, camphor, which as well as Skr. *karpūra*, camphor, is said to be from a Malay word signifying literally chalk.] ($C_{10}H_{16}O$.) A whitish translucent substance, of a granular or foliated fracture, and somewhat unctuous to the touch. It has a bitterish aromatic taste and a strong characteristic smell. In chemical character it belongs to the vegetable oils. There are three varieties of this body, which differ from one another in their action on polarized light. The common camphor of the shops, which turns the plane of polarization to the right, is obtained from *Camphora officinarum*, and is chiefly prepared in the island of Formosa. *Borneo camphor* is the product of *Dryobalanops Camphora*, nat order Dipteraceæ, a tree 100 to 130 feet high, found in Borneo and Sumatra. The common camphor is obtained from the wood by distillation and sublimation, and is a kind of stearoptene left after the elæoptene, or ethereal oil, of the live tree is evaporated. (See CAMPHOR-TREE.) Borneo camphor, on the other hand, is not procured by distillation, but is found in masses, secreted naturally in cavities in the trunk and greater branches. Camphor is used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Besides these there is a third kind of camphor, known in China as *Ngai camphor*, and standing in point of value between ordinary camphor and Borneo camphor. It is the produce of *Blumea balsamifera*, a tall herbaceous plant common throughout the Indian Archipelago, and distinguished by the powerful smell of camphor emitted from the leaves when bruised.

Camphor (kam'fėr), *v.t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor. [Rare.]

Camphoraceous (kam-fėr-ā'shus), *a.* Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor.

Camphorate (kam'fėr-āt), *v.t.* To impregnate with camphor.

Camphorate (kam'fėr-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a compound of camphoric acid with different bases.

Camphorate (kam'fėr-āt), *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it. 'Camphorate liquors.' *Boyle.*

Camphorated (kam'fėr-āt-ed), *a.* Impregnated with camphor. 'A *camphorated* draught.' *Dunglison.*

Camphoric (kam-for'ik), *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.—*Camphoric acid* ($C_{10}H_{16}O_4$), an acid obtained by distilling nitric acid several times in succession from camphor. There are three modifications of this acid, corresponding to the three camphors.

Camphor-oil (kam'fėr-oil), *n.* A fragrant, limpid, colourless oil obtained in Borneo and Sumatra from the *Dryobalanops Camphora* by distilling the wood with water.

Camphorosma (kam-fėr-oz'ma), *n.* [*Camphor*, and Gr. *osmē*, smell.] A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. They are small shrubs and herbs, chiefly natives of the saline steppes of Central Asia. One species is known by the name of stinking groundpine.

Camphor-tree (kam'fėr-trē), *n. Camphoræ officinarum*, nat. order Lauraceæ. The tree from which common camphor is obtained. It was originally considered to be a true laurel, but it differs from the genus Laurus in having ribbed leaves, nine stamens, and four-celled anthers. The wood is soft, easily worked and useful for domestic purposes. All the parts of the tree yield camphor, but it is obtained chiefly from the wood. To obtain it the tree is cut down and divided into pieces, and the camphor which is found in small whitish flakes, situated perpendicularly in irregular veins in and near the centre of the tree, is distilled from the wood and then sublimed. It is then repeatedly soaked and washed in soapy water, to purify it from all extraneous matter. It is finally passed through three sieves of different texture, to separate it into three sorts—head, belly, and foot camphor.

Camphor-tree (*Camphora officinarum*).

Campion (kam'pi-on), *n.* [Probably L.L. *campus*, a field.] The popular name of certain plants belonging to the genus Lychnis and Silene (which see). Bladder-campion is *Silene inflata*; sea-campion, *S. maritima*; moss-campion, *S. acaulis*; red alpine-campion, *Lychnis alpina*; rose-campion, *L.* (or *Agrostemma*) *coronaria* and *L. flos Jovis*; red campion, *L. diurna*; and white campion, *L. vespertina*.

Camp-kettle (kamp'ket-l), *n.* An iron pot for the use of soldiers and others when camping out.

Camp-meeting (kamp'mēt-ing), *n.* A religious meeting held chiefly among the Methodists in the open air in America, where those who frequent the meetings encamp for some days for continuous devotion.

Campo (kam'pō), *n.* 1. The Portuguese name given to the wide grass plains of Brazil, once the site of forests.—2. A kind of Bohea or black tea.

Campong (kam'pong), *n.* A native village in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

Campshed (kamp'shed), *n.* Same as *Camp-sheeting.*

Camp-sheeting, Camp-sheathing (kamp'-shēt-ing, kamp'shēTH-ing), *n.* [A. Sax. *camb*, a ridge, and *sheathing.*] A piled inclosure formed of a guide pile, a wale, or a horizontal piece of timber, and a series of planks driven in, usually of the thickness of 3 inches, erected at the foot of an embankment or soft cutting to resist the outward thrust of the earthwork.

Camp-stool (kamp'stōl), *n.* A seat or stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up when not used.

Camptotropal (kamp-tot'ro-pal), *a.* [Gr. *kamptos*, curved, and *trepō*, to turn.] In *bot.* same as *Campylotropal.*

Camp-vinegar (kamp-vin'e-gėr), *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-ketchup, anchovies, and garlic.

Campylite (kam'pi-līt), *n.* [Gr. *kampylos*, crooked.] A mineral, a variety of mimetite or arsenate of lead in which phosphoric largely replaces arsenic acid. It is found in Cumberland. The crystals are curved; hence the name.

Campylospermous (kam'pi-lō-spėr"mus), *a.* [Gr. *kampylos*, curved, and *sperma*, a seed.] In *bot.* having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form a longitudinal furrow, as in the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, as sweet cicely.

Campylotropal (kam-pi-lot'ro-pal), *a.* [Gr. *kampylos*, curved, and *trepō*, to turn.] In *bot.* a term applied to curved ovules in which the nucleus is folded over upon itself in the form of the letter U.

Campylotropous (kam-pi-lot'ro-pus), *a.* Same as *Campylotropal.*

Camsterie, Camstairie (kam-stē'ri, kam-stā'ri), *a.* [Probably from A. Sax. *camp*, a fight or contest, and *styrian*, to stir.] Forward; perverse; unmanageable. [Scotch.]

Camus,† *n.* Camis (which see).

Camuse,† Camused † (kā'mus, kā'must), *a.* Same as *Camous, Camoused.*

Cam-wheel (kam'whēl), *n.* A wheel formed so as to move eccentrically and produce a reciprocating rectilineal and interrupted motion in some other part of machinery connected with it. See CAM.

Camwood (kam'wud), *n.* [Probably for *Campeachy wood*, from a notion that it came from *Campeachy.*] A red dye-wood imported from Sierra Leone, the produce of *Baphia nitida*, nat. order Leguminosæ. It is used with alum and tartar as a mordant, the dark red commonly seen on bandana handkerchiefs being generally produced by it. It is used also by turners for making knife-handles, and by cabinet-makers for ornamental knobs to furniture. Called also *Barwood.*

Can (kan), *n.* [A. Sax. *canne*, D. *kan*, Icel. *kanna*, G. *kanne*, a can.] A rather indefinite term applied to various vessels of no great size, now more especially to vessels made of sheet metal, for containing liquids, preserves, *&c.*, generally cylindrical in form (as drinking cans), but in some cases of a square or of a conical form, and provided with a handle and spout, as oil-cans for lubricating purposes.

Can (kan), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *canned;* ppr. *canning.* To put into a can; as, to *can* preserved meat, fruit, &c.

Can (kan), *v.i.* pret. *could.* [A. Sax. *can*, pres. ind. of *cunnan*, to know, to know how to do, to be able. In A. Sax. the pres. was *can, canst, can*, pl. *cunnon*, in all persons; the pret. was *cūthe*, for *cunthe*, the *n* being omitted and the vowel lengthened, as in *mouth, tooth.* Comp. Goth. *kann*, pret. *kunthа*, and the other Teutonic forms; D. *kunnen*, to be able, pret. *konde;* Sw. *kunna*, Dan. *kunde*, to know, to be able, pret. *kunde;* Icel. *kunna*, to know, to be able; G. *können*, to be able, pret. *konnte.* The pp. was *cūth*, now only used in *uncouth.* The root is the same as that of *ken* and *know.* See KNOW.] 1.† (As an independent verb.) (*a*) To know; to understand.

I *can* but small grammere. *Chaucer.*

And *can* you these tongues perfectly? *Beau. & Fl.*

(*b*) To know how to do anything; to have ability; to be able.

In evil the best condition is not to will, the second not to *can.* *Bacon.*

I have seen myself, and served against, the French, And they *can* well on horseback. *Shak.*

2. (As an auxiliary.) To be able, physically, mentally, morally, legally, or the like; to possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources, as physical strength, size, physical or mental capacity, intellectual power, knowledge, experience, skill, dexterity, patience, fortitude, inclination, legal, moral, or social right, wealth, or the like, necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb with which *can* is joined.

Can the fig-tree bear olive berries? Jam. iii. 12.

God thundereth marvellously with his voice; great things doeth he which we *can* not comprehend. Job xxxvii. 5.

It is a contradiction to imagine that Omnipotence *can* do that, which, if it could be done, would render all power insignificant. *Tillotson.*

Thou *canst* not say I did it; never shake
Thy gory locks at me. *Shak.*

[This verb is now used only in the indicative mood, but Chaucer has an infinitive form, *conne* ('I shall not *conne* answere,' that is, I shall not be able to answer), and the infinitive is still so used in Scotch in such expressions as, I'll no *can* go, for I shall not be able to go.]—*Can but, Cannot but. Can but* indicates restraint, moral or physical, and is equivalent to, Can do no more than; can only.

He *could but* write in proportion as he read, and empty his commonplace as fast only as he filled it. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cannot but, on the other hand, indicates necessity or constraint, especially moral, and is equivalent to, Cannot help doing or being; cannot refrain from.

I *cannot but* remember such things were
That were most precious to me. *Shak.*

Yet he *could not but* acknowledge to himself that there was something calculated to impress awe, . . . in the sudden appearances and vanishings . . . of the masque. *De Quincey.*

—*Can away with*, in negative phrases, to be able to endure or put up with.

He *can away with* no company whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire. *Locke.*

Cant† (kan). [A form of *gan* for *began.*] An auxiliary verb of the past tense = did, common to Old English and Scotch.

With gentle words he *can* her fairly greet. *Spenser.*

Allace, Aurora! the silly lark *can* cry. *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

Canaanite (kā'nan-īt), *n.* An inhabitant of the land of Canaan; specifically, one of the inhabitants before the return of the Israelites from Egypt; a descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham.

Canaanitish (kā-nan-it'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Shattered portions of the *Canaanitish* nations escaped. *F. W. Gotch.*

Canada Balsam, Canadian Balsam (kan'-a-da bal'sam, ka-nā'di-an bal'sam), *n.* A fluid resin mixed with a volatile oil obtained from blisters in the bark of the balsam fir (*Abies balsamifera*) and of Fraser's balsam fir (*A. Fraseri*). It is extensively used by microscopists as the medium for mounting and preserving dry transparent objects.

Canada Rice (kan'a-da rīs), *n.* The *Zizania aquatica* or *Hydropyrum esculentum*, a plant growing in deep water along the edges of ponds and sluggish streams in the northern states of America and Canada. It is very prolific in large, bland, farinaceous seeds, constituting a kind of rice, which affords good meal. The seeds form much of the food of the American Indians, and of the great flocks of water-fowl.

Canadian (ka-nā'di-an), *a.* Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States.

Canadian (ka-nā'di-an), *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

Canagua (ka-nag'ų-a), *n.* See KOTH.

Canaille (ka-nāl' or ka-nā-ya), *n.* [Fr., from It. *canaglia*, a pack of dogs, from L. *canis*, a dog.] The lowest orders of the people; the rabble; the vulgar. 'To keep the sovereign *canaille* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French.' *Burke.*

Canakin (kan'a-kin), *n.* A little can or cup.

And let me the *canakin* clink. *Shak.*

Canal (ka-nal'), *n.* [Fr. *canal*, from L. *canalis*, a channel, from the same root as Skr. *khan*, to dig.] 1. An artificial watercourse, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or ships.—2. In *arch.* a channel; a groove or a flute; thus, the *canal* of the volute is the channel on the face of the circumvolutions inclosed by a list in the Ionic capital.—3. In *anat.* any cylindrical or tubular cavity in the body through which solids, liquids, or certain organs pass; a duct; as, the spinal or vertebral *canal* containing the spinal cord; the intestinal or alimentary canal.—4. In *zool.* a groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells, and adapted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon or breathing tube possessed by those animals.

Canal-boat (ka-nal'bōt), *n.* A boat used on canals for conveying goods or passengers.

Canal-coal (kan'al-kōl). See CANNEL-COAL.

Canaliculate, Canaliculated (kan-a-lik'ū-lāt, kan-a-lik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *canaliculatus*, from *canaliculus*, a little pipe, from *canalis*, a pipe.] Channelled; furrowed; grooved; specifically, in *bot.* having a deep longitudinal groove above and convex underneath: applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants.

Canalization (ka-nal'iz-ā"shon), *n.* The construction of a canal or canals.

Canal-lift (ka-nal'lift), *n.* A hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level of a canal to another.

Canard (ka-nār or ka-nārd'), *n.* [Fr., a duck, from L.L. *canardus*, a kind of boat, from G. *kahn*, a boat or skiff.] 1. An absurd story which one attempts to impose on his hearers or readers; a fabricated story to which currency is given by some newspapers. This sense comes, according to Littré, from an old French phrase signifying 'to half-sell a duck,' in which the words meaning 'half' came to be suppressed. It is clear that to half-sell a duck is not to sell it at all; whence the sense of cheating, making a fool of. Cotgrave gives the term *vendeur de canards à moitié* (one who half-sells ducks) as meaning a cozener or liar.—2. A broadside cried in the streets, from the generally sensational nature of its contents.

Canarium (ka-nā'ri-um), *n.* [From *canari*, an eastern name.] A genus of plants, nat. order Amyridaceæ, consisting of lofty trees which exude resin or balsam. The exudation of one species resembles in its qualities balsam of copaiba; that of another is so like copal that it is used as a varnish in place of it. *Dammar* or *damar* is a brownish resin obtained from *C. strictum. C. commune* yields a fruit much prized in Java, from which an oil is expressed which is used at table and for lamps.

Canary (ka-nā'ri), *n.* 1. Wine made in the Canary Islands.—2. An old dance introduced into Spain from the Canary Islands, and thence brought to England.

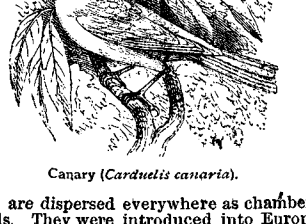
I have seen a medicine
That's able to breathe life into a stone,
Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary.*
Shak.

3. A canary-bird.—4. A word put by Shakspere in its singular and plural forms in the mouth of Mrs. Quickly (*Merry Wives*), and which commentators differ in explaining. It is probably a blunder for *quandary.*

Canary† (ka-nā'ri), *v.i.* To dance; to frolic; to perform the old dance called a *canary.*

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shak.*

Canary-bird (ka-nā'ri-bėrd), *n.* An insessorial singing bird, a kind of finch, from the Canary Islands, the *Carduelis canaria*, or *Fringilla carduelis*, family Fringillidæ. These birds are now bred in other countries,



Canary (*Carduelis canaria*).

and are dispersed everywhere as chamber-birds. They were introduced into Europe 300 or 400 years ago. The canary produces mules with allied species, as the goldfinch, siskin, linnet, bull-finch.

Canary-finch (ka-nā'ri-finsh), *n.* The canary-bird.

Canary-grass (ka-nā'ri-gras), *n.* *Phalaris canariensis*, nat. order Gramineæ, a native of the Canary Isles. Its seed is used as

food in the Canaries, Barbary, and Italy, and is largely collected for canary-birds. It is cultivated for this last purpose in Kent and Essex.

Canary-seed (ka-nā'ri-sēd), *n.* The seed of the canary-grass, used for feeding birds.

Canary-stone (ka-nā'ri-stōn), *n.* A very beautiful and somewhat rare variety of carnelian, so named from its yellow colour.

Canary-wood (ka-nā'ri-wụd), *n.* [From its colour resembling that of the *canary*-bird.] A wood of a light orange colour, straight and close in the grain, adapted for the purposes of the cabinet-maker and turner. It is imported into England from the Brazils under the name of Madeira mahogany. It is the wood of *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*.

Canaster (ka-nas'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *canastre*, Sp. *canastro*, a basket. Same word as *Canister*.] 1. The rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America. Hence—2. A kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken.

Can-buoy (kan'boi or bwoi), *n.* A large cone-shaped, floating buoy, generally painted, as a mark for shoals, &c. See BUOY.

Cancan (kan'kan), *n.* [L. *quanquam*, although. In the schools of the middle ages the proper pronunciation of this word was the subject of fierce contention, one party pronouncing it *can-can*, and the other *quan-quam*; hence it came to signify tittle-tattle, gossip, scandal, undue familiarity.] A kind of French dance performed by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures.

Cancel (kan'sel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cancelled*; ppr. *cancelling*. [Fr. *canceller*, to cancel; L. *cancellare*, to furnish with lattice-work, to cancel by drawing lines across in the form of lattice-work, from *cancelli*, a lattice, whence *chancel*, *chancellor*, &c.] 1.† To inclose with lattice-work or a railing.

> A little obscure place *cancelled* in with iron-work is the pillar or stump at which . . . our Saviour was scourged. *Evelyn.*

2. To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface; to blot out or obliterate; as, to *cancel* several lines in a manuscript.—3. To annul or destroy; to throw aside; as, to *cancel* an obligation or a debt. 'The indentures were *cancelled*.' *Thackeray.*

> Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
> *Cancel* all grudge. *Shak.*

4. Specifically, (*a*) in *math.* to strike out a common factor, as from the numerator and denominator of a fraction; as, by *cancelling* 2 in the fraction $\frac{2}{4}$ we obtain the equivalent fraction $\frac{1}{2}$. (*b*) In *printing*, to throw aside any portion of a printed work, as single leaves or whole sheets, &c., and print it afresh.—SYN. To blot out, obliterate, deface, erase, efface, expunge, annul, abolish, revoke, abrogate, repeal, destroy, do away, set aside.

Cancel (kan'sel), *n.* [See CANCEL, CANCELLI.] 1.† Lattice-work, or one of the cross bars in lattice-work; a lattice-work or grated inclosure; hence a barrier; a limit.

> A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts to a person whose spirit . . . desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *printing*, the suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work; the part thus altered.

Cancel† (kan'sel), *v.i.* To become obliterated or void. 'A rash oath that *cancell'd* in the making.' *Cowley.* [Rare.]

Canceleer (kan-se-lēr'), *v.i.* [Fr. *chanceler*, to be unsteady, to waver, lit. to go in zigzags, from L. *cancelli*, lattice-work.] In *falconry*, to turn two or three times on the wing before seizing, as a hawk in stooping, especially when it misses.

> He makes his stoop; but, wanting breath, is forced
> To *canceleer*. *Massinger.*

Canceleer (kan-se-lēr'), *n.* The turn of a hawk upon the wing to recover itself, after missing in the first stoop.

> The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies,
> Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach. *Drayton.*

Cancellarean (kan-sel-lā'rē-an), *a.* Same as *Cancellarian*. [Rare.]

Cancellareate (kan-sel-lā'rē-āt), *a.* [See CHANCELLOR.] Belonging to a chancellor. [Rare.]

Cancellarian (kan-sel-lā'ri-an), *a.* Relating to a chancellor; cancellareate. [Rare.]

Cancellate, Cancellated (kan'sel-āt, kan'sel-āt-ed), *a.* Separated into spaces or divisions, as by cancelli; specifically, (*a*) marked with lines crossing each other; marked lattice-wise.

> The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated* with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *N. Grew.*

(*b*) In *anat.* containing cancelli having a peculiar kind of cellular structure, as certain portions of bones. (*c*) In *bot.* a term applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma, so that the whole leaf looks like a sheet of open net-work. Called also *Cancellous*.

Cancellation (kan-sel-lā'shon), *n.* The act of cancelling.

Cancelli (kan-sel'lī), *n. pl.* [L., a lattice, inclosure, balustrade, grating, &c.] Lattice-work; specifically, (*a*) in *R. Cath. churches*, the lattice-work partition between the choir and the body of the church, so constructed as not to intercept the view. (*b*) In *compar. anat.* the lattice-like cellular or spongy texture of bones, especially at the ends of long bones, and consisting of numerous spaces communicating with each other.

Cancellous (kan'sel-lus), *a.* Same as *Cancellate*. 'The *cancellous* texture of the bones.' *Owen.*

Cancer (kan'sėr), *n.* [L.] 1. The crab genus, a genus of ten-footed, anomural or short-tailed crustaceans, now used to include only the common European edible crab (*C. pagurus*) and a few allied species in North and South America and New Zealand. See CRAB. 2. In *astron.* one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and limiting the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice.—*Tropic of Cancer*. See TROPIC.—3. A morbid growth or structure which can extend itself and form again after removal, arising from a vitiated constitution and ending in ulceration: so called from the resemblance of the tumour, traversed by red markings, to a crab with extended claws. Cancer is divided into *scirrhous*, *encephaloid*, *colloid*, and *epithelial cancer*. *Scirrhous cancer* is a hard, firm, incompressible, and nodulated mass, at first non-adherent to the skin and attended with little or no pain. On section it is smooth and glistening, and exudes, on pressure, a small quantity of milky-looking juice. *Encephaloid cancer* is a soft elastic tumour, less circumscribed and increasing more rapidly than the preceding. It ends in a fungous vascular ulcer, to which the term *fungus hæmatodes* has been given, and which has a great tendency to bleed. *Colloid cancer* occurs most frequently in the stomach and alimentary canal, and consists of fibres arranged so as to form *loculi*, which contain a soft viscous matter of a yellowish, grayish, or reddish colour. *Epithelial cancer*, occurring on the skin and mucous membranes, commences as a hard little tubercle, often resembling a wart, and like the other varieties ends in an ulcer with an ichorous discharge.—*Cancer bandage*, a bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the split-cloth of eight tails.

Cancerate (kan'sėr-āt), *v.i.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.

Canceration (kan-sėr-ā'shon), *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

Cancer-cell (kan'sėr-sel), *n.* In *pathol.* a cell characterized by its large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and the irregular form of the cell itself; it frequently occurs in malignant tumours.

Cancerin (kan'sėr-in), *n.* An artificial guano from Newfoundland.

Cancerite (kan'sėr-īt), *n.* A petrified crab. *Buchanan.*

Cancerous (kan'sėr-us), *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer; virulent.

> There is a *cancerous* malignity in it which must be cut forth. *Hallam.*

Cancerously (kan'sėr-us-lī), *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

Cancerousness (kan'sėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being cancerous.

Cancred† (kang'kėrd), *a.* [See CANKER.] Cross; ill-natured. 'A *cancred* crabbed carle.' *Spenser.*

Cancriform (kang'kri-form), *a.* [L. *cancer*, a crab, and *forma*, form.] 1. Cancerous.—2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.

Cancrine (kang'krīn), *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

Cancrinite (kang'kri-nīt), *n.* [After *Cancrin*, a Russian minister of finance.] In *mineral.* another name for nepheline.

Cancroid (kang'kroid), *a.* [*Cancer*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Like cancer: applied to morbid growths somewhat like cancer, but not really cancerous.

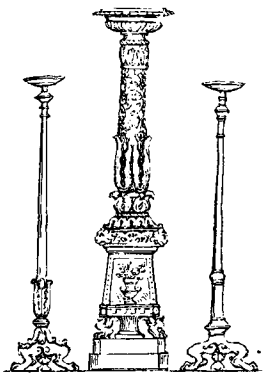
Cancroid (kang'kroid), *n.* A skin disease approaching in its nature to cancer.

Cancroma (kang-krō'ma), *n.* [L. *cancer*, from their voracity.] A genus of birds belonging to the order of Grallæ; the boat-bills. See BOAT-BILL.

Cand (kand), *n.* A miner's term for fluor-spar.

Candareen (kan-da-rēn'), *n.* A Chinese weight, the 100th part of a tael, and equal to 10 cash. It may be estimated at about 6 grains. In accounts, its money value ranges from ten to fourteen copper cash.

Candelabrum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.* pl. **Candelabra** (kan-de-lā'bra). [L.] 1. In *antig.* (*a*) a tall candlestick, often highly ornamented. (*b*) A stand by which lamps were supported, either standing on broad discs or pendent from branches.—2. A branched highly ornamental candlestick; a chandelier.



Candelabra.

Candent (kan'dent), *a.* [L. *candens*, from *candeo*, to be white or hot.] Very *hot*; heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat. 'A *candent* vessel.' *Boyle.*

Canderos (kan'de-ros), *n.* An East Indian gum, of the appearance of amber, but white and pellucid. It is sometimes turned into toys of various kinds, which are very light, and of a good polish.

Candescence (kan-des'ens), *n.* [L. *candesco*, to become red hot, to begin to glow, incept. of *candeo*. See CANDENT, CANDID.] Incandescence.

Candicant† (kan'di-kant), *a.* [L. *candico*, to be whitish.] Growing white. *Bailey.*

Candid (kan'did), *a.* [L. *candidus*, from *candeo*, to be white, from which stem also *candle*, *incense*, *incendiary*, &c.] 1.† White.

> The box receives all black, but poured from thence,
> The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Honest and frank; open and sincere; ingenuous; outspoken: applied to persons; as, to be *candid* with you I think you are wrong.

> Open, *candid*, and generous, his heart was the constant companion of his hand, and his tongue the artless index of his mind. *Canning.*

3. Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial: applied to persons or things; as, a *candid* view or construction. '*Candid* and *dispassionate* men.' *Irving.*

> A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit
> With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

—*A candid friend*, a phrase applied ironically to a person disposed to tell unpleasant truths or to say ill-natured things under the guise of candour.

> But of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
> Save, save, oh! save me from the *candid friend*. *Canning.*

SYN. Fair, open, ingenuous, impartial, just, frank, artless, unbiassed, equitable.

Candidacy (kan'di-da-si), *n.* Candidature.

Candidate (kan'di-dāt), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white; those who sought offices in Rome wearing a white robe during their candidature.] A person who aspires or is put forward by others as an aspirant to an office or honour; one who offers himself, or is proposed for preferment, by election or appointment: usually followed by *for*; as, a *candidate for* the office of sheriff. 'A *candidate for* praise.' *Pope.* 'A *candidate* of heaven.' *Dryden.* Often used of things in

the sense of something 'that enters into competition with something else; as, the different forms of railway brakes that are *candidates* for public favour.

Candidate† (kan'di-dāt), *v.t.* To render qualified as a candidate.

Without quarrelling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of heaven and glory. *Feltham.*

Candidateship (kan'di-dāt-ship), *n.* Candidature.

Candidature (kan'di-dā-tūr), *n.* The state of being, or act of standing as, a candidate; candidateship; candidacy.

The *candidature* commonly lasted two years. *Chambers's Ency.*

Candidly (kan'did-li), *adv.* In a candid manner; openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously. 'Not so fairly and *candidly* as he ought.' *Camden.*

Candidness (kan'did-nes), *n.* The quality of being candid; openness of mind; frank honesty or truthfulness; fairness; ingenuousness. 'The *candidness* of an upright judge.' *Feltham.*

Candied (kan'did), *pp.* or *a.* [From *candy.*] 1. Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar, or with matter resembling it; as, *candied* raisins.—2. Wholly or partially converted into sugar; as, *candied* honey.—3. *Fig.* honeyed; flattering; glozing.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shak.*

Candify (kan'di-fī), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *candified;* ppr. *candifying.* To make or become candied; to candy.

Candiot (kan'di-ot), *n.* An inhabitant of Candia.

Candiot (kan'di-ot), *a.* Belonging to Candia.

Canditeer (kan-di-tēr'), *n.* In *fort.* a frame used to lay brushwood or fagots upon, to protect or cover a working party.

Candle (kan'dl), *n.* [L. *candela*, a candle, from *candere*, to shine. See CANDID.] 1. A taper; a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads, woven or twisted loosely, used for a portable light.

Neither do men light a *candle* and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick. Mat. v. 15.

Bell, book, and *candle* shall not drive me back
When gold and silver becks me to come on. *Shak.*

Fig.:—

Night's *candles* are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops. *Shak.*

2. A candle-power.—*To drink off candles' ends*, a feat at one time practised by amorous gallants to afford a strong testimony of zeal for the lady whose health was drunk, as candles' end formed a very formidable and disagreeable flap-dragon. 'Carouse her health in cans and *candles' ends.*' *Beau. & Fl.* 'Drinks off *candles' ends* for flap-dragons.' *Shak.*—*Bell, Book, and Candle.* See under BELL.—*Excommunication by inch of candle*, a form of excommunication in which the offender is allowed time to repent only while a candle burns out.—*Sale by inch of candle*, a species of auction at which bids could only be made during the burning of an inch of candle.—*Medicated candle*, in *med.* a bougie.—*Rush candle*, a species of candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in tallow.—*Not fit to hold the candle to one*, is to be very inferior. The allusion is to link-boys who held torches or candles to light passengers.

Some say, compared to Buononcini
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely *fit to hold a candle.* *Byrom.*

—*The game is not worth the candle* (Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle), a phrase of French origin, indicating that an object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment.

Candle-bark (kan'dl-bärk), *n.* A candle-case. [Provincial.]

Candle-berry (kan'dl-be-ri), *n.* The fruit of *Aleurites triloba* (the candle-berry tree), so named because the kernels, when dried and stuck on a reed, are used by the Polynesians as candles. Called also *Candle-nut.*

Candle-berry Tree (kan'dl-be-ri trē), *n.* 1. The *Aleurites triloba.* See ALEURITES.—2. The *Myrica cerifera*, or wax myrtle, nat. order Myricaceæ; a shrub common in North America, 4 to 18 feet high, the drupes or berries of which are of the size of peppercorns, and covered with a greenish-white wax (popularly called *bayberry tallow*), of which candles are made. The wax is collected by boiling the drupes in water and skimming off the surface. It is afterwards melted and refined, a bushel of berries yielding from 4 to 5 lbs. of wax.

Candle-berry or Wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*).

Candle-bomb (kan'dl-bom), *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it explodes from the force of the steam which is generated.

Candle-case (kan'dl-kās) *n.* A cylindrical box used for holding candles.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin; a pair of old breeches, thrice turned; a pair of boots that have been *candle-cases*, one buckled, another laced. *Shak.*

Candle-coal (kan'dl-kōl), *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

Candle-ends (kan'dl-endz), *n. pl.* 1. Petty savings; scraps; fragments; worthless trifles.

Faith! 'tis true, Sir,
We are but spans and *candle-ends.* *Beau. & Fl.*

—*To drink off candle-ends.* See under CANDLE.

Candle-fish (kan'dl-fish), *n.* A sea-fish of the salmon family, the *Thaleichthys Pacificus*, frequenting the north-western shores of America, of about the size of the smelt. It is used by the Indians, not only for food, but for making oil, and as a natural candle, whence its name. It is converted into a candle simply by passing the pith of a rush or a strip of the bark of the cypress-tree through it as a wick, when its extreme oiliness keeps the wick blazing. The candle-fish appears in immense shoals off the coast in summer.

Candle-holder (kan'dl-hōld-ėr), *n.* A person that holds a candle; hence, one that remotely assists, but is otherwise not a sharer in the pursuits of others; an inferior.

I'll be a *candle-holder* and look on. *Shak.*

Candle-light (kan'dl-līt), *n.* 1. The light of a candle; illumination by candles.

In darkness *candle-light* may guide men's steps, which to use in daylight were madness. *Hooker.*

2. The time during which candles are required; the dark hours. 'Between daylight and *candle-light.*' *Swift.*

Candlemas (kan'dl-mas), *n.* [*Candle* and *mass.*] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary. This feast in the mediæval church was remarkable for the number of lighted candles borne about in processions and placed in churches. On this day the Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Scotland, Candlemas is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest; and it gives name to a law term, beginning January 15 and ending February 3.

Candle-mine (kan'dl-mīn), *n.* A mine of grease or tallow: a term which Shakspere makes Prince Henry apply to Falstaff on account of his fatness.

Candle-nut (kan'dl-nut), *n.* See CANDLE-BERRY.

Candle-power (kan'dl-pou-ėr), *n.* The illuminating power of a candle; specifically, the illuminating power of a candle of determinate composition and rate of burning taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any illuminating agent; as, gas of 25 *candle-power.* 'The standard usually employed for this purpose is a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.

Candle-rush (kan'dl-rush), *n.* A popular name for *Juncus effusus*, from its pith being used for rush-lights.

Candlestick (kan'dl-stik), *n.* An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally a stick or piece of wood.

Candle-waster (kan'dl-wāst-ėr), *n.* 1. One who wastes or consumes candles, whether for study or dissipation: always used in contempt or reproach. 'A whoreson book-worm, a *candle-waster.*' *B. Jonson.*

Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk
With *candle-wasters.* *Shak.*

2. A small bit of burning wick falling upon the substance of the candle and melting it. [Old English and Scotch.]

Candock (kan'dok), *n.* [*Can*, a vessel, and *dock*; comp. the G. name *kannenkraut*= can-wort.] A local name for one or more species of Equisetum, or horse-tails, given because some of the kinds are employed in polishing tin cans and other vessels.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water weeds, as water lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes. *Iz. Walton.*

Candour, Candor (kan'dėr), *n.* [L. *candor*, whiteness, candour, from *candeo*, to be white.] 1.† Whiteness; clearness; brilliancy. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from tricks or disguise; sincerity.

I know not which th' hast most, *candour* or wit.
B. Jonson.
Unto the end shall charity endure,
And *candour* hide those faults it cannot cure.
Churchill.

SYN. Fairness, ingenuousness, frankness, openness, sincerity, impartiality.

Candroy (kan'droi) *n.* A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

Candy (kan'di), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *candied;* ppr. *candying.* [From Fr. *candir*, to candy, from It. *candire*, to candy, *candi*, candy. See the noun.] 1. To conserve with sugar so as to form a thick mass; to boil in sugar.—2. To form into congelations or crystals; as, to *candy* sugar.—3. To cover or incrust with congelations or crystals, as of ice. 'The cold brook, *candied* with ice.' *Shak.*

Now no more
The frost *candies* the grass. *Carew.*

Candy (kan'di), *v.i.* 1. To take on the form of, or become incrusted by, candied sugar; as, preserves *candy* with long keeping.—2. To become crystallized or congealed.

Candy (kan'di), *n.* [It. *candi*, candy, from Ar. *qandi*, made of sugar, from *qand*, sugar.] A solid preparation of sugar or molasses, either alone or in combination with other substances, to flavour, colour, or give it the desired consistency.

Candy (kan'di), *n.* 1. An eastern measure of weight, equal to 500 lbs. in some places, but varying, in different towns, up to 821½ lbs.—2. In Malabar, a measure of length equivalent to 28½ English inches.

Candy-sugar (kan'di-shu-gėr), *n.* Crystallized sugar formed upon strings by repeated boiling and clarifying, and suffered to crystallize slowly; it is sold white, brown, or pink. *Simmonds.*

Candytuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* [From *Candia*, the ancient Crete.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Iberis*, especially *Iberis umbellata*, a tufted flower brought from the island of Candia. See IBERIS.

Cane (kān), *n.* [Old spelling also *canne*, from L. *canna*, Gr. *kanna*, a reed.] 1. A term applied popularly and commercially to the stems of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the bamboo, rattan, and sugar-cane.—2. A cane used as a walking-stick; hence, any straight smooth walking-stick resembling a cane.

Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded *cane.* *Pope.*

3. A lance or dart made of cane. 'The flying skirmish of the darted *cane.*' *Dryden.* [Rare.] 4. A long measure in several countries of Europe; at Naples the length is 7 feet 3½ inches; in Toulouse, in France, 5 feet 8½ inches; in Provence, &c., 6 feet 5½ inches.

Cane (kān), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caned;* ppr. *caning.* 1. To beat with a cane or walking-stick. 'Was *caned* by a brutal tutor.' *Macaulay.*—2. To furnish or complete with cane; as, to *cane* chairs.

Cane. See KAIN.

Cane-brake (kān'brāk), *n.* 1. A thicket of canes.—2. A large-sized reed belonging to the genus Arundinaria. *Loudon.*

Cane-chair (kān'chār), *n.* A chair with a platted cane seat or bottom, or one framed with bamboo or other cane.

Cane-coloured (kān'kul-ėrd), *a.* Of the colour of cane; straw-coloured. See CAIN-COLOURED.

Caned (kānd), *a.* Filled with white matter; made white; mothery: said of vinegar. *Halliwell.*

Cane-gun (kān'gun), *n.* A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging devices, arranged within a hollow cane so as to present the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick.

Cane-hole (kān'hōl), *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar plantations.

Canel,† *n.* [Fr. *canale.*] Channel. *Chaucer.*

Canella (ka-nel'la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *canna*, a reed, from the cylindrical form the inner bark assumes when peeled off.] A genus of plants, nat. order Canellaceæ. The principal species is *Canella alba*, a tree of the West Indies, 10 to 50 feet high, which produces the bark called white cinnamon or false winter's bark. It is the inner bark of the branches, and is brought to this country in casks as an aromatic.

Canellaceæ (kan-el-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small natural order of thalamifloral plants, consisting of tropical American trees belonging to two genera, Canella and Cinnamodendron, and comprising altogether only four known species.

Cane-mill (kān'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar. See SUGAR-MILL.

Canephorus (ka-nef'o-rus), *n.* [Gr. *kanēphoros*, a basket-bearer.] 1. One of the bearers of the baskets containing the implements of sacrifice, in the processions of the

Canephorus, from terra cotta in British Museum.

Dionysia, Panathenea, and other ancient Grecian festivals, an office of honour much coveted by the virgins of antiquity.—2. In *arch.* a term applied to figures bearing baskets on their heads: sometimes improperly confounded with *Caryatides.*

Canescent (ka-nes'ent), *a.* [L. *canescens, canescentis*, ppr. of *canesco*, to grow white, from *caneo*, to be white.] Growing white or hoary; tending or approaching to white; whitish: applied generally to hair or hair-like processes of plants. *Loudon.*

Cane-sugar (kān'shu-gėr), *n.* Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet-root sugar, grape-sugar, maple-sugar, &c. See SUGAR.

Canes Venatici (kā'nēz ve-nat'i-sī), *n. pl.* The Hounds or Greyhounds, a constellation in the northern hemisphere which contains twenty-five stars.

Cane-trash (kān'trash), *n.* Refuse of canes or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice.

Canevas,† *n.* Canvas. *Chaucer.*

Can-frame (kan'frām), *n.* A cotton-roving machine, in which the roving is received into cans.

Canga (kang'ga), *n.* The auriferous iron-conglomerate of Brazil, probably of glacial origin. This word is said to be a contraction of two Tupi words, *tapanhuna*, negro, and *acauga*, head, the large concretionary blocks it contains suggesting the name.

Cangan, Kangan (kang'gan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton cloth, manufactured in China, in pieces 19 inches broad and 6 yards long, which has a fixed value in currency.

Cangany (kan'ga-ni), *n.* A class of persons employed by the Ceylonese planters to hire Coolie labour from the Indian continent.

Cangeant† (kan'jant), *a.* Changing.

Rich gold tissue, on a ground of green,
Where th' artfull shuttle rarely did encheck
The *cangeant* colour of a mallard's neck.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Cangica-wood (kan'ji-ka-wụd), *n.* A wood of the rosewood character, imported from the Brazils. It is lighter and of a yellower brown than rosewood. It is imported in trimmed logs from 6 to 10 inches diameter for the use of the cabinet-maker and turner.

Can-hook (kan'hōk), *n.* A contrivance to sling a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks and splicing its ends together.

Canicula, Canicule (ka-nik'ū-la, kan'i-kūl), *n.* [L. *canicula*, a little dog, from *canis*, a dog.] A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the Dog-star or Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars.

Canicular (ka-nik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *canicularis.*] Pertaining to the star Canicula or the Dog-star.—*Canicular days* or *dog-days*, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of Canicula. See DOG-DAY.

Unto some (such as are south of the equinox) the *canicular days* are in winter. *Sir T. Browne.*

—*Canicular year*, the Egyptian natural year, which was computed from one heliacal rising of Canicula to the next.

Canidæ, Canina (kan'i-dē, ka-nī'na), *n. pl.* The dog tribe, a family of digitigrade carnivorous mammalia. It includes the dog, fox, wolf, and jackal.

Caninal† (ka-nī'nal), *a.* Canine. '*Caninal* anger, vented by snapping and snarling spirits on both sides.' *Fuller.*

Canine (ka-nīn'), *a.* [L. *caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as, *canine* madness or hydrophobia.—*Canine teeth*, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders: so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.—*Canine muscle*, in *anat.* the levator anguli oris, so called because it is the muscle which elevates the angle of a dog's mouth in snarling.—*Canine laugh*, risus sardonicus or sardonic laugh, a particular facial expression produced by spasm of the canine muscle.—*Canine appetite*, inordinate appetite; bulimy (which see).—*Canine letter*, the letter R.

R is the dog's letter and hurreth in the sound.
B. Jonson.

Caniple† (kan'i-pl), *n.* A small knife or dagger.

Canis (kā'nis), *n.* [L.] A genus of digitigrade carnivorous mammalia, family Canidæ, restricted by Cuvier and modern zoologists to the species of dog, wolf, fox, and jackal; but by Linnæus used in a wider sense to include the hyena. Of the domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) there are many varieties. See DOG.

Canis Major (kā'nis mā'jor), *n.* The Great Dog, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, below Orion's feet; it contains thirty-one stars, among which is Sirius (α Canis Majoris), the brightest star in the heavens.

Canis Minor (kā'nis mī'nor), *n.* The Little Dog, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing fourteen stars, among which is a bright star called Procyon.

Canister (kan'is-tėr), *n.* [L. *canistrum*, Gr. *kanastron*, from *kanna*, a reed.] 1. Properly a small basket made of reeds, twigs, or the like. 'White lilies in full *canisters* they bring.' *Dryden.*—2. A small box or case for tea, coffee, &c.—3. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the metal vessel used to contain the altar breads, or wafers before consecration.—*Canister shot*, same as *Case-shot* (which see).

Canker (kang'kėr), *n.* [Formerly written also *Cancre*, from L. *cancer* (properly pronounced *canker*), a crab, a cancer.] 1. A kind of cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease whether in animals or plants; an eating, corroding, or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, and the like.

And their word will eat as doth a *canker*.
2 Tim. ii. 17.

Specifically, (*a*) in *med.* a collection of small sloughing ulcers, generally covered with a whitish slough, in the mouth, especially of children, called also *canker of the mouth*, or *water canker* (*cancrum oris*). (*b*) A kind of gangrenous disease to which fruit-trees especially are liable, beginning generally in the younger shoots and branches, and gradually proceeding towards the trunk so as to kill the tree in the course of a few years. (*c*) In *farriery*, a disease in horses' feet, causing a discharge of fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog, generally originating in a diseased thrush.—2. A canker-worm or insect larva that feeds on plants. 'To kill *cankers* in the musk-rose buds.' *Shak.*—3. *Fig.* anything that corrupts, corrodes, destroys, or irritates; irritation; pain; grief; care. 'Banish the *canker* of ambitious thoughts.' *Shak.* 'And heal the *canker* of one wound by making many.' *Shak.* 'Grief that's beauty's *canker*.' *Shak.*

The *canker* and the care are mine alone. *Byron.*

4. A kind of wild, worthless rose; the dog-rose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke.
Shak.

Canker (kang'kėr), *v.t.* To infect with canker either literally or figuratively; to eat into, corrode, or corrupt; to infect as with a poisonous influence; to render ill-conditioned or venomous; to render sour and ill-natured.

A tithe purloined *cankers* a whole estate.
G. Herbert.

May this angel
New mould his *cankered* heart. *Coleridge.*

Canker (kang'kėr), *v.i.* 1. To grow corrupt; to be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; to be or become ill-conditioned or malignant.

And as with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind *cankers*. *Shak.*

2.† To decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty or discoloured by oxidation, as a metal.

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding.
Bacon.

Canker-bit (kang'kėr-bit), *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*

Canker-bloom, Canker-blossom (kang'kėr-blōm, kang'kėr-blos-som), *n.* 1. A bloom, blossom, or flower eaten by canker.—2. A bloom or flower of the dog-rose.

The *canker-blooms* have full as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses. *Shak.*

3. What causes canker in a blossom. 'O me! you juggler, you *canker-blossom*, you thief of love.' *Shak.*

Cankered (kang'kėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Affected with canker; as, a *cankered* tree.—2. Ill-natured; cross; crabbed; venomous; malignant; wicked. 'A *cankered* grandam's will.' *Shak.*

Cankeredly (kang'kėrd-li), *adv.* In a cankered manner; crossly; adversely. *Mir. for Mags.*

Canker-fly (kang'kėr-flī), *n.* A fly that preys on fruit.

Cankerfret (kang'kėr-fret), *v.t.* To eat into like a canker. 'If God break off the soul betimes from this sin, ere it have *canker-fretted* the soul.' *Daniel Rogers.*

Cankerous (kang'kėr-us), *a.* Corroding like a canker; cancerous.

Tyrannic rule
Unknown before, whose *cankerous* shackles seiz'd
The envenom'd soul. *Thomson.*

Canker-rash (kang'kėr-rash), *n.* In *med.* a variety of scarlet-fever complicated with cynanche, ulcerations appearing in the throat.

Cankert (kang'kert), *a.* Cankered; venomous; ill-natured; crabbed; vexing. '*Cankert* care.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

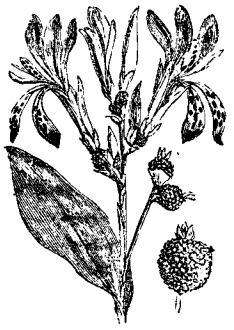
Canker-worm (kang'kėr-wėrm), *n.* A worm or larva destructive to trees or plants; specifically in America the larva of the *Geometra brumata* or the winter moth, which in some years destroys the leaves and fruit of apple-trees.

That which the locust hath left hath the *canker-worm* eaten. Joel i. 4.

Cankery (kang'kėr-i), *a.* 1. Cankered; corroded; rusty.—2. Ill-natured; crabbed; venomous; vexing. 'O *cankrie* care.' *Burns.*

Canna (kan'na), *n.* [L., a *cane.*] 1. A genus of plants, nat. order Marantaceæ, of which there are several species known by the name of Indian shot, from their round, shining, hard, heavy seeds, resembling shot. *C. indica*, *C. patens*, and *C. coccinea* are common plants within the tropics on all the continents. Some species have large yellow,

red, or orange flowers, which with their fine foliage make them to be prized in cultivation. Their leaves are large and tough, and are employed for forming envelopes for



Canna (*Canna indica*).

articles of commerce. Nearly all the species contain an abundance of starch in the root-stock, which renders them fit to be used as food after being cooked. The starchy matter of *C. edulis*, *C. coccinea* and other species is made into a kind of arrow-root known by the name of *tous les mois*.—2. An Italian measure of length equal to 6 or 7 feet.

Canna (kan'na), *n.* [Gael. *canach*.] Cotton grass. 'Still as the *canna's* hoary beard.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Canna, (kan'na). Cannot. [Scotch.]

Cannabinaceæ, Cannabineæ (kan'na-bi-nā''sē-ē, *kan-na-bin'ē-ē*), *n.pl.* [L. *cannabis*, hemp.] The hemp tribe, a natural order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, by some botanists regarded as a sub-order of the Urticaceæ or nettle family, but differing from them in having curved embryos without albumen and in other less important characters. It contains two genera, amongst whose species are the well-known and valuable plants the hemp and hop.

Cannabine (kan'na-bīn), *a.* [L. *cannabinus*, from *cannabis*, hemp.] Pertaining to hemp; hempen. [Rare.]

Cannabis (kan'na-bis), *n.* Hemp (which see).

Cannaceæ (ka-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* See MARANTACEÆ.

Canned (kand), *p.* or *a.* Put into a can or cans, specifically preserved in cans or tins; as, *canned* meat or fruits.

Cannery (kan'ėr-i), *n.* An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in tins hermetically sealed.

Cannel-coal, Candle-coal (kan'nel-kōl, kan'dl-kōl), *n.* A coal so called because it burns with a bright flame like a candle. It is bituminous, hard, opaque, very compact, glistening, grayish-black, brittle, does not soil the fingers, and breaks into irregular, cubical fragments with a conchoidal fracture. It is chiefly used in making gas. It crackles with a chattering noise when first thrown into the fire; hence its synonym *Parrot-coal*.

Cannelure (kan'ne-lūr), *n.* [Fr., lit. channelling, fluting. See CHANNEL.] A groove or channel on the surface of anything, as the fluting on Doric columns.

Cannequin (kan'nē-kwin), *n.* [Fr.] White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade.

Cannibal (kan'ni-bal), *n.* [Sp. *canibal*, a *cannibal*, a corruption of *Caribal*, a Carib or Caribbean, a word used by Columbus, and meaning valiant man in the language of the Caribs themselves. From the Caribs being said to eat human flesh the word came to have the sense of man-eater, the spelling with *n* for *r* being probably introduced through the influence of the L. *canis*, a dog, so that the word would have a more intelligible appearance and express their canine voracity.] 1. A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater or anthropophagite.

> That face of his
> The hungry *cannibals* would not have touched.
> *Shak.*

2. [A corruption of *cannot pull*, but influenced of course by the other word *cannibal*.] A learner of the art of rowing. *Brewer.* [Slang.]

Cannibal (kan'ni-bal), *a.* Relating to cannibalism. '*Cannibal* ferocity.' *Macaulay.*

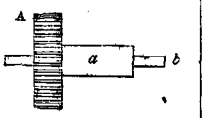
Cannibalism (kan'ni-bal-izm), *n.* 1. The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind.—2. Murderous cruelty; barbarity.

Cannibally (kan'ni-bal-li), *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. '*Cannibally* given' (addicted to cannibalism). *Shak.*

Cannilie, Cannily (kän'ni-li), *adv.* [See CANNY.] Skilfully; cautiously; slily; gently; softly. [Scotch.]

Cannipers (kan'ni-pėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *Callipers*. See CALLIPERS, CALIBER.

Cannon (kan'nun), *n.* pl. **Cannons** or same as sing.: Shakspere uses both forms with apparent indifference, so also Tennyson. [Fr. *canon*, a tube, a barrel, a cannon, from L. *canna*, a cane or reed.] 1. A large military engine for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder; a big gun or piece of ordnance. Guns of this kind are made of iron, brass, bronze, or steel, and of different sizes, carrying balls from 3 or 4 lbs. weight up to 2000 lbs. Formerly the calibre or power of cannon was usually expressed by the weight of shot they fired, now their relative powers are usually gauged by the weight of the piece. Thus, prior to the introduction of armour-plated ships, the naval guns in use in line-of-battle ships and frigates were 68-pounders (95 cwts.), 8-inch shell-guns (65 cwts.), and 32-pounders (42 to 58 cwts.). Now we speak of ships armed with 6½, 12, 18, 25, 38, &c., ton guns, the 18-ton gun throwing 400-lb. projectiles, and the 25-ton gun 600-lb., and so on, the weight of the ball rising with the weight of the piece. Guns are now constructed weighing as much as 100 tons. The 100-ton gun is charged with 340 lbs. of powder, and discharges a bolt of steel or chilled iron of the weight of 2000 lbs. The smaller guns of this kind are called field-pieces. The principal parts of a cannon are—1st, the breech, which is more or less solid; 2d, the trunnions, which project on each side, and serve to support the cannon; 3d, the bore or calibre, the interior of the cylinder, wherein the powder and shot are lodged. The bore may be smooth or rifled, but rifled cannons are superseding the smooth-bores. Breech-loading cannons are now also largely adopted. Cannons are classified as guns, howitzers, carronades, and mortars; also as field, mountain, coast, sea, and siege guns. See ARMSTRONG-GUN, LANCASTER-GUN, WHITWORTH-GUN.—2. In *mach.* a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, and on which it is carried, and may revolve independently, and with a greater or less speed than that of the shaft. Example—the prolongation of the eye of a wheel, when bored to fit a spindle or shaft, on which it is intended to work loose, is termed a cannon, as the part *a* of the wheel A, loose on the shaft *b*.—3. In *billiards*, the act of hitting your adversary's ball with your own, so that your ball flies off and strikes the red, or vice versa; a carambole.



Cannon (kan'nun), *v.i.* In *billiards*, to make a cannon.

Cannonade (kan-nun-ād'), *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army or battering a town, ship, or fort. The term usually implies an attack of some continuance.

Cannonade (kan-nun-ād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cannonaded*; ppr. *cannonading*. To attack with ordnance or artillery; to batter with cannon.

Cannonade (kan-nun-ād'), *v.i.* To discharge cannon; to fire off large guns. 'Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day.' *Tatler.*

Cannon-ball (kan'nun-bal), *n.* A ball, originally of stone, but now usually made of cast-iron or steel, to be thrown from cannon. Round projectiles are now to a great extent superseded by elongated ones, so that the term ball as applied to them is no longer strictly correct.—*Cannon-ball tree*, a name sometimes given to the *Lecythis* (*Couroupita*) *Ollaria*, on account of its cannon-ball-like fruit. See LECYTHIS.

Cannon-bone (kan'nun-bōn), *n.* See *Canon-bone*.

Cannon-bullet (kan'nun-bụl-let), *n.* A cannon-ball.

Cannoneer, Cannonier (kan-nun-ēr'), *n.* A man who manages cannon; an engineer.

> Let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
> The trumpets to the *cannoneer* without. *Shak.*

Cannoneering, Cannoniering (kan-nun-ēr'ing), *n.* The act or art of using cannons; practice with cannons. 'Gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining.' *Burke.*

Cannoning† (kan'nun-ing), *n.* A loud noise, as of a cannon. *Ant. Brewer.*

Cannon-lock (kan'nun-lok), *n.* A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

Cannon-metal (kan'nun-met-al), *n.* Same as *Gun-metal*.

Cannon-pinion (kan'nun-pin-yon), *n.* In *watchmaking*, a squared tubular piece placed on the arbor of the centre-wheel, to hold the minute-hand and enable it to be turned by means of the watch-key. *E. H. Knight.*

Cannon-proof (kan'nun-prōf), *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

Cannon-royal (kan'nun-roi-al), *n.* The name given to an old 66-pounder cannon, 8½ inches bore. *E. H. Knight.*

Cannon-shot (kan'nun-shot), *n.* 1. A ball for cannon.—2. The range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

Cannon-stove (kan'nun-stōv), *n.* A kind of stove somewhat resembling a cannon erected on its breech. *E. H. Knight.*

Cannot (kan'not). *Can* and *not*. These words are usually united, but without any very good reason.

Cannula, Canula (kan'ū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *canna*, a reed.] A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes, as for a sheath to a stylet or other sharp instrument, along with which it is thrust into a cavity or tumour containing a fluid; the perforation being made; the sharp instrument is withdrawn and the tube left, in order that the fluid may pass through it.

Cannular (kan'ū-lėr), *a.* [See CANNULA.] Tubular; having the form of a tube.

Canny, Cannie (kän'ni), *a.* [Perhaps directly from the Sc. noun *can*, knowledge, ability; at any rate from the same root. See CAN.] A Scotch and Northern English word whose meanings are exceedingly various, being used in different localities in different senses.—1. Cautious; prudent; knowing; wary; watchful.

> I trust in God to use the world as a *canny* and cunning master doth a knave servant. *Rutherford.*
>
> Whate'er he wins I'll guide with *canny* care.
> *Ramsay.*

2. Skilled; expert.

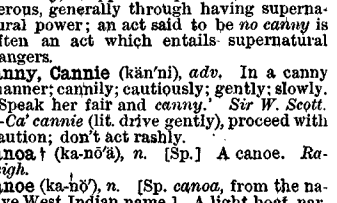
> His wife was a *cannie* body, and could dress things very well for ane in her line o' business.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

3. Moderate, as in charges, exactions, treatment, and the like; not extortionate or severe.—4. Gentle; quiet in disposition; tractable.—5. Easy; comfortable. 'Edge me into some *canny* post.' *Ramsay.*—6. Possessed of supernatural power; skilled in magic. '*Canny* Elshie, or the wise wight o' Mucklestane moor.' *Sir W. Scott.* Hence, *no canny*, as applied to persons, is one dangerous, generally through having supernatural power; an act said to be *no canny* is often an act which entails supernatural dangers.

Canny, Cannie (kän'ni), *adv.* In a canny manner; cannily; cautiously; gently; slowly. 'Speak her fair and *canny*.' *Sir W. Scott.*—*Ca' cannie* (lit. drive gently), proceed with caution; don't act rashly.

Canoa† (ka-nō'ä), *n.* [Sp.] A canoe. *Raleigh.*

Canoe (ka-nō'), *n.* [Sp. *canoa*, from the native West Indian name.] A light boat, narrow in the beam, and adapted to be propelled by paddles. The name was originally



Canoe of Carib Indians.

given to boats used by rude nations, especially to such boats as are formed of the body or trunk of a tree, excavated by cutting or burning into a suitable shape; but canoes are also constructed of bark (as among the

North American Indians), and similar boats are now used by civilized men for fishing and other purposes, and have been constructed of galvanized iron, caoutchouc, and paper.

Canoe-birch (ka-nō'bêrch), *n.* A tree, *Betula papyracea*, or paper-birch tree, the tough durable bark of which is used for making canoes in North America by the Indians and others. The canoes are light and can be carried on the shoulders, one holding four persons weighing no more than 40 or 50 lbs. The bark of the young trees is chalky-white.

Canoe-club (ka-nō'klub), *n.* An association of persons who practise the paddling of canoes.

Canon (kan'on), *n.* [A. Sax. *canon*, from L. *canon*, Gr. *kanōn*, a straight rod, a ruler, also a rule or standard—from *kanē*, a rarer form of *kanna*, *kannē*, a reed, a cane, whence also *cannon*.] 1. A law or rule in general. 'Contrary to thy established proclaimed edict and . . . *canon*.' *Shak.*—2. *Eccles.* a law or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign; a decision of matters in religion, or a regulation of policy or discipline by a general or provincial council. 'Various *canons* which were made in councils held in the second century.' *Hook.*—3. The books of the Holy Scriptures universally received as genuine by Christian churches.—4. The rules of a religious order, or of persons devoted to a strictly religious life, as monks and nuns; also, the book in which such rules are written.—5. The catalogue of members of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church.—6. A dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church. In the Roman Catholic Church in England and elsewhere canons were formerly divided into three classes—*regular*, *secular*, and *honorary*. The *regular canons* lived in monasteries, and added the profession of vows to their other duties. *Secular* or *lay canons* did not live in monasteries, but they kept the canonical hours. (See under CANONICAL.) *Honorary canons* were not obliged to keep the hours. The name of *foreign canons* was given to such as did not officiate in their canonries: opposed to *mansionary* or *residentiary canons*. Canons of the English cathedrals must be in residence for three months each year. Collectively, with the dean at their head, they form the chapter. There are also canons of a lower grade, called *minor canons*, who assist in performing the daily choral service in the cathedral. *Honorary canons* may also be appointed, but receive no emolument.—7. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized in the Roman Catholic Church.—8. The secret words of the mass from the preface to the pater, in the middle of which the priest consecrates the host. The people are to rehearse this part of the service on their knees, and in a voice lower than can be heard.—9. In *music*, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air.—10. In *geom.* and *alg.* a general rule for the solution of cases of a like nature.—11. In *phar.* a rule for compounding medicines.—12. In *surg.* an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—13. In *printing*, one of the largest kinds of type or letter used in a printing office: supposed to be so named because it was used in the printing of canons.—14. Same as *Canon-bit*.—*Apostolic canons*. See under APOSTOLIC.—*Canons of inheritance*, in *law*, rules directing the descent of real property throughout the lineal and collateral consanguinity of the ancestor, or, as he is technically called, the purchaser.—*Canon of the mass*. See above, 8.

Canon, Canyon (kä-nyon', kan'yun), *n.* [Sp. *cañon*, a cannon, a tube, a funnel, a canyon; L. *canna*, a reed.] A term applied originally by the Spanish Americans to long and narrow mountain gorges or deep ravines with precipitous and almost perpendicular sides occurring frequently in the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the great western plateaus of North America. Some of them have a depth of 5000 feet below the general level of the country. See extract.

> The most distinctive features of the great basin are the *cañons*, those narrow, deep, abrupt, and continuous chasms, at the bottom of many of which run rapid rivers unapproachable by man or animal. They are due to the action of water, being formed by the passage through a dry region of never-failing and rapid streams, coming from distant sources exterior to the dry country. *Nature.*

Canon-bit (kan'on-bit), *n.* That part of a bit let into a horse's mouth.

Canon-bone (kan'on-bōn), *n.* The single metacarpal or metatarsal bone of certain animals, as the horse and all ruminants.

Canoness (kan'on-es), *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows or renounce the world.

> There are in popish countries women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*

Canonic (ka-non'ik), *a.* Same as *Canonical*, but less common.

Canonical (ka-non'ik-al), *a.* [L. *canonicus*. See CANON.] Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule.—*Canonical books*, or *canonical Scriptures*, those books of the Scriptures which are admitted by the canons of the church to be of divine origin. The Roman Catholic Church admits the apocryphal books to be canonical; the Protestants reject them.—*Canonical epistles*, an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic.—*Canonical hours*, certain stated times of the day, fixed by the ecclesiastical laws and appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* the canonical hours are the seven periods of daily prayer, viz. matins with lauds, prime, tierce, sext, nones, evensong or vespers, and compline. In England the same name is also sometimes given to the hours from eight o'clock to twelve in the forenoon, before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in a parish church.—*Canonical letters*, letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the Catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.—*Canonical life*, the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community; a course of living prescribed for clerks, less rigid than the monastic and stricter than the secular.—*Canonical obedience*, submission to the canons of a church, especially the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and other religious orders to their superiors.—*Canonical punishments*, such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c.—*Canonical sins*, in the ancient church, those sins for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c.

Canonically (ka-non'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.—'*Canonically* admitted bishops.' *Bale.*

Canonicalness (ka-non'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being canonical. 'The *canonicalness* of the apostolical constitutions.' *Bp. Burnet.*

Canonicals (ka-non'ik-alz), *n. pl.* The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate. The following have also been enumerated as canonicals:—The pouch on the gown of an M.D.; the coif of a serjeant-at-law; the lamb-skin on a B.A. hood; the strings of an Oxford undergraduate; the tippet on a barrister's gown; proctors' and sub-proctors' tippets; &c. 'An ecclesiastic in full *canonicals*.' *Macaulay.*

Canonicate (ka-non'ik-āt), *n.* The office of a canon; a canonry.

Canonicity (kan-on-is'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being canonical; the state of belonging to the canon or genuine books of Scripture. 'The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament.' *J. H. Newman.*

Canonist (kan'on-ist), *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law. *Donne; South.*

> Thus far we have seen with what deliberation Pius the Ninth called to his council the cardinals, theologians and *canonists* of the Church of Rome. *Cardinal Manning.*

Canonistic (kan-on-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the canonists.

> They became the apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition. *Milton.*

Canonization (kan'on-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of canonizing a person; the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon. This act is preceded by beatification, and by an examination into the life and miracles of the person, after which the pope decrees the canonization.—*Canonization, Beatification. Canonization* is distinguished by Ferrara from *beatification* by this, that while *beatification* is simply a grant by the pope to a particular kingdom, province, religious body, or place, to venerate and invoke in the mass, and by exposition of relics, &c., some particular person deceased; *canonization* is a public and express definition of the apostolic see respecting the sanctity and glory of one, who is thereupon solemnly added to the roll of the saints, all the honours due to a saint being decreed to him.

Canonize (kan'on-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *canonized*; ppr. *canonizing*. [From *canon*.] 1. To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue called a canon.

> The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to Pope Julius, to *canonize* King Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon.*

2. To admit into the canon, as of Scripture. [Rare.]

> Bathsheba was so wise a woman that some of her counsels are *canonized* for divine. *Bp. Hall.*

Canonizer (kan'on-īz-ėr), *n.* One who canonizes.

Canon-law (kan'on-la), *n.* A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of the Church of Rome, consisting for the most part of ordinances of general and provincial councils, decrees promulgated by the popes, with the sanction of the cardinals, and decretal epistles and bulls of the popes. There is also a canon-law for the regulation of the Church of England, which, under certain restrictions, is used in ecclesiastical courts and in the courts of the two universities.

Canon-lawyer (kan'on-la'yėr), *n.* One versed in the canon-law.

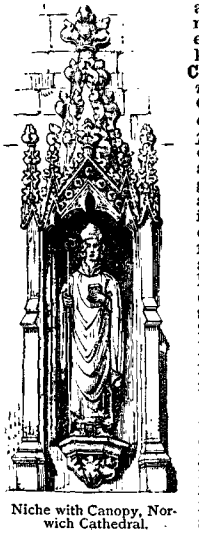
Canonry, Canonship (kan'on-ri, kan'on-ship), *n.* The benefice filled by a canon.

Canon-wise † (kan'on-wiz), *a.* Versed in the canon-law. '*Canon-wise* prelate.' *Milton.*

Canopic (ka-nop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Canopus*, in Egypt.—*Canopic vases* were vases used by Egyptian priests to hold the entrails of embalmed bodies, four being provided for each body. They were first used at Canopus, whence their name.

Canopied (kan'ō-pid), *p.* and *a.* Covered with a canopy, or as with a canopy. '*Canopied* with golden clouds.' *Chapman.* 'A bank with ivy *canopied*.' *Milton.*

Canopus (ka-nō'pus), *n.* 1. A star of the first magnitude in the rudder of the constellation Argo.—2. An Egyptian jar, with a cover or top representing a human head or that of some animal, generally made of baked earth, and used for keeping water cool.



Niche with Canopy, Norwich Cathedral.

Canopy (kan-ō-pi), *n.* [Fr. *canapé*, O.Fr. *conopé*, L. *conopeum*, Gr. *kōnōpeion*, a pavilion, or net spread over a bed to keep off gnats, from *kōnōps*, a gnat.] 1. A covering over a throne or over a bed; in a more general sense, a covering over the head. 'Golden *canopies* and beds of state.' *Dryden.*—2. In *arch.* a decoration serving as a hood or cover suspended over an altar, throne, chair of state, pulpit, and the like; also the ornamented projecting head of a niche or tabernacle. *The label moulding* or dripstone which surrounds the head of a door or window, if ornamented, is also called a canopy.

Canopy (kan'ō-pi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *canopied*; ppr. *canopying*. To cover with a canopy, or as with a canopy. 'Trees . . . Which erst from heat did *canopy* the herd.' *Shak.* 'Beneath thy pinions *canopy* my head.' *Keats.*

Canorous (ka-nō'rus), *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *cano*, to sing.] Musical; tuneful. 'A long, loud, and *canorous* peal of laughter.' *De Quincey.*

> Birds that are most *canorous* . . . are of little throats and short. *Sir T. Browne.*

Canorousness (ka-nō'rus-nes), *n.* Musicalness.

Cant (kant), *v.i.* [From L. *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.] 1. To speak with a whining voice or in an affected or assumed tone; to assume a particular tone and manner of speaking for the purpose of begging or exciting compassion; hence, to beg.—2. To make whining pretensions to goodness; to affect piety without sincerity; to sham holiness.—3. To talk in a certain special jargon; to use the words and phraseology peculiar to a particular sect, party, profession, and the like.

> The Doctor here,
> When he discourseth of dissection,
> Of vena cava and of vena porta,
> Of miserœum and the mesentericum,
> What does he else but *cant*? *B. Jonson.*

Cant (kant), *n.* 1. A whining or singing manner of speech; specifically, the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms and making complaints of their distresses.—2. The language or jargon spoken by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, and the like, and containing many words different from ordinary English; a kind of slang or argot. 3. The words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; the dialect of a sect or set of people.

> Of all the *cants* which are canted in this canting world, though the *cant* of hypocrisy may be the worst, the *cant* of criticism is the most tormenting. *Sterne.*

4. A pretentious assumption of a religious character without sincerity; a hypocritical addiction to the use of religious phrases, &c.; religious phrases hypocritically used.

> That he (Richard Cromwell) was a good man, he evinced by proofs more satisfactory than deep groans or long sermons, by humility and suavity when he was at the height of human greatness, by cheerful resignation under cruel wrongs and misfortunes; but the *cant* then common in every guard-room gave him a disgust which he had not always the prudence to conceal. *Macaulay.*

Cant (kant), *a.* Of the nature of cant or slang; as, a *cant* word or phrase.

> The affectation of some late authors to introduce and multiply *cant* words is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

Cant (kant), *n.* Something given in charity. [Vagabonds' slang.]

Cant (kant), *n.* [Fr. *encan*, O.Fr. *encant*, *incant*, a call for bids at auction—*en*, in, to, and O.Fr. *cant*, for L. *quantum*, how much: lit. to how much (will you bid?)] A call for bidders at an auction; the act of crying out things for sale by auction.

> Numbers of these tenants are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*. *Swift.*

Cant (kant), *v.t.* [See the noun.] 1. To offer for sale by auction; to sell by auction.

> Is it not the general method of landlords to *cant* their land to the highest bidder? *Swift.*

2. To determine by bidding at an auction.

> When two monks were outvying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he (William Rufus) observed a third at some distance, who said never a word: the king demanded why he would not offer; the monk said he was poor, and besides would give nothing, if he were ever so rich; the king replied, then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him. *Swift.*

Cant (kant), *n.* [Same word as Dan. Sw. and D. *kant*, edge, border, margin, &c.; G. *kante*, a side, a border or brim; O.Fr. *cant*, corner, angle (from this meaning I may be borrowed); also It. Sp. Pg. *canto*, side, edge, &c. The origin of the word is obscure.] 1. † A corner or retired place; an angle; a niche.

> The principal person in the temple was Irene or Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*. *B. Jonson.*

2. An external or salient angle. A bolt with a head having six angles is said to be six-*canted*.—3. One of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask.—4. A segment of the rim of a wooden cog-wheel.—5. An inclination from a horizontal line; as, to be on the *cant*.—6. A toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk; as, to give a ball a *cant*.

Cant (kant), *v.t.* 1. To turn about or over by a sudden push or thrust; as, to *cant* over a pail or cask.—2. To toss; as, to *cant* a ball. 3. To cut off an angle, as of a square piece of timber.—4. *Naut.* to turn (anything) so as to be no longer fair or square; to give a ship an inclination to one side so as to prepare her for being careened.

Can't (känt). A colloquial contraction of *can not*.

Cantab (kan-tab'), *n.* and *a.* An abbreviation of *Cantabrigian*. 'The rattle-pated trick of a young *Cantab*.' *Sir W. Scott.*

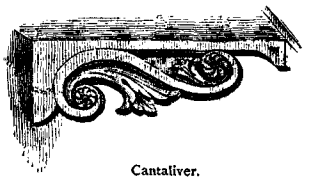
Cantabile (kan-tä'bē-lā), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, a term applied to movements intended to be performed in a graceful, elegant, and singing style.

Cantabrian (kan-tā'bri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

Cantabrigian (kan-ta-brij'i-an), *a.* [L.L. *Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge.] Relating to Cambridge or its university.

Cantabrigian (kan-ta-brij'i-an), *n.* 1. An inhabitant or native of Cambridge.—2. A student or graduate of Cambridge University. Commonly abbreviated into *Cantab*.

Cantaliver, Cantiliver (kan'ta-liv-ėr, kan'-ti-liv-ėr), *n.* [Probably from O.Fr. *cant*, an angle and *lever*, to raise; comp. E. *cant*, a corner or angle, and Prov. E. *lever*, a support of the roof of a house.] A wooden or



Cantaliver.

iron block framed into the wall of a house, and projecting from it to carry mouldings, eaves, balconies, &c. Cantalivers serve the same end as modillions, brackets, &c., but are not so regularly applied.

Cantaloupe, Cantaleup (kan'ta-lōp, kan'-ta-lūp), *n.* [From the castle of *Cantalupe*, in Italy, where they were first grown in Europe.] A small round variety of muskmelon, globular, ribbed, of pale-green or yellow colour, and of a very delicate flavour.

Cantankerous (kan-tang'kėr-us), *a.* [O.E. *cantankerous*—prefix *con*, and O.Fr. *tanser*, *tancer* (Fr. *tancer*), to chide or reprimand.] Ill-natured; ill-conditioned; cross; waspish; contentious; disputatious. 'A *cantankerous* humour.' *Thackeray.* [Colloq.]

Cantankerously (kan-tang'kėr-us-li), *adv.* In a cantankerous manner; ill-naturedly; waspishly; crossly. [Colloq.]

Cantankerousness (kan-tang'kėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cantankerous; crossness; waspishness; fretfulness; ill-temper. [Colloq.]

> By all means tell the truth, we reply, but we refuse to believe that the truth is to be found in *cantankerousness*. *Times newspaper.*

Cantara, Cantaro (kan-tä'ra, kan-tä'rō), *n.* [Sp. and It.] A measure of weight and capacity used in many countries, and varying greatly in extent. Thus the weight in Turkey is about 125 lbs.; in Egypt, 98 lbs.; in Malta, 175 lbs., &c. The Spanish wine measure cantara is equal to about 3½ gallons.

Cantata (kan-tä'tä), *n.* [It., from *cantare*, L. *cantare*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.] In *music*, originally a composition intermixed with recitatives and airs, intended for a single voice; now a short composition in the form of an oratorio, but without *dramatis personæ*.

Cantation † (kan-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *cantatio*, from *cantare*. See CANTATA.] A singing. *Cockeram.*

Cantatory (kan'ta-to-ri), *a.* Containing cant or affectation; whining; canting. *Dr. S. Miller.* [Rare.]

Cantatrice (kan-ta-trē'chā, kän-tä-trēs, the former the Italian, the latter the French pronunciation), *n.* [It. and Fr.] A female singer.

Canted (kant'ed), *a.* Having cants or angles; in *arch.* applied to pillars, turrets, or towers whose plan is a polygon.

Canteen (kan-tēn'), *n.* [Fr. *cantine*, from It. *cantina*, a wine-cellar, a vault, from *canto*, an angle, a corner. See CANT, a corner.] 1. A sort of sutler's shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, &c., where provisions, liquors, &c., are sold to non-commissioned officers and privates.

> The king of France established a sufficient number of *canteens* for furnishing his troops with tobacco. *Rees.*

2. A vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. In the British army the *canteen* is a small wooden vessel capable of containing 3 pints of liquor, which is carried by each soldier on the march, on foreign service, or in the field.—3. A square box, fitted up with compartments, in which officers on foreign service pack a variety of articles, as spirit-bottles, tea and sugar, plates, knives, forks, &c.

Cantel (kan'tel), *n.* Same as *Cantle* (which see).

Canteleup, Canteloup (kan'te-lūp, kan'te-lōp), *n.* Same as *Cantaloupe*.

Canter (kan'tėr), *v.i.* [An abbrev. of *Canterbury Gallop*. See CANTERBURY-GALLOP.] To move in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring: said of horses.

Canter (kan'tėr), *v.t.* To cause to canter.

Canter (kan'tėr), *n.* 1. A moderate gallop; a Canterbury-gallop.

> The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace. *Youatt.*

2. A rapid passing over. 'A rapid *canter* in the *Times* over all the topics of the day.' *Sir J. Stephen.*—*To win in a canter*, in horse-racing, to distance all the other horses so much that galloping towards the end of the race is unnecessary. Hence—*fig.* to overcome an opponent without great exertion. '*Wins* the game *in a canter*.' *Lord Lytton.*

Canter (kant'ėr), *n.* One who cants or whines; a professional beggar or vagrant. 'Spiritual *canters*.' *Bp. Gauden.* 'Jugglers and gipsies, all the sorts of *canters*, and colonies of beggars.' *B. Jonson.*

Canterbury (kan'tėr-be-ri), *n.* A receptacle for music, portfolios, loose papers, &c., being a stand with divisions.

Canterbury-bell (kan'tėr-be-ri-bel), *n.* The popular name of *Campanula Trachelium*, given to it by Gerard because it is abundant around Canterbury. Also applied to the exotic *C. Medium*, a beautiful border annual which has been so long cultivated as to be as familiar as the most common field-flower.

Canterbury-gallop (kan'tėr-be-ri-gal-lup), *n.* The moderate gallop of a horse, commonly abbreviated into *canter*: said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury at this pace.

Cantharellus (kan-tha-rel'lus), *n.* A genus of fungi nearly allied to Agaricus, but having veins instead of gills. *C. cibarius* is one of the best of our eatable mushrooms. It is of a rich yellow colour and has a fruity smell. The French name *chantarelle* is generally given to it.

Cantharidæ (kan-thar'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects the type of which is the genus Cantharis; other genera are Meloë and Mylabris. See CANTHARIS.

Cantharidin, Cantharidine (kan-thar'i-din, kan-thar'i-dīn), *n.* ($C_5H_{12}O_2$.) That peculiar substance which causes vesication existing in the *Cantharis vesicatoria* or Spanish fly. It is a volatile crystalline body, very soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils. Cantharidin is even better prepared from *Mylabris cichorii* than from the Spanish fly, as the former insect contains less fat. It is only when in solution that this body possesses vesicating powers.

Cantharis (kan'tha-ris), *n.* pl. **Cartharides** (kan-thar'i-dēz). [Gr. *kantharis*, a blistering fly.] A genus of coleopterous insects having the head separated from the thorax by a neck; the type of the family Cantharidæ. The best-known species is that which is sold in our laboratories under the name of the Spanish or blistering fly (*C. vesicatoria*). This insect is 9 or 10 lines in length, of a shining green colour mixed with azure. It has a nauseous smell, and is, when bruised, extensively used as the active element in vesicatory or blistering plasters. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. The largest come from Italy, but the best from Spain. Called also *Lytta*.

Cantharis-fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*).

Cantharus (kan'tha-rus), *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Sparoidei, inhabiting chiefly the Mediterranean and Atlantic. *C. griseus* (Cuv.) is the black bream of Montagu, found on the southern shores of England.

Canthook (kant'hök), *n.* A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end for canting or turning over heavy logs. *Bartlett.* [American.]

Canthus (kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *kanthos*, a corner.] An angle of the eye; a cavity at the extremities of the eyelids: the greater is next to the nose, the lesser near the temple. *Wiseman.*

Canticle (kan'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *canticulum*, a little song, from *canticum*, a song, from *canto*, to sing. See CANT.] 1.† A song, especially a little song. 'Moses in his *canticles.*' *Bacon.* Specifically—2. *pl.* The Song of Songs or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.—3. An unmetrical hymn of a poetical character taken from Scripture, arranged for chanting, and so used in church service.—4.† A canto; a division of a song. *Spenser.*

Cantile† (kan'til), *v.t.* [See CANTLE.] To cut to pieces.

Cantilever (kan'ti-lev-ėr), *n.* See CANTALIVER.

Cantillate (kan'til-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *cantillo, cantillatum*, dim. of *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.] To chant; to recite with musical tones. *Mos. Stuart.* [Rare.]

Cantillation (kan-til-lā'shon), *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations. [Raro.]

Cantine (kan-tēn'), *n.* Same as *Canteen.*

Canting (kant'ing), *a.* Affectedly pious; whining; as, a *canting* hypocrite; a *canting* tone of voice. '*Canting* rascals.' *Dryden.* —*Canting arms*, in *her.* arms containing charges which allude to the name of the bearer; thus one of the branches of the family of Arundel bears six swallows (Fr. *hirondelles*), while the arms of the Kingdom of Castile and Leon are a castle and a lion. Called also *Allusive* or *Punning Arms.*

Cantingly (kant'ing-li), *adv.* In a canting manner; whiningly.

Cantingness (kant'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of employing cant. *Sheridan.*

Cantinière (kan-tēn-yār), *n.* [Fr.] A female sutler to a regiment; a vivandière.

Cantion† (kan'shon), *n.* A song or verses. 'Singing a *cantion* of Colin's making.' *Spenser.*

Cantle (kan'tl), *n.* [O.Fr. *cantel*, cornerpiece, dim. of *cant.* See CANT, a corner.] 1. A corner; a fragment; a piece; a portion. 'A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle.*' *Shak.*—2. The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the hind-bow.

Cantle† (kan'tl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cantled*; ppr. *cantling.* To cut into pieces; to cut a piece out of. *Dryden.*

Cantlet (kant'let), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle.*] A corner; a piece; a fragment. 'Huge *cantlets* of his buckler.' *Dryden.*

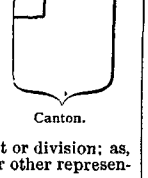
Cant-moulding (kant'mōld-ing), *n.* A moulding with a bevelled face.

Canto (kan'tō), *n.* pl. **Cantos** (kan'tōz). [It. *canto*, a song; L. *cantus.* See CHANT.] 1. A part or division of a poem of some length. 2. In *music*, the highest voice part in concerted music; soprano.

Canto-fermo (kan'tō-fėr-mō), *n.* [It., firm song.] In *music*—1. Plain song or choral song in unison or octave, and the notes all of one length; a sort of grave measured chant in use in the early Christian church. 2. Any simple theme or subject chosen for contrapunctal treatment, usually a short diatonic passage written in semibreves or other long notes.

Canton† (kan'ton), *n.* A canto. 'Write loyal *cantons* of contemned love.' *Shak.*

Canton (kan'ton), *n.* [Fr. *canton*; It. *cantone*, aug. of *canto*, a corner. See CANT, CANTLE.] 1. A small portion of land or division of territory; originally, a portion of territory on a border.—2. The inhabitants of such a division; a small tribe or clan.—3. A small portion or district of territory constituting a distinct state or government, as in Switzerland.—4. In *her.* a portion of the shield comprising a third part of the chief, and occupying always the dexter chief of the escutcheon, unless otherwise expressed.—5. A distinct part or division; as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation, or of a flag.


Canton.

Canton (kan'ton), *v.t.* [Fr. *cantonner.* See above.] 1. To divide into cantons or districts, as territory; to divide into distinct portions; to separate off.

They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. *Locke.*

2. To allot separate quarters to each regiment of; as, to *canton* an army or a detachment: in this sense pronounced kan-ton'.

Cantonal (kan'ton-al), *a.* Pertaining to a canton or cantons.

Cantoned (kan'tond), *a.* 1. In *her.* a term used of charges borne with a cross.—2. Furnished at the angles or sides with some projecting part: in *arch.* applied to a building when its corners are decorated with projecting pilasters or quoins. The expression is more particularly employed in describing the pillars of the Roman churches which have a projecting shaft on each of their faces or on each of their angles.

Cantonize (kan'ton-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cantonized*; ppr. *cantonizing.* To canton or divide into small districts.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation. *Sir J. Davies.*

Cantonment (kan-ton'ment), *n.* A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; the dwelling-places occupied by an army during any suspension of active operations in the field; the temporary shelter which an army may occasionally take, as when, during a season of excessive heat, the troops are distributed in villages, houses, &c., but so as not to be widely scattered; quarters. The term is also frequently used to designate the winter quarters of an army.

Cantoon (kan-tōn'), *n.* A kind of fustian with a fine cord visible on one side.

Cantor (kan'tor), *n.* [L., a singer, from *cano, cantum*, to sing.] *Eccles.* an officer whose duty is to lead the singing in a cathedral, collegiate, or parish church; a precentor.

Cantred, Cantref (kan'tred, kan'tref), *n.* Same as *Kantry.*

Cantrip, Cantraip (kan'trip, kan'trāp), *n.* [Derivation doubtful. Perhaps from *cant*, in sense of charm or incantation, and *raip*, a rope or cord, and originally meaning magic cord. Cords knotted in various ways used to figure frequently in old spells or charms.] [Scotch.] 1. A charm; a spell; an incantation. *Ramsay.*—2. A piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed; a trick.

As Waverley passed him . . . approaching his stirrup, he bade 'Tak' heed the auld Whig played him nae *cantrip.*' *Sir W. Scott.*

Cant-spar (kant'spär), *n.* *Naut.* a hand-mast pole, fit for making small masts or yards, booms, &c.

Cant-timber (kant'tim-bėr), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of the timbers at the end of a ship, which are *canted*, that is, rise obliquely from the keel. The pair (called knight-heads) at the stem form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit, and incline forward, while the pair at the stern incline aft.

Canty (kan'ti), *a.* [Comp. Ir. *cainteach*, talkative.] [Northern English and Scotch.] Lively; sprightly; cheerful: applied to persons and things. 'Contented with little and *canty* wi' mair.' *Burns.* 'The *canty* dame.' *Wordsworth.*

There were the bailie's wife, and the bailie's three daughters, and the bailie's grown-up son, and three or four stout, bushy eye-browed, *canty* old Scotch fellows. *Dickens.*

Canula. See CANNULA.

Canvas (kan'vas), *n.* [Fr. *canevas*, Pr. *canabas*, It. *canavaccio*, L.L. *canabacius*, from *cannabis*, hemp.] 1. A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting on, and other purposes; hence a large *canvas* often means a large picture. 'And on the flore yeast a *canevas.*' *Chaucer.* 'Bid silent poetry the *canvas* warm.' *Mason.* 'Touched the glowing *canvas* into life.' *Addison.*—2. A clear unbleached cloth, woven regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle.—3. *Naut.* cloth in sails, or sails in general; as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear. 'In the north her *canvas* flowing.' *Tennyson.*—4.† Disappointment; dismissal. *Burton.*—*To receive the canvas* had anciently, says Nares, the same meaning as *to get the bag*, because tradesmen's tool-bags were often made of canvas.

Canvas (kan'vas), *a.* Made of canvas.

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her *canvas* wings
Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings.
Waller.

Canvas (kan'vas), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *canvassed*; ppr. *canvassing.* To provide or cover with canvas.

The door had been nailed up and *canvassed* over. *Dickens.*

Canvas-back (kan'vas-bak), *n.* A species of marine duck belonging to North America, the *Fuligula valisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It is found in the rivers of Chesapeake Bay and adjoining waters. It derives its name from the colour of the plumage of its back.

Canvas-climber (kan'vas-klīm-ėr), *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails. 'From the ladder-tackle washes off a *canvas-climber.*' *Shak.*

Canvass (kan'vas), *v.t.* [From *canvas*, canvas, and formerly also a sieve, a strainer, because sieves were made of canvas; like O.Fr. *canabasser*, to examine, search, sift.] 1. To examine; to scrutinize.—2. To sift or examine by way of discussion; to discuss; to debate. 'An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass.*' *Sir W. Hamilton.* 'He *canvassed* human mysteries.' *Tennyson.*

To *canvass* with official breath
The future and its viewless things. *Matt. Arnold.*

3. To go through soliciting votes or support for a candidate for an office or appointment; as, to *canvass* a city, district, or county for votes.—4. To apply to for support to a candidate; to solicit a vote from; as, he *canvassed* me for my vote.—5.† To toss, as in canvas. *Shak.*

Canvass (kan'vas), *v.i.* To seek or go about to solicit votes or interest, or to obtain mercantile orders; as, to *canvass* for an office or preferment; to *canvass* for a friend; to *canvass* for such and such a firm.

Canvass (kan'vas), *n.* 1. Examination; close inspection; scrutiny; as, a *canvass* of votes. 2. Discussion; debate. 'Worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men.' *Dr. H. More.*—3. A seeking; solicitation.

No previous *canvass* was made for me. *Burke.*

Canvasser (kan'vas-ėr), *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, mercantile orders, &c.

As a *canvasser* he (Wharton) was irresistible. *Macaulay.*

2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.

Cany (kā'ni), *a.* 1. Consisting or made of cane. 'Their *cany* waggons light.' *Milton.* 2. Abounding with canes; as, *cany* brakes.

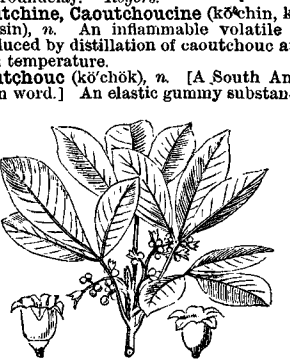
Canyon. See CAÑON.

Canzone (kan-tsō'nā), *n.* [It., from L. *cantio, cantionis*, a singing, from *cano*, to sing.] In *music*, (*a*) a song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation. (*b*) An instrumental composition similar to the earlier forms of the sonata.

Canzonet (kan-zō-net'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta.* See CANZONE.] In *music*, (*a*) a little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the *arie* of oratorio or opera. (*b*)† A short concerted air; a madrigal. 'The *canzonet* and roundelay.' *Rogers.*

Caoutchine, Caoutchoucine (kō'chin, kō'chō-sin), *n.* An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature.

Caoutchouc (kō'chōk), *n.* [A South American word.] An elastic gummy substance,


Caoutchouc (*Siphonia elastica*).

which is the inspissated juice of several tropical plants; india-rubber; gum-elastic. Our chief supplies are from the South American *Siphonia elastica* (*Hevea caoutchouc*), a euphorbiaceous plant, and the East Indian *Ficus elastica*, nat. order Moraceæ. But it is found in considerable quantity in several apocynaceous plants, as the *Urceola elastica* of Sumatra, and also in *Castilloa elastica*, and various other artocarpads, &c. It is only, however, in the juice of tropical or sub-tropical plants that it exists in such proportion as to be of economical importance. The elasticity of this substance is very great. Cold renders it stiff and rigid, but heat soon restores its original elasticity. When exposed to the fire it softens, swells up, fuses, and burns with a bright flame. Caoutchouc has become an article of great

importance in commerce and the arts. It is impervious to water, and is soluble in ether, naphtha, benzol, the essential oil of turpentine, &c. Thin coatings of it spread over cloth or any other substance render the material impervious alike to air and water. Air cushions and pillows are manufactured in this way, as are water-proof cloaks, hats, boots, shoes, &c. It is also extensively used in the manufacture of braces, belts, saddle-girths, flexible gas-tubes, and other articles. Caoutchouc is composed of 87·5 per cent. of carbon and 12·5 per cent. of hydrogen. By distillation it yields a number of hydrocarbons.—*Vulcanized caoutchouc* or *india-rubber*. See VULCANIZATION.

Cap (kap), *n.* [A. Sax. *cæppe*, a cap, cope, cape, hood, from L.L. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape or hooded cloak, whence also Sp. *capa*, It. *cappa*, Fr. *chape*, a cloak, cape, cover. Mahn thinks the L.L. *cappa* may be of Iberian origin. *Cape* and *cope* (in some of its meanings) are forms of the same word.] 1. A part of dress made to cover the head, a term very widely applied, but generally to head-coverings of softer material and less definite form than a hat, and without a brim.—2. The badge or ensign of some dignity; specifically, of a cardinalate.

He'll make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shak.*

3. The top or chief; the acme.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shak.*

4. An act of respect made by uncovering the head.

Give a *cap* and make a leg in thanks. *Fuller.*

5. A certain size of paper. *Full cap* is 14×17 inches; *double cap*, 17×28. See also FOOLSCAP.—6. Anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use. In this sense the word has a great number of specific uses, of which the following are among the principal:—(*a*) In *arch.* the congeries of mouldings which form the head of a pier or pilaster. (*b*) In *bot.* the pileus of an agaric. See PILEUS. (*c*) In *carp.* the uppermost of any assemblage of parts. (*d*) In *her.* the figure of a cap used in charges, and as part of a crest or an accessory in a coat of arms, sometimes of very conventional shape. (*e*) The inner case which covers the movement of some kinds of watches, &c. (*f*) A percussion-cap (which see). (*g*) *Naut.* (1) a thick strong block of wood used to confine two masts together when one is erected at the head of another. (2) A term applied to square blocks of wood laid upon others, on which rests the keel of the vessel in the process of building. (3) A covering of tarred canvas for the end of a rope. (*h*) A small paper bag for holding groceries, &c., made by twisting up a sheet of paper in the form of a cone and twisting or folding the end to keep it firm.—*Cap of a common*, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry. Called also an *Apron*.—*Cap of dignity* or *maintenance*, a head tire formerly worn by dukes and commanders in token of excellency, now an ornament of state carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation, and also before the mayors of some cities. It is of scarlet velvet turned up with ermine. In *her.* the figure of such a cap is often used to place crests upon instead of a wreath, and it also occurs as a charge. Also called *Chapeau*. See under MAINTENANCE.—*To set one's cap at*, to use measures to gain the affections of a man with a view to matrimony.

Cap (kap), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capped;* ppr. *capping*. 1. To put a cap on; to cover with a cap or as with a cap; to cover the top or end of; as, to *cap* a dunce at school; to *cap* a gun (that is, put a percussion cap on it); bones '*capped* by a layer of hard cement.' *Owen.* 'The cloud-*capped* towers.' *Shak.* 'Mountains almost perpetually *capped* with snow.' *Boyle.*—2. To complete; to consummate; to crown; to follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done; as, he *capped* this exploit by another still more audacious.—3.† To deprive of the cap. 'As boys sometimes use to *cap* one another.' *Spenser.*—*To cap a rope* (*naut.*), to cover the end of it with tarred canvas.—*To cap texts* or *proverbs*, to quote texts or proverbs alternately in emulation or contest.

Henderson and th' other masses,
Were sent to *cap texts* and put cases. *Hudibras.*

I will *cap* that *proverb* with 'There is flattery in friendship.' *Shak.*

—*To cap verses*, to quote alternately verses beginning with a particular letter or having a corresponding rhyme.

Cap† (kap), *v.i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

Still *capping*, cringing, applauding:—waiting at men's doors with all affability. *Burton.*

Cap, Caup (kap, kap), *n.* [A parallel form of *cup*.] A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or fluid. [Scotch.]

Capability (kā-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness. Specifically—2. Mental power; intellectual ability.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reason
To fust in us unused. *Shak.*

Capable (kā'pa-bl), *a.* [Fr. *capable*, capable, able, sufficient, L.L. *capabilis*, from L. *capio*, to take, whence also a great number of English words, as *captious*, *captive*, *accept*, *except*, *conception*, *deception*, *receptacle*, *susceptible*, *recipient*, *occupy*, &c. The last two meanings, however, come rather from the L. *capax*. See CAPACIOUS.] 1. Able to receive; open to influences; impressible; receptive; susceptible; admitting: usually followed by *of*; as, *capable of* pain and grief; *capable of* long duration; *capable of* being coloured or altered. '*Capable of* fears.' *Shak.* '*Capable of* things serious.' *Shak.* Sometimes used absolutely, as in the next quotation.

His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shak.*

2.† Fitted or deserving to receive. '*Capable* of mercy.' *Ld. Herbert.*—3. Endued with power; sufficient (to do anything): usually followed by *of* or the infinitive; as, a man is *capable of* judging or *capable to* perform the duties of a post.—4. Having legal power or capacity; as, a bastard is not *capable* of inheriting an estate.—5.† Qualified to have or possess.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shak.*

6. Possessing mental powers; intelligent; able to understand or receive into the mind; able; competent; as, a *capable* judge; a *capable* instructor.—7.† Able to be received. [Rare.]

Lean but upon a rush
The cicatrice and *capable* impressure
Thy palm some moment keeps. *Shak.*

8.† Able to hold or contain; able to receive; sufficiently capacious: followed by *of*.

The place chosen was the cathedral church, *capable of* about 400 persons. *Ld. Herbert.*

9.† *Fig.* capacious; extensive; comprehensive. '*A capable* and wide revenge.' *Shak.*

SYN. Able, competent, qualified, fitted, efficient, effective, skilful.

Capableness (kā'pa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capability; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge.

Capacify† (ka-pas'i-fī), *v.t.* [L. *capax*, capable, capacious, and *facio*, to make.] To qualify.

Wisdom *capacifies* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all good things. *Barrow.*

Capacious (ka-pā'shus), *a.* [L. *capax*, *capacis*, able to take in or contain, spacious, capable, from *capio*, to take or hold.] 1. Wide; large; capable of holding much; roomy; spacious; extensive; as, a *capacious* vessel; a *capacious* bay or harbour.—2. Able to embrace much knowledge or to take comprehensive views. 'A *capacious* mind.' *Watts.*

Capaciously (ka-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

Capaciousness (ka-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capacious: (*a*) wideness; largeness; extensiveness. (*b*) Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey: applied to the mind.

Capacitate (ka-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capacitated;* ppr. *capacitating*. [See CAPACITY.] 1. To make capable; to enable; as, to *capacitate* one for understanding a theorem.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe these errors. *Dryden.*

Specifically—2. To furnish with legal powers; to qualify; as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

Capacitation (ka-pas'i-tā"shon), *n.* The act of making capable. [Rare.]

Capacity (ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* [L. *capacitas*, from *capax*, capacious. See CAPACIOUS.] 1. The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents.

Had our great palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we all would sup together. *Shak.*

2. The extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge; passive mental capability; the receptive faculty; as, instruction should be adapted to the *capacity* of the pupil.

Capacity is now properly limited to these (the merely passive operations of the mind); its primary signification, which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favours this, although it cannot be denied there are examples of its use in an active sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Active power; ability: applied to men or things.

Hate, and fear, and remorse, and crime have in them the *capacity* of stirring in us a horror of moral repugnance such as pagan art had no means of awakening. *Dr. Caird.*

4. Ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate; a man is present at a meeting in his *capacity* of elector, that is, in virtue of his legal qualification as an elector.

He had been restored to his *capacity* of governing by renouncing the errors of Popery. *Brougham.*

Hence—5. Character; profession; occupation.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

—*Capacity for heat*, the power of absorbing heat. Experiment shows that different quantities of heat are required to raise different bodies to the same temperature, and those substances which require the largest quantity of heat to raise them to a given temperature are said to have the greatest capacity for heat.—*Ability, Capacity.* See under ABILITY.

Cap-à-pie (kap-a-pē'). [O.Fr., lit. head to foot. In Mod. Fr. this is now expressed by *de pied en cap*, from foot to head.] From head to foot; all over.

He was armed *cap-à-pie*, and wore a suit of burnished steel. *Prescott.*

Also written *çap-a-pe*. 'Armed at point exactly, *cap-à-pe*.' *Shak.*

Caparison (ka-par'i-son), *n.* [Fr. *caparaçon*, O.Fr. *caparasson*, from Sp. *caparazon*, a cover put over the saddle of a horse, a cover for a coach, aug. of *capa*, a cover. See CAP, CAPE.] 1. A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse, or horse of state. 'Rich *caparisons* or trapping gay.' *Shak.* Hence—2. Clothing, especially gay clothing.

My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison*. *Smollett.*

Caparison (ka-par'i-son), *v.t.* 1. To cover with a caparison, as a horse.—2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress.

Caparisoned (ka-par'i-sond), *p.* and *a.* Covered with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse; adorned.

War-horse caparisoned, from seal of Philip of Burgundy.

The steeds, *caparison'd* with purple, stand
With golden trappings, glorious to behold. *Dryden.*

Capcase† (kap'kās), *n.* A small travelling case. '*A capcase* for your linen.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Cape (kāp), *n.* [Fr. *cap*, It. *capo*, a cape, from L. *caput*, the head.] 1. A piece of land jutting into the sea or a lake beyond the rest of the coast-line; a headland; a pro-

montory.—2. A kind of wine from the Cape of Good Hope. *Simmonds.*

Cape (kāp), *n.* [O.Fr. *cape*, L.L. *capa*, a kind of covering for the shoulders. See CAP.] 1. The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders. 2. A loose garment, hung from the shoulders, and worn as a protection against rain, cold weather, &c.

Cape (kā'pe), *n.* [L. *cape*, imper. of *capio*, to take.] A judicial writ, now abolished, relative to a plea of lands or tenements, divided into *cape magnum*, or the *grand cape*, and *cape parvum*, or *petit cape*, so named from the word with which it began.

Cape (kāp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *caped*; ppr. *caping*. *Naut.* to keep a course; to head or point; as, how does she *cape?*

Capel, Caple (kā'pl), *n.* A compound stone, consisting of quartz, schorl, and hornblende, generally occurring on both walls of a tin lode, and sometimes with copper lodes.

Capel,† Caple,† *n.* [L. *caballus*, a horse, whence also Icel. *kapall*, Gael. *capull*.] A horse. 'And gave him *caples* to his carte.' *Piers Plowman.*

Capelan, Capelin (kap'e-lan, kap'e-lin), *n.* See CAPLIN.

Capella (ka-pel'la), *n.* [Dim. of L. *capra*, a she-goat.] A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga.

Capellane† (kap'el-lān), *n.* [Fr. *capelan*. See CHAPLAIN.] A chaplain; a curate of a chapel. *Fuller.*

Capellet (kap'el-let), *n.* [Fr. *capelet*.] A kind of swelling like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock of a horse, and on the point of the elbow.

Capellmeister (ka-pel'mis-tèr), *n.* [G. *capellmeister*—*capelle*, a chapel, and *meister*, a master.] 1. The musical director of a church or chapel in Germany; a choir-master; a precentor.—2. The conductor of a band or an opera.

Cape-pigeon (kāp'pij-on), *n.* A species of petrel common about the Cape of Good Hope (*Procellaria Capensis*).

Caper (kā'pèr), *n.* [Fr. *cabriole*, It. *capriola*, a caper, from L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat.] A leap; a skip; a spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb; a sportive or capricious action; a prank.

We that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*. *Shak.*

—*To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; to act sportively or capriciously.

My bosom underwent a glorious glow,
And my internal spirit cut a *caper*. *Byron.*

Caper, (kā'pèr), *v.i.* To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring. 'Making a roan horse *caper*.' *Tennyson.*

He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth. *Shak.*

Caper (kā'pèr), *n.* [Fr. *câpre*, O.Fr. *cappre*, L. *capparis*, Gr. *kapparis*, from Pers. *kabar*, the caper.] The bud of *Capparis spinosa*, or caper-bush, which is much used as a

Caper (*Capparis spinosa*).

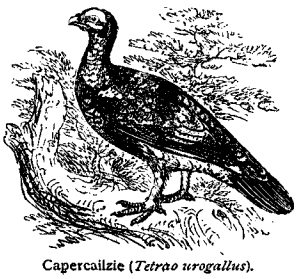
condiment; the plant itself. The buds are collected before the flowers expand, and preserved in vinegar. The bush is a low shrub, growing on old walls, from fissures in rocks or amongst rubbish, in the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Caper (kā'pèr), *n.* [D. *kaper*, a privateer, from *kapen*, to make prizes at sea, to pilfer; Dan. *kaper*, G. *caper*, a privateer.] *Naut.* a light armed vessel of the seventeenth century, used by the Dutch for privateering.

The trade into the Straight can neither be secured by our own convoys, nor by the French fleets in the Mediterranean, from the Dutch *capers*. *Sir W. Temple.*

Caper-bush (kā'pèr-bush). See CAPER.

Capercailzie, Capercailyie (kā-pèr-kāl'zi, kā-pèr-kāl'yē), *n.* [Gael. *capull-choile*—*capull*, a horse, and *coille*, a wood—so named from its pre-eminence in size.] The Scotch name for the wood-grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe. It is most frequently found in



Capercailzie (*Tetrao urogallus*).

the northern parts of the Continent, Norway and Sweden being favourite homes. For some time it was almost or wholly extinct in Great Britain; but it now again holds a place in the British fauna, and constitutes one of its greatest ornaments, having been reintroduced into Scotland. The male is commonly called the mountain cock or cock of the woods. Boece calls it 'the *capercailye* or wilde horse.'

Caperclaw,† Capperclaw† (kā'pèr-klą, kap'èr-klą), *v.t.* [Perhaps a mere mis-spelling of *clapperclaw*.] To tear with the nails; to clapperclaw; to abuse.

He *caperclaweth* Beza very sore. *Birch.*

Caper-cutting (kā'pèr-kut'ing), *a.* Dancing in a frolicsome manner; flighty. *Beau. & Fl.*

Caperdewsie† (kap'èr-dū-si), *n.* The stocks. *Halliwell.*

I here engage myself to loose ye,
And free your heels from *caperdewsie*. *Hudibras.*

Caperer (kā'pèr-èr), *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about or dances. 'The nimble *caperer* on the cord.' *Dryden.*

Capering (kā'pèr-ing), *p.* and *a.* After the manner of a caperer; dancing. 'Nor *capering* monsieur from active France.' *Rowe.*

Caper-sauce (kā'pèr-sąs), *n.* A kind of sauce seasoned with capers.

Caper-tea (kā'pèr-tē), *n.* A peculiar kind of black tea, with a knotty curled leaf, so named from its fancied resemblance to the caper.

Caper-tree (kā'pèr-trē), *n.* The caper or caper-bush.

Capetian (ka-pē'ti-an or ka-pē'shi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the third Frankish dynasty, founded about the close of the tenth century, when Hugo *Capet* ascended the French throne. *Capet* was considered the family name of the kings of France; hence Louis XVI. was arraigned before the National Convention under the name of *Louis Capet.*

Capful (kap'fụl), *n.* As much as fills a cap; a small quantity.

There came a *capful* of grape right in our faces. *W. H. Russell.*

Specifically in nautical language applied to a light flaw of wind which suddenly careens a vessel and passes off.

I warrant you you were frightened, wa'nt you, last night, when it blew but a *capful* of wind. *Defoe.*

Capias (kā'pi-as), *n.* [L., you may take.] In *law*, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, called a *capias ad respondendum*, where an original is issued, to take the defendant and make him answer to the plaintiff; the other, which issues after judgment, of divers kinds; as, a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or writ of execution.

Capibara (ka-pi-bā'ra), *n.* See CAPYBARA.

Capillaceous (kap-il-lā'shus), *a.* [L. *capillaceus*, hairy.] Resembling a hair or the hair of the head. See CAPILLARY.

Capillaire (ka-pil-lār'), *n.* [Fr. *capillaire*, the maiden-hair fern, and a syrup from it, from L. *capillaris*, capillary.] Originally a kind of syrup prepared with maiden-hair fern, but now applied to any simple syrup, as of sugar or honey, flavoured with orange flowers, or orange-flower water.

Capillament (ka-pil'la-ment), *n.* [L. *capillamentum*, anything like hair.] A filament or fine fibre; specifically, in *bot.* the filament, the stalk of the stamen, a small fine thread like a hair. 'The solid *capillaments* of the nerves.' *Bp. Berkeley.*

Capillariness (kap'il-la-ri-nes or ka-pil'la-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being capillary; capillarity. [Rare.]

Capillarity (kap-il-lar'i-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being capillary.

Capillary (kap'il-la-ri or ka-pil'la-ri), *a.* [L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair, from root of *caput*, the head.] 1. Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter though long; filiform; as, a *capillary* tube or pipe; a *capillary* vessel in animal bodies, such as the ramifications of the blood-vessels.—2.† Specifically, in *bot.* resembling hair in the manner of growth: applied in this sense by Ray, Boerhaave, and others to ferns.

Capillary or *capillaceous* plants are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*

3. Pertaining to capillary tubes, or to the capillary vessels or capillaries in organic structures; as, *capillary* action.—*Capillary tubes* are tubes with very small bores, of which the diameter is only a half, a third, a fourth, &c., of a line. If a tube of this sort, open at both ends, be taken and one of its ends immersed in water, the water will rise within the tube to a sensible height above the surface of the water in the vessel, the height being inversely as the diameter of the bore, or the smaller the bore the greater the height. Different liquids rise in capillary tubes to different heights. The rise is owing to the attraction (called *capillary attraction*) which subsists between the fluid and the matter of the tube; consequently those liquids which do not adhere to or wet glass do not rise in capillary tubes of that material, but on the contrary stand lower within than without; thus, water, alcohol, ether, oils, &c., rise in narrow tubes of glass, metal, &c., having the surface clean, but if the surface is greased depression takes place instead of elevation. Mercury, on the other hand, is depressed in a glass tube, but rises in one of tin, to which it can adhere. *Capillary attraction* is exhibited in numberless instances in nature, as in the rising of the sap in vegetables and in the circulation of fluids in the porous tissues of animal bodies. The oil or grease rises in the wick of a lamp or candle by this principle.—*Capillary repulsion*, the repulsion which is exhibited when a capillary tube is dipped into mercury, so that the fluid stands lower within the tube than without.—*Capillary vessels*, in *anat.* the minute ramifications of the arteries and other vessels. They are also termed *Capillaries.*

Capillary (kap'il-la-ri or ka-pil'la-ri), *n.* 1. A tube with a small bore; specifically, a minute blood-vessel constituting the termination of an artery or vein; one of the minute vessels which intervene between the terminal arteries and veins. The diameter of the human capillaries in muscular tissue averages 0·003 of a line.—2.† In *bot.* a fern; especially applied to such ferns as grow like tufts of hair on walls. See the adjective. *Sir T. Browne.*

Capillation† (kap-il-lā'shon), *n.* A blood-vessel like a hair; a capillary. *Sir T. Browne.*

Capillature (ka-pil'la-tūr), *n.* A bush of hair; frizzling of the hair. [Rare.]

Capilliform (ka-pil'li-form), *a.* [L. *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form.] In the shape or form of a hair or of hairs; as, a *capilliform* fibre.

Capillitium (kap-il-li'shi-um), *n.* [L. *capillus*, a hair.] In *bot.* a kind of purse or net in which the sporules of some fungi are retained.

Capillose (kap'il-lōs), *a.* [See CAPILLARY.] Hairy; abounding with hair.

Capistrum (ka-pis'trum), *n.* [L. *capistrum*, a halter, muzzle.] In *surg.* a name given to several kinds of bandages for the head.

Capital (kap'i-tal), *a.* [L. *capitalis*, capital, deadly, also pre-eminent, from *caput*, the head.] 1.† Relating to the head; on the head.

Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton.*

2. First in importance; chief; principal; notable; metropolitan; as, a *capital* city or town. '*A capital* article in religion.' *Atterbury.* 'Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity.' *Is. Taylor.*

This had been
Perhaps the *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations. *Milton.*

3. Affecting the head or life; incurring the forfeiture of life; punishable with death; as,

treason and murder are *capital* offences or crimes.

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

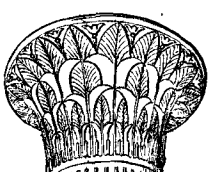
—*Capital felonies* are those crimes upon conviction of which the offender is condemned to death. In England these crimes are now restricted to treason and murder. In Scotland, while several charges, such as the four pleas of the crown—murder, robbery, rape, and fire-raising, are still capital, the practice is virtually the same as in England, capital conviction never being pressed for except in the case of murder.—4. Very good; excellent; first-class; as, a *capital* singer or player; a *capital* dinner; a *capital* fellow. [Mainly a colloq. usage.]

When the reading was over, nobody said *capital*, or even good, or even tolerable. *T. Hook.*

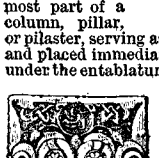
Capital Cross.

5. In writing and printing the term applied to letters of a particular form and of a larger size than the other letters in the same piece of writing or the same fount in printing. — *Capital cross*, in *her.* a cross corniced at each end.—*Capital stock*, the sum of money which a merchant, banker, or manufacturer embarks in any undertaking, or which he contributes to the common stock of a partnership; his capital invested. SYN. Chief, principal, leading, prominent, notable, essential, important, excellent, first-class, splendid.

Capital (kap'i-tal), *n.* [Partly from L.L. *capitellum*, the capital of a pillar, *capitulum*, the same, also a chapter in a book; partly from the adjective *capital*, L. *capitalis*, chief, capital; all from *caput*, the head.] 1. The head or uppermost member of any part of a building; but generally applied in a restricted sense to the uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature. In *class. arch.* the different orders have their respective appropriate capitals, but in Egyptian, Indian, Moorish, Norman, and Gothic architecture they are endlessly diversified.—2. In *fort.* the line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin. 3.† A chapter or section of a book.—4. By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective *capital* refers, it stands for (*a*) the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis. (*b*) A type or letter of a certain form, and of a larger size than that commonly used in the body of a piece of writing or printing; a capital letter. (*c*) Money or wealth in some shape employed in trade, in manufactures, or in any business; stock in trade: in *pol. econ.* it is defined as the produce of industry which remains either in the shape of national or of individual wealth, after a portion of what is produced is consumed, and which is still available for further production. Capital may be applied either directly in the payment of labourers, or in providing tools and other auxiliary machinery, to assist their labour and increase its productiveness. The former is usually termed *circulating capital* and the latter *fixed capital*. Both, however, are indispensable to the progress of the arts and national wealth, and are used in combination.



Egyptian Capital.



Moorish Capital, Alhambra.

Gothic Capital, Salisbury Cathedral.

Capital, by persons wholly unused to reflect on the subject, is supposed to be synonymous with money. *Mill.*

(*d*) *Fig.* stock of any kind, whether physical or moral; means of influence or of increasing one's power.

The Lords have no constituents to talk to, and no speeches to make merely as political *capital*. *Quart. Rev.*

Capitalist (kap'i-tal-ist), *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.

I take the expenditure of the *capitalist*, not the value of the capital, as my standard. *Burke.*

Capitalization (kap'i-tal-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of capitalizing: (*a*) the act of applying as capital to the purposes of trade. (*b*) The act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment. (*c*) The act of writing or printing in capitals.

Capitalize (kap'i-tal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capitalized*; ppr. *capitalizing*. 1. To convert into capital: (*a*) to apply as capital to the purposes of trade. (*b*) To compute or realize the present value of a periodical payment for a definite or indefinite length of time; as, to *capitalize* a pension; to *capitalize* rents.

As to the project of *capitalizing* incomes, that is another affair. *Times newspaper.*

2. To form or print in capital letters. [Rare.]

Capitally (kap'i-tal-li), *adv.* In a capital manner: (*a*) so as to involve life. 'He was punished *capitally*.' *Bp. Patrick.* (*b*) In a pre-eminent degree; excellently; finely; as, she sang *capitally*. [Colloq.]

Capitalness (kap'i-tal-nes), *n.* State or quality of being capital; pre-eminence. [Rare.]

Capitan-pacha, Captain-pasha (kap-i-tan'pa-shä', kap'tān or kap'tin pa-shä'), *n.* The chief admiral of the Turkish fleet.

Capitate (kap'i-tāt), *a.* [L. *capitatus*, from *caput*, a head.] In *bot.* growing in a head; having a rounded head; pin-like: applied to a flower or stigma.

Capitation (kap-i-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *capitatio*, from *caput*, the head.] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons.—2. A tax or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. *Sir T. Browne.* Sometimes written *Capitation-tax.—Capitation grant*, a grant of so much per head; specifically applied to grants from government to schools, on account of such scholars as pass a certain test examination, and to volunteer companies on account of such members as reach the stage of 'efficients.'

Capite (kap'i-tē). Ablative of L. *caput*, the head, used in such legal phrases as *tenant or tenure in capite. A tenant in capite*, or *in chief*, was anciently a tenant who held lands immediately of the king (the *caput*, head, or lord paramount of all lands in the kingdom), by knight's service or by socage, this tenure being called *tenure in capite*. It was abolished in England by 12 Charles II. xxiv.

Capitellate (ka-pit'el-lāt), *a.* [L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, a head.] In *bot.* growing in small heads; capitular.

Capitol (kap'i-tol), *n.* [L. *capitolium*, from *caput*, the head.] 1. In ancient Rome, the name of a hill crowned by a temple dedicated to Jupiter and by a citadel, and also of the temple itself, in which the senate assembled. The same name was given to the principal temples of the Romans in their colonies.—2. In the United States, the edifice occupied by the Congress in their deliberations at Washington; also, in some states the state-house or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.

Capitolian (kap-i-tō'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome.

Capitoline (kap'i-tol-in), *a.* Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome, or to Jupiter, in whose honour the temple called the Capitol was erected.—*Capitoline games*, in ancient Rome, annual games originally instituted by Camillus in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, and reinstituted, after having fallen into disuse, by Domitian, after which they were celebrated every fifth year.

Capitonidæ (kap-i-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *capito*, large-headed.] The name sometimes given to a family of scansorial birds, the barbets, nearly allied to the toucans.

Capitular, Capitulary (ka-pit'ū-lėr, ka-pit'ū-la-ri), *n.* [L.L. *capitulare*, from L. *capitulum*, a chapter, a capital. See CAPITAL, *n.*] 1. An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons.—2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes in general councils and assemblies of the people. They are so called because they are divided into chapters or sections.—3. The member of a chapter. 'Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members, or *capitulars*.' *Ayliffe.*

Capitular (ka-pit'ū-lėr), *a.* 1. Belonging to a chapter; capitulary.—2. In *bot.* growing in a capitulum or head, as the dandelion, and plants of the order Compositæ.

Capitularly (ka-pit'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met. *Swift.*

Capitulary (ka-pit'ū-la-ri), *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. 'The *capitulary* acts of York Cathedral.' *T. Warton.*

Capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *capitulated*; ppr. *capitulating*. [L.L. *capitulo*, *capitulatum*, to arrange in heads or chapters, from L. *capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, the head.] 1.† To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles; hence, to draw up articles of agreement; to arrange terms of agreement; to treat; also, to enter into an agreement; to confederate. '*Capitulate* again with Rome's mechanics.' *Shak.*

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate against us. *Shak.*

The king took it for a great indignity that thieves should offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To surrender to an enemy on certain stipulated conditions: used especially regarding an army or garrison, when the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties.

Cromwell advanced to Edinburgh, where he was received without any opposition; and the castle that made long resistance did *capitulate*. *Bp. Burnet.*

Capitulation (ka-pit'ū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions. 2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender.—3. An article of agreement; formal agreement. 'With special *capitulation* that neither the Scots nor the French shall refortify.' *Bp. Burnet.* [Rare.] Specifically—4. (*a*) In *old German polity*, a contract which the emperor made with the electors, in the names of the princes and states of the empire, before he was raised to the imperial dignity. (*b*) See extract.

Capitulations is the name given to the immunities and privileges granted three centuries ago to France by the Ottoman Porte as an act of temporary and voluntary generosity, but which have been since converted by degrees into a series of one-sided engagements which now absolutely bind the Porte towards all the Powers. The same appellation was also bestowed on the conventions with the Swiss cantons, by which Holland, Spain, the Popes, the kings of Naples, and all the kings of France, from Louis XI. to Charles X., have taken Swiss regiments into their service. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Capitulator (ka-pit'ū-lā-tėr), *n.* One who capitulates.

Capitulum (ka-pit'ū-lum), *n.* [L., a small head or knob. See CAPITULATE.] 1. In *anat.* the head of a bone.—2. In *bot.* a close head of sessile flowers (as in the Compositæ); also, a term vaguely applied among fungals to the receptacle, pileus, or peridium. *Treas. Bot.*

Capivard (kap-i-värd'), *n.* The Brazilian water-hog or capybara (which see).

Capivi (ka-pē'vi), *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. See COPAIBA.

Caple, *n.* See CAPEL.

Caplin, Capling (kap'lin, kap'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *cap*, or a corruption of *coupling*.] The cap or band of leather on a flail through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel to the staff. [Local.]

Caplin (kap'lin), *n.* [Fr. *caplan*, *capelan*. Etym. unknown.] A fish, the *Salmo arcticus* or *Mallotus villosus*, family Salmonidæ. It is about 6 or 7 inches long, and resembles a smelt in form and colour, but has very small scales. It is delicate eating, but its chief value is as bait for cod. This fish frequents the shores of Greenland, Iceland, Newfound-

land, and Labrador in immense shoals, sometimes more than 50 miles in length and several miles broad.

Caplin (*Salmo arcticus*).

Cap-money (kap'mun-i), *n.* A fox-hunting term for the money collected for the huntsman on the death of the fox. The custom is now obsolete.

Capnomancy (kap'no-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

Capnomor (kap'no-mėr), *n.* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and *moira*, a part.] ($C_{20}H_{22}O_2$.) A transparent colourless oil-like fluid obtained from the smoke of organic bodies or from the tar of wood.

Capoc (kap'ok), *n.* A fine short cotton of the East Indies, used chiefly to stuff cushions, line palanquins, &c.

Capocchia† (ka-poch'i-a), *n.* [It.] The feminine form of *capocchio*, a fool: used coaxingly by Pandarus to Cressida. 'Alas, poor wretch! a poor *capocchia*.' *Shak.*

Capoch, *n.* and *v.t.* See CAPOUCH.

Capon (kā'pon), *n.* [A. Sax. *capun*, borrowed from L. *capo*, Gr. *kapōn*—a capon, from a root seen in Gr. *koptō*, to cut.] 1. A castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.—2. Rarely used for a letter. It is said to have got this application from letters being often conveyed inside fowls. So *poulet* in French meant a fowl and a letter.

O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend of mine;
Stand aside, good bearer. Boyet, you can carve;
Break up this *capon*. *Shak.*

Capon (kā'pon), *v.t.* To make a capon of.

Caponet† (kā'pon-et), *n.* A young capon.

Caponiere, Caponniere (kap-o-nēr', kap-on-nēr'), *n.* [Fr. *caponnière*, Sp. *caponera*, It. *capponiera*. Origin doubtful.] In *fort.* (*a*) a covered lodgment sunk 4 or 5 feet into a ditch for its defence, encompassed with a parapet about 3 feet high, serving to support several planks laden with earth. (*b*) A passage from one part of a work to the other, protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead. When there is a parapet on one side only it is called a *demi caponiere*.

Caponize (kā'pon-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caponized*; ppr. *caponizing*. To make a capon of.

Capot (ka-pot'), *n.* [Fr. *capot*, a term at piquet, derived by Littré from *cape*, a hood or cape, a person that is capotted having, as it were, a hood thrown over his head.] See CAPOTE.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

Capot (ka-pot'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capotted*; ppr. *capotting*. To win all the tricks from at piquet.

That last game I had with my sweet cousin I *capotted* her. *Lamb.*

Capote (ka-pōt'), *n.* [Fr. *capote*, from *cape*, a hood or cape, L.L. *capa*. See CAP.] A kind of long cloak. *Byron.*

Capouch, Capoch† (ka-pōch'), *n.* [Fr. *capuche*, *capuce*, from It. *capuccio*, an aug. of L.L. *capa*, *cappa*, a hood, a cape.] A monk's cowl or hood; also, the hood of a cloak.

Capouch, Capoch† (ka-pōch'), *v.t.* To cover with or as with a hood; hence, to blind or hoodwink.

Between the cicada and that we call a grasshopper the differences are very many, for first, they are differently cucullated or *capouched* upon the head and back. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cappadine (kap'pa-dīn), *n.* A sort of silk flock taken from the upper part of the silkworm's cocoon after the true silk has been wound off, used for shag in making rugs.

Cappagh Brown (kap'pach broun), *n.* Manganese-brown; a bituminous earth, coloured by oxide of manganese and iron, which yields pigments of various rich brown colours, two of which are distinguished as *light* and *dark Cappagh browns*. *Cappagh brown* derives its name from *Cappagh*, near Cork, in Ireland.

Cap-paper (kap'pā-pėr), *n.* 1. A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.—2. A kind of writing paper in large sheets, usually called foolscap.

Capparidaceæ (kap'pa-ri-dā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *capparis*, the caper.] A nat. order of dicotyledonous polypetalous herbaceous plants, shrubs, and trees, having four petals and sepals, a great number of stamens, and an ovary elevated upon a long stalk. All of them appear to be more or less acrid. Some of the American species are very poisonous; others act as vesicatories, and a few are merely stimulant, as the *Capparis spinosa*, or caper-bush, the flower-buds of which constitute the capers of the shops. One, the *C. Sodada*, or siwák, forms one of the most characteristic features in African vegetation from the Great Desert to the Niger. It is a bush or small tree yielding berries with a taste like pepper; which when dried constitute an important element in the food of the natives. Its burnt root yields no small quantity of salt.

Capparidaceous (kap'pa-ri-dā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to the Capparidaceæ.

Capparis (kap'pa-ris), *n.* A genus of plants, including the *C. spinosa*, or caper-bush; *C. Sodada*, or siwák, &c. See CAPER, CAPPARIDACEÆ.

Cap-peak (kap'pēk), *n.* A stiff piece in front of some kinds of caps.

Capped Quartz (kapt' kwarts), *n.* A variety of crystallized quartz, occurring in Cornwall, imbedded in compact quartz. On breaking the matrix the crystals are revealed, and a cast of their pyramidal terminations in intaglio is obtained.

Cappeline (kap'pel-īn), *n.* [L.L. *capellina*, *cappellina*, dim. of *capa*, a cape or cap.] A small skull-cap of iron worn by archers in the middle ages.

Capper (kap'ėr), *n.* One whose business is to make or sell caps.

Cappernoity, Cappernoited (kap'pėr-noi-ti, kap'pėr-noi-ted), *a.* [Icel. *kapp*, strife, and *nýta*, to use.] Crabbed; peevish. [Scotch.]

Capping-plane (kap'ing-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used for working the upper surface of staircase-rails.

Cap-pudding (kap'pud-ing), *n.* A pudding rounded at the top, which top consists of currants, raisins, or the like, and resembles a cap.

Capra (kā'pra), *n.* [L., a she-goat.] The goat; a genus of ruminant mammals. See GOAT.

Caprate (kap'rāt), *n.* A salt of capric acid.

Caprella (ka-prel'la), *n.* [Dim. formed from L. *capra*, a she-goat.] See MANTIS-SHRIMP.

Capreolate (kap'rē-ō-lāt), *a.* [From L. *capreolus*, a wild goat, a tendril of a vine, dim. from *caper*, a goat.] In *bot.* having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, peas, &c.

Capreolus† (ka-prē'ō-lus), *n.* [L. See above.] The tendril of a plant.

Capric (kap'rik), *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat.] Of or pertaining to a goat.—*Capric acid* ($C_{10}H_{20}O_2$), a peculiar acid first discovered by Chevreul in the butter of cow's milk, in which it exists along with butyric and caproic acids, as well as in the milk of the goat. It occurs also in cocoa-nut oil and in several kinds of fusel-oils. Called also *Rutic Acid*.

Capriccio (ka-prē'chō), *n.* [It., a caprice.] 1. A caprice; a whim. *Shak.*—2. A loose irregular kind of music, in which the composer is more guided by fancy than rule, allowing full scope to his imagination.

Capriccioso (ka-prē'chē-ō"zō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, a term denoting a free, fantastic style.

Caprice (ka-prēs'), *n.* [Fr. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*, whim, freak, fancy, from L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat, originally a fantastical goat-leap; comp. *caper*, *capriole*.] 1. A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or humour; a whim, freak, or particular fancy. 'The *caprice* or whim of the bishop.' *Swift.*—2. Capriciousness.

Everywhere I observe in the feminine mind something of beautiful *caprice*, a floral exuberance of that charming wilfulness which characterizes our dear human sisters, I fear through all worlds. *De Quincey.*

SYN. Freak, whim, fancy, vagary, humour, whimsy, fickleness.

Caprichio† (ka-prich'i-o), *n.* [It. *capriccio*. See CAPRICE.] Caprice; freak; fancy. [In Butler's *Hudibras* we find a plural *capriches* rhyming with *witches*.]

Capricious (ka-pri'shus), *a.* Characterized by caprice; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; subject to change or irregularity; as, a man of a *capricious* temper. 'An interval of such wonders, such strange and *capricious* revolutions.' *Baker.* 'Capricious humour.' *Hugh Miller.*—SYN. Freakish, whimsical, unsteady, changeable, fickle, fanciful.

Capriciously (ka-pri'shus-li), *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

Capriciousness (ka-pri'shus-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being capricious; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion. 'Great *capriciousness* of taste.' *Pennant.* 'The *capriciousness* of a sickly heart.' *Irving.*—2. Unsteadiness; liableness to sudden changes; as, the *capriciousness* of fortune.

Capricorn (kap'ri-korn), *n.* [L. *capricornus*—*caper*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is ♑.—*Tropic of Capricorn*. See TROPIC.—*Capricorn Beetle*, a name given to beetles of the genus Cerambyx.

Caprid (kap'rid), *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat.] Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals of which the genus Capra is the type.

Capridæ (kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *caper*, a goat.] The goat tribe, a family of ruminating animals, in which the horns are directed upwards and backwards, and have a bony core. This group forms a subdivision of the family Cavicornia, in which the sheep, antelopes, and oxen are also included.

Caprificate (kap'ri-fi-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caprificated*; ppr. *caprificating*. To perform the operation of caprification on.

Caprification (kap'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *caprificatio*, from *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree—*caper*, a goat, and *ficus*, a fig, from goats feeding on it.] 1. A process intended to accelerate the ripening of the fig, and to improve the fruit. It consists in suspending above the cultivated figs branches of the wild fig covered with a species of cynips, a kind of small insects, which spread themselves over the whole tree, and were supposed to produce the beneficial effects mentioned, either by distributing the pollen of the male flowers, or by puncturing the fruit. The practice, although of great antiquity, and very wide spread, is said to be quite useless and even injurious.—2. The fecundation of the female date-palms by shedding over them the pollen from the male plant.

Caprificus (kap-ri-fi'kus), *n.* The wild fig-tree.

Caprifole (kap'ri-fōl), *n.* [See next art.] Woodbine; honeysuckle. 'Eglantine and *caprifole* emong.' *Spenser.*

Caprifoliaceæ (kap'ri-fo-li-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *caprifolium*, a name of the honeysuckle and its genus, from L. *caper*, a goat, and *folium*, a leaf.] A nat. order of monopetalous dicotyledons, allied to the Rubiaceæ. It includes a number of erect or twining shrubs and herbaceous plants, comprising the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum, and snowberry. The characteristics of the order are opposite leaves without stipules, free anthers, epipetalous stamens, and fruit not splitting open when ripe.

Caprifoliaceous (kap-ri-fo-li-ā"shus), *a.* Pertaining to the Caprifoliaceæ.

Caprifolium (kap-ri-fō'li-um), *n.* [L. *caprifolium*—*caper*, a goat, and *folium*, a leaf.] The name sometimes used for the genus of beautiful, fragrant, mostly twining shrubs, including the woodbine or honeysuckle; hence, the honeysuckle or woodbine.

Capriform (kap'ri-form), *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat; as, *capriform* horns.

Caprigenous (kap-rij'en-us), *a.* [L. *caprigenus*.] Produced by a goat; belonging to the goat kind.

Caprimulgidæ (kap-ri-mul'ji-dē), *n. pl.* The goat-suckers, a family of insessorial, fissirostral birds, nearly allied to the Hirundinidæ or swallow tribe, remarkable for their nocturnal habits, light and rapid flight, and great activity. There is only one European species, the common goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*), a summer visitant in Britain. Several are found in America, one of which is known as the whip-poor-will, and another as the night-hawk. See GOAT-SUCKER.

Caprimulginæ (kap-ri-mul-jī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Caprimulgidæ.

Caprimulgus (kap'ri-mul'gus), *n.* [L. *capra*, a she-goat, and *mulgeo*, to milk.] The typi-

cal genus of the Caprimulgidæ or goat-suckers. See CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Caprin, Caprine (kap'rin), *n.* A substance found in butter, which, with butyrine and caprone, gives the butter its peculiar agreeable taste and odour. It is a compound of capric acid and glycerine, or a caprate of glycerine.

Caprine (kap'rīn), *a.* [L. *caprinus*, from *caper*, *capra*, a goat.] Like a goat; pertaining to a goat. 'Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, *caprine*.' *Bp. Gauden.*

Capriole (kap'ri-ōl), *n.* [O.Fr. *capriole*, now *cabriole*, lit. a goat-leap, from L. *capriolus*, a wild goat, from *caper*, a goat.] 1. A caper or leap, as in dancing; an active bound; a spring. 'With lofty turns and *caprioles*.' *Sir J. Davies.*—2. In the *manege*, a leap that a horse makes in the same place without advancing, in such a manner that when he is at the height of the leap he jerks out with his hind-legs.—3. A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

Capriole (kap'ri-ōl), *v.i.* To execute a capriole.

> Far over the billowy sea of heads may be seen Rascality *capriolting* on horses from the royal stud. *Carlyle.*

Capriped (kap'ri-ped), *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat, and *pes*, foot.] Having feet like those of a goat.

Caprizant (kap'ri-zant), *a.* [L. *caper*, *capri*, a he-goat.] A term used in regard to the pulse when it seems to leap, one imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller one.

Caproate (kap'rō-āt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

Caproic (ka-prō'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a goat; derived from a goat.—*Caproic acid* ($C_6H_{12}O_2$), the sixth in the series of fatty acids, a clear mobile oil which may be produced from butter, from cocoa-nut oil, and from various other sources; its salts are termed *caproates*. It is extremely fluid, colourless, inflammable, and has a very acid and penetrating taste.

Capromys (kap'rō-mis), *n.* [Gr. *kapros*, a wild boar, and *mys*, a mouse.] The hog-rat, a genus of rodent animals, family Muridæ, different species of which, including the musk-cavy, are found in the West Indies.

Caprone (kap'rōn), *n.* A clear colourless oil obtained from butter, to which it assists in giving its peculiar flavour.

Caprovis (ka-prō'vis), *n.* [L. *caper*, a goat, and *ovis*, a sheep.] A genus of the sheep family, comprehending the moufflon or wild sheep of Sardinia and Corsica, and the argali or wild sheep of India and Siberia.

Caproyl (kap'roil), *n.* ($C_6H_{11}O$.) The radical of caproic acid and its derivatives.

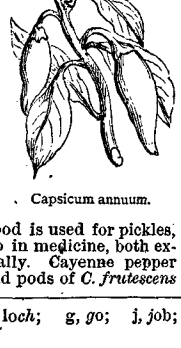
Capryl, Caprylamine, Caprylene (kap'ril, kap-ril'a-min, kap'ri-lēn), *n.* See OCTYL, &c.

Capsella (kap-sel'la), *n.* [L., a dim. from *capsa*, a repository.] Shepherd's purse, a small genus of cruciferous plants. See SHEPHERD'S PURSE.

Cap-sheaf (kap'shēf), *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.

Capsicine (kap'si-sin), *n.* An alkaloid, the active principle of the capsules of *Capsicum annuum*, or Cayenne pepper. It has a resinous aspect and a burning taste. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with acetic, nitric, and sulphuric acids.

Capsicum (kap'si-kum), *n.* [New L., from L. *capsa*, a box, from the shape of the fruit.] A genus of South American and Asiatic annual sub-shrubby plants, nat. order Solanaceæ, with a wheel-shaped corolla, projecting and converging stamens, and a many-seeded berry. Many of the species are cultivated for their fruit, which in some reaches the size of an orange, is fleshy and variously coloured, and contains a pungent principle (*capsicine*), which is present also, and more largely, in the seed. The fruit or pod is used for pickles, sauces, &c., and also in medicine, both externally and internally. Cayenne pepper consists of the ground pods of *C. frutescens* and *C. annuum*. The latter species, called Guinea pepper, produces the fruit known as chillies. *C. baccatum* is the berry-bearing capsicum or bird-pepper, and *C. fruticosum* is the goat-pepper, which is much hotter than the other species. *C. grossum*, or bell-pepper, is an East Indian species with large capsules.



Capsicum annuum.

Cap-sill (kap'sil), *n.* The upper horizontal beam in the timber-framing of bridges, viaducts, &c.

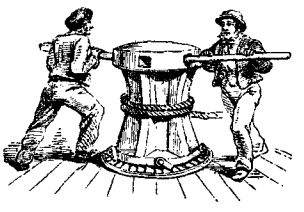
Capsize (kap-sīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *capsized*; ppr. *capsizing*. [Origin doubtful: probably the first syllable means head or top, and is ultimately from L. *caput*. Skeat suggests that the Sp. *cabecear*, to nod the head in sleep, and in nautical language to pitch (from *cabeza*, head), may be the origin.] To upset or overturn. 'What if carrying sail *capsize* the boat?' *Byron.*

Capsize (kap-sīz'), *v.i.* To be upset or overturned; as, take care the boat does not *capsize*.

Capsize (kap-sīz'), *n.* An upset; an overturn.

Cap-square (kap'skwār), *n.* In *gun.* one of the strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a gun and keep it in the carriage.

Capstan (kap'stan), *n.* [Fr. *cabestan*, from Sp. *cabestante*, full form *cabrestante*, also *cabestrante*, a capstan, from *cabestrar*, to halter, L. *capistrare*, from *capistrum*, a halter or muzzle, from *capio*, to take.] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, and consisting of a cylinder



Capstan.

or barrel adjusted on an upright axis, the barrel being made to turn round by means of horizontal bars or levers, the ends of which are inserted in holes near the top of the barrel, so that a rope is thus wound round it and a weight raised or moved, as stones from quarries, or the like. In large ships it is chiefly used for weighing anchor, hoisting sails, &c. A capstan is distinguished from a windlass by the axis and, consequently, the barrel being vertical. When it is employed to draw coal from pits, it is usually called a *gin*, and when worked by horses it is called a *whimgin*.—*To man the capstan*, to place the sailors at it in readiness to heave.—*To surge the capstan*, to slacken the rope wound round upon it.—*To heave in at the capstan*, to go round with it by pushing with the breast against the bars.—*To come up with the capstan*, to turn it the contrary way.—*To pawl the capstan*, to fix the pawls to prevent it from recoiling.—*To rig the capstan*, to prepare the capstan for heaving by fixing the bars in the holes or otherwise. Sometimes written also *Capstern*.

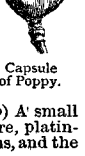
Capstone (kap'stōn), *n.* A name given to a fossil echinite (sea-urchin) of the genus Conulus, from its resemblance to a cap.

Capsula (kap'sū-la), *n.* Same as *Capsule*.

Capsular, Capsulary (kap'sū-lėr, kap'sū-la-ri), *a.* Hollow like a chest or capsule; pertaining to a capsule.—*Capsular ligament*, in *anat.* the ligament which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag. It is well seen in the hip-joint.

Capsulate, Capsulated (kap'sū-lāt, kap'sū-lāt-ed), *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box. *Derham.*

Capsule (kap'sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula*, a little chest, dim. of *capsa*, a chest, from *capio*, to take.] 1. In *bot.* a dry fruit, either membranous or woody, which dehisces by regular valves corresponding in number to the carpels, or twice as many.—2. In *chem.* (*a*) a small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them. (*b*) A small shallow vessel made of Berlin ware, platinum, &c., for evaporations, solutions, and the like.—3. In *anat.* a membranous production inclosing a part like a bag; as, the *capsule* of the crystalline lens.—4. A small gummy envelope for nauseous medicines.—5. The metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle.



Capsule of Poppy.

Captain (kap'tān or kap'tin), *n.* [Fr. *capitaine*, O.Fr. *capitain*, from L.L. *capitanus*, from L. *caput*, the head.] 1. One who is at the head of or has authority over others; a chief; a leader; a commander, especially in military affairs. In the Bible the term is applied to a king or prince, to a general or commander of an army, to the governor of a province, &c. '*Captain* of the host of the Lord.' Jos. v. 14, 15. 'Anoint him *captain* over my people.' 1 Sam. ix. 16. '*Captains* over thousands.' 1 Sam. viii. 12. 'Great Mars, the *captain* of us all.' *Shak.* 'The foremost *captain* of his time.' *Tennyson.* 'Melting the mighty hearts of *captains* and of kings.' *Tennyson.* More specifically—2. The military officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery.—3. An officer in the navy commanding a ship of war. The captain is next in rank above the commander, and ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army, but after three years from the date of his commission he ranks with a full colonel. Captains of ships were formerly designated *post-captains*. The heads of small parties or gangs of men in a ship of war are also called captains, as of the forecastle, maintop, foretop, &c.—*Captain of the fleet*, a flag-officer temporarily appointed by the admiralty, who acts as adjutant-general of the force, sees to the carrying out of the orders of the commander-in-chief, and to proper discipline being maintained in the fleet. He wears the uniform of a rear-admiral.—4. The commander or master of a merchant vessel.—5. In some of the public schools of England a title given to the senior scholar.—6. In the game of cricket, the head of an eleven, or of the body of players on one side.—7. In some occupations, the title given to an overseer; as, the *captain* of a mine.

Captain (kap'tān or kap'tin), *a.* 1. Of principal excellence or value; chief. [Rare.]

> Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
> Or *captain* jewels in the carcanet. *Shak.*

2. Valiant. 'The ass more *captain* than the lion.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Captaincy (kap'tin-si), *n.* The rank, post, or commission of a captain.

Captaincy-general, Captain-generalcy (kap'tin-si-jen'ėr-al, kap'tān or kap'tin jen'ėr-al-si), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general.

Captainess (kap'tin-es), *n.* A female commander. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Captain-general (kap'tān or kap'tin jen'ėr-al), *n.* The commander-in-chief of an army or of the militia. 'The magnanimous and most illustrious . . . *captain-general* of the Grecian army, Agamemnon.' *Shak.*

Captain-lieutenant (kap'tān or kap'tin lef-ten'ant), *n.* An officer who, with the rank of a captain and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop. Since the colonel of a regiment is the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a captain-lieutenant.

Captain-pasha, *n.* See CAPITAN-PACHA.

Captainry† (kap'tin-ri), *n.* The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser.*

Captainship (kap'tin-ship), *n.* 1. The condition or post of a captain or chief commander. 'Therefore so please thee . . . of our Athens to take the *captainship*.' *Shak.* 2.† The command of a clan or government of a certain district; chieftainship.

> To diminish the Irish lords he did abolish their usurped *captainships*. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Skill in military affairs; as, he displayed good *captainship*.

Captation† (kap-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *captatio*, from *capto*, to catch.] The act or practice of catching favour or applause by flattery or address. *Eikon Basilike.*

Caption (kap'shon), *n.* [L. *captio*, a taking, fraud, deceit, from *capio*, to seize.] 1.† The act of taking any one unawares by some trick or specious pretext; imposition.

> I beseech you, sir, to consider with what strange *captions* you have gone about to delude your king and country. *Chillingworth.*

2.† The act of urging captious objections; cavilling; cavil.

> It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction. *Bacon.*

3. The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process. [Rare.]—4. In *law*, a cer-

tificate stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court or authority before which such act was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid. A caption may be placed at the head or foot of a certificate, or on the back of an indictment.—5. The heading of a chapter, section, or page. [United States.] 6. In *Scots law*, a writ issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison a debtor or obligant till he pays the debt or performs the obligation. The writ thus issued is called *Letters of Caption*. See HORNING.—*Process caption*, in *Scots law*, a summary warrant of incarceration granted on the application of the clerk of court, for the purpose of forcing back a process, that is, the documents or any document belonging to a lawsuit, which has been unduly and contumaciously retained by the party whose receipt stands for it in the court books.

Captious (kap'shus), *a.* [L. *captiosus*, from *captio*, a taking. See CAPTION.] 1. Apt to catch at faults; disposed to find fault or raise objections; apt to cavil; difficult to please; touchy; as, a *captious* man. 'A *captious* and suspicious age.' *Stillingfleet.* 'A vulgar man is *captious* and jealous.' *Lord Chesterfield.*—2. Proceeding from a captious or cavilling disposition; fitted to insnare, harass, or perplex; insidious; as, a *captious* question. '*Captious* or fallacious ways of talking.' *Locke.* 'A *captious* controversy.' *Burke.* '*Captious* restraints on navigation.' *Bancroft.*—3.† Capable of receiving.

Yet, in this *captious* and intenible sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shak.*

—*Captious, Cavilling, Petulant. Captious*, fault-finding, apt to catch at small faults—rather implying some peculiarity of manner or habit than any infirmity of temper; *cavilling*, fault-finding—implying a tendency to find fault on frivolous and irrelevant grounds, and to magnify the importance of that which is objected to; *petulant*, peevish, hard to please—implying infirmity of temper.—SYN. Cavilling, carping, fault-finding, censorious, critical, peevish, insidious, insnaring.

Captiously (kap'shus-li), *adv.* In a captious manner; with an inclination or intention to object or censure. *Warner.*

Captiousness (kap'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being captious; disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility. *Locke.*

Captivance,† Captivaunce† (kap'ti-vans), *n.* Captivity. *Spenser.*

Captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *captivated;* ppr. *captivating.* [L. *captivo, captivatum*, from *captivus*, a prisoner, from *capio*, to take.] 1.† To seize by force, as an enemy in war, or anything belonging to an enemy; to capture; to make prisoner. 'The French king *captivated* to The English monarcke.' *Warner.* '*Captivating* them and carrying them into slavery.' *Amer. Declar. of Independence.*—2.† To bring into bondage; to subdue; to place in subjection.

He deserves to be a slave that is content to have the liberty of his will so *captivated*. *Bp. Gauden.*

Let us Christian men grant nothing contrary to the Scripture, but ever *captivate* our reason unto that. *Fryth.*

3. To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections of; to fascinate. 'To *captivate* the eye.' *Shak.*

Wisdom so *captivates* him with her appearance that he gives himself up to her. *Addison.*

SYN. To enslave, subdue, overpower, charm, enchant, fascinate, lead captive.

Captivate† (kap'ti-vāt), *p.* and *a.* Taken captive. *Shak.*

Captivating (kap'ti-vāt-ing), *a.* Having power to engage the affections; winning. 'Its moral tone is very *captivating*.' *Craik.*

Captivation (kap-ti-vā'shon), *n.* The act of captivating; the act of gaining over or winning one's affections. 'The *captivation* of our understanding.' *Bp. Hall.*

Captive (kap'tiv), *n.* [From L. *captivus*, from *capio, captus*, to seize. *Caitiff* is the same word derived through the French.] 1. One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war by an enemy; one taken and kept in confinement. 'Like *captives* bound to a triumphant car.' *Shak.*—2. *Fig.* one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love.

Yet hath he (Mars) been my (Venus') *captive* and my slave,
And begg'd for that which thou unask'd shalt have. *Shak.*

Captive (kap'tiv), *a.* 1. Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement. '*Captive* Grecians.' *Shak.*—2. Bound by the ties of love or admiration; captivated.

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shak.*

3. Holding in confinement; as, *captive* chains.—*Captive balloon.* See BALLOON.

Captive† (kap'tiv), *v.t.* 1. To take prisoner; to bring into subjection. 'Fly or be *captived*.' *Spenser.*—2. To captivate. 'Beauty which *captives* all things.' *Dryden.*

Captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *captivité*; L. *captivitas*, from *capio*, to seize.] 1. The state of being a prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy by foree or the fate of war.—2. Subjection; a state of being under control; bondage; servitude. 'Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ.' 2 Cor. x. 5.—*To lead captivity captive*, in *Scrip.* to subdue those who have held others in slavery or captivity. Ps. lxviii. 18.—SYN. Imprisonment, confinement, bondage, subjection, servitude, slavery.

Captor (kap'tėr), *n.* [L. *captor*, from *capio*, to take.] One who takes by force, as a prisoner or a prize; specifically, one who takes a prize at sea.

Capture (kap'tūr), *n.* [L. *captura*, Fr. *capture*, from L. *capio*, to take.] 1. The act of taking or seizing; seizure; arrest; as, the *capture* of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem; the *capture* of a criminal or debtor.—2. The thing taken; a prize.—SYN. Seizure, arrest, detention.

Capture (kap'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *captured;* ppr. *capturing.* To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to make a prize or prisoner of; as, to *capture* a vessel or a fortress; to *capture* 100 prisoners.

Capuccio (ka-pū'chō), *n.* [It.] A capuchin or hood. *Spenser.*

Capuched† (ka-pösht'), *a.* Covered with a hood. See CAPOUCH.

Capuchin (kap-ū-shēn'), *n.* [Fr. *capuchon, capucine*, from *capuce*, a hood or cowl. See CAPOUCH.] 1. A monk of the order of St. Francis, so called from the *capuchon* or *capuce*, a stuff cap or cowl, the distinguishing badge of the order. The Capuchins are clothed in brown or gray, go barefooted, and never shave their beard. 'A barefooted and long-bearded *Capuchin*.' *Sir W. Scott.* See FRANCISCAN.—2. A garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood made in imitation of the dress of Capuchin monks. [Properly the name applies to the hood only, but it came to be extended to the whole cloak.]

My aunt pulled off my uncle's shoes, and carefully wrapped his poor feet in her *capuchin*. *Smollett.*

3. A kind of pigeon with a range of inverted feathers on the back part of the head, which turns towards the neck, like the cap or cowl of a monk.

Capucine (kap'ū-sīn), *n.* [Fr., a hood or cowl.] A name sometimes given to the hooded ape or sapajou (which see).

Capul† (kap'ul), *n.* [Gael. *capull*, a horse.] A horse. See CAPEL.

Capulet (kap'ū-let), *n.* Same as *Capellet.*

Capulin (kap'ū-lin), *n.* The Mexican cherry.

Caput (kap'ut), *n.* [L., the head.] The governing body of the University of Cambridge before the university received its present constitution by the act of 1856. 'Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges.' *Lamb.*

Caput mortuum (kap'ut mor'tū-um), *n.* [L.] *Lit.* a dead head; a fanciful term much used by the old chemists to denote the residuum of chemicals, when all their volatile matters had escaped; hence, anything from which all that rendered it valuable has been taken away.

Capybara, Capibara (ka-pi-bā'ra), *n.* [The native Brazilian name.] The largest known rodent quadruped, the *Hydrochœrus capybara*, family Cavidæ, of aquatic habits. It is a native of South America, abounding in the tropical rivers, and is especially common in Brazil and the islands at the mouth of the La Plata. It feeds on vegetables and fish, swimming after and seizing the latter like an otter. It is more than 3 feet in length, tailless, with a large head, thick divided nose, the body, which is so thick that the belly nearly touches the ground, is covered with coarse brown hair, and it has short legs and long feet, which, instead

Capybara (*Hydrochœrus capybara*).

of being cloven, are almost webbed. It is easily tamed, and its flesh is esteemed. Called also *Water-hog.*

Car (kär), *n.* [From O.Fr. *car, char* (Mod. Fr. *char*), from L. *carrus*, a kind of four-wheeled vehicle, itself from the Celtic: Armor. *carr*, a chariot, W. *car*, Ir. and Gael. *carr*, a dray, wagon, &c.] 1. A small vehicle of burden moved on wheels; a cart.—2. Any vehicle of dignity, solemnity, or splendour; a chariot of war, triumph, pomp, and the like. [Poetical.]

Let the bell be toll'd:
And a reverent people behold
The towering *car*, the sable steeds. *Tennyson.*

3. A carriage for running on rails, but in this country used only of the carriages used on street tramways, while in America the word is used both of these and of railway carriages; whence 'to take the cars' is to go by railway.—The *Irish jaunting car*, a vehicle having two seats, back to back, over the wheels, and a seat for the driver in front.—*Phœbus' car*, the sun. 'Like holy *Phœbus' car*.' *Shak.*—*The Northern Car*, the constellation also called *Charles' Wain* or the *Plough*. *Dryden.*

Carabidæ (ka-rab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [After the typical genus *Carabus.*] A family of beetles or coleopterous insects, of the section Pentamera of Latreille. The species are usually large, adorned with brilliant metallic colours, and are either wingless or have wings not adapted for flying. The largest British species is about 1 inch long, but some foreign ones are much longer. There are more than 6000 known species. The celebrated bombardier beetle (*Brachinus crepitans*) belongs to this family.

Carabideous (kar-a-bid'ē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carabidæ.

Carabine, Carbine (kar'a-bīn, kär'bīn), *n.* [Fr. *carabine*, a carabine; O.Fr. *carabin, calabrin*, a light-cavalry musqueteer, from O.Fr. *calabre*, an engine of war used in sieges, from L.L. *chadabula*, an engine for throwing stones, from Gr. *katabolē*, overthrow, a throwing down—*kata*, down, and *ballō*, to throw.] A gun or firearm, shorter in the barrel than the infantry musket or rifle, first introduced into England from Spain in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The best carabines are now rifled and breech-loading; they are used by the regular cavalry (except the Lancers), the yeomanry cavalry, the Irish constabulary, and other corps.

Carabineer, Carbineer (kar-a-bin-ēr", kär-bin-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a carabine or carbine.—The 6th Dragoon Guards are called '*The Carabineers*,' though the distinction between them and other cavalry is little more than nominal.

Caraboid (kar'a-boid), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus Carabus.

Carabus (kar'a-bus), *n.* [Gr. *karabos*, a beetle.] A genus of coleopterous carnivorous insects of the family Carabidæ. Some of the species are among the most common British beetles. The elytra are united, and their wings are obsolete. Of the genus upwards of 120 species have been described. This is not to be confounded with the genus Carabus of Linnæus, which was much more extensive, numbering 800 known species.

Carac (kar'ak). Same as *Carack.*

Caracal (kar'a-kal), *n.* [From a Turkish word signifying black-eared.] A species of lynx (the *Felis caracal*, Linn.), a native of

Northern Africa and South-western Asia. It is about the size of a fox, and of a uniform deep brown or wine-red colour above, except two spots under either eye, and tufts of long black hair which terminate the ears —from which last characteristic it has its name. It possesses great strength and fierceness, and is sometimes used in the chase of the smaller quadrupeds and of the larger kinds of birds.

Caracara (kä-ra-kä'ra), *n.* [From its hoarse cry.] The popular name for the birds of the sub-family Polyborinæ, of the family Falconidæ. They are of considerable size, natives of South America, and are characterized by having the bill hooked at the tip only, the wings long, and the orbits, cheeks, and part of the throat more or less denuded of feathers.

Carack (kar'ak), *n.* [Fr. *caraque*, O.Fr. *carraque*, Sp. and Pg. *carraca*, It. *caracca*, a carack, from L.L. *carraca, carrica*, a ship of burden, from L. *carrus*, a car.] A name formerly given to large round-built vessels of great depth, fitted for fight as well as burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

Caracol (kar'a-kōl), *n.* See CARACOLE, 2.

Caracol (kar'a-kol), *n.* A caracora (which see).

Caracole (kar'a-kōl), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. and Pg. *caracol*, a snail with a spiral shell, a winding staircase, a caracole.] 1. In the *manege*, a semi-round or half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. 2. In *arch.* a spiral staircase.

Caracole (kar'a-kōl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *caracoled*; ppr. *caracoling*. To move in a caracole; to wheel.

> Prince John *caracoled* within the lists at the head of his jovial party. *Sir W. Scott.*

Caracoly, Caracoli (kar'a-kol-i), *n.* An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior kind of jewelry is made.

Caracora (kar-a-kō'ra), *n.* [Malay word.] A proa of Borneo, Ternate, and other Eastern islands. Also called *Caracol* by early voyagers.

Caradoc Sandstone (kar'a-dok sand'stōn), *n.* In *geol.* the upper division of the lower Silurian rocks, consisting of red, purple, green, and white micaceous and sometimes quartzose grits and limestones containing corals, mollusca, and trilobites. The Bala limestones are a portion of this group. The division is named after the hilly range of *Caer-Caradoc* in Shropshire.

Carafe (ka-raf), *n.* [Fr.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

Carageen, Caragheen (kar'a-gēn), *n.* [Ir.] A marine alga, *Chondrus crispus*. See CARRAGEEN.

Caragenine (kar'a-gen-in), *n.* Same as *Carrageenin*.

Caraite. Same as *Karaite*.

Carambola (ka-ram'bō-la), *n.* The native name of an East Indian fruit of the size and shape of a duck's egg, of an agreeable acidulous flavour, used in making sherbets, tarts, and preserves. It is the fruit of *Averrhoa Carambola*. See AVERRHOA.

Carambole (kä-ram-bōl'), *n.* [Fr.] In *billiards*, (*a*) the red ball placed on the mark. (*b*) A cannon (which see). (*c*) The name of the game in which the third or red ball is used.

Carambole † (kä-ram-bōl'), *v.i.* In *billiards*, to cannon.

Caramel (kar'a-mel), *n.* [Fr. *caramel*, caramel; Sp. *caramelo*, a lozenge—Ar. *kora*, a ball, and *mochalla*, a sweetmeat.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar. When cane-sugar is heated in an oil or metal bath to between 210° and 220° C., it begins to assume a brown colour of continually increasing depth, and when the tumefaction has ceased the vessel contains a black substance to which the name of caramel has been given. It has a high lustre, like anthracite, and dissolves readily in water, giving it a fine sepia tint. Its composition is the same as cane-sugar in its compound with oxide of lead. It is used for giving a brown colour to spirits. Written also, but less frequently *Caromel*.

Caramote (kar'a-mōt), *n.* [Fr.] A rather large species of shrimp (*Penæus caramote*) common in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in great numbers and salted for exportation.

Carana, Caranna (ka-ran'a), *n.* See CARAUNA.

Caranx (kā'rangks), *n.* A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, family Scomberidæ. One species (*C. Trachurus*) on the British coast is well known by the name of scad or horse-mackerel.

Carapa (kar'a-pa), *n.* [From *caraipe*, the native name of the Guiana species.] A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Meliaceæ. A South American species, *C. guianensis*, is a fine large tree, whose bark is in repute as a febrifuge. Oil made from its seeds (called carap-oil or crab-oil) is used for lamps, and masts of ships are made from its trunk. The wood is called crab-wood. The oil of the African species, *C. guineensis*, called Coondi, Kundah, or Tallicoona oil, is used by the negroes for making soap and anointing their bodies, its taste being so bitter that it serves as a defence against bites of reptiles. The oil of the South American carapa is used for the same purpose also.

Carapace (kar'a-pās), *n.* [Fr., from Catalan Sp. *carabassa*, a gourd. See CALABASH.] The shell which protects the body of chelonian reptiles, as the tortoise or turtle. The term is also applied to the covering of the anterior superior surface of the crustaceans.

Carapax (kar'a-paks), *n.* Same as *Carapace*.

Carap-oil (kar'ap-oil), *n.* Oil obtained from *Carapa guianensis*. See CARAPA.

Carat (kar'at), *n.* [Fr. *carat*, Ar. *qirrât*, a shell of a bean, a pea, a pod; also a weight of 4 grains, a carat, borrowed from Gr. *keration*, lit. a little horn, also the fruit or seed of the carob-tree, used for a weight, a carat.] 1. The weight of 4 grains, used by goldsmiths and jewellers in weighing precious stones and pearls.—2. A term used to express the proportionate fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into twenty-four equal parts, and it is called gold of so many carats as it contains twenty-fourth parts of pure metal. Thus if a mass contain twenty-two parts of pure gold out of every twenty-four it is gold of twenty-two *carats*.

Carauna (ka-rą'na), *n.* [Native name.] A resin produced by the tree *Bursera acuminata*, and imported from tropical America. It is brought home in little masses, rolled up in leaves of flags. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitterish slightly pungent taste. It was formerly used in plasters. Called also *Carana, Caranna*.

Caravan (kar'a-van), *n.* [From Fr. *caravane*, from Sp. *caravana*, Ar. *qairawân*, Per. *kârwân*, a caravan.] 1. A company of travellers, pilgrims, or merchants, who associate together in many parts of Asia and Africa that they may travel with greater security, especially through deserts or regions infested by robbers. 'Men who pass in troop or *caravan*.' *Milton.*—2. A large close carriage on springs for conveying travelling exhibitions from place to place; a covered travelling cart without springs.

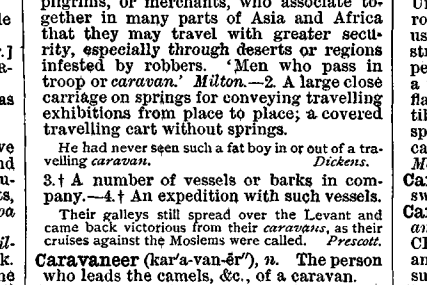
> He had never seen such a fat boy in or out of a travelling *caravan*. *Dickens.*

3. † A number of vessels or barks in company.—4. † An expedition with such vessels.

> Their galleys still spread over the Levant and came back victorious from their *caravans*, as their cruises against the Moslems were called. *Prescott.*

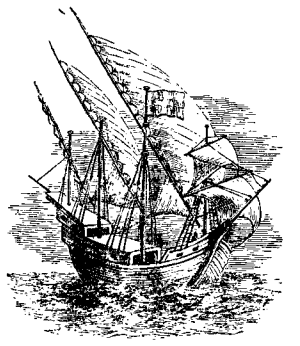
Caravaneer (kar'a-van-ēr'), *n.* The person who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan.

Caravansary, Caravansera (kar-a-van'-sa-ri, kar-a-van'se-ra), *n.* [Per. *kârwân*, a caravan, and *sarâi*, an inn.] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging caravans; a kind of inn where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. Though caravansaries in the East serve in place of inns, there is this radical difference between them that, generally speaking, the traveller finds nothing in a caravansary for the use either of himself or his cattle. He must carry all his provisions and necessaries along with him. Those built in towns serve not only as inns, but contain shops, warehouses, and even exchanges.



Interior of Caravansary at Aleppo.

Caravel, Carvel (kar'a-vel, kär'vel), *n.* [Sp. and It. *caravela*, a caravel, dim. of L. *carabus*, Gr. *karabos*, a light ship, a boat, also a crab.] *Naut.* the name of different kinds of vessels. One variety used in Portugal is a vessel of 100 to 150 tons burden, another is a fishing vessel of 10 to 15 tons, and a third a large Turkish ship of war.



Caravel of the fifteenth century.

The name was also given to a small ship used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for long voyages. It was narrow at the poop, wide at the bow, and carried a double tower at its stern and a single one at its bows. It had four masts and a bowsprit, and the principal sails were lateen sails. It was in command of three such caravels that Columbus crossed the Atlantic and discovered America.

Caraway (kar'a-wā), *n.* [Sp. *al-carahueya*, from Ar. *karwiyâ; karawiyâ*, caraway; probably from Gr. *karon*, L. *careum*, caraway. See CARVY.] 1. *Carum Carui*, nat. order Umbelliferæ, a biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, which, when young, is used like carrots or parsnips, but it has a strong flavour. The seeds, which are properly the fruit, have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used to flavour cakes, also in comfits, and, the volatile oil is obtained by distilling them in spirits.—2. A kind of sweetmeat containing caraway seeds. *Shak.*—3. A kind of apple. *Mason.*

Caraway-comfit (kar'a-wā-kum'fit), *n.* A sweetmeat containing caraway.

Carbamide (kär'ba-mid), *n.* [*Carbon* and *amide*.] A compound having the formula CH_4N_2O. It is obtained by the action of ammonia on oxychloride of carbon. This substance seems to be identical with urea.

Carbazotate (kär-baz'ō-tāt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of carbazotic acid with a base.

Carbazotic Acid (kär-ba-zot'ik as'id), *n.* ($C_6H_3N_3O_7$.) [*Carbon* and *azote*.] A crystallizable acid and bitter substance, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other animal and vegetable substances. It is of great importance in dyeing. When silk, which has been treated with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar, is immersed in a solution of this acid, it is dyed of a beautiful permanent yellow colour. Often called *Picric Acid*.

Carbide (kär'bid), *n.* A compound of carbon with a metal, the usual effect of which is to render it hard and brittle. Formerly called *Carburet*.

Carbine, *n.* See CARABINE.

Carbineer (kär-bin-ēr'), *n.* See CARABINEER.

Carbohydrate (kär'bō-hī-drāt), *n.* [*Carbon* and *hydrate*.] An organic compound containing carbon and the elements of water, such as starch and cellulose. *Ure.*

Carbo-hydrogen (kär'bō-hī-drō-jen), *n.* Same as *Hydro-carbon*.

Carbolic Acid (kär-bol'ik as'id), *n.* [*Carbon*

and *oil.*] (C_6H_6O.) An acid found in that part of the oil of coal which boils between 300° and 400°. It is, when pure, a colourless crystalline substance, but it is usually found as an oily liquid, colourless, with a burning taste and the odour of creosote. Carbolic acid is now much employed as a therapeutic and disinfectant. It may be taken internally in cases in which creosote is indicated; but its principal use is as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, and to abscesses after they have been opened, over which it coagulates, forming a crust impermeable to air and to the organic germs floating in the atmosphere, which produce decomposition in the wound. The action of the acid is not only to exclude these germs but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Called also *Phenic Acid.*

Carbon (kär'bon), *n.* [L. *carbo*, a coal.] Sym. C. At. wt. 12. Pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light, and inodorous. It is usually the remains of some vegetable body from which all the volatile matter has been expelled by heat; but it may be obtained from most organic matters, animal as well as vegetable, by ignition in close vessels. When crystallized it forms the diamond. Wood carbon, or charcoal well prepared, is of a deep black colour, brittle and porous, tasteless and inodorous. It is infusible in any heat a furnace can raise, but by the action of a powerful galvanic apparatus it may be volatilized, presenting a surface with a distinct appearance of having undergone fusion. When thoroughly burned it is a conductor of electricity, but a very bad conductor of heat. It has the property of absorbing different gases, and gives them out again when heated. It has a powerful affinity for oxygen, and decomposes several of the acids, depriving them of their oxygen. It is used sometimes as fuel on account of its giving a strong and steady heat without smoke. It is employed to convert iron into steel by cementation. It enters into the composition of gunpowder. It forms the basis of black paints, Indian ink, and printers' ink. Carbon is one of those elements which exist in various distinct forms called allotropic forms. It occurs as diamond, wood charcoal, animal charcoal, graphite, lamp-black, and anthracite. The compounds of this element are more numerous than those of all the other elements taken together.—*Carbon points*, in *electric lighting*, two pieces of very hard, compact carbon, between which the electric circuit is broken, so that the resistance which they offer to the passage of the current produces a light of extraordinary brilliancy.—*Carbon printing*, in *photog.* a process by which permanent pictures, &c., are printed from photographic negatives. The surface of the paper to be submitted to the light under the negative is coated with gelatine, starch, or gum, combined with carbon or any other pigment, and exposed to the varying intensities of light passing through the negative, the result being that the gelatine becomes insoluble to proportional depths. The soluble gelatine is then washed away with hot water, when a permanent positive print is developed.

Carbonaceous (kär-bo-nā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to carbon or charcoal. See CARBONIC.—*Carbonaceous rocks* are such as contain decomposed animal or vegetable matter, chiefly the latter, in such quantity as to give the rock a dark tint.

Carbonade,† Carbonado† (kär'bo-nād, kär-bo-nā'dō), *n.* [From L. *carbo*, a coal.] In *cookery*, a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop.

> If I come in his (way) willingly let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shak.*

Carbonade,† Carbonado† (kär'bo-nād, kär-bo-nā'dō), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carbonaded;* ppr. *carbonading.* 1. To cut or hack for broiling or frying. 'A hare daintily *carbonadoed.*' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. To cut or hack, as in fighting.

> Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado* your shanks. *Shak.*

Carbonaro (kär-bō-nä'rō), *n.* pl. **Carbonari** (kär-bō-nä'rē). [It., lit. a coal-man, a charcoal-burner.] A name given to the members of a secret political society, which appears to have been formed by the Neapolitan republicans during Murat's government, and had for its object the expulsion of the stranger and the establishment of a democratic government. Towards 1818 the society spread into France.

Carbonate (kär'bon-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as, *carbonate* of lime; *carbonate* of copper. The carbonates are an important class of salts, many of them being extensively used in the arts and in medicine.

Carbonated (kär'bon-āt-ed), *a.* Containing carbonic acid.—*Carbonated springs*, springs of water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. They are common in volcanic countries.

Carbonic (kär-bon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—*Carbonic acid* (CO_2), more properly called *Carbonic Anhydride*, or *Carbon Dioxide*, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, colourless, without smell, twenty-two times as heavy as hydrogen, turning blue litmus slightly red, and existing in the atmosphere to the extent of 1 volume in 2500. It is incapable of maintaining flame or animal life, acting as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent. It is disengaged from fermenting liquors and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke-damp of mines. From its weight it has a tendency to subside into low places, vaults and wells, rendering some low-lying places, as the upas valley of Java, and many caves, uninhabitable. It has a pleasant, acidulous, pungent taste, and aerated beverages of all kinds—beer, champagne, and carbonated mineral water—owe their refreshing qualities to its presence, for though poisonous when taken into the lungs, it is agreeable when taken into the stomach. This acid is formed and given out during the respiration of animals, and in all ordinary combustions, from the oxidation of carbon in the fuel. It exists in large quantity in all limestones and marbles. It is evolved from the coloured parts of the flowers of plants both by night and day, and from the green parts of plants during the night. During the day plants absorb it from the atmosphere through their leaves, and it forms an important part of their nourishment.—*Carbonic* or *carbonous oxide* (CO), a substance obtained by transmitting carbonic acid over red-hot fragments of charcoal, contained in a tube of iron or porcelain, and also by several other processes. It is a colourless, inodorous gas, sp. gr. 0·9727, has neither acid nor alkaline properties, is very poisonous, and burns with a pale lavender flame. This substance is produced when a coal fire burns with a smokeless flame. The pale lavender flame of burning carbonic oxide may often be observed playing over the surface of such a fire.

Carboniferous (kär-bo-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *carbo, carbonis*, a coal, and *fero*, to bear.] Containing or yielding carbon or coal.—*Carboniferous system*, in *geol.* the great group of strata which lie between the old red sandstone below and the Permian or new red sandstone above. They derive their designation from the amount of *carbon* contained in them. They include the coal-measures, millstone grit, and mountain limestone.

Carbonization (kär'bon-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

Carbonize (kär'bon-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carbonized;* ppr. *carbonizing.* To convert into carbon by combustion, or the action of fire.

Carbonohydrous (kär'bon-ō-hī'drus), *a.* Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

Carbonometer (kär-bo-nom'et-ėr), *n.* An instrument to detect the presence of an excess of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water.

Carbonous (kär'bon-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing carbon.—*Carbonous oxide*, same as *Carbonic Oxide* (which see under CARBONIC).

Carbon-point (kär'bon-point), *n.* See under CARBON.

Carbon-printing (kär'bon-print-ing), *n.* See under CARBON.

Carbon-spar (kär'bon-spär), *n.* A name given to several mineral carbonates, as carbonate of magnesium, of zinc, &c.

Carbovinate of Potassium (kar-bov'i-nāt), *n.* More properly *Ethyl-carbonate of Potassium* ($C_2H_5K.CO_3$). A white crystalline ether obtained by the action of carbon dioxide upon perfectly dry hydrate of potassium in absolute alcohol.

Carboy (kär'boi), *n.* [Per. *kaṙábá*, large vessels for containing wine.] A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering, and used chiefly for containing certain acids (such as vitriol or sulphuric acid) and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act upon stoneware.

Carboy.

Carbuncle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal, from *carbo*, a coal.] 1. A beautiful gem of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet, called by the Greeks *anthrax*, found in the East Indies. It is found pure, and adhering to a heavy ferruginous stone of the emery kind. It is usually a quarter of an inch in length, and two-thirds of that in diameter, of an angular figure. When held up to the sun it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the colour of a burning coal. The carbuncle of the ancients is supposed to have been a garnet.—2. An inflammatory tumour, or malignant gangrenous boil or ulcer, differing from a boil in having no central core; an anthrax.

> It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle.* *Bacon.*

3. In *her.* a charge or bearing, generally consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier; sometimes the number of rays is only six, and sometimes as many as twelve. Called also *Escarbuncle.*

Carbuncled (kär'bung-kld), *a.* 1. Set with carbuncles. 'Armour . . . *carbuncled* like holy Phœbus' car.' *Shak.*—2. Afflicted with the malignant boil called carbuncle; pimpled and blotched. 'A *carbuncled* face.' *Brome.*

Carbuncular (kär-bung'kū-lėr), *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

Carbunculate (kär-bung'kū-lāt), *a.* Same as *Carbuncular.*

Carbunculation (kär-bung'kū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *carbunculatio*, from *carbunculo*, to burn to a coal, to blast. See CARBUNCLE.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold.

Carburet (kär'bū-ret), *n.* The old name for *Carbide* (which see).

Carburetted (kär'bū-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet; as, *carburetted* hydrogen.—*Light carburetted hydrogen*, a compound of carbon and hydrogen (CH_4), which occurs in coal-mines (fire-damp) and about the neighbourhood of stagnant pools.

Carcajou (kär'ka-jö), *n.* [Fr. *carcajou*, from native name.] A species of badger found in Canada and other parts of North America, the *Meles (Taxidea) labradorica.*

Carcanet (kär'ka-net), *n.* [Fr. *carcan*, formerly also *carchant*, a carcanet, an iron collar, probably from Armor. *kerchen*, the neck or bosom. Diez derives it from O.H.G. *querca*, Icel. *kverk*, the throat.] 1. A necklace or collar of jewels. 'Jewels in the *carcanet.*' *Shak.*

> About thy neck a *carcanet* is bound,
> Made of the rubie, pearl, and diamond. *Herrick.*

2.† A cluster of jewels or pendent ornaments for the hair. 'Curled hairs hung full of sparkling *carcanets.*' *Marston.*

Carcara (kär-kä'ra), *n.* Same as *Caracara.*

Carcass, Carcase (kär'kas), *n.* [O.E. *carcays, carkeys*, from O.Fr. *carquasse*, Fr. *carcasse*, the carcass, a framework, a kind of bomb, ultimately the same word as *carquois*, a quiver, from L.L. *tarcasius*, a quiver, and that from Ar. and Per. *tarkash, terkesh*, a quiver. From the sense of case for arrows the word would come to have the meaning of case or shell in general, hence its application to the body.] 1. The body, usually the dead body, of an animal; a corpse. It is not usually applied to the living body of the human species, except in low or ludicrous language, or in contempt. 'To pamper his own *carcass.*' *South.*—2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship. 'The *carcasses* of many a tall ship.' *Shak.*—3. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament, as the timber work of a house before it is lathed or plastered or the floors laid, or the keel,

ribs, &c., of a ship.—4. An iron case, shell, or hollow vessel, filled with combustible and other substances, as gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, &c., thrown from a mortar or howitzer, and intended to set fire to buildings, ships, and wooden defences. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and the light sometimes serves as a direction in throwing shells. It is sometimes equipped with pistol barrels loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them.—*Carcass flooring*, in *arch.* the grated frame of timber-work which supports the boarding or floor-boards above and the ceiling below.—*Carcass roofing*, the grated frame of timber-work which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering.

Carcass.

Carcavelhos (kär-ka-vāl'yōs), *n.* A sweet wine, grown in the district of this name in Portugal. Commoner forms in England are *Calcavella* and *Calcavellos*.

Carcelage† (kär'se-lāj), *n.* [L.L. *carcelagium, carceragium*, from L. *carcer*, a prison.] Prison fees.

Carceral† (kär'sėr-al), *a.* [L. *carcer*, a prison.] Belonging to a prison. '*Carceral* endurance.' *Foxe.*

Carcerule (kär'sėr-ūl), *n.* [Dim. from L. *carcer*, a prison.] In *bot.* (*a*) same as *Sarcobasis* (which see). (*b*) The spore-case of a fungus.

Carcharias (kär-ka'ri-as), *n.* [Gr. *karcharias*, a kind of shark having jagged teeth, from *karcharos*, jagged.] A genus of elasmobranchiate fishes, whose teeth exhibit a reticulated structure of medullary tubes, comprising some of the most voracious of the sharks; for example, the white shark (*C. vulgaris*), which sometimes attains the length of 25 to 30 feet, its mouth being sufficiently wide to enable it to receive the thigh or even the body of a man.

Carcharidæ (kär-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See CARCHARIAS.] A name given by some zoologists to the Squalidæ or shark family.

Carcharodon (kär'kar-ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *karcharos*, jagged, and *odous, odontis*, a tooth.] A genus of fossil tertiary sharks, often of great size, differing from the species of the living genus Carcharias chiefly in their teeth being solid in the centre, while in the latter they are hollow.

Carcinological (kär'sin-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to carcinology.

Carcinology (kär-sin-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of zoology which interests itself with crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, &c. Called also *Crustaceology* and *Malacostracology*.

Carcinoma (kär-si-nō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *karkinōma*, from *karkinoō, karkinos*, a cancer.] A cancer. This is the sense in which the word is generally used by medical writers; but some apply it to an indolent tumour different from cancer, while others confine it to an incipient cancer, and others to that kind of cancer in which the affected structure assumes the appearance of cerebral substance.

Carcinomatous (kär-si-nō'ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to carcinoma; cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it.

Carcinus (kär'si-nus), *n.* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab.] A genus of decapod crustacea, containing the most common crab on our coast, the green-crab or shore-crab (*C. mænas*).

Card (kärd), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *carte*, a card, from L. *charta*, paper, from Gr. *chartē, chartēs*, a separated layer of the papyrus bark.] 1. A piece of thick paper or pasteboard prepared for various purposes; (*a*) a piece of cardboard on which are painted figures or points; a playing card in games. (*b*) A piece of cardboard with one's name, &c., written or printed on it, used in visiting, and generally for indicating the name of the person presenting it. Called also *Visiting Card*. (*c*) The paper on which the points of the compass are marked. 'Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale.' *Pope.* (*d*) A piece of pasteboard on which is written or printed an invitation to a public or private entertainment.—2. Same as *Business Card* (which see under BUSINESS): an extension of the sense 1 (*b*).—3. A slang term applied to an eccentric person, or any one who has some notable peculiarity, such as one who is very fast; a character. 'Such an old *card* as this, so deep, so sly.' *Dickens.*

Card† (kärd), *v. i.* To play at cards. *Johnson.*

Card (kärd), *n.* [Fr. *carde*, a card for wool, from L.L. *cardus*, L. *carduus*, a thistle, from *carere*, to card—thistles having been used as cards.] An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts and from extraneous matter. It is made by inserting bent teeth of wire in a thick piece of leather, and nailing this to a piece of oblong board to which a handle is attached. But wool and cotton are now generally carded in mills by teeth fixed on a wheel moved by machinery.

Card (kärd), *v. t.* or *i.* 1. To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card for the purpose of cleansing it of extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making it fine and soft for spinning.

Go *card* and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men.
Dryden.

Fig.

This book must be *carded* and purged. *Skelton.*

2.† To mingle; to mix; to weaken or debase by mixing.

You *card* your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, half small, half strong. *Greene.*

Cardamine (kär-dam'i-nē), *n.* [Gr. *kardaminē*, a kind of cress.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ. The species are numerous, and are annual or perennial herbs, with usually pinnate leaves and racemes of white or purple flowers. *C. pratensis* (cuckoo-flower or ladies'-smock) is abundant in Britain. It has a bitter taste, and at one time it had the reputation of being a diuretic and antispasmodic. It is known to possess antiscorbutic properties. It is generally in blossom when the cuckoo returns to this country, hence the name cuckoo-flower. Four other species are described as natives of Britain, viz. *C. amara* (bitter-cress), *C. impatiens, C. hirsuta*, and *C. sylvatica*.

Cardamom (kär'da-mum), *n.* [L. *cardamomum*, Gr. *kardamōmon.*] The aromatic capsule of different species of Amomum and Elettaria, nat. order Zingiberaceæ, employed in medicine as well as an ingredient in sauces and curries. The cardamoms known in the shops are the large, supposed to be produced by *A. angustifolium*, a Madagascar plant; the middle-sized and the small, both supposed to be the produce of *A. Cardamomum*, a native of Sumatra and other eastern islands. Those recognized in the British pharmacopœia called *true* or *officinal cardamoms* and known in commerce as *Malabar cardamoms*, are the produce of *Elettaria* (*Alpinia*) *Cardamomum*, a native of the mountains of Malabar and Canara. Ceylon cardamoms are the fruit of *A. grana-paradisi*.

Card-basket (kärd'bas-ket), *n.* An ornamental basket for holding visiting cards.

Cardboard (kärd'bōrd), *n.* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c.; pasteboard.

Card-case (kärd'kās), *n.* A small pocket case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding visiting cards.

Cardecu† (kär'dė-kū), *n.* [Corrupt for Fr. *quart d'écu.*] The fourth part of a crown.

A set of hilding fellows, . . . the bunch of them were not worth a *cardecu.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Carder (kärd'ėr), *n.* One who cards wool; the machine employed in carding wool. 'The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers.' *Shak.*

Carder (kärd'ėr), *n.* One who plays at cards; a gamester. 'Coggers, *carders*, dicers.' *Bp. Woolton.*

Cardia (kär'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart.] In *anat.* the upper orifice of the stomach where the œsophagus enters it.

Cardiac (kär'di-ak), *a.* [L. *cardiacus*, Gr. *kardiakos*, from *kardia*, the heart.] 1. Pertaining to the heart.—2. Exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness.—*The cardiac orifice of the stomach*, the cardia.—*Cardiac passion*, an old name for heart-burn.—*Cardiac arteries* and *veins*, the coronary arteries and veins of the heart.—*Cardiac wheel*, in *mech.* a heart-wheel; a cam-wheel in the form of a heart. See HEART-CAM.

Cardiac (kär'di-ak), *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.

Cardiacal (kär-dī'ak-al), *a.* Same as *Cardiac.*

Cardiace† (kär'di-ās), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart.] A heart-shaped precious stone. *Crabb.*

Cardiaceæ (kär-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cardiadæ.*

Cardiadæ (kär-dī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Cardium*, one of the genera.] A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, including the cockles and their allies. They have equivalve bivalve convex shells, having prominent umbones or beaks curved towards the hinge, which, when viewed sideways, give them the appearance of a heart. The mantle edges are united so as to form two orifices or short siphons, through which water passes out and in, serving for respiration and nutrition.

Cardiagraphy (kär-di-ag'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *graphō*, to write, to describe.] An anatomical description of the heart. *Dunglison.* Called also *Cardiography.*

Cardialgia, Cardialgy (kär-di-al'ji-a, kär'di-al-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *algos*, pain.] In *med.* the heart-burn, a burning sensation in the upper or left orifice of the stomach, seemingly at the heart, but rising into the œsophagus. Called also the *Cardiac Passion.*

Cardiidæ (kär-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cardiadæ* (which see).

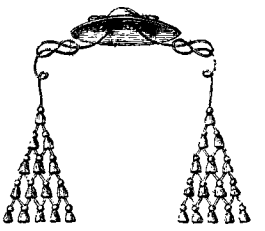
Cardinal (kär'di-nal), *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, a hinge.] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental; as, the *cardinal* doctrine in one's faith.

Impudence is now a *cardinal* virtue. *Drayton.*

His *cardinal* perfection was industry. *Clarendon.*

—*Cardinal numbers*, the numbers *one, two, three*, &c., in distinction from *first, second, third*, &c., which are called ordinal numbers.—*Cardinal points*, (*a*) in *geog.* north and south, east and west, or the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle. (*b*) In *astrol.* the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir.—*Cardinal signs*, in *astron.* Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.—*Cardinal virtues*, specifically, an antiquated name for justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.—*Cardinal winds*, those which blow from the cardinal points.

Cardinal (kär'di-nal), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a pope, who is taken from the cardinals. The cardinals are divided into three classes or orders, comprising six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, making seventy. These constitute the Sacred College and compose the pope's council. Originally they were subordinate in rank to bishops; but they now have the precedence. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutaine or cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a low-crowned, broad-brimmed red hat, with two cords depending


Cardinal's Hat.—Planché's Cyclop. of Costume.

from it, one from either side, each having fifteen tassels at its extremity.—2. A cloak originally of scarlet cloth with a hood to it, much worn by ladies at the commencement of the eighteenth century, so named from its similarity in shape to one of the vestments of a cardinal. At a later period the material as well as the colour varied. Malcolm, writing in 1807, says the cardinal was almost always of black silk richly laced.

Cardinalate (kär'di-nal-āt), *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

An old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate.* *Evelyn.*

Cardinal-bird (kär'di-nal-bėrd), *n.* The *Cardinalis virginianus*, family Fringillidæ, a North American bird, with a fine red

plumage, and a crest on the head. Its song resembles that of the nightingale, hence one of its common names, *Virginian Nightingale*. In size it is about equal to the starling. Called also *Scarlet Grosbeak* or *Cardinal Grosbeak* and *Red-bird*.

Cardinal-flower (kär'di-nal-flou-ėr), *n.* The name commonly given to *Lobelia cardinalis*, because of its large, very showy, and intensely red flowers; it is a native of North America, but is much cultivated in gardens in this country.

Cardinalitial (kär'di-nal-ish''al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cardinal; of the rank of a cardinal. 'Raised him to the *cardinalitial* dignity.' *Cardinal Wiseman.* [Rare.]

Cardinalize (kär'di-nal-īz), *v.t.* To make a cardinal. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]

Cardinalship (kär'di-nal-ship), *n.* Same as *Cardinalate. Bp. Hall.*

Carding-engine (kärd'ing-en-jin), *n.* Same as *Carding-machine.*

Carding-machine (kärd'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool and cotton. It consists of cylinders, thick set with teeth, and moved by the force of water, steam, &c. Called also *Carding-engine.*

Cardiography (kär-di-og'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Cardiagraphy.*

Cardioid (kär'di-oid), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *eidos*, form.] An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

Cardiology (kär-di-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the heart; scientific facts relating to the heart.

Cardiometry (kär-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *metron*, a measure.] In *anat.* measurement of the heart, as by percussion or auscultation. *Dunglison.*

Cardiospermum (kär-di-o-spėr'mum), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *sperma*, seed.] A genus of climbing shrubs or herbs having tendrils like the vine; heart-seed (which see).

Carditis (kär-dī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *itis*, term. signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

Cardium (kär'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart.] The cockle, a genus of mollusca, belonging to the family Cardiacea. The foot is largely developed, and is used by most of these animals, not merely for progression, but in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud of the shores on which they dwell. The most common species is the *C. edule* or edible cockle.

Card-match (kärd'mach), *n.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*

Cardol (kär'dol), *n.* [Formed of the middle part of Anacardium, and L. *oleum*, oil.] An oily liquid contained in the pericarp of the cashew-nut (*Anacardium occidentale*). It is a powerful blistering agent.

Cardoon (kär-dön'), *n.* [Sp. *cardon*, a thistle, from L. *carduus*.] The *Cynara Cardunculus*, a perennial plant belonging to the same genus as the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. The thick fleshy stalks and ribs of its leaves are blanched and eaten in Spain and France as an esculent vegetable. They have been reckoned to possess aphrodisiac properties.

Card-party (kärd'pär-ti), *n.* A number of persons met for playing cards.

Card-player (kärd'plā-ėr), *n.* One who plays at games of cards.

Card-playing (kärd'plā-ing), *n.* Playing at games of cards.

Card-rack (kärd'rak), *n.* A rack or frame for holding visiting, business, &c., cards. 'The empty *card-rack* over the mantelpiece.' *Thackeray.*

Card-sharper (kärd'shärp-ėr), *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a trade to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

Card-table (kärd'tā-bl), *n.* A table used for playing cards on.

Card-tray (kärd'trā), *n.* A small salver for a servant to deliver cards on.

Carduelis (kär-dū-ē'lis), *n.* [L. *carduus*, a thistle.] A genus of conirostral perching birds of the finch tribe (Fringillidæ), including the goldfinch and siskin.

Carduus (kär'dū-us), *n.* [L.] A genus of erect herbs, nat. order Compositæ; the thistles. The leaves are generally spinous-toothed, and the purple or sometimes white flower-heads are surrounded by an involucre composed of many prickly bracts. The anther cells have a small linear tail, and the style consists of a cylindrical bifid column. The fruit is oblong and compressed. There are a large number of species, chiefly found in Europe and Asia. Twelve are found in Britain, all troublesome weeds in pastures or on waste grounds. See THISTLE.

Carduus Benedictus (kär'dū-us ben-e-dik'tus), *n.* Same as *Blessed-thistle. Shak.*

Care (kār), *n.* [A. Sax. *caru*, *cearu*, care, sorrow; cog. O.Sax. *cara*, Icel. *kæri*, complaint, Goth. *kara*, sorrow, O.H.G. *chara*, lamentation; from a root *gar*, signifying to cry, seen also in E. *call* and *crane*, and in Gr. *gēryō*, to cry, *gērys*, voice.] 1. Some degree of pain in the mind from apprehension of evil; mental trouble; concern; anxiety; solicitude.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where *care* lodges sleep will never lie. *Shak.*

2. Attention or heed, with a view to safety or protection; a looking to; caution; regard; watchfulness, as in the phrase, 'Take *care* of yourself.'

A want of *care* does more damage than a want of knowledge. *Franklin.*

3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; as, he was under the *care* of a physician. 'That which cometh upon me daily, the *care* of all the churches.' 2 Cor. xi. 28.—4. The object of care or watchful regard and attention. 'Is she thy *care?*' *Dryden.*—*Care, Solicitude, Concern, Anxiety. Care*, mental trouble regarding the present, the future, or even the past; a painful weight of thought; *solicitude, concern*, both denote affections of the mind of an intenser kind than *care*, and relate to the present and the future, *concern* generally affecting more closely the benevolent feelings than *solicitude; anxiety*, stronger than *solicitude*, chiefly regards the future, and implies the expectation of some evil as the ground of the present distress of mind.

Care (kār), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cared;* ppr. *caring.* 1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned or interested.

Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? Mark iv. 38.

2. To be inclined or disposed; to like. 'Not *caring* to observe the wind.' *Waller.* 'An author, who, I am sure, would not *care* for being praised at the expense of another's reputation.' *Addison.*

Care-cloth† (kār'kloth), *n.* A cloth held by four men over the head of a bride while being married.

Care-crazed (kār'krāzd), *a.* Crazy or mad with care. 'A *care-crazed* mother of many children.' *Shak.*

Carecte† (kar'ekt), *n.* An inscribed mark or character; sometimes, a mark intended as a charm. *Gower; Skelton.*

Careen (ka-rēn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *carėner*, from *carène*, the side and keel of a ship, L. *carina*, a keel.] *Naut.* to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side for the purpose of caulking, repairing, cleansing, paying with pitch, breaming the other side, or the like.

Careen (ka-rēn'), *v.i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Careenage (ka-rēn'āj), *n.* 1. A place to careen a ship.—2. Expense of careening.

Career (ka-rēr'), *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, O.Fr. *cariere*, road, race-course, course, career, from L. *carrus*, a car, vehicle. See CAR.] 1. The ground on which a race is run; a race-course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same *career.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A race or running; a rapid running; speed in motion. 'Full merrily hath . . . this *career* been run.' *Shak.*

Such combat should be made on horse,
On foaming steed in full *career.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding; a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life. 'Honour's fair *career.*' *Dryden.*

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young *career.*
Byron.

4. In the *manege*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring.—5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.

Career (ka-rēr'), *v.i.* To move or run rapidly.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gaily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears! *Irving.*

Careering (ka-rēr'ing), *a.* In *her.* one of the terms applicable to the position of the horse when rather bendwise than mounted upright; the other terms are *statant, passant, prancing, rearing, enraged*, and *mounted.*

Careful (kār'ful), *a.* [A. Sax. *cearful.* See CARE.] 1. Full of care; anxious; solicitous.

Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things. Luke x. 41.

2. Attentive to support and protect; provident: formerly with *for*, now generally with *of*, before the object.

Thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care. 2 Ki. iv. 13.

Are God and Nature then at strife,
That Nature lends such evil dreams?
So *careful of* the type she seems,
So careless of the single life. *Tennyson.*

3. Giving good heed; watchful; cautious; as, be *careful* to maintain good works; be *careful* of your conversation.

A *carefuller* in peril did not breathe. *Tennyson.*

4. Showing or done with care or attention; as, *careful* consideration.—5.† Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; care-causing; painful. 'This *careful* height.' *Shak.*

The *careful* cold beginneth for to creep. *Shak.*

—*Cautious, Prudent, Careful, Wary, Circumspect, Discreet.* See under CAUTIOUS.—SYN. Anxious, solicitous, concerned, disturbed, troubled, provident, thoughtful, cautious, circumspect, heedful, watchful, vigilant.

Carefully (kār'ful-li), *adv.* In a careful manner: (*a*) with care, anxiety, or solicitude.

He found no place of repentance, though he sought it *carefully* with tears. Heb. xii. 17.

(*b*) Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; cautiously; providently. 'If thou *carefully* hearken to the Lord.' Deut. xv. 5.

Carefulness (kār'ful-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being careful: (*a*) anxiety; solicitude.

Drink thy water with trembling and with *carefulness.* Ezek. xii. 18.

(*b*) Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil and providing for safety.

Care-killing (kār'kil-ing), *a.* Killing or putting an end to care; removing anxiety.

Careless (kār'les), *a.* [*Care*, and suffix *-less*; A. Sax. *cearleás.*] 1. Free from care or anxiety; whence, undisturbed; cheerful.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he played. *Pope.*

2. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful: used absolutely or followed by *of* or *about* before the object. '*Careless of* mankind.' *Tennyson.*

A woman; the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless about* her house. *B. Jonson.*

O ye gods!
I know you *careless*, yet, behold, to you
From childly wont and ancient use I call. *Tennyson.*

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered; as, a *careless* throw; a *careless* expression. 'With such a *careless* force.' *Shak.* 'He framed the *careless* rhyme.' *Beattie.*—4.† Not receiving care; uncared for. 'Their many wounds and *careless* harms.' *Spenser.* [Rare.]—SYN. Negligent, heedless, thoughtless, unthinking, inattentive, incautious, remiss, supine, forgetful, regardless, inconsiderate, listless.

Carelessly (kār'les-li), *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

Carelessness (kār'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being careless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

Care-lined (kār'lind), *a.* Marked by care; having lines deepened by care.

That swells with antic and uneasy mirth
The hollow *care-lined* cheek. *J. Baillie.*

Carency† (kā'ren-si), *n.* [L. *carens*, wanting, from *careo*, to want.] Want; lack; deficiency. *Bp. Richardson.*

Carene† (ka-rēn'), *n.* [L.L. *carena.* See below.] *Eccles.* a fast of forty days on bread and water; Lent.

Carentane (kar'en-tān), *n.* [Fr. *quarantaine*, L.L. *quarantena, carentena*, from L. *quadraginta*, forty.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

Caress (ka-res'), *n.* [Fr. *caresse*, from It. *carezza*, L.L. *caritia*, from L. *carus*, dear. Cog. W. *cāru*, to love.] An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection. 'Conjugal *caresses.*' *Milton.*

After his successor had publicly owned himself a Roman Catholic, he began with his first *caresses* to the church party. *Swift.*

Caress (ka-res'), *v.t.* [See the noun.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection, as a parent does a child. '*Caressed* at court and at both the universities.' *Baker.* '*Caressed* and chidden by the dainty hand.' *Tennyson.*

Caressing (ka-res'ing), *p.* and *a.* Treating with endearment or fondling; fondling; affectionate; fond; as, her *caressing* manner.

Caressingly (ka-res'ing-li), *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Caret (kā'ret), *n.* [L. *caret*, there is wanting, from *careo*, to want.] In *writing*, a mark made thus, ʌ, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.

Care-taker (kār'tāk-ėr), *n.* 1. One who takes care of anything; specifically, (*a*) one who is employed at a wharf, quay, or other exposed place to look after goods or property of any kind. (*b*) A person put upon the premises of an insolvent to take care that none of the property be removed.

Care-tuned (kār'tūnd), *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. 'My *care-tuned* tongue.' *Shak.*

Care-worn (kār'wōrn), *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety; as, he was weary and *care-worn*; a *care-worn* countenance.

> And Philip's rosy face contracting grew
> *Careworn* and wan. *Tennyson.*

Carex (kā'reks), *n.* [L., a sedge or rush.] A large genus of plants, nat. order Cyperaceæ; the sedges. The plants of the genus are perennial grass-like herbs, with unisexual flowers, aggregated in spikelets. There are more than a thousand species distributed all over the world, though they are rare in tropical regions. About sixty species are indigenous to Britain. *Carex arenaria* (the sea-sedge) is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Careya (kā'ri-a), *n.* [After Dr. W. *Carey*, a celebrated Indian missionary, who gave his leisure to botany.] A genus of Indian plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ. *C. herbacea* is a most splendid herbaceous stove-plant, with a spike of large red flowers, followed by a yellowish-green berry about the size and form of an orange.

Carf,† pret. of *kerve*, to carve. *Chaucer.*

Carfuffle (kär-fuf'fl), *n.* Same as *Curfuffle*. [Scotch.]

Cargason,† **Cargazon**† (kär'ga-zon), *n.* [Sp. *cargazon*.] A cargo (which see).

> The ship *Swan* was sailing home with a *cargazon* valued at £80,000. *Hewell.*

Cargo (kär'gō), *n.* [Sp., from *cargar*, to load, L.L. *carricare*, to load, from L. *carrus*, a car. See CHARGE.] The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from horses, cattle, and other things carried on deck.

Cargoose (kär'gös), *n.* [Perhaps from Gael. *cir* (*c*=*k*), a cock's comb or crest, and *goose*.] A local name of the bird otherwise known as the great crested grebe. See GREBE.

Cariacou (kar'i-a-kō), *n.* [Probably an Indian name.] The Virginian deer (*Cervus virginianus*), found in all parts of North America up to 43° N. lat. It is smaller than the common stag, and its colour varies with the season. In spring it is reddish-brown, in autumn slaty-blue, and dull-brown in winter. Written also *Carjacou*.

Cariama, Ceriema (sar-i-ā'ma, ser-i-ā'ma). Same as *Seriema*.

Cariated† (kā'ri-āt-ed), *a.* Carious. See CARIOUS.

Cariatid (kar-i-at'id). See CARYATID.

Carib (kar'ib), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of Central America and the north of South America, and formerly also the Caribbean Islands.

Caribbean, Carribbean (kar-ib-bē'an, kar-rib-bē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the eastern portion of the West Indian Islands, or to the sea between them and the mainland of America.

Caribbee (kar'ib-bē), *n.* A Carib.

Cariboo, Caribou (kar'i-bö), *n.* [Fr. Canadian, a reindeer. Probably of Indian origin.] *Tarandus rangifer*, an American variety of the reindeer, and specifically identical with *it*. It has never, however, been brought under the sway of man, but is a great object of chase for the sake of its flesh.

Carica (kar'i-ka), *n.* [Named from an erroneous idea that it was a native of *Caria*.] A genus of plants, nat. order Papayaceæ, consisting of some twenty species, which are natives of tropical America. The best known is *C. Papaya*, the papaw-tree (which see).

Caricatura† (kar'i-ka-tū"ra), *n.* [It.] Same as *Caricature*.

> Let not this strained affectation of striving to be witty upon all occasions be thought exaggerated, or a *caricatura* of Cowley. *T. Warton.*

Caricature (kar'i-ka-tūr"), *n.* [It. *caricatura*, an overloaded representation, from *caricare*, to load. See CHARGE.] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties are concealed and peculiarities or defects exaggerated so as to make the person or thing ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.

> The war between wit and Puritanism soon became a war between wit and morality. The hostility excited by a grotesque *caricature* of virtue did not spare virtue herself. *Macaulay.*

Caricature (kar'i-ka-tūr"), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caricatured*; ppr. *caricaturing*. To make or draw a caricature of; to represent in a ridiculous and exaggerated fashion; to burlesque.

> In revenge for this epistle Hogarth *caricatured* Churchill. *H. Walpole.*

Caricaturist (kar'i-ka-tūr"ist), *n.* One who caricatures others. *Malone.*

Caricous (kar'i-kus), *a.* [L. *carica*, a fig.] Resembling a fig; as, a *caricous* tumour.

Caries (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* [L.] In *med.* ulceration of bony substance; the gangrenous eating away of a bone.

Carillon (kar'il-lon), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *quadrilio*, from L. *quatuor*, four, because *carillons* were played formerly on four bells.] 1. A small instrument furnished with bells, properly tuned, and furnished with finger-keys like those of the pianoforte.—2. A simple air adapted to be performed on a set of small bells.

Carina (ka-rī'na), *n.* [L., the keel of a boat.] In *bot.* same as *Keel*, 4. See CARINATE.

Carinaria (kar-i-nā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *carina*, a keel, from the shape.] A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, of the order called Heteropoda or Nucleobranchiata, whose shells are known to collectors under the name of Venus' slipper and glass nautilus. The gills are protected by a small and very delicate shell of glassy translucence. The creature itself is about 2 inches in length, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched by the aid of a microscope.

Carinatæ (kar-i-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [From L. *carina*, a keel.] Huxley's second order of the class Aves, the other two being Saururæ and Ratitæ. The Carinatæ include all the living flying birds, that is, all existing birds except the Cursores, and are characterized by the fact that the sternum is furnished with a prominent median ridge or keel, whence the name.

Carinate, Carinated (kar'i-nāt, kar'i-nāted), *a.* [L. *carinatus*, from *carina*, a keel.] Shaped like a keel; keeled; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* having a longitudinal ridge like a keel: applied to a calyx, corolla, or leaf. (*b*) In *zool.* applied to those birds whose sternum is keeled, a character of all existing birds except the cursorial.

Carinthine (ka-rin'thin), *n.* A sub-variety of augite from *Carinthia*.

Cariole (kar'i-ōl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *carrus*, a car.] 1. A small open carriage; a kind of calash.—2. A covered cart.

Cariopsis (kar-i-op'sis), *n.* Same as *Caryopsis* (which see).

Cariosity (kar-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [See CARIES.] Ulceration of a bone.

Carious (kā'ri-us), *a.* Affected with caries; ulcerated: said of a bone.

Carjacou (kär'ja-kö), *n.* See CARIACOU.

Cark (kärk), *n.* [A. Sax. *carc*, cark, *becarcan*, *becearcian*, to cark, perhaps borrowed from the Welsh *carc*, care, anxiety, whence *carcus*, solicitous; Gael. *carc*, care.] Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress. 'The *carke* that nippes our harte.' *Drant.* 'Devoide of careful *carke*.' *Spenser.*

> And at night the swart mechanic
> Comes to drown his *cark* and care,
> Quaffing ale from pewter tankards,
> In the master's antique chair. *Longfellow.*

Cark (kärk), *v.i.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned. '*Carking* and caring all that ever you can to gather goods.' *Holland.*

> Hark, my husband, he's *singing* and hoiting,—and I'm fain to *cark* and care. *Beau. & Fl.*

Cark (kärk), *v.t.* 1. To oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; to worry; to perplex; to vex. 'Thee nor *carketh* care nor slander.' *Tennyson.* [Rare.]—2. To bring to be by care or anxiety; to make by carking. 'Care and *cark* himself one penny richer.' *South.*

Carking (kärk'ing), *p.* and *a.* Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety: now used almost solely in the phrase *carking care* or *cares*.

Carl, Carle (kärl), *n.* [A Scandinavian word =Icel. Dan. Sw. *karl*, a man; A. Sax. *carl*, male, as in *carl-catt*, a he-cat; *ceorl*, a freeman, a churl; O.H.G. *karl*, a man, the stem seen in proper names, Charles, Carolus, Charlemagne. *Carlin* is the fem.] 1. [Old English and Scotch.] A man; a man as distinguished from a boy; a robust, strong, or hardy man; an old man. 'A stout *carl*.' *Chaucer.*

> Why sit'st thou by that ruined hall,
> Thou aged *carle* so stern and gray? *Sir W. Scott.*

2. A man of rude or rustic manners; a boor; a clown; a churl.—3. Carle-hemp.—4. A quantity of wool. *Simmonds.*

Carl,† **Carlé**† (kärl), *v.i.* To act like a churl. *Burton.*

Carle-hemp (kärl'hemp), *n.* Male hemp. In the following passage it is used as a symbol of robustness of character.

> Come, firm Resolve, take thou the van,
> Thou stalk o' *carl-hemp* in man. *Burns.*

Carle-Sunday, Carling-Sunday (kärl'sun-dā, kär'ling-sun-dā), *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *carling*, pease roasted or fried.] The Sunday before Palm-Sunday, on which day the special food was pease fried with butter. The custom is a continuation of the Pagan bean-feast. [Provincial.]

Carlet (kär'let), *n.* [Fr. *carrelet*, a square file, a dim. of O.Fr. *carrel*, Mod. Fr. *carreau*, from L. *quadratus*, square.] A single-cut file with a triangular section used by comb-makers.

Carlick (kär'lik), *n.* [A. Sax. *cerlice*. See CHARLOCK.] The plant *Charlock*. [Local.]

Carlin, Carline (kär'lin), *n.* [Fem. of *carl*, a man; Icel. *karlinna*, a woman. See CARL.] An old woman; a contemptuous term for any woman. [Scotch.]

Carlina (kär-lī'na), *n.* See CARLINE-THISTLE.

Carline, Caroline (kär'līn, kar'ō-līn), *n.* [Fr. *carlin*, It. *carlino*, from *Carlo*, or Charles I. of Anjou, by whom they were coined at Naples towards the end of the thirteenth century.] The name given to coins once current in some parts of Italy.

Carline, Carling (kär'līn, kär'ling), *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, or *escarlingue*. Etymology unknown.] A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck-beam to another, forming with the beams a framing for the deck-planks to rest upon.—*Carline knees*. See under KNEE.

Carline-thistle (kär'lin-this-l), *n.* [Fr. *carline*, It. Sp. and Pg. *carlina*, after the Emperor Charlemagne, whose army is said to have been saved from a plague by the use of its root.] The popular name of *Carlina vulgaris*, a thistle common in dry fields and pastures throughout Britain and the Continent. It is about a foot in height, with prickly, somewhat hoary leaves, and a purple head of flowers, surrounded by a hygrometric straw-coloured involucre.

Carlish (kär'lish), *a.* [See CARL.] Churlish. [Old and provincial.]

Carlism (kär'lizm), *n.* The doctrine of any of the several organizations or parties called Carlists.

Carlist (kär'list), *n.* A follower of Don *Carlos* of Spain, or of Charles X. or Henry V. of France, or one who adheres to the principles of their followers and supporters; a legitimist.

Carlock (kär'lok), *n.* [Rus. *karlúk*.] A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

Carlot† (kär'lot), *n.* [A dim. of *carl*. See CARL.] A countryman. 'The cottage . . . that the old *carlot* once was master of.' *Shak.*

Carlovingian (kär-lō-vin'ji-an), *a.* [See CARL.] Pertaining to, or descended from, Charlemagne; as, the *Carlovingian* race of kings.

Carlsbad Twins (karlz'bad twinz), *n. pl.* Large felspar crystals found porphyritically imbedded in a regularly constituted rock, as in the granite of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the granite of some parts of Cornwall. *Ure.*

Carludovica (kär'lu-dō-vē"ka), *n.* [In honour of Charles (*Carlo*) IV. of Spain and his consort Maria Louisa (*Ludovica*) of Parma.]

1. A genus of palm-like shrubs belonging to the nat. order Pandanaceæ. They are natives of South America and the West Indies, and the species *C. palmata* yields the material of which the well-known Panama hats are made. Hence—2. A name sometimes given to a Panama hat.

Carlylese (kär'lil-ēz), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Carlylian.*

Carlylian (kär-lil'i-an), *n.* and *a.* A term denoting the style or doctrines of Thomas Carlyle and his imitators.

Carlylism (kär-lil'izm), *n.* 1. A feature of the style of Thomas Carlyle.—2. The leading ideas or teaching of Thomas Carlyle.

Carmagnole (kär-mä-nyōl'), *n.* [From *Carmagnola,* in Piedmont, the home of many Savoyards, employed in street music, who brought the air into France.] 1. A republican song and dance in the first French revolution. Each stanza of the song ended with the refrain

Dansons la Carmagnole—vive le son—du canon!

The word afterwards became a sort of generic term for revolutionary songs, and was applied to the *Ça ira,* the *Marseillaise,* the *Chant du depart, &c.*—2. The dress worn by the Jacobins during the revolution, consisting of a blouse, red cap, and tricoloured girdle.—3. The wearer of such a dress; any violent revolutionist.—4. A bombastic report of the successes and glories of the French arms during the revolutionary wars.

Carman (kär'man), *n.* A man whose employment is to drive a car or cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart or car.

Carmelite (kär'mel-īt), *n.* 1. A mendicant friar of the order of our Lady of Mount *Carmel.* From probably the fourth century holy men took up their abode as hermits on Mount Carmel in Syria, but it was not till about the year 1150 that pilgrims established an association for the purpose of leading a secluded life on this mountain, and so laid the foun-

Carmelite.—Pascal's Collection des Costumes.

dation of the order. Being driven by the Saracens to Europe in 1247 they adopted all the forms of monastic life and a somewhat milder rule. In time they became divided into several branches, one of them distinguished by walking barefooted. They are still to be seen in Roman Catholic countries. The habit of the order is a cassock, scapular, and hood of brown colour, and a white cloak, the hood covering the head and face and having holes for the eyes.—2. A sort of pear.

Carmelite, Carmelin (kär'mel-īt, kär'melin), *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.

Carminated (kär'mi-nāt-ed), *a.* Mixed with or made of carmine; as, *carminated* colour.

Carminative (kär-min'a-tiv), *n.* [Mod. L. (1622) *carminativum,* a carminative, probably from L.L. *carminare,* to use incantations, to charm, from L. *carmen,* a poem, an incantation or charm, because it acts suddenly, as a charm is supposed to do.] A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies. Carminatives are chiefly obtained from the vegetable kingdom, the principal being ginger, cardamom, anise, and caraway seeds. Several of the essential oils are also used as carminatives, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, juniper; also ardent spirits, especially in the form of aromatic tinctures.

Carminative (kär-min'a-tiv), *a.* †Expelling wind from the body; antispasmodic.

Carmine (kär'min), *n.* [Fr. *carmin,* from Sp. *carmin,* carmine, from *carmesino,* carmine, crimson, Sp. *carmes,* kermes (which see). *Crimson* has the same origin.] 1. The pure colouring matter or principle of cochineal; it forms a purple mass soluble in water. The formula $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$ is assigned to this substance.—2. A pigment made from cochineal. It is of a beautiful red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, and is used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price.

Carmot (kär'mot), *n.* The name given by the alchemists to the matter of which they supposed the philosopher's stone was constituted.

Carn (kärn), *n.* A rock, or heap of rocks. See CAIRN. [Provincial.]

Carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* [Fr. *carnage,* slaughter, from a L.L. *carnaticum,* from L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] 1.† The flesh of slain animals; heaps of flesh, as in shambles. 'His ample maw with human *carnage* filled.' *Pope.*—2. Slaughter; great destruction of men; butchery; massacre. 'Made great *carnage* of them.' *Holland.* 'The *carnage* of Sedgemoor, or the more fearful *carnage* of the Bloody Circuit.' *Macaulay.*

Carnal (kär'nal), *a.* [L. *carnalis,* carnal, from *caro, carnis,* flesh.] 1. Pertaining to the body, its passions and appetites; fleshly; sensual; lustful; gross; impure. 'Our *carnal* stings, our unbitted lusts.' *Shak.* 'Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure.' *Milton.*—2. Not spiritual; merely human; not partaking of anything divine or holy; unregenerate; unsanctified. 'Meats and drinks, and divers washings, and *carnal* ordinances.' Heb. ix. 10. 'All appearances of mirth and pleasantry which were looked upon as marks of a *carnal* mind.' *Addison.*

The *carnal* mind is enmity against God.
Rom. viii. 7.

3.† Bloody; ravenous. 'That this *carnal* cur preys on the issue of his mother's body.' *Shak.*—*Carnal knowledge,* sexual intercourse.

Carnalism (kär'nal-izm), *n.* Carnality; the indulgence of carnal appetites.

Carnalist (kär'nal-ist), *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites. *Burton.*

Carnalite (kär'nal-īt), *n.* A worldly-minded man. *Ant. Anderson.* [Rare.]

Carnality (kär-nal'i-ti), *n.* The state of being carnal; want of spirituality; fleshliness; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality. 'They wallow in all the *carnalities* of the world.' *South.* 'The *carnality* of their hearts.' *Tillotson.*

Carnalize (kär'nal-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carnalized;* ppr. *carnalizing.* To make carnal; to debase to carnality. 'A sensual and *carnalized* spirit.' *Dr. J. Scott.* [Rare.]

Carnallite (kär'na-līt), *n.* [L. *caro, carnis,* flesh, and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.] A pink-coloured mineral obtained from the Stassfurth salt mines. It consists principally of magnesium, potassium, chlorine, and water, but contains also rubidium, cæsium, and bromine.

Carnally (kär'nal-li), *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually. Lev. xviii. 20. 'That the apostle doth very fitly take the law . . . either spiritually or *carnally.*' *R. Nelson.*

Carnal-minded (kär'nal-mīnd'ed), *a.* Having a carnal or fleshly mind.

Carnal-mindedness (kär'nal-mīnd'ed-nes), *n.* Carnality of mind. 'Concupiscence and *carnal-mindedness.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

Carnardine† (kär'nēr-din), *n.* An old name for the carnation. 'The rosy-coloured *carnardine.*' *Old comedy.*

Carnaria (kär-nā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] The order of flesh-eating animals; carnivora.

Carnassial (kär-nas'si-al), *a.* [From Fr. *carnassier* (which see).] In *compar. anat.* adapted for dividing and eating flesh.—*Carnassial teeth,* the last premolar in the upper jaw and the first molar in the lower.

Carnassial (kär-nas'si-al), *n.* In *compar. anat.* a tooth adapted for dividing and eating flesh. *Owen.*

Carnassier (kär-nas-sē-ā), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *carnacerius,* an executioner, from L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] A carnivorous animal.

Carnation (kär-nā'shon), *n.* [Fr. *carnation,* the naked part of a picture, flesh colour; from L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] 1. Flesh colour; the parts of a picture which are naked, or without drapery, exhibiting the natural colour of the flesh. 'Her complexion of the most delicate *carnation.*' *Lord Lytton.*—2. In *painting,* the representation of flesh.—3. The popular name of *Dianthus Caryophyllus,* a

Two varieties of Carnation.

native of southern Europe, but naturalized on old castle walls and similar places in the south of England. It is a perennial glaucous plant, with fragrant rose-coloured flowers. From it has been obtained the many varieties of the carnations of the florists, which are much prized for the beautiful colours of their sweet-scented double flowers. They are arranged into three classes, viz., *bizarres, flakes,* and *picotees.*

Carnationed (kär-nā'shond), *a.* Having a colour like carnation; pink. *Lovelace.*

Carnauba (kär-na-ö'ba), *n.* The Brazilian name of the *Corypha cerifera,* a tall palm which grows in the middle and northern provinces of Brazil, and which, like the *Ceroxylon andicola* or wax-palm, has its leaves coated with small waxy scales, from which a straw-coloured wax is obtained by boiling. The fruit and pith of the tree are eaten, and the wood, which is very durable, furnishes an important building material in its native country.

Carnel (kär'nel), *a.* [Perhaps from W. *carn,* a cairn or heap of stones.] Chaotic; shapeless. *Dryden.*

Carnelian (kär-nē'li-an), *n.* [More correctly *cornelian,* from Fr. *cornaline,* It. *cornalina, corniola,* a carnelian, from L. *cornu,* a horn, from its horny appearance; comp. *onyx,* which literally means a finger-nail or claw.] A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish-white colour. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals, &c. The finest specimens come from Cambay and Surat, in India, where they are found as nodules of a blackish-olive colour, in peculiar strata, 30 feet below the surface. The nodules, after two years' exposure to the sun, are boiled for two days, and thereby acquire the lovely colours for which they are prized.

Carneous (kär'nē-us), *a.* [L. *carneus,* from *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh. 'Carneous fibres.' *Ray.*

Carney (kär'ni), *n.* [From L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

Carney (kär'ni), *n.* Soft, hypocritical talk; flattery. [Slang.]

Carney (kär'ni), *v.t.* To insinuate one's self with; to flatter; to wheedle. [Slang.]

Carney (kär'ni), *v.i.* To interlard one's discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. [Slang.]

Carnifex (kär'ni-feks), *n.* [L., from *caro, carnis,* flesh, especially dead flesh, and *facio,* to make.] A public executioner.

Carnification (kär'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [See CARNIFY.] The act of carnifying; a state of certain organs in which the tissue becomes changed so as to resemble that of fleshy parts. In the hard parts it is equivalent to *osteosarcoma,* in the lungs to *hepatization.*

Carnify (kär'ni-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carnified;* ppr. *carnifying.* [L. *caro, carnis,* flesh, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth. 'I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify.*' *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]—2. To lose the normal structure and become fleshy. See CARNIFICATION.

Carnival (kär'ni-val), *n.* [Usually ascribed to L. *caro, carnis,* flesh, and *vale,* farewell, lit. 'farewell flesh!' but really from Med. L. *carnelevamen,* for *carnis levamen,* solace of the body, permitted in anticipation of any fast—L. *caro,* flesh, and *levare,* to solace,

to lighten, through Fr. *carnaval*, It. *carnovale, carnevale.*] 1. The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent, observed in Catholic countries with a great deal of merriment and revelry, feasts, balls, operas, concerts, &c. Hence—2. Feasting or revelry in general.

Love in the sacred halls held *carnival*. *Tennyson.*

Carnivora (kär-niv'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [L.] A term generally applicable to any creatures that feed on flesh or animal substances, but restricted to an order of mammiferous quadrupeds which prey upon other animals. They are divided into the *Plantigrades*, comprising the bears, badgers, racoons, gluttons, and coatimondis; the *Digitigrades*, comprising lions, tigers, cats, dogs; the *Primipedia* or *Primigrada*, or *Amphibious Carnivora*, comprising the seals and walruses, but these last are now frequently placed in a separate order. The muscular activity of the Carnivora is very great, their respiration and circulation very active, and their demand for food is consequently constant.

Carnivoracity (kär-niv'ō-ras''i-ti), *n.* [See CARNIVOROUS.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Pope.* [Rare.]

Carnivore (kär'ni-vōr), *n.* A carnivorous animal; one of the Carnivora. *Owen.*

Carnivorous (kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *caro, carnis*, flesh, and *voro*, to devour.] Eating or feeding on flesh: an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.; and also to plants which are supposed to appropriate animal food, like the Drosera or sundew and Pinguicula among British plants, and among exotics Dionæa or Venus's fly-trap and the various pitcher-bearing plants.

Carnose, *a.* See CARNOUS.

Carnosity (kär-nos'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *carnosité*, from L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] 1. Fleshiness.

The olives, indeed, be very small there, and no bigger than capers; yet commended they are for their *carnosity*. *Holland.*

2. Fleshy substance; specifically, a little fleshy excrescence in the urethra, the neck of the bladder, &c.

Carnous, Carnose (kär'nus, kär-nōs'), *a.* [L. *carnosus*, from *caro, carnis*, flesh.] 1. Of or pertaining to flesh; fleshy. 'Carnous matter.' *Holland.* 'Carnose muscle.' *Ray.* 2. In *bot.* of a fleshy consistence: said of succulent leaves, stems, &c.

Carny (kär'ni), *n.* and *v.* See CARNEY. [Slang.]

Carob, Carob-tree (kar'ob, kar'ob-trē), *n.* [O. Fr. *carobe*, Mod. Fr. *caroube*, from Ar. *kharrūb*, bean-pods.] The common English name of *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See CERATONIA.

Caroche (ka-rōsh'), *n.* [O. Fr. *carroche*, from It. *carroccio*, a carriage, from *carro*, a car. See CAR.] A kind of pleasure-carriage; a coach. *B. Jonson; Beau. & Fl.* 'Coaches and *caroches*.' *Burton.*

Caroched (ka-rōsht'), *a.* Placed in a caroche.

Beggary rides *caroched*. *Massinger.*

Carol (kar'ol), *n.* [O. Fr. *carole*, a kind of dance wherein many dance together, also a Christmas song or carol; from the Celtic: Armor. *koroll*, a dance; W. *carol*, a carol, a song.] A song, especially one expressive of joy: Shakspere also applies the term to a devotional song, and it often signifies, specifically, a religious song or ballad in celebration of Christmas. 'Instruments, *carols*, and daunces.' *Chaucer.* 'The *carol* of a bird.' *Byron.* 'Heard a *carol*, mournful, holy.' *Tennyson.*

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many hearse-like airs as *carols*. *Bacon.*

Carol (kar'ol), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *carolled*; ppr. *carolling*. [From the noun.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.

Hark how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praise. *Spenser.*

Carol (kar'ol), *v.t.* To praise or celebrate in song.

The shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness. *Milton.*

Carol, Carrol (kar'ol, kar'rol), *n.* In *arch.* a small closet or inclosure to sit and read in; also applied to a window, doubtless a bay-window: a word found in old documents. *Oxford Glossary.*

Carolin (kar'ō-lin), *n.* [*Carolus*, Latin form of *Charles*.] A gold coin formerly current in some parts of Germany, worth about 19s.

Carolina-pink (kar-ō-lī'na-pingk), *n.* A name given to the *Spigelia marylandica*, a North American plant bearing scarlet flowers, and having a root used as a vermifuge.

Caroline, *n.* See CARLINE, a coin.

Caroling, Carolling (kar'ol-ing), *n.* The act of one who carols; a song of joy, praise, or devotion. 'Ophelia's wild snatches and the sweet *carolings* of 'As you Like it.'' *Coleridge.*

Carolingian (kar-ō-lin'ji-an), *a.* Same as *Carlovingian.*

Carolinian (kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.

Carolinian (kar-ō-lin'i-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

Carolitic, Carolytic (kar-ō-lit'ik), *a.* In *arch.* decorated with branches and leaves, as a column. *Gwilt.*

Carolus (kar'ō-lus), *n.* A gold coin struck in the reign of *Charles* I. and originally 20*s.* in value, afterwards 23*s.* The name was given also to various other coins.

Caromel (kar'o-mel), *n.* See CARAMEL.

Caroome (ka-röm'), *n.* [From *car.*] A license from the Lord-mayor of London to keep a cart. *Wharton.*

Caroon (ka-rön'), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *caor, caorann*, a mountain-berry, the rowan.] A species of cherry. *Simmonds.*

Carosse (ka-ros'), *n.* A garment of fur worn by the natives of South Africa.

Carotel, Caroteel (kar-ō-tel', kar-ō-tēl'), *n.* An oriental weight varying from 5 to 9 lbs.

Carotic (ka-rot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *karos*, torpor, stupor.] 1. Relating to stupor or carus.—2. Same as *Carotid*. *Dunglison.*

Carotid (ka-rot'id), *a.* [Gr. pl. *karōtides*, the carotids, said to be from *karos*, a deep sleep, because the ancients believed that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels.] Of or pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck; as, the *carotid* nerve.—*Carotid arteries*, the two great arteries which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain. The *common carotids*, one on either side of the neck, divide each into an *external* and an *internal* branch, the latter supplying the interior of the skull.

Carotid (ka-rot'id), *n.* An artery of the neck. See the adjective.

Carotidal (ka-rot'id-al), *a.* Carotid. [Rare.]

Carotin, Carotine (kar'ō-tin), *n.* The colouring matter of the carrot.

Carousal,† Carouselt (kar'ō-zal, kar'ō-zel), *n.* [Fr. *carrousel*, It. *carosello.*] A tilting-match or similar pageant; military exercises. 'Leaving out the warlike part of the *carousels*.' *Dryden.* 'A royal *carousal* given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor Charles the Fourth.' *T. Warton.*

Carousal (ka-rou'zal), *n.* [See CAROUSE.] A feast or festival; a noisy drinking bout or revelling.

The swains were preparing for a *carousal*. *Sterne.*

—*Feast, Banquet, Carousal.* See under FEAST.

Carouse (ka-rouz'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *caroused*; ppr. *carousing*. [O. Fr. *carousser*, to quaff, to carouse, from *carous*, a carouse, a bumper, from G. *gar aus!* quite out! that is, empty your glasses! an old German drinking exclamation. In old authors the spelling *garouse* is also found.] To drink freely and with jollity; to quaff; to revel; also, to drink to the health of a person. 'Having all day *caroused* and banqueted.' *Shak.* 'Carousing to his mates.' *Shak.*

I said, O soul, make merry and *carouse*. *Tennyson.*

Carouse (ka-rouz'), *v.t.* To drink up; to drink to the bottom. 'Did death's cup *carowse*.' *Mir. for Mags.* 'Caroused potations pottle-deep.' *Shak.*

Carouse (ka-rouz'), *n.* 1. A hearty drink or full draft of liquor. Hence the old phrase to *quaff* or *drink carouse*, that is, to drink deep. 'A full *carouse* of sack.' *Davies.*—2. A drinking match; a noisy banquet. 'The early feast and late *carouse*.' *Pope.*

Carouser (ka-rouz'ér), *n.* One who carouses; a drinker; a toper; a noisy reveller or bacchanalian.

Carousingly (ka-rouz'ing-li), *adv.* In a carousing manner.

Carp (kärp), *v.i.* [Allied, in first sense at least, to Icel. *karpa*, to boast; Sw. dial. *karpa*, to boast, to wrangle; the second sense is due to the L. *carpo*, to seize, catch, pick.] 1.† To speak; to tell; to recite. 'I will now *carp* of kings.' *Percy MS.*

Now we leven the kyng and of Joseph *carp*. *Joseph of Arimathie.*

2. To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly; used absolutely or followed by *at*.

Other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly *carp* and quarrel. *Shak.*

No not a tooth or nail to scratch;
And *at* my actions *carp* and catch. *G. Herbert.*

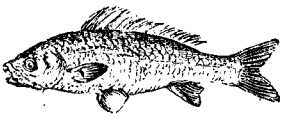
Carp† (kärp), *v.t.* 1. To utter; to speak.

Then our king full of courage *carped* these words. *Percy MS.*

2. To blame; to find fault with; to chide.

My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censured. *Dryden.*

Carp (kärp), *n.* [A word common to the Teutonic languages (comp. D. *karper*, Dan. *karpe*, Sw. *karp*) and borrowed by the Romance tongues.] A teleostean fish of the family Cyprinidæ. The type is the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), said to have been introduced into England in the four-



Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*).

teenth century. It is an excellent fish for ponds, as it breeds rapidly (as many as 700,000 eggs having been counted in the ovaries of a single carp), grows to a large size, sometimes attaining the length of 4 feet, and lives, it is said, for 150 or 200 years. In old age its scales become gray and white. The golden carp or gold-fish is *C. auratus*; and the crucian or German carp, *C. carassius*. See CRUCIAN.

Carpal (kär'pal), *a.* [L. *carpus*, the wrist.] Pertaining to the wrist.

Carpathian (kär-pā'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the well-known range of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.—*Carpathian balsam*, a resin or essential oil distilled from the fresh cones of *Pinus Cembra* in Hungary, &c.

Carp-bream (kärp'brēm), *n.* Another name for the common bream (*Abramis brama*).

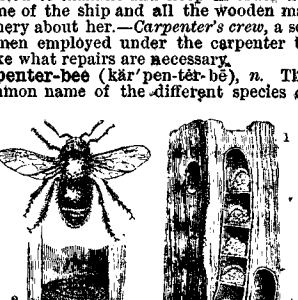
Carpel (kär'pel), *n.* [Mod. L. *carpellum*, dim. from Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a single-celled ovary or seed-vessel, or a single cell of an ovary or seed-vessel together with what belongs to that cell, as in many cases a separate style and stigma of the pistil. The pistil or fruit often consists of only one carpel, in which case it is called *simple*; when either consists of more than one carpel it is called *compound*. A carpel is regarded as a modified leaf. Called also *Carpellum, Carpidium.*

Carpellary (kar'pel-la-ri), *a.* Belonging to a carpel or carpels.

Carpellum (kär-pel'lum), *n.* A carpel.

Carpenter (kär'pen-tèr), *n.* [O. Fr. *carpentier* (Mod. Fr. *charpentier*); L.L. *carpentarius*, a carpenter, from *carpentum*, a chariot, a word of Celtic origin; comp. *car.*] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships. Those who build houses are called *house-carpenters*, and those who build ships are called *ship-carpenters*. The *carpenter of a ship* is an officer appointed to examine and keep in order the frame of the ship and all the wooden machinery about her.—*Carpenter's crew*, a set of men employed under the carpenter to make what repairs are necessary.

Carpenter-bee (kär'pen-tèr-bē), *n.* The common name of the different species of



Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*), half the natural size.

1, A piece of wood bored by the bee, and grubs and food deposited in the cells. 2, Two of the cells drawn larger in order to show the partitions.

hymenopterous insects of the genus Xylocopa. One species (*X. violacea*) inhabits the

south of Europe; in Asia, Africa, and America the species are numerous. They are generally of a dark violet blue, and of considerable size. They usually form their nests in pieces of half-rotten wood, cutting out various apartments for depositing their eggs, having sharp, pointed, triangular mandibles, well adapted to form holes in wood.

Carpentering (kär'pen-tėr-ing), *n.* The employment of a carpenter.

Carpentry (kär'pen-tri), *n.* 1. The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber in the construction of buildings.—2. An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing or letting them into each other, as are the pieces of a roof, floor, centre, &c.

Carper (kärp'ėr), *n.* One who carps; a caviller. *Shak.*

Carpet (kär'pet), *n.* [O. Fr. *carpite*, a carpet, a kind of woollen cloth, from It. and L.L. *carpita*, a woolly cloth, from *carpere*, to tease wool, L. *carpo*, to pluck, to pull in pieces, &c.] 1. A thick fabric used for covering floors, stairs, &c., usually woven of wool, sometimes of other materials, and in some cases wrought with a needle.—2. A soft, smooth covering, as of turf, moss, &c., suggestive of a carpet. 'The grassy *carpet* of this plain.' *Shak.*—*To be on the carpet*, is to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation. It may be borrowed from the French *être sur le tapis*, which is used in the like sense.—*Carpet knight*, a person knighted on some other ground than that of military service or distinction; a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. So Shakspere speaks of 'a knight dubbed with unhacked rapier and on *carpet* consideration.'

> Not yet prepared?—By heaven I change
> My thought, and hold thy valour light
> As that of some vain *carpet knight*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Carpet (kär'pet), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carpeted*, ppr. *carpeting*. To cover with or as with a carpet; to spread with carpets; as, to *carpet* a room.

Carpet-bag (kär'pet-bag), *n.* A travelling bag made of the same material as carpets.

Carpet-bag (kär'pet-bag), *v.i.* To stump the country in the manner of a carpet-bagger. [United States.]

Carpet-bagger (kär'pet-bag-ėr), *n.* [Because regarded as having no more property than might fill a *carpet-bag*.] A needy political adventurer who goes about the country pandering to the prejudices of the ignorant with the view of getting into place or power. Originally applied to needy adventurers of the Northern States of America, who tried in this way to gain the votes of the negroes of the Southern States.

Carpet-bedding (kär'pet-bed-ing), *n.* In *hort.* a system of bedding in which neat and dwarf-growing foliage plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs. Called in America *Mosaiculture*.

Carpet-broom, Carpet-brush (kär'pet-brōm, kär'pet-brush), *n.* A brush or broom for cleaning carpets.

Carpet-dance (kär'pet-dans), *n.* A dance or a dancing party of an easy and unceremonious character, the carpet not being lifted for the occasion as for a ball. *Dickens.*

Carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

Carpet-knight (kär'pet-nīt), *n.* See under CARPET.

Carpet-monger (kär'pet-mung-gėr), *n.* 1. A dealer in carpets.—2. One most at home on a carpet; a lover of ease and pleasure. 'A whole bookful of these quondam *carpet-mongers* whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse.' *Shak.*

Carpet-rod (kär'pet-rod), *n.* One of the rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place.

Carpet-strainer (kär'pet-strān-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for catching and stretching out carpets tight on the floor when laying them down.

Carpet-stretcher (kär'pet-strech-ėr), *n.* Same as *Carpet-strainer*.

Carpet-strip (kär'pet-strip), *n.* The piece under a door to raise it above the carpet.

Carpet-walk† (kär'pet-wak), *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn.*

Carpet-way† (kär'pet-wā), *n.* A green way; a strip or border of green sward left round the margin of a ploughed field. *Ray.*

Carpet-weed (kär'pet-wēd), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus Mollugo, inconspicuous annuals, somewhat resembling Galium in their habit; found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres.

Carpholite (kär'fo-līt), *n.* Same as *Karpholite*.

Carphologia, Carphology (kär-fo-lō'ji-a, kär-fol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, the nap of clothes, and *legō*, to pluck.] In *med.* a picking of the bed-clothes; floccillation.

Carpidium (kär-pid'i-um), *n.* Same as *Carpel*.

Carpincho-skin (kär-pin'chō-skin), *n.* The skin of the capybara or water-hog, carpincho being the name of that animal in Paraguay. See CAPYBARA.

Carping (kärp'ing), *a.* Cavilling; captious; censorious. '*Carping* critic.' *Granville.* '*Carping* spirit.' *Watts.*

Carping (kärp'ing), *n.* The act of cavilling; a cavil; unreasonable censure. 'Those *carpings* made as to the passage through the Red Sea.' *Leslie.*

Carpingly (kärp'ing-li), *adv.* In a carping manner; captiously.

Carpinus (kär-pī'nus), *n.* [The Latin name of the hornbeam.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cupuliferæ. The species are trees or tall shrubs with deciduous leaves like those of the beech, and are natives of Europe, the Levant, and North America. The hornbeam (*C. Betulus*) is an indigenous tree often used in hedges, as it stands cutting. Its wood is tough and difficult to work; it is used for cogs, handles of tools, and on the Continent for fuel.

Carpmeals (kärp'mēlz), *n. pl.* A kind of coarse cloth formerly made in the north of England.

Carpocapsa (kär-pō-kap'sa), *n.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *kapsis*, the act of devouring.] A genus of lepidopterous insects whose larvæ are most destructive to fruit. *C. Pomona* infests all Europe where apples and pears are cultivated, depositing its eggs in the fruit as soon as it is set. Its larvæ come to their full size in July, when the fruit is about two-thirds of its size, and then escape by boring their way to the outside.

Carpocratian (kär-pō-krā'shi-an), *n.* A member of a sect of Gnostics of the second century, so called from *Carpocrates*, a prominent teacher of gnosticism. They maintained that only the soul of Christ went to heaven, that his body would have no resurrection, and that the world was made by angels.

Carpolite (kär'po-līt), *n.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *lithos*, stone.] A fossil fruit.

Carpological (kär-po-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to carpology. *Balfour.*

Carpologist (kär-pol'o-jist), *n.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *legō*, to speak.] One who studies or treats of carpology.

Carpology (kär-pol'o-ji), *n.* [See above.] The division of botany relating to the structure of seeds and seed-vessels.

Carpophaga (kär-pof'a-ga), *a.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *phagō*, to eat.] A section of the Marsupialia (which see).

Carpophagous (kär-pof'a-gus), *a.* Relating to the Carpophaga.

Carpophore (kär'po-fōr), *n.* [L. *carpophorum*, from Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *pherō*, to bear.] In *bot.* the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the pistil beyond the stamens, as in the fruits of the Capparideæ and Umbelliferæ.

Carpus (kär'pus), *n.* [L., the wrist.] In *anat.* that part of the skeleton between the forearm and hand, composed in the higher vertebrates of eight small bones in two rows. It is the *wrist* in man, the *knee* in the horse.

Carquaise (kär-kāz'), *n.* [Fr. *carquaise, carcaise*; probably same word as *carcass*.] The annealing arch or oven used in the manufacture of plate-glass.

Carrack (kar'rak), *n.* See CARACK.

Carrageen, Carragheen (kar'ra-gēn), *n.* [From *Carragaheen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it abounds.] *Chondrus crispus*, a sea-weed very common on rocks and stones on every part of the coast of Britain. It is a very variable weed, with a flat dichotomously branching frond of a deep purple-brown colour, and of a cartilaginous texture. When dried it becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as Irish moss, and is used for making soups, jellies, size, &c.

Carrageenin (kar-ra-gē'nin), *n.* The mucilaginous constituent of carrageen, represented by some chemists under the formula $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$, and so, like starch, sugar, &c., appearing to be a hydrate of carbon.

Carraine,† *n.* Carrion. *Chaucer.*

Carrall (kar'al), *n.* Same as *Carol*, in *arch.*

Carrara Marble (kär-rä'ra märʹbl), *n.* [From *Carrara*, in Italy.] A species of white marble, sometimes containing blue veins, much used by sculptors.

Carrat (kar'rat), *n.* A carat.

Carraway (kar'ra-wā), *n.* Same as *Caraway*.

Carrawitchet (kar'ra-wich-et), *n.* Same as *Carriwitchet, Carwhichet*.

> Sir John had always his budget full of punns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets*. *Arbuthnot.*

Carrel, Carrell (kar'el), *n.* Same as *Carol*, in *arch.*

Carrel (kar'rel), *n.* The arrow used in cross-bows; a quarrel (which see).

Carriable (kar'ri-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being carried. *Sherwood.*

Carriage (kar'rij), *n.* [From *Carry* (which see).] 1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying. 'The *carriage* of sounds.' *Bacon.* Specifically—2. The business of carrying merchandise.

> I then affirm that, if in time of war our business had the good fortune to increase, and at the same time a large, nay the largest proportion of *carriage* had been engrossed by neutral nations, it ought not in itself to have been considered as a circumstance of distress. *Burke.*

3. The price or expense of carrying; as, how much does the *carriage* amount to?—4.† The act of carrying or taking from an enemy; conquest; acquisition.

> Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that by the *carriage* of that the other cities would be yielded. *Knolles.*

5. The manner of carrying one's self; behaviour; conduct; deportment; personal manners. 'A reverend *carriage*.' *Shak.*—6.† The act or manner of carrying out business; management.

> The violent *carriage* of it will clear or end the business. *Shak.*

7.† Bearing; import; tenor; meaning. 'The Hebrew text hath no other *carriage*.' *Time's Storehouse.*

> As by the same covenant
> And *carriage* of the article design'd,
> His (moiety) fell to Hamlet. *Shak.*

8. That which carries: (*a*) a wheeled vehicle: (1) a vehicle for persons; especially, a low set four-wheeled vehicle belonging to a private person or a public body, but not intended for hire. (2) In composition, a wheeled stand or support; as, a gun-*carriage*; a block-*carriage* for mortars, &c. (*b*) In *carp.* the timber-frame which supports the steps of a wooden stair. (*c*) The part of a printing-press on which the types are placed to be printed, which is run in till they are immediately under the platen, and when the impression is taken, run out in order to change the sheet of paper and to ink the types again.—9.† That which is carried; burden, as baggage, vessels, furniture, &c.

> Spartacus . . . overthrew them, and took all their *carriage*. *North.*

10. In *Scots law*, horse-and-cart service.

Carriageable (kar'rij-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being conveyed in carriages.—2. Passable by carriages.

Carriage-bridge (kar'rij-brij), *n.* A bridge made to run on wheels and intended to be used in attacking fortifications.

Carriage-free (kar'rij-frē), *a.* Free of charge for carriage.

Carriage-guard (kar'rij-gärd), *n.* A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore-wheel rubs in turning sharp round.

Carriage-lock (kar'rij-lok), *n.* A name sometimes given to a brake. *E. H. Knight.*

Carriage-piece (kar'rij-pēs), *n.* In *carp.* one of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are laid.

Carriage-spring (kar'rij-spring), *n.* An elastic contrivance adapted to carriages to lessen the shocks caused by the inequalities of the road in driving.

Carriage-way (kar'rij-wā), *n.* A collective name for the parts of streets in a town intended to be used by wheeled vehicles.

> In 1845 the area of the *carriage-way* of the city was estimated at 418,000 square yards. *Mayhew.*

Carriboo (kar'ri-bö), *n.* See CARIBOO.

Carrick-bend (kar'rik-bend), *n.* A particular kind of knot for joining two ropes.

Carrick-bitt (kar'rik-bit), *n.* *Naut.* one of the bitts which support the windlass.

Carrier (kar'ri-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which carries or conveys; a messenger. 'The air is a *carrier* of sounds.' *Bacon.* More specifically—2. One who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons for any one who employs him: often called a *common carrier*. In a legal sense, the term extends not only to those who convey goods by land

but also to the owners and masters of ships, mail-contractors, and even to wharfingers who undertake to convey goods for hire from their wharfs to the vessel in their own lighters, but not to mere hackney-coachmen. Carriers are responsible for the safety and preservation of the goods committed to them. — 3. A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck. — 4. The name of a particular part in various machines.'

Carrier-pigeon (kar'ri-ėr-pij'on), *n.* See CARRIER, 3.

Prayer is Innocence's friend; and willingly flieth incessant
'Twixt the earth and the sky, the *carrion-pigeon* of heaven. *Longfellow.*

Carrier-shell (kar'ri-ėr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus Phorus: so called from the whorls of the shell usually having stones or smaller shells attached to them.

Carrike,† *n.* A carrack or carack. *Chaucer.*

Carrilon (kar'i-lon), *n.* See CARILLON.

Carrion (kar'ri-on), *n.* [It. *carogna;* Fr. *charogne;* L.L. *caronia,* aug. from *caro, carnis,* flesh.] 1. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

Britain's raven!
Blacken round the Roman *carrion,* make the carcass a skeleton. *Tennyson.*

[In this sense without a plural.] — 2.† A single carcass: in this use with a plural. 'Ravens are seen where a *carrion* lies.' *Sir W. Temple.*

They did eat the dead *carrions* and one another soon after. *Spenser.*

3.† A worthless woman: a term of reproach. 'This foolish *carrion,* Mrs. Quickly.' *Shak.*

Carrion (kar'ri-on), *a.* 1.† Converted into carrion; consisting of a carcass or carcasses. 'Carrion men groaning for burial.' *Shak.* 2. Pertaining to carrion; feeding on carrion; as, a *carrion* bird; *carrion* flowers (see STAPELIA). 'A prey for *carrion* kites.' *Shak.*

Carrion-crow (kar'ri-on-krō), *n.* The common crow (*Corvus corone*): so called because it sometimes feeds on carrion.

Carritch, Carritches (kar'rich, kar'rich-ez), *n.* Catechism. [Scotch.]

Carriwitchet (kar'i-wich-et), *n.* Some piece of jocularity or facetiousness; a pun or the like. 'Fun, pun, conundrum, *carriwitchet.*' *Garrick.* According to Fitzedward Hall, 'this term, for 'absurd question,' is still heard now and then.'

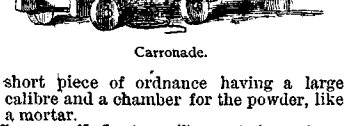
Carrol, *n.* See CAROL, in *arch.*

Carrole (kar'rōl), *n.* A preparation of rice.

Carrollite (kar'rol-līt), *n.* A sulphide of copper and cobalt obtained from *Carroll* county, Maryland, U.S.

Carrom (kar'rom), *n.* [Fr. *carambolage,* a cannon.] In *billiards,* an old name for a cannon.

Carronade (kar-ron-ād'), *n.* [From *Carron* in Scotland, where it was first made.] A



Carronade.

short piece of ordnance having a large calibre and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar.

Carron-oil (kar'ron-oil), *n.* A term for a liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water: so called from being much used, in the case of burns, at the Carron Ironworks.

Carroon (kar-rön'), *n.* Same as *Caroon.*

Carrot (kar'rot), *n.* [Fr. *carotte;* L.L. *carota.*] 1. The English name for plants of the genus Daucus, of which there are about thirty species natives of the northern hemisphere. The best known is the *D. Carota,* the cultivated forms of which produce the well-known large esculent tap-root. — 2. The tap-root of *D. Carota,* cultivated for the table and for cattle. Those with a long tapering root are called *long carrots,* those having a root nearly cylindrical and terminating abruptly *horn carrots.* — 3. *pl.* Red hair on a human being. [Slang.] — *Oil of carrot,* a volatile oil, whose composition is not known with certainty, obtained in small quantity by distilling the roots of carrots with water.

Carrotiness (kar'rot-i-nes), *n.* The condition of being of a carroty or reddish-yellow colour: specially applied to the hair.

Carroty (kar'rot-i), *a.* Like a carrot in colour: an epithet given to red hair.

Carrousel (kar'ö-zel), *n.* [Fr.] A carousal or tilting-match.

Carrow (kar'rō), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *carach,* cunning, deceitful.] In Ireland, a person wandering about and getting his living by cards and dice; a strolling gamester. *Spenser.*

Carrucage (kar'ru-kāj), *n.* See CARUCAGE.

Carry (kar'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carried;* ppr. *carrying.* [O.E. *carie,* from O.Fr. *carier,* to convey in a car, from O.Fr. *car,* a cart or car. See CAR.] 1. To bear, convey, or transport by sustaining and moving with the thing carried. In general it implies a moving *from* the speaker or some place, and so is opposed to *bring* and *fetch,* and it is often followed by *from, away, off, out,* &c.

When he dieth he shall *carry* nothing *away.*
Ps. xlix. 17.

Fig.

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry away* one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

2. To cause to pass; to transmit; as, sound is *carried* in the air. — 3. To transfer; as, to *carry* 9 from one column to another in addition; to *carry* an account to the ledger.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. *Mitford.*

4.† To conduct; to take with one.

He would needs *carry* Will Wimble and myself with him to the county assizes. *Addison.*

5. To take away by force; to drive, drag, or fetch away.

And the king of Assyria did *carry* away Israel unto Assyria. 2 Ki. xviii. 11.
And he *carried* away all his cattle. Gen. xxxi. 18.

6. To urge, impel, lead, or draw, in a moral sense; as, to be *carried* away by one's feelings.

Ill-nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others. *Locke.*

7. To effect; to accomplish; to achieve; to bring to a successful issue; as, to *carry* a point, measure, or resolution: often with an indefinite *it.*

But that's no matter, the greater part *carries it.* *Shak.*

Hence, to *carry a candidate* for an office or dignity, to secure his election or nomination. — 8. To gain; as, to *carry* a prize; hence, in *milit. law,* to gain possession of by force; to capture; as, he will *carry* the island. — 9. To extend or continue in any direction, in time, in space, or in a figurative sense: most commonly with an adverb or preposition, such as *up, back, forward,* &c.; as, he *carried* his history *back* to the origin of the empire.

His chimney is *carried up* through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it. *Addison.*

Nothing short of a miracle could *carry far* the improvements which have been attempted and in part begun. *Brougham.*

10. To refer to a distant point in time: with *up, down, forward,* &c.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried up* their government to an incredible distance. *Sir M. Hale.*

11. To support or sustain: without the idea of motion.

Carry camomile . . . upon sticks. *Bacon.*

Hence, to bear, as trees do. [Rare.]

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon.*

12. To bear; to have in or on; to show or exhibit; to import or have a certain tenor; to contain or comprise.

In some vegetables we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense. *Sir M. Hale.*

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* . . . satisfaction. *Addison.*

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly for men to quit or renounce their former tenets, presently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*

13. To manage; to conduct; as, to *carry* matters with a high hand. With the reflexive pronoun, to behave.

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

[Formerly common but now little used, *bear one's self* being now more common.] — *To carry coals,*† to bear injuries; to put up with an affront.

Gregory, on my word, we'll not *carry coals.* *Shak.*

— *To carry coals to Newcastle,* to take things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labour. — *To carry it off,* to bear out; to face through; to brazen a thing out.

If a man *carries it off,* there is so much money saved. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

— *To carry off,* (*a*) to remove to a distance. (*b*) To kill; as, to be *carried off* by sickness. — *To carry on,* (*a*) to manage or prosecute; as, to *carry on* husbandry. (*b*) To continue to pursue; as, to *carry on* an old business. — *To carry one's bat,* in *cricket,* not to be put out; said of the one of the two last batsmen on one side, who, though not put out, has to cease playing when his partner is put out. — *To carry out,* (*a*) to bear from within.

When I have said good night for evermore,
And you see me *carried out* from the threshold of the door. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) To sustain to the end; to continue to the end; to accomplish; to finish; to execute; as, he *carried out* his purpose. — *To carry the wind,* in the *manege,* to toss the nose as high as the ears: said of a horse. — *To carry the world before one,* to meet with uninterrupted success; to be very successful. — *To carry through,* to support to the end; to sustain or keep from falling or being subdued.

Grace will *carry* a man *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

Carry (kar'ri), *v.i.* 1. To act as a bearer; as, the horse was *carrying* double, that is, had two persons mounted on it. — 2. In *hunting,* to run on ground, or hoar-frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare. — 3. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to *carry well.* When he lowers his head too much, he is said to *carry low.* — 4. To convey; to propel; as, a gun or mortar *carries* well. — *To carry on,* to conduct one's self in a wild, reckless manner; to riot; to frolic; as, he *carries on* at a great rate. [Colloq.]

Carry (kar'ri), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. The motion of the clouds as they are carried by the wind; the clouds themselves thus carried; cloud-drift.

The *carry* is now brisk from the west.
Caledonian Mercury.

Hence — 2. The firmament or sky.

Mirk and rainy is the night,
No a starn in a' the *carry.* *Fergusson.*

Carry-all (kar'ri-al), *n.* [Corrupted from *cariole.*] A light vehicle for one horse, having usually four wheels. [American.]

Carrying (kar'ri-ing), *n.* A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting. — *Carrying trade* or *traffic,* the trade which consists in the transportation of goods, especially by water, &c., from country to country, or place to place.

Carrying-on (kar'ri-ing-on), *n.* 1. Riotous frolicsome behaviour. *Hudibras.* — 2. *Naut.* the act of spreading all sail, so as to go as quickly as possible.

Carrying-trade (kar'ri-ing-trād), *n.* See CARRYING.

Carry-tale (kar'ri-tāl), *n.* A tale-bearer.

Some *carry-tale,* some please-man . . . that . . . knows the trick to make my lady laugh . . . told our intent. *Shak.*

Carse (kärs), *n.* [O.Sc. *kers, kerss,* probably a plural form from Sw. *kærr,* Icel. *kiörr* (Haldorsen), a marsh or marshy place; Dan. *kær,* a pool; comp. Prov. E. *car,* a wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile, alluvial land along the side of a stream; the low-lying part of a valley that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds; as, for instance, the *carse* of Gowrie; the *carse* of Stirling.

Cart (kärt), *n.* [From W. *cart,* a cart or wagon, Ir. *cairt.* See CAR.] A carriage usually without springs for the conveyance of heavy goods. 'Packing all his goods in one poor *cart.*' *Dryden.*

Cart (kärt), *v.t.* 1. To carry or convey on a cart; as, to *cart* hay. — 2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

She chuckled when a bawd was *carted.* *Pope.*

Cart (kärt), *v.i.* To employ carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

Cartage (kärt'āj), *n.* The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.

Cartaret (kär'ta-ret), *n.* A sleeping-cot. *Goodrich.*

Cart-aver (kärt'ā-ver), *n.* A cart-horse. [Scotch.]

Cart-body (kärt'bo-di), *n.* That portion of a cart which rests on the wheels, and contains or supports the burden.

Cart-bote (kärt'bōt), *n.* In *English law*, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

Carte (kärt), *n.* [Fr., a card.] *Lit.* a card; but specifically—1. A bill of fare at a tavern. 2. An abbreviation for *carte-de-visite* (which see).

Carte (kärt), *n.* [Fr. *quarte*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.] A movement in fencing consisting in throwing the hand as far as possible on the inside, with the point of your sword towards your adversary's breast. 'The mystery of *carte* and tierce.' *Byron.* Written also *Quarte*.

Carte-blanche (kärt-blänsh), *n.* [Fr., white paper.] A blank paper; a paper duly authenticated with signature, &c., and intrusted to a person to be filled up, as he pleases; hence, unconditional terms; unlimited power to decide.

Lord Grey was armed with a *carte blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success. *Disraeli.*

Carte-de-visite (kärt'de-vi-zēt'), *n.* [Fr.] *Lit.* a visiting card. A term generally applied to a photographic likeness on a small card.

Cartel (kär'tel), *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *cartel*, from L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper, a paper.] 1. A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage.

A *cartel* for the exchange of prisoners had been a subject of negotiation. *Prescott.*

2.† A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat.

He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel*, though it come from a fool and a swine-herd. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Cartel* or *cartel-ship*, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy. Formerly written *Chartel*.

Cartel† (kär'tel), *v. t.* To defy; to challenge to a duel.

Come hither, you shall *cartel* him; you shall kill him at pleasure. *B. Jonson.*

Carter (kärt'ėr), *n.* 1. A man who drives a cart, or one whose occupation is to drive a cart.—2. A flat-fish found on our coasts, the *Pleuronectes megastoma*. Called most commonly *Whiff*.

Carterly (kärt'ėr-li), *a.* Rude, like a carter, or what is done by a carter. 'A *carterly* or churlish trick.' *Cotgrave.*

Cartesian (kär-tē'zi-an or kär-tē'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher René *Descartes*, or to his philosophy. 'The *Cartesian* argument for the reality of matter.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*—*Cartesian devil*, *Cartesian diver*. A philosophical toy, consisting of a small hollow figure with a hole at some distance from the top. The figure is partly filled with air and partly with water, and floats in a tall glass vessel nearly full of water, and covered air-tight with *India-rubber* or a piece of bladder. When this is pressed down, the air underneath is compressed, and water enters the figure by the hole so as to bring the air within the figure to an equal degree of compression. The figure consequently sinks, and only rises again when the pressure is relieved.

Cartesian (kär-tē'zi-an or kär-tē'zhi-an), *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes.

Cartesianism (kär-tē'zi-an-izm or kär-tē'zhi-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Descartes.

Cartful (kärt'fụl), *n.* As much as a cart will hold; a cart-load.

Carthaginian (kär-tha-jin'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the northern coast of Africa, about 12 miles from the modern Tunis.

Carthaginian (kär-tha-jin'i-an), *n.* An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

Carthamin, Carthamine (kär'tha-min), *n.* [See below.] An astringent bitter principle obtained from the flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or safflower. It is a beautiful red pigment, and is used in silk-dyeing. It is also called *Carthamic Acid*.

Carthamus (kär'tha-mus), *n.* [Ar. *quartom*, from *quartam*, to paint, as the flowers yield a fine colour.] A small genus of annual plants, nat. order Compositæ. The best known species is *C. tinctorius* (safflower or bastard saffron), extensively cultivated for its yellow flowers, which are employed in dyeing silk. See SAFFLOWER.

Cart-horse (kärt'hors), *n.* A horse that draws a cart, or is intended for such work.

Carthusian (kär-thū'zi-an or kär-thū'zhi-an), *n.* One of an order of monks, founded in

Carthusian.—From a print by Hollar.

1086, under Benedictine rule, by St. Bruno, so called from *Chartreuse*, in the diocese of Grenoble in France, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for their austerity. They cannot go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leave. Their habit is a haircloth shirt, a white tunic, a black cloak, and a cowl out of doors. The Carthusians were introduced into England about 1180, and built the Charter-house (corruption of Chartreuse) in 1371. The Carthusian nuns originated at Salette on the Rhone about 1230. With some modifications they followed the rules of the Carthusian monks.

Carthusian (kär-thū'zi-an or kär-thū'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks above named.

Cartilage (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* [Fr. *cartilage*, L. *cartilago*.] An elastic tissue occurring in vertebrate animals, and forming the tissue from which bone is formed by a process of calcification. In some parts of the system it remains permanent. Cartilage contains no blood-vessels; and two varieties are distinguished—*true cartilage* or *hyaline*, consisting of a clear matrix with nucleated cells, and *articular cartilage*, which coats the ends of bones, and in which the cells near the surface lie parallel, whilst the deep cells lie vertically to the surface. *Yellow* or *reticular cartilage* is found in the epiglottis and in other situations.

Cartilaginei (kär'ti-la-jin"ē-ī), *n. pl.* The cartilaginous fishes. See CHONDROPTERYGII.

Cartilagineous† (kär'ti-la-jin"ē-us), *a.* Same as *Cartilaginous*.

Cartilaginification (kär'ti-la-jin'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act or process of converting into cartilage. *Wright.*

Cartilaginous (kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage; as, *cartilaginous* fishes.

Cartist (kärt'ist), *n.* A Spanish or Portuguese supporter of the constitutional charter.

Cart-jade (kärt'jād), *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Cart-load (kärt'lōd), *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

Cartographer (kär-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* A maker of maps; a chartographer.

I write this letter to explain the problem of the Tanganika, which has puzzled Livingstone and so many explorers, and indeed so many able *cartographers*. *Henry M. Stanley.*

Cartographic, Cartographical (kär-tō-graf'ik, kär-tō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Chartographic*.

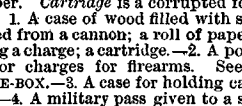
Cartographically (kär-tō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* Same as *Chartographically*.

Cartography (kär-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *Chartography*.

Carton (kär'ton), *n.* [Fr. See CARTOON.] 1. A thin kind of pasteboard. *Spectator.*—2. A box made from it.—3. A cartoon.—4. In *rifle practice*, (*a*) a white disc fixed on the bull's eye of a target. It is of much smaller size than the bull's-eye, and is chiefly used in deciding ties and at pool. (*b*) A shot striking the carton; as, to make two bull's-eyes and a *carton*.

Cartoon (kär-tön'), *n.* [Fr. *carton*, pasteboard, a cartoon, from It. *cartone* (same sense), aug. of *carta*, L. *charta*, paper.] 1. In *painting*, a design drawn on strong paper, as a study for a picture intended to be painted of same size, and more especially for a picture to be painted in fresco. From the cartoon the design is traced through upon the fresh plaster of the wall or other surface on which the picture is to be painted. Cartoons executed in colours, like paintings, are used for designs in tapestries, mosaics, &c.; the seven, by Raffaelle, purchased by Charles I., being well known examples.—2. Any pictorial sketch, especially such as relates to any prevalent topic or event in which notable characters are prominently represented; as, an election *cartoon*; the *cartoons* of *Punch*.

Cartouch, Cartouche (kär-tösh), *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, O.Fr. *cartoche*, from It. *cartoccio*, a cartridge, a roll of paper, from *carta*, paper; L. *charta*, paper; Gr. *chartēs*, a leaf of paper. *Cartridge* is a corrupted form of this.] 1. A case of wood filled with shot to be fired from a cannon; a roll of paper containing a charge; a cartridge.—2. A portable box for charges for firearms. See CARTRIDGE-BOX.—3. A case for holding cannon-balls.—4. A military pass given to a soldier going on furlough.—5. The name given by Champollion to the ovals on ancient Egyptian monuments, and in papyri, containing groups of characters, expressing the names or titles of kings. 'Two names in an ob-



Cartouch of Ptolemy.

long inclosure called a *cartouche*.' *S. Sharpe.*—6. In *arch.* (*a*) a sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unrolled, often appearing on the cornices of columns, used as a field for inscriptions, &c. (*b*) A kind of block or modillion used in internal cornices, as in the cornices of wainscotted apartments.—7. In *her.* the oval escutcheon of the pope or of a churchman.

Cartridge (kär'trij), *n.* [Formerly also *cartrage*, a corruption of *cartouch*.] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, serge, &c., holding the exact charge, including both powder and bullet, or shot for sporting purposes, of any firearm.—*Blank cartridge*, a cartridge without ball or shot.

Cartridge-bag (kär'trij-bag), *n.* In *gun.* a bag made of serge, or some similar material, in which the charge of cannon is contained.

Cartridge-belt (kär'trij-belt), *n.* A belt for the waist or to go over the shoulder, having pockets for cartridges.

Cartridge-box (kär'trij-boks), *n.* A portable case or box for carrying cartridges.

Cartridge-case (kär'trij-kās), *n.* 1. A cartridge-box.—2. The paper in which the powder of a cartridge is contained.

Cartridge-paper (kär'trij-pā-pėr), *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts—its rough surface giving it an advantage for drawing upon—and for other purposes.

Cartulary (kär'tū-la-ri), *n.* Same as *Chartulary*.

Cart-way (kärt'wā), *n.* A way through which carts or other wheel carriages may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer.*

Cartwright (kärt'rīt), *n.* An artificer who makes carts.

Carucage† (kar'ụ-kāj), *n.* [See CARUCATE.] 1. Act of ploughing.—2. A duty or tax on the plough. Also written *Carrucage*.

Carucate (kar'ụ-kāt), *n.* [L. *carruca*, a four-wheeled carriage, L.L. a plough, from *carrus*, a car.] Formerly as much land as one team could plough in the year. The size varied according to the nature of the soil and practice of husbandry in different districts.

Carum (kā'rum), *n.* [From *Caria*, in Asia Minor, where it was first discovered.] A considerable genus of plants, nat. order Um-

belliferæ. The species are glabrous herbs with perennial fusiform edible roots, pinnate or more divided leaves, and white or yellow flowers. *C. Carui* is the caraway plant, the fruit of which is caraway seeds. (See CARAWAY.) *C. verticillatum* is a native of Britain and the western parts of Europe.

Caruncle, Caruncula (kar'ung-kl, ka-rung'-kū-la), *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. from *caro*, flesh.] 1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid; specifically, a fleshy excrescence on the head of a fowl, as the comb of a cock, the wattles of a turkey.—2. In *bot.* a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed.

Caruncular (ka-rung'kū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a caruncle.

Caruncule, Carunculated (ka-rung'kū-lāt, ka-rung'kū-lāt-ed), *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance; caruncular.

Carunculous (ka-rung'kū-lus), *a.* Caruncular; carunculated. *Dunglison.*

Carus (kā'rus), *n.* [Gr. *karos*, heavy sleep, torpor.] In *med.* complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove; the last degree of coma. *Dunglison.*

Caruto (ka-rö'tō), *n.* [South American name of the plant.] A beautiful dye of a bluish-black colour, obtained from the fruit of *Genipa americana*, of the nat. order Cinchonaceæ.

Carve (kärv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *carved*; old and poetical pp. *carven*; ppr. *carving*. [A. Sax. *ceorfan*, to carve, cut, engrave; cog. D. *kerven*, Icel. *kyrfa*, to carve; Dan. *karve*, G. *kerven*, to notch or indent; same root as *grave*.] 1. To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or some decorative design; as, to *carve* a piece of box-wood. 'Had Democritus really *carved* Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great.' *Bentley.*

Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain. *Coleridge.*

2. To make or shape by cutting; to form by cutting or hewing; to engrave; to sculpture; as, to *carve* an image; to *carve* a design in box-wood.

We *carved* not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory. *Wolfe.*

3. To cut; to hew; to mark, as with carving.

My good blade *carves* the casques of men.
Tennyson.

A million wrinkles *carve* his skin. *Tennyson.*

—*To carve out*, (*a*) to make by carving. 'With his brandished sword *carved out* his passage.' *Shak.* (*b*) *Fig.* to achieve by one's own exertions; as, to *carve out* a career for one's self.—4. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table; to divide; to distribute; to apportion.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food.
South.

Carve (kärv), *v.i.* 1. To exercise the trade of a carver; to engrave or cut figures.—2. To cut up meat: followed sometimes by *for*; as, to *carve for* all the guests.

Carvel (kär'vel), *n.* 1. See CARAVEL.—2.† An old name for a jelly-fish.

The *carvel* is a sea-fome, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form.
Sir T. Herbert.

Carvel-built (kär'vel-bilt), *a.* A term applied to a ship or boat the planks of which are all flush and not overlapping, as in clincher-built boats.

Carven (kärv'en). An old and poetic past participle of *carve*, nearly approaching an adjective in some of its uses. 'The *carven* cedarn doors.' *Tennyson.*

Carven† (kärv'en), *v.t.* To cut; to carve. *Spenser.*

Carver (kärv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who carves, as (*a*) one who cuts ivory, wood, or the like in a decorative way; a sculptor.

The master painters and the *carvers* came.
Dryden.

(*b*) *Fig.* one who makes, shapes, or moulds in a general sense.

Be his own *carver* and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrong. *Shak.*

(*c*) One who cuts meat for use at table.—2. A large table-knife for carving.

Carving (kärv'ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of carving. Specifically—2. A branch of sculpture usually limited to works in wood, ivory, &c., *sculpture*, properly so called, being applied to carving in stone, while *chasing* is the term for carving in metal.—3. The device or figure carved; as, a tomb ornamented with *carvings*.

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.
Dryden.

Carvist (kär'vist), *n.* [A corruption of *carryist*.] In *falconry*, a hawk which is of proper age and training to be carried on the hand.

Carvy (kär'vi), *n.* [Fr. It. and Sp. *carvi*. See CARAWAY.] Caraway. [Scotch.]

Car-wheel (kär'whēl), *n.* The wheel of a car; in America of a railway-carriage.

Carwhichet,† Carawitchet† (kar-which'et, kar-a-wich'et), *n.* A pun; a conundrum. See CARRIWITCHET.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, &c., besides *carwhichets*, clenches, and quibbles.
Butler.

Carya (kā'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *karya*, a walnut, after *Carya*, daughter of Dion, king of Laconia, said to have been changed into a walnut-tree.] A genus of North American trees, nat. order Juglandaceæ, which comprehends the various kinds of hickory.

Caryatic (kar-i-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or to caryatids. 'Persian and *Caryatic* figures.' *R. Stuart.*—*Caryatic order*, in *arch.* an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures instead of columns.

Caryatid (kar-i-at'-id), *n.* pl. **Caryatids, Caryatides** (kar-i-at'-idz, kar-i-at'i-dēz). [Perhaps from *Caryæ*, a city in the Peloponnesus.] In *arch.* a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. Vitruvius relates that the city Caryæ sided with the Persians after the battle of Thermopylæ, and that it was on that account sacked by the other Greeks, who took their wives captive, and to perpetuate this event erected trophies in which figures of women dressed in the Caryatic manner were used to support entablatures. This story is, however, believed to be unworthy of credit, although it seems to be not improbable that the idea and name of the Caryatids were derived from this city.

Caryatid, from British Museum.

Caryocar (kar'i-ō-kär), *n.* [Gr. *karyon*, a nut.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rhizobolaceæ, consisting of ten species of lofty trees, natives of tropical America. They produce good timber, and their fruits contain three or four large kidney-shaped seeds inclosed in an extremely hard woody shell, reddish-brown in colour and covered with roundish protuberances. They are called souari or butter-nuts, have a pleasant nutty flavour, and yield a bland oil. The *C. nuciferum* is the chief source of these nuts, a tree frequently reaching the height of 100 feet, and common in the forests of British Guiana, where it grows particularly on the banks of the rivers Essequibo and Berbice. Its flowers are large and of a deep purplish-red colour.

Caryocatactes (kar'i-ō-ka-tak"tēz), *n.* [Gr. *karyon*, a nut, and *katakteinō*, to kill.] The name given by Cuvier to the genus now usually called *Nucifraga*, comprising the nut-crackers.

Caryophyllaceæ (kar'i-ō-fil-lā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *Caryophyllum*, the latinized form of the Greek name of an Indian tree, probably the clove-tree, but given by Endlicher to the genus Dianthus of Linnæus, the typical genus of this order. See CARYOPHYLLUS.] The pink tribe, a nat. order of plants, consisting of more than a thousand species of bland herbs, with stems generally swollen at the nodes, and opposite leaves, the bases of which are frequently united. The flowers are regular, and the numerous seeds are attached to a central placenta. The great proportion of the species are inconspicuous weeds, like chick-weed, spurrey, sandwort, &c., but many are found as favourite plants in our gardens, as the pink, carnation, sweet-william, &c.

Caryophyllaceous (kar'i-ō-fil-lā"shus), *a.* Pertaining to, the Caryophyllaceæ: especially applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx.

Caryophylline (kar-i-of'il-lin or kar-i-ō-fil'-lin), *n.* [See CARYOPHYLLUS.] A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by treating them with alcohol.

Caryophyllous, Caryophylleous (kar-i-ō-fil'us, kar-i-ō-fil'ē-us), *a.* Same as *Caryophyllaceous*.

Caryophyllus (kar-i-of'il-lus or kar-i-ō-fil'-lus), *n.* [Gr. *karyopyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ, by some authors included in Eugenia. It is the genus to which the clove-tree belongs. See CLOVE.

Caryopsis (kar-i-op'sis), *n.* [Gr. *karyon*, a nut, and *opsis*, an appearance.] In *bot.* a small, one-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the seed adheres to the thin pericarp throughout, so that the fruit and seed are incorporated into one body, as in wheat and other kinds of grain.

Caryota (kar-i-ō'ta), *n.* [Gr. *karyōtos*, nut-like, from *karyon*, a nut.] A genus of palms, with doubly pinnate leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets, strongly toothed at the extremity. The best known species (*C. urens*) is a native of most of tropical Asia; it supplies an inferior kind of sago, and from its juice is made toddy or palm-wine. The outside of the stem supplies a hard and durable wood.

Cas,† *n.* [Fr.; from L. *casus*, chance.] Chance; hap; fortune; case; misfortune. *Chaucer; Piers Plowman.*

Ca. Sa. (kā sā). In *law*, the usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. See CAPIAS.

Casal (kā'sal), *a.* In *gram.* of or belonging to case.

The *casal* termination of the Saxon possessive is *es* or *is*, as appears in such phrases as 'Godes sight,' 'kingis crown.' *J. M. M'Culloch.*

Casava, Cassave (ka-sā'va, ka-sā've), *n.* Same as *Cassava*.

Cascabel (kas'ka-bel), *n.* [Sp. *cascabel*, a little bell, a button or knob at the end of a cannon, from L. *scabellum*, a sort of castanet.] The rear part of a cannon; the part which is behind the base-ring, and includes the base and knob.

Cascade (kas-kād'), *n.* [Fr. *cascade*, It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall, from L. *cado*, *casum*, to fall.] A steep fall or flowing of water over a precipice in a river or other stream; a waterfall, whether natural or artificial.

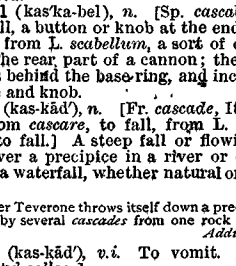
The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades* from one rock to another. *Addison.*

Cascade (kas-kād'), *v.i.* To vomit. [Provincial and colloq.]

Cascalho (kas-kal'yo), *n.* The name given in Brazil to the auriferous or gold-bearing alluvial deposit of the country. It is also the principal repository of the diamond.

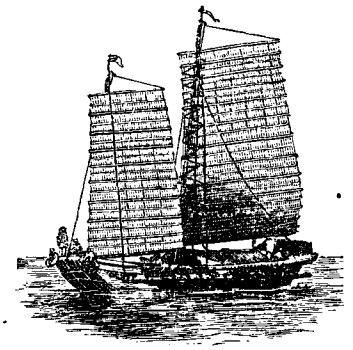
The common *cascalho* is an indurated soil, in which gold is contained, and seems to consist of the fragments of veins which have by some means been broken up, rolled about by the action of water, and buried by it among the clays which have composed it. *Ansted.*

Cascarilla (kas-ka-ril'la), *n.* [Sp. dim. of *cascara*, peel, bark.] The aromatic bitter bark of *Croton Eleuteria*, a small tree of the nat. order Cinchonaceæ, and closely allied


Cascarilla Plant (*Croton Eleuteria*).

to Cinchona, cultivated chiefly in Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas. This bark is imported in small thin fragments and brittle rolls like quills, and is sometimes employed as a substitute for cinchona, but is inferior in tonic and febrifuge qualities.

Casco (kas'kō), *n.* A boat of the Philippines, used chiefly on the river at Manilla. It is almost of rectangular form, very flat, and



Casco of Manilla.

very durable, and is much used at Manilla for conveying cargo to and from ships.

Case (kās), *n.* [O.Fr. *casse* (now *caisse*), from L. *capsa*, a repository, chest, box, from *capio*, to take, receive, contain. *Cash* is really the same word.] 1. A covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains; as, a *case* for knives; a *case* for books; a watch *case;* a pillow *case.*—2.† The skin of an animal.

Generally, as with rich-furred conies, their *cases* are far better than their bodies. *Burton.*

3. The exterior portion of a building; an outer coating for walls.

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters. *Addison.*

4. A box and its contents; hence, a quantity, either (*a*) an indefinite quantity, in which sense Shakspere speaks of a *case* of lives ('The knocks are too hot; and for mine own part, I have not a *case of lives*'); or sometimes (*b*) a definite quantity, as, among *glaziers*, 225 square feet of crown glass; also, 125 feet of Newcastle or Normandy glass.—5. In *printing*, the receptacle for the types, from which the compositor gathers them separately and arranges them in lines and pages to print from. There are two cases, an upper and a lower, which are divided into a number of compartments or boxes for holding a supply of the different letters. The upper case contains the capitals and accented and dotted letters; the lower contains the small letters, spaces, &c.—6. *Milit.* same as *Case-shot.*—7. In *mining*, a small fissure which lets water into the workings.—*Case of a door*, the wooden frame in which a door is hung.—*Case of a stair*, the wall surrounding a staircase.

Case (kās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cased;* ppr. *casing.* 1. To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend. 'Case ye; on with your vizards.' *Shak.* Specifically, (*a*) in *arch.* to face or cover (the outside wall of a building) with material of a better quality than that of the wall itself. (*b*) In *plastering*, to plaster (as a house) with mortar on the outside, and strike a ruler laid on it while moist with the edge of a trowel, so as to mark it with lines resembling the joints of freestone.—2. To put in a case or box.—3.† To remove the case or skin of; to uncase; to skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him. *Shak.*

See phrase, 'First catch your hare,' &c., under CATCH.

Case (kās), *n.* [L. *casus*, a falling, from *cado, casum*, to fall.] 1. *Lit.* that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; as, make the *case* your own; in good *case.* 'Pity my *case.*' *Shak.*

I am in *case* to justle a constable. *Shak.*

2. An individual occurrence or specific instance, as of disease; as, a *case* of fever.—3. A question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; as, the lawyer stated the *case.* 'The plainest *case* in many words entangling.' *J. Baillie.*—4. A cause or suit in court; as, the *case* was tried at the last term. [In this sense *case* is nearly synonymous with cause, which is the more technical term.]—5. One of the forms in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective; as, the genitive *case.* The cases, except the nominative, are called *oblique cases.*—*In case*, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen; supposing.

A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon.*

—*Put the case*, suppose the event or a certain state of things.—*Action on the case*, in *law*, a general action for redress of wrongs and injuries done without force, and not particularly provided against by law, in order to have satisfaction for damage. This action is in practice the most universal of any, and is equally applicable to consequential injury to the real or personal property and to the personal character of the party by whom it is brought.—SYN. Situation, condition, state, circumstances, plight, predicament.

Case† (kās), *v.i.* To put cases.

They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Case† (kās), *v.i.* To happen. 'If *case* a beggar be old, weak, or ill.' *John Taylor.*

Caseate (kā'sē-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt resulting from the union of caseic acid with a base.

Case-bag (kās'bag), *n.* In *arch.* one of the joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

Case-bottle (kās'bot-l), *n.* A bottle made so as to fit into a case with others, often square. *Defoe.*

Case-char (kās'chär), *n.* A fish of the family Salmonidæ, found in the lakes of Northern Europe. By some writers it is looked upon as a distinct species (*Salmo umbla*), by others merely as a variety.

Cased (kāst), *p.* and *a.* 1. Covered with a case.—2.† Deprived of its case or skin; as, a *cased* hare.—*Cased sash-frames*, sash-frames which have their interior vertical sides hollow to admit the weights which balance the sashes, and at the same time conceal them.

Case-harden (kās'härd-n), *v.t.* To harden the outer part or surface of, as of iron, by converting it into steel.

Case-hardened (kās'härd-nd), *p.* and *a.* Having the outside hardened, as iron tools, &c. *Fig.* having no sense of shame or honour; brazen-faced.

Case-hardening (kās'härd-n-ing), *n.* The process by which the surface of iron is converted into steel, while the interior retains the softness and toughness of malleable iron. This may be done by putting the iron into an iron box with vegetable or animal charcoal in powder, and cementing it by exposing it for some hours to a red heat. The steely covering enables the articles to wear better, and allows of their taking on a finer polish.

Caseic (kā'sē-ik), *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Of or pertaining to cheese.—*Caseic acid*, an acid obtained from cheese.

Casein, Caseine (kā'sē-in), *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] That ingredient in milk which is neither coagulated spontaneously, like fibrin, nor by heat, like albumen, but by the action of acids alone, and constituting the chief part of the nitrogenized matter contained in it. Cheese made from skimmed milk and well pressed is nearly pure casein. It is identical with legumin, and occurs in many vegetables. Casein is one of the most important elements of animal nutrition as found in milk and leguminous plants. It consists of carbon 53·7 per cent., hydrogen 7·15, nitrogen 15·65, oxygen 22·65, and sulphur 0·85.

Case-knife (kās'nīf), *n.* 1. A knife carried in a case or sheath.

The poet, being resolved to save his heroine's honour, has so ordered it that the king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself. *Addison.*

2. A large table-knife.

Case-man (kās'man), *n.* In *printing*, one who works at the case or sets types; a compositor.

Casemate (kās'māt), *n.* [Fr. *casemate*, from It. *casamatta*, a casemate, from *casa*, a house, and *matto*, foolish, dull, dim, dark = G. *matt*, feeble, and E. *mate* in *checkmate.*] 1. In *fort.* (*a*) a vault of stone or brickwork, usually built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress, and pierced in front with embrasures, through which artillery may be fired. (*b*) A shell-proof vault of stone or brick to protect the troops, ammunition, &c. (*c*)† An embrasure.—2. In *arch.* a hollow moulding, chiefly used in cornices; a cavetto.

Casemated (kās'māt-ed), *a.* Furnished with a casemate.

Casement (kāz'ment), *n.* [From *case*, in the sense of a frame, as of a door, &c.] In *arch.* (*a*) a glass frame or sash forming a window or part of a window, and made to open by turning on hinges affixed to the vertical sides of the frame into which it is fitted.

I released
The *casement* and the light increased
With freshness in the dawning east. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) A compartment between the mullions of a window. (*c*) An old English name for a deep hollow moulding similar to the *scotia* of classical or *cavetto* of Italian architecture. *Oxford Glossary.*

Casemented (kāz'ment-ed), *a.* Having casements.

Caseous (kā'sē-us), *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Like cheese; having the qualities of cheese.

Case-rack (kās'rak), *n.* A frame of wood to receive printers' cases when not in use. It sometimes forms the stand or support for the case itself.

Casern (kā'zėrn), *n.* [Fr. *caserne*, Sp. *caserna*, from *casa*, a shed or house.] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart; barracks.

Case-shot (kās'shot), *n.* 1. A collection of small projectiles, such as musket balls, grape-shot, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon; canister-shot. 'A continual storm, not of single bullets, but of chain-shot and *case-shot.*' *Camden.*—2. In a more modern sense, a shrapnel-shell, that is a spherical iron case inclosing a number of bullets and exploded by a fuse.

Caseum (kā'sē-um), *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Same as *Casein.*

Case-worm (kās'wėrm), *n.* A worm that makes itself a case. See CADDICE-FLY.

Cash (kash), *n.* [O.Fr. *casse* (Mod.Fr. *caisse*), Sp. and Pg. *caxa*, It. *cassa*, a chest, box, coffer, from L. *capsa*, a box or case. See CASE.] 1.† A receptacle for money; a money-box. 'So as this bank is properly a general *cash* where every one lodges his money.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Twenty thousand pounds are known to be in her *cash.* *Sir R. Winwood.*

2. Money; primarily, ready money; money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command. 3. A thin coin of a very base alloy of copper, perforated and strung on a thread, used by the Chinese as small change. Twenty-two such pieces are equal to one penny sterling.

Cash (kash), *v.t.* 1. To turn into money, or to exchange for money; as, to *cash* a note or an order.—2. To pay money for; as, the clerks of a bank *cash* notes when presented.

Cash† (kash), *v.t.* [Formerly also written *cass*, from O.Fr. *casser*, to break, to quash, to discharge, from L. *cassare*, to bring to nothing, to annul, from *cassus*, empty, void; or rather perhaps from L. *quassare*, to break; comp. E. *break* in sense of cashier. See CASHIER, *v.t.*] To cashier; to discard.

Cashing the greatest part of his land army, he only retained 1000 of the best soldiers. *Sir A. Gorges.*

Cash-account (kash'ak-kount), *n.* 1. An account of money received, paid, or on hand.—2. In *banking*, a credit given by a bank to an amount agreed upon to any individual or house of business that can procure two or more persons of undoubted credit or property to become surety for the repayment, on demand, of the sum credited, with interest. Persons having such accounts draw upon them for whatever sums within their amount they have occasion for, repaying these advances as they find opportunity, but generally within short periods. Interest is charged only on the average balance which may be due to the bank. Called also *Bank-credit, cash-account* being more especially a Scotch name. The system of granting such credits seems to have been initiated by the Scotch banks.

Cash-book (kash'bůk), *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received and paid.

Cash-credit (kash'kred-it), *n.* A cash-account, or a credit granted on it by a bank.

Cash-day (kash'dā), *n.* A day on which cash is regularly paid; a pay-day.

Cashew (ka-shō'), *n.* [From *cassu, caju*, or *acaju*, native names for the edible stalk or receptacle of the cashew-nut.] 1. The popular name for *Anacardium occidentale* (the cashew-tree). See ANACARDIUM.—2. Same as *Cachou.*

Cashew-bird (ka-shō'bĕrd), *n.* The name given in Jamaica to one of the tanagers (*Tanagra zena*), an insessorial bird of the dentirostral group. It feeds on the berries of the bully-tree.

Cashew-nut (ka-shō'nut), *n.* The fruit of the cashew-tree (*Anacardium occidentale*). The ash-coloured fruit is kidney-shaped, and consists of a kernel inclosed in a very hard shell. The shell is composed of three layers, the outer and inner of which are hard, while the intermediate contains a quantity of black, acrid, caustic oil which excoriates the lips and tongue of any who try to crack the nut with their teeth. It is rendered harmless by roasting, and the fumes given off in the roasting are so acrid as to produce inflammation. The kernel abounds with a sweet, milky juice, and forms an ingredient in puddings, &c. It is put into Madeira wine to give it a flavour, and with this view is sometimes imported into Britain. The stalk or receptacle of the fruit is very large and fleshy, has an agreeable acid flavour, and is slightly astringent.

Anacardium occidentale. 1 1 1, Cashew-nuts.

Cashew-tree (ka-shō'trē), *n.* The tree that produces the cashew-nut. See above, and ANACARDIUM.

Cashiclaws (kash'i-klaz), *n.* An old Scotch instrument of torture, consisting of an iron case for the leg, to which fire was applied.

Cashier (kash-ēr'), *n.* [From *cash*; comp. Fr. *caissier*, a cashier.] One who has charge of cash or money; one who keeps an account of the monetary transactions of a bank or other commercial concern; a cash-keeper.

Cashier (kash-ēr'), *v.t.* [O.E. *casseere*, to cashier, from O.Fr. *casser*, to break, to cashier, through the G. *cassiren*. See CASH, to cashier.] 1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust by annulling the commission.

He had the insolence to *cashier* the captain of the lord-lieutenant's own body-guard. *Macaulay.*

2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society.

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers. *Addison.*

3. To reject; to put out of account; to disregard. [Rare.]

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments. *Locke.*

Cashierer (kash-ēr'ēr), *n.* One who cashiers, rejects, or discards. 'A *cashierer* of monarchs.' *Burke.*

Cash-keeper (kash'kēp-ēr), *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money and money accounts; a cashier.

Cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* A shawl, so called from the country where first made. Cashmere shawls or fabrics are formed of the fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Thibet, the finer ones only from the winter down which clothes the wild goat and other wild animals of the Himalayas. They are now successfully imitated in France and Britain.

Cashmere (kash'mēr), *a.* Relating to the shawl-fabric so called.

Cashmerette (kash-me-ret'), *n.* [Dim. of *cashmere*.] A kind of fabric for ladies' dresses made with a soft and glossy surface in imitation of cashmere.

Cash-note (kash'nōt), *n.* A note for the payment of money.

Cashoo (ka-shō'), *n.* [Fr. *cachou*, catechu.] The juice or gum of certain trees in the East Indies, the *Acacia*, *Areca*, or *Mimosa Catechu*. See CATECHU.

Casia (kash'i-a), *n.* Same as *Cassia*.

Casimire (kas'i-mir), *n.* Same as *Cassimere*. *Byron.*

Casing (kās'ing), *n.* 1. The act or process expressed by the verb to case.—2. A case; a covering; as, (*a*) a covering on the outside of the walls of a house different from the *backing*; (*b*) a wooden tunnel for powder-hose in blasting; (*c*) a covering round a steamboat-funnel to protect the deck from the heat.—3.† The depriving an animal of its skin.

Casings (kās'ingz), *n. pl.* A north of England word for dried cows' dung, used for fuel.

Casino (ka-sē'nō), *n.* pl. **Casinos** (ka-sē'nōz). [It., a small house.] 1. A small country house; a lodge; formerly sometimes specifically a house capable of affording defence on a small scale against an attacking force. 2. A club-house or public room used for social meetings, gaming, dancing, music, &c.; a public dancing saloon.

The times are such that one scarcely dares allude to that kind of company which thousands of our young men of Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly fills *casinos* and dancing rooms. *Thackeray.*

3. A game at cards: in this use written also *Cassino* (which see).

Cask (kask), *n.* [From Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, wooden wine-cask, wine-vat, probably from *cascare*, to break or burst, from a L.L. *quassicare*, a lengthened form of L. *quassare*, to break, whence Fr. *casser*, to break, and E. *quash*.] 1. A helmet. [In this use written more commonly *Casque*.]

Why does he crush beneath a *cask*
His wrinkled brows? *Addison.*

2. A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading, and hoops. This is a general term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.

Cask (kask), *v.t.* To put into a cask.

Cask† (kask), *n.* [Shortened form of *casket*.] A casket. 'A jewel, locked into the woefullest *cask*.' *Shak.*

Casket (kas'ket), *n.* [In form a dim. of *cask*, but in meaning from Fr. *cassette*, a coffer or casket, dim. of *casse*, a box. See CASH, *n.*] 1. A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles. '*Caskets* full of pardons.' *Strype.*

Here catch this *casket*; it is worth the pains. *Shak.*

2. A name sometimes applied to a book consisting of a number of selected literary or musical pieces; as, a *casket* of literary gems. Written also *Casquet*.

Casket (kas'ket), *v.t.* To put in a little chest. 'The jewel safely *casketed*.' *Keats.*

I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure. *Shak.*

Casket (kas'ket), *n.* *Naut.* same as *Gasket*.

Casknet (kask'net), *n.* A small casket. *Howell.*

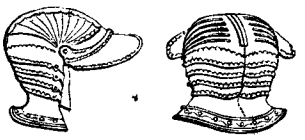
Casque (kask), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *casco*. See CASK.] A term applied, especially by the poets, in a somewhat loose way, to helmets of every description from classical times to the present.

My good blade carves the *casques* of men,
My tough lance thrusteth sure. *Tennyson.*

But, in a more precise use, the term designates a head-piece worn apparently more for parade than serious warfare, wanting a vizor, but furnished with cheek-pieces and oreillets, and frequently elaborately ornamented and embossed. The casque first appears in English armour in the reign of Henry VIII. Written also *Cask*.

Casquet (kas'ket), *n.* See CASKET.

Casquetel (kas'ket-el), *n.* [From *casque*.] A small steel cap or open helmet, without



Casquetel (temp. Edward IV.), side and back view.

beaver or vizor, but having a projecting umbril and overlapping plates behind for ease in throwing the head back.

Cass,† **Casse**† (kas), *v.t.* [Fr. *casser*, to break, to cashier. See CASH, to cashier.] 1. To quash; to defeat; to annul. 'To *cass* all old and unfaithful bands.' *Raleigh.*—2. To dismiss; to cashier.

Cassada, Cassado (kas-sā'da, kas-sā'dō), *n.* Same as *Cassava*.

Cassareep, Cassireepe (kas'sa-rēp, kas'si-rēp), *n.* [*Cassaripe*, South American name.] The concentrated juice of the roots of the bitter cassava (*Manihot utilissima*), flavoured by aromatics and deprived of its poisonous properties by boiling. It is used to give a relish to soups and other dishes, and forms the basis of the West Indian 'pepper-pot.' Written also *Cassaripe*.

Cassate† (kas'sāt), *v.t.* [L. *cassus*, vain, empty. See CASHIER.] To vacate, annul, or make void.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have. *Ray.*

Cassation (kas-sā'shon), *n.* The act of annulling or of reversing a judicial sentence. In France there is a court of cassation. It is the highest court of the country, and receives appeals from all other courts.

Cassava Plant (*Manihot utilissima*).

Cassava (kas-sā'va or kas-sā'va), *n.* [Pg. *cassave*, Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe*, from Haytian name *kasabi*.] 1. A species of manihot (*M. utilissima*), nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. See MANIOC.—2. The nutritious starch obtained from the white soft root of the plant. It is prepared in the West Indies, tropical America, and on the African coast in the following manner:—The roots are washed, stripped of their rind, and grated down to a pulp, which is put into coarse, strong canvas bags, and submitted to powerful pressure to express the highly poisonous juice. The flour that remains after pressing is formed into thin round cakes, and baked on a hot iron plate. They are then allowed to cool, and afterwards broken into pieces and laid out in the sun to dry. In this state it forms a valuable article of food, upon which many of the inhabitants of southern America live almost entirely. From cassava cakes the tapioca of commerce is prepared. See TAPIOCA.

Casse,† *v.t.* See CASS.

Casse-paper (kas'se-pā-pĕr), *n.* The name given to the paper constituting the two outside quires of a ream; broken paper.

Casserian (kas-sē'ri-an), *n.* [From Julius *Casserius* of Padua.] In *anat.* a term applied to a large semilunar ganglion, formed by the fifth nerve, and immediately dividing into the ophthalmic, superior, and inferior maxillary nerves.

Casserole (kas'rōl), *n.* [Fr., a stew-pan.] In *cookery*, an edging, border, wall, or encasement of rice, paste, or mashed potatoes, in which meats are served at table. Such meats are said to be served '*en casserole*.'

Cassetur breve (kas-sē'tĕr brē'vē). [L., lit. let the brief be annulled.] In *law*, an entry made by a plaintiff, who finds a plea in abatement is well founded, whereby an end is put to the action, and he can begin anew.

Cassia (kash'i-a), *n.* [L. *casia*, Gr. *kasia* (rarely with double *s*), from the Hebrew or Phœnician name.] 1. A large genus of leguminous plants, inhabiting the tropical parts of the world. The species consist of trees, shrubs, or herbs; the leaves are abruptly pinnated, and usually bear glands on their stalks. The leaflets of several species constitute the well-known drug called senna. That imported from Alexandria is obtained from *C. acutifolia* and *C. obovata*. East Indian senna consists of the lance-shaped leaflets of *C. elongata*; and other species supply smaller quantities in commerce. *C. Fistula* is found wild in India, and has been introduced into other tropical countries. Its legumes contain a quantity of thick pulp, which is a mild laxative, and enters into the composition of the confection of cassia and the confection of senna. The leaves and flowers are also purgative.—2. Same as *Cassia-lignea*.

Cassia-bark (kash'i-a-bärk), *n.* Same as *Cassia-lignea*.

Cassia-bud (kash'i-a-bud), *n.* The flower-bud of *Cinnamomum Cassia* and other species of the same genus, used in cooking, &c.

Cassia-lignea (kash'i-a-lig-ne-a), *n.* [Lit. ligneous or woody cassia.] The bark of the same trees that yield cassia-buds. It is much prized by the Chinese and largely imported into Europe. Its flavour somewhat resembles that of cinnamon; and as it contains a greater portion of essential oil, and is much cheaper, it is now more extensively used.

Cassia-oil (kash'i-a-oil), *n.* The common oil of cinnamon, procured from cassia-bark and cassia-buds.

Cassia-pulp (kash'i-a-pulp), *n.* The sweet pulp which exists in the pods of *Cassia Fistula*. It is used in medicine as a mild purgative. See CASSIA.

Cassican (kas'si-kan), *n.* 1. An insessorial bird of the genus Cassicus (which see). — 2. Sometimes improperly applied to the barita, an Australasian bird.

Cassicus (kas'si-kus), *n.* [Probably from L. *casses*, a net, a spider's web, from their woven nests.] An American genus of insessorial birds, family Icteridæ, allied to the starlings, remarkable for the ingenuity with which they weave their nests. The *C. cristatus*, sometimes called the crested oriole, is about 20 inches long, and constructs a pouch-shaped nest of the length of 30 inches, of thin shreds of bark, which, with the view of ensuring its safety from monkeys and serpents, it suspends at the extremity of the branch of some smooth-barked tree.

Cassideous (kas-sid'ē-us), *a.* [L. *cassis*, a helmet.] In *bot.* helmet-shaped, like the upper sepal of the flower in the genus Aconitum.

Cassidony (kas'si-don-i), *n.* 1. [A corruption of L. *Stœchas sidonia*, the stœchas of Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.] The popular name of *Lavandula Stœchas*, or French lavender, and also of a species of Gnaphalium or cudweed.—2. [A corruption of *chalcedony.*] A mineral of which vases are often made.

Cassimere (kas'si-mēr), *n.* [Fr. *cassimir*, same word as *cashmere.*] A kind of thin twilled woollen cloth woven in imitation of Cashmere shawls. Called also *Kerseymere.*

Cassine (kas-si'nē), *n.* [The name given to an allied plant by the Indians of Florida.] An ornamental genus of evergreen shrubs bearing white flowers, nat. order Aquifoliaceæ, mostly natives of the Capè of Good Hope. One species, *C. excelsa*, a native of Nepaul, grows to the height of 18 feet.

Cassinette (kas-si-net'), *n.* [Sp. *casinete*, G. *cassinet*, a sort of dim. of *cassimere.*] A cloth made of a cotton warp and the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistcoats. Called also *Kerseynette.*

Cassino (kas-sē'nō), *n.* [It. *casino*, a small house, a gaming-house; L. *casa*, a cottage.] A game at cards somewhat resembling whist, in which eleven points constitute the game.—*Great cassino*, the ten of diamonds, which counts two.—*Little cassino*, the two of spades, which counts one. Written also *Casino.*

Cassio-berry (kas'si-ō-be-ri), *n.* The popular name of the fruit of *Viburnum lævigatum.*

Cassiopeia, Cassiopea (kas'si-ō-pē''a), *n.* [In *class. myth.* the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda. She was afterwards placed among the stars.] A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus. It contains fifty-five stars.

Cassis (kas'sis), *n.* [L., a helmet.] A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, including the species known by the name of helmet-shells. They belong to the family Buccinidæ.

Cassiteria (kas-si-tē'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.] A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin. The colour is brown or whitish.

Cassiterite (kas'si-tėr-īt), *n.* [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.] (SnO_2.) The most common ore of tin, occurring in Cornwall, Sweden, Greenland, France, Spain, Germany, North and South America, Australia, and the Island of Banca near Sumatra, generally in large irregular masses disseminated in granite, gneiss, clay-slate, mica-slate, and porphyry, but also fibrous, crystallized in prisms, in rolled pieces, in grains as sand, in which last condition it is known as stream-tin. It is a peroxide, consisting of tin 79, and oxygen 21. See TIN.

Cassius (kas'si-us), *n.* [Named from its discoverer, a German physician.] A purple pigment, used in porcelain and glass painting, prepared from the muriate of gold by adding to it a mixture of the protochloride and perchloride of tin. More usually called *Purple of Cassius. Ure.*

Cassock (kas'sok), *n.* [Fr. *casaque*, from It. *casacca*, from *casa*, a house, L. *casa*, a cottage.] 1. Any loose robe or outer coat, but particularly a military one.

> The muster file, rotten and sound, upon my life amounts not to fifteen thousand poll, half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks* lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shak.*

2. A tight-fitting garment worn under the gown by clergymen. In the Church of Rome it varies in colour with the dignity of the wearer. Priests wear black; bishops, purple; cardinals, scarlet; the pope, white.

Cassocked (kas'sokt), *a.* Clothed with a cassock. 'The *cassock'd* huntsman.' *Cowper.*

Cassolette (kas'sō-let), *n.* [Fr.] A gold, silver, or ivory box for containing perfumery, having its lid pierced with holes for the escape of the odour; the part of a censer perforated for the emission of the perfumes.

Cassonade (kas-son-ād'), *n.* [Fr.] Raw sugar; sugar not refined.

Cassoon (kas'sön), *n.* [It. *cassone*, a large chest.] A deep panel or coffer in a ceiling or soffit.

Cassowary (kas'sō-wa-ri), *n.* [Malay *casuwaris.*] A large cursorial bird of the genus Casuarius (*C. galeatus*), family Struthionidæ, inhabiting the islands in the Indian Archipelago, much resembling, and nearly as large as, the ostrich, but with legs thicker and stronger in proportion, and three toes on the foot. The wings are of rudimentary

Crested Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

nature, being hid under the feathers, and are armed with strong spines for combat or defence. The head is surmounted with a helmet-like bony protuberance, covered with horn, consisting of plates one over another. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest horse. The cassowary lays a few eggs, which it leaves to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

Cassumunar (kas-su-mū'nar), *n.* [Hind.] An aromatic root used as a tonic and stimulant, obtained from *Zingiber Cassumunar.*

Cass-weed (kas'wēd), *n.* [O.E. *cass*, cash, a money-box.] A weed (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*) called *Shepherd's-pouch* or *Shepherd's-purse.* See SHEPHERD'S-PURSE.

Cast (kast), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cast;* ppr. *casting.* [Dan. *kaste*, Sw. and Icel. *kasta*, to throw: a Scandinavian word.] 1. To throw, fling, or send; to drive off by force; to hurl; to impel.

> And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts, and *cast* them into the Red Sea. Exod. x. 19.
>
> Uzziah prepared for them . . . slings to *cast* stones. 2 Ch. xxvi. 14.
>
> So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should *cast* seed into the ground. Mark iv. 26.

2. To shed; to impart; to communicate; as, to *cast* light on a subject; to *cast* a lustre on posterity.

> And storied windows richly dight,
> *Casting* a dim religious light. *Milton.*

3. To bestow; to confer or transfer.

> The government I *cast* upon my brother. *Shak.*

4. To turn; to direct; as, to *cast* a look or glance of the eye. '*Cast* her fair eyes to heaven.' *Shak.*—5. To discard; to dismiss; to reject.

> The state cannot with safety *cast* him. *Shak.*

6. To shed or throw off; as, trees *cast* their fruit; a serpent *casts* his skin. 'To *cast* the rags of sin.' *Dryden.*

> Your colt's tooth is not *cast* yet. *Shak.*

[Shakspere has the pp. *casted* in this sense: '*Casted* slough.']—7.† To emit or give out.

> This *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

8.† To throw out or up; to eject; to vomit.

> We all were sea-swallowed though some *cast* again. *Shak.*
>
> His filth within being *cast* he would appear
> A pond as deep as hell. *Shak.*

9. To form by throwing up earth; to raise.

> Thy enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee. Luke xix. 43.
>
> The blind mole *casts*
> Copped hills toward heaven. *Shak.*

10. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling. 'I made a shift to *cast* him.' *Shak.*—11. To decide against in a lawsuit; to condemn, as a criminal.

> Were the case referred to any competent judge they would inevitably be *cast.* *Dr. H. More.*
>
> Both were *cast*,
> And this irrevocable sentence past. *Dryden.*

—*To be cast in* £30, to be condemned to pay £30. *Cornhill Mag.*—12. To thrust; as, to *cast* into prison; to put or set in a particular state. 'Clarence whom I have *cast* in darkness.' *Shak.*

> Both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. Ps. lxxvi. 6.

13. To bring forth abortively.

> Thy ewes and thy she goats have not *cast* their young. Gen. xxxi. 38.

14. To find or ascertain by computation; to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast* accounts; to *cast* a nativity.

> You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord,
> And summed the account of chance. *Shak.*

15. To contrive; to plan.

> *Cast* it also that you may have rooms both for summer and winter. *Bacon.*
>
> The cloister . . . would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose. *Sir W. Temple.*

16. To fix or distribute (the parts of a play) among the actors; as, to *cast* the 'Merchant of Venice.' *Addison;* also, to assign a certain part or role to; as, to *cast* an actress for the part of Portia.—17. To found; to form into a particular shape by pouring liquid metal into a mould; to run; as, to *cast* cannon.

> Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it. Ex. xxv. 12.

Fig.

> Some have been tempted to *cast* all their learning into this method. *Watts.*

18. In *printing*, to throw off, as a proof or revise.—*To cast anchor*, to moor a vessel by letting the anchor or anchors drop.—*To cast aside*, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.—*To cast away*, (*a*) to reject. Lev. xxvi. 44. (*b*) To throw away; to lavish or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; as, to *cast away* life; to *cast away* a golden opportunity. (*c*) To wreck: as, the ship was *cast away* on the coast of Africa. '*Cast away* and sunk on Goodwin Sands.' *Shak.*—*To cast the balance*, to turn the scale; to cause one scale to preponderate: often used figuratively. *South; Dryden.*—*To cast by*, to reject: to fling or throw by. *Shak.; Locke.*—*To cast down*, to throw down; *fig.* to deject or depress the mind.

> Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul? Ps. xlii. 5.

—*To cast the draperies*, in the *fine arts*, to dispose the folds of the garments with which the figures in the pictures are clothed; to dispose the main lines of a picture generally.—*To cast forth*, to throw out or reject, as from an inclosed place; to emit or send out.

> He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon. Hos. xiv. 5.

—*To cast in*, to throw into the bargain.

> Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;
> 'Twere worth both Testaments, *cast in* the creed. *Dryden.*

—*To cast off*, (*a*) to discard or reject; to drive away.

> The prince will in the perfectness of time
> *Cast off* his followers. *Shak.*

(*b*) *Naut.* to loosen from or let go; as, to *cast off* a vessel in tow. (*c*) In *hunting*, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose or free. 'Away he scours, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—*To cast the lead*, to heave the lead. See LEAD, 2.—*To cast lots.* See under LOT.—*To cast out*, (*a*) to reject or turn out.

> The brat hath been *cast out* . . . no father owning it. *Shak.*

(*b*) To speak or give vent to. *Addison.*—*To cast up*, (*a*) to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast up* accounts. '*Casting up* the cost beforehand.' *Dryden.* (*b*) To eject; to vomit.

> Their villany goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast it up.* *Shak.*
>
> *Cast up* the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To twit or upbraid with; to recall to one's notice for the purpose of annoying.

> Lady W.'s maid is always *casting up* to me how happy her lord and ladyship is. *Lever.*

(*d*) To raise; to throw up. 'Throws down one mountain to *cast up* a higher.' *Shak.*—*To cast on*, to refer or resign to. *South.*—*To cast one's self on* or *upon*, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve; as, to *cast one's self upon* a person's mercy.—*To cast in one's lot with*, to share the fate or fortune of.—*To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to charge; to twit.—*To cast upon*, to refer to. 'If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man

deserved it.' *South.*—*To cast off copy*, in *printing*, to ascertain accurately how many pages in print a given quantity of manuscript copy will make; or how many pages a given quantity of printed copy will make when the size of the book and type are changed; also when a given quantity of manuscript copy is delivered, with directions that it is to make a certain number of pages in print, to determine the size of the page and the size of the type.—*To cast a shoe*, to lose a shoe: said of a horse.—*To cast a person's water*, † to examine his urine in diagnosing a disease.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of the land, find her disease. *Shak.*

Cast (kast), *p.* and *a.* 1. Condemned. 'A *cast* criminal.' *South.* Hence, condemned by the public; unsuccessful. 'So may *cast* poets write.' *South.*—2. Made by founding or casting; as, *cast* iron; *cast* steel.

Cast (kast), *v. t.* 1. To throw or fling; specifically, in *angling*, to throw the line; to swing the rod so as to throw the line on the water. 2. To work arithmetical calculations; to sum accounts.

Oh! who would *cast* and balance at a desk?
Tennyson.

3. To turn or revolve in the mind; to calculate; to consider.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship is to *cast* and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon.*

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends. *Pope.*

4. To receive form or shape. 'A mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould.' *Woodward.* 5. To warp; to twist from regular shape.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp when it alters its flatness or straightness. *Moxon.*

6. † To vomit. 'These verses too . . . make me ready to *cast*.' *B. Jonson.*—7. *Naut.* to fall off or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind: applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind when her anchor is first loosened.—*To cast about*, (*a*) in *hunting*, to go about in different directions in order to discover a lost scent.

But not a sign of them (the hares in the game of hare-and-hound) appears, so now . . . there is nothing for it but to *cast about* for the scent. *T. Hughes.*

(*b*) To consider; to search in the mind for some contrivance by which to accomplish one's end; to scheme. 'To *cast about* how to perform or obtain.' *Bacon.* 'Contrive and *cast about* how to bring such events to pass.' *Bentley.*—*To cast back*, to throw the memory back; to refer to something past.

You *cast back* for hundreds of years, and rake up every bit of pleasure I ever had in my life.
Mrs. Riddell.

Cast (kast), *n.* 1. The act of casting; a throw; specifically, in *angling*, the act of throwing the line on the water.—2. The distance passed by a thing thrown, or the space through which a thing thrown may ordinarily pass; as, about a stone's *cast*. 'The rest are measuring *casts*.' *Waller.*—3. † A stroke; a touch; a trick.

Another *cast* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady. *Swift.*

4. Motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance.

They let you see by one *cast* of the eye. *Addison.*

5. A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak.*

It is an even *cast* whether the army should march this way or that way. *South.*

6. The form or shape into which anything is cast or moulded; anything formed in a mould; an impression in bronze, plaster, &c.; *fig.* shape; mould; impression generally. 'Cunning *casts* in clay.' *Tennyson.*

Weepest thou to take the *cast*
Of those dead lineaments that near thee lie.
Shak.

7. A tube of wax used by founders, which is fitted into a mould to give shape to metal. Also, a cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit in a mould for conveying metal.—8. Among plumbers, a little brazen funnel at one end of a mould for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mould. 9. Feathers, fur, or other indigestible matters ejected from the stomach by a hawk or other bird of prey.

And where the two contrived their daughter's good
Lies the hawk's *cast*, the mole has made his run.
Tennyson.

10. A tinge; a slight colouring or slight degree of a colour; as, a *cast* of green.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought.
Shak.

11. Manner; outward appearance; air; mien; style. 'New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*.' *Sir J. Denham.* 'Something of a neat *cast* of verse.' *Pope.*—12. A couple: now used in this sense only in the language of hawking; as, a *cast* of hawks.—13. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned; as, the play was produced with a very strong *cast*.—14. One of the worm-like coils of sand produced by the lugworm.—15. Help lent; a helping hand; especially, the act of helping a pedestrian on his way by giving him a place in a vehicle; a lift. [Scotch.]

We bargained with the driver to give us a *cast* to the next stage. *Smollett.*

16. † Occasion; opportunity.

The end whereof I'll keep until another *cast*.
Spenser.

—*The last cast*, (*a*) the last throw of the dice; the last stake; the venturing of all that remains to one on one throw or one effort; the last chance.

Will you turn recreant at *the last cast*? *Dryden.*

(*b*) The last gasp.

Sir Thomas Bodley is even now at *the last cast*, and hath lain speechless and without knowledge since yesterday at noon. *Letter dated* 1612.

Spenser uses *utmost cast* in the same sense.

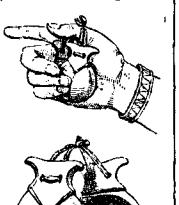
Whereas he last
Had left that couple near their *utmost cast*.

Cast, † *n.* See CASTE.

Castalia, Castaly (kas-tā'li-a, kas'ta-li), *n.* The mythical fountain of inspiration on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, whose waters had the power of inspiring those who drank them. Also written *Castalie*.

Castalian (kas-tā'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to Castalia.

Castanea (kas-tā'nē-a), *n.* [L.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cupuliferæ, consisting of trees or shrubs, with strongly straight-veined leaves and naked unisexual flowers, the males in catkins and the females solitary. Two or three nuts are contained in each prickly four-valved fruit. The most familiar example is the Spanish or common chestnut-tree (*C. vesca*), which has long been introduced into and thrives well in this country. See CHESTNUT-TREE.



Castanets.

Castanet (kas'ta-net), *n.* [Sp. *castañeta*, from L. *castanea*, a chestnut, from resembling that fruit.] An instrument composed of small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger. This instrument is used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars. The crotalum of the ancients was similar to the castanet.

Castanospermum (kas'ta-nō-spėr"mum), *n.* [Gr. *kastanon*, a chestnut, and *sperma*, a seed.] A genus of leguminous plants, containing a single species (*C. australe*), a native of sub-tropical Australia. The trees are from 40 to 50 feet high. The pea-like flowers are of a bright yellow colour, and are succeeded by a tapering cylindrical pod containing three or four seeds about the size and aspect of chestnuts. They are eaten by the natives, but are not very palatable.

Castaway (kast'a-wā), *n.* One who or that which is cast away; one who is shipwrecked; one who is ruined in fortune or character. 'She there remains a hopeless *castaway*.' *Shak.* 1 Cor. ix. 27.

Castaway (kast'a-wā), *a.* Thrown away; rejected; useless; of no value.

We only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Raleigh.*

Caste (kast), *n.* [Fr. *caste*, from Pg. *casta*, breed, race, caste: said to have been first applied to the classes of the Hindus by the Portuguese, who were the earliest colonists of India. It is comparatively of late that the word has come to be spelled *caste*, being by old authors written *cast*.] 1. One of the tribes or classes into which the Hindus are divided according to the religious law of Brahmanism. These castes are four in number: 1st, the *Brahmans*, or the sacerdotal caste; 2d, the *Kshatriyas*, or military caste; 3d, the *Vaisyas*, or husbandmen and merchants; 4th, the *Sudras*, or labourers and mechanics. Men of no caste are called *Pariahs* and regarded as outcasts. In Sanskrit castes are called *Varnas*, colours, colour being, no doubt, the chief distinction at first. Besides the original castes numerous mixed classes or castes have sprung up in the progress of time, and are dependent upon a man's trade, occupation, or profession. The same term is also used of somewhat similar classes in other countries.—2. A rank or grade of society: especially used of the upper grades.

Her manner had not that repose
Which stamps the *caste* of Vere de Vere.
Tennyson.

He had returned to his own home when the ascendency of his own *caste* had been re-established; and he had been chosen to represent the University of Dublin in the House of Commons. *Macaulay.*

—*To lose caste*, to get degraded from one caste to an inferior one; to lose social position.

Castellan (kas'tel-lan), *n.* [L.L. *castellanus*, from *castellum*, a castle. See CASTLE.] A governor or constable of a castle.

Castellany (kas'tel-lan-i), *n.* The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle, or the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

Earl Allan has within his *castellany*, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one.
Ketham.

Castellated (kas'tel-lāt-ed), *a.* 1. Furnished with turrets and battlements like a castle; built in the style of a castle; as, a *castellated* mansion.—2. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*

Castellation (kas-tel-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle.—2. The act of providing a building with battlements.

Castellet (kas'tel-let), *n.* A small castle. [Rare.]

Caster (käs'tėr), *n.* [From *cast*. As regards meaning 2 the term was no doubt originally applied to a *pepper-caster*, with which pepper is cast or sprinkled.] 1. One who casts; as (*a*) one who computes; a calculator. (*b*) One who makes castings; a founder. (*c*) One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors.—2. A phial, cruet, or other small vessel, used to contain condiments for the table; as, a set of *casters*; also, a stand containing a set of casters.—3. A small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a piece of furniture, in order to facilitate its being moved about without lifting. The word in this use is frequently written *Castor*.

Caster, Chester (kas'tėr, ches'tėr). [A. Sax. *ceaster*, from L. *castrum*, a fort.] A common suffix in place-names; as, Don*caster*, the fort on the Don; Col*chester*, the fort on the Colne; Exe*ter* (Exe*cester*), the fort on the Exe; Cirence*ster*, the fort of Ciren (*Corineum*). In *Chester*, the town, it appears as an independent word. [This is one of the six words recognized as directly inherited from the Roman invaders. For others see STREET.]

Castification † (kas-ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The making chaste; purification in a moral sense; chastity; purity.

Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and *castifications* of the soul. *Jer. Taylor.*

Castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *castigated*; ppr. *castigating*. [L. *castigo*, *castigatum*, from *castus*, pure.] 1. To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct or punish in general. 'If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on to *castigate* thy pride.' *Shak.*—2. To subject to a severe and critical scrutiny; to criticise for the purpose of correcting; to emend; as, to *castigate* the text of an author. 'Had adjusted and *castigated* the then Latin Vulgate.' *Bentley.*

Castigation (kas-ti-gā'shon), *n.* The act of castigating: (*a*) punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline. 'The keenest *castigation* of her slanderers.' *Irving.*

Violent events do not always argue the anger of God; even death itself is, to his servants, a fatherly *castigation*. *Bp. Hall.*

(*b*) Critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.

Castigator (kas'ti-gā-tėr), *n.* One who castigates or corrects.

Castigatory (kas'ti-ga-to-ri), *a.* Serving to castigate; tending to correction; corrective; punitive. 'Punishments, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary.' *Bp. Bramhall.*

Castigatory (kas'ti-ga-to-ri), *n.* Something that serves to castigate; specifically an apparatus formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, called also a ducking-stool or trebucket.

Castile-soap (kas-tēl'sōp), *n.* A kind of fine hard, white or mottled soap, made with olive-oil and a solution of caustic soda. Called also *Spanish-soap.*

Castilian (kas-til'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Castile in Spain.

Castilian (kas-til'i-an), *n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.

Casting (käst'ing), *n.* 1. The act of throwing; the act of casting or founding.—2. That which is cast in a mould; anything formed by casting melted metal into a mould or in sand.—3. † Contrivance; distribution; arrangement.

Distributie is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure. *Wotton.*

4. † Vomit. 'The hound turnyde agen to his *castyng*.' *Wickliffe.*

Casting-net (käst'ing-net), *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.

Casting-vote, Casting-voice (käst'ing-vōt, käst'ing-vois), *n.* The vote of a presiding officer in an assembly or council which decides a question when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative.

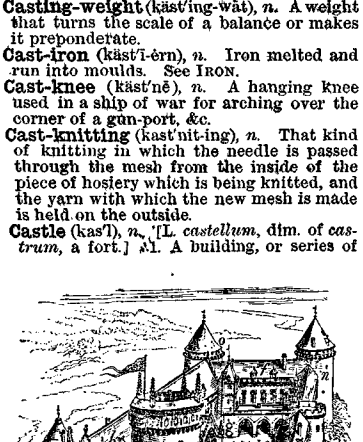
Casting-weight (käst'ing-wāt), *n.* A weight that turns the scale of a balance or makes it preponderate.

Cast-iron (käst'ī-ėrn), *n.* Iron melted and run into moulds. See IRON.

Cast-knee (käst'nē), *n.* A hanging knee used in a ship of war for arching over the corner of a gun-port, &c.

Cast-knitting (kast'nit-ing), *n.* That kind of knitting in which the needle is passed through the mesh from the inside of the piece of hosiery which is being knitted, and the yarn with which the new mesh is made is held on the outside.

Castle (kas'l), *n.* [L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.] 1. A building, or series of



Château de Coucy.—From Viollet-le-Duc.

connected buildings, fortified for defence against an enemy; a fortified residence; a fortress. Castles, in the sense of fortified residences, were an outgrowth or institution of feudalism, and were first brought to a high pitch of strength and completeness by the Normans. In England there were few or no castles, properly speaking, till the time of William the Conqueror, after which a great many were constructed on the Norman model. At first the donjon or keep was the only part of the castle of great strength, and the other buildings in connection with it were more or less of a temporary nature. In the thirteenth century, however, the design of the castle became more fully developed, and the keep formed only the central part of a group of buildings, all supporting each other, and mutually contributing to the strength and commodiousness of the whole. The cut shows the castle of the Sires de Coucy, France, built in the thirteenth century. In the foreground is the outer bailey or esplanade, fortified, and containing a chapel, stables, and other buildings. The outer entrance to this was formed by the barbican. *a* is the fosse, 20 yards broad; *b*, the gateway, approached by two swing bridges, defended by two guard-rooms, and having a double portcullis within, giving entrance to vaulted guard-rooms with sleeping apartments, &c., above, *c*; *d*, inner bailey or courtyard; *e*, covered buildings for the men defending the walls or curtains; *f*, apartments for the family, entered by the grand staircase, *g*; *h*, great hall, with storerooms and vaults below; *i*, donjon or keep (the chapel is seen behind it), the strongest part of the castle, with walls of immense thickness, suited to form the last retreat of the garrison. At *k* was a postern leading from the donjon and communicating with an outer postern, drawbridge, &c.; *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, towers or bastions flanking the walls.

Our *castle's* strength will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shak.*

A man's house *is his castle*, *Sir E. Coke.*

The house of every one is to him as his *castle* and fortress, as well for defence against injury and violence as for his repose. *Sir E. Coke.*

2. The house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth: somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building.—3. *Naut.* a part at either end of a vessel. See FORECASTLE, AFTCASTLE. 4. A piece made in the form of a castle, used in the game of chess; the rook.—*Castle in the air*, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation. 'When I build *castles in the aire*.' *Burton.* So also *castle in the sky.*

I build great *castles in the skies*,
. . . rear'd and raz'd yet without hands.
E. of Stirling.

—*Castle influence*, a term used in Ireland to denote the political influence of the court, Dublin castle being the official residence of the lord-lieutenant.

Castle (kas'l), *v.i.* In *chess*, to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the rook or castle to the square the king has passed over.

Castle-builder (kas'l-bild-ėr), *n.* One who builds castles; one who forms visionary schemes (castles in the air).

I am one of that species of men who are properly denominated *castle-builders*, who scorn to be beholden to the earth for a foundation. *Steele.*

Castle-building (kas'l-bild-ing), *n.* The act of building castles in the air. *Steele.*

Castle-crested (kas'l-krest-ed), *a.* Surmounted by a castle or castles.

The sun sinks behind the great *castle-crested* mountains. *Thackeray.*

Castled (kas'ld), *a.* Furnished with a castle or castles.

The *castled* crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine. *Byron.*

Castle-guard (kas'l-gärd), *n.* 1. The guard which defends a castle.—2. A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.—3. A tax laid upon those living within a certain distance of a castle, and getting less or more of protection from it, in aid of the maintenance of those who guard it.—4. The circuit round a castle subject to be taxed for its maintenance. [In the two last senses called also *Castle-ward.*]

Castlery (kas'l-ri), *n.* The government of a castle. 'The *castlery* of Baynard's castle.' *Blount.*

Castlet (kas'let), *n.* A small castle. *Leland.*

Castle-ward (kas'l-ward), *n.* See CASTLE-GUARD, 3, 4.

Castling † (kast'ling), *n.* [*Cast*, *v.* and dim. suffix *-ling*.] An abortion.

We should rather rely on the urine of a *castling's* bladder. *Sir T. Browne.*

Castling † (kast'ling), *a.* Abortive. *Hudibras.*

Castock (kas'tok), *n.* See CUSTOCK.

Cast-off (kast'of), *a.* Laid aside; rejected; as, *cast-off* livery.

Castor (kas'tėr), *n.* [L. *castor*; Gr. *kastōr*, a beaver.] 1. A reddish-brown substance, of a strong penetrating smell, secreted by two glandular sacs, closely connected with, but quite distinct from, the organs of reproduction of the beaver, at one time of high repute, and still largely used in some parts of the world, in medicine, though in this country it is now used chiefly by perfumers. Called also *Castoreum.*—2. A genus of rodent mammals of which the beaver is the type. See BEAVER.—3. A beaver hat.

I have always been known for the jaunty manner in which I wear my *castor*. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. A heavy quality of broad-cloth used for over-coats.

Castor (*kas'tėr*), *n.* See CASTER, 3.

Castor (käs'tor), *n.* A mineral found in the island of Elba associated with another called Pollux. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, and probably a variety of petalite. It is colourless and transparent with a glistening lustre.

Castor and Pollux (kas'tor, pol'luks), *n.* 1. In *astron.* the constellation Gemini or the Twins, into which the sun enters annually about the 21st May. *Castor*, or α Geminorum, is also the name of one of the bright stars in the head of the Twins, being the nearer of the two to the pole. It is a double star, or consists of two stars so close together as to be indistinguishable by the naked eye.—2. In *meteor.* a fiery meteor, which at sea appears during a storm, sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of one, two, and even three or four balls. 'When one is seen alone it is called *Helena*; two appearing at once are denominated *Castor and Pollux*, or *Tyndaridæ*. 3. The name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Elba. See the separate articles.

Castorate (kas'tėr-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt produced from the combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base.

Castor-bean (kas'tėr-bēn), *n.* The seed of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).

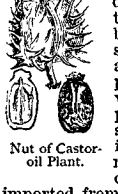
Castoreum (kas-tō'rē-um), *n.* Same as *Castor*, 1.

Castoric (kas-tor'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to or derived from castor; as, *castoric* acid.

Castorin, Castorine (kas'tō-rin), *n.* An animal principle discovered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the castorin.

Castorina, Castoridæ (kas-to-rī'na, kas-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* The beaver tribe; a family of rodent animals, comprising the beaver, &c. See BEAVER.

Castor-oil (kas'tėr-oil), *n.* [Probably from some resemblance to the substance *castor*.] The oil obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, a native of India, but now distributed over all the warmer regions of the globe. The oil is obtained from the seeds by bruising them between rollers and then pressing them in hempen bags in a strong press. The oil that first comes away, called cold-drawn castor-oil, is reckoned the best; an inferior quality being obtained by heating or steaming the pressed seeds, and again subjecting them to pressure. The oil is afterwards heated to the boiling point, which coagulates and separates the albumen and impurities. Castor-oil is used medicinally as a mild but efficient purgative. It is chiefly imported from India. The plant is cultivated in this country as an ornamental plant under the name of *Palma Christi*. It does not attain a greater height than 4 or 5 feet.



Nut of Castor-oil Plant.

Castory † (kas'to-ri), *n.* Apparently a substance drawn from castoreum, used in the preparation of colours; hence used by Spenser as the name of a colour. 'With fair vermilion or pure *castory*.'

Castrametation (kas'tra-mē-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *castrametor*, to encamp—*castra*, camp, and *metior*, to measure or survey.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

Castrate (kas'trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *castrated*; ppr. *castrating*. [L. *castro*, *castratum*, to castrate.] 1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate. [Darwin applies the word to an analogous operation performed on flowers.]—2. To remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; to expurgate. 'The following letter, which I have *castrated* in some places.' *Addison.*—3. To take out a leaf or sheet from, and render imperfect; to mutilate. 'A *castrated* set of Holinshed's chronicles.' *Todd.*—4. *Fig.* to take the vigour or spirit from; to mortify.

Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh and shall obtain a more ample reward of grace in heaven. *Dr. Martin.*

Castration (kas-trā'shon), *n.* The act of castrating in any of its senses.

Castrato (kas-trä'tō), *n.* [It. See CASTRATE.] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice as a singer; an artificial or male soprano.

Castrel† (kas'trel), *n.* Same as *Kestrel. Beau. & Fl.*

Castrensial (kas-tren'shal), *a.* [L. *castrensis*, from *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Castrensian (kas-tren'shan), *a.* Same as *Castrensial. Bailey.* [Rare.]

Cast-shadow (kast'shad-ō), *n.* In *painting*, a shadow cast by an object within the picture, and serving to bring it out against the objects behind it.

Cast-steel (käst'stēl), *n.* Steel made by fusing the materials and running the product into moulds. See STEEL.

Casual (kazh'ū-al), *a.* [L. *casualis*, from *casus*, a chance or accident, from *cado*, *casum*, to fall; whence *case*, *chance*, *accident*, &c.] 1. Happening or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; as, the parties had a *casual* rencounter.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune is yet disposed by the ordinance of God. *Raleigh.*

2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated or regular; incidental; as, *casual* expenses. 'The revenue of Ireland certain and *casual*.' *Sir J. Davies.*—3. Taking place or beginning to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.

Atheists assert that the existence of things is *casual*. *Dwight.*

—*Casual ejector*, in *law*, the name given to the defendant in the fictitious action of ejectment formerly allowed by the law of England, where the real object of the action was to determine a title to land. To form the ground of such an action the person laying claim to the land granted a lease of it to a fictitious person, usually designated John Doe, and an action was then raised in the name of John Doe against another fictitious person, usually designated Richard Roe (the casual ejector), who was stated to have illegally ejected him from the land which he held on lease. As the prosecution of this action involved the proving of the lessor's right to grant a lease, the real object of the action thus came to be incidentally determined. This action was abolished by the Common Law Procedure Act, 15 and 16 Vict. lxxvi.—*Accidental, Casual, Fortuitous, Contingent, Incidental.* See ACCIDENTAL.

Casual (kazh'ū-al), *n.* 1. A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in the workhouse of a parish or union to which he does not belong.—*Casual ward*, the ward in a workhouse where casuals are received.—2. A labourer or artisan employed only irregularly. *Mayhew.*

Casually (kazh'ū-al-li), *adv.* In a casual manner; accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance; as, to meet a person *casually*; to remark *casually*. 'That it might *casually* have been formed so.' *Bentley.*

Casualness (kazh'ū-al-nes), *n.* The fact of being casual.

Casualty (kazh'ū-al-ti), *n.* 1. Chance, or what happens by chance; accident; contingency. 'Losses that befall them by mere *casualty*.' *Raleigh.*—2. An unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in death or bodily injury; loss suffered by a body of men from death, wounds, &c.; as, the *casualties* were very numerous.—3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.—*Casualty of wards*, the mails and duties due to the superiors in ward holdings.—4. Same as *Casual*, &c. *Mayhew.*—*Casualty ward*, the ward in an hospital in which the casualties or accidents are treated.

Casuarinaceæ (kas'ū-ar-i-nā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From the resemblance of the branches to the feathers of the *cassowary* (which see).] A nat. order of incomplete amentiferous exogens, consisting of a single genus, Casuarina (Botany-bay oak), with about twenty species, natives of Australia and northwards to the Indian Archipelago. They are jointed leafless trees or shrubs, very much like gigantic horse-tails or *Equiseta*; but they are nearly related to the birches, having their male flowers in whorled catkins and their fruits in indurated cones. See BEEF-WOOD.

Casuarius (kas-ū-ā'ri-us), *n.* See CASSOWARY.

Casuist (kaz'ū-ist or kazh'ū-ist), *n.* [Fr. *casuiste*, It. Sp. and Pg. *casuista*, from L. *casus*, a case.] One versed in or using casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding conduct.

The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine concerning the state of a man's soul is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And soundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me?
Pope.

Casuist (kaz'ū-ist or kazh'ū-ist), *v.i.* To play the part of a casuist. *Milton.*

Casuistic, Casuistical (kaz-ū-ist'ik or kazh-ū-ist'ik, kaz-ū-ist'ik-al or kazh-ū-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; relating to cases of conscience, or to cases of doubtful propriety.

Casuistically (kaz-ū-ist'ik-al-li or kazh-ū-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a casuistic manner.

Casuistry (kaz'ū-ist-ri or kazh'ū-ist-ri), *n.* The science, doctrine, or department of ethics dealing with cases of conscience; the science which decides as to right and wrong in conduct, determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do by rules and principles drawn from the Scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural reason.

All that philosophy of right and wrong which has become famous or infamous under the name of *casuistry* had its origin in the distinction between mortal and venial sin. *Cambridge Essays*, 1856.

Cat (kat), *n.* [A. Sax. *cat*, *catt*, a widely spread word: D. and Dan. *kat*, Sw. *katt*, Icel. *köttr*, G. *katze*, *kater*, O.Fr. *cat*, Mod. Fr. *chat*, It. *gatto*, L.L. *catus*, Ir. *cat*, W. *cath*, Rus. and Pol. *kot*, Tur. *kedi*, Ar. *qitt* —a cat. What is the origin and how far borrowing has taken place between the different languages is not known.] 1. A name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the genus Felis. The domestic cat (*F. domestica*) is too well known to require description. It is uncertain whether any animal now existing in a wild state is the prototype of the domestic cat; probably it is descended from a cat originally domesticated in Egypt, though some regard the wild cat of Europe (*F. catus*) as the same species. The wild cat is much larger than the domestic cat. It is a strong ferocious animal, living in the forest, and very destructive to poultry and lambs.—2. A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.—3. A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship. 4. A double tripod having six feet: so called because it always lands on its feet as a cat is proverbially said to do.—5. A game. See TIP-CAT.—6. An abbreviation of cat-o'-nine-tails (which see).—*A cat in the pan*, a falsehood given out as coming from one who did not originate it.—*To turn a cat-in-pan*, to make a sudden change of party in politics or religion from interested motives. 'The phrase seems to be the French *tourner côte en peine* (to turn sides in trouble).' *Brewer.*

When George in pudding-time came o'er,
And moderate men looked big, sir,
I *turned a cat-in-pan* once more,
And so became a Whig, sir. *Vicar of Bray.*

—*To let the cat out of the bag*, to disclose a trick: to let out a secret: said to have had its origin in a trick practised by country people of substituting a cat for a young pig and bringing it to market in a bag. The purchaser sometimes thought, however, of opening the bag before the bargain was concluded; and thus *let out the cat* and discloses the trick.—*Cat-and-dog*, as an adjective, like a cat and dog; quarrelsome; disposed to fight; inharmonious; as, to lead a *cat-and-dog* life.—*Cat-and-dog*, as a noun. Same as *Tip-cat* (which see).—To rain *cats and dogs*, to pour down violently and incessantly.

Cat (kat), *v.t.* To draw (an anchor) up to the cat-head.

Cata- (kat'a). [Gr. *kata.*] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying against; opposed or contrary to; under, down, or downward; part by part; and sometimes, thoroughly, completely.

Catabaptist (kat-a-bap'tist), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, against, and *baptizō*, to baptize.] One who opposes baptism. [Rare.]

Catabasion (kat-a-bā'zi-on), *n.* [Gr. *katabasun*, a way leading downwards—*kata*, down, and *bainō*, to go.] A chamber or vault under the altar of a Greek church, where relics are kept.

Catabrosa (kat-a-brō'sa), *n.* [Gr. *katabrōsis*, a gnawing, from the fact that the glumes are truncated, appearing as if gnawed away at the top.] A small genus of grasses, with some half-a-dozen species, natives of cold and temperate regions. One species (*C. aquatica*) occurs in watery places throughout Britain. It is a soft bright-green flaccid grass, much sought after by aquatic birds.

Catacaustic (kat-a-kąs'tik), *a.* [Gr. *katakausis*, a burning.] In *geom.* a term denoting a species of caustic curves formed by reflection.

Catacaustics (kat-a-kąs'tiks), *n.* In *optics*, the *caustic* curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light, and so called to distinguish them from the *diacaustic*, which are formed by refracted rays. See CAUSTIC.

Catachresis (kat-a-krē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *katachrēsis*, abuse—*kata*, against, and *chraomai*, to use.] 1. An abuse of a trope or of words; a figure in rhetoric, when one word is wrongly put for another, or when a word is too far wrested from its true signification; as, to speak of tones being made more *palatable* for 'agreeable to the ear.' So in Scripture we read of the *blood* of the grape. Deut. xxxii. 14.—2. In *philol.* the employment of a word under a false form through misapprehension in regard to its origin; thus *causeway*, and *crayfish* or *crawfish*, have their forms by *catachresis.*

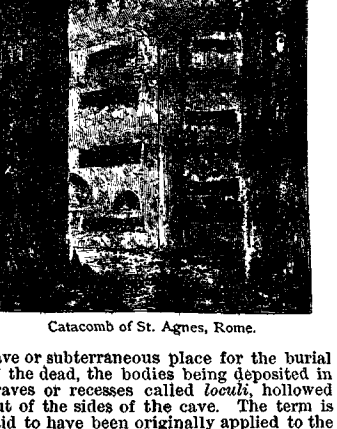
Catachrestic, Catachrestical (kat-a-kres'tik, kat-a-kres'tik-al), *a.* In *rhet.* and *gram.* belonging to a catachresis; forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense, use, or form.

Catachrestically (kat-a-kres'tik-al-li), *adv.* In a catachrestical manner.

Cataclysm (kat'a-klizm), *n.* [Gr. *kataklysmos*, a deluge, from *kataklyzō*, to inundate —*kata*, against, down, and *klyzō*, to wash.] 1. A deluge or overflowing of water; a flood; specifically, the flood in Noah's days.—2. In *geol.* a term sometimes applied to denote various inundations or deluges, or physical catastrophes of great extent, supposed to have occurred at different periods, and to have been the efficient cause of various phenomena, as the deposition of different formations of diluvium or drift, rather than the gradual action of moderate currents, or that of ice.

Cataclysmal, Cataclysmic (kat-a-kliz'mal, kat-a-kliz'mik), *a.* Of or belonging to a cataclysm.

Catacomb (kat'a-kōm), *n.* [It. *catacomba*, L.L. *catacumba*, from Gr. *kata*, down, and *kumbē*, *kumbos*, a hollow or recess.] A



Catacomb of St. Agnes, Rome.

cave or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead, the bodies being deposited in graves or recesses called *loculi*, hollowed out of the sides of the cave. The term is said to have been originally applied to the chapel of St. Sebastian in Rome, where the ancient Roman calendars say the body of St. Peter was deposited. It is now applied to a vast number of subterraneous sepulchres, about 3 miles from Rome, on the Appian Way; supposed to be the cells and caves in which the primitive Christians concealed themselves, and in which were de-

posited the bodies of the primitive martyrs. These are visited by devout people, and relics are taken from them, blessed by the pope, and dispersed through Catholic countries. Each catacomb is 3 feet broad and 8 or 10 high. The sepulchral niches (*loculi*) along the side walls are closed with thick tiles or pieces of marble. Catacombs are found also at Naples, Cairo, Paris, &c. Those in Paris are in abandoned stone quarries, and extend under a large portion of the city.

Catacoustics (kat-a-kous'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *katakouō*, to hear.] That part of acoustics, or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes; catophonics.

Catadioptric, Catadioptrical (kat'a-dī-op''trik, kat'a-dī-op''trik-al), *a.* [Gr. *kata*, and *dioptomai*, to see through.] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and reflection of light.—*Catadioptric telescope*, the same as reflecting telescope.

Catadrome (kat'a-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *katadromos*, a race-course—*kata*, down, and *dromos*, a race, a course.] 1. A race-course. 2. A machine used in building for raising and lowering heavy weights.

Catadupe† (kat'a-dūp), *n.* [Fr. *cataduye*, *catadoupe*, from Gr. *katadoupoi*, the cataracts of the Nile, from *kata*, down, and *doupēo*, to sound, from *doupos*, a dull sound as of a falling body.] A cataract or waterfall. 'The Egyptian *catadupes*.' *Ant. Brewer.*

Catafalque, Catafalco (kat'a-falk, kat-a-fal'kō), *n.* [Fr. *catafalque*, from It. *catafalco*, a catafalque, from *falco* for O.H.G. *palcho* (G. *balke*), a beam, with *cata* (the verbal stem seen in Sp. *catar*, to view) prefixed. *Scaffold* is really the same word with French prefix *es*.] A temporary structure of carpentry, decorated with painting and sculpture, representing a tomb or cenotaph, placed over the coffin of a distingnished person at the altar in churches, as also sometimes over his grave, where it usually remains for some months after the interment.

Catagmatic (kat-ag-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *katagma*, a fragment.] In *med.* having the property of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones.

Catagmatic (kat-ag-mat'ik), *n.* In *med.* a remedy believed to promote the union of fractured parts. *Dunglison.*

Catagraph† (kat'a-graf), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *graphō*, to write.] The first draft of a picture; also a profile.

Catalan (ka-tā'an), *n.* A native of Cathay or China; a foreigner generally; and hence, in old writers, an indiscriminate term of reproach.

I will not believe such a *Catalan*, though the priest of the town commended him for a true man. *Shak.*

Catalan (kat'a-lan), *a.* Pertaining to Catalonia, a province of Spain, or to its inhabitants or language.

Catalan (kat'a-lan), *n.* 1. A native of Catalonia.—2. The language of Catalonia, a language which holds a position similar to the Provençal, having been early cultivated and boasting a considerable literature.

Catalectic (kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* [L. *catalecticus*; Gr. *katalēktikos*, from *katalēgo*, to leave off, to stop.] In *pros.* having the measure incomplete. *A catalectic verse* is one which wants a syllable of its proper length, or which terminates in an imperfect foot.

Catalectic (kat-a-lek'tik), *n.* In *pros.* a catalectic verse.

Catalepsy, Catalepsis (kat'a-lep-si, kat-a-lep'sis), *n.* [Gr. *katalēpsis*, a seizing, from *katalambanō*, to take, seize, or invade.] A rare affection, generally connected with hysteria, in which there is a sudden suspension of the senses and volition, with statue-like fixedness of the body and limbs in the attitude immediately preceding the attack, while the action of the heart and lungs continues.

Note the fetichism wrapped up in the etymologies of these Greek words. *Catalepsy*, a seizing of the body by some spirit or demon, who holds it rigid. *Ecstacy*, a displacement or removal of the soul from the body, into which the demon enters and causes strange laughing, crying, or contortions. It is not metaphor, but the literal belief in a ghost-world, which has given rise to such words as these, and to such expressions as 'a man beside himself or transported.' *John Fiske.*

Cataleptic (kat-a-lep'tik), *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

Silas's *cataleptic* fit occurred during the prayer-meeting. *George Eliot.*

Catallactically (kat-al-lak'tik-al-li), *adv.* [See below.] In exchange; in return.

You may grow for your neighbour, at your liking, grapes or grapeshot; he will also *catallactically* grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each reap what you have sown. *Ruskin.*

Catallactics (kat-al-lak'tiks), *n. pl.* [Gr. *katallassō*, to exchange money—*kata*, quite, and *allassō*, to exchange.] The science of exchange, a branch of political economy.

The science of exchange, or, as I hear it has been proposed to call it, of *catallactics*, considered as one of gain is, therefore, simply nugatory. *Ruskin.*

Catalogize (kat'a-lo-gīz), *v.t.* To insert in a catalogue.

Catalogue (kat'a-log), *n.* [Fr. *catalogue*, from Gr. *katalogos*, a counting up—*kata*, down, and *logos*, a reckoning.] A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, or of books, or of the stars.—*List*, *Catalogue*. *List* means a mere enumeration of individual persons or articles, while *catalogue* properly supposes some description, with the names in a certain order. Thus we speak of a subscription *list*, but the *catalogue* of a museum or library.—*Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue of books, paintings, &c., classed according to their subjects.

Catalogue (kat'a-log), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *catalogued*; ppr. *cataloguing*. To make a catalogue of.

It (Scripture) cannot, as it were, be mapped or its contents *catalogued*. *J. H. Newman.*

Catalpa (ka-tal'pa), *n.* [The Indian name in Carolina for the first species mentioned below.] A genus of plants, nat. order Bignoniaceæ. The species are trees with simple leaves and terminal panicled trumpet-shaped flowers, which from their great beauty, large size, gay colours, and great abundance, are often among the most striking objects of a tropical forest. *C. syringæfolia*, a North American species, is well adapted for large shrubberies; its branches are used for dyeing wool of a cinnamon colour. *C. longissima* contains much tannin in its bark, and is known in the West Indies by the name of French oak.

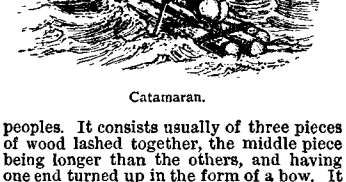
Catalysis (ka-tal'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *katalysis*, from *kata*, down, and *lyō*, to loose.] 1. Dissolution; destruction; degeneration; decay. 'Sad *catalysis* and declension of piety.' *Evelyn.*

The sad *catalysis* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A decomposition and new combination, supposed by Berzelius and other chemists to be produced among the proximate and elementary principles of one or more compounds, by virtue of the mere presence of a substance or substances which do not of themselves enter into combination. Liebig questions this theory, and refers the effects to other causes.

Catalytic (kat-a-lit'ik), *a.* Relating to catalysis.—*Catalytic force*, that modification of the force of chemical affinity in certain bodies by which they resolve others into new compounds merely by contact with them, or by an *action of presence*, as it has been termed.—*Catalytic agent*, (*a*) a body which produces chemical changes in another merely by contact; thus yeast resolves sugar, by contact, into carbonic acid and alcohol. (*b*) In *med.* a medicine which is presumed to act by the destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood.

Catamaran (kat'a-ma-ran''), *n.* [Said to be from a Tamil word signifying 'tied logs.'] 1. A kind of float or raft used by some foreign



Catamaran.

peoples. It consists usually of three pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece being longer than the others, and having one end turned up in the form of a bow. It is used on the coasts of Coromandel, and particularly at Madras, for conveying letters, messages, &c., through the surf to the shipping in the roads. Catamarans are used also in short navigations along the sea-shore in the West Indies, and on the coast of South America catamarans of a very large size are employed. This name was also applied to the flat-bottomed boats constructed by Bonaparte for the invasion of England.—2. A quarrelsome woman; a vixen; a scold: most probably employed in this sense because supposed to be some sort of *cat*, or in some way connected with *cat*, as *catamount* is. 'At his expense, you *catamaran!*' *Dickens.*

She was such an obstinate old *catamaran*. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Catamenia (kat-a-mē'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *katamēnios*—*kata*, down, and *mēn*, a month.] The monthly flowings of females; menstrual discharge.

Catamenial (kat-a-mē'ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to the catamenia or menstrual discharges.

Catamite (kat'a-mīt), *n.* [L. *catamitus*.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

Catamount, Catamountain (kat'a-mount, kat-a-mount'ān or kat-a-mount'in), *n.* 1. The cat of the mountain; the wild cat. 'The glaring *catamountain* and the quill-darting porcupine.' *Martinus Scriblerus.*—2. In *her.* a charge always borne guardant.—3. In America, the North American tiger, the puma, cougar, or 'painter' (*Felis* or *Puma concolor*).

Cat-a-mountain (kat-a-mount'ān or kat-a-mount'in), *a.* Like a wild cat; ferocious; wildly savage. '*Cat-a-mountain* looks.' *Shak.*

Catanadromous, Catandromous (kat-a-nad'rō-mus, ka-tan'drō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *kata*, down, *ana*, up, and *dromos*, a course or race.] Passing once a year from salt water into fresh and returning: applied to such fish as the salmon.

Catapasm (kat'a-pazm), *n.* [Gr. *katapasma*.] A dry powder employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, &c.

Catapeltic† (kat-a-pel'tik), *n.* A catapult.

Catapeltic† (kat-a-pel'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

Catapetalous (kat-a-pet'al-us), *a.* [Gr. *kata*, against, and *petalon*, a petal.] In *bot.* having the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases, as in the mallow.

Cataphonic (kat-a-fon'ik), *a.* Relating to cataphonics.

Cataphonics (kat-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, against, and *phōnē*, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics; catacoustics.

Cataphora (ka-taf'o-ra), *n.* [Gr. *kataphora*, from *kata*, down, and *pherō*, to bear.] A variety of lethargy or somnolency attended with short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, and speech.

Cataphract (kat'a-frakt), *n.* [L. *cataphractes*, Gr. *kataphraktēs*, from *kataphrassō*, to cover.] 1. *Milit.* a piece of heavy defensive armour formed of cloth or leather strengthened with scales or links, used to defend the breast or whole body, or even the horse as well as the rider. 'Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.' *Milton.*—2. In *zool.* the armour of plates or strong scales protecting some animals.

Cataphracted (kat'a-frakt-ed), *a.* In *zool.* covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin.

Cataphracti (kat-a-frak'tī), *n. pl.* [See CATAPHRACT.] A group of acanthopterygious fishes, provided with strong face plates and spines, of which the gurnard is a well-known example. See SCLEROGENIDÆ.

Cataphractic (kat-a-frak'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a cataphract; resembling a cataphract.

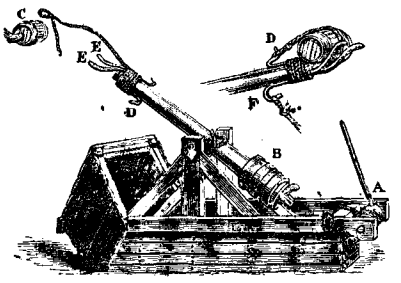
Cataphrygian (kat-a-frij'i-an), *n.* One of a sect of Christian heretics of the second century who followed the errors of Montanus: so named because they first came out of Phrygia. See MONTANIST.

Cataplasm (kat'a-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *kataplasma*, from *kataplassō*, to anoint or to spread as a plaster.] In *med.* a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body; a poultice.

Catapuce† (kat'a-pūs), *n.* [Fr. *catapuce*, Sp. and Pg. *catapucia*.] The herb spurge. *Chaucer.*

Catapult (kat'a-pult), *n.* [L. *catapulta*, from Gr. *katapeltēs*—*kata*, against, and *pallō*, to brandish, swing, hurl.] 1. One of the great military engines used by ancient nations for discharging missiles against a besieged place: originally distinguished from the *ballista* as being intended for discharging heavy darts or lances, while the

latter was used for throwing heavy stones and other bulky missiles, but afterwards confounded with the ballista. In principle the catapult proper, as distinguished from the ballista, resembled the mediæval arbalist, being a powerful kind of bow,



Catapult.

but it was much stronger than the latter weapon, and was worked by machinery. In the annexed cut, which represents a catapult of the later period when no distinction was made between it and the ballista, F represents the end of a strong lever, which revolves on an axis and is held down by a windlass A. At the extremity is a fork EE, with the prongs curving slightly upward so as to afford a bed for a barrel of combustible matter or iron confined by a rope with a loop at the end, the loop being passed through a hook D. When the lever is relieved it bounds suddenly upwards, the centrifugal force causing the loop C to slip off the hook, whereupon the barrel held on the fork is liberated and projected towards its object. B shows rings of iron, stone, or lead, increasing the rebound.—2. A small forked stick, to each prong of which is attached an elastic band, generally provided with a piece of leather in the middle, used by boys for throwing small missiles, such as stones, peas, paper pellets, and the like.

Catapultic (kat-a-pul'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a catapult.

Cataract (kat'a-rakt), *n.* [L. *cataractæ*, Gr. *katarraktēs*, from *kata*, down, and *rhēgnymi*, to break.] 1. A great fall of water over a precipice, as that of Niagara, of the Rhine, Danube, &c.; a water-fall. 'Cataracts and hurricanoes.' *Shak.* 'The tremendous *cataracts* of America thundering in their solitudes.' *Irving.*—2. More generally, any furious rush or downpour of water. 'The hollow ocean-ridges roaring into *cataracts*.' *Tennyson.*—3. A disease of the eye consisting in an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, by which the pupil seems closed by an opaque body, usually whitish, but sometimes blue, gray, brown, &c., vision being thus impaired or destroyed.—4. In *fort.* See HERSE, 1 (*a*).—5. A form of water-governor for regulating the stroke of single-acting steam-engines.

Cataractous (kat-a-rak'tus), *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

Catarrh (ka-tär'), *n.* [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *katarrhoos*, from *katarrheō*, to flow down.] A discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane, especially a discharge or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchia, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste; the ailment of which this discharge is an accompaniment, commonly called a *cold*. 'Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*.' *Milton.*

Catarrhal, Catarrhous (ka-tär'ral, ka-tär'rus), *a.* Pertaining to catarrh, produced by it, or attending it; as, a *catarrhal* fever.

Catarrhina, Catarhina (kat-a-rī'na), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *rhis, rhinos*, the nose.] A section of quadrumanous animals, including those monkeys which have the nostrils approximated, the aperture pointing downwards, and the intervening septum narrow, as in the apes of the Old World. The Barbary ape, gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, &c., are included in this section.

Catarrhine, Catarhine (kat'a-rīn), *n.* A monkey of the section Catarrhina.

Catarrhine, Catarhine (kat'a-rīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the section of monkeys Catarrhina.

The *catarhine* monkeys are restricted entirely to the Old World. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Catastaltic (kat-a-stal'tik), *a.* [Gr. *katastaltikos*, from *katastellō*—*kata*, down, and *stellō*, to send.] A term applied to medicines which repress evacuations, as astringents and styptics.

Catastasis (ka-tas'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *katastasis*, from *kathistēmi*, to constitute.] 1. In *rhet.* the narration or the narrative part of the orator's speech, in which he unfolds the matter in question, and which generally forms the exordium.—2. In *med.* the constitution, state, or condition of anything.

Catasterism (ka-tas'tėr-izm), *n.* [Gr. *katasterismos*, from *kataster izō*, to distinguish with stars or to place among the stars—*kata*, down, and *astēr*, a star.] A placing among the stars; a cataloguing of the stars.

His catalogue contains no bright star which is not found in the '*catasterisms*' of Eratosthenes. *Whewell.*

Catastomus (ka-tas'tō-mus), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A genus of teleostean fishes, allied to the carps, belonging to the *Abdominal Malacopterygii*, and family Cyprinidæ. The fishes of this genus are peculiar to the rivers of North America.

Catastrophe (ka-tas'trō-fe), *n.* [Gr. *katastrophē*, an overthrowing, a sudden turn, from *katastrephō*, to subvert—*kata*, down, and *strephō*, to turn.] 1. The arrangement of actions or interconnection of causes which leads up to the final event of a dramatic piece; the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play; the dénouement. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophe, the introduction, continuance, heightening, and development or conclusion.

Pat he comes, like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy. *Shak.*

2. A notable event terminating a series; a finishing stroke or wind-up; an unfortunate conclusion; a calamity, or disaster.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw. *Woodward.*

3. In *geol.* a supposed change in the globe from sudden physical violence, causing elevation or subsidence of the solid parts; a cataclysm.

Great changes, of a kind and intensity quite different from the common course of events, and which may therefore properly be called *catastrophes*, have taken place upon the earth's surface. *Whewell.*

Catastrophic, Catastrophist (ka-tas-trof'ik, ka-tas'trō-fist), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a catastrophe or catastrophes.—2. In *geol.* pertaining to the theory of great changes on the globe being due to violent and sudden physical action; as, *catastrophic* opinions.

There is an opposite tendency in the mode of maintaining the *catastrophist* and uniformitarian opinions. *Whewell.*

The hypothesis of uniformity cannot possess any essential simplicity which, previous to inquiry, gives it a claim upon our assent superior to that of the opposite *catastrophic* hypothesis. *Whewell.*

Catastrophist (ka-tas'trō-fist), *n.* In *geol.* one who believes that geological changes are due to catastrophes or sudden violent physical causes: opposed to *uniformitarian* (which see).

The *catastrophist* is affirmative, the uniformitarian is negative in his assertions. *Whewell.*

Catastrophy † (ka-tas'trō-fi), *n.* Same as *Catastrophe.*

Catawba (ka-ta'ba), *n.* 1. A variety of grape much cultivated in Ohio, United States, and first discovered on the *Catawba* river, Carolina. It is of a rich claret colour when ripe. 2. The wine made from the grape. It is a light sparkling wine, of rich Muscadine flavour, much used in the United States.

Very good in its way
Is the Verzenay,
Or the Sillery soft and creamy;
But *Catawba* wine
Has a taste more divine,
More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy. *Longfellow.*

Cat-beam (kat'bēm), *n.* *Naut.* the longest and one of the principal beams of a ship.

Cat-bird (kat'bėrd), *n.* The *Turdus lividus* of Wilson (*Turdus felivox* and *Mimus carolinensis* of others), a well-known species of American thrush, found abundantly throughout the middle and New England states, frequenting thickets or the shrubberies of gardens. Its note resembles the plaint of a kitten in distress, hence its name. Its plumage is lead-coloured; it is about 9 inches in length, and very lively in its movements.

Cat-block (kat'blok), *n.* *Naut.* a two or three fold block with an iron strap and large hook used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head.

Catcall (kat'kal), *n.* [*Cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in play-houses to denote disapprobation or weariness of the performance, or a sound made in imitation of the tone of this instrument.

He (play-writer) sees his branded name, with wild affright,
And hears again the *catcalls* of the night. *Crabbe.*

Catcall (kat'kal), *v.t.* To use a catcall, or to make sounds like those of a catcall against.

She had too much sense not to know that it was better to be hissed and *catcalled* by her daddy than by a whole sea of heads in the pit of Drury Lane theatre. *Macaulay.*

Catch (kach), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caught* (*catched* is obsolete or vulgar); ppr. *catching.* [O.E. *cacche, cachē*, O.Fr. *cachier, cacher*, &c., to hunt=Mod. Fr. *chasser*, It. *cacciare*, from a L.L. *captiare*, from L. *captare*, an aug. or freq. from *capere*, to take. *Chase* is the same word under a different form.] 1. To lay sudden hold on; to seize, especially with the hand; to grasp. 'Ready to *catch* each other by the throat.' *Shak.* 'Caught the white goose by the leg.' *Tennyson.* Specifically—2. To seize with the hand or hands something passing through the air, and keep hold of it without allowing it to drop; as, to *catch* a ball.—*To catch out*, at *cricket*, to put the batsman out of play by catching the ball before it has touched the ground after leaving the batsman's bat.—3. To seize, as in a snare or trap; to ensnare; to entangle; as, to *catch* rats or birds: often used figuratively in this sense.

They sent certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians to *catch* him in his words. Mark xii. 13.

4. To get entangled with, or to come into contact or collision with; as, the nave of the wheel *caught* the open door of a passing carriage.—5. To seize in pursuit; to apprehend; to arrest.

The mild hind makes speed to *catch* the tiger. *Shak.*

6. To attain; to get possession of. 'Torment myself to *catch* the English crown.' *Shak.*—7. To get; to receive.

Fight closer, or, good faith, you'll *catch* a blow. *Shak.*
The Church of Carnac, by the strand
Catches the westering sun's last fires. *Matt. Arnold.*

8. Especially, to take or receive by sympathy, imitation, contagion, or infection; as, to *catch* the spirit of an occasion; to *catch* a melody; to *catch* cold or measles.

A man takes mercury, goes out of doors and *catches* cold. *J. S. Mill.*

9. To take hold of; to communicate to; to fasten on; as, the fire *caught* the adjoining building.—10. To seize the affections of; to engage and attach; to charm; to captivate. 'The soothing arts that *catch* the fair.' *Dryden.*—11. To come on suddenly, unexpectedly, or accidentally.

We shall *catch* them at their sport;
And our sudden coming there
Will double all their mirth and chere. *Milton.*

12. To seize or apprehend by the senses or the intellect. 'I *caught* a glimpse of his face.' *Tennyson.*

Cleopatra, *catching* but the least noise of this, dies instantly. *Shak.*

Fiery thoughts
Do shape themselves within me, more and more,
Whereof I *catch* the issue. *Tennyson.*

—*Catch me!* or in full, *Catch me if you can*, an emphatic phrase intended to intimate that a person will not do a thing; as, Are you going to play? *Catch me!* [Colloq.]—*To catch it*, to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment.—*To catch one a blow*, to inflict a blow on him. [Colloq.]—*To catch one on the hip*, to get the advantage of one; to get one under one's power. See under HIP.—*To catch hold of*, to take or lay hold of.—*To catch up*, to snatch; to take up suddenly.—*To catch a Tartar.* See under TARTAR.—*First catch your hare*, a direction occurring in later editions of the well-known cookery-book attributed to Mrs. Glasse, and used as an aphorism to the effect that, before disposing of a thing, you ought to make sure of the possession of it. In reality the saying arose from a misprint, *catch* being an error for *case*, in the sense of to skin. Properly therefore the direction is, 'First *case* (skin) your hare,' &c. See CASE, *v.t.*

Catch (kach), *v.i.* 1. To acquire possession. 'Have is have, however men do *catch*.' *Shak.*—2. To be entangled or impeded; to

remain fast; to hitch; as, my clothes *caught* in the briers; the lock *catches*.

Don't open your mouth as wide as that, young man, or it'll *catch* so and not shut again some day. *Dickens.*

3. To take proper hold so as to act; as, the bolt does not *catch*.—4. To communicate; to spread by or as by infection.

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addison.*

5. To endeavour to lay hold of; to be eager to get, use, or adopt: with *at*.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us like strumpets. *Shak.*

If you resolve on publishing Philips will *catch at* it. *Lamb.*

Catch (kach), *n.* 1. The act of seizing; seizure.

She would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a pawl, a spring bolt for a door or lid, and various contrivances employed in machinery for the purpose of stopping or checking certain movements.—3. A choking or stoppage of the breath. 'Heard the deep *catches* of his labouring breath.' *Macmillan's Mag.*—4. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch or of watching an opportunity to seize.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action. *Addison.*

5. Something valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or advantage; often, colloquially, one desirable from wealth as a husband or wife.

Hector shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains. *Shak.*

She entered freely into the state of her affairs, asked his advice upon money matters, and fully proved to his satisfaction that, independent of her beauty, she would be a much greater *catch* than Frau Vandersloosh. *Marryatt.*

6. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*. *Locke.*

7. A slight hold on the memory; a slight remembrance.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection. *Glanville.*

8. A hold or advantage over a person.—9. In *music*, a kind of canon or round for three or four voices, the words written to which are so contrived that by the union of the voices a different meaning is given by the singers *catching* at each other's words.

Shall we rouse the night-owl in a *catch* that will
draw three souls out of one weaver? *Shak.*

10. In *cricket*, (*a*) a ball struck by the batsman in such a manner as to be caught, or to be in danger of being caught, by one of the fielders before it touches the ground. (*b*) The act of catching a ball; as, a good *catch*.

Catchable (kach'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being caught.

The eagerness of a knave makes him often as *catchable* as the ignorance of a fool. *Ld. Halifax.*

Catch-club (kach'klub), *n.* A club or society formed for singing catches, &c.

Catch-drain (kach'drān), *n.* 1. A drain along the side of a canal or other conduit to catch the surplus water.—2. A drain running along sloping ground to catch and convey the water flowing over the surface. When a meadow is pretty long, and has a quick descent, the water is often stopped at different distances by *catch-drains* so as to spread it over the adjoining surface.

Catcher (kach'ėr), *n.* One who catches; that which catches, or in which anything is caught. 'That great *catcher* and devourer of souls.' *South.*

Catch-fly (kach'flī) *n.* The popular name of the species of plants belonging to the genus Silene and of *Lychnis Viscaria* because of their glutinous stems, which sometimes retain small insects.

Catching (kach'ing), *a.* 1. Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion; infectious; as, a disease is *catching*.

Tis time to give them physic, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*. *Shak.*

2. Captivating; charming; attracting; as, a *catching* melody; a *catching* manner.

Catching-bargain (kach'ing-bär-gin), *n.* In *law*, a bargain made with the heir-apparent or expectant of a succession for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price.

Catch-land (kach'land), *n.* Land of which it was not known to what parish it belonged, and the tithe of which fell to the minister that could first catch it.

Catch-match (kach'mach), *n.* An agreement concluded hastily so that one party is taken advantage of.

Catch-meadow (kach'me-dō), *n.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill.

Catchment (kach'ment), *n.* A surface of ground, of which the drainage is capable of being directed into a common reservoir; a natural basin of greater or less area, of which the water is collected for economical purposes. A water company is, accordingly, said to have so many square miles of *catchment*, or of *catchment ground*, when the supply depends on the area of surface-drainage.

Catch-penny (kach'pen-ni), *n.* Something of little value got up to hit the popular taste, and thereby catch the popular penny; anything seeming attractive got up merely to sell.

Catch-penny (kach'pen-ni), *a.* Made or got up to gain money; got up merely to sell; as, a *catch-penny* pamphlet.

Catch-poll (kach'pōl), *n.* [*Catch*, and *poll*, the head.] A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to arrest persons: a term in use as early at least as the time of Chaucer.

Catchup, Catsup (kach'up, kat'sup), *n.* [Said to be from *kitjap*, an East Indian name for a kind of pickles.] A liquor extracted from mushrooms, walnuts, &c., used as a sauce. Written more commonly *Ketchup* (which see).

Catch-weed (kach'wēd), *n.* A weed which readily catches hold on what comes in contact with it; clivers.

Catchweight (kach'wāt), *adv.* In *horse-racing*, without any additional weight; without being handicapped; as, to ride *catch-weight*.

Come, I'll make this a match, if you like: you shall ride *catchweight*, which will be about 11 st. 7 lb., and I'll ride the Axeine at 14 st. 7 lb. *Lawrence.*

Catch-word (kach'wėrd), *n.* 1. In *printing*, the word formerly often, now rarely placed at the bottom of each page, under the right hand corner of the last line, and forming the first word on the following page.—2. In the *drama*, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next; cue.—3. A word caught up and repeated for effect; as, the *catch-word* of a political party.

Liberty, fraternity, equality, are as much as ever the party *catch-words*. *Quart. Rev.*

Catch-work (kach'wėrk), *n.* An artificial water-course or series of water-courses for throwing water on such lands as lie on the declivity of hills; a catch-drain.

Cate (kāt), *n.* [O.E. *acates*, provisions purchased, from O.Fr. *acat*, buying. See CATER.] Food; viands; provisions, more particularly rich, luxuriant, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty. 'Christmas pye, which is a kind of consecrated *cate*.' *Tatler.* The word is commonly used in the plural.

I had rather live
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on *cates* and have him talk to me. *Shak.*

Catechetic, Catechetical (kat-ē-ket'ik, kat-ē-ket'ik-al), *a.* [See CATECHISE.] Relating to or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching pupils.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison.*

Catechetically (kat-ē-ket'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a catechetical manner; by question and answer.

Catechetics (kat-ē-ket'iks), *n.* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer.

Catechin, Catechine (kat'ē-shin), *n.* [From *catechu*.] A peculiar principle, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, contained in that portion of catechu which is insoluble in cold water. It forms a fine white powder composed of silky nodules. It exists not merely in catechu, strictly so called, but also in gambier and some kinds of cinchona-bark.

Catechisation, Catechization (kat'ē-kiz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of catechising.

Catechise, Catechize (kat'ē-kīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *catechised, catechized;* ppr. *catechising, catechizing.* [Gr. *katēchizō*, to catechize; a form derived from *katēcheō*, to sound, to utter sound, to teach by the voice—*kata*, down, and *ēcheō*, to sound, whence *echo*.] 1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections; specifically, so to instruct on points of Christian doctrine. 'Catechize gross ignorance.' *Burton.*—2. To question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person which condemn his own conduct.

I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet
And *catechized* in every street. *Swift.*

Catechiser, Catechizer (kat'ē-kīz-ėr), *n.* One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion.

Catechism (kat'ē-kizm), *n.* [Gr. *katēchismos*, instruction. See CATECHISE.] 1. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.—2. An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but appropriately in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities. The catechism of the Church of England in the first book of Edward VI., 7th March, 1549, contained merely the baptismal vow, the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer, with explanations; the part relative to the sacraments being subjoined at the revision of the liturgy during the reign of James I. The catechism of the Church of Scotland is that agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, with the assistance of commissioners from the Church of Scotland, and approved of by the General Assembly in 1648. Luther's German catechisms appeared in 1529.

Catechismal (kat'ē-kiz-mal), *a.* Pertaining to or after the manner of a catechism; catechetical.

Catechist (kat'ē-kist), *n.* [Gr. *katēchistēs*.] One who instructs viva voce, or by question and answer; a catechiser; specifically, one appointed by the Church to instruct in the principles of religion.

Catechistic, Catechistical (kat-ē-kist'ik, kat-ē-kist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a catechist or catechism. 'Some of them are in the *catechistical* method.' *Burke.*

Catechistically (kat-ē-kist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a catechistical manner.

Catechu (kat'ē-shū), *n.* [From Tamil (?) *katti*, tree, and *shu*, juice, Malay *kashu*.] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruits of various plants, especially by decoction and evaporation from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, as well as from the seeds of the palm *Areca Catechu*, and from the *Uncaria Gambier*. Catechu is one of the best astringents to be found in the materia medica, and likewise one of the most common in use. It consists chiefly of tannin, and is used in tanning, in calico-printing, &c. Called also *Cutch*.

Catechuic (kat-ē-shū'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to catechu.—*Catechuic acid.* Same as *Catechin*.

Catechumen (kat-ē-kū'men), *n.* [Gr. *katēchoumenos*, instructed. See CATECHISE.] 1. One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte. In the primitive church catechumens were the children of believing parents or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross.

The prayers of the church did not begin, in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Generally, one who is beginning to acquire any kind of doctrines or principles.

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke.*

Catechumenate (kat-ē-kū'men-āt), *n.* The state or condition of a catechumen.

Catechumenical (kat'ē-kū-men"ik-al), *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

Catechumenist † (kat-ē-kū'men-ist), *n.* A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

Categorematic (kat'ē-gor-ē-mat"ik), *a.* [Gr. *katēgorēma*, a predicate. See CATEGORY.] Conveying a whole term, *i.e.* either the subject or predicate of a proposition, in a single word.

It is not every word that is *categorematic*, that is, capable of being employed by itself as a term. *Whately.*

Categorematic (kat'ē-gor-ē-mat"ik), *n.* In *logic*, a term employed to signify a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term.

Categorematically (kat'ē-gor-ē-mat"ik-al-li), *adv.* In a categorematic manner.

Categorical (kat-ē-gor'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category or the categories.—2. Absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical; as, a *categorical* proposition, syllogism, or answer.

A *categorical* proposition is one which affirms or denies a predicate of a subject, absolutely and without any hypothesis. *Whately.*

A *categorical* answer is an express and pertinent reply to a question proposed. *Fleming.*

Categorical (kat-ē-gor'ik-al), *n.* In *logic*, a proposition affirming a thing absolutely and without any hypothesis. Categoricals are subdivided into *pure* and *modal*. A *pure categorical* asserts unconditionally and unreservedly; as, I live; man is mortal. A *modal categorical* asserts with a qualification; as, the wisest man may *possibly* be mistaken; a prejudiced historian will *probably* misrepresent the matter.

Categorically (kat-ē-gor'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a categorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively; as, to affirm *categorically*.

Categoricalness (kat-ē-gor'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute.

Categorize (kat'ē-gor-īz), *v.t.* To place in a category or list; to class. [Rare.]

Category (kat'ē-gor-i), *n.* [Gr. *katēgoria*, an accusation, also a class or category, from *katēgoreō*, to accuse, show, demonstrate—*kata*, down, &c., and *agoreō*, to speak in an assembly, to harangue or denounce, from *agora*, a forum, judicial tribunal, or market.] 1. In *logic* and *philos.* one of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred; one of the universal forms of existence; predicament. Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and possession. In the philosophy of Kant the term categories is applied to the primitive conceptions originating in the understanding independently of all experience (hence called pure conceptions) though incapable of being realized in thought except in their application to experience. These he divides into four classes, quantity, quality, relation, and modality, placing under the first class the conceptions of unity, plurality, and totality; under the second, reality, negation, and limitation; under the third, inherence and subsistence, causality and dependence, and community (mutual action); and under the fourth, possibility and impossibility, existence and non-existence, necessity and contingency. J. S. Mill applies the term categories to the most general heads under which everything that may be asserted of any subject may be arranged. Of these he makes five, existence, co-existence, sequence, causation, and resemblance, or considering causation as a peculiar case of sequence, four.

The *categories* or predicaments . . . were intended by Aristotle and his followers as an enumeration of all things capable of being named; an enumeration by the *summa genera*, *i.e.* the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed. *J. S. Mill.*

2. In a popular sense, class; order.

Infinitude . . . quite changes the nature of beings and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

Catel,† *n.* [See CATTLE, CHATTEL.] Property of all kinds; chattels; goods; valuables.

His tithe paied he ful fayre and wel
Both of his propre swinke, and his *catel*.
Chaucer.

Catelectrode (kat-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and E. *electrode*.] The name given by Faraday to the negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery; the positive electrode or pole being termed the *anelectrode*. See ELECTRODE.

Catena (ka-tē'na), *n.* [L.] A chain; a series of things connected with each other; any band or tie; a bond of union.—*Catena patrum* (*eccles.*), (*a*) a string or series of passages from the writings of various fathers, arranged for the elucidation of some portions of Scripture, as the psalms or gospels. The most celebrated is the *catena aurea*, a commentary on the gospels extracted by Thomas Aquinas from the writings of the fathers. (*b*) A continuous chronological series of extracts from the writings of the fathers to prove the existence of a uniform tradition about faith or morals.

Catenary, Catenarian (kat'ē-nar-i, kat-ē-nā'ri-an), *a.* [L. *catenarius*, from *catena*, a chain.] Relating to a chain; like a chain.—*Catenary* or *catenarian curve*, in *geom.* a curve formed by a rope or chain, of uniform density and thickness, when suspended or allowed to hang freely from two fixed points. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension bridges.

Catenary (kat'ē-nar-i), *n.* A catenary curve. See the adjective.

Catenate† (kat'ē-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *cateno*, *catenatum*, from *catena*, a chain.] To chain or to connect in a series of links or ties; to concatenate. *Bailey.*

Catenation† (kat-ē-nā'shon), *n.* [See CATENATE.] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection; concatenation. 'This *catenation* or conserving union.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Catenipora (kat-e-nip'ō-ra), *n.* [L. *catena*, a chain, and *pora*, a pore.] Chain-pore coral, a variety occurring fossil in palæozoic strata (in Britain only in the Silurian), so called from the chain-like arrangement of its pores or cells in polished specimens. Called also *Halysites*.

Catenulate (ka-ten'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena*, a chain.] 1. Consisting of little links or chains.—2. In *nat. hist.* presenting on the surface a series of oblong tubercles resembling a chain.

Cater† (kā'tėr), *n.* [Abbrev. from the fuller form *acater*, *acatour*, a caterer or purchaser of provisions, from O.Fr. *acateur*, *acator*, a purchaser, from *acater*, *acapter*, to buy (Mod. Fr. *acheter*), from L.L. *accaptare*, to buy—L. *ad*, to, and *captare*, intens. of *capere*, to take.] A caterer; a purveyor. 'I am cook myself and mine own *cater*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Cater (kā'tėr), *v.i.* [From the obsolete noun *cater* (which see).] To buy or provide for use, enjoyment, or entertainment; to purvey, as food, provisions, amusement, &c.: followed by *for*.

And he that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently *caters for* the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shak.*

Cater (kā'tėr), *n.* [Fr. *quatre*, four.] The four of cards or dice.

Cater (kā'tėr), *v.t.* To cut diagonally. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

Cateran (kat'ėr-an), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ceathairnach*, a soldier.] 1. A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier.—2. A Highland freebooter or riever. [Scotch.]

Cater-cornered (kā'tėr-kor'nėrd), *a.* [Fr. *quatre*, four.] Diagonal. [Provincial English and United States.]

Cater-cousin† (kā'tėr-kuz-n), *n.* A quatre-cousin; a remote relation. *Shak.*

Caterer (kā'tėr-ėr), *n.* [Lengthened form of obs. *cater*, a purchaser or caterer. See CATER, *n.*] A provider or purveyor of provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.

Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest.
B. Jonson.

Cateress (kā'tėr-es), *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider.

She, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good. *Milton.*

Caterpillar (kat'ėr-pil-lėr), *n.* [O.E. *catyrpel*, a word of doubtful etymology. By some it is derived from O.Fr. *chatepeleuse*, a caterpillar, a weevil, lit. hairy she-cat, but this seems questionable. The first part of the word doubtless means cat (comp. *caterwaul*); perhaps the second part is to be referred to W. *pilai*, a moth or butterfly.] 1. Properly, the larva of the lepidopterous insects; but also applied to the larvæ of other insects, such as the Tenthredo or sawfly. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with three pairs of true feet, and a number of fleshy abdominal legs named *prolegs*, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. They contain the embryo of the perfect insect inclosed within a muscular envelope, which is thrown off when the insect enters the nymph or chrysalis state, in which it remains for some time as if inanimate. It then throws off its last envelope and emerges an imago or perfect insect. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. See LARVA.—2. The popular name of plants of the genus Scorpiurus.

Caterpillar-eater (kat''ėr-pil-lėr-ēt'ėr), *n.* 1. A name given to the larvæ of certain ichneumon flies, from their being bred in the body of caterpillars, eating their way out.—2. A bird of the shrike family which lives on caterpillars. Called also *Caterpillar-catcher*.

Caterwaul (kat'ėr-wal), *v.i.* [From *cat*, and *waul*, in imitation of the sound made by a cat; O.E. *caterwawe*.] To cry as cats under the influence of the sexual instinct; to make a disagreeable howling or screeching.

The very cats *caterwauled* more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere.
Coleridge.

[Shakspere has the verbal noun *Caterwauling*.]

Catery† (kā'tėr-i), *n.* [See CATE, CATER.] The place where provisions are deposited.

Cat-eyed (kat'īd), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, seeing well in the dark.

Cat-fall (kat'fal), *n.* *Naut.* the rope that forms the tackle for heaving up the anchor from the water's edge to the bow.

Cat-fish (kat'fish), *n.* 1. A remarkably voracious teleostean fish, the *Anarrhichas lupus*, belonging to the family of Gobies, known also as the *Wolf-fish* (which see).—2. The name common to several North American fish of the genus Pimelodus. *P. catus* (the common cat-fish) is known also as the *Horned Pout* and *Bull-head*.

Cat-footed (kat'fut-ed), *a.* Noiseless; quiet; stealthy.

I stole from court
With Cyril and with Florian, unperceived,
Cat-footed thro' the town. *Tennyson.*

Cat-gold (kat'gōld), *n.* A variety of mica of a yellowish colour; sometimes applied to iron pyrites.

Catgut (kat'gut), *n.* [This name is an entire misnomer, as catgut does not seem to have ever been prepared from cats' intestines.] 1. The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse, the ass, or the mule), dried and twisted, used for strings of musical instruments, and for other purposes.—2. A sort of linen or canvas with wide interstices.

Catgut-scraper (kat'gut-skrāp-ėr), *n.* A derisive name for a violinist; a fiddler.

Catha (kath'a), *n.* [Ar. *kat*, *khat*.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Celastraceæ, mostly natives of Africa. The most interesting species of the genus is *C. edulis*, cultivated by the Arabs, and known as khat or cafta. It is a shrub without spines, growing about 10 feet in height, with smooth leaves of an elliptical form about 2 inches in length by 1 inch in width. The leaves and twigs are used in the preparation of a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea and coffee. The use of khat is of great antiquity, having preceded that of coffee, and it forms a considerable article of commerce amongst the Arabs.

Cathari (kath'a-rī), *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. *katharos*, pure.] Catharists. See CATHARIST.

Catharist (kath'a-rist), *n.* [Gr. *katharos*, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess; a puritan. This term was specifically applied to, or used by, several bodies of sectaries at various periods; such as the Paulicians in the seventh century; the Anti-Catholic sects in the south of France and Piedmont of the twelfth century; the Montanists, the Novatians, &c.

Catharma (ka-thär'ma), *n.* [L.; Gr. *katharma*.] In *med.* an excrement; anything purged from the body naturally or by art.

Cat-harpin, Cat-harping (kat'härp-in, kat'härp-ing), *n.* One of the ropes (now iron cramps) serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds and give more room to draw in the yards when the ship is close-hauled.

Catharsis (ka-thär'sis), *n.* [Gr. See CATHARTIC.] In *med.* a natural or artificial purgation of any passage; evacuation.

Cathartes (ka-thär'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *kathartēs*, a cleanser or scavenger.] A genus of the vulture family, containing the turkey-buzzard and other species of American vultures. Owing to their great use from their living on carrion, the species are often protected as public scavengers.

Cathartic, Cathartical (ka-thär'tik, ka-thär'tik-al), *a.* [Gr. *kathartikos*, from *kathairō*, to purge, *katharos*, clean—*kata*, and *airō*, to remove.] Purgative; cleansing the bowels. 'Cathartic substances.' *Pereira.*

Cathartic (ka-thär'tik), *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge; a purgative.

Cathartically (ka-thär'tik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

Catharticalness (ka-thär'tik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

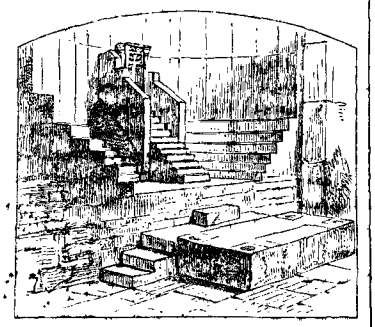
Cathartine (ka-thär'tin), *n.* [See CATHARTIC, *n.*] A chemical substance obtained from the leaves of *Cassia Senna* and *C. lanceolata*. It is the purgative principle of

senna, and has a bitter, nauseous taste. It is a brownish yellow, uncrystallizable, diaphanous mass. Also called *Cathartina.*

Cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* 1. A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows, carrying two or three sheaves, about which a rope called the *cat-fall* communicating with the cat-block passes.—2. A kind of nodule containing a fossil. 'The nodules with leaves in them called *cat-heads.*' *Woodward.*—3. In *mining*, a small capstan.

Cat-head Stopper, Cat-stopper (kat'hed stop-ėr, kat'stop-ėr), *n. Naut.* a piece of rope or chain rove through the ring of an anchor, for hanging it to the cat-head by, previously to casting anchor.

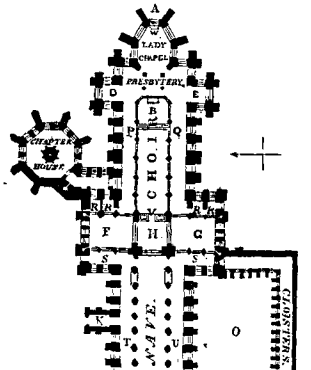
Cathedra (ka-thē'dra), *n.* [See CATHEDRAL.] 1. The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese.



Cathedra at Torcello.

The bishop's throne or cathedra was formerly generally situated at the east end of the apse, and was often approached by a flight of steps, but it is now placed on one side of the choir, usually the south side. That of St. Peter's at Rome is especially honoured as having been the chair of St. Peter. It is now inclosed in a bronze covering.—2. The professional chair of any one entitled to teach with authority, as a professor's chair. Hence the phrase *ex cathedra;* as, speaking *ex cathedra,* speaking with authority.

Cathedral (ka-thē'dral), *n.* [L. *cathedra,* Gr. *kathedra,* a chair or seat—*kata,* down, and *hedra,* a seat.] The principal church in a diocese, that which is specially the church of the bishop: so called from possessing the episcopal chair called *cathedra.* The cathedral establishments in England regularly



Plan of Wells Cathedral.

A, Apse or apsis. B, Altar, altar-platform, and altar-steps. D E, Eastern or lesser transept. F G, Western or greater transept. H, Central tower. I J, Western towers. K, North porch. L, Library or register. M, Principal or western doorway. N N, Western side-doors. O, Cloister-yard or garth. P Q, North and south aisles of choir. R S, East and west aisles of transept. T U, North and south aisles of nave. R R, Chapels. V, Rood-screen or organ-loft. W, Altar of Lady Chapel.

consist of a dean and chapter, presided over by the bishop, and forming the governing body, the chapter being composed of a certain number of canons. The dean and chapter meet in the chapter-house of the cathedral; in them the property of the cathedral is vested, and they nominally elect the bishop on a *congé d'élire* from the crown. Many cathedrals furnish the most magnificent examples of the architecture of the middle ages. Those in England are almost all in the Gothic style, cruciform in arrangement, and having connected with them a chapter-house, side-chapels, cloisters, crypt, &c. The adjoining cut shows the arrangement of these parts in Wells Cathedral, one of the most beautiful, though not one of the largest, of the English cathedrals.

Cathedral (ka-thē'dral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the church which is the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocese; as, a *cathedral* church; *cathedral* service.—*Cathedral music,* music which has been composed to suit the form of service used in cathedrals.—2. Resembling a cathedral, or what belongs to a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks. 'Huge *cathedral* fronts.' *Tennyson.*—3. Emanating from, or relating to, a chair of office; hence, having or displaying authority; authoritative.

Their personal errours are drowned in their *cathedral* abilities, which can neither do, nor ought to receive wrong. *Waterhouse.*

Hood an ass in rev'rend purple,
So you can hide his two ambitious ears,
And he shall pass for a *cathedral* doctor.
B. Jonson.

Cathedrated† (kath'ē-drāt-ed), *a.* Relating to the authority or the chair or office of a teacher. 'With the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or publick reader.' *Whitlock.*

Cathedratic (kath-ē-drat'ik), *a.* Issued *ex cathedra,* or as if with high authority. [Rare.]

There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to *cathedratic* precepts. *Fraser's Mag.*

Catheretic (kath-ē-ret'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kathairetikos,* fit for putting down—*kata,* down, and *haireō,* to seize, to take.] In *med.* a mild caustic substance used to eat down warts, exuberant granulation, &c. *Dunglison.*

Catherine-pear (kath'ėr-in-pār), *n.* A small sort of pear.

Catherine-wheel (kath'ėr-in-whēl), *n.* 1. A sort of firework constructed in the form of a wheel, which rotates as the fire issues from the aperture.—2. In *arch.* a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. See ROSE-WINDOW.

Catheter (kath'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *kathetēr,* from *kathiēmi,* to thrust in—*kata,* down, and *hiēmi,* to send.] In *surg.* a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is arrested; also, a sound to search for stone in the bladder, or a bougie made of silver or india-rubber.—*Nasal catheter,* an instrument for catheterizing the lachrymal canal through the nose. *Dunglison.*

Catheterism (kath'e-tėr-izm), *n.* In *med.* (*a*) the act of operating on with a catheter. (*b*) The act of probing a wound, ulcer, and the like.

Catheterize (kath'e-tėr-iz), *v.t.* To operate on with a catheter.

Cathetometer (kath-e-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *kathetos,* a perpendicular line, and *metron,* measure.] An instrument for measuring small differences of level between two points. It consists, in its simplest form, of a vertical graduated rod, upon which slides a horizontal telescope. With the telescope the observer sights the two objects under examination, and the distance on the graduated rod moved over by the telescope is the measure of the distance of height between the two objects.

Cathetus (kath'e-tus), *n.* [Gr. *kathetos,* a perpendicular line.] 1.† In *geom.* a line falling perpendicularly on another line or a surface, as the two sides of a right-angled triangle.—2. In *arch.* (*a*) a perpendicular line supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. (*b*) The axis or middle line of the Ionic volute.

Cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *kata,* down, and *hodos,* a way.] The negative pole of an electric current, or that by which the current leaves: opposed to *anode,* the way by which electricity enters substances through which it passes.

Cat-hole (kat'hōl), *n. Naut.* one of two small holes astern above the gun-room ports.

Catholic (kath'o-lik), *a.* [Gr. *katholikos*—*kata,* down, throughout, and *holos,* the whole; L. *catholicus,* Fr. *catholique.*] 1. Universal or general; embracing all; wide-extending; as, the *catholic* church; the *catholic* faith. 'Matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholic* laws.' *Ray.*—2. Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free from prejudice; liberal; as, a *catholic* man; *catholic* principles; *catholic* tastes.

With these exceptions I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so *catholic,* so unexcluding. *Lamb.*

3. Pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics; as, *Catholic* emancipation.—*Catholic church,* (*a*) the universal Christian church, the representative of the church founded by Christ and his apostles; the whole body of true believers in Christ. (*b*) The designation which Roman Catholics claim for the Church of Rome.—*Catholic epistles,* the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church; the epistles general.—*Catholic creditor,* in *Scots law,* a creditor whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over the whole subjects belonging to his debtor.

Catholic (kath'o-lik), *n.* 1. A member of the universal Christian church.—2. A member of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic.

Catholical† (ka-thol'ik-al), *a.* Universal; general; catholic.

Catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* 1. The state of being catholic or universal; specifically, the state of belonging to the catholic or universal church. 'Not an infallible testimony of the *catholicism* of the doctrine.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. Catholicity or liberality of sentiments. [*Catholicity* is now generally or always used for this word in the above two senses.]—3. Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith; as, a convert to *catholicism.*

Catholicity (kath-o-lis'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being catholic or universal; catholic character or position; universality; as, the *catholicity* of a doctrine of the Christian church. 'An appeal to the *catholicity* of the church in proof that its doctrines are true.' *J. H. Newman.*

The wide range of support given to the institution (Edinburgh infirmary) only corresponds to the *catholicity* of the charity it dispenses. *Scotsman newspaper.*

2. The quality of being catholic or liberal-minded; the quality of being free from prejudice or narrow-mindedness; as, the *catholicity* of one's tastes for literature.

Catholicize (ka-thol'i-siz), *v.i.* To become a Catholic. [Rare.]

Catholicly (kath'o-lik-li), *adv.* In a catholic manner; universally; generally. [Rare.]

That marriage is indissoluble is not *catholicly* true. *Milton.*

Catholicness (kath'o-lik-nes), *n.* Universality; catholicity.

Catholicon† (ka-thol'i-kon), *n.* [Gr. *katholikon iama,* universal remedy.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electuary so called. 'This is indeed a *catholicon* against all.' *Dr. H. More.*

Catholicos (ka-thol'i-kos), *n.* The spiritual head of the Armenian Church, who ordains bishops, and consecrates the sacred oil used in religious ceremonies.

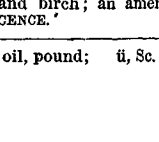
Cat-hook (kat'hōk), *n. Naut.* a strong hook fitted to the cat-block.

Catilinarian (kat'i-li-nā"ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Catiline* the Roman, who conspired against his country.

Catilinarian (kat'i-li-nā"ri-an), *n.* One who resembles Catiline.

Catilinism (kat'i-lin-izm), *n.* The practices or principles of Catiline the Roman conspirator; conspiracy.

Cation (kat'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *kata,* down, and *ion,* going.] The term applied by Faraday to the element or elements of an electrolyte which in electro-chemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or cathode. See ION.



Hazel Catkin.

Catkin (kat'kin), *n.* [A dim. of *cat,* from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] In *bot.* a scaly spike, the flowers of which are incomplete, and the inflorescence falling off in a single piece after flowering or ripening, as in the flowers of the willow and birch; an amentum. See INFLORESCENCE.

Catlike (kat'līk), *a.* Like a cat; vigilant; watchful; stealthy.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching, head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Shak.

Catling (kat'ling), *n.* 1. A little cat; a kitten. 'For never cat nor *catling* I shall find.' *Drummond.*—2. Catgut; the string of a lute, violin, &c.

What music there will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains I know not; but I am sure none, unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on. *Shak.*

3. The down or moss growing about certain trees resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.* 4. A dismembering knife used by surgeons. *Hoblyn.*

Catlinite (kat'li-nīt), *n.* [After George *Catlin*, an American traveller.] A red clay-stone which the American Indians value highly for making pipes. It is allied to agalmatolite.

Catmint (kat'mint), *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta, the *N. Cataria*. It resembles mint, has a strong taste, and is occasionally used as a condiment: so called because cats are said to be fond of it.

Catnip (kat'nip), *n.* Same as *Catmint*.

Catoblepas (ka-tob'lē-pas), *n.* [Gr. *katō*, downwards, and *blepō*, to look.] A genus of ruminating quadrupeds, with a large soft muzzle, and horns bent down and again turned up. It belongs to the antelope family, and contains the gnu of South Africa. See GNU.

Catocathartic (kat'ō-ka-thär"tik), *n.* [Gr. *katō*, downwards, and *kathartikos*, purging.] A medicine that purges downwards, or that produces alvine discharges.

Catodon (kat'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, below, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of whales, including the sperm-whale (*C.* or *Physeter macrocephalus*), and type of the family Catodontidæ. It has this name from the fact of its having teeth in the lower jaw. See CACHALOT.

Catodontidæ (kat-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* A family of whales, the typical genus of which is Catodon, distinguished from the Balænidæ by having teeth in the lower jaw. The most remarkable member is the sperm-whale or cachalot.

Catonian (ka-tō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling either of the Romans, *Cato* the censor or *Cato* Uticensis, both remarkable for severity of manners; grave; severe; inflexible.

Cat-o'-nine-tails (kat-o-nīn'tālz), *n.* An instrument of punishment, generally consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used to flog offenders on the bare back.

Catopsis (ka-top'sis), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down: used intensively; and *opsis*, the sight.] A morbid quickness of vision.

Catopter, Catoptron (ka-top'tėr, ka-top'-tron), *n.* [Gr. *katoptron*. See CATOPTRICS.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror.

Catoptric (ka-top'trik), *a.* [See CATOPTRICS.] Relating to that branch of optics called catoptrics; pertaining to incident and reflected light.—*Catoptric dial*, a kind of dial that shows the hours by means of a piece of mirror plate adjusted to reflect the solar rays upwards to the ceiling of a room on which the hour lines are delineated.—*Catoptric telescope*, a telescope that exhibits objects by reflection: more commonly called a *Reflecting Telescope*.

Catoptrical (ka-top'trik-al), *a.* Same as *Catoptric*.

Catoptrics (ka-top'triks), *n.* [Gr. *katoptrikos*, from *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, and *optomai*, to see.] That branch of the science of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies. The whole doctrine of catoptrics is founded on this simple principle that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.

Catoptromancy (ka-top'tro-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *katoptromanteia—katoptron*, a mirror, and *manteia*, divination.] A species of divination among the ancients, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy it was favourable.

Cat-pipe (kat'pīp), *n.* Same as *Catcall*.

Cat-rope (kat'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* a rope that hauls up the anchor of a ship from the water's edge to the cat-head.

Cat-salt (kat'sąlt), *n.* A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach-brine, used for making hard soap.

Cat's-cradle (kats'krā-dl), *n.* [Corruption for *cratch-cradle*, in which the infant Saviour was laid. See CRATCH.] A child's game, in which one player stretches a looped cord between the fingers of both hands in a symmetrical figure, and the other player has to put in his fingers and remove it in such a way as to produce a different figure.

Cat's-ear (kats'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus Hypochœris.

Cat's-eye (kats'ī), *n.* A variety of quartz, very hard and semitransparent, and from certain points exhibiting a yellowish opalescent radiation or chatoyant appearance somewhat resembling a cat's eye. Called also *Sunstone*.

Cat's-foot (kats'fųt), *n.* A name sometimes given to ground-ivy or gill.

Cat's-head (kats'hed), *n.* A large kind of apple.

Cat-silver (kat'sil-vėr), *n.* A mineral, a species of mica. See MICA.

Cat's-milk (kats'milk), *n.* A plant, the *Euphorbia helioscopia*. Called also *Sunspurge* and *Wartwort*.

Catso † (kat'so), *n.* [An English spelling of It. *cazzo*.] A rogue; a cheat; a base fellow. *B. Jonson.*

Cat's-paw (kats'pą), *n.* 1. *Naut.* (*a*) a light air perceived in a calm by a rippling of the surface of the water. (*b*) A particular turn in the bight of a rope made to hook a tackle on. 2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses to accomplish his designs; a dupe used by another to serve his own purposes and to screen himself. This application of the term is derived from the story of the monkey which, to save its own paw, used the paw of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.

They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's-paw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming for the benefit of the cat's subserviency.
Times newspaper.

Cat's-purr (kats'pur), *n.* In *med.* a characteristic sound in the chest as heard by the stethoscope.

Cat-squirrel (kat'skwir-rel), *n.* A kind of gray American squirrel (*Sciurus cinereus*).

Cat's-tail (kats'tāl), *n.* See CAT-TAIL.

Cat's-tail Grass (kats'tāl gras), *n.* The common name of the grasses belonging to the genus Phleum because of their dense spikes of flowers. See PHLEUM.

Cat-stane (kat'stān), *n.* [W. *cad*, Gael. *cath*, a battle, and Sc. *stane*, a stone.] A conical cairn or monolith found in various parts of Scotland, and supposed to mark the locality of a battle.

Cat-stick (kat'stik), *n.* A stick or bat employed in playing tip-cat. *Tatler.*

Cat-stopper, *n.* See CATHEAD-STOPPER.

Catsup, *n.* See CATCHUP, KETCHUP.

Cat-tail (kat'tāl), *n.* 1. A name given to the two British species of the genus Typha, *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, tall reed-like aquatic plants, often popularly called *Bulrush* and also *Reed-mace*.—2. Same as *Cat's-tail Grass*.—3. A catkin. See CATKIN.

Cattish (kat'ish), *a.* Relating or pertaining to a cat; resembling a cat; feline. 'The *cattish* race.' *Drummond.*

Cattle (kat'l), *n. pl.* [In O.E. *catel* means goods as well as cattle, the O.Fr. *catel, chatel* meaning property in general, from L.L. *capitale, captale*, property, goods, capital, from L. *capitalis*, relating to the head, chief, from *caput*, the head, cattle, in ancient times constituting the chief part of a man's property. See CHATTEL, CAPITAL.] 1. A term applied collectively to the larger domestic quadrupeds, or such as serve for tillage or other labour, and for food to man. It may include camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts or the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, goats, and perhaps swine. In this general sense it is used in the Scriptures. In common usage, however, the word is restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind. In the language of the stable it means horses.—2. In contempt or ridicule, human beings are called cattle.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shak.*

Cattle-guard (kat'l-gärd), *n.* A ditch alongside a public road, and crossing beneath a railway, to prevent the straying of cattle on to the line. *E. H. Knight.*

Cattle-pen (kat'l-pen), *n.* A pen for cattle.

Among so many hundreds whom the launched arrest hits, who are rolled off to Town-hall or Section-hall, to preliminary houses of Detention, and hurled in thither as into *cattle-pens*, we must mention one other: Baron de Beaumarchais, author of *Figaro*.
Carlyle.

Cattle-plague (kat'l-plāg), *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest (which see).

Cattle-range (kat'l-rānj), *n.* An open space through which cattle may range. *Bartlett.* [United States.]

Cattle-run (kat'l-run), *n.* An American and colonial name for a wide extent of grazing ground.

Cattle-show (kat'l-shō), *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes with a view to the encouragement of agriculture.

Catty (kat'i), *n.* A Chinese weight of 1⅓ lb.

Caucasian (kạ-kā'zi-an or kạ-kā'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Caucasus* in Asia; specifically, a term appellative of one of the races into which Blumenbach divided the human family. See the noun.

Caucasian (kạ-kā'zi-an or kạ-kā'zhi-an), *n.* In Blumenbach's ethnological system the highest type of the human family, including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Jews, &c. He gave this name to the race because he regarded a skull he had got from *Caucasus* as the standard of the human type.

Caucus (kạ'kus), *n.* [American.] A private meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. According to one account the name *caucus* originated in a dispute which occurred at Boston, in New England, a short time previous to the revolution, between a party of English soldiers and the caulkers of the town, in consequence of which some of the citizens were killed by the soldiers. This led to meetings on the part of the inhabitants to concert measures for obtaining redress, and these meetings were by the soldiers called *caulkers' meetings*, which expression was soon corrupted into *caucus meetings*. Another and perhaps more plausible derivation, however, is from an Algonkin root meaning to speak, encourage, instigate, whence *kaw-kaw-wus*, a councillor, a 'caucusser.'

Caudal (kạ'dal), *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail; of the nature of a tail; having the appearance of a tail. 'A small *caudal* fin.' *Pennant.*

Caudate, Caudated (kạ'dāt, kạ'dāt-ed), *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Having a tail; a term applied in *bot.* to seeds which have a tail-like appendage.

Caudex (kạ'deks), *n.* L. pl. **Caudices** (kạ'di-sēz), E. pl. **Caudexes** (kạ'deks-ez). [L.] In *bot.* the stem of a tree; specially the scaly trunk of palms and tree-ferns. The caudex either rises conspicuously into the air, as in the case of palms and tree-ferns, with their elegant foliage, or it appears as a rhizome running along the surface of the earth or underground, as in the ferns of Britain.

Caudicle, Caudicula (kạ'di-kl, kạ-dik'ū-la), *n.* [L. *caudicula*, dim. of *cauda*, a tail, an appendage.] In *bot.* the process supporting the pollen masses of orchideous plants.

Caudle (kạ'dl), *n.* [O.Fr. *caudel, chaudel*, a dim. form from L.L. *calidum, caldum*, a kind of hot drink, from L. *calidus*, warm.] A kind of warm drink made of wine or ale, mixed with bread, sugar, and spices, given to sick persons, to a woman in childbed, or to her visitors.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like. *Wiseman.*

Caudle (kạ'dl), *v.t.* 1. To make into caudle.—2. To serve as a caudle for; to refresh or make warm, as with caudle.

Will the cold brook
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? *Shak.*

Caudle-cup (kạ'dl-kup), *n.* A vessel or cup for holding caudle. A caudle-cup and apostles' spoons formerly constituted the sponsor's gift to the child at a christening.

Still in Llewellyn Hall the jests resound,
For now the *caudle-cup* is circling there;
Now, glad at heart, the gossips breathe their prayer,
And, crowding, stop the cradle to admire. *Rogers.*

Cauf (kąf), *n.* [Probably from the root of *coffer*; comp. also W. *caf*, a hollow, a cave.] 1. A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.—2. In *mining*, a vessel of sheet-iron employed to raise coal from the bottom of the shaft; a corb or corf.

Cauff (kąf), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. Chaff. Hence—2. *Fig.* light matter; folly.

Caufle (kąf'l), *n.* Ar. *kafala*, a caravan.] A band or drove of captured negroes; a coffle.

Cauf-ward (kȧf'wȧrd), *n.* See CALF-WARD.

Caught (kȧt), pret. & pp. of *catch.*

Cauk, Cawk (kȧk), *n.* 1. Chalk; limestone. [Provincial English and Scotch.]—2. A name given by miners to certain specimens of the compact sulphate of baryta. These are of a white, gray, or fawn colour, often irregular in figure, but sometimes resembling a number of small convex lenses set in a ground. The name is also locally applied to siliceous nodular concretions of ironstone.

Cauk (kȧk), *n.* Chalk. [Scotch.]

Cauker (kȧk'ėr), *n.* [Probably from Icel. *kalkr, kalekr,* Dan. and Sw. *kalk,* a cup, a chalice, from L., *calix.* See CHALICE.] A glass of whisky or other spirits. [Scotch.]

Cauker (kȧk'ėr), *n.* A calker or projecting piece of iron on a horse's shoe.

Cauky (kȧk'i), *a.* Pertaining to cauk; like cauk.

Caul (kȧl), *n.* [Formerly written *calle, kalle,* from O.Fr. *cale,* a kind of little cap, whence Fr. *calotte,* a skull-cap. From the Celtic; comp. Ir. *calla,* Gael. *eall,* a veil, a hood. *Kell* is another form of this word.] 1. A kind of head-covering worn by females; a net inclosing the hair; the hinder part of a cap.

And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden.*

2. Any kind of small net. 'An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread.' *Grew.*—3. A popular name for a membrane investing the viscera, such as the peritoneum or part of it, or the pericardium. 'The *caul* that is above the liver.' Ex. xxix. 13. 'The *caul* of their heart.' Hos. xiii. 8. 'The reins and the *caul.*' *Ray.*—4. A portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born. This caul was supposed to predict great prosperity to the person born with it, and to be an infallible preservative against drowning, as well as to convey the gift of eloquence. During the last century seamen often gave from £10 to £30 for a caul, and one was advertised in the *Times* for sale at £6 so late as 1848.

I was born with a *caul,* which was advertised for sale in the newspapers at the low price of fifteen guineas. *Dickens.*

Caul (kȧl), *n.* [Fr. *cale,* a wedge, &c.] A piece of wood employed to save work which is being glued together from being injured by the screws used to press the parts into close contact until the glue has dried.

Cauld (kȧld), *n.* or *a.* Cold. [Scotch.]

Cauld (kȧld), *n.* A dam in a river or other stream; a weir. [Scotch.]

Cauldrife (kȧld'rif), *a.* [*Cauld,* cold, and *rife;* comp. *waukrife,* wakeful.] Chilly; cold; unanimated; susceptible to cold; as, a *cauldrife* sermon. [Scotch.]

Caulescent (kȧ-les'ent), *a.* [L. *caulis,* a stalk. See COLE.] In *bot.* having an obvious stem rising above the ground.

Caulet (kȧ'let), *n.* Colewort.

Caulicle (kȧ'li-kl), *n.* [L. *cauliculus,* a little stalk, from *caulis,* a stalk.] In *bot.* a little stem or rudimentary stem: applied by some botanists to the neck of the embryo to distinguish it from the cotyledons. The term is also applied to those small stems which proceed from buds formed at the neck of a plant without the previous production of a leaf.

Caulicule, Cauliculus (kȧ'li-kūl, kȧ-lik'ū-lus), *n.* [L. *cauliculus, coliculus,* dim. of *caulis,* a stalk.] 1. In *arch.* the name given to the little twists or volutes under the flower on the abacus in the Corinthian capital, representing the twisted tops of the acanthus stalks. Also written *Caulicole.*—2. In *bot.* same as *Caulicle.*

Cauliferous (kȧ-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *caulis,* a stem, and *fero,* to bear.] In *bot.* same as *Caulescent.*

Cauliflower (kȧ'li-flou-ėr), *n.* [Lit. cabbage-flower, from its appearance, from L. *caulis,* colewort, cabbage, also a stalk, and E. *flower;* comp. Fr. *choufleur* (*chou,* cabbage, *fleur,* flower), Sp. *coliflor,* cauliflower.] A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea,* or cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a table vegetable.

Cauliform (kȧ'li-form), *a.* [L. *caulis,* a stem, and *forma,* form.] In *bot.* having the form of a caulis.

Cauline (kȧ'lin), *a.* [L. *caulis,* a stalk.] In *bot.* of or belonging to a stem; as, *cauline* leaves.

Caulis (kȧ'lis), *n.* [L. *caulis,* a stem, a cabbage, whence *cauliele, cauliflower, colewort,* &c.] In *bot.* the stem of a plant rising above the ground.

Caulk (kȧk), *v.t.* [O.E. *cauke,* O.Fr. *cauquer,* to tread, from L. *calcare,* to tread, to tread on, from *calx, calcis,* a heel.] To drive oakum into the seams (of a ship or other vessel), to prevent leaking; as, to *caulk* a ship. After the seams are filled they are covered with hot melted pitch or resin, to keep the oakum from rotting. Spelled also *Calk.*

Caulker (kȧk'ėr), *n.* One who caulks.

Caulking (kȧk'ing), *n.* In *carp.* a dovetail tenon and mortise joint by which cross-timbers are secured together, much used for fixing the tie-beams of a roof, or the binding joists of a floor, down to the wall-plates. Also called *Cocking* and *Cogging.*

Caulking-iron (kȧk'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* A chisel used for caulking or driving oakum into the seams of ships or other vessels.

Caulking-mallet (kȧk'ing-mal-let), *n.* A mallet or beetle for driving caulking-irons.

Caulocarpous (kȧ-lō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *kaulos,* a stem, and *karpos,* fruit.] In *bot.* a term applied to such plants as produce flowers and fruit on their branches annually without perishing, as trees or shrubs.

Cauloptēris (kȧ-lop'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *kaulos,* a stem, and *pteris,* a fern.] A genus of fossil tree-ferns, found in the coal-measures.

Cauma (kȧ'ma), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kauma,* heat.] In *med.* burning heat; febrile heat; a simple inflammatory fever.

Caumatic (kȧ-mat'ik), *a.* In *med.* of the nature of cauma.

Caunter-lode (kȧn'tėr-lōd), *n.* In *mining,* a lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the veins contiguous to it.

Caup (kȧp), *n.* A cap or wooden bowl. [Scotch.]

Cauponate† (kȧ'pō-nāt), *v.i.* [L. *cauponor,* from *caupo,* a huckster, an innkeeper.] To keep a victualling house.

Cauponation† (kȧ-pō-nā'shon), *n.* Low trafficking; huckstering.

I shall now trace and expose their corruptions and *cauponations* of the gospel. *Bentley.*

Cauponise,† **Cauponize**† (kȧ'pō-nīz), *v.i.* [See CAUPONATE.] To sell wine or victuals. 'The rich rogues who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany.' *Warburton.*

Caurus, Corus (kȧ'rus, kō'rus), *n.* [L.] The classical name for the north-west wind, which in Italy was a stormy one. 'The ground by piercing *Caurus* seared.' *Thomson.*

Causable (kȧz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being caused, produced, or effected.

For that may be miraculously effected in one which is naturally *causable* in another. *Sir T. Browne.*

Causal (kȧz'al), *a.* [L. *causalis.* See CAUSE.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words, as *that* or *because.* *Watts.*

Causal (kȧz'al), *n.* In *gram.* a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.

Causality (kȧ-zal'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being causal; the fact of acting as a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect. 'The *causality* of the Divine mind.' *Whewell.*

If one sin would naturally and by physical *causality* destroy original righteousness, then every one sin in the regenerate can as well destroy habitual righteousness. *Jer. Taylor.*

The belief that every exchange implies a cause, or that every change is produced by the operation of some power . . . has been denominated by the phrase the *principle of causality.* *Fleming.*

2. In *phren.* the faculty to which is attributed the tracing of effects to their causes.

Causally (kȧz'al-li), *adv.* In a causal manner; by tracing effects to causes. *Sir T. Browne.*

Causalty (kȧz'al-ti), *n.* In *mining,* the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.

Causation (kȧ-zā'shon), *n.* The act of causing or producing; the doctrine as to the connection of causes and effects.—*Law of universal causation,* the law or doctrine that every event or phenomenon is the result or sequel of some previous event or phenomenon, without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it is sure to take place.

Causationist (kȧ-zā'shon-ist), *n.* A believer in the doctrine of causation.

Causative (kȧz'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Effective as a cause or agent.

The notion of a deity doth expressly signify a being . . . potential or *causative* of all beings beside itself. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. In *gram.* expressing a cause or reason; as, the *causative* case.

Causative (kȧz'a-tiv), *n.* A name given by some grammarians to the case which expresses a cause, as the Latin ablative.

Causatively (kȧz'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a causative manner.

Causativity (kȧz-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being causative.

Causator† (kȧz'ā-tėr), *n.* One who causes or produces an effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cause (kȧz), *n.* [Fr. *cause,* L. *causa,* a cause.] 1. That which produces an effect; that which brings about a change; that by virtue of which anything is done; that from which anything proceeds, and without which it would not exist. In the system of Aristotle the word rendered by cause and its equivalents in modern language has a more extensive signification. He divides causes into four kinds: efficient, formal, material, and final. The efficient or first cause is the force or agency by which a result is produced; the formal, the means or instrument by which it is produced; the material, the substance from which it is produced; the final, the purpose or end for which it is produced.—2. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide.

For this *cause* have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power. Ex. ix. 16.

3. A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right or his supposed right; subject of litigation.

The *cause* of both parties shall come before the judges. Ex. xxii. 9.

4. In a general sense, any subject of question or debate; case; interest.

What counsel give you in this weighty *cause*? *Shak.*
I think of her whose gentle tongue
All plaint in her own *cause* controll'd. *Matt. Arnold.*
I did it not for his *cause* who had done the wrong. 2 Cor. vii. 12.

5. In a still more general sense, matter; affair. 'The *cause* craves haste.' *Shak.*—6. That side of a question which an individual or party takes up; that object to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.

They never fail who die
In a great *cause.* *Byron.*

7.† One of the degrees of quarrelling among duellists.

How did you find the quarrel on the seventh *cause*? *Shak.*

Cause (kȧz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *caused;* ppr. *causing.* To effect by agency; to bring about; to be the occasion of; to produce.

You cannot guess who *caused* your father's death. *Shak.*
I will *cause* him to fall by the sword. 2 Ki. xix. 7.
They *caused* great joy unto all the brethren. Acts xv. 3.

Cause,† **Causen**† (kȧz, kȧz'n), *v.i.* [Fr. *causer,* to talk.] To talk idly; to prattle; to chat.

But he, to shift their curious request,
'Gan *causen* why she could not come in place. *Spenser.*

Causeful† (kȧz'ful), *a.* Having a real or sufficient cause. *Spenser; Sir P. Sidney.*

Causeless (kȧz'les), *a.* 1. Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated.

Reach the Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* power the cause of all things known. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Without just ground, reason, or motive; as, *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

Causelessly (kȧz'les-li), *adv.* In a causeless manner; without cause or reason. 'Carelessly and *causelessly* neglect it.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Causelessness (kȧz'les-nes), *n.* The state of being causeless.

Causer (kȧz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which causes; the agent by which an effect is produced. *Shak.*

Causeway, Causey (kȧz'wā, kȧ'zi), *n.* [The older and more correct spelling is *causey,* the word being from O.Fr. *caucie* (Mod. Fr. *chaussée*), Norm. *calsay,* from L.L. *calciata* (*via,* understood), a road in constructing which lime or mortar is used, from L. *calx, calcis,* lime. The spelling *causeway* arose from an erroneous notion that the word was a compound with *way* (road, path) as the second portion of it.] 1. A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground

by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond or restrain it from overflowing lower ground; a side-walk or path at the side of a street or road raised above the carriageway. [Though *causey* is the more correct form, *causeway* seems firmly established.]

The other way Satan went down'
The *causey* to hell-gate. *Milton.*

2. [Scotch.] (*a*) A road or street paved with blocks of stone. (*b*) The paving used for the purpose; as, to lay *causey*. [The Scotch form is always *causey*.]

Causeway, Causey (kąz'wā, ką'zi), *v.t.* To provide with a causeway; to pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.

Causidical (ką-zid'ik-al), *a.* [L. *causidicalis*, pertaining to an advocate or pleader, *causidicus*, a pleader—*causa*, a cause, and *dico*, to say.] Pertaining to an advocate or to the maintenance and defence of suits.

Causson (kąs'son), *n.* A kind of nose-band for breaking in horses. See CAVEZON.

Caustic (kąs'tik), *a.* [Gr. *kaustikos*, from *kaiō*, *kausō*, to burn.] 1. Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the texture of animal substances. See CAUSTICITY.—2. *Fig.* severe; cutting; as, a *caustic* remark. 'Let their humour be never so *caustic*.' *Smollett.*—*Caustic curve*, in *math.* see CAUSTIC, *n.* 3.—SYN. Stinging, cutting, pungent, searching.

Caustic (kąs'tik), *n.* 1. In *med.* any substance which burns, corrodes, or disintegrates the textures of animal structures; an escharotic. 'Your hottest *causticks*.' *B. Jonson.* See CAUSTICITY.—*Lunar caustic*, a name given to nitrate of silver when cast into sticks for the use of surgeons, &c.—2. In *math.* the name given to the curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. Caustics are consequently of two kinds, *catacaustics* and *diacaustics*, the former being caustics by reflection and the latter caustics by refraction.

Causticalt (kąs'ti-kal), *a.* Caustic. *Wiseman.*

Caustically (kąs'ti-kal-li), *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner; as, to say something *caustically* to a person.

Causticity (kąs-tis'i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being caustic, that is of corroding or disintegrating animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances and destroying their texture; corrosiveness. This quality belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalies, and some metallic salts.—2. *Fig.* severity of language; pungency; sarcasm.

Causticness† (kąs'tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being caustic; causticity.

Causus (kā'sus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kausos*, a burning heat.] In *med.* a burning fever. *Dunglison.*

Cautel† (ką'tel), *n.* [L. *cautela*, from *caveo*, to take care.] 1. Caution; wariness; prudence.—2. Subtlety; craftiness; cunning.

No soil nor *cautel* doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shak.*

3. *Eccles.* a traditionary caution or written direction regarding the due and proper manner of administering the sacraments.

Cautelous† (ką'tel-us), *a.* [Fr. *cauteleux*, from L. *cautela*. See CAUTEL.] 1. Cautious; wary; provident. 'Grow *cautelous* though young.' *Drayton.*—2. Cunning; treacherous; wily. 'For the most part, they are so *cautelous* and wily-headed.' *Spenser.* 'Cowards and men *cautelous*.' *Shak.*

Cautelously† (ką'tel-us-li), *adv.* 1. Cautiously; warily.—2. Cunningly; slily; craftily.

Cautelousness† (ką'tel-us-nes), *n.* Cautiousness. 'These two great Christian virtues, *cautelousness*, repentance.' *Hales.*

Cauter (ką'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *kautēr*, from *kaiō*, *to burn*.] A searing iron. *Minshew.*

Cauterant (ką'tėr-ant), *n.* A cauterizing substance.

Cauterism (ką'tėr-izm), *n.* The application of a cautery.

Cauterization (ką'tėr-iz-ā''shon), *n.* 1. In *surg.* the act of cauterizing or searing some morbid part by the application of a hot iron, or of caustics, &c.—2. The effect of the application of a cautery or caustic.

Cauterize (ką'tėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cauterized*; ppr. *cauterizing*. [L.L. *cauterizo*, from Gr. *kautēriazō*, from *kautērion*, *kautēr*, a burning or branding iron, from *kaiō*, to burn.] 1. To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron or with caustics, as morbid flesh.—2. To sear, in a figurative sense. 'The more *cauterized* our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Cautery (ką'tėr-i), *n.* [Gr. *kautērion*; L. *cauterium*. See CAUTERIZE.] 1. A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances that burn, corrode, or destroy any solid part of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is termed *actual* cautery; that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery.—2. The instrument or drug employed in cauterizing.

Cauth (kąth), *n.* A name in some parts of the Madras Presidency for catechu.

Caution (ką'shon), *n.* [L. *cautio*, from *caveo*, *cautum*, to be on one's guard, beware.] 1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to the probable effects of a measure, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid failure or disaster.—2. Security; guarantee; bail. [Now confined to Scotch law.]

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

3. [Scotch.] A person who gives security; a surety.—4.† Provision or security against something; a measure taken for security.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Anything serving or intended to induce caution; a warning given either by word of mouth or in any other way. 'In way of *caution* I must tell you.' *Shak.*—6. [Slang.] Something to excite alarm or astonishment; something extraordinary.

Moses wound up his description of the piano, by saying that the way the dear creeturs could pull music out of it was a *caution* to hoarse owls. *T. B. Thorpe.*

SYN. Care, forethought, forecast, heed, prudence, vigilance, watchfulness, circumspection, warning, admonition.

Caution (ką'shon), *v.t.* To give notice of danger to; to warn; to exhort to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

Cautionary (ką'shon-ar-i), *a.* 1. Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; as, *cautionary* advice.—2. Given as a pledge or in security.

Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and seaports, to give us for securing trade? *Swift.*

Cautionary (ką'shon-ar-i), *n.* Same as *Cautionry*.

Cautioner (ką'shon-ėr), *n.* 1. One who cautions or advises.—2. In *Scots law*, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

Cautionize† (ką'shon-īz), *v.t.* To promote caution in anything; to make prudent; to warn.

The captaine of the Janissaries rose and slew the Bullar, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begh . . . of a bordering province, to *cautionize* that part. *Knolles.*

Caution-money (ką'shon-mun-i), *n.* Money lodged by way of security or guarantee.

Cautionry (ką'shon-ri), *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another; the promise or contract of one, not for himself, but for another.

Cautious (ką'shus), *a.* 1. Possessing or exhibiting caution; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful; as, a *cautious* general; a *cautious* advance into an enemy's country. 'These same *cautious* and quick-sighted gentlemen.' *Bentley.* 'Grow *cautious* and instructed skill.' *Milton.*

Like most men of *cautious* tempers and prosperous fortunes he had a strong disposition to support whatever existed. *Macaulay.*

With *of* before a noun expressing the object of caution.

By night he fled, and at midnight returned
From compassing the earth, *cautious of* day. *Milton.*

2.† Over-prudent; timorous; timid.

You shall be received at a postern-door, if you be not *cautious*, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young. *Massinger.*

—*Cautious, Prudent, Careful, Wary, Circumspect, Discreet.* *Cautious* applies chiefly to the personal character and expresses a disposition habitually to avoid unnecessary danger; *prudent*, also applies to the character, but expresses more than *cautious*, intimating that a person tries to foresee and provide what may be wanted as well as to keep out of possible dangers; *careful* is used of one who shows care in any way, whether in avoiding danger, or in other ways, as in preserving what belongs or is intrusted to one, in keeping free of errors, in attending to others, &c.; *wary* and *circumspect* rather refer to one's conduct in particular circumstances than to one's general disposition; and while the former expresses chiefly vigilance in guarding against surprise or against material dangers, the latter may express a careful regard to higher considerations; *discreet*, judicious, wise in the selection of means to reach a desired end without giving offence or incurring danger of any kind, is distinguished from *prudent* by referring rather to present difficulties than to future contingencies. *Cautious* and *wary* may be used of inferior animals; *careful, circumspect, discreet, prudent*, of rational beings only.—SYN. Wary, watchful, vigilant, prudent, circumspect, discreet, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous, anxious, careful.

Cautiously (ką'shus-li), *adv.* In a cautious manner; with caution; warily.

Then know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believed;
For few there are but have been once deceived. *Dryden.*

Cautiousness (ką'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger. *Hammond; Fuller; Addison.*

Cauzi (ką'zē), *n.* [Ar. and Hind. *kazi*, judge.] An Indian Mohammedan judge or justice, who also officiates as a public notary, equal to the cadi of Turkey.

Cavalcade (kav'al-kād'), *n.* [Fr. *cavalcade*; It. *cavalcata*, from L. *caballus*, a horse. See CAVALRY.] A procession of persons on horseback; a formal march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade or to grace a triumph, the public entry of a person of distinction, &c. 'A numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising.' *Addison.* 'His war-worn *cavalcade*.' *Prescott.*

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view. *Dryden.*

Cavalcade† (kav-al-kād'), *v.i.* To skirmish on horseback in earnest or for diversion. *Crabb.*

Cavalero,† Cavaliero† (kav-a-lē'rō), *n.* [Sp. *caballero*, from L. *caballus*, a horse.] A cavalier; a gay military man; a gallant.

I'll drink to master Bardolph and to all the *cavalieros* about London. *Shak.*

Cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *n.* [Fr. *cavalier*, L.L. *caballarius*, from L. *caballus*, a horse, whence also *cavalry, chivalry, cavalcade*, &c. *Chevalier* is a parallel form.] 1. A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight. 'Nineteen French marquesses and a hundred Spanish *cavaliers*.' *Tatler.*—2. A gay, sprightly, military man.

Who is he . . . that will not follow these culled and choice-drawn *cavaliers* to France? *Shak.*

3. The appellation given to the partisans of Charles I., as opposed to a Roundhead, an adherent to the Parliament.

During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and *Roundheads*. They were subsequently called *Whigs* and *Tories*. *Macaulay.*

4. A gentleman attending on or escorting a lady; a beau; the gentleman acting as partner to a lady in dancing.

I'll take a dance, said I; so stay you here. A sunburnt daughter of Labour rose up from the group to meet me as I advanced towards them . . . we want a *cavalier*, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them.—And a *cavalier* ye shall have, said I, taking hold of both of them. *Sterne.*

5. In *fort.* a work commonly situated within the bastion, but sometimes placed in the gorges, or on the middle of the curtain. It is 10 or 12 feet higher than the rest of the works, and is used to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country.

6. In the *manege*, one who understands horsemanship; one skilled in the art of riding.

Cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *a.* 1.† Brave; warlike. 2. Gay; sprightly; easy; off-hand; frank; careless.

The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, *cavalier*, verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast. *Hazlitt.*

3. Haughty; disdainful; supercilious; as, a rude and *cavalier* answer.—4. Belonging or relating to the party of Charles I. 'Tis an old *Cavalier* family.' *Disraeli.*

Cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *v.i.* To act as a cavalier; to ape the manners of a cavalier; to carry one's self in a disdainful or high-handed fashion. 'An old drunken, *cavaliering* butler.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Cavalierish† (kav-a-lēr'ish), *a.* Of or belonging to a cavalier, or to the party of Charles I. 'The *Cavalierish* party.' *Ludlow.*

Cavalierism (kav-a-lēr'izm), *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cavalierly (kav-a-lēr'li), *adv.* In a cavalier manner; haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

He has treated our opinion a little too *cavalierly*. *Junius.*

Cavalierness (kav-a-lēr'nes), *n.* The quality of being cavalier; haughtiness; a disdainful manner.

Cavallard (kav-al-lärd'), *n.* [Sp. *caballardo*, a drove of horses.] The name in some parts of America for a drove of horses or mules.

Cavalry (kav'al-ri), *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie*, O.Fr. *cavallerie*, from It. *cavalleria*, from *cavallo*, a horse, L. *caballus;* comp. Gr. *kaballēs*, a pack-horse; Ir. and Gael. *capull*, a horse, a mare. *Chivalry* is a parallel form.] A body of troops, or soldiers, that serve on horseback. In the British army, the cavalry consists of two regiments of life-guards, one of horse-guards, seven of dragoon-guards, and twenty-one other regiments, of which three are dragoons, thirteen hussars, and five lancers. These are classified also into *light* and *heavy cavalry*, with reference to the character of their armament and the size of the men and horses. A complete regiment of cavalry is divided into four squadrons, and each of these into two troops, a troop consisting of sixty-eight men; and to each troop is assigned a captain, a lieutenant, and a second lieutenant.

Cavass, Cawass (ka-vas', ka-was'), *n.* A Turkish police officer. See KAVASS.

Cavate (kā'vāt), *v.t.* [L. *cavo*, to make hollow.] To make hollow; to dig out; to excavate.

Cavatina (kav-a-tē'na), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a melody of simpler character than the *aria*, and without a second part and a *da capo* or return part. The term is occasionally applied, however, to short simple airs of any kind.

Cavation (ka-vā'shon), *n.* [See CAVATE.] The act of hollowing or excavating; specifically in *arch.* same as *Cavazion.*

Cavazion (ka-vā'zhon), *n.* [It. *cavazione*, excavation, from L. *cavo*, to hollow.] In *arch.* the digging or excavating of the earth for the foundation of a building; the trench or excavation so dug.

Cave (kāv), *n.* [Fr. *cave*, from L. *cavus*, hollow, whence also *cavity*, *cavern*, and *cage*.] 1. A hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den. 'A *cave* of stoon (stone).' *Chaucer.* 'A hollow *cave* or lurking-place.' *Shak.* 'Umbrageous grots and *caves* of cool recess.' *Milton.*

* And Lot went up out of Zoar . . . and he dwelt in a *cave*, he and his two daughters. Gen. xix. 30.

And after this Abraham buried Sarah his wife in the *cave* of the field of Machpelah. Gen. xxiii. 19.

Caves are principally met with in limestone rocks, in gypsum, sometimes in sandstone, and in volcanic rocks. Some of them have a very grand and picturesque appearance, such as Fingal's Cave in Staffa, the entrance to which is formed by columnar ranges of basalt supporting a lofty arch 60 feet high and 33 feet wide. Others, such as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which incloses an extent of about 40 miles of subterraneous windings, are celebrated for their great extent and subterranean waters; others for their gorgeous stalactites and stalagmites; others are of interest to the geologist and archæologist from the occurrence in them of osseous remains of animals of the pleistocene period, or for the evidence their clay floors and rudely sculptured walls, and the prehistoric implements found in them, offer of the presence of early man.—2.† Any cavity. 'The *cave* of the ear.' *Bacon.*—3. A name give to a party in the British Parliament who seceded from the Liberals on the reform bill introduced by them in 1866. See ADULLAMITES.—4. The ashpit of a glass-furnace.

Cave (kāv), *v.i.* To dwell in a cave. *Shak.* [Rare.]—*To cave in*, (*a*) to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. (*b*) *Fig.* to break down; to yield; to submit; to knock under. [Slang.]

Cave (kāv), *v.t.* To make hollow. 'The mouldered earth had *caved* the bank.' *Spenser.*

Cavea (kā'vē-a), *n.* [L.] Among the ancient Romans, a den or subterranean cell in an amphitheatre, wherein the wild beasts were confined in readiness for the fights of the arena; by synecdoche, the amphitheatre itself.

Caveach (ka-vēch'), *n.* [Sp. *escabeche*, pickles, pickled fish.] Pickled mackerel: a West Indian name.

Caveach (ka-vēch'), *v.t.* To pickle mackerel according to a West Indian method.

Cavear, Caveer (ka-vēr'), *n.* 1. A money of account at Mocha, worth about a halfpenny. 2. A nominal division of the Spanish dollar, forty cavears making one dollar.

Caveat (kā'vē-at), *n.* [L. *caveat*, let him beware, from *caveo*.] 1. In *law*, a process in a court to stop proceedings, as to prevent the enrolment of a decree in chancery in order to gain time to present a petition of appeal to the lord-chancellor, when the entering of a caveat with his lordship's secretary prevents the enrolment for twenty-eight days. A caveat may be also entered to stop the probate of a will, letters of administration, a license of marriage, or the institution of a clerk to a benefice; and, in some cases, to prevent the issuing of a lunacy commission. In Scotland it signifies an intimation made to the proper officer to prevent the taking of any step without intimation to the party interested, so as to enable him to appear and object to it.—2. [United States.] An instrument lodged in the patent office by an inventor, containing a description of what he claims as his, duly sworn to and attested, and operating as a bar to applications regarding the same invention, till he has had time to perfect it and take out letters-patent.—3. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition. *Lord Jeffrey.*

Caveat (kā'vē-at), *v.i.* 1. To enter a caveat. 2. In *fencing*, to shift the sword from one side of that of your adversary to the other.

Caveator (kā'vē-āt-ėr), *n.* One who enters a caveat.

Cave-dweller, Cave-man (kāv'dwel-ėr, kāv'man), *n.* 1. One who dwells in caves, a name given to such of the earliest races of prehistoric man as dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals. Many of the caves which they inhabited bear rude sculptured delineations, chiefly of animals, as deer.—2. A name given to a religious sect, known as the Bohemian Brethren, formed at Prague in the fifteenth century out of the remnants of the Hussites. They got this name because they hid in caves to escape persecution.

Cave-keeper (kāv'kēp-ėr), *n.* One who lives in a cave. 'For so I thought I was a *cave-keeper*.' *Shak.*

Cave-keeping (kāv'kēp-ing), *a.* Dwelling in a cave; hidden.

In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain
Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep. *Shak.*

Cavell (ka-vel'), *n.* [Sc. *kevel*, a lot; Icel. *kafli*, a piece cut off, a bit, a portion; G. *kabel*, *kavel*, a lot, a portion.] 1. A part or share.—2. A parcel or allotment of land. [An obsolete or provincial word.]

Cavendish (kav'en-dish), *n.* Tobacco which has been softened and pressed into quadrangular cakes.—*Cut cavendish*, cavendish tobacco cut into small shreds.—*Cavendish experiment*, an important mechanical experiment, first actually made by the celebrated Henry Cavendish, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion balance.

Caver (kāv'ėr), *n.* 1. An offender in relation to the mines in Derbyshire, punishable in the bergmote, or miner's court.—2. An officer belonging to the Derbyshire mines.

Cavern (kav'ėrn), *n.* [L. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A deep hollow place in the earth; a cave.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shak.*

Cavernal† (ka-vėr'nal), *a.* Cavernous. *Faber.*

Caverned (kav'ėrnd), *a.* 1. Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns. 'The *cavern'd* ground.' *Philips.*—2. Inhabiting a cavern. '*Caverned* hermit.' *Pope.*

Cavernous (kav'ėrn-us), *a.* [L. *cavernosus.*] 1. Hollow, or containing a cavern or caverns; as, a *cavernous* rock. *Woodward.*—2. Filled with small cavities.—*Cavernous texture*, in *geol.* a term applied to that texture of aggregated compound rocks which is characterized by the presence of numerous small cavities, as in lava.

Cavernulous (ka-vėr'nū-lus), *a.* [L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna*, a cavern.] Full of little cavities; as, *cavernulous* metal.

Cavesson. Same as *Cavezon.*

Cave-swallow (kāv'swol-lō), *n.* A species of swallow indigenous to the West Indies, which suspends its mud-formed nest to the roofs of caves on the sea-shore. It is the *Hirundo pocciloma* of naturalists.

Cavetto (ka-vet'tō), *n.* [It., from *cavo*, hollow, L. *cavus.*] In *arch.* a hollow member, or round concave moulding, containing the quadrant of a circle, used as an ornament in cornices. The hollow moulding used in the bases between the tori, &c., is also called cavetto.

Cavey, Cavie (kā'vi), *n.* [D. *kevie*, G. *käfe*, *käfig*, a cage, from L. *cavea*, a cage.] A hen-coop. 'The chicken *cavie*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Cavezon, Cavesson (kav'ez-on, kav'es-on), *n.* [Fr. *cavegon;* It. *cavezzone*, aug. of *cavezza*, a halter, from L. *caput*, the head.] A sort of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, and thus to facilitate the breaking of him in. Called also *Causson.*

Cavia (kā'vi-a), *n.* [Native Indian name.] A genus of rodent animals, regarded as the type of the family Caviidæ or cavies, and characterized by molars without roots, fore-feet with five toes, hinder with three, and the absence of a tail and clavicles. They are natives of tropical America, the most familiar example of this genus being the well-known guinea-pig.

Caviar, Caviare (kav-i-är' or kav-ē-är'), *n.* [Fr. *caviar*, Turk. *haviär.* The Rus. name is *ikrá.*] The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga, caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia. From *caviare* having been regarded as a delicacy too refined to be appreciated by the vulgar taste, we have Shakspere's application of it to a play which the vulgar could not relish—

'Twas *caviare* to the general. *Hamlet.*

Cavicornia (kav'i-korn), *a.* Having the characters of the Cavicornia; belonging to or resembling the Cavicornia.

Cavicornia, Cavicorns (kav-i-kor'ni-a, kav'i-kornz), *n. pl.* [L. *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn.] A family of ruminants, characterized by persistent horns (thus differing from the deer) consisting of a bony core and a horny sheath or case covering the bone, in both sexes or in males only. In various species of the antelope the bony nucleus has no internal cavity; in others, as the ox and goat, it is hollow. The first horny case sheds off in the second year, after which the horns become smoother. All the animals of this family form, as appears from their teeth and whole structure, a single natural group, including the antelopes, goats, and oxen. The prong-horn antelope, which renews the horny sheath periodically, is the only exceptional member of the group.

Caviidæ (kav'i-dē), *n. pl.* The guinea-pig tribe, a family of rodents inhabiting tropical America, where they replace the hares and rabbits of cold climates. The typical genus is Cavia (which see).

Cavil (kav'il), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *caviller*, from L. *cavillor*, to cavil, *cavilla*, a quibble, trick, shuffle.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason: frequently followed by *at.*

But in the way of bargain, mark ye me
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shak.*

Except by *cavilling at* two or three words, it seemed impossible for the Roman Catholics to decline so reasonable a test of loyalty. *Hallam.*

Cavil† (kav'il), *v.t.* To receive or treat with objections; to find fault with.

Wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Milton.*

Cavil (kav'il), *n.* A captious or frivolous objection; an exception taken for the sake of argument; captious or specious argument. 'The *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief.' *South.*

That's but a *cavil;* he is old, I young. *Shak.*

We are to take no counsel with flesh and blood; give ear to no vain *cavils*, vain sorrows and wishes. *Carlyle.*

Cavil (kav'il), *n.* 1. *Naut.* a kevel (which see).—2. A stone-mason's axe, with a flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed peen for reducing a surface to the desired form; a jedding-axe.

Cavillation† (kav-il-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *cavillatio.*] The act or practice of cavilling or raising frivolous objections.

I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the lords) by *cavillations* or voidances. *Bacon.*

Caviller (kav'il-ėr), *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant.

Socrates held all philosophers, *cavillers* and madmen. *Burton.*

Cavilling (kav'il-ing), *p.* and *a.* Raising frivolous objections; fault-finding. — *Captious, Cavilling, Petulant.* See under CAPTIOUS.

Cavilling (kav'il-ing), *n.* The act of raising captious and frivolous objections; an objection of a captious nature. 'Cavillings and menacings.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Cavillingly (kav'il-ing-li), *adv.* In a cavilling manner.

Cavillous (kav'il-us), *a.* Captious; apt to object without good reason; quibbling. *Ayliffe.* [Rare and obsolete.]

Cavillously (kav'il-us-li), *adv.* In a cavillous manner; captiously. 'Cavillously urged.' *Milton.* [Rare and obsolete.]

Cavillousness (kav'il-us-nes), *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections. [Rare and obsolete.]

Cavin (kav'in), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cavus*, hollow.] *Milit.* a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

Cavitary† (kav'i-ta-ri), *n.* [L. *cavitas*, a hollow.] An intestinal worm or entozoon, having an intestinal canal in a distinct abdominal cavity.

Cavitary † (kav'i-ta-ri), *a.* In *zool.* containing a cavity: specifically applied to a class of entozoic worms; as, the *cavitary* or nematoid worms. See the noun.

Cavitied (kav'i-tid), *a.* Having cavities. *Prof. Owen.*

Cavity (kav'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *cavité*, L. *cavitas*, from L. *cavus*, hollow.] 1. A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body; an opening: a term applied frequently to the hollow parts of the body; as, the abdominal *cavity;* the thoracic *cavity.*—2.† State of being hollow; hollowness. 'The *cavity* or hollowness of the place.' *Goodwin.*

Cavolinite (kăv'ō-li-nīt), *n.* [From *Cavolini*, a Neapolitan naturalist.] Same as *Nephelin.*

Cavy (kā'vi), *n.* An animal of the genus Cavia. See CAVIA.—*Patagonian cavy.* See MARA.

Caw (kạ), *v.i.* [Imitative of the sound; comp. Se. *kae*, D. *kaauw*, Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.

The building rook 'ill *caw* from the windy tall elm-tree,
And the tufted plover pipe along the fallow lea.
Tennyson.

Caw (kạ), *n.* The cry of the rook or crow.

Cawf (kạf), *n.* Same as *Cauf* (which-see).

Cawk (kạk), *n.* See CAUK.

Cawky (kạk'i), *a.* See CAUKY.

Cawquaw (kạ'kwạ), *n.* The urson, or Canadian porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), whose spines are often used as ornaments by the Indians. Its chief food consists of living bark, which it strips from the branches as cleanly as if it had been effected by a sharp knife. It commences with the highest branches and eats its way regularly down. One cawquaw will destroy a hundred trees in a single winter.

Caxon (kak'son), *n.* An old cant term for a wig.

He had two wigs, both pedantic, but of different omen. The one serene, smiling, fresh powdered, betokening a mild day. The other, an old, discoloured, unkempt, angry *caxon*, denoting frequent and bloody execution. *Lamb.*

Caxton (kaks'ton), *n.* The name applied to any book printed by Caxton, who introduced the art of printing into England. He died 1492. The Caxtons are all in black-letter. *The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, translated from the French of Raoul le Feure, and printed by Caxton at Cologne in 1471, is considered as the earliest specimen of typography in the English language. *The Game and Playe of the Chesse*, printed by him at Westminster in 1474, is generally regarded as the first work printed in England.

Cay, Kay (kā), *n.* [Sp. *cayo*, a rock, a shoal, an islet.] An islet; a range or reef of rocks lying near the surface of the water; a sandbank or shoal barely appearing above water: often improperly termed a *Key.*

Cayenne Pepper (kī-en' or kā-en' pep'ėr), *n.* [From *Cayenne* in South America.] The name given to the powder formed of the dried and ground fruits, and more especially the seeds, of various species of Capsicum, and especially of *C. frutescens.* It is employed as a condiment to improve the flavour of food, aid digestion, and prevent flatulence. In medicine it is used as a stimulant, and is a valuable gargle for a relaxed throat.

Cayman, Caiman (kā'man), *n.* [Native Guiana name.] A name applied popularly to the alligator of the West Indies and South America, but properly only to *Crocodilus* or *Caiman palpebrosus* and *C. trigonatus* (Cuv.). See ALLIGATOR.

Caytive† (kā'tiv), *a.* See CAITIFF.

Caytive (kā'tiv), *n.* See CAITIVE.

Cazi, Cazio (kạ'zē, kạ'zē-ō), *n.* See CAUZI.

Cazique (ka-zēk'), *n.* [Native Indian title.] The name of native princes or head chiefs of Hayti, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, and other regions of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered by the Spaniards. Also applied to the chiefs of independent tribes of Indians in modern times. Written also *Cacique, Cazic.*

Cazzon (kaz'zon), *n.* See CASINGS.

Cean (sē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of *Ceos;* specifically applied to the poet Simonides. 'The *Cean* and the Teian muse.' *Byron.*

Ceanothus (sē-a-nō'thus), *n.* [From *keanōthos*, a name applied by Theophrastus to a kind of thistle.] A genus of prickly shrubs and trees, nat. order Rhamnaceæ. They are natives of North America. Their flowers are in dense masses at the summit of naked flower branches, and the calyx and pedicels are coloured like the petals. The leaves of *C. americanus*, called New Jersey tea, are sometimes used for tea.

Cease (sēs), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *ceased;* ppr. *ceasing.* [Fr. *cesser*, L. *cesso, cessare*, to cease, a freq. from *cedere*, to yield, to *cede.* See CEDE.] 1. To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to give over; to desist: followed by *from* before a noun; as, *cease from* anger, labour, strife, and the like.

The lives of all who *cease from* combat, spare.
Dryden.

2. To come to an end; to terminate; to become extinct; to pass away; as, the wonder *ceases;* the storm has *ceased.*

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease* from among men. Deut. xxxii. 26.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land.
Deut. xv. 11.

Cease (sēs), *v.t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

But he, her fears to *cease,*
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace. *Milton.*

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or *cease* it. *Bacon.*

Cease† (sēs), *n.* Extinction.

The *cease* of majesty dies not alone. *Shak.*

Ceaseless (sēs'les), *a.* 1. Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold.
Milton.

2. Endless; enduring for ever; as, the *ceaseless* joys of heaven. 'Thou, *ceaseless* lackey to eternity.' *Shak.* (said of time).

Ceaselessly (sēs'les-li), *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually. 'Flowers still blooming *ceaselessly.*' *Drummond.*

Ceaselessness (sēs'les-nes), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being ceaseless, or without cessation or intermission; incessancy.—2. The state or condition of enduring for ever; endlessness.

Cebadilla (seb-a-dil'la), *n.* Same as *Cevadilla.*

Cebell† (sē-bel'), *n.* A kind of old English air for the violin, in common time, usually in strains of four bars each, with alternate notes of gravity and acuteness.

Cebidæ (sē'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Cebus*, one of the typical genera.] A family of platyrhine monkeys, distinguished by their dentition from the other family, the Hapalidæ, having one molar more on each side of each jaw than the members of the latter family. The family includes the spider-monkeys and sapajous (Cebus, Ateles), the squirrel-monkey (Callithrix, &c.). They are confined to the warmer parts of South America.

Cebipara (sē-bip'a-ra), *n.* Same as *Cebyura.*

Cebus (sē'bus), *n.* [Gr. *kēbos*, an ape, a monkey.] A genus of platyrhine monkeys with a wide space between the nostrils, including the sapajous. See SAPAJOU.

Cebyura (seb-i-ū'ra), *n.* The name of a large Brazilian tree, the bark of which is used in decoctions for baths and fomentations in rheumatism of the limbs and cutaneous diseases. Called also *Cebipara.*

Cecchin (sek-kēn'), *n.* A coin of Italy and Barbary. See ZECHIN.

Cecidomyia (sē'si-dō-mī"ya), *n.* [Gr. *kēkis, kekidos*, a gall-nut, and *myia*, a fly.] A genus of two-winged flies, of the family Tipulidæ, sub-family Cecidomyidæ. The species are of very small size. Their larvæ often occasion great mischief to the corn crops, from their ravages on the growing plants. The far-famed Hessian-fly (*C. destructor*) is one of them.

Cecidomyidæ (sē'si-dō-mī"i-dē), *n. pl.* [See above.] A sub-family of dipterous insects, family Tipulidæ, residing, in their preparatory states, in gall-like excrescences, which the females produce by piercing young sprigs, leaves, &c., with their sharp-pointed ovipositor, and depositing their eggs in the puncture. The genus Cecidomyia is the type. See CECIDOMYIA.

Cecilian (sē-sil'i-an), *n.* [L. *cæcus*, blind, from the supposed blindness of the species.] One of a genus of snake-like vertebrates, formerly ranked with serpents. See CÆCILIA.

Cecils (sē'silz), *n. pl.* In *cookery*, minced meat, crumbs of bread, onions, chopped parsley, &c., with seasoning, made up into balls and fried.

Cecity† (sē'si-ti), *n.* [L. *cæcitas*, from *cæcus*, blind.] Blindness.

There is in them (moles) no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cecropia (sē-krō'pi-a), *n.* [After *Cecrops*, the founder and first king of Athens.] A genus of beautiful South American milky trees, nat. order Artocarpaceæ. *C. peltata*, or trumpet-wood, is remarkable for its hollow stem and branches, the former being made, by the Indians, into a kind of drum, and the latter into wind-instruments. The light porous wood is used by the Indians for procuring fire by friction. The inner bark is fibrous and strong, and used for cordage. This species yields caoutchouc.

Cecrops (sē'krops), *n.* [After *Cecrops*, said to have been the first king of Athens.] A genus of parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, family Caligidæ, found on the gills of the tunny and turbot, and called by fishermen fish-lice, characterized by having a head like a small buckler, with frontal plates, and by only one plate-like appendage on the thorax. They attach themselves to the fishes they infest by a set of sharp-pointed, hooked claws, called *foot-jaws*, and the mouth is provided with an apparatus by which they puncture the skin and suck the juices.

Cecum (sē'kum), *n.* See CÆCUM.

Cecutiency† (sē-kū'shi-en-si), *n.* [L. *cæcutire*, to be blind, from *cæcus*, blind.] Cloudiness of sight; partial blindness or tendency to blindness. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cedar (sē'dėr), *n.* [L. *cedrus*, Gr. *kedros.*] A tree which forms fine woods on all the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor, the *Pinus Cedrus* of Linnæus, the *Cedrus Libani* of some other botanists, while by others it is referred to the genus Larix, and by others again along with the larch to the genus Abies. It is an evergreen, grows to

Cedar at Sion House, near London.

a great size, and is remarkable for its durability. Of the famous cedars of Lebanon comparatively few now remain. The most celebrated group is situated not far from the village of Tripoli, at an elevation of about 6000 feet above the sea, the circumference of the twelve largest trees of which varies from about 18 to 47 feet. Its timber was formerly much prized, but in modern times is not regarded as of much value, perhaps from the trees not being of sufficient age. Some fine cedars are met with in England. The name is given also to the deodar, which is indeed regarded by many botanists as a mere variety of the cedar of Lebanon, and which produces excellent timber. It is also applied to many trees which have no relation to the true cedar, as the Bermuda cedar (*Juni-*

perus bermudiana), used for making pencils, the red cedar (*J. virginiana*), the Honduras, or bastard Barbadoes cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), and the red cedar of Australia (*C. australis*). See CEDRUS.

Cedar (sē'dėr), *a.* Made of cedar; belonging to cedar; as, a *cedar* cabinet.

Cedar-bird (sē'dėr-bėrd), *n.* The American waxwing (*Ampelis americanus* or *Bombycilla carolinensis*) is so called in the United States from the trees which it chiefly frequents. See WAXWING.

Cedared (sē'dėrd), *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars; as, a *cedared* mountain-slope.

Cedar-like (sē'dėr-līk), *a.* Resembling a cedar.

Cedarn (sē'dėrn), *a.* Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar. 'The carven *cedarn* door.' *Tennyson.*

Cedar-wood (sē'dėr-wụd), *n.* A wood of cedar trees, or wood from cedar trees.

Thou wert born, on a summer morn,
A mile beneath the *cedar-wood*. *Tennyson.*

Cede (sēd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *ceded;* ppr. *ceding.* [L. *cedo, cessum,* to retire, to yield, to grant, to give up. 'A modern word; not in Pope's poems. It occurs in Drummond's Travels (1754).' *Skeat.* This word enters as an element into a great many English words, such as *accede, concede, exceed, precede, recede, decease, abscess, antecedent, ancestor, predecessor.*] To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; to relinquish; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province, or country by treaty; to *cede* all claims to a disputed right or territory.

The people must *cede* to the government some of their natural rights. *Jay.*

SYN. To surrender, give up, resign, transfer, deliver.

Cede (sēd), *v.i.* 1. To yield; to submit.—2. To pass; to be transferred; to fall to; to lapse.

This fertile globe, this fair domain,
Had wellnigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks libidinous. *Shenstone.*

Cedent (sēd'ent), *a.* Yielding; giving way. [Rare.]

Cedilla (sē-dil'la), *n.* [Fr. *cédille,* It. *zediglia,* a dim. of *zeta,* the name of *z* in Greek; because formerly, in order to give *c* the sound of *s,* it was customary to write *cz;* thus, *leczon,* for modern *leçon.*] A mark placed under the letter *c,* especially in French (thus ç), to show that it is to be sounded like *s.*

Cedrate, Cedrat (sē'drāt, sē'drat), *n.* [Fr. *cédrat.*] 1. A variety of the citron-tree.—2. The fruit of the tree. The peel is very thick, and covered with an epidermis which incloses a very fragrant essential oil much prized in perfumery.

Cedrela (sē-drē'la), *n.* [From Gr. *kedrelatē,* a cedar fir-tree—*kedros,* cedar, *elatē,* fir or pine.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cedrelaceæ, consisting of large trees natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The bark is fragrant and resinous; that of *C, Toona,* an East Indian species, is a powerful astringent, and is accounted febrifugal. The bark of *C. febrifuga,* a native of Java, is said to have a better effect on some of the fevers of India than cinchona. All the species yield good timber, which is sometimes called cedar-wood. *C. odorata* produces the cedar of Honduras and the West Indies (bastard cedar). *C. australis* supplies a wood much valued in Australia.

Cedrelaceæ, Cedreleæ (sē-dre-lā'sē-ē, sē-drē'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [From *Cedrela,* one of the genera.] The mahogany family, a nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, nearly allied to, if really separate from, the Meliaceæ. They are trees with alternate pinnate leaves, and a woody capsular fruit, opening from the apex into three valves, and having a solid woody axis. They are generally fragrant, aromatic, and tonic. Good and durable timber is supplied by many of the species, as mahogany from *Swietenia Mahagoni,* Indian satin-wood from *Chloroxylon Swietenia,* yellow wood of Australia from *Oxleya xanthoxyla,* and bastard cedar from *Cedrela odorata.*

Cedrelaceous (sē-dre-lā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to the nat. order Cedrelaceæ.

Cedrin (sē'drin), *n.* A neutral crystallizable fat yielded to alcohol by the fruit of the cedron, after it has been exhausted by ether. The crystals resemble silky needles. It is intensely and persistently bitter, and Lewy regards it as the active principle of the fruit.

Cedrine (sē'drīn), *a.* Belonging to cedar. *Johnson.*

Cedron (sē'dron), *n.* A tree (*Simaba Cedron*), nat. order Simarubaceæ, growing in New Granada, the seeds of which resemble a large bean, and are inclosed in a matty, thick, ovoid drupe of the size of a lemon. They are employed as a remedy in that country for serpent-bites, hydrophobia, and intermittent fever. Their qualities are supposed to depend on the presence of *cedrin* (which see).

Cedrus (sē'drus), *n.* [L.; Gr. *kedros.*] A genus of trees closely allied to the genus Larix, which it resembles in having the leaves growing in tufts or bunches, but from which it is distinguished by being evergreen (the leaves not falling in autumn), and by the form of the cones. It includes only three species or varieties, the *C. Libani,* or cedar of Lebanon; *C. Deodara,* or deodar; and *C. atlantica,* or Mount Atlas cedar. See CEDAR.

Cedry† (sē'dri), *a.* Resembling cedar; cedrine. '*Cedry* colour.' *Evelyn.*

Cedule† (sed'ūl), *n.* [O.Fr. *cedule.*] A schedule (which see). *Cotgrave.*

Ceduous† (sed'ū-us), *a.* [L. *cæduus,* from *cædo,* to cut down.] Fit to be felled. *Evelyn.*

Ceil (sēl), *v.t.* [O.E. *seile, syle,* from *syle, seele, cyll,* a canopy, from Fr. *ciel,* It. *cielo,* a canopy, heaven, from L. *cælum,* heaven, same root as Gr. *koilos,* hollow, and E. *hollow.*] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building; to provide with a ceiling.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree.
2 Chron. iii. 5.

Ceiling (sēl'ing), *n.* 1. The inside lining or surface of an apartment above; the upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plastered work.—*Ceiling floor,* the joisting and flooring supported by the beams of the roof.—*Ceiling joists,* small beams to which the ceiling of a room is attached. They are mortised into the sides of the binding *joists,* nailed to the under side of these joists or suspended from them with straps.—2. The lining or planks on the inside of a ship's frame.

Ceilinged (sēl'ingd), *a.* Furnished with a ceiling.

Ceinture,† **Ceint,**† *n.* A cincture; a girdle.

Celandine (sel'an-dīn), *n.* [Older forms *celadine, celidoine,* from O.Fr. *celidoine,* Fr. *chélidoine,* from L. *chelidonium,* Gr. *chelidonion,* swallow-wort, from *chelidōn,* a swallow.] 1. A name given to two native plants, the greater celandine and the lesser celandine; the swallow-worts: so called because the plants were believed to flower when the swallow arrived, and to die when it departed. The former is *Chelidonium majus,* and the latter *Ficaria ranunculoides,* or pile-wort. The species of Bocconia from the West Indies are called tree-celandines.—2. In *chem.* a poisonous principle extracted from the swallow-wort (*Chelidonium majus*).

Celarent (sē-lā'rent), *n.* In *logic,* a syllogism in the first figure, comprising a universal negative major premiss, a universal affirmative minor premiss, and a universal negative conclusion: a mnemonic word.

Celastraceæ, Celastrineæ (sē-las-trā'sē-ē, sē-las-trī'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kēlastros,* privet or holly.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees, sometimes spinous or climbing, with a beautiful scarlet aril to the seeds, principally found in warm latitudes. Among the members of this order is the Euonymus or spindle-tree, but the majority are not of much economical importance. They have purgative and emetic properties. The order has been divided into two tribes, Euonymeæ, with capsular fruit, and Elæodendræ, with drupaceous fruit.

Celature † (sē'la-tūr), *n.* [L. *cælatura,* from *cælo,* to engrave or emboss.] 1. The act or art of engraving, chasing, or embossing metals.—2. That which is engraved, &c.

Celebrable† (sel'ē-bra-bl), *a.* Celebrated. *Chaucer.*

Celebrant (sel'ē-brant), *n.* One who celebrates; one who performs a public religious rite: in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the priest who celebrates mass.

Celebrate (sel'ē-brāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *celebrated;* ppr. *celebrating.* [L. *celebro, celebratum,* to celebrate, from *celeber,* famous, frequented, populous, which is another form of *creber,* crowded.] 1. To make known or mention often, especially with honour or praise; to extol; to commend; as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High.

For the grave cannot praise thee; death cannot *celebrate* thee. Is. xxxviii. 18.

The Songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry that *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addison.*

To *celebrate* the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid. *Tennyson.*

2. To distinguish by any kind of observance, as by solemn rites or by ceremonies of joy and respect; as, to *celebrate* a birth-day.

From even unto even shall ye *celebrate* your Sabbath.
Lev. xxiii. 32.

Celebrated (sel'ē-brāt-ed), *a.* Having celebrity; distinguished; well known; famous.—SYN. Famous, renowned, illustrious, distinguished.

Celebratedness (sel'ē-brāt-ed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being celebrated. *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]

Celebrater (sel'ē-brā-tėr), *n.* One who celebrates. 'A *celebrater* of your beauty.' *Pope.*

Celebration (sel-ē-brā'shon), *n.* The act of celebrating: (*a*) the act of praising or extolling; renown; honour or distinction bestowed, whether by songs, eulogies, or rites and ceremonies. 'His memory deserving a particular *celebration.*' *Lord Clarendon.* (*b*) The act of performing or observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies; as, the *celebration* of a marriage or of a religious festival; the *celebration* of a birth-day or other anniversary.

Celebrious† (sē-lē'bri-us), *a.* Famous; renowned. *Strype.*

Celebriously† (sē-lē'bri-us-li), *adv.* With praise or renown.

Celebriousness† (sē-lē'bri-us-nes), *n.* Fame; renown.

Celebrity (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *celebritas.*] 1. The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; as, the *celebrity* of the Duke of Wellington; the *celebrity* of Homer or of the Iliad. 'An event of great *celebrity* in the history of astronomy.' *Whewell.*—2. A person of distinction; as, a *celebrity* at the bar, or in the church, &c.—3.† Celebration.

The *celebrity* of the marriage was performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

Celerer† (sel'ėr-ėr), *n.* A cellarer.

Celeres (sel'ėr-ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *celer,* swift.] In *Rom. antiq.* a body of 300 horsemen, formed by Romulus from the wealthier citizens. Their number was afterwards augmented, and they are thought to have been the origin of the *equites* (which see).

Celeriac (se-ler'i-ak), *n.* A variety of celery. Called also the *Turnip-rooted Celery.* See CELERY.

Celerity (sē-ler'i-ti), *n.* [L. *celeritas,* from *celer,* swift.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed: as distinguished from *velocity, celerity* is now generally applied to the motions or actions of living beings, *velocity* to inanimate objects; thus we speak of a person or animal moving with *celerity,* but we say the *velocity* of sound or light, or of a planet in its orbit. 'No less *celerity* than that of thought.' *Shak.* 'Such a *celerity* in dying.' *Shak.* 'The *celerity* of the springy corpuscles of the air.' *Boyle.*

Time, with all its *celerity,* moves slowly to him whose sole employment is to watch its flight. *Johnson.*

SYN. Quickness, rapidity, speed, speediness, swiftness, fleetness, velocity.

Celery (sel'e-ri), *n.* [Fr. *céleri,* It. *seleri,* from L. *selinon,* Gr. *selinon,* parsley.] A plant (*Apium graveolens*) indigenous to the ditches and marshy places near the sea-coast in England and Ireland, and long cultivated in gardens as a salad and culinary vegetable. There are two varieties in cultivation, viz. red and white stalked, and of these many sub-varieties, as new striped, giant upright, new silver, &c.

Celestial (sē-les'ti-al), *a.* [O.Fr. *celestial, celestiel,* L. *cælestis,* from *cælum,* heaven.] 1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; as, *celestial* spirits; *celestial* joys. Hence the word often conveys the idea of superior excellence, delight, purity, &c.

That's a brave god, and bears *celestial* liquor. *Shak.*

2. Belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven; as, *celestial* signs; the *celestial* globe. 'The twelve *celestial signs.*' *Shak.*—*Celestial Empire,* China, so called because the first emperors are fabled to have been deities.

Celestial (sē-les'ti-al), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of heaven. 'The unknown *celestial.*' *Pope.* 2. A native of China, the so-called Celestial Empire. See under CELESTIAL, *a.*

Celestialize (sē-les'ti-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *celestialized*; ppr. *celestializing*. To make celestial. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Celestially (sē-les'ti-al-li), *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.

Celestialness (sē-les'ti-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being celestial.

Celestify † (sē-les'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *celestified*; ppr. *celestifying*. To communicate something of a heavenly nature to; to make heavenly. [Rare.]

Heaven but earth *celestified*, and earth but heaven terrestrified. *Sir T. Browne.*

Celestin, Celestine (sel'es-tin), *n.* In *mineral.* native sulphate of strontian, a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue colour.

Celestine (sel'es-tīn), *n.* 1. An adherent of Pelagianism, so called from *Cœlestius*, one of the early supporters of Pelagius.—2. One of a religious order, now nearly defunct, so named from Pope *Celestine*, founder of the order. The brethren rise two hours after midnight to say matins, eat no flesh, fast often, and wear a white gown, a capuche, and a black scapulary.—3. A member of an order of Franciscan hermits now extinct.

Celiac, *a.* See CŒLIAC.

Celibacy (sel'i-ba-si), *n.* [L. *cœlibatus*, a single life, celibacy, from *cœlebs*, unmarried.] The state of being celibate or unmarried; a single life. It is most frequently if not always used of males or of a voluntary single life. 'The *celibacy* of the clergy.' *Hallam.*

No part of the old system had been more detested by the Reformers than the honours paid to *celibacy*. *Macaulay.*

Celibatarian† (sel'i-ba-tā"ri-an), *n.* Same as *Celibate.*

Celibate (sel'i-bāt), *n.* [L. *cœlibatus.* See CELIBACY.] 1.† A single life; celibacy. 'The forced *celibate* of the English clergy.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. One who adheres to or practises celibacy; a bachelor, especially a confirmed bachelor.

Celibate (sel'i-bāt), *a.* Unmarried; single; as, a *celibate* state.

Celibate (sel'i-bāt), *v.i.* To lead a single life. *Fortnightly Rev.*

Celibatist (se-lib'a-tist), *n.* One who lives unmarried. [Rare.]

Celibite (sel'i-bīt), *n.* A monk living under a common and regular discipline. *Gibbon.*

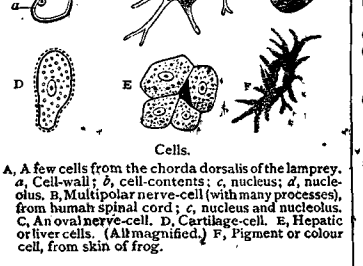
Celidography (sel-i-dog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *kēlis*, *kēlidos*, a spot, and *graphō*, to write.] A description of the spots on the disc of the sun or on planets.

Celine (sē'līn), *a.* [Gr. *koilia*, the belly.] Relating to the belly. [Rare.]

Cell (sel), *n.* [L. *cella*, a cell, a small room, a hut, from same root as *celare*, and Gr. *kaluptein*, to conceal. *Hole* and *hollow* are from the same root.] 1. A small or close apartment, as in a convent or a prison.—2. A small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage.

In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells. *Somerville.*

3. *Eccles.* a lesser religious house, especially one subordinate to a greater.—4. In *arch.* (*a*) the part of the interior of a temple where the image of a god stood: originally applied in this sense to portions of the temples of the ancient Greeks and Romans, but now applied to the corresponding part of Hindu and other temples. (*b*) A hollow space between the ribs of a vaulted roof.—5. A small cavity or hollow place, variously



Cells.

A, A few cells from the chorda dorsalis of the lamprey. *a*, Cell-wall; *b*, cell-contents; *c*, nucleus; *d*, nucleolus. B, Multipolar nerve-cell (with many processes), from human spinal cord; *c*, nucleus and nucleolus. C, An oval nerve-cell. D, Cartilage-cell. E, Hepatic or liver cells. (All magnified.) F, Pigment or colour cell, from skin of frog.

applied; as, the *cells* of the brain; the *cells* of a honey-comb; the *cells* of an anther or a capsule.—6. In *biol.* (*a*) most commonly a membranous bag with more or less fluid contents, and almost always a nucleus; as, epithelial and fat *cells.* (*b*) A small soft semi-solid mass of matter with no definite boundary-wall, but most frequently appearing to have a small granular substance in the centre, supposed by some to be a nucleus, but now more generally believed to be merely an appearance due to imperfection in the glass of the microscope through which it is viewed. Lymph and chyle corpuscles are examples of this second kind. In these the substance composing the enveloping membrane and its contents is homogeneous, being a compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, the covering being at first simply an infinitely fine indurated outer layer, but thickening as the cell becomes older at the expense of the interior or growing part. To this substance the name of protoplasm has been given, and it is now believed to be the starting-point of all animal and vegetable organisms. See PROTOPLASM.—7. In *elect.* a single jar, bath, or division of a compound vessel, containing a couple of plates, generally copper and zinc, united to their opposites or to each other, usually by a wire. See *Galvanic battery* under GALVANIC.

Cell (sel), *v.t.* To shut up in a cell; to place in a cell. [Rare.]

Myself a recluse from the world
And *celled* underground. *Warner.*

Cella (sel'la), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Cell*, 4 (*a*).

Cellar (sel'lėr), *n.* [L. *cellarium.* See CELL.] A room in a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, not adapted for habitation but for lumber, storage purposes, coals, wine, and such like, and having openings into the outer air for ventilation only. In some of the overcrowded parts of our large towns, however, cellars are converted into habitations for people of the lowest classes.

Cellar (sel'lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cell; as, *cellar* walls.

Cellarage (sel'lėr-āj), *n.* 1. The space occupied by cellars; a cellar or cellars collectively.

Come on—you near this fellow in the *cellarage*—
Consent to swear. *Shak.*

2. Charge for storage in a cellar.

Cellar-book (sel'lėr-buk), *n.* A book containing details regarding the wines or other liquors received into and given out from a cellar; a book kept by a butler showing the state of the wine-cellar generally.

Here he checked the housekeeper's account, and overhauled the butler's *cellar-book.* *Thackeray.*

Cellarer (sel'lėr-ėr), *n.* 1. An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in chapters, who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money to canons on account of their attendance in the choir.—2. Same as *Cellarman.*—3. One who keeps wine or spirit cellars; a spirit-dealer.

Cellaret (sel-lėr-et'), *n.* [Dim. of *cellar.*] A case of cabinet work for holding bottles of liquors. *Thackeray.*

Cellar-flap (sel'lėr-flap), *n.* The wooden lifting door which covers the descent to a cellar.

Cellaring (sel'lėr-ing), *n.* 1. A range or system of cellars; cellarage.

Ah! how blessed should I be to live with you in a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country, with attached and detached offices, roomy *cellaring*, and commodious attics. *Morton.*

2. The act or practice of storing goods in cellars.

Cellarino (chel-la-rē'nō), *n.* [It.] In *arch.* the part of a capital below the annulets.

Cellarist (sel'lėr-ist), *n.* Same as *Cellarer.*

Cellarman (sel'lėr-man), *n.* A person who is employed in a wine-cellar; a cellarer; a butler.

Cellarous (sel'lėr-us), *a.* Belonging to or connected with a cellar; subterranean; excavated. 'Certain *cellarous* steps.' *Dickens.* [Rare.]

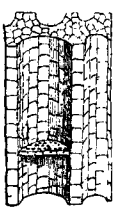
Celled (seld), *a.* Furnished with a cell or cells: commonly used as the terminal element of a compound adjective; as, *single-celled.*

Cellepora, Cellipora (sel-lep'o-ra, sel-lip'-o-ra), *n.* [L. *cella*, a cell, and *porus*, Gr. *poros*, a passage.] A genus of corals belonging to the class Polyzoa, composed of minute distinct cells arranged like fringes in longitudinal rows.

Cellerer † (sel'lėr-ėr), *n.* A cellarer.

Celliferous (sel-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *cella*, a cell, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing cells.

Cellular (sel'lū-lėr), *a.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell.] 1. Consisting of cells, or containing cells.—*Cellular membrane* or *tissue*, in animal bodies, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells communicating with each other. It invests every fibre, and seems to be the medium of connection between all parts of the body.—*Cellular tissue*, in *bot.* The tissues composing a plant are all modified cells, but this term is confined to that composed of elementary vesicles or cells without woody or vascular tissues. See CELL and TISSUE.—2. Pertaining to or resembling cells; as, a *cellular* appearance.—*Cellular theory*, the physiological theory that derives all vegetable and animal tissues from the union and metamorphosis of primitive cells.



Cellular Tissue in Plants.

Cellular (sel'lū-lėr), *n.* In *bot.* a plant having no spiral vessels. *Lindley.*

Cellulares (sel-lū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* A name given to one of the grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of plants the tissues of which are cellular. They form the greater though humbler portion of the acotyledonous or cryptogamic plants. See VASCULARES.

Cellulated (sel'lū-lāt-ed), *a.* Having a cellular structure.

Cellule (sel'lūl), *n.* A little cell.

Cellulicolæ (sel-lū-lik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell, and *colo*, to inhabit.] A family of spiders, order Pulmonaria, which form their nests in slits beneath the bark of trees, in the cavities of stones and rocks, or in burrows in the ground.

Celluliferous (sel-lū-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing little cells.

Celluline (sel'lū-lin), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Cellulose*, *n.* and *a.*

Cellulose (sel'lū-lōs), *a.* [From L. *cellula*, a little cell.] Containing cells.

Cellulose (sel'lū-lōs), *n.* In *bot.* the substance of which the permanent cell-membranes of plants are always composed. Its composition is $C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is in many respects allied to starch, and is changed into starch by heat, sulphuric acid, or caustic potash: when iodine is applied to it it becomes yellow, unless sulphuric acid be added, when, by its conversion into starch, a blue colour is produced. Cellulose has been also detected in the tunics of ascidia and other invertebrate animals.

Cellulosic (sel-lū-lō'sik), *a.* Of or relating to cellulose; produced by or made of cellulose. '*Cellulosic* fermentation.' *Nineteenth Century.*

Celosia (sē-lō'zi-a), *n.* [Gr. *kēlos*, dry, burned, from the burned-like appearance of the flowers of some species.] A genus of, for the most part, tropical plants, nat. order Amaranthaceæ. The cockscomb so common in cultivation is *C. cristata*, but the cultivated form of this plant, with a broad flattened stem and a terminal crest, is very unlike the plant in its natural form, being a monstrosity formed by the union or fasciation of the stems or branches.

Celostomy (sē-los'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *stoma*, the mouth.] The act of speaking with a hollow voice.

Celotomy (sē-lot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *kēle*, a tumour, and *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.* a term for the operation of removing the stricture in strangulated hernia by cutting.

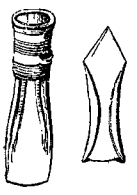
Celsia (sel'si-a), *n.* [From *Celsius*, a professor at Upsala and friend of Linnæus.] A genus of ornamental plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. Several species are cultivated in this country as greenhouse plants.

Celsitude † (sel'si-tūd), *n.* [L. *celsitudo.*] Height; elevation. *Chaucer.*

Celt (selt), *n.* [L. *Celtæ*, Gr. *Keltoi*, *Keltai*, later *Galati*, *Galli*, said to be from W. *celtiad*, one who lives in a covert, an inhabitant of the wood or forest, *celt*, a covert or shade, from *celu* (L. *celo*), to conceal; Gael. *ceiltach*, an inhabitant of the forest.] One of the earliest Aryan inhabitants of the south and west of Europe. Of the Celts there are two great branches, viz. the *Gad-*

helic, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and Manx; and the *Cymric*, comprising the Welsh and Bretons. The inhabitants of Cornwall, parts of Cumberland, and Galloway are of Celtic origin, though no longer using a Celtic language. [The word with its derivatives is frequently written with an initial K—*Kelt, Keltic*, &c.]

Celt (selt), *n.* [L.L. *celtis*, a chisel, a celt.] In *archæol.* an implement, sometimes made of stone and sometimes of metal, found in ancient tumuli and barrows of the Celtic period in Great Britain, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe. Some have supposed the celt to be a weapon of offence, while others have contended that it is a tool which served the united purpose of an axe and a chisel.—*Socket* or *pot celt*, a celt with a hole at one end into which the shaft was fitted.



Celts.

Celtiberian (selt-i-bē'ri-an), *a.* [L. *Celtiberi*, compounded of *Celtæ*, Celts, and *Iberi*, Iberians, the supposed original inhabitants of Spain.] Pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, an ancient people of Spain.

Celtiberian (selt-i-bē'ri-an), *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia (the name given in ancient times to Central Spain).

Celtic (selt'ik), *a.* [See CELT.] Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language; as, *Celtic* tribes; *Celtic* tongues; *Celtic* customs; *Celtic* origin.

Celtic (selt'ik), *n.* The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Welsh, Armoric or Breton, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

Celticism (selt'i-sizm), *n.* 1. The manners and customs of the Celts.—2. A Celtic expression or mode of expression.

Celtis (selt'is), *n.* [L., an African species of lotus.] A genus of trees of several species, nat. order Ulmaceæ, with simple and generally serrated leaves like those of the common nettle, but not stinging; the nettle-trees. *C. australis*, a native of the north of Africa and south of Europe, is a handsome tree, growing to the height of 30 or 40 feet, with hard, durable wood, capable of a fine polish and much used to ornament highroads in Italy and south of France. *C. occidentalis*, a North American tree, grows to the height of 60 to 80 feet. *C. orientalis* and *C. aculeata* are low spreading trees of inferior interest.

Celtish (selt'ish), *a.* Celtic; Keltic. [Rare.]

Celtism (selt'izm), *n.* See CELTICISM.

Celto-Roman (selt'ō-rō-man), *a.* Relating to the mixed population of Celts and Romans in South and West Europe.

Celured,† *p.* and *a.* [Norm. *celure*, a coverlet; same origin as *ceiling.*] Ceiled; canopied.

Cement (sē-ment'), *n.* [O.Fr. *cement*, Fr. *ciment*; L. *cæmentum*, signifying primarily a rough stone as it comes from the quarry, then the chips that fly off from it in hewing, which, in the case of marble, were made into cement; contr. from *cædimentum*, from *cædo*, to cut.] 1. Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as mortar, glue, &c.; specifically, in *building*, a stronger kind of mortar than that which is ordinarily used, consisting of those hydraulic limes which contain silica and therefore set quickly. Cements are variously composed, according to the nature of the surfaces to which they are applied and their exposure to heat or moisture. *Hydraulic* or *water cements* harden under water and consolidate almost immediately on being mixed. Of this kind are the Roman and Portland cements.—2. *Fig.* bond of union; that which unites persons firmly together.

> Friendship! mysterious *cement* of the soul!
> Sweet'ner of life! and solder of society. *Blair.*

3. In *anat.* the tissue forming the outer crust of the fangs or root of the teeth; crusta petrosa. See CRUSTA.

Cement (sē-ment'), *v.t.* 1. To unite by cement or the application of glutinous substances, by mortar which hardens, or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.—2. *Fig.* to unite firmly or closely; as, to *cement* all parts of the community; to *cement* friendship.

> The fear of us may *cement* their divisions. *Shak.*

Cement (sē-ment'), *v.i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.

Cemental (sē-ment'al), *a.* Of or belonging to cement, as of a tooth; as, *cemental* tubes. *Owen.*

Cementation (sē-men-tā'shŏn), *n.* 1. The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.—2. In *chem.* the process by which a solid substance is caused to enter into or combine with another at a high temperature without fusion of either; specifically, the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of ground charcoal, and thus causing it to absorb a certain quantity of the charcoal.

Cementatory (sē-ment'a-to-ri), *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

Cementer (sē-ment'ėr), *n.* The person or thing that cements. 'Language the great instrument and *cementer* of society.' *Locke.*

Cementitious (sē-men-ti'shus), *a.* Pertaining to cement; having the quality of cementing; of the nature of cement.

Cement-stone (sē-ment'stōn), *n.* A calcareous mineral, a species of septaria, which by being calcined is converted into a cement. It occurs at Harwich, Sheppey, &c.

Cemeterial (sem-ē-tē'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cemetery. 'Cemeterial cells.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Cemetery (sem'ē-te-ri), *n.* [L. *cœmeterium*, a burying-place, from Gr. *koimētērion*, a sleeping-place, afterwards a burying-place, from *koimaō*, to sleep.] A place set apart for interment; a graveyard; a necropolis.

Cenatical (sē-nat'ik-al), *a.* [See CENATORY.] Relating to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

Cenation, Cœnation (sē-nā'shon), *n.* The act of dining or supping. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cenatory (sē'na-to-ri), *a.* [L. *cœnatorius*, from *cœno, cœnatum*, to sup, *cœna*, supper.] Pertaining to dinner or supper.

> The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cenegild (sē'nē-gild), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyn, cinne*, kindred, and *gild*, payment.] In old law, an expiatory mulct paid by one who killed another to the kindred of the deceased.

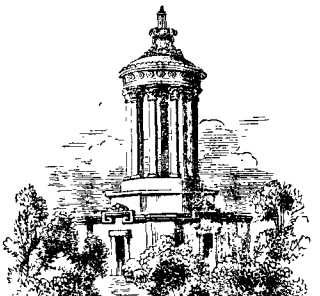
Cenobite (sen'ō-bīt), *n.* [L. *cœnobita*, from Gr. *koinobios*, living in common, from *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.] One of a religious order living in a convent or in community; in opposition to an anchoret or hermit, who lives in solitude. *Gibbon.*

Cenobitic, Cenobitical (sen-ō-bit'ik, sen-ō-bit'ik-al), *a.* Living in community, as men belonging to a convent. 'Religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical.*' *Stillingfleet.*

Cenobitism (sen'ō-bīt-izm), *n.* The state of being a cenobite; the principles or practice of a cenobite. *Milman.*

Cenoby† (sen'ō-bi), *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck.*

Cenotaph (sen'ō-taf), *n.* [Gr. *kenotaphion—kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.] An



Cenotaph of Burns, Banks of Doon.

empty tomb erected in honour of some deceased person; a sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere. 'A *cenotaph* in Westminster abbey.' *Macaulay.*

> A *cenotaph* his name and title kept. *Dryden.*
> I silently laugh at my own *cenotaph*. *Shelley.*

Cenotaphy (sen'ō-taf-i), *n.* Same as *Cenotaph.*

Cense† (sens), *n.* [L. *census*, a valuation, registering, tax, from *censēre*, to value, count, enrol, tax; whence also *censor, censure.*] 1. A public rate or tax.

> The *cense* or rates of Christendom are raised since ten times, yea, twenty times told. *Bacon.*

2. Census.

> The number of graffs which sprung at one time in and about her walls, in a famous *cense* that was made, amounted to above three millions. *Howell.*

3. Condition; rank. 'A man whose state and *cense* you are familiar with.' *B. Jonson.*

Cense (sens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *censed;* ppr. *censing.* [Fr. *encenser.* See INCENSE.] To perfume with odours from burning gums and spices. [Rare.]

> The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round. *Dryden.*

Cense (sens), *v.i.* To scatter incense. 'Censing about the altar.' *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Censer (sen'sėr), *n.* [A shortened form for *incenser;* Fr. *encensoir.* See INCENSE.] A vase or pan in which incense is burned; a vessel for burning and wafting incense. Among the Jews the censer was a kind of chafing-dish, covered by a dome and suspended by a chain, used to offer perfumes in sacrifices. Censers, called also thuribles, are still used in the Roman Catholic Church at mass, vespers, and other offices, as well as in some Anglican and other churches. They are of various forms. (See THURIBLE.) In Shakspere's time the term was applied to a bottle perforated and ornamented at the top, used for sprinkling perfume, or to a pan for burning any odoriferous substance.

> Here's snip and nip and cut and slish and slash,
> Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop, *Shak.*

Cension† (sen'shon), *n.* [L. *censio.* See CENSE, *n.*] A rate, tax, or assessment. *Bp. Hall.*

Censor (sen'sėr), *n.* [L. *censor.* See CENSE, *n.*] 1. An officer in ancient Rome whose business was to draw up a register of the citizens and the amount of their property, for the purposes of taxation; to keep watch over the morals of the citizens, for which purpose they had power to censure vice and immorality by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender; and to superintend the finance administration and the keeping up of public buildings.—2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books before they are published, and to see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral. See under CENSORSHIP.—3. One who censures, blames, or reproves; one who is given to censure; one who is addicted to perpetual fault-finding. 'Ill-natured *censors* of the present age.' *Roscommon.*

> Let me tell my youthful *censor* that the necessities of that time required something very different from what others then suggested. *Burke.*

4. In schools, a pupil appointed to keep the register of all who attend, to mark those who are absent each day on meeting, to report faults, &c.

Censorial (sen-sō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to a censor or to the correction of public morals; as, the *censorial* office in ancient Rome.—2. Full of censure; censorious; severe. '*Censorial* declamation.' *Warton.* 'A *censorial* verity.' *Lamb.*

Censorian (sen-sō'ri-an), *a.* Same as *Censorial.* 'The *censorian* power.' *Bacon.*

Censorious (sen-sō'ri-us), *a.* 1. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others or on their writings or manners; as, a *censorious* critic.

> A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbours. *Watts.*

2. Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks.

Censoriously (sen-sō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a censorious manner.

Censoriousness (sen-sō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being censorious; disposition to blame and condemn; the habit of censuring or reproaching.

> *Censoriousness* and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

Censorship (sen'sėr-ship), *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.—*Censorship of the press*, a regulation which formerly prevailed in most countries of Europe, and is still in force in many, according to which printed books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and newspapers are examined by persons appointed for the purpose, who are empowered to prevent publication if they see sufficient reason; that is, if they find anything in such books or writings obnoxious to the prevailing political or religious systems.

Censual (sen'shö-al), *a.* [L. *censualis.*] Relating to or containing a census. 'A *censual* roll or book.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Censurable (sen'shör-a-bl), *a.* Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; as, a *censurable* person; *censurable* conduct or writings.

Censurableness (sen'shör-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being censurable or blamable; fitness to be censured.

This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physic, poetry. *Whitlock.*

Censurably (sen'shör-a-bli), *adv.* In a censurable manner; in a manner worthy of blame.

Censure (sen'shör), *n.* [L. *censura*, an opinion or judgment; Fr. *censure;* from L. *censeo*, to value, to estimate. See CENSE, *n.*] 1.† Judgment; opinion; criticism.

Take each man's *censure* but reserve thy judgment. *Shak.*

2. Judicial sentence; a condemnatory judgment.

To you, lord governor,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
The time, the place, the torture. *Shak.*

An *ecclesiastical censure* is a sentence of condemnation or penalty inflicted on a member of a church for misconduct, by which he is deprived of the communion of the church or prohibited from executing the sacerdotal office.—3. The act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong; expression of blame or disapprobation; fault-finding; condemnation; animadversion.

In minds unstrengthened by right culture there is a perverse belief that they can only raise themselves by lowering whatever stands beside them. Therefore, when all the world turned critical before the schoolmaster was well abroad, *censure*, that simply meant expression of opinion, with a sense even of some admitted value to be ascertained, came to mean chiefly or only condemnation. *Prof. Morley.*

SYN. Blame, reproof, condemnation, reprobation, disapproval, disapprobation, reprehension, animadversion, reprimand, reflection, dispraise, abuse.

Censure (sen'shör), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *censured;* ppr. *censuring.* 1.† To estimate; to reckon; to regard as; to judge.

Should I say more, you well might *censure* me
(What yet I never was) a flatterer. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs.—3. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of; as, to *censure* a man, or his manners, or his writings.

We laugh at vanity oftener than we *censure* pride. *Buckminster.*

To *reprove*, to *rebuke*, to *reprimand*, to *censure*, to *remonstrate*, to *expostulate*, to *reproach*. To *reprove* is to admonish with disapprobation. To *rebuke* is now used in nearly the same sense, but is a stronger term. To *reprimand* is to reprove officially and by one in authority. To *censure* is to express an unfavourable opinion. It implies equality between the parties, and is less personal than the previous terms. To *remonstrate* and to *expostulate* are acts more argumentative and imply more of advice than either *reprove* or *censure*. They also apply only to acts now taking place or about to take place, while *censure* applies only to what is past. Men may *remonstrate* with a superior; they generally *expostulate* with equals or inferiors. To *reproach* is to give vent to our feelings: it is applicable to all grades, and it often applies when we attribute to another faults he does not admit. *Angus.*

Censure† (sen'shör), *v. i.* To pass an opinion, especially a severe opinion; to judge.

'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shak.*

Censurer (sen'shör-ér), *n.* One who censures.

A statesman, who is possessed of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics. *Addison.*

Census (sen'sus), *n.* [L., from *censeo.* See CENSE, *n.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a registered statement of the particulars of a person's property for taxation purposes; an enumeration and register of the Roman citizens and their property; the drawing up of such a register.—2. In modern times, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or part of it, taken by order of its legislature. The first actual enumeration of the people of England and Scotland was made in 1801. Subsequently a census has been taken every ten years. In Ireland the earliest census was taken in 1813, since which time a census has been taken concurrently with that of Great Britain.

Census-paper (sen'sus-pā-pėr), *n.* A schedule or form left with the head of each house on each occasion of taking the census, to be filled up with the names, ages, occupations, &c., of all the inmates, and given up to the enumerators on their calling for it on the statutory day.

Cent (sent), *n.* [Contr. of L. *centum*, a hundred, which is of cognate origin with E. *hundred* (which see).] 1. A hundred, commonly used with *per;* as, ten *per cent*, that is, in the proportion of ten to the hundred.

For lucky rhymes to him were scrip and share,
And mellow metres more than *cent per cent.*
Tennyson.

2. In various countries a coin equal to the hundredth part of that which forms the monetary unit. In the United States of America, a copper coin whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar, or about the same as a halfpenny of our money.—3. An old game at cards, so called because 100 was the game. *Nares.*

Centage (sen'tāj), *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred; percentage. [Rare.]

Cental (sen'tal), *n.* A weight of 100 lbs. proposed to be generally adopted in the trade and commerce of this country, and legalized by an act of 1878.

Centaur (sen'tąr), *n.* [L. *centaurus;* Gr. *kentauros*, lit. bull-killer; the Centaurs were

Centaur.—Antique statue in Vatican Museum.

probably a race that hunted wild cattle and lived almost constantly on horseback.] 1. In *Greek myth.* a fabulous being supposed to be half man and half horse. The earliest notices of them in Greek literature, however, merely represent them as a race of wild and savage men inhabiting the mountains and forests of Thessaly, and it is not till later times that they appear as in the cut. The Centaur Cheiron was distinguished for his knowledge of medicine.—2. Part of a southern constellation, in form of a centaur, usually joined with the Wolf, containing thirty-five stars; the Archer.

Centaurea (sen-tą'rē-a), *n.* [L. *centaurea*, Gr. *kentaurię, kentauris, kentaurion*, after the *Centaur* Cheiron, because it is said to have cured a wound in his foot.] A very extensive genus of herbaceous plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species are annual or perennial herbs, with alternate leaves and single heads, all the florets of which are tubular. They are found in Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa. The annuals, *C. cyanus* (corn blue-bottle), *C. moschata* (purple or white sultan), and *C. suaveolens* (yellow sultan), are sometimes cultivated in gardens, but the species in general are of very little importance, and many are mere weeds, such as *C. nigra* and *C. Scabiosa*, the knapweed of our meadows and pastures.

Centauree,† *n.* A herb, the centaury. *Chaucer.*

Centaurize (sen'tąr-īz), *v. i.* To perform the acts of, or to be like a centaur; to be a man, yet act like a brute. *Young.* [Rare.]

Centaury (sen'tą-ri), *n.* [See CENTAUREA.] The popular name of various plants. The lesser centaury is a species of Erythræa (which see).

Centenaar (sen'te-när), *n.* The Amsterdam hundredweight or quintal, equal to nearly 109 lbs. See CENTNER.

Centenarian (sen-te-nā'ri-an), *n.* A person a hundred years old.

Centenarian (sen-te-nā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a centenary or centenarian.

Centenarious (sen-te-nā'ri-us), *a.* Belonging to a hundred years. [Rare.]

Centenary (sen'te-na-ri), *n.* [L. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred; but from the meanings it would appear that the word was often regarded as from *centum*, and *annus*, a year.] 1. What consists of or comprehends a hundred; the space of a hundred years. 'One inch of decrease in the growth of men for every *centenary.*' *Hakewill.*—2. The commemoration of any event, as the birth of a great man, which occurred a hundred years before; as, the *centenary* of Burns; the *centenary* of Sir Walter Scott. [This is now the usual meaning.]

Centenary (sen'te-na-ri), *a.* Relating to or consisting of a hundred; relating to a hundred years; as, a *centenary* festival or celebration. '*Centenary* solemnities which occurred but once in a hundred years.' *Fuller.*

Centenier† (sen-te-nēr'), *n.* One of a division containing a hundred.

They are an hundred chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed *centeniers* or centurians. *Time's Storehouse.*

Centennial (sen-ten'ni-al), *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Consisting of or lasting a hundred years; as, a *centennial* epoch.—2. Aged a hundred years.

That opened through long lines
Of sacred ilex and *centennial* pines. *Longfellow.*

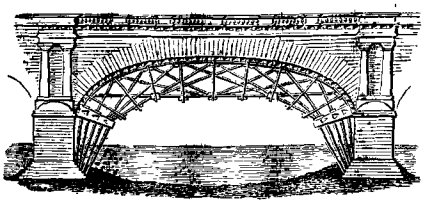
3. Happening every hundred years; as, a *centennial* celebration.

Centennial (sen-ten'ni-al), *n.* The commemoration or celebration of any event which occurred a hundred years before; as, the *centennial* of American independence.

Centennially (sen-ten'ni-al-li), *adv.* Once in every hundred years; as, to celebrate an event *centennially.*

Center (sen'tėr). See CENTRE.

Centering (sen'tėr-ing), *n.* The framing of timber by which the arch of a bridge or other structure is supported during its erection. The same name is given to the woodwork or framing on which any vaulted work is constructed. It is sometimes termed *Centre.* The centering of a bridge has to keep the stones or *voussoirs* in position till they are keyed in, that is, fixed by the insertion of the requisite number of stones in the centre, and its construction is a matter demanding the utmost care of the architect or builder. The removal of the wooden framework is called *striking the* centering, and on this being done what is called the settlement of the arch takes place, the central voussoirs moving a little and those in the flanks rising.



Centering, Waterloo Bridge, London.

Centesimal (sen-tes'i-mal), *a.* [L. *centesimus*, from *centum*, a hundred.] 1. Hundredth; as, a *centesimal* part.—2. By the hundred. '*Centesimal* increase.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Centesimal (sen-tes'i-mal), *n.* In *arith.* hundredth part; the next step of progression after decimal.

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot.*

Centesimation (sen-tes'i-mā"shon), *n.* [See CENTESIMAL, *a.*] A military punishment for desertion, mutiny, or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution; similar to decimation, or the punishment of one in ten. *Jer. Taylor.*

Centesimo (sen-tez'ē-mō; It. pron. chen-tez'-ē-mō), *n.* 1. In the money system of Italy, the hundredth part of a lira, which is equal to the French franc in value.—2. An Argentine money of account. It is the hundredth part of a dollar, that is of 4*s.*

Centesm† (sent'ezm), *n.* [L. *centesimus.*] The hundredth part of a thing, as of an integer. *Bailey.*

Centetes (sen-tē'tēz), *n.* A genus of mammals of the family Talpidæ, very nearly

allied to the hedgehogs; the tenracs. See TENRAC.

Centiare (sen'ti-ār; Fr. pron. säñ-tyär), *n.* A square metre; the hundredth part of the French are, and equal to 1·19 square yards.

Centicipitous (sen-ti-sip'i-tus), *a.* [*L. centiceps, centicipitis;* from *centum*, a hundred, and *caput*, the head.] Having a hundred heads. [Rare.]

Centifidous (sen-tif'i-dus), *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *findo*, to cleave or split.] Divided into a hundred parts. [Rare.]

Centifolious (sen-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [*L. centifolius*, from *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. *Johnson.*

Centigrade (sen'ti-grād), *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a degree.] 1. Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts.—*Centigrade thermometer*, a thermometer introduced by Celsius, which divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into 100 degrees, while in Fahrenheit's thermometer the same interval is divided into 180 degrees; hence 1 centigrade degree is equivalent to 1⅘ degrees of Fahrenheit. The zero of the centigrade thermometer also is placed at the freezing-point, while in Fahrenheit's it is 32 degrees below it.—2. Pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees; as, a *centigrade* degree.

Centigramme (sen'ti-gram or säñ-tē-gram), *n.* [Fr., from *L. centum*, a hundred, and *gramme*.] A French measure of weight, the hundredth part of a gramme. See GRAMME.

Centilitre (sen-ti-lī'tr or säñ-tē-lē-tr), *n.* [Fr., from *L. centum*, and Fr. *litre*.] In French liquid measure, the hundredth part of a litre, a little more than ⅖ths of a cubic inch.

Centiloquy† (sen-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *loquor*, to speak.] A hundred sayings; as, the *Centiloquy* of Ptolemæus, a work containing a hundred aphorisms. *Burton.*

Centime (sen-tēm' or säñ-tēm), *n.* [Fr.] The hundredth part of a franc.

Centimetre (sen-ti-mē'tr or säñ-tē-mā-tr), *n.* [Fr. *centimètre*, from *L. centum*, a hundred, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a metre, rather more than ⅖ths of an inch, English measure.

Centinel† (sen'ti-nel), *n.* A sentinel.

Centinody† (sen-tin'ō-di), *n.* [O.Fr. *centinodie*, from *L. centum*, a hundred, and *nodus*, a knot.] Knotgrass.

Centiped, Centipede (sen'ti-ped, sen'ti-pēd), *n.* [*L. centipeda—centum*, a hundred, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] A term applied to various insects having many feet, all belonging to the order Cheilopoda of the class Myriapoda. The most common British centipede, *Lithobius forficatus*, is quite harmless, but those of tropical countries belonging to the genus Scolopendra inflict severe and often dangerous bites. They sometimes grow to a foot in length.

Centipedal (sen'ti-pē-dal), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the centipedes.

Centistere (sen'ti-stēr or säñ-tē-stār), *n.* [Fr. *centistère*.] The hundredth part of the French stere, equal to ·353 cubic foot.

Centner (sent'nėr), *n.* [G., from L. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.] 1. In *metal.* and *assaying*, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts. The metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each one pound; the whole they call a *centner;* the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half-ounces, the half-ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights. With them a centner is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned.—2. A common name on the Continent for a hundredweight. In Switzerland it is equal to 110 lbs.; in Austria, 110½; in Sweden, 112·06; in Germany, 110·25.

Cento (sen'tō), *n.* pl. **Centos** (sen'tōz). [*L. cento*, primarily cloth made up of patches, patch-work, and then a poem made up of selections from different poems.] In *music* and *literature*, a composition made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers; a pasticcio.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento.* *Camden.*

Centoculated (sen-tok'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *oculus*, an eye.] Having a hundred eyes.

Centoist (sen'tō-ist), *n.* One who compiles centos; a compiler. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]

Centone (chen-tō'nā), *n.* [It.] A musical cento.

Centonism (sen'tō-nizm), *n.* The act of constructing centos, or making compilations from various authors. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

Centonizing (sen'tō-nīz-ing), *n.* The act of compiling; specifically, in *music*, the act of patching up or adapting songs to music already known. [Rare.]

Central (sen'tral), *a.* [*L. centralis.*] Relating or pertaining to the centre; placed in the centre or middle; constituting or containing the centre; originating or proceeding from the centre.

The ducal palace of Venice contains the three elements in exactly equal proportions—the Roman, Lombard, and Arab. It is the *central* building of the world. *Ruskin.*

—*Central eclipse*, an annular eclipse (which see). It is so named because the centres of the sun and moon appear to coincide.—*Central forces*, in *mech.* the powers which cause a moving body to tend toward or recede from the centre of motion. That which causes the revolving body to tend towards the centre of motion is called the centripetal force, and that which causes it to recede from the centre is called the centrifugal force.

Centralisation (sen'tral-iz-ā"shon), *n.* Same as *Centralization.*

Centralise (sen'tral-īz), *v.t.* Same as *Centralize.*

Centralism (sen'tral-izm), *n.* The quality of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole; centralization.

Centralist (sen'tral-ist), *n.* One who promotes centralization, or bringing all the departments of state to one centre.

Centrality (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* The state of being central.

Centralization (sen'tral-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of centralizing or bringing to one centre; as, the *centralization* of power in the hands of a ministry; the *centralization* of commerce in a city.

Centralize (sen'tral-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *centralized;* ppr. *centralizing.* To draw to a central point; to bring to a centre; to render central; to concentrate in some particular part as an actual or conventional centre: generally applied to the process of transferring local administration to the court or capital.

Centrally (sen'tral-li), *adv.* In a central manner or position; with regard to the centre; as, to be *centrally* situated.

Centralness (sen'tral-nes), *n.* The state of being central; centrality.

Centranthus (sen-tran'thus), *n.* [Gr. *kentron*, a spur, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Valerianaceæ, distinguished from the true valerian by having a spur to the corolla and a single stamen. The species are perennial smooth herbs, with white or red flowers. *C. ruber* (spur-valerian) is a sweet-scented plant naturalized in the south of England and Ireland in chalk-pits and on old walls. Some of the species are grown in gardens, and are elegant border-flowers.

Centration† (sen-trā'shon), *n.* Tendency to the centre. *Dr. H. More.*

Centre (sen'tėr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *centrum*, Gr. *kentron*, a goad, spur, or point, from *kenteo*, to prick, because in describing a circle with a pair of compasses the fixed leg makes a mark or hole in the centre.] 1. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure, or body; the middle point or place.—2. The middle or central object. In an *army*, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. In a *fleet*, the division between the van and rear of the line of battle, and between the weather division and lee in the order of sailing.—3. A point of concentration; the nucleus around which or into which things are collected; as, a *centre* of attraction; a *centre* of power. 'The *centre* of a world's desire.' *Tennyson.*

These institutions collected all authority into one *centre*, kings, nobles, and people. *J. Adams.*

It is to expect that we may then descend again into the moral and spiritual world, because its source and *centre* are the same as those of the material creation. *Whewell.*

4. In *arch.* see CENTERING.—5. In *ball-practice*, (*a*) the part of a target next the bull's-eye. (*b*) A shot striking the target within the circle or square next the bull's-eye.—6. One of the points of the lathe-spindles on which the object to be turned is placed; or one of two similar points for holding an object to be operated on by some other machine, as a planing-machine, and enabling the object to be turned round on its axis.—7. Among the Fenians, the title given to the leaders of the organization. The head *centre* is at the head of the whole, and he has under him various subordinates named district, &c., *centres.*—8. In the French and some other legislative assemblies the title is given to the moderate friends of order, intermediate between the *right* and *left.*—*Centre of attraction of a body*, is that point into which, if all its matter were collected, its action upon any remote particle would be the same as before; or the point to which bodies tend in consequence of the action of gravity.—*Centre of a bastion*, a point in the middle of the gorge of a bastion, whence the capital line commences, and is generally at the angle of the inner polygon.—*Centre of a conic section*, that point which bisects any diameter, or that point in which all the diameters intersect each other.—*Centre of conversion*, a point in a body about which it turns, or tends to turn, when a force is applied to any part of it, as when a bar of iron lies horizontally, and is struck at one end perpendicularly to its length, one point in the rod remains at rest, as a centre about which all the other points tend to revolve.—*Centre of a curve of the higher kind*, the point where two diameters concur.—*Centre of displacement*, the mean centre of that part of a ship which is immersed in the water. It is also called the *Centre of Cavity*, and sometimes the *Centre of Immersion*, or *Centre of Buoyancy.*—*Centres of a door*, the two pivots on which the door turns.—*Centre of equilibrium*, is the same in respect to bodies immersed in a fluid, as the centre of gravity to bodies in free space. See EQUILIBRIUM.—*Centre of equilibrium of a system of bodies*, a point such that if the system were suspended from it, the whole would remain in equilibrium.—*Centre of friction*, that point on which anything turns when put in rapid and independent motion; thus the extremity of the peg round which a top spins is the centre of friction.—*Centre of gravity*, in *mech.* the point about which all the parts of a body exactly balance each other, and which being supported the whole body will remain at rest though acted on by gravity; or that point in the interior of a body so situated that any plane whatever that passes through it divides the body into two parts, of which the weights are exactly equal. Also called *Centre of Mass.* See GRAVITY.—*Centre of gyration*, the point at which, if the whole mass of a revolving body were collected, the rotatory effect would remain unaltered.—*Centre of inertia*, that point in a body which is so situated that the force requisite for producing motion in the body, or bringing it to rest, is equivalent to a single force applied at this point. It is the same with the centre of gravity.—*Centre of magnitude*, that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this point coincides with the centre of gravity.—*Centre of motion*, the point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it.—*Centre of oscillation*, the point of a body suspended by an axis, at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the same time.—*Centre of percussion*, the point at which, if a moving body encountered an immovable obstacle, the motion would be arrested without producing any strain on the axis. It coincides with the centre of oscillation when the percutient body moves about a fixed point; and with the centre of gravity when the body moves in a straight line.—*Centre of pressure.* See under PRESSURE.

Centre (sen'tėr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *centred;* ppr. *centring.* 1. To place on a centre; to fix on a central point.—2. To collect to a point.

Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

Centre (sen'tėr), *v.i.* 1. To be placed in a centre or in the middle.

As God in heaven
Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou (earth),
Centring, receivest from all those orbs. *Milton.*

2. To be collected to one point; to be concentrated or united in one. 'Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone.' *Dryden.*

Life's choicest blessings *centre* all in home. *Cowper.*

Centre-bit (sen'tėr-bit), *n.* A carpenter's tool for boring large circular holes, which

turns on an axis or central point when in operation. See BIT and STOCK.

Centre-chuck (sen'tėr-chuk), *n.* A chuck which can be screwed on the mandril of a lathe, and has a hardened steel cone or centre fixed in it; also, a projecting arm or driver.

Centre-drill (sen'tėr-dril), *n.* A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe centres.

Centreity† (sen-trē'i-ti), *n.* Power of attraction towards a centre.

> In everything compost,
> Each part of the essence its *centreity*
> Keeps to itself; it shrinks not to a nullity.
> *Dr. H. More.*

Centre-piece (sen'tėr-pēs), *n.* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or centre of something, as of a table or mantelshelf, or between other ornaments.

> He might have missed a *centre-piece* or a choice wine-cooler. *Dickens.*

Centre-pin (sen'tėr-pin), *n.* The pivot on which the compass needle oscillates.

Centre-punch (sen'tėr-punsh), *n.* A tool consisting of a small piece of steel with a hardened point at one end.

Centre-rail (sen'tėr-rāl), *n.* In *railways* and *tramways*, a rail placed between the ordinary rails in a track.

Centre-second (sen'tėr-sek-und), *a.* A term applied to a watch, clock, or other timepiece in which the seconds-hand is mounted on the central arbor, and completes its revolutions in one minute.

Centric (sen'trik), *n.* In *anc. astron.* a circle the centre of which was the same as that of the earth. 'The sphere with *centric* and eccentric scribbled o'er.' *Milton.*

Centric, Centrical (sen'trik, sen'trik-al), *a.* Placed in the centre or middle; central.

Centrically (sen'trik-al-li), *adv.* In a central position; centrally.

Centricalness (sen'trik-al-nes), *n.* Situation in the centre.

Centricity (sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* The state of being centric.

Centrifugal (sen-trif'ū-gal), *a.* [*L. centrum*, a centre, and *fugio*, to flee.] 1. Tending to recede from the centre. The *centrifugal force* of a body is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve, tend to fly off from the axis of their motion in a tangent to the periphery of the curve; thus the moon in revolving round the earth has a tendency, in every point of her orbit, to fly off in the direction of a tangent to that point, and the same is true of all the planets.

> *Centrifugal* force is not a distinct force in a strict sense, but only a certain result of the first law of motion measured by the portion of centripetal force which counteracts it. *Whewell.*

2. Acting by or depending on centrifugal force or action; as, a *centrifugal* pump; a *centrifugal* machine, a name given to many machines for raising water, ventilating mines, drying yarn, clothes, sugar, &c. In these drying machines the material is placed in a hollow cylinder with a reticulated periphery of wire-gauze, and being rotated very rapidly the water (or in the case of sugar the molasses) flies off by centrifugal action. Hence *centrifugal sugar*, a trade term for sugar thus prepared.—3. In *bot.* expanding first at the summit and later at the base, as a flower.—*Centrifugal inflorescence* is that kind of inflorescence in which the terminal or central flower is the first to expand, as in a true cyme. The elder and valerian furnish examples. It is also called *Definite Inflorescence.*

Centring (sen'tr-ing), *n.* See CENTERING.

Centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal), *a.* [*L. centrum*, a centre, and *peto*, to move toward.] 1. Tending toward the centre.—*Centripetal force* is that force which draws a body towards a centre, and thereby acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal force in circular motion. Gravity is a centripetal force preventing the planets from flying off in a tangent, as the stone does from the sling.—2. Progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its centre; as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. *Owen.* Specifically, in *bot.* expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit, as a flower.—*Centripetal inflorescence* is that kind of inflorescence in which the lower or outer flower is the first to expand, as in spikes, racemes, umbels, corymbs, and heads The laburnum, hemlock, onion, and daisy are examples. It is also called *Indefinite Inflorescence.*

Centripetency (sen-trip'e-ten-si), *n.* Tendency to the centre. [Rare.]

Centriscidæ (sen-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* A name given by some zoologists to the Fistularidæ, a family of fishes, from *Centriscus*, its typical genus.

Centriscus (sen-tris'kus), *n.* [Gr. *kentriskos*, dim. of *kentron*, a goad or point.] A genus of teleostean fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii and family Fistularidæ. To this genus belongs the bellows-fish, trumpet-fish, or sea-snipe of our own coast.

Centrobaric (sen-trō-bar'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kentron*, the centre, and *baros*, weight.] Relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it.—*Centrobaric method*, a method of measuring the extent of a surface or contents of a solid by means of certain relations subsisting between the centre of inertia (or gravity) of a line and surfaces generated by it, and between the centre of inertia of a plane surface and solids generated by it.

Centrolineal, Centrolineal (sen-trō-lin'ē-ad, sen-trō-lin'ē-al), *n.* [*L. centrum*, a centre, and *linea*, a line.] An instrument for drawing lines converging towards a point, though the point be inaccessible.

Centrolineal (sen-trō-lin'ē-al), *a.* A term applied to lines converging to a centre.

Centrolineal, *n.* See CENTROLINEAD.

Centropus (sen'trō-pus), *n.* [Gr. *kentron*, a spur, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of scansorial birds, natives of New South Wales, belonging to the cuckoo family, so called from the long spur-like claw of the inner toe; the pheasant cuckoo. They bring up their own young.

Centrum (sen'trum), *n.* [L.] A centre. In *zool.* the body of a vertebra; the solid piece to which the arches and processes are attached.

Centry† (sen'tri), *n.* A sentry or sentinel. 'The *centry's* box.' *Gay.*

Centumvir (sen-tum'vir), *n.* pl. **Centumviri** (sen-tum'vi-rī). [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man.] One of a hundred and five judges in ancient Rome appointed to decide common causes among the people.

Centumviral (sen-tum'vi-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the centumvirs.

Centumvirate (sen-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* The office or dignity of the centumviri.

Centunculus (sen-tung'kū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *cento*, patch-work; also, the name of a small plant growing on cultivated ground.] A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ, containing a few species of very small annual herbs. The many-seeded capsule bursts transversely, as in the allied pimpernel. *C. minimus* (bastard-pimpernel, chaff-weed) is a native of Britain. It is a very minute plant, with a branched stem, and flowers of a pale rose or white colour. It grows in damp sandy and gravelly places.

Centuple (sen'tū-pl), *a.* [Fr. *centuple*, from L. *centuplus—centum*, a hundred, and root of *plica*, a fold.] A hundred-fold.

> I wish his strength were *centuple.* *Massinger.*

Centuple (sen'tū-pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *centupled;* ppr. *centupling.* To multiply a hundred-fold.

> Though my wants
> Were *centupled* upon myself, I could be patient.
> *Beau. & Fl.*

Centuplicate (sen-tū'pli-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *centuplicated;* ppr. *centuplicating.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *plicatus*, folded.] To make a hundred-fold; to repeat a hundred times.

> I performed the civilities you enjoined me to your friends, who return you the like *centuplicated.* *Howell.*

Centurial (sen-tū'ri-al), *a.* [L. *centurialis.*] Relating to, or occurring once in, a century or a hundred years; centennial; as, a *centurial* sermon. [Rare.]

Centuriate† (sen-tū'ri-āt), *v.t.* [L. *centurio*, to divide into hundreds or companies.] To divide into hundreds.

Centuriator, Centurist (sen-tū'ri-ā-tėr, sen'tū-rist), *n.* [Fr. *centuriateur*, from L. *centuria*, a century, or from *centurio*, to divide into hundreds.] An historian or chronologist who distinguishes time into centuries, as in the *Universal Church History of Magdeburg.* [Rare.]

> The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Ayliffe.*

Centurion (sen-tū'ri-on), *n.* [L. *centurio*, from *centum*, a hundred.] In *Rom. antiq.* a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry consisting of a hundred men. The centurion answered to the captain in modern armies.

Centurist, *n.* See CENTURIATOR.

Century (sen'tū-ri), *n.* [L. *centuria*, from *centum*, a hundred.] 1. In a general sense, a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number.

> With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,
> And on it said a *century* of pray'rs. *Shak.*

2. In *Rom. antiq.* a division of the people for the purpose of electing magistrates and enacting laws, the people voting by centuries; also, a company consisting of a hundred men.—3. A period of a hundred years. This is the most common signification of the word; and as we begin our modern computation of time from the incarnation of Christ the word is generally applied to some term of a hundred years subsequent to that event; as, the *first* or *second century*, or the *tenth century.* If we intend to apply the word to a different era we use an explanatory adjunct; as, the *third century* before the Christian era, or after the deluge.—*Centuries of Magdeburg*, a title given to an ecclesiastical history, arranged in thirteen centuries, compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg.—*Century plant*, a name sometimes given to the American aloe, which was formerly supposed to flower only once in a century.

Ceorl,† *n.* [A. Sax. See CHURL.] A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons.

Cepa (sē'pa), *n.* [L., an onion.] The common onion, the *Allium Cepa* of botanists.

Cepevorous (sē-pev'ō-rus), *a.* [*L. cepa*, an onion, and *voro*, to devour.] Feeding on onions. [Rare.]

Cephaëlis (se-fā'el-is), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *eilō*, to compress.] An extensive genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ, consisting of shrubs or perennial herbs, natives of tropical regions, chiefly in America. Their flowers grow in close heads, surrounded by involucrating bracts, which are sometimes richly coloured. The most interesting species is *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, which yields the ipecacuanha root of the druggists. It is found in shady woods in Brazil. The root is the part employed in medicine, and has a characteristic ringed structure. It is used as an emetic, its efficacy depending on a white alkaline principle contained in it called *emetin.*

Cephalalgic (sef-a-lal'jik), *a.* Relating to cephalalgy or headache.

Cephalalgic (sef-a-lal'jik), *n.* A medicine for the headache.

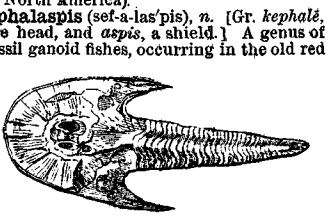
Cephalalgy (sef'al-al-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kephalalgia—kephalē*, the head, and *algos*, pain.] Headache.

Cephalanthera (sef'al-an-thē''ra), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, a head, and *anthēra*, anther, from the position of the anthers.] A genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ. The plants have tough fibrous roots and broad ribbed leaves. The genus is closely allied to Epicactis, from which, however, it differs in the anthers being terminal and the ovary twisted. There are three British species known by the common name of helleborine.

Cephalanthium (sef-a-lan'thi-um), *n.* [See CEPHALANTHUS.] In *bot.* the head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.

Cephalanthus (sef-a-lan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, a head, and *anthos*, a flower, flowers disposed in heads being a characteristic of this order.] A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The species are shrubs, with small white flowers densely aggregated in spherical peduncled heads. The best known species is *C. occidentalis* (the button-bush of North America).

Cephalaspis (sef-a-las'pis), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *aspis*, a shield.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, occurring in the old red



Cephalaspis Lyellii.

sandstone. The head is very large, bears a close resemblance to the shape of a saddler's knife, and is protected by a large buckler-shaped plate, which is prolonged into a point on either side.

Cephalata (sef-a-lā'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] A division of molluscs which have a distinct head, with eyes, as the gasteropods, pteropods, cuttle-fishes; otherwise called *Cephalophora*.

Cephalate (sef'al-āt), *n.* A mollusc of the division Cephalata.

Cephalic (sē-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kephalikos*, from *kephalē*, the head.] Pertaining to the head; as, *cephalic* medicines, remedies for disorders in the head.—*Cephalic vein*, the vein which runs along the arm, so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head.

Cephalic (sē-fal'ik), *n.* A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.

Cephalisation, Cephalization (sef'al-i-zā''shon), *n.* In *biol.* a term proposed by Professor Dana, of America, to denote a tendency in the development of animals towards a localization of important parts in the neighbourhood of the head; as, by the transfer of locomotive members or limbs to the head (in the Cephalopoda, for example).

Cephalistic (sef-a-list'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the head. [Rare.]

> There is a cranium, *the cephalistic* head-quarters of sensation. *Is. Taylor.*

Cephalitis (sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the brain.

Cephalization, *n.* See CEPHALISATION.

Cephalo-branchiate (sef'a-lō-brang''ki-āt), *a.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *branchia*, gills.] In *zool.* a term applied to a section of the Annelida which have tufts of external gills placed on the head.

Cephalo-extractor (sef'a-lō-eks-trakt''ėr), *n.* An instrument to extract a fœtus by clasping the head.

Cephalography (sef-a-log'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *graphē*, description.] A description of the head. *Dunglison.*

Cephaloid (sef'a-loid), *a.* [Gr. *kephalē*, head, *eidos*, form.] Shaped like the head; spherical.

Cephalology (sef-a-lol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on the head.

Cephalolophus (sef-a-lol'ō-fus), *n.* See CEPHALOPUS.

Cephalometer (sef-a-lom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the fœtal head during parturition. *E. H. Knight.*

Cephalophora (sef-a-lof'ō-ra), *n. pl.* See CEPHALATA.

Cephalophus (sē-fal'ō-fus), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *lophos*, a crest—from tuft of hair on the head.] An African genus of antelopes with short conical horns, set far back, large muffle, and a crested crown, including the duyker-bok or impoon (*C. mergens*), much hunted in South Africa. Its flesh makes capital soup, and the skin is cut into thongs for the long wagon-whips. Its height at the shoulder is about 21 inches. The rhoode-bok, red-buck, or Natal bush-buck (*C. natalensis*), and the blue-buck (*C. pygmæa*)—the former about 2 feet high, and the latter scarcely more than 1 foot—both South African, are members of this genus. Written also *Cephalolophus*, and erroneously *Cephalopus*.

Cephalopod (sef'a-lō-pod or sē-fal'ō-pod), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the Cephalopoda.

Cephalopod, Cephalopode (sef'a-lō-pod, sef'a-lō-pōd, or sē-fal'ō-pod, sē-fal'ō-pōd), *n.* A member of the class Cephalopoda (which see). Written also *Cephalopodan*.

Cephalopoda (sef-a-lop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kephalē*, a head, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] A class of the mollusca, the highest in organization in that division of the animal kingdom, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head. They are divided into two sections, Tetrabranchiata and Dibranchiata. The nautilus, and the fossil genera Orthoceras, Ammonites, Goniatites, &c., belong to the Tetrabranchiata, in which the animal has an external shell. The dibranchiate group includes the argonaut, the octopus or eight-armed cuttle-fishes, and the ten-armed forms, as the calamaries, the fossil belemnites, &c. The shell is in all these internal, in some rudimentary. The fossil Cephalopoda are multitudinous.

Cephalopodan (sef-a-lop'o-dan), *n.* A mollusc of the class Cephalopoda; a cephalopod.

Cephalopodic, Cephalopodous (sef'al-ō-pod''ik, sef-a-lop'o-dus), *a.* Relating to the cephalopoda.

Cephaloptera (sef-a-lop'tėr-a), *n.* A genus of cartilaginous fishes, the type of the sub-family Cephalopteridæ (which see).

Cephalopteridæ (sef'a-lop-tėr''i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, *pteron*, a feather, a wing, and *eidos*, likeness.] A sub-family of cartilaginous fishes of the ray family, of which the genus Cephaloptera is the type, distinguished from all other rays by a pair of little fins which stand out from the head like horns; fin-headed rays or horned rays. Only one species (*C. Giorna*) has been found near the British coasts. Some of the members of the family attain an almost incredible size, one having been taken at Messina weighing upwards of half a ton.

Cephalote, Cephalot (sef'a-lōt, sef'a-lot), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] A name given to a yellow elastic fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, which is obtained from the brain. According to some authorities it is a mixture of the cerebrates of potassium and sodium, with traces of olein and oleo-phosphoric acid. Called also *Cerebrot*.

Cephalo-thorax (sef'a-lō-thō''raks), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *thōrax*, the thorax.] The anterior division of the body in crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, &c., which consists of the head and thorax blended together.

Cephalotome (sef'a-lō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *tomos*, cutting.] An instrument for cutting into the fœtal head to assist its forcible contraction and facilitate delivery.

Cephalotomy (sef-a-lot'o-mi), *n.* 1. In *anat.* the dissection or opening of the head.—2. In *surg.* the act or practice of operating with the cephalotome.

Cephalotribe (sef'a-lō-trīb), *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, and *tribō*, to bruise.] An obstetrical instrument for crushing the head of the infant in the womb in cases of difficult delivery. It consists of a strong forceps, with a powerful screw, by which the blades are forcibly pressed together so as to crush anything that is between them.

Cephalotus (sef-a-lō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *kephalōtes*, headed.] A genus of plants of a somewhat anomalous structure, included in the nat. order Saxifrageæ. Only one species is known, *C. follicularis* (the Australian pitcher-plant), a curious herb with radical leaves, some of which are elliptic and entire, but others are altered into pitchers with a thickened notched rim, closed with lids like the true pitcher-plants (Nepenthes). The small white flowers are borne on a long spike. The generic name is due to the presence of headed hairs in the interior of the calyx.

Cephalous (sef'a-lus), *a.* Having a head; specifically, a term applied to the Cephalata, a division of molluscs including the univalves.

Cepheus (sē'fe-us), *n.* [In *class. myth.* the name of a king of Ethiopia, and husband of Cassiopeia, placed among the stars after his death.] 1. In *astron.* a constellation in the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cassiopeia, Ursa Major, Draco, and Cygnus. It contains thirty-five stars.—2. One of the moss mites, family Oribatidæ.

Cepola (sep'ō-la), *n.* [L. L., dim. from *cepa*, an onion, from its resemblance to the leaves of the plant.] A genus of fishes of the section Acanthopterygii. A species of this genus found on the British coast is known in England by the names of the red band-fish and red snake-fish.

Cepolidæ (sē-pol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See CEPOLA.] Ribbon-fishes; band-fishes. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, characterized by an elongated and much compressed body, a very long dorsal fin often running the whole length of the back, the caudal fin when present being, however, always distinct from it, and by small cycloid scales. They are found, though not abundantly, in most seas, and some attain a large size, the *Gymnetrus Banksii*, a British species, being sometimes 12 feet long. Also called *Tænioideæ*.

Cepphic (sef'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kepphos*, a light sea-bird; metaphorically, a feather-brained simpleton, a booby.] Very light; trifling. [Rare.]

Ceraceous (sē-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *ceraceus*, waxy.] In *bot.* waxy: a term applied to bodies which have the texture and colour of new wax, as the pollen masses of particular kinds of orchis.

Cerago (sē-rā'go), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] Bee-bread; a substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees for aliment.

Cerain (sē'ra-in), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] A name given to that portion of bees'-wax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol, and is not saponified by potash.

Cerambycidæ (sē-ram-bis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kerambyx*, a horned beetle.] A family of coleopterous insects of the section Longicornes. They are common in all parts of the globe, but especially in hot climates. The musk-beetle (*Aromia moschata*) belongs to this family.

Cerambyx (sē-ram'biks), *n.* A Linnæan genus of coleopterous insects, including the musk-beetle, now subdivided into other genera. See CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Ceramiaceæ (sē-rā'mi-ā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *keramion*, a jar or pitcher, from shape of the capsules.] The rose-tangles, a natural order of cellular sea-weeds (Algæ), consisting of thread-like jointed plants of a red or brown-red hue. The spores are in masses in transparent membranous sacs, and the tetraspores are external.

Ceramic (se-ram'ik), *a.* [Gr. *keramikos*, from *keramos*, potter's-clay, a piece of pottery.] Of or belonging to the fictile arts or pottery; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware; as, the *ceramic* art.

Ceramidium (sėr-a-mid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *keramion*, a pitcher.] One of the conical or ovate capsules of the Ceramiaceæ or rose-spored algæ. They generally open by a terminal pore for the escape of the spores.

Ceraphron (sėr'a-fron), *n.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn.] A genus of minute parasitic insects, family Proctotrupidæ, some of which prey on insects destructive to plants. *C. destructor* lays its eggs in the pupæ of the Hessian-fly, which it destroys. It is calculated that not more than one in ten escapes the vigilance of these little enemies. *C. Carpenteri* deposits its eggs in the female plant-lice.

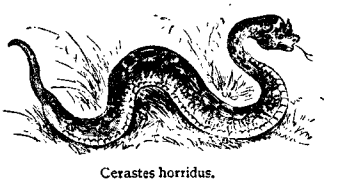
Cerapus (sėr'a-pus), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. *pous*, a foot.] The caddis-shrimp, a genus of amphipodous crustaceans, which live in a tube, somewhat as the caddis-worm among insects.

Cerasin, Cerasine (sėr'a-sin), *n.* [L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree.] A kind of gum which exudes from the cherry and plum tree. It is distinguished from gum-arabic by being insoluble in cold water.

Cerasinous (se-ras'i-nus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or containing cerasin.—2. Cherry-coloured; deep red. [Rare.]

Cerasite (sėr'a-sīt), *n.* [L. *cerasus*, a cherry.] 1. A cherry-like petrifaction.—2. The native muriate of lead. *Dana.*

Cerastes (se-ras'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *kerastēs*, the horned viper, from *keras*, a horn.] A genus of African vipers, remarkable for their fatal venom, and for two little horns formed by the scales above the eyes. Hence they have received the name of horned vipers. The tail is very distinct from the body. *C. vulgaris* is the horned viper of Northern Africa, a species known to the ancients. There are several other species.



Cerastes horridus.

Cerastium aquaticum (Water Mouse-ear Chickweed).

Cerastium (se-ras'ti-um), *n.* [From Gr. *keras*, a horn, from the horn-shaped capsules of many of the species.] Mouse-ear chickweed, a genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ, consisting of many pubescent herbs with small leaves and white flowers, forming common weeds in all tem-

perate and cold regions. Nine species are found in Britain.

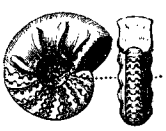
Cerasus (sēr'a-sus), *n.* [L., a cherry-tree.] The cherry genus, a genus of hardy trees, nat. order Rosaceæ, or rather a section of the genus Prunus, from which it is distinguished only by its leaves when young being folded instead of being rolled up. See CHERRY.

Cerate (sē'rāt), *n.* [L. *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax.] A thick kind of ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally in various diseases.

Cerated (sē'rāt-ed), *a.* [*L. ceratus.*] Covered with wax.

Ceratine (sēr'a-tīn), *a.* [Gr. *keratinēs*, the name of a sophistical dilemma celebrated among ancient logicians, from *keras, keratos*, a horn.] Sophistical; fallaciously subtle. [Rare.]

Ceratite (sēr'a-tīt), *n.* A member of the genus Ceratites.



Ceratites podosus.

Ceratites (sēr-a-tī'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn.] A genus of fossil Ammonitidæ, allied to the ammonites, in which the descending lobes terminate in a few small denticulations pointing upwards, the septa being plain. They are characteristic of the trias.

Ceratium (sē-rā'shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *keration*, dim. of *keras*, a horn.] In *bot.* a one-celled, many-seeded, superior linear fruit, differing from the siliqua or silique in the lobes of the stigma being alternate with the placenta, not opposite.

Ceratobranchial (sēr'a-tō-brang"ki-al), *a.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *branchia*, the gills.] A term applied to the lower of the two bony pieces which form the branchial arches in fishes.

Ceratocele (sēr'a-tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] A term for a hernia of the cornea of the eye, consisting in a protrusion of the transparent cornea, or rather of the membrane of the aqueous humour, through an opening in the cornea.

Ceratodus (sē-rat'ō-dus), *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *odous*, tooth.] A fish in the Queensland rivers, allied to the lepidosiren. It is from 3 to 6 feet long, and the body is covered with large cycloid scales. The Ceratodus is the native 'salmon' or Barramunda of Australian rivers.

Cerato-glossus (sēr'a-tō-glos'sus), *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *glōssa*, the tongue.] In *anat.* a muscle running from one of the cornua of the os-hyoïdes to the tongue.

Cerato-hyal (sēr'a-tō-hī"al), *a.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *hyoïdes*, the hyoid bone.] In *anat.* pertaining to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the cornua of the hyoid bone.

Ceratonia (sēr-a-tō'ni-a), *n.* [L.L. *ceratonius*, horned, from Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, from the horn-shaped pods.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, remarkable from the flowers wanting the corolla. The only species is *C. Siliqua* (St. John's-bread or carob-tree), a native of the countries skirting the Mediterranean. The pods, often called locust-beans, are supposed by some to have been the food of St. John in the wilderness. They contain a sweet nutritious pulp, and are extensively used for feeding animals, and are sometimes seen in fruiterers' shops.

Ceratophyllaceæ (sēr'a-tō-fil-lā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] A natural order of plants, containing a single genus with only one species, *Ceratophyllum demersum* (hornwort). It is a slender aquatic herb, with whorled, finely dissected rigid leaves, and small solitary monœcious flowers, without calyx or corolla. It is common in pools or slow streams over a great part of the world.

Ceratospongiæ (sēr'a-tō-spon"ji-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *sponggos*, a sponge.] An order of sponges, distinguished by their soft flexible skeleton of horn, of which the bath sponge is the type.

Ceratostoma (sēr-a-tos'tō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *keras, keratos*, a horn, and *stoma*, a mouth.] In *bot.* a term applied to a perithecium, or case containing the reproductive organs of certain fungi when its neck is elongated.

Ceraunics (se-rą'niks), *n.* [Gr. *keraunos*, thunder.] That branch of natural philosophy which investigates the laws and describes the phenomena of heat and electricity. [Rare.]

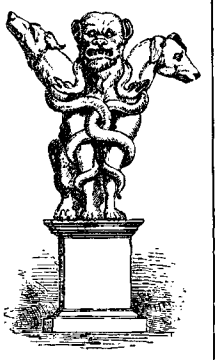
Ceraunite (se-rą'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *keraunos*, thunder.] A thunder-stone; a belemnite.

Ceraunoscope (se-rą'nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *keraunos*, thunder, and *skopeō*, to behold.] An apparatus or instrument used in the mysteries of the ancients to imitate thunder and lightning.

Cerbera (sēr'bēr-a), *n.* [After the fabled dog *Cerberus*, from their poisonous qualities.] A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ, natives of the East Indies, South America, &c. They are possessed of poisonous properties. A Brazilian species is called Ahouai (which see).

Cerberean, Cerberian (sēr-bē'rē-an, sēr-bē'ri-an), *a.* Relating to Cerberus. 'Wide *Cerberian* mouths.' *Milton.*

Cerberus (sēr'bēr-us), *n.* [L.] 1. In *class. myth.* the watch-dog of the infernal regions, the offspring of the giant Typhaon and the serpent-woman Echidna. He is usually represented with three heads, with the tail of a serpent, and with serpents round his neck. 2. A sub-genus of serpents (ophidians), which have nearly the whole of the head covered with small scales. The length is about 3½ feet.



Cerberus—antique bronze.

Cerca (sēr'ka), *n.* pl. **Cercæ** (sēr'sē). [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail.] In *entom.* one of the feelers projecting from the hind parts of the bodies of some insects.

Cercaria (sēr-kā'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail.] In *zool.* the second larval stage of a trematode worm or fluke. It is a tadpole-like body, which becomes encysted, and gives rise to the sexual forms. The cycle is—1, Distomum, parent form; 2, Redia; 3, Cercaria; 4, Encysted Cercaria; 5, Distomum. The larvæ are chiefly found in the bodies of molluscs, the adults in vertebrated animals, as birds.

Cercarian (sēr-kā'ri-an), *n.* A worm or fluke in its second larval stage. See CERCARIA.

Cercarian (sēr-kā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cercarians.

Cercariiform (sēr-kā'ri-ī-form), *a.* Having the form of or resembling a cercaria.

Cercis (sēr'sis), *n.* [Gr. *kerkis*, a shuttle-cock, the name given to the plant by Theophrastus.] A small genus of trees or shrubs, nat. order Leguminosæ. They have simple, broad, generally two-lobed leaves, and rose-coloured flowers. The best known species is *C. Siliquastrum*, the Judas-tree, so called from the tradition that it was upon a plant of it, near Jerusalem, that Judas Iscariot hanged himself. It is common on the shores of Asia Minor and in all the East.

Cercle, † *n.* A circle. *Chaucer.*

Cercle, † *v.t.* To encircle; to surround. *Chaucer.*

Cercocebus (sēr-kō-sē'bus), *n.* [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail, and *kēbos*, an ape.] A genus of Asiatic and African monkeys, with large cheek-pouches, large callosities, and long tails, included by some zoologists in the genus Cercopithecus. It includes the malbrouk, or dog-tailed monkey, the mangabys, and the green monkeys. They are frequent inmates of our menageries, and are remarkable for their wonderful suppleness and agility, and their power of twisting themselves into strange contortions.

Cercolabes (sēr-kol'a-bēz), *n.* [Gr. *kerkos*, the tail, and *lambanō*, to seize.] A genus of Brazilian porcupines, remarkable for their long prehensile tails. The *C. prehensilis* is known as the *coendoo.*

Cercoleptidæ (sēr-kō-lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail, and *leptos*, delicate.] The kinkajous, a small tropical American group of mammals, allied to the Ursidæ. See KINKAJOU.

Cercopidæ (sēr-kop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kerkōps*, one of a fabled race of men resembling monkeys, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A sub-family of homopterous insects, family Cicadellina, remarkable for their grotesque forms. It includes the cuckoo-spits and frog-hoppers. The exotic species are very numerous, and often very showy.

Cercopithecus (sēr'kō-pi-thē"kus), *n.* [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail, and *pithēkos*, an ape.] A genus of long-tailed monkeys found in Africa, with large thumbs, callosities, and cheek-pouches. They are very active, and are often prettily variegated. Among them is the Mona monkey.

Cerdocyon (sēr-dos'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *kerdos*, gain, in the pl. wiles, and *kyōn*, a dog=cunning dog.] A South American genus of the dog tribe, intermediate between the true dogs and the foxes. Some have a singular propensity to steal and secrete brilliant objects. The natives of the colder parts of South America have a rich fur.—Also called *Urocyon.*

Cere (sēr), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax: from its appearance. Compare the G. name *wachshaut*, lit. wax-skin.] In *ornith.* the term applied to the space destitute of feathers generally observed at the base of the bill in birds, and which is supposed to exercise a tactile sense.

> The hen-bird had a black *cere.* *Gilbert White.*

Cere (sēr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cered;* ppr. *cering.* [L. *cera*, wax.] To wax, or cover with wax, or with a cerecloth.

> Then was the bodye bowelled (*i.e.* disembowelled), embawmed and *cered.* *Hall.*

Cereal (sē'rē-al), *a.* [From *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet. —*Cereal grasses*, grasses which produce corn.

Cereal (sē'rē-al), *n.* A general term for a grain plant, such as wheat, oats, barley, and other grasses, cultivated by agriculturists for the sake of their seed as food.

Cerealia (sē-rē-ā'li-a), *n. pl.* 1. The systematic name for that group of the Gramineæ or grasses which comprises the edible grains. 2. In *Rom. antiq.* festivals in honour of Ceres, the goddess of corn.

Cerealious† (sē-rē-ā'li-us), *a.* Cereal. 'Any edulious or *cerealious* grains.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Cerebel† (sēr'ē-bel), *n.* The cerebellum. *Derham.*

Cerebellar, Cerebellous (sēr-ē-bel'lėr, sēr-ē-bel'lus), *a.* Relating to the cerebellum. *Dunglison.*

Cerebellum (sēr-ē-bel'lum), *n.* [L., dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] The lobe of the brain which is the posterior of the medullary masses comprising the brain in vertebrata and underlying the great cerebral mass; the little brain. See BRAIN.

Cerebral, Cerebrine (sēr'ē-bral, sēr'ē-brīn), *a.* [From L. *cerebrum*, the brain.] Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.—*Cerebral letters*, in *philol.* a term often applied to certain consonants which occur especially in the Sanskrit alphabet, and are formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and bringing its under surface against the roof of the mouth: an improper translation of the Indian term 'head letters.' Max Müller calls them 'lingual or cacuminal letters.'

Cerebral (sēr'ē-bral), *n.* A cerebral letter. See under the adjective.

Cerebrate (sēr'ē-brāt), *v.i.* To have the brain in action; to exhibit brain action.

> The mind is never wholly idle and never fully under control; in response to external of internal suggestion we are always *cerebrating.* *North Amer. Rev.*

Cerebration (sēr-ē-brā'shon), *n.* Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

> This principle of action was expounded by Dr. Carpenter under the designation of 'unconscious *cerebration*' in the fourth edition of his *Human Physiology*, published early in 1853—some months before any of the phenomena developed themselves to the explanation of which we now deem it applicable, and it has of late been frequently referred to under that name. The lectures of Sir W. Hamilton not having then been published, none but his own pupils were aware that the doctrine of 'unconscious *cerebration*' is really the same as that which had long previously been expounded by him as 'latent thought.' *Quart. Rev.*

Cerebric (se-rē'brik), *a.* Of or relating to the brain.—*Cerebric acid*, an acid extracted by ether from the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. When pure it is white, crystalline, and pulverizable.

Cerebriform (se-rē′bri-form), *a.* Brain-shaped.

Cerebrin, Cerebrine (sèr′ē-brin), *n.* A name given to several substances obtained chemically from the brain.

Cerebroleine (sér-ē-brō′lē-in), *n.* A neutral oil obtained from oleo-phosphoric acid.

Cerebropathy (sèr-ē-brop′a-thi), *n.* [*L. cerebrum*, the brain, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] A hypochondriacal condition approaching to insanity which sometimes supervenes in persons whose brains have been overtaxed. *Dunglison.*

Cerebrose, Cerebrous (sèr-ē-brōs′, sèr′ē-brus), *a.* [L. *cerebrosus*, from *cerebrum*, the brain.] Brain-sick; mad; wilful; passionate. [Rare.]

Cerebro-spinal (sē-rē′brō-spī″nal), *a.* In *anat.* pertaining to the brain and spinal cord together; consisting in the brain and spinal cord; as, the *cerebro-spinal* axis or system.—*Cerebro-spinal fluid*, a fluid between the arachnoid and the pia mater, membranes investing the brain and spinal cord.

Cerebrot (sèr′ē-brot), *n.* See CEPHALOTE.

Cerebrum (sèr′ē-brum), *n.* [L.] The superior and chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull. See BRAIN.

Cerecloth (sēr′kloth), *n.* [*Cere*, from L. *cera*, wax, and *cloth*.] A cloth smeared with melted wax or with some gummy or glutinous matter; a cerement.

> It (lead) were too gross
> To rib her *cerecloth* in the obscure grave. *Shak.*

Cerement (sēr′ment), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] 1. Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded when embalmed. Hence—2. Grave-clothes in general. 'A *cerement* from the grave.' *E. B. Browning.*

> Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell
> Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in earth,
> Have burst their *cerements*. *Shak.*

3. The under-cover of an altar-slab.

Ceremonial (sér-ē-mō′ni-al), *a.* [L. *cæremonialis*. See CEREMONY.] 1. Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites; ritual; pertaining to or consisting in the observance of set forms or formalities; specifically, pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as, the *ceremonial* law, or worship, as distinguished from the *moral* law. 'The *ceremonial* rites of marriage.' *Shak.*

> There is no elaborate imitation of classical antiquity, no scrupulous purity, none of the *ceremonial* cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical Pharisees. *Macaulay.*

2.† Observant of forms; precise in manners; formal: in this sense *ceremonious* is now used. 'Very magnifical and *ceremonial* in his outward comportment.' *Sir E. Sandys.*

Ceremonial (sér-ē-mō′ni-al), *n.* 1. A system of rites or ceremonies enjoined by law or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes; rites or formalities to be observed on any occasion.

> The next year saw me advanced to the trust and power of adjusting the *ceremonial* of an assembly. *Johnson.*

Specifically—2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish Church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

Ceremonialism (sér-ē-mō′ni-al-izm), *n.* Adherence to or fondness for ceremony; ritualism.

Ceremoniality (sér-ē-mō′ni-al″i-ti), *n.* Ceremonial character. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ceremonially (sér-ē-mō′ni-al-li), *adv.* In a ceremonial manner; according to rites and ceremonies; as, a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful.

Ceremonialness (sér-ē-mō′ni-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonial.

Ceremonious (sér-ē-mō′ni-us), *a.* 1.† Consisting of outward forms and rites; as, the *ceremonious* part of worship: in this sense *ceremonial* is now used. 'God was tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship.' *South.*—2. Full of ceremony or solemn forms; accompanied with rites.

> The sacrifice,
> How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly
> It was i' the offering. *Shak.*

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; formally respectful or polite; formal; as, *ceremonious* phrases. 'Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave.' *Shak.*—4. Observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony.

> You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
> Too *ceremonious* and traditional. *Shak.*

Ceremoniously (sér-ē-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms; as, to treat a person *ceremoniously*. 'After this great work of reconciling the kingdom was done most *ceremoniously* in the parliament.' *Strype.*

Ceremoniousness (sér-ē-mō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony; formality; as, *ceremoniousness* of manners.

Ceremony (sèr′ē-mo-ni), *n.* [Fr. *cérémonie*, from L. *cærimonia*, a rite or ceremony, veneration, sanctity. The root is probably the same as in Skr. *kri, kar*, to do.] 1. A religious or other rite or observance; a solemn or formal display or performance; a solemnity; as, the *ceremony* of crowning a king; the *ceremony* of laying a foundation-stone.

> Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
> The sacred *ceremonies* there partake. *Spenser.*
>
> There I heard them in the darkness, at the mystical *ceremony*,
> Loosely robed in flying raiment, sang the terrible prophetess. *Tennyson.*

2. A usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; a punctilious adherence to conventional forms of politeness; punctilio; punctiliousness.

> All *ceremonies* are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
>
> When love begins to sicken and decay
> It useth an enforced *ceremony*.
> There are no tricks in plain and simple faith. *Shak.*
>
> His dress a suit of fray'd magnificence,
> Once fit for feasts of *ceremony*. *Tennyson.*

3.† In a concrete sense, a ceremonial symbol or decoration.

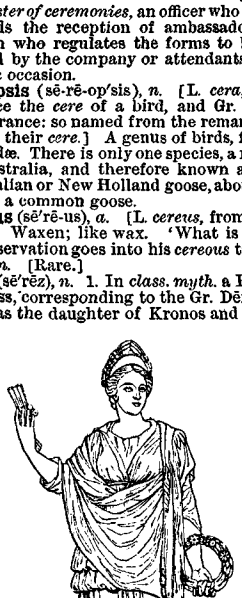
> No *ceremony* that to great ones 'longs,
> Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
> The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
> Become them with one half so good a grace
> As mercy does. *Shak.*
>
> Disrobe the images
> If you do find them decked with *ceremonies*. *Shak.*

—*Master of ceremonies*, an officer who superintends the reception of ambassadors; a person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

Cereopsis (sē-rē-op′sis), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, whence the *cere* of a bird, and Gr. *opsis*, appearance: so named from the remarkable size of their *cere*.] A genus of birds, family Anatidæ. There is only one species, a native of Australia, and therefore known as the Australian or New Holland goose, about the size of a common goose.

Cereous (sē′rē-us), *a.* [L. *cereus*, from *cera*, wax.] Waxen; like wax. 'What is worth his observation goes into his *cereous* tables.' *Gayton.* [Rare.]

Ceres (sē′rēz), *n.* 1. In *class. myth.* a Roman goddess, corresponding to the Gr. Dēmētēr; she was the daughter of Kronos and Rhea,



Ceres—antique statue in the Louvre.

and the mother of Proserpine and Bacchus. She was the goddess of the earth in its capacity of bringing forth fruits, especially watching over the growth of grain and other plants. The Romans celebrated in her honour the festival of the Cerealia. Ceres was always represented in full attire, her attributes being ears of corn and poppies, while on her head she wore a corn-measure, and her sacrifices consisted of pigs and cows. 2. The name of a planet discovered by M. Piazzi at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1801. It is the first discovered of the telescopic planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Its size is less than that of the moon, and it presents the appearance of a star between the seventh and eighth magnitudes.

Cereus (sē′rē-us), *n.* [L. *cereus*, waxy, from *cera*, wax, because some of the spines are pliant as soft wax.] A large genus of plants, nat. order Cactaceæ. They are all natives of tropical America. They vary very much in form, some having short and others long stems, erect or creeping, fluted or angled, sometimes jointed. The flowers are large, funnel-shaped, and with numerous stamens. Many of them are night-flowering plants, like the *C. grandiflora*, a native of the West Indies, but well known in cultivation.

Cerial,† *a.*" [L. *cerrus*, a kind of oak.] Belonging to the bitter oak (*Quercus Cerris*). 'A coroune of a grene oke *cerial*.' *Chaucer.*

Ceriama (sē-ri-ā′ma), *n.* See SERIEMÁ.

Ceric (sē′rik), *a.* [L. *cera*, wax.] A term applied to an acid produced by the action of the fixed alkalies on wax.

Cerin, Cerine (sē′rin), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] 1. A waxy substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol which has been digested on grated cork.—2. The name given to that portion of bees'-wax, amounting to 70 to 80 per cent of the whole, which is soluble in alcohol. According to Brodie this is merely impure cerotic acid.—3. An ore of cerium, a variety of the mineral allanite.

Cerinthian (sē-rin′thi-an), *n.* One of a sect of early heretics, so called from *Cerinthus*, one of the first heresiarchs in the church. The Gospel of John was supposed to have been written against his system, which was a mixture of Judaism and Gnosticism.

Ceriph (sēr′if), *n.* In *type-founding*, one of the fine lines of a letter, especially one of the fine cross lines at the top or bottom, as of I.

Cerise (sē-rēz′), *n.* [Fr.; L. *cerasus*, a cherry.] Cherry-colour.

Cerise (se-rēz′), *a.* Of the colour of cerise; cherry-coloured.

Cerite (sē′rit), *n.* A rare mineral, a hydrated silicate of cerium, of a pale rose-red colour, with a tinge of yellow; very hard, and of a dull resinous lustre, occurring only in an abandoned copper-mine at Riddarhytta, in Sweden. It is the chief source of *cerium*, and is the mineral from which that *metal* was first obtained. It contains also lanthanium and didymium.

Cerithiidæ (sèr-i-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* Club-shells, a family of plant-eating gasteropodous molluscs containing numerous species, both marine and fresh-water, as well as many inhabiting brackish water. The shells are spiral, elongated, and often whorled and varicose. About 100 recent species are known, and 460 fossil, which range from the trias upwards, some species being especially characteristic of tertiary strata. The typical genus is Cerithium. Also written *Cerithiadæ*.

Cerithium (sèr-ith′i-um), *n.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn, from their shape.] A genus of mollusca, the type of the family Cerithiidæ (which see).

Cerium (sē′ri-um), *a.* [From the planet *Ceres*.] Sym. Ce. At. wt. 92; sp. gr. 5·5. A metal discovered in 1803 by Klaproth, Hisinger, and Berzelius independently. It is a powder of lamellar texture, malleable, of a colour between that of iron and that of lead, and acquires the metallic lustre by pressure, which becomes bright by polishing, but soon tarnishes in the air. It exists in the mineral cerite, in which it was first found, as also in allanite, gadolinite, and some others.

'Cern† (sèrn). Contracted for *concern*. 'What *'cerns* it you.' *Shak.*

Cernuous (sèr′nū-us), *a.* [L. *cernuus*.] Drooping; pendulous: applied by botanists to flowers which are placed on curved peduncles, and so have the top curved downward. Erroneously written also *Cernous*.

Cerograph (sē′rō-graf), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colours; an encaustic painting.

Cerographic, Cerographical (sē-rō-graf′ik, sē-rō-graf′ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to cerography.

Cerographist (sē-rog'raf-ist), *n.* One who is versed in or who practises cerography.

Cerography (sē-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] 1. The act of writing or engraving on wax.—2. The art of painting in wax-colours; encaustic painting.

Ceroma (sē-rō'ma), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kērōma*, from *kēros*, wax.] In *class. antiq.* that part of the gymnasia and baths in which bathers and wrestlers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax.

Ceromancy (sē'rō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

Ceroon (sē-rön'), *n.* [Sp. *seron*, aug. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket.] A bale or package made of skins; a seroon.

Ceropherary† (sē-rof'ėr-ar-i), *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax or a candle, and *pherō*, to carry.] 1. *Eccles.* an acolyte; one who carries candles in religious processions. *Fuller.*—2. A stand to hold candles.

Ceroplastic (sē-rō-plas'tik), *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax, and *plastikē* (*technē*), the art of the modeller or carver.] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax; modelled in wax.

Ceroplastic (sē-rō-plas'tik), *n.* The art of modelling or of forming models in wax. It is an art of very high antiquity.

Cerosin, Cerosine (sē'rō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax.] ($C_{48}H_{96}O_2$ nearly.) A wax-like substance yielded by some species of sugar-cane; on the surface it forms fine light pearly scales.

Cerostoma (sē-ros'tō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax, and *stoma*, the mouth.] A genus of moths the caterpillars of one species of which (*C. xylostella*, or turnip diamond-back moth) are very destructive to the turnip crops by eating the leaves. These are about ½ inch long, green, tapering to both ends.

Cerote† (sē'rōt), *n.* Same as *Cerate* (which see).

Cerotic (sē-rot'ik), *a.* Term applied to an acid existing in bees'-wax. *Cerotic acid* has as a formula $C_{27}H_{51}O$. See CERIN, 2.

Ceroxylon (sē-rok'si-lon), *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax, and *xylon*, a tree.] A genus of tree-palms, natives of South America. They have pinnate leaves and small berries with one hard seed. The wax-palm of South America (*C. andicola*) is a tall handsome tree, growing often on the mountains at the limit of perpetual snow. A secretion consisting of two parts resin and one part wax is produced in great abundance on the stem, and is also exuded from the leaves, each tree yielding on an average 25 lbs.

Cerrial (sėr'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the cerris or bitter-oak. 'Chaplets green of *cerrial* oak.' *Dryden.*

Cerris (sėr'ris), *n.* The bitter-oak (*Quercus Cerris*). This is the usual form among botanists, but *Cerrus* is the correct Latin form.

Certain (sėr'tān or sėr'tin), *a.* [Fr. *certain*, O.Fr. *certain*, *certein*, *certan*, as if from a L. adjective *certanus*, formed from *certus*, certain, by adding suffix *-anus*. *Certus* is closely connected with *cerno*, *cretum*, to separate, distinguish, perceive, and Gr. *krinein*, to separate, distinguish, judge.] 1. Sure. (*a*) Undoubtedly true; established as a fact: said of an assertion.

'Tis most *certain* your husband's coming. *Shak.*
Rich she shall be, that's *certain*. *Shak.*

(*b*) Undoubtedly existing or impending.

Death is *certain* to all. *Shak.*
Virtue that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Capable of being counted or depended on; unfailing; infallible; as, *certain* signs; a *certain* remedy for a disease. 'Nothing so *certain* as your anchors.' *Shak.* (*d*) With the infinitive or *of*: capable of being counted on as being or about to be or do, or able to count on; as, he is *certain to be* in the garden; you are *certain to find* him there, or *of finding* him there; if you write you are at least *certain of* an answer, or *to receive* an answer.—2. Assured in mind; free from doubt. (*a*) Free from doubt regarding the truth of anything asserted: often with *of*. 'A prophet *certain of* my prophecy.' *Tennyson.* Formerly sometimes *with on*. 'I am *certain on't*.' *Shak.* (*b*) Having no doubt or suspicion regarding: often with *of*.

And, brethren, I myself am *certain of* you, that also ye ben full of love. *Wickliffe.*
Be *certain* what you do, sir, lest your justice
Prove violence. *Shak.*

[This sense comes very near that of 1 (*d*). If a person says, I am *certain of* the support of some political party, it is not clear whether he means to give an assurance of his own feeling of confidence that that party will support him, or to announce that any one may count on his having that support; but when the statement is, Though he has doubts himself, I believe he is *certain of* the support of that party, it is clear that the speaker only intimates that such support can be relied on. The form of the expression is probably derived from the sense 2 (*b*), and its meaning has become modified by circumstances.] (*c*)† Having no doubt or hesitation regarding a course of conduct; resolved; determined: with an infinitive.

However I with thee have fixed my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton.*

3. Stated; fixed; determinate; definite.

The people shall go out and gather a *certain* rate every day. Ex. xvi. 4.
In France a person is compelled to make a *certain* distribution of his property among his children. *Brougham.*

4. Not specifically named; indeterminate; indefinite; one or some.

Then came a *certain* poor widow. Mat. xii. 42.
About everything he wrote there was a *certain* natural grace and decorum. *Macaulay.*

[In the last sense used independently as a noun, and meaning certain persons.

Certain also of your own poets have said. Acts xvii. 28.]

Formerly *some* was occasionally used before *certain* in this sense with a plural noun. 'To reform *some certain* edicts.' *Shak.*—*For certain*, certainly.

For certain,
This is of purpose laid by some that hate me. *Shak.*

SYN. Sure, true, undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible, inevitable, unfailing, infallible, unhesitating, undoubting, fixed, stated, determinate.

Certain† (sėr'tān or sėr'tin), *adv.* Certainly; assuredly.

'Tis *certain* so; the Prince wooes for himself. *Shak.*

Certain,† Certaine,† *n.* 1. A certain quantity. 'Of unces a *certain*'=a certain number of ounces. *Chaucer.*—2. Certainty. 'Whereof the *certaine* no man knoweth.' *Gower.* Written also *Certyn*, *Certeyne*.

Certaine,† Certeyne,† *adv.* Certainly; certes. *Chaucer.*

Certainly (sėr'tān-li or sėr'tin-li), *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; assuredly; undoubtedly; unquestionably; of a certainty.

Certainly this was a righteous man. Luke xxiii. 47.
He said, I will *certainly* return to thee. Gen. xviii. 10.

Certainness (sėr'tān-nes or sėr'tin-nes), *n.* Certainty (which see).

Certainty (sėr'tān-ti or sėr'tin-ti), *n.* 1. The fact of being certain; exemption from failure; as, the *certainty* of an event or of the success of a medicine.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ames.*

2. A fact or truth certainly established; that which cannot be questioned. 'I speak from *certainties*.' *Shak.* '*Certainties* are uninteresting and sating.' *Landor.*

Know for a *certainty*, that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations. Josh. xxiii. 13.

3. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt.

Such sober *certainty* of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton.*

Certes† (sėr'tēz), *adv.* [Fr.] Certainly; in truth; verily. '*Certes*, our authors are to blame.' *Hudibras.* [Now only poetical or humorous.]

Certhia (sėr'thi-a), *n.* A genus of birds, the type of the following family, containing the *C. familiaris* or common creeper.

Certhiadæ (sėrth'i-a-dē), *n. pl.* The creepers, a family of tenuirostral perching birds, consisting of the tree-creepers (Certhia), nut-hatches, &c., with long sharp claws and an elongated hind-claw, so that they can lay hold on the bark of a tree, and even pass around a horizontal branch, clinging to its under surface with their back to the ground. See CREEPER, 6.

Certhinæ (sėr-thī'nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of the Certhiadæ, including the genus Certhia and several others. See CREEPER.

Certie, Certy (sėr'ti), *n.* A word used only in the phrases *by my certie*, *my certie*, a kind of oath, equivalent to, by my faith; in good troth. [Scotch.]

My certie! few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage. *Sir W. Scott.*

Certificate (sėr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* [Fr. *certificat*, from L.L. *certificare*, to certify. See CERTIFY.] 1. In a general sense, a written testimony to the truth of a certain fact or facts.

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

2. In a more particular sense, a legally authenticated voucher or testimony of certain facts; sometimes a kind of license; as, an attorney's annual *certificate*, a stamped permission to practise for the current year; a *certificate* of appointment of the creditors' assignees to a bankrupt's estate; an annual *certificate* taken out by persons killing or taking game; the *certificate* of the first officer of a merchant vessel attesting his competency, and obtained from the Board of Trade; a *certificate* of registry of a ship, which is a copy of the entry in the books of the custom-house; a *certificate* of origin, a custom-house document, testifying to particular articles being the growth of a British colony; a *certificate* from a court of law, that is, a writing made in the court, to give notice to another court of anything done therein.

Certificate (sėr-tif'i-kāt), *v.t.* 1. To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; to furnish with a certificate; as, a *certificated* teacher; to *certificate* the captain of a vessel. [In this sense used chiefly in the past participle.]

By the 12th of Queen Anne, it was further enacted, that neither the servants nor apprentices of such *certificated* man should gain any settlement in the parish where he resided under such certificate. *Adam Smith.*

2. To attest or certify by certificate; as, to *certificate* a fact.

Certificated (sėr-tif'i-kāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Furnished with a certificate as a proof of qualification for an office; as, a *certificated* teacher. See the verb.

Certification (sėr'ti-fi-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of certifying.—2. In *law*, a notice to a party in a suit that if he fail to do something certain consequences will follow.

He was served with a new order to appear, . . . with this *certification*, that if he appeared not they would proceed. *Bp. Burnet.*

Certifier (sėr'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who certifies or assures.

Certify (sėr'ti-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *certified*; ppr. *certifying*. [Fr. *certifier*, from L. *certifico*, to certify—L. *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To assure or make certain; to give certain information *to*: applied to persons. It is followed by *of* after the person and before the thing told; as, *I certified* you *of* the fact.

We have sent and *certified* the king. Ezra iv. 14.
I go to *certify* her, Talbot's here. *Shak.*

2. To give certain information *of*; to make clear, definite, or certain: applied to things.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond.*

3. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing under hand or hand and seal; to make known or establish as a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded. *Blackstone.*

Certiorari (sėr'shi-ō-rā"rī), *n.* [Lit. to be informed of, L.L. *certiōro*, to inform, from L. *certus*, certain.] In *law*, a writ issuing out of a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice or that he cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court.

Certitude (sėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [L.L. *certitudo*, from L. *certus*, certain.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt.

The world . . .
Hath really neither joy, nor light, nor love,
Nor *certitude*, nor peace, nor help for pain. *Matt. Arnold.*

Cert Money (sėrt mun'i), *n.* [Certain money.] In *law*, head-money, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred.

Cerule† (sē'rụl), *a.* Cerulean.

The bark,
That silently adown the *cerule* stream
Glides with swift sails. *John Dyer.*

Cerulean (sē-rụ'lē-an), *a.* [L. *cæruleus*, azure, probably for *cælueus*, sky-coloured, from *cælum*, the sky, *r* and *l* being easily interchangeable.] Sky-coloured; azure; blue.

It stands like the *cerulean* arch we see
Majestic in its own simplicity, *Cowper.*

Ceruleated (sē-rụ'lē-āt-ed), *a.* Painted blue. [Rare.]

Ceruleous† (sē-rụ'lē-us), *a.* Cerulean. 'This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament.' *Dr. H. More.*

Ceruleum (sē-rụ'lē-um), *n.* A blue pigment, consisting of stannate of protoxide of cobalt, mixed with stannic acid and sulphate of lime. *Ure.*

Cerulific (sēr-ụ-lif'ik), *a.* Producing a blue or sky colour. *Grew.* [Rare.]

Cerumen (sē-rụ'men), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by certain glands lying in the external canal of the ear. Its principal use seems to be to lubricate the passage, and also, according to some physiologists, to entangle particles of foreign matter and prevent them from reaching the membrana tympani.

Ceruminous (sē-rụ'mi-nus), *a.* Relating to or containing cerumen.—*Ceruminous glands*, the glands which secrete the wax of the ear.

Cerura (sē-rū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn, and *oura*, the tail.] A genus of moths belonging to the family Bombycidæ, of which the best known is the *C. vinula*, or puss-moth, which feeds on the willow, poplar, &c. The caterpillars have a curious anal appendage, which is extensile: hence the name.

Ceruse (sē'rụs), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cerussa*, white-lead, from *cera*, wax.] White-lead, a mixture or compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapour of vinegar. It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse, but in this case it is an anhydrous metacarbonate (Pb_2CO_3).—*Ceruse of antimony* is a white oxide of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed.

Ceruse (sē'rụs), *v.t.* To wash with ceruse; to apply ceruse to as a cosmetic.

Here's a colour, what lady's cheek
Though *cerus'd* over comes near it? *Beau. & Fl.*

Cerusite, Cerussite (sē'rụ-sīt, sē-rụs'īt), *n.* A native carbonate of lead ($PbCO_3$), a common lead-ore, found in Cumberland, Cornwall, Leadhills, Siberia, Harz, &c., often in conjunction with galena or sulphide of lead. It occurs crystallized, fine, granular, or earthy. It is supposed to be derived from the decomposition of galena.

Cervelat (sėr've-lat), *n.* [From L. *cervus*, a stag, from resembling a horn.] An ancient musical wind-instrument, of a small size, producing, by means of a reed, tones resembling a bassoon. Also written *Cervalet.*

Cervical (sėr'vi-kal or sėr'vi-kal), *a.* [L. *cervix, cervīcis*, the neck.] Belonging to the neck; as, the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels.

Cervicide (sėr'vi-sīd), *n.* [L. *cervus*, a stag, and *cædo*, to kill.] The act of killing deer. 'A wanton *cervicide.*' *Bayard Taylor.* [Rare.]

Cervidæ, Cervinæ (sėr'vi-dē, sėr-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *cervus*, a stag.] The deer tribe, a family of ruminant mammals, characterized by bony, deciduous, solid, branched horns, covered with a soft skin or velvet, and termed antlers, which, excepting in the reindeer, are wanting in the females. The principal genera are represented by the stag or red-deer, wapiti, roebuck, &c., the elk or moose-deer, the reindeer or cariboo, the fallow-deer, and the muntjac. The Cervidæ are first found fossil in miocene strata.

Cervinæ, *n.* See CERVIDÆ.

Cervine (sėr'vin), *a.* [L. *cervinus*, from *cervus*, a deer.] Pertaining to the deer or animals of the family Cervidæ.

Cervix (sėr'viks), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the neck, especially the hinder-part of the neck, the fore-part being termed *collum.* Also applied to the neck of the bladder and of the uterus.

Cervus (sėr'vus), *n.* [L.] A genus of ruminants including the stag or red-deer and others of the family Cervidæ.

Ceryle (ser'i-lē), *n.* [Gr. *kērylos*, the halcyon.] A genus of insessorial birds belonging to the kingfisher family. See KINGFISHER.

Cesare (sē'za-rē), *n.* In *logic*, a syllogism in the second figure, having a universal negative major premiss, a universal affirmative minor, and a universal negative conclusion: a mnemonic word.

Cesarean, Cesarian (sē-zā'rē-an, sē-zā'ri-an), *n.* See CÆSAREAN.

Cesarewitch (sē-zar'e-vich), *n.* Same as *Czarowitz.*

Cesed,† **Ceased,**† *pp.* Seised; possessed. 'Till that he be *cesed* therwith'=till he be possessed thereof. *Chaucer.*

Cesious (sē'si-us), *n.* [L. *cæsius.*] Of a bluish-gray colour.

Cespititious (ses-pi-ti'shus), *a.* [L. *cespes, cespitis*, turf.] Pertaining to turf; made of turf. '*Cespititious* ramparts.' *Gough.* [Rare.]

Cespitose (ses'pi-tōs), *a.* [L. *cæspes*, turf.] In *bot.* growing in tufts; cespitous.

Cespitous (ses'pi-tus), *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy.

A *cæspitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting. *Martyn.*

Cess (ses), *v.t.* [Shortened and corrupted from *assess.*] 1. To impose a tax; to assess.

The English garrisons *cessed* and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin. *Froude.*

2. In Scotland, to fix the amount of the land-tax.

Cess (ses), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. A rate or tax. [Colloquial and Scotch.]

The like *cess* is charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers. *Spenser.*

2. In Scotland, the land-tax, a permanent tax fixed at £47,954 per annum, to be levied out of the land rent of Scotland for ever, subject, however, to a power of redemption. 3.† Bound; measure; estimation.

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess.* *Shak.*

Cess,† **Cesse**† (ses), *v.i.* [L. *cesso*, to cease.] 1. To cease. 'O nature, *cesse.*' *Shak.*—2. To neglect a legal duty. *Cowell.*

Cessant (ses'sant), *a.* Inactive; dormant. *W. Montague.*

Cessation (ses-sā'shon), *n.* [L. *cessatio*, from *cesso*, to cease.] 1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Addison.*

2.† An armistice.—SYN. Stop, rest, stay, pause, discontinuance, intermission, interval, respite, interruption, recess, remission.

Cessavit (ses-sā'vit), *n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease, *cessavit*, he has ceased.] In *law*, a writ given by statute to recover lands when the tenant or occupier had ceased for two years to perform the service which constituted the condition of his tenure, and had not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant had so inclosed the land that the lord could not come upon it to distrain. This writ was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. xxvii.

Cesser (ses'sėr), *n.* [See CESS, *v.i.*] In *law*, a ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. See CESSAVIT.

Cessibility† (ses-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See CEDE and CESSION.] The act of giving way or receding. *Sir K. Digby.*

Cessible† (ses'si-bl), *a.* [See CEDE.] Giving way; liable to give way; yielding. 'If the parts of a stricken body be so easily *cessible.*' *Sir K. Digby.*

Cessio bonorum (sesh'i-ō bō-nō'rum), *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, a yielding or surrender of property or goods, a legal proceeding by which a debtor is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors.

Cession (se'shon), *n.* [L. *cessio*, from L. *cedo, cessum.* See CEDE.] 1.† The act of giving way; a concession.

For excusations, *cessions*, modesty itself, well governed, are but arts of ostentation. *Bacon.*

2.† A yielding to physical force or impulse.

If there be a mere yielding or *cession* (in a body struck) it produceth no sound. *Bacon.*

3. The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as of territory, property, or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender.

The *cession* of her claims on the earldom of Angus by Lady Margaret had won to Darnley's side the powerful and dangerous Earl of Morton, and had alienated from Murray the kindred houses of Ruthven and Lindsay. *Froude.*

4. In *civil law*, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors to avoid imprisonment.—5. *Eccles.* the leaving of one benefice in consequence of accepting another and not having a dispensation entitling the incumbent to hold both.

Cessionary (se'shon-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *cessionaire*, L.L. *cessionarius.*] See CESSION.] Giving up; yielding.—*Cessionary bankrupt*, one who has yielded up his estate to be divided among his creditors.

Cessment† (ses'ment), *n.* An assessment or tax. *Johnson.*

Cessor (ses'sėr), *n.* [L. *cesso*, to cease.] In *law*, he that neglected for two years to perform the service by which he held lands, so that he incurred the danger of the writ of cessavit. See CESSAVIT.

Cessor† (ses'sėr), *n.* An assessor or taxer.

Cess-pipe (ses'pip), *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste-water, &c., from cess-pools, sinks, or drains.

Cess-pool (ses'pöl), *n.* [The better spelling seems to be *sess-pool*, the word being from A. Sax. *sessian*, to settle; or prov. *soss, suss*, a mess, filth; Gael. *sos.*] A cavity or well in a drain or privy to receive the sediment or filth: used figuratively in the following extract.

The *cess-pool* of agio, now in a time of paper-money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined. *Carlyle.*

Also written *Sess-pool.*

Cest (sest), *n.* [O.Fr. *ceste*, L. *cestus*, a girdle.] A lady's girdle. *Collins.* [Rare and poetical.]

Cestoid (ses'toid), *a.* [L. *cestus*, a girdle, from their shape. See CESTOIDEA.] A term in zoology used to characterize certain intestinal worms, such as tape-worms.

Cestoid, Cestoidean (ses'toid, ses-toi'dē-an), *n.* One of the Cestoidea.

Cestoidea (ses-toi'dē-a), *n. pl.* [L. *cestus*, Gr. *kestos*, a girdle, and *eidos*, form.] An order of intestinal worms of the class Scolecida; tape-worms.

Cestracion (ses-trā'si-on), *n.* [Gr. *kestra*, a kind of fish.] A genus of cartilaginous fishes belonging to the shark group, of which only one species, the Port Jackson shark (*Cestracion Philippi*), found on the coast of Australia, now exists. The posterior teeth consist of flat grinders; the front teeth are pointed.

Cestraciontidæ (ses-trā'si-on''ti-dē), *n. pl.* A family of cartilaginous fishes, closely allied to the true sharks, consisting only of a single living genus and species, the Cestracion (which see), although the extinct forms are very abundant in some formations.

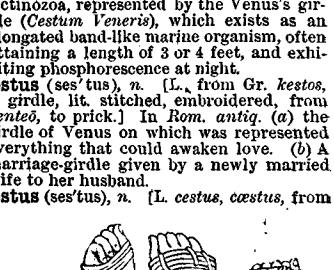
Cestrum (ses'trum), *n.* [Gr. *kestron*, betony.] A genus of plants, nat. order Solanaceæ. They have funnel-shaped, yellow, fragrant flowers, and are common in cultivation. They are known as the bastard jasmines of the West India Islands.

Cestui, Cestuy (ses'twi), *n.* [Law Fr.] A person: used in law expressions such as the following:—*Cestui que trust*, the person who is entitled to the benefit of a trust; *cestui que use*, the person who is entitled to a use. See USE.—*Cestui que vie*, the person for whose life any lands, tenements, or hereditaments may be held.

Cestum (ses'tum), *n.* [From L. *cestus*, a girdle.] A genus of Ctenophora or higher Actinozoa, represented by the Venus's girdle (*Cestum Veneris*), which exists as an elongated band-like marine organism, often attaining a length of 3 or 4 feet, and exhibiting phosphorescence at night.

Cestus (ses'tus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kestos*, a girdle, lit. stitched, embroidered, from *kenteō*, to prick.] In *Rom. antiq.* (*a*) the girdle of Venus on which was represented everything that could awaken love. (*b*) A marriage-girdle given by a newly married wife to her husband.

Cestus (ses'tus), *n.* [L. *cestus, cæstus*, from



Various forms of Cestus.

cædo, cæsum, to strike.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of boxing-glove or

gauntlet, consisting of a strong leathern glove loaded with lead or iron, which boxers fastened on their hands and arms by means of leather thongs. At first it was short, reaching no higher than the wrists, but it was afterwards enlarged up to the elbows.

Cestvaen (kest'va-en or kest'vān), *n.* See CISTVAEN.

Cesura, Cesure (sē-zū'ra, sē'zūr), *n.* See CÆSURA.

Cesural (sē-zū'ral), *a.* See CÆSURAL.

Cetacea (sē-tā'shē-a), *n. pl.* [L. *cetus*, Gr. *kētos*, any large sea-monster, a whale.] An order of marine mammiferous animals, surpassing in size all others in existence. They suckle their young, have warm blood, and respire by means of lungs, for which purpose they must frequently come to the surface of the water to take in fresh supplies of air. Their tail is not vertical, as in fishes, but horizontal. The Cetacea are commonly divided into five families: (*a*) the *Balænidæ*, or whalebone whales; (*b*) the *Physeteridæ*, or sperm whales; (*c*) the *Delphinidæ*, or dolphins; (*d*) the *Rhynchoceti*, or 'beaked' whales; and (*e*) the *Zeuglodontidæ*, all of which are fossil. The *Sirenia* are now made to form a distinct order of mammals.

Cetacean (sē-tā'shan), *n.* An animal of the order Cetacea.

Cetacean (sē-tā'shan), *a.* Same as *Cetaceous*.

Cetaceous (sē-tā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the Cetacea or whale kind.

Cetate (sē'tāt), *n.* A salt of cetic acid.

Cetene (sē'tēn), *n.* ($C_{16}H_{32}$.) A colourless, oily, liquid hydrocarbon obtained from cetylic alcohol.

Ceteosaurus, *n.* See CETIOSAURUS.

Ceterach (set'ėr-ak), *n.* [Fr. *cétérac*, It. *cetracca*, of Arabic or Persian origin.] A genus of ferns, sub-order Polypodiaceæ. The chief characters by which the genus is known are the reticulated veins, the simple sori, with scarcely any indusium, and the abundance of chaffy scales which clothe the under surface of the leaf. One species, *C. officinarum* (the scale-fern or miltwaste), is indigenous to Britain, and not uncommon on rocks and walls.

Cetic (sē'tik), *a.* [L. *cetus*, a whale.] Pertaining to the whale.—*Cetic acid*, an acid produced, according to Heintz, in very small quantity in the saponification of spermaceti. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, grouped in stars, melting at 53·5° C.

Cetin, Cetine (sē'tin), *n.* [L. *cetus*, a whale.] ($C_{32}H_{64}O_2$.) The name proposed by Chevreul for the crystallizable matter which forms the greater part of the substance called spermaceti.

Cetiosaurus, Ceteosaurus (sē'ti-ō-sa''rus, sē'tē-ō-sa''rus), *n.* [Gr. *kēteios*, of or belonging to a whale, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil saurians, the most gigantic of the order Deinosauria, whose vertebræ exhibit a slightly hollowed cup behind, the fore-part being flattened in the dorsal, but produced into a convex surface in the cervical part of the body. The articulations of the bones of the limbs, the possession of long claws, and the hollowness of the bones indicate that it was a terrestrial animal, probably an inhabitant of marshes or river-sides. Their remains are found in the oolite and wealden formations.

Cetological (sē-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to cetology.

Cetologist (sē-tol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in cetology or the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals.

Cetology (sē-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kētos*, a whale, and *logos*, discourse.] The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

Cetonia (sē-tō'ni-a), *n.* [Gr. *ketonia*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family Cetoniadæ. *C. aurata* is the rose-chafer or rose-beetle.

Cetoniadæ (sē-tō-ni'a-dē), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects, forming one of the most extensive groups of the beetle tribe. Nothing can exceed the brilliant colours with which many of them are adorned. The type genus is Cetonia.

Cetosaurian (sē-tō-sa'ri-an), *n.* A member of the genus Cetiosaurus (which see).

Cetotolite (sē-tot'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *kētos*, a whale, *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear, and *lithos*, a stone.] A name provisionally given to certain fossil cetaceous teeth, and especially ear-bones, occurring in such profusion in the upper tertiary formation, as the red crag of Suffolk, that superphosphate of potash is prepared from them to the value of many thousand pounds annually and used as manure for land.

Cetraria (sē-trā'ri-a), *n.* [From *L. cetra*, little leather shield, targe, from the shape of the apothecia.] A genus of lichens related to Lecidea. They have a rigid, erect, and branching brown thallus, with lateral apothecia. Three species are found in Britain. The best known is *C. islandica*, or Iceland-moss. See ICELAND-MOSS.

Cetrarin, Cetrarine (sē'tra-rin), *n.* ($C_{18}H_{16}O_8$.) A vegetable principle extracted by alcohol from several lichens, as *Cetraria islandica* (Iceland-moss) and *Sticta pulmonacea*. It forms a fine white powder very bitter to the taste.

Cetus (sē'tus), *n.* [L.] In *astron.* the Whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere containing ninety-seven stars.

Cetyl (sē'til), *n.* [Gr. *kētos*, a whale, and *hylē*, matter.] ($C_{16}H_{33}$.) An alcoholic radical supposed to exist in a series of compounds obtained from spermaceti.

Cetylic (sē-til'ik), *a.* Pertaining to cetyl; as, *cetylic* alcohol.

Ceutorhynchus (sū-tō-ring'kus), *n.* [Gr. *keuthō*, to hide, to bury, and *rhynchos*, the snout.] A genus of coleopterous insects, family Curculionidæ, including several species, whose larvæ are very destructive to the turnip: *C. assimilis* is the turnip-seed weevil; *C. contractus*, the charlock weevil; and *C. pleurostigma*, the turnip-gall weevil.

Cevadilla, Cebadilla (sev-a-dil'la, seb-a-dil'la), *n.* The Spanish Mexican name for *Asagræa officinalis*. See ASAGRÆA.

Ceylanite (sē'lan-it), *n.* [From *Ceylon*.] A ferruginous variety of spinel (Al_2MgO_4) from Ceylon.

Ceylonese (sē-lon-ēz'), *a.* Pertaining to Ceylon; Cingalese; Singhalese.

Ceylonese (sē-lon-ēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives, an inhabitant or inhabitants of Ceylon; Cingalese or Singhalese.

Ceylon-moss (sē-lon'mos), *n.* The common name for *Ploearia candida*, an alga found in Ceylon and on the east coast of Bengal. It has been lately introduced as a substitute for farinaceous foods, having the same properties as carrageen or Irish-moss.

Cha (cha), *n.* [Hind.] A kind of tea, rolled up like tobacco, which goes to the interior of Asia.

Chabasie, Chabasite (kab'a-sē, kab'a-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *chabazios*, one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem *Peri Lithōn* ascribed to Orpheus.] A variety of zeolite which occurs in crystals whose primitive form is nearly a cube. Chabasite is a transparent mineral which may generally be represented by the formula $CaO.Al_2O_3.2Si O_2$.

Chablis (shab-lē), *n.* A celebrated white French wine, having good body and an exquisite perfume, so called from a town of that name near which it is produced.

Chabouk, Chabuk (cha-bųk'), *n.* [Hind. *chabuk*, a horse-whip.] A long whip; specifically, the whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

> Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your *chabouk*.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Chace (chās), *n.* and *v.* See CHASE.

Chack (chak), *n.* A snack; a luncheon. 'A *chack* of dinner.' *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Chack (chak), *v.t.* In the *manege*, to jerk or toss the head, as a horse, so as to try the hand of the person managing it.

Chacma (chak'ma), *n.* A baboon found in South Africa (*Cynocephalus porcarius*).

Chaco (chä'kō), *n.* The native name for an unctuous earth found at La Paz, South America, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate.

Chaconne (sha-kon), *n.* [Fr.] A slow dance tune in ¾ time, frequently constructed on a ground bass, and sometimes introduced into earlier forms of the sonata.

Chad (shad), *n.* A kind of fish, the shad (which see).

Chadam (chad'am), *n.* A money of account in some parts of Asia, equal to one paysa, of the value of 25 cowries or a half farthing.

Chad-pennies (chad'pen-niz), *n. pl.* Pennies paid at Whitsunday to aid in repairing Lichfield Cathedral, which is dedicated to St. *Chad*.

Chærophyllum (kē-rō-fil'lum), *n.* [Gr. *chairephyllon*, chervil.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ, consisting of about thirty species, natives of the northern hemisphere: popularly called *chervil* (which see).

Chætodon (kē'to-don), *n.* [Gr. *chaitē*, a mane, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A Linnæan genus of teleostean fishes, nearly corresponding to the modern family Chætodontidæ or Squamipennes (which see).

Chætodontidæ (kē-to-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Squamipennes*.

Chætognatha (kē-tog'na-thà), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chaitē*, hair, and *gnathos*, jaw.] A class of Annelida or worms, including the single genus Sagitta (which see).

Chætonotus (kē-to-nō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *chaitē*, hair, and *nōtos*, the back.] A remarkable genus of rotifers or wheel animalcules, possessing no rotary or 'wheel-organs,' but provided with cilia scattered generally over the body.

Chætophoraceæ (kē'to-fō-rā''sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chaitē*, a mane, and *pherō*, to carry.] A family of confervoid algæ, growing in sea or fresh water, and invested with a gelatinous matter; either filiform or expanded into branched, definitely-formed, or shapeless fronds or masses. The filaments are jointed and furnished with bristle-like processes. The fresh-water species form little protuberances on stones, sticks, &c., usually of a bright green colour. The fructification consists of spores and four ciliated zoospores. There are six British genera.

Chætopod (kē'to-pod), *n.* An annelid or worm of the order Chætopoda.

Chætopoda (kē-top'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chaitē*, hair, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An order of free Annelida. Called also *Errantes*, *Errantia*. See ERRANTES.

Chafant (chā'fant), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to a boar when represented as enraged or furious.

Chafe (chāf), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chafed*; ppr. *chafing*. [O.E. *chaufe*, Fr. *chauffer*, O.Fr. *chaufer*, to warm, from L. *calefacere*, to warm, from stem of *caleo*, to grow warm, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To excite heat in by friction; to stimulate to warmth; as, to *chafe* the limbs. 'To rub her temples and to *chafe* her skin.' *Spenser.* 'To *chafe* his paly lips.' *Shak.*

> But she . . . laid his head upon her lap,
> And loosed the shatter'd casque, and *chafed* his hands. *Tennyson.*

2. To excite heat in the mind of; to excite the passions of; to inflame; to anger; to fret; to provoke or incense. 'Her intercession *chafed* him so.' *Shak.* 'Chafed wild boars or ruffled porcupines.' *Milton.*—3. To excite violent action in; to cause to rage; as, the wind *chafes* the ocean.—4. To stimulate, as by pungent odours; to perfume. 'Lilies . . . whose scent so *chafed* the neighbouring air.' *Suckling.* [Rare.]—5. To fret and wear by rubbing; as, the rope was *chafed* by the friction.

> Two slips of parchment . . . she sewed round it to prevent its being *chafed*. *Sir W. Scott.*

SYN. To rub, wear, abrade, fret, gall, vex, provoke, warm, irritate, heat, incense, inflame.

Chafe (chāf), *v.i.* 1. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret. 'To *chafe* as at a personal wrong.' *Tennyson.*

> And take no care
> Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Shak.*

2. To be in violent agitation; to dash, as in anger; to rage or boil; to fret. 'The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores.' *Shak.*

> I would you did but see how it (the sea) *chafes*, how it rages. *Shak.*

3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing; as, a cable *chafes*.

Chafe (chāf), *n.* 1. Heat excited by friction. [Rare.]—2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion. 'In a sultry *chafe*.' *Milton.*

> At this the knight grew high in *chafe*. *Hudibras.*

Chafer (chāf'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which chafes.—2.† A vessel for heating water; a chaffern. Hence—3.† Any dish or pan. 'A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the irons.' *Baker.* [Rare.]

Chafer (chāf'ėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *ceafor*, a chafer; D. *kever*, G. *käfer*, an insect of the beetle tribe.] A beetle: especially applied to such as either in their perfect state or as larvæ are destructive to plants, and generally used with some prefix; as, cock-*chafer*, rose-*chafer*, bark-*chafer*, &c.

Chafery (chāf'ėr-i), *n.* [From *chafe*.] A forge in an iron-mill, at which the iron is wrought into bars; also, a kind of blacksmith's forge.

Chafe-wax (chāf'waks), *n.* In England, an officer formerly under the lord-chancellor, who fitted the wax for the sealing of writs.

Chafe-weed (chāf'wēd), *n.* A local name for *Gnaphalium germanicum* (the cudweed), because, according to Hooker, it is used in Northumberland to prevent heavy loads from galling the backs of beasts of burden.

Chaff (chaf), *n.* [A. Sax. *ceaf* = D. *kaf*, G. *kaff*, chaff.] 1. The glumes or husks of corn and grasses. The term is commonly applied to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, riddling, or winnowing. It is sometimes used improperly to denote straw cut small for the food of cattle.—2. *Fig.* refuse; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind. 'Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature.' *Beau. & Fl.*—3. In *bot.* the bracts or scales on the receptacle which subtends each flower in the heads of many Compositæ, as the sun-flower.

Chaff (chaf), *v.t.* [A corruption of *chafe*, to irritate or annoy.] To assail with sarcastic banter or raillery; to banter; to make game of; to ridicule; to tease; to worry. [Colloq.]

Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray.*

Chaff (chaf), *v.i.* To use idle or ironical language by way of fun or ridicule. [Colloq.]

Chaff (chaf), *n.* Banter, especially slangy banter; sarcastic raillery. 'That kind of conversation which borders as nearly upon what men call *chaff*, as a well-bred girl can venture on.' *Macmillan's Mag.* [Colloq.]

Chaffare,† *n.* [See CHAFFER.] Merchandise; goods for sale. *Chaucer.*

Chaffare, Chaffar,† *v.i.* To chaffer. *Chaucer; Spenser.*

Chaff-cutter, Chaff-engine (chaf'kut-ėr, chaf'en-jin), *n.* An agricultural machine for cutting up hay, straw, &c., as food for cattle. See CHAFF.

Chaffer (chaf'ėr), *v.i.* [From the O.E. noun *chapfare, chaffare*, bargaining, merchandise, from *chap*, A. Sax. *ceáp*, a bargain, and *fare*, procedure, journey, A. Sax. *faru*, a journey. Akin *cheap, cheapen*, and *chap* in *chapman*. See CHEAP.] 1. To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; as, to *chaffer* with a fishwoman or a cabman. 'To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold.' *Dryden.*

The wives and daughters of the Kentish farmers came from the neighbouring villages with cream, cherries, wheatears, and quails. To *chaffer* with them, to flirt with them, to praise their straw hats and tight heels, was a refreshing pastime to voluptuaries sick of the airs of actresses and maids of honour. *Macaulay.*

2. To talk much and idly. *Trench.* [Trench (*Select Glossary*) seems to consider this the only meaning which the word now has; but such is certainly not the case.]

Chaffer† (chaf'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To buy or sell. *Spenser.*—2. To exchange. 'To *chaffer* words.' *Spenser.*

Chaffer† (chaf'ėr), *n.* Merchandise; bargaining. 'Small *chaffer* doth ease.' *Skelton.*

Chaffer (chaf'ėr), *n.* One who employs chaff or slangy banter. [Colloq.]

She was considered the best *chaffer* on the road, not one of them could stand against her tongue. *Mayhew.*

Chafferer (chaf'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

Chaffern† (chaf'ėr-n), *n.* A vessel for heating water.

Chaffery† (chaf'ėr-i), *n.* [O.E. *chaffare*. See CHAFFER, *v.i.*] Traffic; buying and selling. 'Merchandise and *chaffery.*' *Spenser.*

Chaffinch (chaf'finsh), *n.* [Said to be so called from delighting in *chaff*, though it is rather the grain in which it delights. Perhaps named from its cry; comp. *chiff-chaff*, the name given to one of the British warblers from its cry.] A common British bird of the genus Fringilla, the *F. cœlebs*, whose pleasant short and oft-repeated song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer. The plumage of the male is very pretty. Chaffinches are useful in destroying aphides and caterpillars, though they injure various kinds of garden plants. In winter they feed mostly on seeds.

Chaffless (chaf'les), *a.* Without chaff from worthless matter, rubbish, or refuse.

The gods have made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless.* *Shak.*

Chaffron (shaf'fron), *n.* See CHAMFRON.

Chaff-wax (chaf'waks). Same as *Chafe-wax.*

Chaff-weed (chaf'wēd), *n.* A popular name of *Centunculus minimus*, because of its small chaffy leaves. See CENTUNCULUS.

Chaffy (chaf'i), *a.* 1. Like chaff; full of chaff. 'Chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail.' *Coleridge.*—2. In *bot.* an epithet sometimes applied to the receptacle in compound flowers; paleaceous.—3. *Fig.* light; frivolous: said of persons and things. 'A *chaffy* lord not worth the name of villain.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'Slight and *chaffy* opinion.' *Glanville.*

Chafing-board (chāf'ing-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* a batten fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing.

Chafing-dish (chāf'ing-dish), *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.

Chafing-gear (chāf'ing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.* mats or other soft substances placed on the rigging, spars, &c., to prevent chafing.

Chaft (chaft), *n.* [Dan. *kiæft*, Icel. *kjaftr*, a jaw. See CHAP.] One of the jaws. [Scotch.]

Chagreen (sha-grēn'), *n.* See SHAGREEN.

Chagrin (sha-grēn'), *n.* [Fr., said to be another form of *shagreen*, which, from being used to polish wood, has come to be employed as a type of grinding or gnawing care. See SHAGREEN.] Ill humour; vexation; peevishness; mortification; fretfulness; disquiet.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin.* *Pope.*

Chagrin (sha-grēn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *chagriner*. See above.] To excite ill humour in; to vex; to mortify.

O! trifling head and fickle heart,
Chagrined at whatsoe'er thou art. *T. Warton.*

Chailletiaceæ (shāl-let'i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [After M. *Chaillet*, a Swiss botanist.] A small order of tropical American, African, and Indian trees and shrubs, consisting of three genera, in one of which the flowers are polypetalous, while in the other two they are gamopetalous. The petals are small scale-like bodies, at the orifice of a tubular calyx. *Chailletia toxicaria* is known in Sierra Leone as rats'-bane, and is reputed very poisonous.

Chain (chān), *n.* [Fr. *chaîne*, O.Fr. *chaene, cadene*, Pr. *cadena*, from L. *catena*, a chain.] 1. A series of links or rings connected or fitted into one another, generally of some kind of metal, and used for various purposes, as a support, a fetter, a means of connection, or of the transmission of mechanical power, ornament, measurement, &c.—2. *Fig.* that which binds, restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond; a fetter; bondage; slavery: in this sense often in the plural; as, to be bound by the *chains* of evil habit.

The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the *chains* that tie
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton.*

3. In *weaving*, the warp threads of a web, so called because they form a long series of links or loops.—4. A series of things linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession; as, a *chain* of causes, of ideas, or events; a *chain* of being; a *chain* of mountains.—5. *pl.* *Naut.* strong links or plates of iron bolted at the lower end to the ship's side, used to contain the blocks called dead-eyes, by which the shrouds of the mast are extended.—6. In *surv.* a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, each 7·92 inches in length, and consequently having a total length of 66 feet, or 4 poles.

Chain (chān), *v.t.* 1. To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains; as, to *chain* floating logs together; to *chain* a dog; to *chain* prisoners.—2. *Fig.* (*a*) to enslave; to keep in slavery.

And which more blest? Who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

(*b*) To restrain; to hold in control; to check.

He would stay swift diseases in old days,
Chain madmen by the music of his lyre. *Matt. Arnold.*

(*c*) To unite firmly; to link.

In this vow (I) do *chain* my soul to thine. *Shak.*

3. To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a harbour or passage.

Chain-belt (chān'belt), *n.* A chain forming a band or belt for conveying or transmitting power. It is sometimes covered with piping or overlaid with strips of various materials to form a round belt.

Chain-boat (chān'bōt), *n.* *Naut.* a large boat furnished with a davit and windlasses, used for getting up chains, anchors, &c.

Chain-bolt (chān'bōlt), *n.* *Naut.* one of the large bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to the vessel's sides.

Chain-bond (chān'bond), *n.* In *arch.* a name sometimes given to *bond-timber* (which see). Called also *Chain-timber.*

Chain-bridge (chān'brij). See under BRIDGE and SUSPENSION.

Chain-cable (chān'kā-bl), *n.* A cable composed of iron links. See under CABLE.

Chain-coupling (chān'kup-ling), *n.* In *rail.* a supplementary coupling between carriages, &c., as a safety device in case the prime coupling should accidentally become uncoupled. *E. H. Knight.*

Chain-gang (chān'gang), *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together.

I'd take my place with a *chain-gang*, and eat Norfolk Island biscuit. *Lever.*

Chain-guard (chān'gärd), *n.* In *watch-making*, a mechanism in watches, provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch being over-wound. *E. H. Knight.*

Chain-hook (chān'hōk), *n.* *Naut.* an iron rod with a handling-eye at one end and a hook at the other for hauling the chain-cables about.

Chainless (chān'les), *a.* Having no chains; incapable of being chained. 'The *chainless* mind.' *Byron.*

Chainlet (chān'let), *n.* [Dim. of *chain.*] A little chain.

The spurs and ringing *chainlets* sound. *Sir W. Scott.*

Chain-locker, Chain-well (chān'lok-ėr, chān'wel), *n.* *Naut.* the receptacle for the chain-cable below deck. The deck-pipe, through which it passes, is made of iron. Steam vessels have frequently a movable box on deck for this purpose.

Chain-mail (chān'māl), *n.* See MAIL.

Chain-moulding (chān'mōld-ing), *n.* In *arch.* a species of moulding cut in imitation of a chain. It is used in the Norman style.

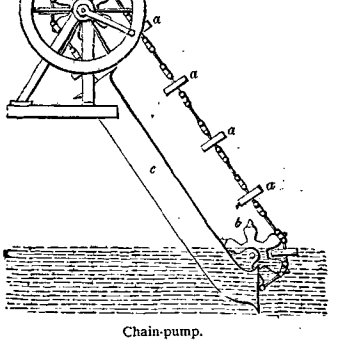
Chain-pier (chān'pēr), *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

Chain-plate (chān'plāt), *n.* *Naut.* one of the iron plates used for securing the shrouds of the lower rigging to the vessel's sides. Called also *Channel-plate.*

Chain-pore Coral (chān'pōr ko'ral), *n.* Same as *Catenipora.*

Chain-pulley (chān'pul-i), *n.* A pulley having depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links or alternate links of a chain which passes over it and gives motion thereto, or conversely. *E. H. Knight.*

Chain-pump (chān'pump), *n.* A pump consisting, in one of its simplest and commonest forms, of an endless chain equipped

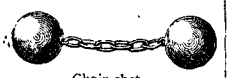


Chain-pump.

with a sufficient number of valves or buckets *a a a*, moving on two wheels *b b*, one above, the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube and returning upwards through another *c*. The discs or valves on the chain fit as nearly as may be in the tube *c*, and by the continuous rotation of a crank a steady flow of water is kept up.

Chain-rule (chān'rōl), *n.* A rule of arithmetic, by which, when a succession or chain of equivalents is given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between numbers of the first and last kind mentioned. Thus, if 112 lbs. avoirdupois make 104 lbs. of Holland, and 100 lbs. of Holland make 89 of Geneva, and 110 of Geneva make 117 of Seville, how many lbs. of Seville will make 100 lbs. avoirdupois?

Chain-shot (chān'shot), *n.* Two balls or half-balls connected by a chain, and serving when fired from ordnance to cut down masts or spars, or cut away shrouds and rigging.



Chain-shot.

Chain-stitch (chān'stich), *n.* In *sewing*, (*a*) work consisting of threads or cords linked together in the form of a chain, as lineal chaining or tambour work, reticulation or net-work, &c. (*b*) A kind of machine-sewing, which consists in looping the upper thread into itself on the under side of the fabric, or in using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread: in contradistinction to *lock-stitch*.

Chain-timber (chān'tim-bėr), *n.* In *arch.* (*a*) a large timber placed in the middle of the height of a story for imparting strength. (*b*) Same as *Bond-timber*.

Chain-wale (chān'wāl), *n.* *Naut.* channel (which see).

Chain-well. See CHAIN-LOCKER.

Chain-wheel (chān'whēl), *n.* An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power. It consists of a bucket-chain, which passes over a pulley and through a pipe of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its section. The water flows into the pipe at the upper end, and descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain and therefore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as Lamolière's piston-wheel, the application having been first made by Lamolière.

Chain-work (chān'wėrk), *n.* Same as *Chain-stitch*.

Chair (chār), *n.* [O.E. *chaire, chaiere*, &c., from Fr. *chaire*, O.Fr. *chayere*, L. *cathedra*, Gr. *kathedra*, a seat—*kata*, down, and *hezomai*, to sit. *Chaise* is a corruption of *chaire*.] 1. A movable seat, with a back, for one person.—2. A seat of office or authority; as, the *chair* of a judge, a professor, the person who presides over a meeting or assembly, &c. Hence, the office itself, especially the office of a professor; as, to hold the *chair* of logic or divinity; to found a *chair* in a university; &c. Formerly used for a throne and a pulpit, and in senses derived by metonymy from these.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
Is the *chair* empty? *Shak.*

His eloquence is masculine and exact, and has all the majesty of the *chair* in it. *Ep. Burnet.*

In certain phrases the word is used for the chairman of a meeting or assembly; as, to address or support the *chair;* but we do not use such phrases as the *chair* spoke. *Chair! chair!* is a frequent cry at public meetings when the authority of the chairman is not duly regarded.—3. A sedan-chair.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

4.† A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a chaise or gig.

E'en kings might quit their state to share
Contentment and a one-horse *chair*. *T. Warton.*

5. One of the iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway. A *joint chair* is one that secures the connection of two rails at their ends.—*Chair of state*, sometimes equivalent to a throne.—*Groaning chair*, the chair in which a woman sits when being confined, or after her confinement, to receive congratulations.

For the nurse, the child to dandle,
Sugar, soap, spiced pots, and candle,
A *groaning chair*, and eke a cradle.
Poor Robin's Almanack.

Chair (chār), *v.t.* To place or carry in a chair; to carry publicly in a chair in triumph.

The day the member was *chaired* several men in Coningsby's rooms were talking over their triumph. *Disraeli.*

Chair-bed (chār'bed), *n.* See BED-CHAIR.

Chair-days (chār'dāz), *n. pl.* The evening of life; the time of repose for old age.

In thy reverence and thy *chair-days*, thus
To die in ruffian battle. *Shak.*

Chairman (chār'man), *n.* 1. The presiding officer of an assembly, association, or company, committee, or public meeting.—2. One whose business is to carry a sedan-chair. *Prior.*

Chairmanship (chār'man-ship), *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting.

Chair-organ (chār'or-gan), *n.* A name given to the prestant or choir-organ from a notion that it formed the seat of the performer when placed behind him.

Chaise (shāz), *n.* [A French corruption of *chaire*. In the sixteenth century the Parisians in many words substituted the sound of *z* for that of *r*, and in this case, as a distinct meaning was attached to each form, the modification was adopted as a new word.] A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more horses, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down.

Chaise (shāz), *n.* A gold coin current in France from 1346 to 1430, varying in value at different periods. It was named from the chair [Fr. *chaise*] in which the figure was represented as sitting. Chaises were also coined in England in the reign of Edward III.

Chaise-lounge (shāz'lounj), *n.* [Fr. *chaise*, a chair, and E. *lounge*.] A sort of sofa, open at one end; a couch.

Chaitya (chāt'ya), *n.* See *Buddhist architecture* under BUDDHIST.

Chalaza (ka-lā'za), *n.* [Gr. *chalaza*, hail, a hailstone, a pimple.] 1. In *bot.* that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus.—2. In *zool.* one of the two membranous twisted cords which bind the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell and keep it near the middle as it floats in the albumen, so that the cicatricula or germinating point is always uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation.

Chalazal (ka-lā'zal), *a.* Of or relating to a chalaza; as, the *chalazal* end of an ovule.

Chalaze (ka-lāz'), *n.* A rarer form of *Chalaza* (which see).

Chalcedonic (kal-sē-don'ik), *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.

Chalcedony (kal-sed'ō-ni), *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium or Constantinople.] A sub-species of quartz, a mineral called also white agate, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles, and spots. It is used in jewelry. There are several varieties, as common chalcedony, chrysoprase, sard, and sardonyx.

Chalcedonyx (kal-sed'ō-niks), *n.* [From *chalcedony* and *onyx*.] A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate. *Buchanan.*

Chalcographer, Chalcographist (kal-kog'raf-ėr, kal-kog'raf-ist), *n.* [See CHALCOGRAPHY.] An engraver on brass or copper.

Chalcographic, Chalcographical (kal-ko-graf'ik, kal-ko-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to chalcography.

We shall now give the names of *chalcographic* artists according to the date of their proficiency. *Ency. Brit.*

Chalcography (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *chalkos*, copper, brass, and *graphō*, to engrave.] The art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chaldaic (kal-dā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea or Chaldæa, anciently a country on the Euphrates in Asia. Of this Babylon was the principal city.

Chaldaic, Chaldee (kal-dā'ik, kal'dē), *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans. Called also *Aramaic* (which see).

Chaldaism (kal-dā'izm), *n.* An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldee dialect.

Chaldean (kal-dē'an), *a.* Relating to Chaldea; Aramaic (which see).

Chaldean (kal-dē'an), *n.* An inhabitant of Chaldea.

Chaldee (kal'dē), *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.—*Chaldee Paraphrases*, commentaries, called by the Jews *Targums*, made for those who did not understand Hebrew.

Chaldee, *n.* See CHALDAIC.

Chalder (chal'dėr), *n.* 1. Same as *Chaldron*. 2. A dry measure for grain consisting of 16 bolls. [Scotch.]

Chalder (chal'dėr), *n.* *Naut.* a rudder-band or gudgeon.

Chaldese† (kal-dēz'), *v.t.* To trick; to injure by trickery. See CALDESE.

Chaldron (chäl'dron), *n.* [Fr. *chaudron*, a kettle. The same word as *caldron*.] A measure of coals consisting of 36 bushels, or 25½ cwt.; the Newcastle chaldron is 52½ or 53 cwt. In American ports the weight is very various, but the ordinary weight in the United States is 26¼ cwt.

Chalet (shā-lā), *n.* [Fr.; properly a Swiss word.] One of the huts or cabins in which cattle and herdsmen are housed for the night on the Swiss mountains, and where the cheese is manufactured. The name is sometimes extended to any dwelling-house of the Swiss peasantry having local characteristics in its style of building.

Chalets are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen. *Wordsworth.*

Chalice (chal'is), *n.* [Fr. *calice*, a cup, a chalice, from L. *calix, calicis*, a cup or goblet.] 1.† A drinking cup or bowl.

This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd *chalice*
To our own lips. *Shak.*

2. A communion cup used to administer the wine in the celebration of the holy eucharist. Chalices are generally made of silver, but many are of gold or gilt and jewelled, and of beautiful artistic design and elaborate workmanship.

Chalice, from Treasury in Mayence Cathedral.

Chaliced† (chal'ist), *a.* Having a cup, as a flower. *'Chaliced* flowers.' *Shak.*

Chalicotherium (kal'i-kō-thē"ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *chalix*, gravel, rubble, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil pachydermatous animals, allied to the tapirs, comprising two species. They are found in strata of the miocene.

Chalk (chak), *n.* [A. Sax. *cealc*, from L. *calx*, lime, limestone; whence also D. Dan. Sw. and G. *kalk*, Fr. *chaux*.] A well-known earthy limestone, of an opaque white colour, soft, and admitting no polish. It is an impure carbonate of lime, and is used as an absorbent and antacid.—*Black chalk* is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on coloured paper.—*Brown chalk*, a familiar name for umber.—*Red chalk*, a natural clay containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of the protoxide and carbonate of iron.—*French chalk*, steatite or soap-stone, a soft magnesian mineral.—*Drawing chalks* were originally restricted in colours to white, black, and red, but now chalks of every colour are used, and are known by the name of *crayons*.—In *geol.* chalk is the rock which forms the higher part of a series or group of strata, comprising rocks of different kinds, termed the cretaceous system, constituting the upper strata of the secondary age, immediately preceding the tertiary. The chalk formation extends over the south-eastern and eastern counties of England, north of France, Germany, and north of Europe. It is stratified, and varies from a thousand to a few feet in depth. It is characterized by peculiar fossils, the most distinctive being gigantic lizards, as the iguanodon, megalosaurus, plesiosaurus, pterodactyl, &c., and by containing numerous nodules of flint. *True* or *white* chalk is a rock formed of the shells and debris of the shells of foraminiferous animalcules, and hence is a rock of *organic* origin.—*Chalk style*, in *engr.* See STIPPLING.—*Chalk for cheese*, an inferior article for a good one; one thing for another.

Lo! how they feignen *chalke for cheese*. *Gower.*

—*A long chalk*, a long way; thus, to beat one by a *long chalk* or *long chalks* is to beat him by a long way, or to excel him in a high degree: in allusion to the ancient custom of making the merit marks with chalk, before lead pencils were so common. *Brewer.* [Colloq.]

Chalk (chak), *v.t.* 1. To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.—2. To manure with chalk, as land.—3. To make white, as with chalk; to bleach; to make pale.

Fear
Stared in her eyes, and *chalk'd* her face and wing'd
Her transit to the throne. *Tennyson.*

4. To mark; to trace out; to describe: from the use of chalk in marking lines.

It is you that have *chalk'd* forth the way
Which brought us hither. *Shak.*
I shall pursue the plan I have *chalked* out. *Burke.*

—*To chalk up*, to charge; to put down to one's account: in allusion to the old custom, prevalent especially among publicans and milk-sellers, of keeping a tally on which

what was not paid was chalked down.—*To chalk out*, in Scotland, an old mode of warning burgh tenants to quit, by marking doors with chalk, which is still competent.

Chalk-cutter (chąk'kut-ėr), *n.* A man that digs chalk.

Chalk-drawing (chąk'drą-ing), *n.* A drawing sketched and filled in with black or coloured chalks.

Chalk-hill (chąk'hil), *n.* A hill of chalk. *Tennyson.*

Chalkiness (chąlk'i-nes), *n.* The state of being chalky.

Chalk-mark (chąk'märk), *n.* A mark made by chalk. 'No *chalk-mark* now visible.' *Carlyle.*

Chalk-pit (chąk'pit), *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

Chalk-quarry (chąk'kwo-ri), *n.* A quarry from which chalk is got. *Tennyson.*

Chalk-stone (chąk'stōn), *n.* 1. In *med.* a calcareous concretion in the hands and feet of persons violently affected by the gout.—2. A small lump of chalk. Is. xxvii. 9.

Chalky (chąk'i), *a.* 1. Resembling chalk; as, a *chalky* taste.—2. Consisting of or containing chalk. 'Thy *chalky* cliffs.' *Shak.*

Challenge (chal'lenj), *n.* [O.E. *chalenge, calenge*, &c., from O.Fr. *chalenge, calenge, calonge*, &c., claim, accusation, dispute, from L. *calumnia*, a false accusation, a calumny, in L.L. an action at law in which a person attempts to establish his claim to anything. *Calumny* is thus the same word in a less modified form.] 1. An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind; as, a *challenge* to a rubber at whist; a *challenge* to a public debate. 'A *challenge* to controversy.' *Goldsmith.* Specifically—2. A calling upon one to fight in a single combat; an invitation or summons, verbal or written, to decide a controversy by a duel. Hence—3. The letter or message containing the summons to a contest.—4.† A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.

> Either accept the title thou usurp'st,
> Of benefit proceeding from our king
> And not of any *challenge* of desert. *Shak.*

5. *Milit.* the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who appears at or near his post.—6. In *hunting*, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game.—7. A calling in question; an exception taken, as to a person's right to do something; specifically, in *law*, an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause. The right of challenge is given both in civil and criminal trials, for certain causes which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The right of challenge extends either to the whole panel or array, called a *challenge to the array*, or only to particular jurors, called a *challenge to the polls*. Both of these challenges are subdivided into *principal challenges* and *challenges to the favour*. A principal challenge is when an objection of obvious weight is alleged, as that one or more of the jury are returned at the nomination of the plaintiff or defendant. A challenge to the favour is when the party alleges a cause that might probably bias the sheriff, or other returning officer, as that the defendant is tenant to the sheriff. In criminal cases challenges may be made either on the part of the crown or on that of the prisoner, and either to the whole array or to the separate polls. In capital cases the prisoner is allowed an arbitrary species of challenge, known as a *peremptory challenge*, without showing any cause at all, limited in cases of treason to thirty-five jurors, and in felonies to twenty.

Challenge (chal'lenj), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *challenged*; ppr. *challenging*. 1. To call to a contest; to invite to a trial; to defy; as, to *challenge* a man to prove what he asserts, implying defiance.

> Thus formed for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
> And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*

2. To call, invite, or summon to answer for an offence by single combat or duel.

> By this I *challenge* him to single fight. *Shak.*

3.† To accuse; to call to answer; to censure. 'Dishonoured thus and *challenged* of wrongs.' *Shak.*

> Who may I rather *challenge* for unkindness,
> Than pity for mischance. *Shak.*

4. To claim as due; to demand as a right; as, the Supreme Being *challenges* our reverence and homage. '*Challenge* better terms.' *Addison.*—5. In *law*, to demand the removal of from among the jurymen. See the noun, 7.—6. In general, to object to (a person or thing); to take exception to; to call in question; as, to *challenge* the accuracy of a quotation.

Challenge (chal'lenj), *v.i.* In *hunting*, to make a whimper or whine when the scent of game is first discovered: said of a hound.

Challengeable (chal'lenj-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being challenged; capable of being called to an account. 'How lords are *challengeable* by their vassals.' *J. Sadler.*

Challenger (chal'lenj-ėr), *n.* One who challenges; as, (*a*) one who defies another to a contest of any kind. (*b*) An objector; one who calls in question.

> His hour is come,
> The impious *challenger* of pow'r divine. *Cowper.*

Challis (shal'li), *n.* An elegant silk and woollen fabric, very pliable, and without gloss, frequently finished with printed or woven designs and figures, and used for ladies' dresses.

Chalon, Chaloun,† *n.* [O.Fr.] A coverlet; a blanket. *Chaucer.*

Chalybean (ka-lib'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to the *Chalybes*, an ancient people of Asia famed as workers in iron and steel; hence, as applied to steel, well-tempered. '*Chalybean* tempered steel.' *Milton.*

Chalybeate (ka-lib'ē-āt), *a.* [Gr. *chalyps, chalybos*, steel.] Impregnated with iron: applied to a medicine containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron, or holding iron in solution, such as the water of Tunbridge, Spa, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Bridge of Allan, and many others. The iron generally exists as carbonate, and is held in solution by the carbonic acid contained in the water: on exposure to the air the carbonic acid escapes and the iron is partly precipitated.

Chalybeate (ka-lib'ē-āt), *n.* Any water or other liquid into which iron enters.

Chalybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* [See CHALYBEATE.] A native anhydrous metacarbonate of iron ($FeCo_3$), existing abundantly under the name of *Spathic* or *Sparry Ore*, or *Siderite*, in gneiss, mica-slate, clay-slate, in connection with the carboniferous system, and occasionally in trap rocks. It is often met with in conjunction with other metals. It occurs in rhomboidal crystals, also in botryoidal and globular forms, and occasionally in silky fibrous masses. Sp. gr. 3·7 to 3·9. A siliceous or argillaceous variety called clay ironstone, occurring in the coal-measures, is one of the most abundant and valuable ores of iron. Combined with carbonaceous matter it forms the blackband ironstone. Very large quantities of both ores are found and worked in South Staffordshire, at Merthyr Tydvil in South Wales, and near Glasgow.

Cham† (cham), *v.t.* [See CHAMP.] To champ; to chew. *Sir T. More.*

Cham (kam), *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary. Now usually written *Khan*. 'Fetch you a hair off the great *cham's* beard.' *Shak.*

Chama (kā'ma), *n.* [Gr. *chaō*, to gape.]. The gaping cockle, a genus of large marine bivalve shells, belonging to the family Chamaceæ. The valves of the shell are unequal, elate, and convex, with subspiral beaks. *C. gigas*, or giant chama, is the largest and heaviest shell yet discovered, some specimens measuring 3 or 4 feet across. It is found in the Indian Ocean.

Chamade (sha-mād' or sha-mäd'), *n.* [Fr., from It. *chiamata*, a calling, *chiamare*, to call, from L. *clamare*, to call=E. *claim*.] *Milit.* the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley, as for making a proposition for a truce or for a capitulation.

> They beat the *chamade* and sent us carte blanche.
> *Addison.*

Chamæleo (ka-mē'lē-o), *n.* A genus of saurian reptiles, containing the chameleons, co-extensive with the family Chamæleontidæ. See CHAMELEON.

Chamærops (kam-ē'rops), *n.* [Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *rhōps*, a twig.] A genus of palms consisting of dwarf trees with fan-shaped leaves borne on prickly petioles, and a small berry-like fruit with one seed. They are natives of the northern hemisphere. *C. humilis* is the only native European palm. It does not extend further north than Nice. The leaves are employed in making hats, baskets, &c. A Chinese species, *C. Fortunei*, is quite hardy in the south of England.

Chamæsaura (kam-ē-są'ra), *n.* [Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of South African snake-like lizards, consisting only of one species, the *Chamæsaura anguina*, or snake-lizard. In general appearance it is scarcely to be distinguished from a snake, its four limbs being rudimentary, and the separation between the tail and body so slightly defined as to be almost invisible.

Chamayle,† *n.* A camel. *Chaucer.*

Chamber (chām'bėr), *n.* [Fr. *chambre*, L. *camera*, Gr. *kamara*, a vault or arched roof, from same root as in Celt. *cam*, crooked.] 1. A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment: in this sense now generally used only in the more elevated style.

> The *chamber* where the good man meets his fate
> Is privileged beyond the common walk
> Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven.
> *Young.*

2. *pl.* (*a*) A room or rooms where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; especially, the room in which judges of the supreme court sit for the disposing of points of practice and other matters not sufficiently important to be heard and argued in court; judges' chambers. (*b*) Furnished rooms hired for residence in the house of another; lodgings. 'A bachelor life in *chambers*.' *Thackeray.*—3. A place where an assembly meets; as, the star-*chamber*; ecclesiastical *chamber*; privy *chamber*, &c.—4. By *metonymy*, the assembly itself; as, a vote of the imperial *chamber*; the *chamber* of commerce.—5. A compartment or inclosed space; a hollow or cavity; as, the *chamber* of the eye; the *chamber* of a furnace, &c.

> And all the secret of the Spring
> Moved in the *chambers* of the blood. *Tennyson.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *hydraulic engineering*, (1) the space between the gates of a canal-lock. (2) The part of a pump in which the bucket or plunger works. (*b*) *Milit.* (1) that part of the chase of a firearm where the powder lies. (2) An underground cavity for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and secured from rain. Called also *Powder-chamber, Bomb-chamber*. (3) A cavity in a mine, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined.—6.† A short piece of ordnance without a carriage but standing on its breach: formerly used chiefly for rejoicings and theatrical purposes.

> A gallant peal of *chambers* gave a period to the entertainment. *Howell.*

—*Chamber of agriculture*, an association of agriculturists for the purpose of promoting and protecting the interests of agriculture. —*Chamber of commerce*, a board to protect the interests of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city. —*Chambers of the eye*, the space between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, called the *anterior chamber*, and the space between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, called the *posterior chamber*; both spaces being filled with the aqueous humour.—*Judges' chambers*. See above 2 (*a*).—*To sit at chambers*, to despatch summary business in chambers: said of a judge.

Chamber (chām'bėr), *v.i.* 1. To reside in or occupy as a chamber.—2. To be wanton; to indulge in lewdness or licentiousness.

> Let us walk honestly, . . . not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness.
> Rom. xiii. 13.

Chamber (chām'bėr), *v.t.* To shut up in, or as in, a chamber. 'The best blood *chambered* in his bosom.' *Shak.*

Chamber-council (chām'bėr-koun-sil), *n.* Private or secret council. *Shak.*

Chamber-counsel, Chamber-counsellor (chām'bėr-koun-sel, chām'bėr-koun-sel-ėr), *n.* A counsel or person learned in the law who gives his opinion in private, but does not advocate causes in court.

Chambered (chām'bėrd), *p.* and *a.* Divided into compartments by walls or partitions; as, a *chambered* shell.

Chamberer (chām'bėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who intrigues or indulges in wantonness; a gallant.

> Haply for I am black,
> And have not those soft parts of conversation
> That *chamberers* have. *Shak.*

2.† One who attends in a chamber; a groom of a chamber; a chamberlain.—3.† A chamber-maid.

> I ne held me never digne in no manere
> To be your wif, ne yet your *chamberere*. *Chaucer.*

Chamber-fellow (chām'bėr-fel-lō), *n.* One who sleeps in the same apartment.

Chamber-hanging (chām'bėr-hang-ing), *n.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

Chamberlain (chām'bėr-lān or chām'bėr-lin), *n.* [O.Fr. *chamberlain, chambrelain, chambrelene* (It.' *camarlingo*, Sp. *camarlengo*), from O.H.G. *chamarling, chamarlinc*, Mod. G. *kämmerling — kammer, chamar*, chamber (see CHAMBER), and suffix *-ling.*] 1. A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers. Specifically—(*a*)† An attendant, sometimes a male, sometimes a female, at an inn, equivalent to a present head waiter or upper chamber-maid, or who discharged duties analogous to those of both.

I had as lieve the *chamberlaine* of the White Horse had called me up to bed. *Peele.*

(*b*) An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman. The *lord chamberlain* of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. His functions, always important, have varied in different reigns. The duties which now devolve upon him are the dressing and attending on the king at his coronation; the care of the ancient palace of Westminster; the provision of furniture for the Houses of Parliament and for Westminster Hall when used on great occasions; and attending upon peers at their creation, and upon bishops when they perform their homage. The office is now jointly held by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby de Eresby, and the honours are enjoyed in each alternate reign by each family successively. The office of lord-chamberlain of the household is quite distinct from that of the great-chamberlain, and is changed with the administration. This officer has the control of all parts of the household (except the ladies of the queen's bed-chamber) which are not under the direction of the lord-steward, the groom of the stole, or the master of the horse. The king's (queen's) chaplains, physicians, surgeons, &c., as well as the royal tradesmen, are by his appointment; the companies of actors at the royal theatres are under his regulation; and he is also the licenser of plays. He has under him a vice-chamberlain.—2. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, the *chamberlain* of a corporation.

Erastus the *chamberlain* of the city saluteth thee. Rom. xvi. 23.

Chamberlainship (chām'bėr-lān-ship or chām'bėr-lin-ship), *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

Chamber-lie, *n.* See CHAMBER-LYE.

Chamberlin† (chām'bėr-lin), *n.* A chamber attendant. See CHAMBERLAIN, 1.

In the kind office of a *chamberlin*,
Showed him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light.
Milton.

Chamber-lye,† **Chamber-lie**† (chām'bėr-lī), *n.* [See LYE.] Urine collected in a chamber utensil; stale urine. *Shak.*

Chamber-maid (chām'bėr-mād), *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

Chamber-master (chām'bėr-mas-tėr), *n.* A shoemaker who makes up his own material at home, and disposes of it to the shops. *Mayhew.*

Chamber-music (chām'bėr-mū-zik), *n.* Vocal or instrumental compositions suitable for performance in a chamber, as opposed to a concert-hall.

Chamber-organ (chām'bėr-or-gan), *n.* A small organ suitable for a private room or chamber, in contradistinction to the larger organs used in churches, concert-rooms, &c.

Chamber-pot (chām'bėr-pot), *n.* A vessel for containing slops, used in bed-rooms.

Chamber-practice (chām'bėr-prak-tis), *n.* The practice of a chamber-counsel, who gives his opinions in private or at his chambers, but who does not advocate cases in court.

Chamber-story (chām'bėr-stō-ri), *n.* That story of a house which is appropriated for bed-rooms. *Gwilt.*

Chambertin (shoń-ber-tań), *n.* A superior sort of red Burgundy wine, named after the place where the grapes from which it is made grow. 'The *chambertin* with yellow seal.' *Thackeray.*

We will try a bottle of the *chambertin* to-day, Vincent. *Lord Lytton.*

Chamblet,† *n.* Camlet. *Beau. & Fl.*

Chamblet,† *v.t.* To streak, as marble; to variegate.

Some have their veins more varied and *chambleted* as oak, whereof wainscot is made. *Bacon.*

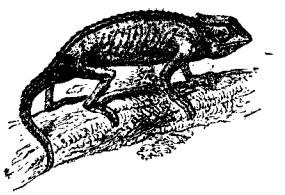
Chambranle (sham-branl'), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* an ornament of stone or wood bordering the three sides of doors, windows, and chimneys. The top part is called the *traverse*, and the two sides the *ascendants.*

Chambray (sham'brā), *n.* [From a place of the same name in France.] A kind of gingham or plain-coloured dress-stuff, with linen finish.

Chambrel (kam'brel), *n.* [A form of *gambrel.*] The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind-leg.

Chameck (sha-mek'), *n.* A Brazilian monkey, genus Ateles, and family Cebidæ. The head is round and small, limbs long and slender, the thumb of the fore-hands wanting. It is a very gentle creature, and susceptible of a high degree of training. The length of the body is 20 inches, its tail is over 2 feet.

Chameleon (ka-mē'lē-on), *n.* [Gr. *chamai-leōn—chamai*, on the ground, and *leōn*, lion; lit. ground-lion.] 1. A lizard of the genus Chamæleo, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, four feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the centre. There are several species, of which the best known is *C. africanus* or *C. vulgaris*, a native of Africa, Asia, and the south of Europe. Its body is 6 or 7 inches long, and the tail 5 inches; with this it clings to the branches of trees. The skin is cold to the touch, and contains small grains or eminences of a bluish-gray colour in the shade, but in the light of the sun all parts of the body become of a grayish-brown or tawny colour. The extraordinary faculty which the chameleon possesses of changing its colour, either in accordance with that of the objects by which it is surrounded or with its temper when disturbed, is due to the presence of clear or pigment-bearing contractile cells placed at various depths in the skin, their contractions and dilatations being under the influence of the nervous system. Their power of fasting and habit of inflating themselves gave rise to the fable that these animals lived on air. They are in reality insectivorous, their tongue, which is long and



Chameleon (*Chamæleo africanus*).

covered with a viscid saliva, being darted at their prey and thus securing it when touched.

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.
Dryden.

2. The name given by Bayer to a constellation near the south pole, invisible in our latitudes. There are ten stars marked in it. —*Chameleon mineral*, a name formerly given to a mass produced by fusing oxide of magnesia with nitre or potash. When dissolved in water it assumes a variety of colours, passing rapidly from green to blue, purple, and red.

Chameleonize (ka-mē'lē-on-īz), *v.t.* To change into various colours. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Chamelot† (kam'e-lot), *n.* Camlet. *Spenser.*

Chamfer, Chamfret (cham'fėr, cham'fret), *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein*, a chamfer.] 1. In *carp.* a small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material.—2. A bevel or slope; the corner of anything originally right-angled cut aslope equally on the two sides which form it.

Chamfer (cham'fėr), *v.t.* 1. In *carp.* to cut a furrow in; to flute; to channel.—2. To cut or grind in a sloping manner, as the edge of anything square, so as to form a bevel.

Chamfret. See CHAMFER, *n.*

Chamfron (cham'fron), *n.* [O.Fr. *chamfrein*, Mod. Fr. *chenfrein*, probably for *champfrein*, from *champ*, field, battle-field, and *frein*, L. *frenum*, a bridle.] The defensive armour for the fore-part of the head of a war-horse.

Chamlet, *n.* Same as *Camlet.*

Chamois (sham'wą or sha-moi'), *n.* [Fr. *chamois* (a Swiss word), from O.G. *gamz*, Mod. G. *gemse*, the chamois.] 1. A species of goat-like or capriform antelope (*Antilope rupicapra* or *Rupicapra tragus*), inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and West of Asia. Its size is about that of a well-grown goat, and it is so agile that it can clear at a bound crevices of 16 or 18 feet wide. The chamois is one of the most wary of antelopes, and possesses the power of scenting man at an almost incredible distance, so that the hunting of it is an occupation of extreme difficulty and much danger. Its skin is made into a soft leather called chamois or shammy.—2. A kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil: so called because first prepared from the skin of the chamois. Sometimes used adjectively in conjunction with leather; as, *chamois*-leather.

Chamois-leather (sham'wą or sha-moi' leтн-ėr); *n.* See CHAMOIS, 2.

Chamomile (kam'ō-mīl), *n.* [L.L. *camomilla*, L. *chamæmelon*, Gr. *chamaimēlon—chamai*, on the ground, and *mēlon*, an apple, from the apple-like smell of its flower.] *Anthemis nobilis*, a bitter plant much used in medicine, especially the flowers. It was formerly imagined that the chamomile grew the more luxuriantly the more frequently trodden on; and this was a favourite subject of allusion in ancient writers.

Chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

For though the *chamomile* the more it is trodden on, the faster it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. *Shak.*

—*Wild chamomile* is the British plant *Matricaria Chamomilla.*

Champ, Champe (champ), *n.* [Fr. *champ*, a field, from L. *campus*, a field.] In *arch.* the field or ground on which carving is raised. *Oxford Glossary.*

Champ (champ), *v.t.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *champayer*, to graze, from *champ*, L. *campus*, a field, but more probably a modification of obsolete *cham*, to chew, and connected with Sw. dial. *kämsa*, to chew.] 1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth; as, a horse *champs* the bit.

But, like a proud steed reined, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton.*

2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to munch; to craunch: sometimes followed by *up.*

I *champed up* the remaining part of the pipe. *Steele.*

And *champing* golden grain, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots. *Tennyson.*

3. [Scotch.] To pound; to crush; to mash; as, to *champ* potatoes.

Champ (champ), *v.i.* To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth; as, to *champ* upon the bit.

Champ (champ), *n.* The name given to a valuable kind of timber produced in the East Indies by *Magnolia excelsa.*

Champac, Champak (cham'pak), *n.* [Skr. and Beng. *champaka.*] A beautiful Indian tree (*Michelia Champaca*, nat. order Magnoliaceæ), held in high esteem by Brahmanists and Buddhists. Images of Buddha are made of its wood, which is also used in construction, for furniture, &c. Its flowers are worn in the hair by Eastern ladies, being of a beautiful golden colour and very fragrant. This perfume is much celebrated in Hindu poetry.

The wandering airs they faint,
On the dark, the silent stream—
The *champak* odours fail,
Like sweet thoughts in a dream. *Shelley.*

Champagne (sham-pān'), *n.* A kind of wine made chiefly in the department of

Marne, in the former province of *Champagne*, in France. Champagne is commonly divided into river and mountain wines, the former being for the most part white, the latter red. The still or the creaming or slightly sparkling wines are more highly valued by connoisseurs than the full-frothing wines, in which the small portion of alcohol they contain escapes from the froth as it rises to the surface, carrying with it the aroma, and leaving the liquor that remains in the glass nearly vapid.

Champaign, Champain (sham-pān'), *n.* [O.Fr. *champaigne*, from *champ*, L. *campus*, a field. See CAMPAIGN.] A flat open country. 'Their fellow-huntsman o'er the wide *champaign*.' *Keats.* 'Many a vale and river-sundered *champaign* clothed with corn.' *Tennyson.*

Champaign (sham-pān'), *a.* Level; open. 'A wide, *champaign* country filled with herds and flocks.' *Addison.*

Champan (sham'pan), *n.* See SAMPAN.

Champarty (cham'pér-ti), *n.* 1. Champerty. 2.† A share of land; a partnership in power. *Chaucer.*

Champer (champ'ér), *n.* One that champs or bites.

Champert† (cham'pért), *n.* Same as *Champerty.*

Champertor (cham'pér-tèr), *n.* In *law*, one who is guilty of champerty (which see).

Champerty (cham'pér-ti), *n.* [Fr. *champ*, a field, and *parti*, divided, from L. *campus*, a field, and *pars, partis*, a part.] In *law*, a species of maintenance, being a bargain which a party not otherwise interested makes with a plaintiff or defendant to receive a share of the land or other matter in suit if the person with whom the bargain is made is successful, the champertor carrying on or assisting to carry on the party's suit at his own expense; the purchase of a suit or of the right of suing. Champerty is a punishable offence both by common law and statute. Written also *Champarty.*

Champignon (sham-pin'yon; Fr. pron. shoñ-pēn-yoñ), *n.* [From L.L. *campinio*, what grows in fields, from L. *campus*, a field.] The French name for mushrooms in general, but applied in this country only to the two edible species *Agaricus campestris*, the common mushroom, and *A. oreades*, a species growing in fairy rings.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats.
Dryden.

Champion (cham'pi-on), *n.* [Fr. *champion*, Pr. *campion*, It. *campione*, L.L. *campio, campionis*, a champion, from L. *campus*, a field, in the later sense of combat, duel. The A. Sax. *camp*, a fight; *cempa*, a warrior; Sc. *kemp*, to strive; D. *kamp*, Dan. *kamp*, G. *kampf*, a fight; Icel. *kapp*, Dan. *kap*, a contest, appear also to come from L. *campus*.] 1. One who comes forward in defence of any cause; especially one who engages in single combat in the cause of another. 'Zealous *champions* for truth.' *Locke.*

Demand of yonder *champion*
The cause of his arrival here in arms. *Shak.*

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another.
Cowell.

2. More generally, a hero; a brave warrior. 'Renowned for hardy and undoubted *champions*.' *Shak.* — 3. One who has acknowledged superiority in certain matters decided by public contest or competition, as prize-fighting, pedestrianism, rowing, ploughing, &c.; one open to contend with all comers, or otherwise requiring to resign the title. — *Champion of the king*, a person whose office it was at the coronation of our kings to ride armed into Westminster Hall while the king was at dinner there, and by the proclamation of a herald to make challenge to this effect, 'that if any man should deny the king's title to the crown he was ready to defend it in single combat.' This ceremony is now discontinued.

Champion (cham'pi-on), *a.* An epithet applied to a person who has defeated all rivals at open competitions; as, the *champion* sculler of England; the *champion* ploughman of Scotland.

Champion (cham'pi-on), *v.t.* 1.† To challenge to a combat.

Come fate into the list,
And *champion* me to the utterance. *Shak.*

2. To maintain or support a cause or an individual; to act as champion for.

Championed or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake or faggot. *Sir W. Scott.*

Championess (cham'pi-on-es), *n.* A female champion. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Championship (cham'pi-on-ship), *n.* State of being a champion.

Chance (chans), *n.* [O.E. *chaunce*, from O.Fr. *chaance, cheance*, Mod.Fr. *chance*, chance, hazard, risk, luck, from L.L. *cadentia*, a falling (E. *cadence*), from L. *cadere*, to fall; in allusion to the falling of the dice.] 1.† Cast, throw, or number turned up in playing at dice.

Seven is my *chaunce*, and thyn is cink and treye.
Chaucer.

2. A casual or fortuitous event; an accident.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; . . . but time and *chance* happeneth to them all. Eccles. ix. 11.

What *chance* is this? how is it I see you here?
Tennyson.

3. [No pl.] That which is regarded as determining the course of events in the absence of law, ordinary causation, or providence; absence of assignable cause; accident; as, to meet a person by *chance*.

And by *chance* there came down a certain priest that way. Luke x. 31.

Against the threats
Of malice, or of sorcery, or that power
Which erring men call *chance*, this I hold firm:—
Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt. *Milton.*

4. What fortune may bring; success or misfortune; fortune. 'If it be thy *chance* to kill me.' *Shak.*

How will the country for these woful *chances*
Misthink the king. *Shak.*
Many a *chance* the years beget. *Tennyson.*

5. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.

I would set my life on any *chance*
To mend it or be rid on't. *Shak.*
Your ladyship may have a *chance* to escape this address. *Swift.*

—*Theory* or *doctrine of chances*. See under PROBABILITY.

Chance (chans), *v.i.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design or expectation.

Ah, Casca, tell us what hath *chanced* to-day. *Shak.*
To be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness on the brain.
And thus it *chanced*, as I divine,
With Roland and Sir Leoline. *Coleridge.*

This verb is sometimes used impersonally, as in the expression, 'how chances it.' Sometimes the 'it' is omitted.

How *chances it* they travel? *Shak.*
How *chance* the king comes with so small a train?
Shak.

Chance (chans), *v.t.* To put under the influence of chance; to risk; to hazard; as, the thing may be dangerous, but I will *chance* it.

Chance (chans), *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

They met like *chance* companions on the way.
Dryden.

Chance (chans), *adv.* By chance; perchance.

If *chance* by lowly contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate. *Gray.*

Chanceable† (chans'a-bl), *a.* Accidental; casual; fortuitous. *Latimer; Sir P. Sidney.*

Chanceably† (chans'a-bli), *adv.* Casually; by chance. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Chance-comer (chans'kum-ėr), *n.* One who comes by chance; an accidental or unexpected comer or visitor. *Dryden; Tennyson.*

Chanceful (chans'fụl), *a.* Full of chances or accidents; hazardous. [Rare and poetical.]

All are not lost who join in *chanceful* war.
J. Baillie.

Chancel (chan'sel), *n.* [So named from being railed off from the rest of the church by lattice-work — L. *cancelli*. See CANCEL.] 1. That part of the choir of a church between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed; formerly inclosed with lattices or cross-bars, as now with rails.—2. An inclosed space railed off in courts of judicature.

Chancellary (chan'sel-la-ri), *n.* Same as *Chancery*, 2.

Chancellor (chan'sel-ėr), *n.* [L.L. *cancellarius*, from L. *cancelli*, lattice-work, a lattice-work railing, the name being given on account of the chancellor formerly standing *ad cancellos* (at the latticed railing), to receive petitions of suitors, and acting as intermediaries between them and the judge.] Originally, a chief notary or scribe under the Roman emperors; but in England, in later times, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown that require to be solemnly authenticated. Hence this officer became the keeper of the great seal. From the Roman Empire this office passed to the Church, and hence every bishop has his chancellor. In France, a secretary, particularly of an embassy, is, in some cases, called a chancellor. In the new German Empire the chancellor (*Reichskanzler*) is the president of the Federal Council, and has the general conduct of the imperial administration. In the United States, a chancellor is the judge of a court of chancery or equity, established by statute. In *Scrip.* a master of the decrees, or president of the council. Ezra iv. 8. — *The lord high chancellor of Great Britain*, or *keeper of the great seal*, is the highest officer of the crown, and after the princes of the blood royal the first lay subject. He is a cabinet minister and privy councillor by his office, and prolocutor of the House of Lords by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace; he is keeper of the sovereign's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the High Court of Chancery. — *Chancellor of a bishop* or *of a diocese*, the vicar-general to the bishop, who holds his courts and directs and assists him in matters of ecclesiastical law. — *Chancellor of a cathedral* is an officer who arranges the celebration of religious services, hears lessons and lectures in the church, by himself or his vicar, applies the seal, writes letters of the chapter, keeps the books, &c. — *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, an officer who presides either in person or by deputy in the court of the Duchy of Lancaster concerning all matters of equity, relating to lands holden of the king (queen) in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. — *Chancellor of the exchequer*, the highest finance minister of the British government. This office is, from its nature, intrusted to a commoner. It is sometimes held along with that of first lord of the treasury, the latter title always being that of the premier. The chancellor of the exchequer was formerly a judge *ex officio* in the equity department of the Court of Exchequer, taking precedence of all the barons, but when the equitable jurisdiction of this court was transferred by 5 Vict. v. to the Court of Chancery, his judicial functions became obsolete. — *Chancellor of a jury*, in Scotland, is the preses or foreman of the jury, who announces the verdict, when it is a verbal one, and who delivers *it* in, and along with the clerk subscribes *it in* the name of the jury, when it is in writing. — *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order. — *Chancellor of a university*, the highest honorary official in the university, from whom the degrees are regarded as proceeding. The post in this country is usually occupied by a nobleman or other person of rank.

Chancellorship (chan'sel-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

Chancel-screen (chan'sel-skrēn), *n.* The screen or railing separating the chancel from the body of the church. It is often richly carved and adorned.

Chancel-table (chan'sel-tā-bl), *n.* An altar or communion table.

Chance-medley (chans'med-li), *n.* [From *chance*, and *medley*; O.Fr. *meslee*, a fray, a *mêlée* or mellay: not the same as *chaud-medley*.] 1. In *law*, originally a term signifying a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, and without deliberate or preconceived malice, but applied at present to a particular kind of homicide, viz., the killing of another in self-defence, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter: — 2. Haphazard mixture. *Milton.*

Chancery (chan'se-ri), *n.* [Modified from older *chancelry*, from Fr. *chancellerie*, L.L. *cancellaria*, from *cancelli*, lattice-work. See CHANCELLOR.] 1. In England, formerly the highest court of justice next to parliament, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice, which is itself one of the two departments of the Supreme Court of Judicature. It formerly consisted of two distinct tribunals: one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. The ordinary legal jurisdiction of chancery embraced the issuing of writs for a new parliament; of pleas of *scire facias* to repeal

letters-patent, and of all original writs. It issued writs of *habeas corpus*, and inquired into charitable uses, while the lord-chancellor (the president of the court), together with the lords-justices of appeal, had exclusive authority over the property and persons of idiots and lunatics. Appeals in bankruptcy were heard by the court of appeal in chancery. The extraordinary court, or court of equity, proceeded upon rules of equity and conscience, moderated the rigour of the common law, giving relief in cases where there was no remedy in the common-law courts. The court of appeal in chancery no longer exists, its functions being transferred to the court of appeal; and the jurisdiction in respect of lunatics is vested in such judges of the High Court of Justice or the court of appeal as the crown may appoint. 2. In Scotland, an office in the general register-house of Edinburgh, managed by the director of chancery and his deputies. In it are recorded charters, patents of dignities, gifts of office, remissions, legitimations, and all other writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. All writs passing through chancery are recorded before they are given out to be sealed. Called also *Chancellary*. — 3. In the United States, a court of equity. — *Inns of chancery*. See INN.

Chancre (shang'kėr), *n.* [Fr. See CANKER.] A sore or ulcer which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus. *Dunglison.*

Chancrous (shangk'rus), *a.* Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

Chancy (chans'i), *a.* Lucky. [Scotch.]

Chandelier (shan-de-lēr'), *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a chandelier, and also a *chandler*, or dealer in candles, from L. *candela*, a candle. See CANDLE.] 1. A stand with branches to hold a number of candles, to light up a room. — 2. In *fort.* a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

Chandler (chand'lėr), *n.* [Really the same word as *chandelier* (which see), but with a slightly different form. The term tallow-*chandler* would originally signify a person who sold candles made of tallow, as opposed to those made of wax, but the real meaning of *chandler* being lost it was supposed to mean dealer.] 1. One who makes or sells candles.

The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder borne,
With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

2. A dealer in general; the particular meaning of the term being determined by a prefix; as, tallow-*chandler*; ship-*chandler*, &c.

Chandlerly (chand'lėr-li), *a.* Like a chandler. *Milton.*

Chandlery (chand'lėr-i), *n.* 1. The commodities sold by a chandler. — 2. A chandler's warehouse; a store-room for candles.

The serjeant of the *chandlery* was ready at the same chamber door to deliver the tapers. *Strype.*

Chandoo (chan-dō'), *n.* An extract of opium, obtained by dissolving it in water and evaporating, used by the Chinese for smoking.

Chandry (chand'ri), *n.* The place where candles are kept. 'Torches from the *chandry*.' *B. Jonson.*

Chanfrin (shan'frin), *n.* [See CHAMFRON.] 1. The fore-part of a horse's head. — 2. Same as *Chamfron.*

Chang (chang), *n.* A Chinese long measure, equal to 11⅓ feet.

Change (chānj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *changed*; ppr. *changing*. [Fr. *changer*, to change, from L.L. *cambiare*, from L. *cambire*, to change, to barter.] 1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter or make different; to vary in external form or in essence; as, to *change* the colour or shape of a thing; to *change* the countenance.

Can the Ethiopian *change* his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

2. To substitute another thing or things for; to shift; as, to *change* the clothes, or one suit of clothes for another; to *change* one's position. 'To *change* one religion for another.' *South.*

Be clean and *change* your garments. Gen. xxxv. 2.

Specifically — 3. To give or procure another kind of money for; to give away for a money equivalent of a different kind; as, to *change* a sovereign; that is, to give or take it in exchange for silver coin; to *change* bank-notes for gold, or shillings for (or *into*) pounds.

He called me aside, and requested I would *change* him a twenty pound bill. *Goldsmith.*

4. To give and take reciprocally; to barter; to exchange.

Those thousands with whom thou would'st not *change* thy fortune and condition. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. To render acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity; as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk. — *To change a horse* or *to change hand*, in the *manege*, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right or from the right to the left. — *Alter, Change.* See ALTER. — SYN. To alter, vary, innovate, diversify, shift, veer, turn.

Change (chānj), *v.i.* 1. To be altered; to undergo variation; to be partially or wholly transformed; as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

I am Jehovah, I *change* not. Mal. iii. 6.

2. To begin a new revolution, or to pass from one phase to another, as the moon; as, the moon will *change* on Friday. — 3. To become acid or tainted; as, this milk has *changed.*

Change (chānj), *n.* 1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a passing from one state or form to another; as, a *change* of countenance; a *change* of habits or principles.

The sky is changed! And such a *change*! O night,
And storm, and darkness! ye are wondrous strong.
Byron.

2. Sometimes, in a special sense, the passing from life to death; death.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. Job xiv. 14.

3. A succession of one thing in the place of another; as, a *change* of seasons; a *change* of objects on a journey; a *change* of scene.

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair
Dryden.

4. The beginning of a new monthly revolution; the passing from one phase to another; as, a *change* of the moon. — 5. Alteration in the order of a series; permutation.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing.
Holder.

6. That which makes a variety or may be substituted for another. 'Thirty *changes* of raiment.' Judg. xiv. 12. — 7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises. *Swift.*

8. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; as, I gave the draper a bank-note for his cloth, and he gave me the *change*. — 9. A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions: in this sense an abbreviation for *Exchange*, and often written *'Change.*

The bar, the bench, the *'change*, the schools, and the pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

10.† Exchange. 'Maintained the *change* of words.' *Shak.*

Give us a prince of the blood in *change* of him. *Shak.*

11. A public-house; a change-house. [Scotch.]

They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a man of good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it. *Burt.*

12.† A round in dancing.

In our measure do but vouchsafe one *change*. *Shak.*

SYN. Variety, variation, alteration, modification, deviation, transformation, mutation, transition, vicissitude, innovation, novelty, transmutation, revolution, reverse.

Changeability (chānj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Changeableness. *Addison.*

Changeable (chānj'a-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable; as, a person of a *changeable* mind. 'A *changeable* and temporal effect.' *Raleigh.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*. *Dryden.*

2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance; as, *changeable* silk.

Now the tailor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta. *Shak.*

Changeableness (chānj'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability. 'The *changeableness* or immutability of them.' *Hooker.*

Changeably (chānj'a-bli), *adv.* In a changeable manner; inconstantly.

Changeful (chānj'ful), *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration. 'As *changefull* as the moone.' *Spenser.* 'Fickle as a *changeful* dream.' *Sir W. Scott.*

His course had been *changeful*. *Motley.*

Changefully (chānj'ful-li), *adv.* In a changeful manner.

Changefulness (chānj'ful-nes), *n.* Quality of being changeful.

Change-house (chānj'hous), *n.* An ale-house; a public-house. [Scotch.]

Changeless (chānj'les), *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

That chill, *changeless* brow, . . .
Where cold Obstruction's apathy
Appals the gazing mourner's heart. *Byron.*

Changeling (chānj'ling), *n.* [*Change* and dim. affix *-ling.*] 1. A child left or taken in the place of another. [The extract alludes to the superstitious opinion that fairies steal children and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

Her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so changed by fairies' theft. *Spenser.*

2. An idiot; a fool. '*Changelings* and fools of heav'n.' *Dryden.* — 3. One apt to change; a waverer. 'Fickle *changelings* and poor discontents.' *Shak.* — 4. Anything changed and put in the place of another.

[I] folded up the writ in form of the other,
Subscribed it, gave't the impression, placed it safely,
The *changeling* never known. *Shak.*

Changeling (chānj'ling), *a.* 1. Exchanged; specifically applied to a child fancied to have been left in place of one taken away by the fairies.

I do but beg a little *changeling* boy. *Shak.*

2.† Given to change; inconstant; fickle. 'Studiously *changeling*.' *Boyle.*

Changer (chānj'ėr), *n.* 1. One who changes or alters the form of anything.

Changer of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last. *G. Fletcher.*

2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer. Jn. xi. 13, 14. — 3. One given to change; one who is inconstant or fickle.

Change-wheel (chānj'whēl), *n.* One of a set of cog-wheels having varying numbers of teeth of the same pitch, used to vary the angular velocity of the axis or arbor of a machine in any required degree. Every lathe for cutting screws, &c., is provided with such a set of wheels, by means of which screws of different pitch can be cut.

Changing (chānj'ing), *a.* Variable; unsettled; inconstant.

One Julia, that his *changing* thoughts forget,
Would better suit his character. *Shak.*

Chank, Chank-shell (changk, changk'shel), *n.* [Skr. *çankha.* See CONCH.] The common conch-shell (*Turbinella pyrum*), which is fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manar and other places. Large fossil beds of chanks have also been found. These shells are of a spiral form, and are sewed into narrow rings or bracelets called bangles, and worn as ornaments by the Hindu women. When the spires or whorls (volutes) turn to the right the shell is held in peculiar estimation, and fetches a very high price.

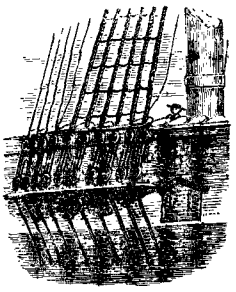
Channel (chan'nel), *n.* [From O.Fr. *chanel, canel*, L. *canalis*, a water-pipe; whence also *canal* and *kennel*, a gutter.] 1. The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows. — 2. The deeper part of an estuary, bay, &c., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the track of a ship. — 2. A strait or narrow sea between two continents or between a continent and an island; as, the British or Irish *channel*. — 4. That by which something passes or is transmitted; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*. — 5. A furrow or groove; as, the *channels* of a fluted column. 6.† A gutter; a kennel. 'As if a *channel* should be called the sea.' *Shak.* — 7. Gravel. [Scotch.] — *Channel of a horse*, the hollow between the two nether jaw-bones where the tongue is lodged. — *Channel* or *canal of the larmier* and *of a volute.* See under CANAL. — *Channel stone*, (*a*) a stone used for forming gutters in paving. (*b*) [Scotch.] The stone used in the game of curling; a curling-stone.

Channel (chan'nel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *channelled*; ppr. *channelling.* To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove; as, to *channel* a field or a column.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields. *Shak.*

Channel (chan'nel), *n.* [A corruption of *chain-wale.* See CHAIN, WALE.] *Naut.* one of the pieces of plank of considerable thickness projecting horizontally from the vessel's sides, nearly abreast of the masts,

and hence named respectively the main, fore, and mizzen channels. The chain-plates are carried through notches on their outer edge in order to extend the shrouds



Shrouds extended on the Channels.

of the lower rigging and keep them clear of the gunwale. They are also called *Chain-wales* or *Channel-boards*.

Channel-board (chan'nel-bōrd), *n.* Same as *Channel, naut.*

Channel-leaved (chan'nel-lēvd), *a.* In *bot.* having leaves folded together so as to resemble a channel. *Loudon.*

Channelled (chan'neld), *p.* and *a.* Having channels; grooved longitudinally; fluted: in *bot.* applied to the stem, leaf, and petioles.

Channel-plate (chan'nel-plāt), *n.* Same as *Chain-plate.*

Chanson (shän'son; Fr. pron. shoñ-soñ), *n.* [Fr.] A song.

These [Christmas carols] were festal *chansons* for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity. *T. Warton.*

Chansonnette (shän-son-net'; Fr. pron. shoñ-son-net), *n.* [Fr.] A little song.

Chant (chänt), *v.t.* [Fr. *chanter*, from L. *cantare*, aug. of *cano, cantum*, to sing.] 1. To utter with a melodious voice; to warble; to sing.

The cheerful birds of sundry kinds do *chant* sweet music. *Spenser.*

2. To celebrate in song; as, to *chant* the praises of Jehovah.

One would *chant* the history
Of that great race which is to be. *Tennyson.*

3. To sing, as in church-service; to repeat words in a kind of intoning voice or in a style between air and recitative.—*To chant a horse* is to advertise it by qualities which on trial are found wanting.

Chant (chänt), *v.i.* 1. To sing; to make melody with the voice. 'That *chant* to the sound of the viol.' Amos vi. 5.—2. To repeat the church-service portions of Scripture and the like, after the manner of a chant.

Chant (chänt), *n.* 1. A song or singing; melody. '*Chant* of tuneful birds.' *Milton.* 2. A short musical composition consisting generally of a long reciting note, on which an indefinite number of words may be intoned, and a melodic phrase or cadence. A single chant consists of two strains, the first of three and the second of four bars in length. A double chant has the length of two single ones.

Chantant (shoñ-toñ), *a.* [Ppr. of Fr. verb *chanter*, to sing.] Singing.—*Café chantant.* See under CAFÉ.

Chantant (chänt'ant), *n.* Instrumental music of an easy, smooth, and singing style. *Moore.*

Chantepleure,† *n.* [Fr. *chanter*, to sing, and *pleurer*, to weep.] An old proverbial expression for singing and weeping successively. *Chaucer.*

Chanter (chänt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who chants; a singer or songster.—2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry.—3. In bagpipes, the tube with finger-holes for playing the melody.—4. The hedge-sparrow.

Chanterelle (shoñ-trel or shan-tėr-el'), *n.* [Fr., perhaps from O.Fr. *chanterelle*, a small bell, from its shape, from *chanter*, to sing.] The *Cantharellus cibarius*, one of our best edible mushrooms. It is of a bright orange colour, has a fragrant fruity smell, and is found frequently in woods under trees. It is acrid when raw, but is excellent when properly cooked.

Chanterie,† *n.* A chantry. *Chaucer.*

Chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr), *n.* [O.E. *chauntecleer*, from *chant* and *clear.*] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.

The feathered songster, *chanticleer*,
Hath wound his bugle-horn;
And tells the early villager
The coming of the morn. *Chatterton.*

Chantlate (chant'lāt), *n.* [Fr. *chanlatte, chantlatte*, from O. Fr. *cant*, a corner or angle, and *latte*, a lath. See CANT, a corner.] In *arch.* a piece of wood fastened near the end of the rafters and projecting beyond the wall to support two or three rows of tiles, so placed as to prevent the rain water from trickling down the sides of the walls.

Chantor (chänt'ėr), *n.* See CHANTER.

Chantress (chänt'res), *n.* A female singer.

Thee, *chantress*, oft the woods among
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

Chantry (chänt'ri), *n.* [O.Fr. *chanterie, chantrerie*, from *chant.*] A church or chapel endowed with lands or other revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors or such as they appoint.

There was a sort of endowed colleges or fraternities, called *chantries*, consisting of secular priests, whose duty was to say daily masses for the founders. *Hallam.*

Chaomancy (kā'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *chaos*, the name given by Paracelsus to the atmosphere, and *manteia*, soothsaying.] Divination formerly practised by means of observations in the air.

Chaos (kā'os), *n.* [Gr. *chaos*, from a root *cha*, to gape, to yawn, whence also *chasm.*] 1.† A vacant space or chasm; empty, immeasurable space.

Between us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*.
Luke xvi. 26, *Rhemish Trans.*

2. That confusion or confused mass in which matter is supposed to have existed before it was separated into its different kinds and reduced to order by the creating power of God.

Where eldest night
And *chaos*, ancestors of nature, hold
Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

3. A confused mixture of parts or elements; confusion; disorder.

There seems to be in all men, in proportion to the strength of their understanding, a conviction that there is in all human beings a real order and purpose, notwithstanding the *chaos* in which at times they seem to be involved. *Froude.*

Chaotic (kā-ot'ik), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused; as, the earth was originally in a *chaotic* state. 'The *chaotic* tumult of his mind.' *Disraeli.*

Chaotically (kā-ot'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a chaotic state; in a state of utter confusion.

Chap (chap or chop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chapped;* ppr. *chapping.* [Same word as *chop*, to cut, with a somewhat different form and meaning.] 1. To cause to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth or the skin and flesh of the hand.

Neither summer's blaze can scorch, nor winter's blast *chap* her fair face. *Lyly.*

2. To strike, especially with a hammer or the like; to beat. [Scotch.]

Chap (chap or chop), *v.i.* 1. To crack; to open in long slits; as, the earth *chaps;* the hands *chap.*—2. To strike; to knock, as at a door; to strike, as a clock. [Scotch.]

Chap (chap or chop), *n.* 1. A longitudinal cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth or in the hands or feet: used figuratively in following extract.

There were many clefts and *chaps* in our counsel. *Fuller.*

2. A stroke of any kind; a blow. [Scotch.]

Chap, Chop (chop), *n.* [A form standing for *chaf* or *chof*, and equivalent to Sc. *chaft*, Icel. *kjaptr*, Dan. *kjæft*, Sw. *käft*, a jaw, without the *t*, and to A. Sax. *ceaft*, a beak or chap, without the *l* (which is probably a dim.)] 1. The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw.

His *chaps* were all besmeared with crimson blood. *Cowley.*

2. Either of the two planes or flat parts of a vice or pair of tongs or pliers, for holding anything fast; a jaw or cheek.

Chap (chap), *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman.* As regards its use in second sense compare the former use of *merchant* similarly, also *customer*, in senses of regular purchaser and fellow or chap.] 1.† A buyer; a chapman.

If you want to sell, here is your *chap*. *Steele.*

2. A man or a boy; a youth: used familiarly and laxly, much as the word *fellow* is. 'Poor old *chap*, . . . poor Joey, he was a first-rater.' *G. A. Sala.*

Chap† (chap), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ceápian.*] To buy; to bargain.

Chaparral (chap-ar-ral'), *n.* [Sp., from *chaparra*, an evergreen oak, a word of Basque origin.] 1. A grove of low evergreen oaks. 2. A clump or thicket formed by thorny shrubs mingled with brambles. [A word belonging more particularly to such portions of North America as are or have been Spanish.]

Chap-book (chap'bůk), *n.* [A book sold by *chapmen.* See CHAPMAN and CHEAP.] A name given to one of a class of tracts of a homely and miscellaneous kind, which at one time formed the only popular literature. They consisted of lives of heroes, martyrs, and wonderful personages, stories of roguery and broad humour, of giants, ghosts, and witches, histories in verse, songs and ballads, and theological tracts, &c. They emanated principally from the provincial press, and were hawked about the country by chapmen or pedlars.

Chape (chāp), *n.* [Fr. *chape*, a catch, hook, chape, also a *cope*; same origin as *cape, cap.*] 1. The part by which an object is attached, as the sliding-loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is attached, or the back-piece by which a buckle is fixed on the article or garment.—2. The transverse guard of a sword for a protection to the hand. *Fairholt.*—3. A metal tip or case that strengthens the end of a scabbard, or the termination of a belt or girdle.

Chapeau (sha-pō), *n.* pl. **Chapeaux** (sha-pōz). [Fr., a hat.] 1. A hat.—2. Same as *Cap of Dignity* or *Maintenance.* See under CAP.

Chapeau Bras (sha-pō brä), *n.* [Fr. *chapeau*, a hat, and *bras*, arm.] A small three-cornered flat silk hat, carried under the arm by gentlemen at court, or in full dress, in the latter half of the eighteenth century. *Planché.*

Chapel (chap'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *chapele, capele* (Mod. Fr. *chapelle*), from L.L. *capella*, dim. of *capa*, a cape, hood, the word being applied to the canopy or covering of the altar when mass was said, hence gradually to the whole recess constituting the *capella* or chapel attached to the altar.] 1. A subordinate place of worship usually attached to a large church or cathedral, separately dedicated, and devoted to special services.—2. A building subsidiary to a parish church; as, a parochial *chapel;* a free *chapel;* a *chapel* of ease, that is, one for the ease of the parishioners that dwell too far from the church.—3. A place of worship connected with a royal palace, a private establishment, or a corporation.—4. A place of worship used by dissenters from the Church of England; a meeting-house. [This use is confined to England.]—5.† A name given to a printer's work-house, said to be so designated because printing was first carried on by Caxton in a chapel attached to Westminster Abbey. Hence—6. A union of the workmen in a printing-office for the purpose of promoting and enforcing order among themselves, the preservation of materials, the arrangement of any question regarding work, &c.—7. A choir of singers or an orchestra attached to a nobleman's establishment or a prince's court.

Chapel (chap'el), *v.t.* 1. To deposit in a chapel. [Rare.]

Give us the bones
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.
Beau. & Fl.

2. *Naut.* to turn a ship round in a light breeze of wind, when close-hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before.

Chapel-cart (chap'el-kärt), *n.* A contraction of *Whitechapel-cart* (which see).

Chapeless (chāp'les), *a.* Without a chape. 'An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless.*' *Shak.*

Chapelet (chap'el-et), *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*, a chaplet, beads, a stirrup-leather. See CHAPLET.] 1. A pair of stirrup-leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle.—2. In *hydraulic engin.* a dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with buckets or with pallets traversing in a trough. [Written also *Chaplet.*]

Chapellany (chap'el-lan-i), *n.* [Fr. *chapellenie*, a chaplaincy, from L.L. *capellania.* See CHAPLAIN.] A chapel or small building connected with a large church; an ecclesiastical foundation subordinate to some other.

Chapellet (chap'let), *n.* See CHAPELET.

Chapel-master (chap'el-mas-tėr), *n.* See CAPELLMEISTER.

Chapel-royal (chap-el-roi'al), *n.* A chapel attached to a royal palace.

Chapelry (chap'el-ri), *n.* The nominal or legal territorial district assigned to a chapel dependent on a mother church.

Chaperon (shap'ér-ōn or shap-roñ), *n.* [Fr. *chaperon*, from *chape* (which see).] 1. A hood or cap anciently worn by men, women, nobles, and populace; afterward appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges.—2. A hood or cap worn by the Knights of the Garter when in full dress. *Camden.* 'His head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there were but two holes to look through.' *Howell.*—3. A small shield containing crests, initials, &c., placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals.—4. One who attends a lady to public places as a guide or protector; now more especially a married woman who for the sake of propriety accompanies a young unmarried lady to public places. It has this sense because chaperons or hoods were worn chiefly by elderly women.

The sum was soon collected and inserted in the pocket of our *chaperon*. *Lord Lytton.*

Chaperon (shap'ér-ōn), *v.t.* To attend on a lady in a public assembly.

Fortunately Lady Bell Finlay, whom I had promised to *chaperon*, sent to excuse herself. *Mrs. H. More.*

Chaperonage (shap'ér-ōn-āj), *n.* The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

Under the unrivalled *chaperonage* of the Countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder. *Disraeli.*

Chaperonne (shap'ér-on), *n.* In *her.* a device placed on the heads of horses at funerals. See CHAPERON, 3.

Chapfallen (chop'fa\|n), *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced. Now generally written *Chopfallen*, at least in the figurative sense. 'Quite *chapfallen*.' *Shak.* 'Till they be *chapfallen* and their tongues at peace.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'The *chapfallen* circle' (skeletons). *Tennyson.*

Chapin (chap'in), *n.* See CHOPINE.

Chapins, or high patins richly silver'd or gilt. *Howell.*

Chapiter, Chapitre (chap'i-tėr), *n.* [From O.Fr. *chapitel*, Fr. *chapiteau*, from L.L. *capitellum*, L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, a head; *chapter* has the same origin.] 1. † The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. See CAPITAL.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold. Ex. xxxvi. 38.

2. In *law*, (*a*) a summary of such matters as are to be inquired of, or presented before, justices in eyre, justices of assize, or justices of the peace, in their sessions. (*b*) Articles delivered either orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. *Wharton.*

Chaplain (chap'lān or chap'lin), *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*; L.L. *capellanus*, from *capella*, a chapel. See CHAPEL.] 1. An ecclesiastic who performs divine service in a chapel. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*—2. An ecclesiastic who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, or in an army, garrison, ship, institution, &c. Forty-eight clergymen of the Church of England hold office as chaplains of the sovereign in England, and six clergymen of the Church of Scotland have a similar title in Scotland.—*Chaplains of the pope*, auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace.

Chaplaincy (chap'lān-si or chap'lin-si), *n.* The office, post, or station of a chaplain.

The *chaplaincy* was refused to me and given to Dr. Lambert. *Swift.*

Chaplainry (chap'lān-ri or chap'lin-ri), *n.* Same as *Chaplaincy*.

Chaplainship (chap'lān-ship or chap'lin-ship), *n.* 1. The office or post of a chaplain. 'The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship*.' *Milton.*—2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

Chapless (chop'les), *a.* Without the lower jaw. 'Yellow *chapless* skulls.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Chaplet (chap'let), *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*, a dim. of O.Fr. *chapel*, Mod. Fr. *chapeau*, a hat, from *chape*, L. *cappa*, a hood, a cape.] 1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; a circlet. 'With *chaplets* green upon their foreheads placed.' *Dryden.*—Specifically, in *her.* a garland of leaves with four flowers amongst them, at equal distances.—2. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers; a rosary, but strictly it has only a third of the beads of a rosary. 'Her *chaplet* of beads and her missal.' *Longfellow.*—3. In *arch.* a small round moulding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, or the like.—4. A chapelet (which see). 5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head.

Chaplet † (chap'let), *n.* [Dim. of *chapel.*] A small chapel or shrine.

That is the *chaplet* where that image of your false god was enshrined or dwelt. *Hammond.*

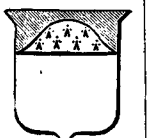
Chapman (chap'man), *n.* pl. **Chapmen** (chap'men). [A. Sax. *ceāpman*, a buyer or seller, a merchant, from *ceāp*, a bargain, trade, and *mann*, a man = D. *koopman*, G. *kaufmann*. See CHEAP.] 1. † A buyer or seller; a merchant; a trader; a purchaser; one that offers as a purchaser. 'A companye of *chapmen* riche.' *Chaucer.* 'Put off others cunningly that would be better *chapmen*.' *Bacon.* 'Those *chapmen* who are unwilling to buy.' *Hooker.*

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy.
Shak.

2. In modern times more specifically a hawker or one who travels to sell things; a pedlar; one who keeps a stall or booth.

Chapmanhede, † *n.* The condition of a chapman or tradesman. *Chaucer; Gower.* Written also *Chapmanhode*.

Chap-money (chap'mun-i), *n.* A sum abated or given back by a seller on receiving money. [Provincial English.]



Chapournet.

Chapournet (sha-pör'net), *n.* [Fr. *chaperonnet.*] In *her.* a chief divided by a curved line.

Chapped, Chapt (chopt or chapt), *p.* and *a.* Having chaps or cracks, especially cracks in the skin with swelling and soreness; as, *chapped* hands or lips. 'Like a table . . . not rough, wrinkled, gaping or *chapt*.' *B. Jonson.*

Chappy (chop'pi or chap'pi), *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.

Chapt. See CHAPPED.

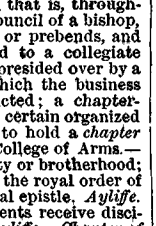
Chapter (chap'tėr), *n.* [O.E. *chapiter*, *chapitre*, Fr. *chapitre*, formerly *chapitle*, *capitel*, from L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head, whence also *capital*, *cattle*, &c.] 1. A division of a book or treatise; as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters*. Hence the phrase, *To the end of the chapter*, that is, throughout; to the end.—2. The council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends, and other clergymen attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean.—3. The place in which the business of the chapter is conducted; a chapter-house.—4. The meeting of certain organized orders and societies; as, to hold a *chapter* of the Garter, or of the College of Arms.—5. A branch of some society or brotherhood; as, 'the grand *chapter* of the royal order of Kilwinning.'—6. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.* 7. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*—*Chapter of accidents*, chance.

Let us trust to time and the *chapter of accidents*. *Smollett.*

Chapter † (chap'tėr), *v.t.* To bring to book; to tax; to correct; to censure. '*Chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head.' *Dryden.*

Chapteral (chap'tėr-al), *a.* Pertaining to a chapter.

Chapter-house (chap'tėr-hous), *n.* The building attached to a cathedral or religious house in which the chapter meets for the transaction of business. Chapter-houses are of different forms, some being parallelograms, some octagonal, and others decagonal. Many had a vestibule, and crypts frequently occur under them, chapter-houses being not unfrequently the burial places of clerical dignitaries.



a, Chaptrel.

Chapter-lands (chap'tėr-landz), *n. pl.* Lands belonging to the chapter of a cathedral, &c.

Chaptrel (chap'trel), *n.* [A dim. from *chapiter.*] The capital of a pillar or a pilaster, which supports arches: also called an *Impost* (which see).

Chapwoman (chap'wu-man), *n.* A woman who buys and sells. *Massinger.* [Rare.]

Char (chär), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *cear*, red: from its having a red belly.] A name given to at least two species of the genus Salmo, namely, *S. umbla*, or common char, and *S Willoughbii*, or Windermere char, inhabiting lakes of pure clear water, and found in many parts of the north of Europe. The body somewhat resembles that of the trout, but is longer and more slender. Char is abundant in the Cumberland and Westmoreland lakes, and is at once the most delicious and most beautiful of the Salmonidæ. It is not quite certain whether the torgoch or red-belly of Wales (*Salmo Salvelinus*) is a distinct species or merely a variety. Written also *Charr*.

Char, Chare (chär), *n.* [O.E. *char*, *cher*, *cherr*, &c., from A. Sax. *cerr*, *cierr*, *cyrr*, a turn, time, occasion, from *cyrran*, to turn; cog. with D. *keeren*, G. *kehren*, to turn or move about. A *char*-woman is one engaged for a turn of work; *charcoal* is also from this.] A single, separate act; a turn; now usually a single job or piece of work; work done by the day. 'The maid that milks and does the meanest *chares*.' *Shak.*

Char, † **Chare** † (chär), *v.t.* To perform a business; to execute; to do.

All's *char'd* when he is gone. *Beau. & Fl.*

Char, Chare (chär), *v.i.* To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.

Char (chär), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *charred*; ppr. *charring*. [From *char*, the first part of *charcoal* = O.E. *char*, to turn. See CHARCOAL.] 1. To burn or reduce to charcoal; in the case of wood this is done by burning it slowly under a covering of turf and earth. 'A way of *charring* sea-coal wherein it is in about three hours or less . . . brought to charcoal.' *Boyle.*—2. To burn slightly or partially; as, the beam was merely *charred*.

Char (chär), *v.t.* In *building*, to hew; to work, as stone. *Oxford Glossary.*

Char, † *n.* An abbreviation for *Chariot*.

About his *char* ther wenten white alauns. *Chaucer.*

Chara (kā'ra), *n.* [Popular name in the neighbourhood of Lyons.] A genus of plants, nat. order Characeæ. The species are jointed plants, with verticillate branches. The stem is coated with smaller tubes, and generally incrusted with a considerable amount of calcareous matter. They inhabit pools and slow streams, rooting in the ground and growing erect. When taken out of the water they emit a very disagreeable odour, like that of sulphuretted hydrogen. They occur all over the world, but chiefly in temperate countries. Six species are found in Britain.

Char-a-bancs (shär-ä-boñ), *n.* [Fr. *char-à-bancs*—*char*, a car, *à*, with, and *bancs*, benches.] A sort of long and light vehicle furnished with benches, and generally opening at the sides or inclosed with curtains. Sometimes improperly written in English *Charabanc*.

Characeæ (ka-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [From the typical genus *Chara*.] A group of submerged aquatic plants, nearly related to the algæ. They are jointed plants, with verticillate branches, composed either of one or of several tubes. The fruits are of two kinds, and are borne either on the same or on separate plants. The male organs are spherical bodies called globules, consisting of eight shields, inclosing a great number of filaments in the joints of which are produced the antherozoids. The female organ consists of a spheroidal body surrounded by fine tubes which are coiled round it spirally. The species have been arranged into two or three genera. The circulation in the cells of the Characeæ is easily observed.

Charact † (kar'akt), *n.* [A shortened form of *character*.] A distinctive mark.

Even so may Angelo,
In all his dressings, *charact*s, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain. *Shak.*

Character (kar'ak-tėr), *n.* [L. *character*, an engraved mark, from Gr. *charaktēr*, a mark cut or engraved, from the verb *charassō* or *charattō*, *charaxō*, to scrape, cut, engrave.] 1. A distinctive mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to form words and communicate ideas; a letter, figure, or sign.—*Musical characters*, the conventional forms or marks used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, &c.

He (Dante) is the very man who has read the dusky *characters* on the portal within which there is no hope. *Macaulay.*

2. The peculiar form of letters, written or

printed, used by a particular person or people; as, the Greek *character;* the Runic *character.*

Alas, Malvolio, this is not my writing,
Though, I confess, much like the *character.*
Shak.

3. The peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others.

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may spell *characters.* *Dr. H. Hunter.*

4. A distinctive quality assigned to a person by repute; reputation; as, his *character* for veracity is unquestionable.—5. The qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station, as when we ask how a magistrate or commander supports his *character.*—6. Good qualities; good reputation; as, a man of worth and *character.* 7. Strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind; as, a man is said to have a great deal of *character.*—8. An account or statement of qualities or peculiarities.

The subterraneous passage is much mended since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it. *Addison.*

Specifically, an oral or written account of a servant's or employee's character or qualifications; as, she came to me for her *character.*—9. A person; a personage: especially applied to (*a*) individuals represented in fiction or history.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero . . . must outshine the rest of all the *characters.* *Dryden.*

(*b*) Persons of eminence: usually with an adjective; as, the noble *characters* who adorned Athens in the time of Pericles. 'The friendship of distinguished *characters.*' *Roscoe.* (*c*) Persons marked by some prominent trait: as, a low, queer, stingy *character.* [Colloq. and somewhat slangy.]—10. In *nat. hist.* the peculiar discriminating qualities or properties of animals, plants, and minerals, forming the features by which they are classified; as, generic *characters.*

Character (kar'ak-tėr; formerly ka-rak'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To engrave; to inscribe; to write. 'Laws of marriage *characteredd* in gold.' *Tennyson.*

Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin. *Shak.*

2.† To characterize; to ascribe a certain character to; to describe. 'Thuanus thus *charactereth* the Con-Waldenses.' *Fuller.* 3. To give expression to, as mental qualities to the countenance. [Rare.]

Such mingled passions *character'd* his face
Of fierce and terrible benevolence
That I did tremble as I looked on him. *Southey.*

Charactered (kar'ak-tėrd), *p.* and *a.* Having a character. *Tennyson.*

Characterism† (kar'ak-tėr-izm), *n.* A distinction of character; distinctive character; characteristic. 'The *characterism* of an honest man.' *Bp. Hall.* 'Described by infallible *characterisms.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

Characteristic, Characteristical (kar'ak-tėr-ist''ik, kar'ak-tėr-ist''ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *charaktēristikos,* from *charaktēr.* See CHARACTER.] Pertaining to or serving to constitute the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive; as, with *characteristic* generosity he emptied his purse.

Whatever *characteristical* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration. *Dryden.*

Of art in general it may be said that it stands to the actual world in somewhat the same relation as a *characteristic* portrait of a great man does to the actual fleshly form and features of his person.
Dr. Caird.

—The *characteristic angle of a curve,* in *geom.* a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line.

Characteristic (kar'ak-tėr-ist''ik), *n.* 1. That which serves to constitute a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another. 'The *characteristics* of a true critic.' *Johnson.*'

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer . . . it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope.*

2. In *math.* the *characteristic of a logarithm* is its index or exponent.—*Characteristic of a cubic,* in *geom.,* the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.

Characteristical† (kar'ak-tėr-ist''ik-al). Same as *Characteristic, n.*

Characteristically (kar'ak-tėr-ist''ik-al-li), *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a manner that distinguishes character.

Henry's hypocrisy is not *characteristically* nor consistently maintained. *T. Warton.*

Characteristicalness (kar'ak-tėr-ist''ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

Characterization (kar'ak-tėr-iz-ā''shon), *n.* Act of characterizing.

Characterize (kar'ak-tėr-īz), *v.t.* [Gr. *charaktērizō.*] 1. To give a special stamp or character to; to constitute a peculiar characteristic or the peculiar characteristics of; to stamp or distinguish; as, humility *characterizes* the true Christian; the hero is *characterized* by bravery and magnanimity. '*Characterized* by certain mental peculiarities.' *Buckle.*—2. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities. 'One of that species of women whom you have *characterized* under the name of jilts.' *Spectator.*

Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William. *Johnson.*

3.† To engrave, stamp, or imprint. 'Sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul.' *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]—SYN. To describe, distinguish, mark, designate, stamp.

Characterless (kar'ak-tėr-les; formerly ka-rak'tėr-les), *a.* 1. Destitute of any peculiar character. *Coleridge.*—2. Unrecorded.

Mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shak.*

Character-monger (kar'ak-tėr-mung-gėr), *n.* One given to criticise the actions and characters of other people; a dealer in characters.

She (Miss Burney—Madame D'Arblay) was his pet, his dear love, his little *character-monger.*
Macaulay.

Charactery (kar'ak-tėr-i; formerly ka-rak'tėr-i), *n.* 1. Mark; distinction indicating qualities.

Here is a shell; 'tis pearly blank to me,
Nor marked with any sign or *charactery.* *Keats.*

2. Act or art of characterizing; characterization; expression by means of words or symbols.

Faeries use flowers for their *charactery.* *Shak.*

Charade (sha-rād' or sha-rād'), *n.* [Fr. Etymology unknown.] An enigma the solution of which is a word of two or more syllables each of which is separately significant either in sound or spelling, and the meaning of which, as well as that of the whole word, is intended to be discovered from description or representation. When dramatic representation is used to indicate the meaning of the syllables and the whole word it is called an *acting charade.* '*Charades* and riddles as at Christmas.' *Tennyson.*

Charadriadæ, Charadriidæ (kar-a-drī'a-dē, kar-a-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of grallatorial, pressirostral birds, to which the genus Charadrius has given name, but including also the lapwings, pratincoles, oyster-catchers, turnstones, sanderlings, &c. They all run with great swiftness, and are generally gregarious. Many are nocturnal, and many migratory.

Charadrinæ (kar-a-drī'nē), *n. pl.* A subfamily of the Charadriadæ, including the true plovers. See CHARADRIADÆ, CHARADRIUS, PLOVER.

Charadrius (cha-rā'dri-us), *n.* [Gr. *charadrios,* the name of a bird supposed to be the plover or lapwing, from *charadra,* a ravine.] A genus of birds belonging to the order Grallatores, the characters of which are, three toes on each foot, the point of the bill cylindrical and obtuse, and the nostrils linear. The genus includes the golden plover (*C. pluvialis*), the dotterel (*C. morinellus*), and the Kentish plover (*C. cantianus*).

Charag (kā'rag), *n.* A tribute exacted in Turkey from Jews and Christians.

Charbon (shär'bon), *n.* [Fr.] A little black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone.

Charboncle,† *n.* A carbuncle. *Chaucer.*

Charcoal (chär'kōl), *n.* [Lit. 'turn-coal,' from O.E. *char,* to turn, *char,* a chare or turn of work, *charcoal* being wood or other substance turned into coal by fire; comp. Chapman's 'Then Nestor broil'd them on the *cole-turn'd* wood.'] Coal made by charring wood; or, more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral substances, when they undergo smothered combustion. Wood charcoal is used as fuel and in the manufacture of gunpowder, &c. Animal charcoal derived from oils, fats, and bones possesses, in a much higher degree than vegetable charcoal, the power of destroying vegetable colours. Coke or mineral charcoal is derived from ordinary pit-coal. See CARBON.

Charcoal-black (chär'kōl-blak), *n.* One of a series of black pigments, consisting of burnt ivory, bones, vine-twigs, peach-stones, nut and almond shells, the condensed smoke of resin, &c.

Chard (chärd), *n.* [Fr *charde;* L. *carduus,* a thistle or artichoke.] The leaves of artichoke, covered with straw in order to blanch them, and make them less bitter.—*Beet chards,* the leaf-stalks and midribs of a variety of white beet in which these parts are greatly developed, dressed for the table.

Chardoon (chär'dōn), *n.* See CARDOON.

Chare (chär), *n.* A narrow lane or passage between houses in a town. [North of England.]

Chare (chär), *n.* Work. See CHAR.

Chare (chär), *v.t.* and *i.* See CHAR.

Charewoman (chär'wu-man), *n.* See CHARWOMAN.

Charfron (shär'fron), *n.* Same as *Chamfron.*

Charge (chärj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *charged;* ppr. *charging.* [Fr. *charger,* Pr. *cargar,* It. *caricare,* all from L.L. *carricare,* from *carrus,* a wagon, a *car,* whence also *cargo, caricature.*] 1. To lay a load or burden on; to load; to burden; as, to *charge* land with a quit-rent; in a more general sense, to fill; to cover; to occupy.

What a sigh is there! the heart is sorely *charged.*
Shak.

He never seemed to *charge* his memory with a sense of any of the services that had been done.
Bp. Burnet.

It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been *charged* with several parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphics. *Addison.*

2.† To put to charge or expense.

Good Master Brook, I desire more acquaintance of you.—Good Sir John, I sue for yours: not to *charge* you; for I must let you understand I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are. *Shak.*

3. To impute or register as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account; (*a*) with a personal object, to hold liable for the payment of a thing: with *for* before the thing; as, am I to *charge* you *for* this wine? (*b*) With a thing for the object, *to* or *against* being used before the person; as, am I to *charge* this wine *to* or *against* you? (*c*) With a thing for the object, to fix the price of: with *at* before the price or rate; as, to *charge* coal *at* 8*d.* a cwt.—4. To accuse; to impeach: followed by *with* before the thing of which one is accused; as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.

In all *this* Job sinned not nor charged God foolishly. Job i. 22.

If he did that wrong you *charge* him *with,*
His angel broke his heart. *Tennyson.*

5. To lay to one's charge; to impute; to ascribe the responsibility of: with a thing for the object, and *on, upon,* or *against* before the person or thing to which anything is imputed; as, I *charge* the guilt of this *on* you; the accident must be *charged against* his own carelessness.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* absolute decree. *Pope.*

6. To intrust; to commission: with *with.*

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. Gen xl. 4.

7. To command; to enjoin; to instruct; to urge earnestly; to exhort; to adjure: with a person or thing for the object.

The king hath strictly *charged* the contrary.
Shak.

And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him known. Mark iii. 12.

Avoid! I *charge* thee, tempt me not. *Shak.*

8. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively; as, to *charge* a jury.—9. To call to account; to challenge.

Charge us there upon interrogatories,
And we will answer all things faithfully; *Shak.*

10. To fill any receiver with what it is intended to contain; as, to *charge* a gun; to *charge* a glass with wine; to *charge* a Leyden-jar. 'Their battering cannon *charged* to the mouths.' *Shak.*—11. To bear down upon; to make an onset on; to fall on; to rush or dash upon; to attack by rushing against violently. '*Charged* our main battle's front.' *Shak.*—*Accuse, Charge, Indict, Arraign, Impeach.* See ACCUSE.

Charge (chärj), *v.i.* 1. To make an onset; to rush to an attack.

Charge, Chester, *charge!* On, Stanley, on!
Were the last words of Marmion. *Sir W. Scott.*

I have been at his right hand many a day when he was *charging* upon ruin full gallop. *Dickens.*

2. To place the price of a thing to one's debit; as, I will not *charge* for this.

Charge (chärj), *n.* 1. That which is laid on or in; in a general sense, any load or burden.

'Tis a great *charge* to come under one body's hand. *Shak.*

2. The quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, &c., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what is actually in as a load. — 3. An attack; onset; rush. 'O the wild *charge* they made!' *Tennyson.* — 4. An order or signal of attack. 'Gives the hot *charge* and bids them do their liking.' *Shak.* — 5.† The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat. 'Their armed staves in *charge*.' *Shak.* — 6. An order; injunction; mandate; command.

Set him (Joshua) before Eleazar the priest, and before all the congregation; and give him a *charge* in their sight. Num. xxvii. 19.

Hence — 7. A duty enjoined on or intrusted to one; care; custody; oversight.

I gave my brother Hanani . . . *charge* over Jerusalem. Neh. vii. 2.

Oh ye! whose *charge*
It is to hover round our pleasing hills. *Keats.*

It is followed by *of* or *over;* more generally by *of,* and preceded by *in,* signifying under the care of any one.

He inquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge of* the city, whether they were *in* hope to defend the same. *Knolles.*

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves *in charge*. *Fairfax.*

8. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; a trust; thus the people of a parish are called the minister's *charge.*

The starry guardian drove his *charge* away
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

9. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. In *Scots law,* (*a*) the command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, as to enter an heir. (*b*) The messenger's copy of service requiring the person to obey the order of the letters, or generally to implement the decree of a court; as, a *charge* on letters of horning, or a *charge* against a superior. — 11. What is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; imputation; accusation. 'The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena.' *Whewell.*

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*. *Shak.*

12. That which constitutes debt in commercial transactions; the sum payable as the price of anything bought; an entry of money or the price of goods on the debit side of an account. — 13. Cost; expense. 'This army of such mass and *charge*.' *Shak.* — 14. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty. — 15. In *farriery,* a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations. — 16. In *her.* a bearing, or any figure borne or represented on an escutcheon whether on the field or on an ordinary. — 17. A quantity of lead of somewhat uncertain amount, but supposed to be 36 pigs, each pig containing 6 stones of 12 lbs. each. Called also *Charre.* — SYN. Care, custody, trust, management, cost, price, expense, assault, attack, onset, injunction, command, order, mandate.

Chargeability (chärj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or condition of being chargeable; chargeableness.

Chargeable (chärj'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being charged: as, (*a*) capable of being or falling to be set, laid, or imposed; as, a duty *chargeable* on wine. (*b*) Subject to a charge or tax; as, wine *chargeable* with a duty. (*c*) Capable of being laid to one's charge; capable of being imputed to one. 'Some fault *chargeable* upon him.' *South.* (*d*) Subject to accusation; liable to be accused.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

2.† Expensive; costly; causing expense, and hence burdensome. 'That we may not be *chargeable* to any of you.' 2 Thes. ii. 8. 'A bloody and *chargeable* civil war.' *Burke.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, and their small income, it is next to a miracle that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

3.† Weighty; involving care and trouble.

Charles was at that time letted with *chargeable* business. *Fabyan.*

Chargeableness (chärj'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being chargeable; (*a*) Capability of being charged; chargeability. (*b*)† Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Whitlock; Boyle.*

Chargeably† (chärj'a-bli), *adv.* Expensively; at great cost. *Ascham.*

Chargeant,† *a.* Burdensome. 'A gret multitude of peple, ful *chargeant,* and ful anoyous.' *Chaucer.*

Charged (chärjd), *p.* and *a.* 1. In *her.* carrying a certain charge, bearing, or device, or serving as a charge. — 2. In *painting,* generally used in the sense of overcharged or exaggerated; but 'painted with a *charged* brush' means painted in a full, bold style.

Chargé d'Affaires (shär-zhā daf-fār), *n.* [Fr., lit. charged with affairs.] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior the ambassador. The agents that bear this name also form a separate class, being the chosen envoys or residents at the states to which other states do not appoint diplomatists of the higher grades. They constitute the third or lowest class of foreign ministers, and are accredited, not to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs.

Chargeful† (chärj'ful), *a.* Expensive; costly. 'The *chargeful* fashion.' *Shak.*

Charge-house† (chärj'hous), *n.* A schoolhouse.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house?* *Shak.*

Chargeless (chärj'les), *a.* 1. Free from charge. — 2.† Not expensive; free from expense. 'A place both more publick, roomy, and *chargeless.*' *Bp. Hall.*

Chargeous† (chär'jus), *a.* Costly; expensive; burdensome.

And when I was among you and had need I was *chargeous* to no man. *Wickliffe.*

Charger (chärj'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which charges. — 2. A large dish. Mat. xiv. 8. — 3. A war-horse. 'Some who on battle *charger* prance.' *Byron.*

Charge-sheet (chärj'shēt), *n.* A paper kept at a police-station to receive each night the names of the persons brought and given into custody, with the nature of the accusation and the name of the accuser in each case.

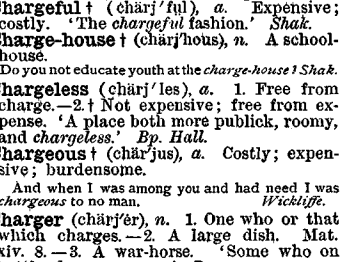
Chargéship (shär'zhā-ship), *n.* The office of a chargé d'affaires.

Charily (chā'ri-li), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; warily; sparingly; frugally.

Chariness (chā'ri-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being chary; caution; care; frugality; sparingness. — 2.† Nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villany against him that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty. *Shak.*

Chariot (char'i-ot), *n.* [Fr. *chariot,* from *char,* a car. See CAR.] 1. A stately four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage having one seat. — 2. A car or vehicle formerly used



Grecian Chariot. — Hope's Costume of the Ancients.

in war, in processions, and for racing, drawn by two or more horses. Among the Greeks, especially, these chariots were commonly ornamented with highly artistic designs.

Chariot (char'i-ot), *v.t.* To convey in a chariot. [Rare.]

An angel . . . all in flames ascended, . . .
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton.*

Chariotee (char'i-o-tē'), *n.* A small light pleasure-chariot with two seats and four wheels.

Charioteer (char-i-o-tēr'), *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot. 'Mounted combatants and *charioteers.*' *Cowper.*

Charioteering (char'i-o-tēr''ing), *n.* The act or art of driving a chariot.

Good *charioteering* is exhibited, not by furious lashing of the horses, but by judicious management of the reins. *Aird.*

Chariot-man† (char'i-ot-man), *n.* The driver of a chariot. 2 Chr. xviii. 33.

Chariot-race (char'i-ot-rās), *n.* A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

Charism (kar'izm), *n.* [Gr. *charisma,* a gift.] *Eccles.* a miraculous gift or power conferred on the early Christians, as of healing, of tongues, &c.

Charitable (char'it-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *charitable,* charitable, benevolent. See CHARITY.] Pertaining to or characterized by charity; as, (*a*) full of good-will or tenderness; benevolent and kind; as, a *charitable* disposition.

Sche was so *charitable* and so pitous
Sche wolde weepe if that sche sawe a mous
Caught in a trappe, if it were deede or bledde. *Chaucer.*

(*b*) Liberal in benefactions to the poor and in relieving them in distress. (*c*) Pertaining to alms-giving or relief to the poor; springing from charity or intended for charity; as, a *charitable* institution.

How shall we then wish . . . to live our lives over again in order to fill every moment with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

(*d*) Lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favourable; as, a *charitable* judgment of one's conduct. — SYN. Kind, benevolent, liberal, favourable, indulgent.

Charitableness (char'it-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being charitable; the disposition to be charitable; or the exercise of charity. 'A less mistaken *charitableness.*' *Milton.*

He seemed to me, by his faith and by his *charitableness,* to include in his soul some grains of the golden age. *Boyle.*

Charitably (char'it-a-bli), *adv.* In a charitable manner; kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favourably; as, to be *charitably* disposed towards all men.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

Charitative† (char'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Arising from or influenced by charity; charitable.

Charitative considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings. *Bp. Fell.*

Charitous,† *a.* Charitable. *Gower.*

Charity (char'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *charité,* O.Fr. *charitet, cariteit,* from L. *caritas, caritatis,* from *carus,* dear, whence also *caress.*] 1. In a general sense, all the good affections men ought to feel towards each other; one or more of such feelings. In a theological sense it includes love to God and universal good-will to men.

Now abideth faith, hope, *charity,* these three; but the greatest of these is *charity.* 1 Cor. xiii. 13.

They, at least, are little to be envied, in whose hearts the great *charities* . . . lie dead. *Ruskin.*

2. Liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favourably, and to put the best construction on words and actions.

The highest exercise of *charity* is *charity* towards the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*

3. Liberality to the poor, or to benevolent institutions.

Heaven be their resource who have no other but the *charity* of the world, the stock of which, I fear, is no way sufficient for the many great claims which are hourly made on it. *Sterne.*

4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief.

It was not in dress, nor feasting, nor promiscuous *charities* that his chief expenses lay. *Macaulay.*

5. Any act of kindness or benevolence; as, it would be a *charity* to refrain from criticising him. — 6. A charitable institution; a foundation for the relief of certain persons by alms, education, or otherwise; an hospital; a mortification. 'A patron of some thirty *charities.*' *Tennyson.* — 7. In *English law,* a term used to signify such charitable bequests as are within the letter and the spirit of the statute of Elizabeth, called the statute of charitable uses, as gifts, devises, &c., for the relief of aged, impotent, and poor people, for schools of learning, free-schools, and scholars of universities, for repairs of bridges, ports, highways, churches, for education and preferment of orphans, &c. By the statute above-mentioned all devises for superstitious uses are prohibited. — *Charity, Brothers of.* See IGNORANTIN. — *Charity, Sisters of,* nuns who minister to the poor and nurse the sick; specifically a congregation with annual vows founded by Vincent de Paul in France. — SYN. Love,

benevolence, good-will, affection, tenderness, liberality, candour, indulgence, almsgiving.

Charity-boy (char'i-ti-boi), *n.* A boy brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

Charity-children (char'i-ti-chil-dren), *n. pl.* Children brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

Charity-girl (char'i-ti-gėrl), *n.* A girl brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

Charity-school (char'i-ti-skōl), *n.* A school maintained by voluntary contributions or bequests, for educating, and in many cases for lodging, feeding, and clothing poor children.

Charivari (shä-rē-va-rē), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A mock serenade of discordant music, kettles, tinhorns, &c., which used to be performed in France before the houses of old people who re-married, and is still practised in the United States as a means of nocturnal annoyance. Hence—2. From its suggesting derision, ridicule, satire, it has come to be employed as the name of several satirical journals; as, *Punch*, or the London *Charivari*.

Chark† (chärk), *n.* [First syllable of *charcoal* regarded as equivalent to *charc-coal*.] Charcoal.

I contrived to burn some wood here, as I had seen done in England, under turf, till it became *chark* or dry coal. *Defoe.*

Chark† (chärk), *v. t.* [See above.] To burn to a coal; to char. 'If it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal.' *N. Grew.* 'Like wood *charked* for the smith.' *Johnson.*

Charlatan (shär'la-tan), *n.* [Fr., from It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, from *ciarlare*, to prate, to chatter like birds.] One who prates much in his own favour and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank. 'Quacks and *charlatans*.' *Tatler.*

Charlatanic (shär-la-tan'ik), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a charlatan; as, *charlatanic* tricks.

Charlatanical (shär-la-tan'ik-al), *a.* Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

Charlatanically (shär-la-tan'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a charlatanic manner; like a charlatan.

Charlatanism (shär'la-tan-izm), *n.* Quackery; charlatanry.

Charlatanry, Charlatanery (shär'la-tan-ri, shär-la-tan'i-ri), *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words.

Harley was a charlatan and a knave; but in all his *charlatanery*, and all his knavery, he indulged the reveries of genius. *I. D'Israeli.*

Charles's Wain (chärlz'iz wān), *n.* [Usually considered to be a corruption of *churl's* (that is farmer's or peasant's) *wain*, but some think that 'Charles' may refer to the great Emperor Charles, Charlemagne.] In *astron.* the seven brightest stars in the constellation called Ursa Major or the Great Bear. Known also as the *Plough*, and sometimes as the *Butcher's Cleaver*. Two of the stars are known as the pointers, because being nearly in a right line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it.

Charlock (chär'lok), *n.* [A. Sax. *cerlic*; in later times *carlock*; the term. is the same as in *garlic*, *hemlock*, and meant properly *leek*, though it seems also to have been used in the wider sense of plant or root.] The English name of *Sinapis arvensis*, a common yellow weed in cornfields. Jointed or white charlock is *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. It also is a common cornfield weed, but having white or straw-coloured flowers and jointed pods.

Charlotte-russe (shär'lot-rös), *n.* [Fr. *charlotte*, a marmalade of apples covered with pieces of toasted bread, and *Russe*, Russian.] A dish made of a kind of syllabub, or whipped-cream cheese, covered with a sort of sponge-cake.

Charly (chär'li), *n.* A slang name for a member of the London night-watch before the police force was organized in 1829: so called from Charles I., in whose reign the system was reorganized. Collectively the force was called the *Charlies*.

Charm (chärm), *n.* [Fr. *charme*, a charm, an enchantment, from L. *carmen*, a song, a verse, a charm.] 1.† Melody; a song. 'With *charm* of earliest birds.' *Milton.*

Favourable times did us afford
Free libertie to chaunt our *charms* at will.
Spenser.

2. Anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet or spell or some mystic observance. 'This *charm* of woven paces and of waving hands.' *Tennyson.*

She works by *charms*, by spells, by the figure. *Shak.*

Hast thou a *charm* to stay the morning-star
In his steep course? *Coleridge.*

3. Something which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract; fascination; allurement; attraction. 'All the *charms* of love.' *Shak.* 'The smiles of nature and the *charms* of art.' *Addison.*—4. A trinket, such as a locket, seal, &c., worn on a watch-guard.

Charm (chärm), *v. t.* 1. To subdue or control by incantation or magical or supernatural influence. 'No witchcraft *charm* thee.' *Shak.*

I'll *charm* his eyes against she do appear. *Shak.*

2. To fortify or make invulnerable with charms.

I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shak.*

3. To subdue or soothe as if by magic; to allay or appease by what gives delight.

Music the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Pope.*

4. To give exquisite pleasure to; to fascinate; to enchant.

They, on their mirth and dance intent,
With jocund music *charm* his ear. *Milton.*

5.† To play, as on an instrument; to produce musical sounds from. 'Charming his oaten pipe unto his peres.' *Spenser.*—SYN. To fascinate, enchant, enrapture, captivate.

Charm (chärm), *v. i.* 1. To work with magic power; to act as a charm or spell; to produce the effect of a charm.

No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to *charm*. *Shak.*

2. To please in a high degree; as, a melody that could *charm* more than any other.—3.† To give forth musical sounds.

And all the while harmonious airs were heard,
Of chiming strings or *charming* pipes. *Milton.*

Charmer (chärm'ėr), *n.* One that charms, or has power to charm. (*a*) One that uses or has the power of enchantment, or some similar power. Deut. xviii. 11.

They are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear; which will not listen to the voice of *charmers*, charming never so wisely. Ps. lviii. 4, 5.

(*b*) One who delights and attracts the affections.

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear *charmer* away. *Gay.*

Charmeress (chärm'ėr-es), *n.* An enchantress. '*Charmeressis*, and old witches.' *Chaucer.* [Rare.]

Charmful (chärm'fụl), *a.* Abounding with charms or melodies; charming; melodious. 'And with him bid his *charmful* lyre to bring.' *Cowley.* [Rare.]

Charming (chärm'ing), *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delighting; fascinating.

He saw her *charming*, but he saw not half
The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd.
Thomson.

SYN. Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, enrapturing, alluring, fascinating, delightful, graceful, lovely, amiable.

Charmingly (chärm'ing-li), *adv.* In a charming manner; delightfully.

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

Charmingness (chärm'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being charming; the power to please.

Charmless (chärm'les), *a.* Destitute of charms. [Rare.]

Saw my mistress, . . . who is grown a little *charmless*. *Swift.*

Charneco,† Charnico† (chär'ne-ko, chär'ni-ko), *n.* [Probably from *Charneco*, a village near Lisbon.] A kind of sweet wine, probably Portuguese.

Here's a cup of *Charneco*. *Shak.*

Where no old *Charnico* is, nor no anchoves.
Beau. & Fl.

Charnel (chär'nel), *a.* [Fr. *charnel*, O.Fr. *carnel*, carnal, from L. *carnalis*, and that from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Containing flesh or carcasses. [Rare.]

Those thick and gloomy shadows damp
Oft seen in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres.
Milton.

All stood together on the fleck,
For a *charnel* dungeon fitter. *Coleridge.*

Charnel (chär'nel), *n.* A repository for the bones of the dead; a charnel-house. '*Charnels* and the house of woe.' *T. Warton.*

Better be
Where the extinguish'd Spartans still are free,
In their proud *charnel* of Thermopylæ. *Byron.*

Charnel-house (chär'nel-hous), *n.* A place under or near churches where the bones of the dead are deposited; anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid after the flesh was consumed.

Charon (kā'ron), *n.* In *class. myth.* the son of Erebos, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the Styx, a river of the infernal regions, for a piece of money, which was placed in the mouth of the corpse previous to burial.

Charon and two Spirits of deceased Persons.—Panofka.

Charpie (shär-pē), *n.* [Fr., pp. of an old verb *charpir*, to tease out, from L. *carpo*, to pluck, to pull.] Lint for dressing a wound.

Charpoy (chär'poi), *n.* In the East Indies, a small portable stretcher bed, consisting of a wooden frame resting on four legs, with tape across to support the bedding. *W. H. Russell.*

Charqui (chär'kē), *n.* [The Chilian name, of which the English term *jerked* beef is a corruption.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips of about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun. If cut from the animal in good condition, and well dried, it will keep for any length of time.

Charr, *n.* A kind of fish. See CHAR.

Charre (chär), *n.* Same as *Charge*, 17.

Charry (chär'ri), *a.* Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal or partaking of its qualities.

Chart (chärt), *n.* [L. *charta*, paper, a leaf of paper. In meaning 3 from O. Fr. *charte*, a charter. *Card* is the same word *under* a different form.] 1. A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form; as, an historical *chart*; a genealogical *chart*; a *chart* of the kings of England.—2. A hydrographical or marine map; a draught or projection on paper of some part of the earth's surface, with the coasts, islands, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbours, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages. The term *chart* is applied to a marine map; *map* is applied to a draught of some portion of land.—*Globular chart* is a meridional projection in which the distance of the eye from the plane of the meridian on which the projection is made is supposed to be equal to the sine of the angle of forty-five degrees.—*Mercator's chart* is one on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels of latitude are straight lines, the distance between which increases from the equator toward either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius.—*Plane chart* is a representation of some part of the surface of the globe in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude everywhere equal to each other.—*Selenographic charts* represent the spots and appearances of the moon.—*Topographic charts* are draughts of particular places or small parts of the earth. 3. A written deed or charter.

In old *charts* we find the words *Angli* and *Anglici* contradistinguished to *Franci*. *Brady.*

Chart (chärt), *v. t.* To lay down on a chart; to delineate on a map; to map out; to delineate, as on a chart; as, to *chart* a coast.

What ails us, who are sound,
That we should mimic this raw fool the world,
Which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks and whites.
Tennyson.

Charta (kär'ta), *n.* [L.] *Lit.* a paper or parchment; a charter. See CHART.

Chartaceous (kär-tā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* papery; resembling paper: applied to the paper-like texture of leaves, bark, &c.

Charte (shärt), *n.* [Fr. See CHART.] The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy as drawn up on the restoration of Louis XVIII.

Chartel † (kär'tel), *n.* Same as *Cartel.*

Charter (chär'tėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *chartre, cartre,* from L. *chartarius,* pertaining to paper, from *charta,* paper. See CARD.] 1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man; any instrument executed with form and solemnity bestowing rights and privileges. As between private persons the term is more especially applied to deeds and instruments under seal for the conveyance of lands; title-deeds. *Royal charters* are such as are granted by sovereigns, and convey certain rights and privileges to their subjects, such as the Great Charter, granted by King John (See MAGNA CHARTA), and charters granted by various sovereigns to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions; somewhat similar to which are charters granted by the state or legislature to banks and other companies or associations, &c. In *Scots law,* a charter is the evidence of a grant of heritable property made under the feudal condition that the grantee shall annually pay a sum of money or perform certain services to the granter, and it must be in the form of a written deed. The most common kind of charters are feu charters. See FEU.

Borough after borough was compelled to surrender its privileges; and new *charters* were granted which gave the ascendency everywhere to the Tories. *Macaulay.*

2. Privilege; immunity; exemption. [Rare.]

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shak.*

3. In *com.* (*a*) the letting or hiring a ship by special contract; as, a ship is offered for sale or *charter.* (*b*) The limits or terms of such a contract. (*c*) The written instrument embodying the terms of the contract.—4. In *politics,* a sort of claim of rights, or document embodying the demands or principles of the Chartists. See CHARTIST.

Charter (chär'tėr), *v.t.* 1. To hire or let a ship by charter. See CHARTER-PARTY.—2. To establish by charter; as, to *charter* a bank.

Charterable (chär'tėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship.

Charter-boy (chär'tėr-boi), *n.* A boy on the Charter-house foundation. See CHARTER-HOUSE.

Charter-brother (chär'tėr-bruTH-ėr), *n.* One of the inmates and pensioners of the Charter-house.

Chartered (chär'tėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Hired or let by charter-party, as a ship.—2. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a *chartered* libertine, is still. *Shak.*

3. Granted by charter; as, *chartered* privileges; *chartered* power.

Speculations regarding the sufficiency of *chartered* rights. *Palfrey.*

Charterer (chär'tėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who charters.—2. [Provincial.] A Cheshire freeholder.

Charter-house (chär'tėr-hous), *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *Chartreuse,* a Carthusian monastery; formed from the name of the village *Chartrousse* in Dauphiny, near which the first monastery of the Carthusians was founded.] A charitable institution or hospital founded in London in 1611 by Sir Thomas Sutton. It maintains eighty poor brothers (chiefly decayed soldiers and merchants), each having a separate apartment, an ample diet, attendance, and £26 a year for clothing, &c.; and forty-four scholars, 'the sons of poor gentlemen to whom the charge of education is too onerous.' The reputation of its educational department (now at Godalming, Surrey) attracts a large number of external pupils, who board with the masters or merely attend school. The house was originally a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371.

Charterist (chär'tėr-ist), *n.* Same as *Chartist. Gent. Mag.*

Charter-land (chär'tėr-land), *n.* Land held by charter or in socage; bookland.

Charter-master (chär'tėr-mas-tėr), *n.* In the midland districts of England, a contractor who undertakes to raise coals from the mines at a stated price. He generally opens a provision shop near the works, where the men are compelled to make their weekly or other purchases at prices very advantageous to the master.

Charter-party (chär'tėr-pär-ti), *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie,* a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.] In *com.* an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship, and by the merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighter, the price or rate of the freight, the time of loading and unloading, and other stipulated conditions.

Chartism (chärt'izm), *n.* The political principles and opinions of the Chartists.

Chartist (chärt'ist), *n.* [From *charter.*] One of a body of political reformers (chiefly composed of working-men) that sprung up about the year 1838. The Chartists advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, no property qualification for a seat in parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members, and vote by ballot, all which privileges they demanded as constituting the people's charter. The extreme section of the party, who favoured an appeal to arms or popular risings if the charter could not be obtained by legitimate means, were called *physical force men.* Owing to the many popular concessions since made by the government the party has now lost its political influence and importance.

Chartless (chärt'les), *a.* Without a chart; of which no chart has been made.

Chartographer (kär-tog'raf-ėr), *n.* One who prepares or publishes maps or charts; a maker of maps or charts.

Chartographic (kär-to-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to chartography.

Chartographically (kär-to-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a chartographic manner; by chartography

Chartography (kär-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*E. chart,* L. *charta,* paper, and Gr. *graphē,* writing, description.] The art or practice of drawing up maps or charts of a district or country.

Chartometer (kär-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *charta,* and Gr. *metron,* measure.] An instrument for measuring maps and charts.

Chartreuse (shär-trōz), *n.* [See CHARTER-HOUSE.] 1. A celebrated monastery of Carthusians in the department of Isère, France, noted for the severity of its regulations. The monks had at one time considerable property, but they were despoiled at the revolution of 1789.—2. A highly esteemed tonic liqueur obtained by distilling aromatic plants growing on the Alps, and which derives its name from the above monastery, where it is made in large quantities.

Chartreux (shär-trō), *n.* A Carthusian monk or friar.

Chartulary (kär'tū-la-ri), *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire,* L.L. *cartularius, cartularium, chartularium,* from *chartula,* dim. of L. *charta,* paper.] 1. An officer in the ancient Latin Church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.—2. A record or register, as of a monastery. 'The *chartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery.' *Blackstone.*

Char-woman (chär'wu-man), *n.* A woman hired for odd work or for single days.

Char-work (chär'wėrk), *n.* Work done by a char-woman.

She, harvest done, to *char-work* did aspire:
Meat, drink, and twopence were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

Chary (chā'ri), *a.* [A. Sax. *cearig,* full of care, sad, from *cearu, caru,* care. *Chary* is thus an adjective corresponding to the noun *care.* See CARE.] 1. Careful; disposed to cherish with care; cautious: often with *of.*

His rising reputation made him more *chary of* his fame. *Jeffrey.*

2. Especially, frugal; sparing; in this sense also frequently followed by *of;* as, *chary of* compliments: opposite to *lavish* or *prodigal.*

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shak.*
Prodigal of all brain-labour he,
Charier of sleep and wine and exercise. *Tennyson.*

Charybdis (ka-rib'dis), *n.* [L., from Gr. *Charybdis.*] A whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, over against a rock, Scylla, on the Italian coast. The assumed danger and difficulty of steering between these two dangers, and especially the danger of falling upon the one in desiring to avoid the other, is frequently alluded to by classical authors and has passed into a proverb, expressing the danger of falling into one evil in seeking to evade its opposite.

Thus when I shun Scylla your father I fall into *Charybdis* your mother. *Shak.*

Chasable (chās'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being chased; fit for the chase. 'Beasts which ben *chasable.*' *Gower.*

Chase (chās), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chased;* ppr. *chasing.* [Also written *chace,* from O.Fr. *chacier, cacier,* Mod. Fr. *chasser,* to chase, a parallel form with *catch,* being like it from L.L. *captiare,* from L. *captare,* to catch, aug. of *capio, captum,* to take.] 1. To pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt. 'Rose to *chase* the deer at five.' *Tennyson.* 2. To pursue for any purpose; to follow with hostility; to drive off: as, to *chase* an enemy. '*Chased* by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince, and from place to place.' *Knolles.* 'To *chase* injustice with revengeful arms.' *Shak.*

The following morn had *chased* away
The flying stars, and light restored the day. *Dryden.*
Lo, warrior! now the Cross of Red
Points to the grave of the mighty dead;
Within it burns a wondrous light,
To *chase* the spirits that love the night. *Sir W. Scott.*

[The spelling *chace* is now seldom or never used.]

Chase (chās), *n.* 1. Vehement pursuit for the purpose of capturing or obtaining; specifically, hunting; as, he is fond of the *chase;* beasts of the *chase.*

The *chase* I sing; hounds and their various breeds. *Somerville.*

Often used figuratively; as, the *chase* of pleasure, profit, fame, &c. 'Mad *chase* of fame.' *Dryden.*—2. That which is pursued or hunted; specifically, a vessel pursued by another.

Nay, Warwick! single out some other *chase,*
For I myself will hunt this deer to death. *Shak.*

3. An open piece of ground or place well stored with wild beasts or game, and belonging to a private proprietor: said properly to differ from a forest, which is not private property, and is invested with privileges; and from a park, which is inclosed. [In this sense often written *chace.*]

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers as foresters, verderers, agisters, &c.; whereas a *chase* or park hath only keepers or woodwards. *Howell.*

4. A term in the game of tennis; the spot where a ball falls, beyond which an opponent must strike his ball in order to gain a point.—*To give chase to,* to pursue.—*Beasts of the chase,* in *law,* properly, the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe; but in a common and legal sense the term extends to all wild beasts of venery and hunting.

Chase (chās), *n.* [Fr. *châsse,* from L. *capsa,* box, case. *Case,* for holding things, is a form of the same word.] 1. In *printing,* an iron frame used by printers to confine types when set in columns or pages.—2. The part of a gun between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle, or in modern guns in which the muzzle has no swell, the whole of that part of a gun which is in front of the trunnions.—3. A wide groove; specifically, in *ship-building,* a long sloping mortise. See CHASE-MORTISE.—4. In *ship-building,* that kind of joint by which the overlapping joint of clinker-built boats is gradually converted at the stem and stern into a flush-joint, as in carvel-built boats.

Chase (chās), *v.t.* [Shortened from *enchase.*] 1. To enchase (which see).—2. To cut, so as to make a screw; to cut the thread of a screw.

Chase-gun (chās'gun), *n.* In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased; a chaser.

Chase-mortise (chās'mor-tis), *n.* A manner of mortising transverse pieces into parallel timbers already fixed. One end of the transverse piece is mortised into one of the parallel pieces, and a long mortise being cut in the other parallel piece, the other end of the transverse piece is let into it by making it radiate on its already mortised end. In this way ceiling *joists* are fixed to the bridging joists.

Chaser (chās'ėr), *n.* 1. One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.—2. *Naut.* (*a*) a

vessel which pursues another. (*b*) A chase-gun; a gun in a vessel for firing when in chase or being chased; called a *bow-chaser* when pointed from the bow, and a *stern-chaser* when from the stern.

Chaser (chās'ėr), *n.* 1. One who chases or enchases; an enchaser.—2. A hand tool of steel used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws; the tool used as the cutting instrument in a chasing-lathe.

Chasible (chas'i-bl), *n.* See CHASUBLE.

Chasidean, *n.* See ASSIDEAN.

Chasing-lathe (chās'ing-lāŦH), *n.* A lathe adapted to screw cutting.

Chasm (kazm), *n.* [Gr. *chasma*, L. *chasma*, from Gr. root *cha*, as in *chaskō*, *chainō*, to open.] An opening made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a cleft; a fissure; a gap; especially, a wide and deep cleft. That deep romantic *chasm* which slanted down the green hill.' *Coleridge.* 'The little elves of *chasm* and cleft.' *Tennyson. Fig.*

Between the two propositions, that the gospel is true and that it is false, what a fearful *chasm.*
Buckminster.

Chasma† (kaz'ma), *n.* A chasm. *Dr. H. More.*

Chasmed (kazmd), *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

Chasmy (kaz'mi), *a.* Abounding with chasms. 'The *chasmy* torrent's foam-lit bed.' *Wordsworth.*

Chasselas (shas'se-las), *n.* [From a village of *that* name near Mâcon, France, where a fine variety is grown.] A sort of grape, highly esteemed for the table.

Chasse-marée (shas-ma-rā), *n.* [Fr. *chasse*, chase, and *marée*, tide.] A French shallop or coasting vessel, generally lugger-rigged and with two or three masts. They seldom venture off shore.

Chassepot (shas-pō), *n.* [After *Chassepot*, the inventor.] The breech-loading rifle used in the French army. See RIFLE.

Chasseur (shas-sėr), *n.* [Fr., a huntsman.] 1. *Milit.* one of a body of soldiers, light and active, both mounted and on foot, trained for rapid movements.—2. A person dressed in a sort of military style in attendance upon persons of rank. 'The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival.' *Irving.*

Chassis (shas-sē), *n.* [Fr. *châssis*, a frame or framework.] A kind of traversing frame or movable railway, on which the carriages of guns move backward and forward in action.

Chaste (chāst), *a.* [Fr. *chaste*, O.Fr. *caste*, chaste, pure, from L. *castus*, chaste, from same root as Gr. *katharos*, pure, Skr. *çudh*, to be purified.] 1. Pure from all unlawful sexual commerce; possessing chastity or sexual purity; continent; virtuous.

That they may teach the young women . . . to be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. Tit. ii. 4, 5.

Early, bright, transient, *chaste* as morning dew
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven.
Young.

2. Free from obscenity or impurity, in thought and language. 'While they behold your *chaste* conversation coupled with fear.' 1 Pet. iii. 2.—3. In a figurative sense, (*a*) as applied to language and literary style, free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions; not affected or grandiloquent. 'That great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence the Book of Common Prayer.' *Macaulay.* (*b*) In *art*, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; not gaudy.

Chaste-eyed (chāst'id), *a.* Having chaste or modest eyes. 'The oak-crown'd sisters, and their *chaste-eyed* queen.' *Collins.*

Chastelaine,† *n.* [The old form of *Chatelaine.*] A female castellan; a chatelaine.

Chastely (chāst'li), *adv.* In a chaste manner: (*a*) without unlawful commerce of sexes; without obscenity. (*b*) Without barbarisms or unnatural phrases; as, a composition *chastely* written. (*c*) Without meretricious ornament; unmeretriciously; not gaudily; as, a picture *chastely* designed.

Chasten (chās'n), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *chastier* (Fr. *châtier*), from L. *castigare*, to castigate or chastise, from *castus*, pure, whence *chaste*; comp. *chastise.*] 1. To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; to correct; to chastise; to punish: formerly it might be used of corporal punishment, but it is seldom or never so used now.

If he commit iniquity, I will *chasten* him with the rod of men. 2 Sam. vii. 14.

As many as I love, I rebuke and *chasten.*
Rev. iii. 19.

And fear not, Enid, I should fall upon him,
Who love you, Prince, with something of the love
Wherewith we love the Heaven that *chastens* us.
Tennyson.

2. To purify, as the taste; to refine.

They (classics) *chasten* and enlarge the mind and excite to noble actions. *Layard.*

Chastener (chās'n-ėr), *n.* One who chastens.

Chasteness (chāst'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being chaste: (*a*) chastity; sexual purity. (*b*) Freedom from meretricious ornament, gaudiness, or affectation; purity: said of mode of expression in literature and of conception in works of art; as, *chasteness* of style; *chasteness* of design.

Chastening (chās'n-ing), *a.* Corrective by way of punishment. 'The father's *chastening* hand.' *Rowe.*

Chaste-tree (chāst'trē), *n.* The *Vitex Agnus Castus.* See AGNUS CASTUS.

Chastie,† *v.t.* To chastise. *Chaucer.*

Chastisable (chas-tīz'a-bl), *a.* Deserving of chastisement. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

Chastise (chas-tīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chastised*; ppr. *chastising.* [Same word as *chasten*, but with a different verbal termination; O.E. *chastie*, *chasty.* See CHASTEN.] 1. To inflict pain on by stripes or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; to punish with view of amendment; to correct by punishment.

How fine my master is! I am afraid
He will *chastise* me. *Shak.*

Only pity fitly can *chastise;*
Hate but avenges. *E. B. Browning.*

2. To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to free from faults or excesses. 'The gay social sense, by decency *chastised.*' *Thomson.*

Chastisement (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* [From *chastise* = Fr. *châtiment.*] Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement?* *Shak.*

I have borne *chastisement*, I will not offend any more. Job xxxiv. 31.

Chastiser (chas-tīz'ėr), *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector. 'A *chastiser* of too big a confidence.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Chastity (chas'ti-ti), *n.* [Fr. *chasteté*, L. *castitas.* See CHASTE.] 1. The state or property of being chaste; freedom from unlawful sexual commerce; continence; sexual purity.

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Freedom from obscenity, corruption, or impurity, as in thought, language, or conversation. 'That *chastity* of honour which felt a stain like a wound.' *Burke.*—3. Freedom from meretricious ornament; purity in words and phrases or in conception. [In this sense *chasteness* is more commonly used.]

Chastye,† *v.t.* To chastise.

Chasuble (chas'ū-bl), *n.* [Fr. *chasuble*, from

A, Ancient form of Chasuble: 1, Apparel of the neck, 2 2 2 2, Chasuble. 3 3, Orphreys of the chasuble. 4, The stole. 5 5, The alb. 6, Apparel of the alb. 7, The maniple.
B, Modern form of Chasuble.

Med. L. *casubŭla*, a dim. of L. *casula*, a little cottage, and used by Isidore of Seville in sense of a priest's hooded garment, which covers him like a little house—a dim. of *casa*, a cottage.] In its first use and under its Latin name of *casula*, the chasuble was a circular garment of one piece, without sleeves or opening in front, with a hole in the centre for the head to pass through, of various materials, frequently of wool, worn by the common people, monks, &c., as a covering for the whole person, being, when furnished with a hood, at once hat and mantle. From its being retained by the clergy after other people had discarded it, it came to be regarded as a characteristic of a cleric, and in the ninth century it was the term applied to the outer vestment worn in the holy offices, and it is now regarded as the principal vestment of the Roman Catholic priest, being put on by him over the alb and stole before celebrating mass. Although the vestment was originally circular, it has been gradually retrenched during the last two centuries till it has become oblong, hanging down before and behind, but leaving the arms free. The chasuble is now made of rich materials, as silk, velvet, cloth of gold, and has a cross embroidered on the back. The Greeks still retain the circular form of the chasuble. Called also *Chasible* and *Chesible.*

Chat (chat), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *chatted*; ppr. *chatting.* [An abbreviated form of *chatter* (which see).] To talk idly or in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony. 'To *chat* awhile on their adventures passed.' *Dryden.*

But what a fool am I to *chat* with you
When I should bid good-morrow to my bride.
Shak.

Chat† (chat), *v.t.* To talk of.

Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry
While she *chats* him. *Shak.*

Chat (chat), *n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate. 'This bald unjointed *chat* of his.' *Shak.*

Chat (chat), *n.* [From the chattering sound of its voice.] The popular name of birds of the genus Saxicola, family Sylviadæ or warblers. They are small, lively birds, moving incessantly and rapidly about in pursuit of the insects on which they chiefly live. There are three species found in Britain, the stone-chat, whin-chat, and wheatear. The yellow-breasted chat of the United States is a larger bird belonging to the genus Icteria (*I. polyglotta*), family Turdidæ or thrushes.

Chat (chat), *n.* A twig or little stick. See CHIT.

Château (sha-tō), *n.* pl. **Châteaux** (sha-tōz). [Fr. *château*, O.Fr. *chastel*, a castle, from L. *castellum.* See CASTLE.] *A castle*; a residence in the country; a country-seat.—*Château en Espagne, lit.* a castle in Spain; a castle in the air. The origin of this phrase is doubtful; some say that it arose from the fact that the Spaniards would not permit the erection of castles or forts in the country; and others that it originated in the bragging of Spanish adventurers in France of their lordly residences, which existed only in their imaginations.

Chatelaine (shat'ė-lān), *n.* [Fr. *châtelaine*, lit. a female castellan or castle-keeper.] 1. A female castellan.—2. An appendage worn by ladies. It consists of a bunch of chains depending from the waist, from each of which is suspended some article of household use, as a key, a pin-cushion, a thimble-case, a pen-knife, a cork-screw, &c. &c.

Chatelet (shat-lā), *n.* [Fr. *châtelet*, dim. of *château*, O.Fr. *chastel.*] A little castle.

Chatellany (shä'tel-la-ni), *n.* [Fr. *châtellanie.*] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan or governor of a castle. *Swift.*

Chati (shä-tē), *n.* [Fr. *chati*, from *chat*, a cat.] A species of small leopard found in tropical America, very destructive to small quadrupeds and birds, and especially to poultry-yards, but so gentle, when domesticated, as to have gained for itself the name of *Leopardus mitis*, or gentle leopard.

Chatoyant (sha-toi'ant, Fr. pron. sha-twą-yäñ), *a.* [Fr., pp. of *chatoyer*, to change lustre like the eye of a cat, from *chat*, a cat.] Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

Chatoyant (sha-toi'ant, Fr. pron. sha-twą-yäñ), *n.* A kind of hard stone or gem having when cut and polished a chatoyant lustre; cat's-eye.

Chatoyment (sha-toi'ment, Fr. pron. sha-twą-mäñ), *n.* Changeable colours, or changeableness of colour, in a mineral; play of colours.

Chat-potatoes (chat"pō-tā'tōz), *n. pl.* [Comp. *chat*, a small piece of stick, also

chit.] Small potatoes such as are given to pigs, &c.

Chats (chats), *n. pl.* In *mineral.* (*a*) small heaps of ore. (*b*) The second stratum or centre portion of a mass of ore in the process of washing.

Chattah (chat'ta), *n.* In India, an umbrella.

Chattel (chat'tel), *n.* [O.E. *chatel*, also *catel*, really the same word as *cattle* (which see).] In *law*, an item or article of goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold, often spoken of tautologically as *goods and chattels*. Chattels are real or personal. *Chattels real* are such as concern or savour of the reality, as a term for years of land, the next presentation to a church, estates by statute merchant, elegit, and the like. *Chattels personal* are things movable, as animals, furniture of a house, jewels, corn, &c.

Chattelism (chat'tel-izm), *n.* The condition of holding chattels.

Chatter (chat'tėr), *v.i.* [O.E. *chateren, cheateren*, probably an imitative word, allied to *chitter*, and to D. *kwetteren*, Dan. *kvidre*, Sw. *kvittra*, to chirp, to chatter.] 1. To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey. 'Apes that mow and *chatter* at me.' *Shak.*—2. To make a noise by repeated rapid collisions of the teeth. 'When the wind came to make me *chatter*.' *Shak.*

His teeth they *chatter*, chatter still. *Wordsworth.*

3. To talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber.

Chatter (chat'tėr), *v.t.* To utter as one who chatters; as, *to chatter* nonsense.

Your birds of knowledge that, in dusky air,
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

They *chattered* trifles at the door. *Tennyson.*

Chatter (chat'tėr), *n.* Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; *idle* talk.

The mimic ape began his *chatter*. *Swift.*

Chatteration (chat-tėr-ā'shon), *n.* Act of chattering; disposition or habit of talking much. *Johnson.* [An obsolete colloquial word.]

Chatter-box (chat'tėr-boks), *n.* One that talks incessantly: applied chiefly to children. [Colloq.]

Chatterer (chat'tėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who chatters; a prater; an idle talker.—2. The popular name of birds of the family Ampelidæ, and especially of the Bohemian chatterer (*Ampelis garrula*) and the chatterer of Carolina (*A. cedrorum*). See AMPELIDÆ.

Chatty (chat'ti), *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative. 'As *chatty* as your parrot.' *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

Chat-wood (chat'wụd), *n.* Little sticks; fuel.

Chaud-medley (shōd'med-li), *n.* [Fr. *chaud*, hot (L. *calidus*), and *mêlée*, O.Fr. *meslée*, E. *medley, mellay.*] In *law*, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion; a word often erroneously used as synonymous with *chance-medley*. *Mozley and Whitely.*

Chaudron† (chạ'dron), *n.* 'Add thereto a tiger's *chaudron*.' *Shak.* See CHAWDRON.

Chauffer, Chaufer (shạf'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat.] In *chem.* a small furnace; a cylindrical box of sheet-iron, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom.

Chauk-daw (chạk'dạ), *n.* [*Chauk=chough*, and *daw.*] A local name for the red-legged crow or chough (*Fregilus graculus*).

Chauldron† (chạl'dron or chạ'dron), *n.* Same as *Chawdron.*

Chaulmugra (chạl-mug'ra), *n.* [Indian name.] A handsome East Indian tree (*Gynocardia odorata*), the seeds of which yield an oil that has been long known, and highly valued, in India and China, as a remedy for such diseases as arise from blood impurities. It has been introduced into this country, and is used with gratifying results in the treatment of diseases of the skin and chest.

Chaumontelle (shō-mon-tel'), *n.* [Fr.] A delicious dessert pear which is much grown and attains a large size in Jersey and Guernsey, and in the southern parts of England.

Chaun† (chạn), *n.* A gap. See YAWN. *Colgrave.*

Chaun† (chạn), *v.i.* To open; to yawn. *Sherwood.*

Chaunt (chänt). See CHANT.

Chaunter (chänt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who chaunts or sounds the praise of anything, especially by over-puffing it, with the design to deceive; as, a horse-*chaunter*, a dealer who takes worthless horses to country fairs, and disposes of them by artifice.

'Oh, him!' replied Neddy: 'he's nothing exactly. He was a horse-*chaunter*; he's a leg now.' *Dickens.*

2. A street vendor of ballads or other broadsheets, who sings or bawls the contents of his papers. [Slang.]

Chaup (chạp), *n.* A stroke or blow. See CHAP. [Scotch.]

Chaus (kā'us), *n.* A genus of Asiatic and African lynxes, including the *Chaus Libyœus*, or Libyan chaus, and the *Chaus Caffer*, or Caffre-cat. They live on birds or small quadrupeds, on which they spring like the domestic cat, than which they are somewhat larger. They have the peculiarity of being fond of the water and excellent swimmers.

A Wreath, the Base Chaussé.

Chaus (chous), *n.* [Turk. See CHOUSE.] A Turkish messenger, interpreter, or attendant on a great man. 'Accompanied with a *chaus* of the court.' *Hackluyt.*

Chaussé (shō-sā), *pp.* [Fr.] A heraldic term, which, in the common acceptation, signifies *shod*, and in blazon denotes a section in base.

Chausses (shōs), *n. pl.* [Fr., breeches, hose, stockings, from L. *calceus*, a shoe.] The tight covering for the legs and body, reaching to the waist, formerly worn by men of nearly all classes throughout Europe. They resembled tight pantaloons with feet to them. They seem to have been of oriental origin, as the Phrygians are represented wearing them.

Chaussure (shō-sür), *n.* Shoes; boots; stockings: a French word.

Chauvin (shō-vaṅ), *n.* [After a very brave soldier named Nicholas *Chauvin*, so enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I., and so demonstrative in his manifestations of his adoration of him, that his comrades turned him into ridicule.] One of those veterans of the first French Empire, who professed, after the fall of Napoleon, a sort of adoration for his person and his acts; hence, a name given to any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm, or by devotion to any cause more passionate than reasonable.

Chauvinisme (shō'vin-izm), *n.* [See CHAUVIN.] The sentiments of a chauvin; enthusiastic, unreflecting devotion to any cause; especially absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.

Chavender (chav'en-dėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *chevinian, chevesne*, a chub.] The fish otherwise called the *Chub* or *Cheven.*

† These are a choice bait for the chub or *chavender*
Iz. Walton.

Chavica (chav'i-ka), *n.* [The name of the plants in the South Sea Islands.] A genus of plants, nat. order Piperaceæ, including the common long pepper, Java long pepper, and betel-pepper. The species have small unisexual flowers in dense spikes springing from the stem opposite to a leaf.

Chaw (chạ), *v.t.* [A form of *chew*, A. Sax. *ceowan*. See CHEW.] 1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food in eating; to ruminate or to chew, as the cud.

He swallows us, and never *chaws*,
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

[Now only a vulgar or colloquial form.]—2.† To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider. 'Chawing vengeance all the way I went.' *Spenser.*—*Chawed up*, demolished; discomfited. [United States slang.]

Chaw† (chạ), *n.* [An old spelling of *jaw*, lit. that which *chaws* or *chews*. See CHAW, *v.t.*] The jaw. 'The *chaws* and the nape of the neck.' *Holland.* [This form occurred twice in the original edition of the authorized version of the Scriptures, but in modern editions has been changed.]

Chaw (chạ), *n.* As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew; a quid. [Vulgar.]

Chaw-bacon (chạ'bā-kn), *n.* A country lout; a bumpkin. [Colloq.]

Chawcers† (chạ'sėrs), *n. pl.* [From Fr. *chaussure.*] Shoes.

Chawdron (chạ'dron), *n.* [Perhaps from G. *kaldaunen*, entrails, bowels.] Entrails. Written also *Chaudron, Ghauldron.*

Chawme† (chạm), *n.* [Form of *chasm.*] A gap; a chasm. 'Those *chawmes* and gaping gulfes.' *Holland.*

Chay (shā), *n.* A chaise.

Chay, Chaya-root (chā, chā'a-röt), *n.* Same as *Shaya-root* (which see).

Chayer,† *n.* A chair; a professor's chair. *Chaucer.*

Cheap (chēp), *a.* [Strictly a noun, being A. Sax. *ceáp*, O.E. *chepe, chep*, &c., price, bargain; from the use of the phrase *good cheap*, as to buy a thing *good cheap*, that is a good bargain, the noun came to be used as an adjective. (See CHEAP, *n.*) The word is common to the Teutonic languages. Comp. Sc. *coup*, to bargain; D. *koop*, a purchase, *koopen*, to buy; Icel. *kaup*, a bargain; *kaupa*, to buy; Sw. *köpa*, Dan. *købe*, G. *kaufen*, to buy; Goth. *kaufon*, to traffic. *Cheapen, chop, chaffer, chapman*, are from this stem.] 1. Bearing a low price in market; capable of being purchased at a low price, either as compared with the usual price of the commodity, or with the real value, or more vaguely with the price of other commodities; thus, it may be said that eggs are *cheap* when their price is lower than at other times, or when they are to be had in particular circumstances at a lower rate than the regular market price, or as being lower in price than other articles of diet.

It is *cheaper* to hire the labour of freemen than to compel the labour of slaves. *Bacon.*

The *cheap* defence of nations (chivalry), the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise is gone. *Burke.*

2. In a disparaging sense, being of small value; common; not respected; as, to make one's self *cheap*.

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every subject's eye. *Dryden.*

—*Cheap o't*, well deserving of it; deserving worse. [Scotch.]

If he loses by us a'thegither, he is e'en *cheap o't*, he can spare it brawly. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cheap† (chēp), *n.* Bargain; purchase; as in the phrases good *cheap*, better *cheap*, the original phrases from which we have the adjective *cheap*. Though obsolete as a noun, *cheap* is still preserved as a place-name; as, East*cheap*, East Market.

Victuals shall be so *good cheap* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case.
2 Esdras xvi. 21.

Cheap (chēp), *adv.* Cheaply; at a low price or value; as, I hold you *cheap*; I bought it *cheap*.

Cheapen (chēp'n), *v.t.* [From *cheap*, A. Sax. *ceáp*, bargain, price; *ceapian*, to buy, sell, negotiate. See CHEAP, *a.*] 1. To ask the price of; to chaffer or bargian for. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To beat down the price of; to lessen the value of; to depreciate.

Cheapener (chēp'n-ėr), *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

Cheap-Jack, Cheap-John (chēp'jak, chēp'jon), *n.* A travelling hawker; a seller of refuse or cheap articles; a chapman; one who sells by Dutch auction.

Cheaply (chēp'li), *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate. 'Cheaply bought.' *Shak.*

Cheapness (chēp'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cheap; lowness in price.

Cheart† (chėr), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Cheer.*

Chearen† (chėr'en), *v.i.* To grow cheerful. *Spenser.*

Cheat (chēt), *v.t.* [Abbrev. of *escheat*, to seize a thing as escheated, to act like an escheater, an officer appointed to look after lands or tenements falling to the crown, which gave great opportunities of fraud. (See ESCHEAT.) An example of the noun *cheat* as equivalent to *escheat* is given below, under the noun.] 1. To deceive and defraud; to impose upon; to trick: followed by *of* or *out of* before the thing of which one is defrauded. 'A sorcerer that by his cunning hath *cheated* me *of* the island.' *Shak.*

Another is *cheating* the sick *of* a few last gasps, as he sits
To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights. *Tennyson.*

2. To illude; to mislead. 'Pow'r to *cheat* the eye with blear illusion.' *Milton.*—3.† To acquire by cheating; as, to *cheat* an estate from one. *Cowley.*—*To cheat the gallows*, to be guilty of a capital crime, and escape the due punishment. 'The greatest thief that ever *cheated the gallows*.' *Dickens.*—SYN. To trick, cozen, gull, cheat, fool, outwit, circumvent, beguile, impose on, deceive.

Cheat (chēt), *v.i.* To act dishonestly; to practise fraud or trickery; as, he *cheats* at cards.

Cheat (chēt), *n.* [Abbrev. of *escheat*. See the verb.] 1.† An escheat; an unexpected acquisition; a windfall.

And yet, the taking off these vessels was not the

best and goodliest *cheat* of their victory; but this passed all, that with one *light* skirmish they became lords of all the sea along those coasts. *Holland.*

2. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; imposition; imposture.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat.* *Dryden.*

3. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices; a swindler. 'No man will trust a known *cheat.*' *South.*— 4. A game at cards, in which the cards are played face downwards, the player stating the value of the card he plays (which must always be one higher than that played by the previous player), and being subjected to a penalty if he is discovered stating it wrong.—5. A troublesome weed of the grass order; so called from its stimulating wheat. Called also *Chess* (which see).—SYN. Deception, imposture, fraud, delusion, artifice, trick, deceit, imposition, guile, finesse, stratagem.

Cheat† (chēt), *n.* Same as *Cheat-bread* (which see).

Cheatable (chēt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.

Cheatableness (chēt'a-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to be cheated. 'Not faith, but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of the heart.' *Hammond.*

Cheat-bread† (chēt'bred), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *acheté*, purchased.] Bread purchased, or not made in the family. 'Without French wines, *cheat-bread*, or quails.' *Eastward Hoe!* (1605).

Cheater (chēt'ėr), *n.* [An abbrev. of *escheater*, at least in second sense; in first may be direct from verb. See CHEAT, *v.t.*] 1. One who cheats.—2.† An escheater. 'As a *cheater* may pick the purses of innocent people, by showing them something like the king's broad seal, which was indeed his own forgery.' *Gurnall.*

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. *Shak.*

Cheatery (chēt'ėr-i), *n.* Fraud; imposition; deception. [Vulgar.]

Cheating (chēt'ing), *a.* 1. Given to cheat or associated with cheating; fradulent; deceptive. 'To haggle like a *cheating* housewife.' *Froude.*—2. False; made or fitted to defraud: applied to things. 'His *cheating* yardwand.' *Tennyson.*

Cheatingly (chēt'ing-li), *adv.* In a cheating manner.

Chebec, Chebacco-boat (chē-bek, chē-bak'-kō-bōt), *n.* A kind of fishing vessel or large boat employed in the Newfoundland fisheries, so called from the Indian name of the place where they are made, now called Essex, in Massachusetts.

Check (chek), *n.* [Fr. *échec*, O.Fr. *eschec*, a check at chess, hence a check in general, failure (the pl. *échecs* is the name of the game, E. *chess*), from Per. *shāh*, king, the chief piece at chess, whence *checkmate*, Per. *shāh māt*, lit. the king is dead. (See CHECKMATE.) The primary meaning of the word as a noun is thus simply 'king,' and, from this being called when the king was in danger, it came to have the meaning of a stoppage or obstruction. In some of the meanings below it may be an abbrev. of *checker, exchequer* (which ultimately have the same origin), but it is not easy to distinguish them.] 1. The act or means of checking or restraining; a stop; hinderance; restraint; obstruction.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit. *Sir F. Hayward.*

He was unhappily used too much as a *check* upon Lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

To behold her is an immediate *check* to loose behaviour; to love her was a liberal education. *Steele.*

2. A term or word of warning in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.—3. A reprimand; rebuke; censure; slight.

So we are sensible of a *check*
But in a brow, that saucily controls
Our actions. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*To take check,*† to take offence. [Rare.]

Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects *Take check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt. *Dryden.*

4. In *falconry*, the act of a hawk when she forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, magpies, or other birds that cross her in her flight; as, a hawk makes a *check*, or flies *at* or *on check*. Hence—5. Base game, such as rooks, small birds, &c.—6. A species of chequered cloth, in which coloured lines or stripes cross each other rectangularly, making a pattern resembling the squares of a chess-board; the pattern of such cloth; as, a large *check*, that is, one having the squares large.—7. A mark put against names or items on going over a list, in order to verify, compare, or otherwise examine it.—8. Any counter-register used as a security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note, a corresponding indenture, &c.; a counterfoil.—9. A token given for identification, as to railway passengers, in order to identify them when they claim their luggage, or to persons who leave a theatre, and the like, expecting to return.—10. An order for money drawn on a banker; a cheque (which see).—11. A roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. Called also *Check-roll, Checker-roll.*—*Clerk of the check,* (*a*) in the household of the British sovereign, an officer who has the control of the yeomen of the guard and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, &c. (*b*) In the British royal dockyards, an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed on board her majesty's ships and vessels, and of all the artificers in the service of the navy, at the port where he is settled.

Check (chek), *v.t.* 1. To stop or moderate the motion of; to restrain; to hinder; to curb.

The good nuns would *check* her gadding tongue. *Tennyson.*

2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove. 'Check'd and rated by Northumberland.' *Shak.*—3. In *chess*, to make a move which puts the adversary's king in check.—4. To compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy; to control by a counter-register; to test the accuracy of by comparison with vouchers or a duplicate; as, to *check* an account.—5. To note with a mark as having been examined, or for some other purpose; as, to *check* the items of a bill.—6. *Naut.* (*a*) to ease off a little of a rope which is too stiffly extended. (*b*) To stopper the cable.

Check (chek), *v.i.* 1. To make a stop; to stop; to pause: with *at.* More especially a term of falconry.

Like the haggard, *check* at every feather
That comes before the eye. *Shak.*

2.† To clash or interfere.

They do best, who if they cannot but admit love, yet . . . sever it wholly from their serious affairs and actions of life: for if it *check* once with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon.*

3.† To exercise a check.

I'll avoid his presence,
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

Check (chek), *a.* Made of check; chequered; as, a *check* shirt.

Check-book (chek'bụk), *n.* Same as *Chequebook.*

Check-clerk (chek'klärk), *n.* A clerk whose business it is to check the accounts of others or time of attendance at work, and the like.

Checked, *pp.* or *a.* Chequered or variegated. *Spenser.*

Checker, *v.t.* See CHEQUER.

Checker (chek'ėr), *n.* 1. A draught or chess board, &c.—2. A piece in the game of draughts.—3. *pl.* The game of draughts. See CHEQUER. [American usages.]

Checker (chek'ėr), *n.* One who checks or restrains; a rebuker.

Checker-board (chek'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board for playing checkers or draughts.

Checkered, *p.* and *a.* See CHEQUERED.

Checker-roll (chek'ėr-rol), *n.* See CHECK, *n.* 11.

Checker-work, *n.* See CHEQUER-WORK.

Checklaton,† **Chekelatoun,**† *n.* A kind of rich stuff brought from the East. *Spenser.* Also written *Ciclatoun, Siclatoun,* &c.

Checkless (chek'les), *a.* Incapable of being checked or restrained.

The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds
Shall groan again. *Marston.*

Checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* [From Per. *shāh māt*, the king is dead (*shāh*, the king, *māt*, he is dead), whence also Fr. *échec et mat*; G. *schach-matt*; E. *check*, and *chess*.] 1. In *chess*, the position of a king when he is in check, and cannot release himself. As it is a principle that the king cannot be captured, this brings the game to a close.—2. *Fig.* defeat; overthrow.

Love they him called, that gave me *checkmate.* *Spenser.*

Checkmate (chek'māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *checkmated;* ppr. *checkmating.* 1. In *chess*, to put in check, as an opponent's king, so that he cannot be released. See the noun.—2. *Fig.* to defeat; to thwart; to frustrate.

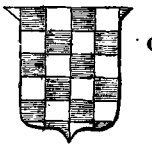
'To *checkmate* and control my just demands.' *Ford.*

Check-rail (chek'rāl), *n.* In *rail.* at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding-place, one of the contrivances for allowing the trains to run on or to move into the other line or siding, as it may be adjusted.

Check-roll (chek'rōl), *n.* Same as *Check,* 11.

Check-string (chek'string), *n.* A string in a coach by pulling which the occupant may call the attention of the coachman.

Check-taker (chek'tāk-ėr), *n.* An official at a theatre, concert-hall, &c., who receives the checks or tickets given by the money-taker.



Checky.

Checky, Chequy (chek'-i), *a.* In *her.* divided by transverse lines perpendicularly and horizontally into equal parts or squares, alternately of different tinctures, like a chess-board. On ordinaries checky must consist of at least three ranges of square pieces.

Cheddar (ched'dėr), *a.* and *n.* A term denoting a rich fine-flavoured cheese made at *Cheddar* in Somersetshire.

Cheddar-pink (ched'dėr-pingk), *n.* The English name of *Dianthus cæsius,* because it is found on the limestone rocks of *Cheddar* in Somersetshire.

Cheek (chēk), *n.* [A. Sax. *ceáce*, cheek. Cog. D. *kaak*, Sw. *kek*, the jaw, *käk*, the cheek; probably same root as *chaw, jaw, chaps.*] 1. The side of the face below the eyes on each side.—2. Something regarded as resembling the human cheek in position or otherwise; one of two pieces, as of an instrument, apparatus, framework, &c., which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike; as, the *cheeks* of a printing-press; the *cheeks* of a turner's lathe; the *cheeks* of a vice; the *cheeks* of a mortar and of a gun-carriage; the *cheeks* of a mast, which serve to sustain the trestle-trees; the *cheeks* of a door; the *cheeks* of a window-frame; the *cheeks* of an embrasure; the *cheeks* of a pillow-block; in *founding*, one of the side parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts.—3. Cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; impudent or insulting talk; as, he has plenty of *cheek;* he gave me a lot of *cheek.* [Colloq. or vulgar.]—4. Share; portion; allowance. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

I remember the time when I have drunk to my own *cheek* above two quarts between dinner and breakfast. *Trollope.*

Cheek (chēk), *v.t.* 1. To assail with impudent or insulting language; also, to face; to confront in a bold or impudent manner. [Slang.]

What does he come here *cheeking* us for? *Dickens.*

Sometimes with an indefinite *it* for the object.

They . . . persuaded me to go and beg with them but I couldn't *cheek it.* *Mayhew.*

2.† To bring up to the cheek.

His pike *cheek'd,* to guard the tun
He must not taste. *Cotton.*

Cheek-band (chēk'band), *n.* A strap of a head-stall; a throat-band.

Cheek-bone (chēk'bōn), *n.* The bone of the cheek.

Cheek-piece (chēk'pēs), *n.* A piece forming a cheek, or on a cheek, as in a casque.

Cheek-pouch (chēk'pouch), *n.* A bag situated in the cheek of a monkey, by means of which it is enabled to stow away and carry off food for future consumption.

Cheek-strap (chēk'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap of a bridle or head-stall passing down the side of the horse's head.

Cheek-tooth (chēk'tōth), *n.* A molar tooth or grinder.

He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion. Joel i. 6.

Cheeky (chēk'i), *a.* Impudent; brazen-faced; presumptuous; as, he is a *cheeky* little fellow. [Slang.]

Cheep (chēp), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To pule or peep, as a chicken; to chirp; to squeak.

The maxim of the Douglases, that it was 'better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *cheep*' was adopted by every border chief. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cheep (chēp), *v.t.* To utter in a chirping or puling tone; to pipe.

O Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow and light
Upon her lattice, I would pipe and trill
And *cheep* and twitter twenty million loves.
Tennyson.

Cheep (chēp), *n.* A squeak, as of a mouse; a chirp; a creak.

Come, screw the pegs in tunefu' *cheep*. *Burns.*

Cheer (chēr), *n.* [O.E. *chere*, face, look, mien, from O.Fr. *chere*, *chiere*, face, countenance, from L.L. *cara*, the face, from Gr. *kara*, the head.] 1. Expression of countenance, as noting a greater or less degree of cheerfulness. 'All fancy-sick she is and pale of *cheer*.' *Shak.*

A moment changed that ladye's *cheer*,
Gush'd to her eye the unbidden tear. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. State or temper of the mind; state of feeling or spirits.

Son, be of good *cheer*: thy sins be forgiven thee.
Mat. ix. 2.

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlightened, and their languish'd hope reviv'd.
Milton.

3. A state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation. 'Not that alacrity of spirit nor *cheer* of mind.' *Shak.* 'So sick of late, so far from *cheer*.' *Shak.*

Naked I go and void of *cheer*. *Tennyson.*

4. That which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; provisions for a feast; viands; fare.

The table was loaded with good *cheer*. *Irving.*

5. A shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.

Welcome her, thundering *cheer* of the street.
Tennyson.

Cheer (chēr), *v.t.* 1. To dispel gloom, sorrow, or apathy from; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful: often with *up*; as, I tried to *cheer* him *up*. 'To *cheer* the ploughman with increaseful crops.' *Shak.* 'Cheered with wine and food.' *Chapman.*

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*;
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears. *Pope.*

2. To incite; to encourage. 'The heart that *cheers* these hands to execute the like.' *Shak.*

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled.
Dryden.

3. To salute with shouts of joy or cheers; to applaud; as, to *cheer* a public speaker.—Syn. To gladden, encourage, inspirit, comfort, console, enliven, refresh, exhilarate, animate.

Cheer (chēr), *v.i.* 1. To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous: often with *up*.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers up*. *Philips.*
My girl, *cheer up*, be comforted. *Tennyson.*

2.† To be in any state or temper of mind; to fare.

How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica? *Shak.*

3. To utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.

And even the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to *cheer*. *Macaulay.*

Cheerer (chēr'ėr), *n.* One who cheers; he who or that which gladdens. 'Thou *cheerer* of our days.' *Wotton.* 'Prime *cheerer* light.' *Thomson.*

Cheerful (chēr'fụl), *a.* 1. Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; moderately joyful: said of persons.

You do look, my son, in a moved sort,
As if you were dismay'd; be *cheerful*, sir. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by or expressive of good spirits or joy; associated with agreeable feelings; lively; animated. 'A *cheerful* confidence in the mercy of God.' *Macaulay.*

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance.
Prov. xv. 13.

A man he seems of *cheerful* yesterdays
And confident to-morrows. *Wordsworth.*

3. Promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial; as, the *cheerful* sun. 'May-time and the *cheerful* dawn.' *Wordsworth.*—Syn. Lively, animated, gay, joyful, lightsome, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, jocund, jolly.

Cheerfully (chēr'fụl-li), *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation, or good spirits.

Cheerfulness (chēr'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cheerful; a state of moderate joy or gaiety; alacrity. 'He that showeth mercy, with *cheerfulness*.' Rom. xii. 8.—*Mirth*, *Cheerfulness*. See under Mirth.

Cheerily (chēr'i-li), *adv.* In a cheery manner; with cheerfulness; with good spirits; as, to set to work *cheerily*.

Cheeriness (chēr'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being cheery; cheerfulness; gaiety and good-humour; as, his *cheeriness* was constant.

Cheering (chēr'ing), *p.* and *a.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.

The sacred sun . . .
. . . diffused his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

Cheeringly (chēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a cheering manner.

Cheerishness† (chēr'ish-nes), *n.* Cheerfulness.

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*. *Milton.*

Cheerless (chēr'les), *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.

All's *cheerless*, dark and deadly. *Shak.*

Cheerlessly (chēr'les-li), *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.

Cheerlessness (chēr'les-nes), *n.* State of being destitute of cheerfulness or comfort.

Cheerly† (chēr'li), *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy. 'Lusty, young and *cheerly*.' *Shak.* 'Hurdles to weave, and *cheerly* shelters raise.' *Dyer.*

Cheerly (chēr'li), *adv.* Cheerily; cheerfully; heartily; briskly. *Shak.* [Poetical.]

Oft listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumb'ring moon. *Milton.*

Cheerup (chēr'up), *v.t.* [Two words under one form, the one a compound of *cheer* and *up*, the other a form of *chirrup*, and akin to *chirp*. [Colloq.] 1. To make cheerful; to enliven.—2. To chirrup; to chirp.

Cheeruping (chēr'up-ing), *a.* Making cheerful; enlivening. 'To drink a *cheeruping* cup.' *Smollett.*

Cheery (chēr'i), *a.* 1. Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; hearty; gay; sprightly; as, to speak with a *cheery* tone of voice; always *cheery* and in good-humour. 'Sad or *cheery*.' *Byron.*—2. Having power to make gay; promoting cheerfulness.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl. *Gay.*

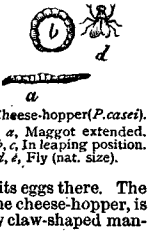
Chees,† pret. of *chese*, to choose. 'And *chees* hire of his owen auctoritie.' *Chaucer.*

Cheese (chēz), *n.* [A. Sax. *ċęse*, *ċyse*, cheese; derived like G. *käse*, D. *kaas*, from L. *caseus*, cheese.] 1. The curd or caseine of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mould. All the acids separate the cheese from the whey; neutral salts, and likewise all earthy and metallic salts, produce the same effect. But what answers best is rennet, which is made by macerating in water a piece of the last stomach of a calf, salted and dried for this purpose. The flowers of the *Galium verum*, or yellow lady's bed-straw, and the juice of the fig-tree very readily coagulate milk. There are a great many kinds of cheese, which differ from one another according to the quality of the milk employed and the mode of preparation. *Soft cheeses*, such as cream-cheese, Bath and Yorkshire cheese, will not keep long, and are therefore used as soon as made. *Hard cheeses*, as Cheshire, Gloucester, Cheddar, Parmesan, and Dutch, are capable of being kept a long time. There is also an *intermediate* class, as Gruyère, Stilton, &c. Cheese is composed of from 30 to 50 per cent of water, 3 to 5 per cent of nitrogen, 18 to 30 per cent of fat, and 4 to 6 per cent of mineral matter.—2. A mass of pomace or ground apples pressed together in the form of a cheese.—3. [Slang.] Anything good or first-rate in quality; anything genuine, advantageous, or pleasant. In this sense probably from the Gypsy vocabulary, and derived from Hindu and Persian *chiz*, a thing. Leland, however, while acknowledging it to be a true Gypsy word, refers it rather to French *chose*, a thing, which is from Latin *causa*.

Cheese-cake (chēz'kāk), *n.* 1. A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.—2. A small cake made in various ways and with a variety of different ingredients; as, lemon *cheese-cake*, orange *cheese-cake*, apple *cheese-cake*, &c.

Cheese-fat (chēz'fat), *n.* [Corruption for *cheese-vat*.] Cheese-mould. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cheese-fly (chēz'flī), *n.* A small black dipterous insect bred in cheese, the *Piophila casei*, of the family Muscidæ, the same to which the house-fly, blow-fly, &c., belong. It has a very extensible ovipositor, which it can sink to a great depth in the cracks of cheese, and lay its eggs there. The maggot, well known as the cheese-hopper, is furnished with two horny claw-shaped mandibles, which it uses both for digging into the cheese and for moving itself, having no feet. It has two pairs of spiracles, one pair near the head and another near the tail, so that when one is obstructed the other can be used. Its leaps are performed by a jerk, first bringing itself into a circular attitude, when it can project itself twenty to thirty times its own length.



Cheese-hopper (*P. casei*). *a*, Maggot extended. *b*, *c*, In leaping position. *d*, *e*, Fly (nat. size).

Cheese-hopper (chēz'hop-ėr). See Cheese-fly.

Cheese-lep (chēz'lep), *n.* A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept.

Cheese-mite (chēz'mīt), *n.* A mite or arachnidan of the genus Acarus (*A. domesticus*), which infests cheese.

Cheesemonger (chēz'mung-gėr), *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

Cheese-mould (chēz'mōld), *n.* A mould or form in which cheese is pressed.

Cheese-pale (chēz'pāl), *n.* A sharp instrument of a semicircular concave form, like a small scoop, for piercing cheese, so as to enable it to be tasted without cutting. Called also *Cheese-scoop* and *Cheese-taster*.

Cheese-paring (chēz'pār-ing), *n.* 1. A paring of the rind of cheese.—2. Parsimony.

Cheese-paring (chēz'pār-ing), *a.* Meanly economical; parsimonious; as, *cheese-paring* economy.

Cheese-press (chēz'pres), *n.* A press or apparatus for pressing curd in the making of cheese.

Cheese-rennet (chēz'ren-net), *n.* A name given to the yellow lady's bed-straw (*Galium verum*), used for coagulating milk. See Cheese.

Cheese-room (chēz'röm), *n.* A local English name for the horse-mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*), extensively used as an article of food.

Cheese-scoop, Cheese-taster (chēz'skụp, chēz'tāst-ėr), *n.* Same as *Cheese-pale*.

Cheese-vat (chēz'vat), *n.* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

Cheesiness (chēz'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being cheesy or resembling cheese in consistency.

Cheesy (chēz'i), *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, odour, or form of cheese; resembling cheese in any respect; caseous. 'A *cheesy* substance.' *Arbuthnot.*

Cheet (chēt), *v.i.* [Imitative.] To chatter or chirrup.

Cheetah, Cheeta (chē'ta), *n.* Same as *Chetah*.

Chef (shef), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Head or chief: specifically, the head cook of a great establishment, as a nobleman's household, a club, &c. *Thackeray.*—2. In *her. chef* or *chefe* is often used for *chief*.

Chef-d'œuvre (shā-dö-vr), *n.* pl. **Chefs-d'œuvre** (shā-dö-vr). [Fr.] A master-piece; a fine work in art, literature, &c.

Chegoe, Chegre (cheg'ō, cheg'ėr), *n.* Same as *Chigoe*.

Cheil-, Chil-. The initial part of sundry compound words, from Gr. *cheilos*, a lip. In this, and in other components and words derived from the Greek, as in *cheir*, hand, *deinos*, terrible, *pleion*, more, *meion*, less, the diphthong *ei* is often replaced by *i*, as in *chilo*gnatha, *chiro*ptera, *dino*rnis, *plio*cene, *mio*cene, for *cheilo*gnatha, *cheiro*ptera, *deino*rnis, *pleio*cene, *meio*cene.

Cheilanthes (kī-lan'thēz), *n.* [Gr. *cheilos*, a lip, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the form of the indusium.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, some species of which are much cultivated because the under surface of the fronds is covered with a silver or gold powder. The genus is distinguished by the small sori at the ends of the free veins, and covered by the bent-over margin of the frond.

Cheilognatha (kī-log'na-tha), *n. pl.* [Gr. *cheilos*, a lip, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] An order of myriapods, represented by the hairy worms or millipeds, in which the two mandibles and the tongue are united to form a large lower lip.

Cheiloplasty (kī'lō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *cheilos*, the lip, and *plassō*, to form, to mould.] In *surg.* the term for the operation of supplying deficiencies of the lip, by appropriating a sufficient quantity of the healthy surrounding surface.

Cheilopod (kī'lō-pod), *n.* An insect of the order Cheilopoda.

Cheilopoda (kī-lop'o-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *cheilos*, a lip, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of the two orders of Myriapoda, represented by the centipeds, in which a pair of mandibles, or large jaws with small palpi, two pairs of

maxillipeds or foot-jaws, and a lower lip, are developed.

Cheilostomata (kī-lō-stom'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *cheilos*, a lip, and *stoma*, mouth.] A sub-order of funnel-shaped (infundibulate) marine Polyzoa, characterized by having the orifice of the cell filled with a thin membranous or calcareous plate, and a curved mouth furnished with a movable lip.

Cheilostomatous (kī-lō-stom'a-tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sub-order Cheilostomata, having the mouth furnished with a movable lip.

Cheir-, Chir-. See CHEIL-, CHIL-.

Cheiracanthus (kī-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *akantha*, a thorn.] 1. A fossil ganoid fish of the Devonian or old red system, covered with small brightly enamelled scales, and having all its fins armed with defensive spines. It abounds at Gamrie, Banffshire.—2. See GNATHOSTOMA.

Cheiranthus (kī-ran'thus), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ, consisting of pubescent herbs or small shrubs with large yellow or purple sweet-scented flowers. The wall-flower (*C. Cheiri*) is the best known species.

Cheirognomy (kī-rog'no-mi), *n.* Same as *Chirognomy*.

Cheirolepis (kī-rol'e-pis), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the old red sandstone of Orkney and Morayshire, with very minute scales, belonging to the family Acanthodes, or spine-finned fishes, and characterized by the great development of the pectoral and ventral fins.

Cheirology (kī-rol'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Chirology*.

Cheiromys (kī'rō-mis), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of lemurine quadrupeds, consisting of the single species *C. madagascariensis* (the aye-aye).

Cheironectes (kī-rō-nek'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *nēchō*, to swim.] 1. A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, having the pectoral fins supported, like short feet, upon peduncles, by means of which they are enabled to creep over mud and sand when left dry by the receding tide, and also to take short leaps like a frog, whence it is called frog-fish, as well as hand-fish. They are found in the estuaries of the north-east of Australia. From the structure of their gills they can live out of the water for two or three days.—2. The name given by Illiger to a Brazilian genus of opossums, in which the hinder-hands are webbed. Only one species is known, namely, *C. variegatus*, or *C. Yapock* (sometimes called the Yapock opossum, from the river of that name), a spotted marsupial quadruped, found in some parts of South America.

Cheiropodist (kī-rop'od-ist), *n.* Same as *Chiropodist*.

Cheiropter (kī-rop'tėr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Cheiroptera*.

Cheiroptera (kī-rop'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pteron*, wing.] An order of mammals—the bats—nearly equivalent to the Linnæan genus Vespertilio. They are characterized by the elongation of all the fingers, save the thumb, for the support of a membrane which stretches along the sides of the body, and is attached to the posterior limbs, in the majority passing across between the hind limbs and tail. They have thus the power of sustained flight. See BAT.

Cheiropterous (kī-rop'tėr-us), *a.* Belonging to the Cheiroptera or bat tribe; furnished with elongated fingers or toes, for the expansion of membranes which serve as wings.

Cheirostemon (kī-rō-stē'mon), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *stēmon*, a stamen.] A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ or Sterculiaceæ. It contains a single species, *C. platanoides* (the hand-flower tree of Mexico). It is a tall tree with large lobed leaves and remarkable flowers, about 2 inches across, without a corolla, but with a coloured calyx, and the bright red stamens divided for about one-third of their length into five linear curved lobes, having some resemblance to the human hand.

Cheirotes (kī-rō'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *cheirōtēs*, provided with hands, from *cheir*, a hand.] A genus of lizards forming the family Cheirotidæ, and containing but one species, *C. canaliculatus*, an animal, so far as known, of subterranean habits like the amphisbæna. It, however, differs from the other members of the order Amphisbænia in having external limbs, which consist of two small and slightly developed fore-legs, just behind the head, nearly in the place where the ears might be expected. It is about the thickness of a human little finger, and from 8 to 10 inches long.

Cheirotherium (kī-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] *Lit.* hand-beast; in *geol.* a name given to the great unknown animal that formed the larger footsteps upon the slabs of the trias, or upper new red sandstone, and which bear a resemblance to the human hand. It is supposed to be identical with the newt-like labyrinthodon.

Chekelatoun,† *n.* A kind of rich cloth. See CHECKLATON.

Cheke-mate.† Same as *Check-mate. Chaucer.*

Chekere,† Same as *Checker. Chaucer.*

Chekmak (chek'mak), *n.* A Turkish fabric of mixed silk and cotton, with golden threads interwoven.

Chekoa (chē'kō-a), *n.* Chinese porcelain clay.

Chela (kē'la), *n.* pl. **Chelæ** (kē'lē). [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw.] One of the prehensile claws with which some of the limbs are terminated in certain crustacea, such as the crab, lobster, &c.

Chelate (kē'lāt), *a.* Same as *Cheliferous*.

Chelaundre,† *n.* [Fr. *calandre*, It. *calandra*.] A kind of lark; the calandra. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Chele,† *n.* Chill; cold. 'In many a *chele* and heat.' *Gower.*

Chele (kē'lē), *n.* Same as *Chela*.

Chelicera (kē-lis'ėr-a), *n.* pl. **Cheliceræ** (kē-lis'ėr-ē). [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw, and *keras*, a horn.] A name given to the prehensile claws of the scorpion and spider, which are the homologues of antennæ.

Chelididæ, Chelydidæ (kē-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chelys*, a tortoise, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of tortoises (sometimes called frog-tortoises), agreeing generally in their form and the structure of their feet with the marsh-tortoises, except that the carapace is imperfectly ossified, and the head and limbs are not completely retractile. The mouth is surrounded by soft lips, and the nose usually elongated into a proboscis.

Chelidonium (kel-i-dō'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *chelidonion*, from *chelidōn*, a swallow.] Celandine, a genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceæ. One of the two known species is a native of waste grounds in the south of England (*C. majus*). It is a glaucous annual, with lobed leaves, small yellow flowers, and a long pod. It abounds in an acrid yellow juice, sometimes used as a caustic to destroy warts.

Chelifer (kel'i-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw, and L. *fero*, to carry.] A genus of Arachnidæ, remarkable for the resemblance which the species bear to scorpions. See BOOK-SCORPION.

Cheliferous (kē-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw, and L. *fero*, to bear.] Furnished with chelæ, as a lobster, a crab, &c.

Cheliform (kel'i-form), *a.* [L. *chela*, a claw, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a chela or prehensile claw, like those of the lobster, crab, &c.

Chelingue (she-ling'), *n.* A clumsy kind of boat used on the coast of Coromandel. Called also *Masoola-boat* (which see).

Chelodine (kel'ō-din), *n.* [Gr. *chelys*, a tortoise.] An Australian river tortoise, having a long, flexible neck, and a flat, narrow, and pointed head. It is a very active animal, traversing with considerable speed the pools and rivers in which it finds its fishy prey.

Cheloid (kel'oid), *n.* [Gr. *chelys*, a tortoise, and *eidos*, appearance.] Same as *Cancroid. Dunglison.*

Chelone (kē-lō'nē), *n.* [Gr. *chelōnē*, a tortoise.] 1. In *bot.* a beautiful genus of herbaceous plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The broad keeled upper lip and nearly shut mouth of the corolla suggested the name. The species are perennials, with large white or purple flowers. They are natives of America, but are frequent in our gardens. They are popularly called tortoise-flower, shell-flower, and snake-head. 2. In *zool.* a genus of turtles, family Chelonidæ, represented by the green turtle (*Chelone mydas* or *viridis*).

Chelonia (kē-lō'ni-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chelōnē*, a tortoise.] An order of reptiles, distinguished by the body being inclosed in a double shell, out of which the head, tail, and four extremities protrude, including the various species of tortoise and turtle. The order is divided into five families—the Chelididæ, or frog tortoises; Testudinidæ, or land tortoises; Emydæ, the terrapins or fresh-water tortoises; Trionychidæ, the mud turtles or soft tortoises; Chelonidæ, or sea turtles. See TORTOISE, TURTLE.

Chelonian (kē-lō'ni-an), *a.* [Gr. *chelōnē*, a tortoise.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

Chelonian (kē-lō'ni-an), *n.* A member of the order Chelonia.

Chelonidæ, Cheloniidæ (kē-lon'i-dē, kē-lō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chelōnē*, a tortoise, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of chelonian reptiles, distinguished by the peculiar modification of the feet for swimming; the turtles. See TURTLE.

Cheluridæ (kē-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw, *oura*, a tail, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The wood-boring shrimps, a family of marine shrimps nearly as destructive to timber as the ship-worm itself by boring tunnels under the surface.

Chelydidæ. See CHELIDIDÆ.

Chelys (kē'lis), *n.* [Gr., a tortoise.] A genus of turtles, type of the family Chelididæ. See MATAMATA.

Chemic (kem'ik), *n.* 1.† A chemist or alchemist.—2. In *bleaching*, a dilute solution of chloride of lime.

Chemic (kem'ik), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chemicked*; ppr. *chemicking*. In *bleaching*, to steep, as cotton goods, in a dilute solution of chloride of lime in stone vats, the liquor being pumped up and strained through the goods until the action is complete.

Chemic (kem'ik), *a.* Same as *Chemical*, but used chiefly in poetry.

Chemical (kem'ik-al), *a.* [See CHEMISTRY.] 1. Pertaining to chemistry; as, a *chemical* experiment.—2. Pertaining to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated; as, *chemical* affinity; *chemical* combinations; *chemical* changes.—*Chemical affinity, chemical attraction*, and *elective attraction*, are different names for that action by which the particles of one class of bodies, when presented to those of certain other classes, conjoin to form new compounds, making apparently a choice or election of those with which they unite. Chemical attraction, like cohesion, acts only at insensible distances, and thus differs entirely from the attraction of gravitation. It is distinguished from cohesion by being exerted *between* dissimilar particles only, while *cohesion* unites similar particles only. *Chemical* combination always takes place in definite proportions, that is, each element has a certain definite combining proportion, whereas mere mixture or solution may occur with very varying amounts of the same substances; the properties of the product or products of chemical action are not the mean of the properties of the substances acted upon, as is the case with mere mechanical actions; and, further, chemical action is always attended with an alteration in the temperature of the substances acted on, generally with an evolution of heat. Chemical action may take place between two elements whereby a new compound is produced, or it may cause the decomposition of a compound into two or more elementary bodies; or again, two compounds may react on one another, and by an interchange of elements produce a series of new compounds. The power of chemical force is very great, and it varies under different circumstances; thus, the force with which two bodies, say A and B, unite, is much greater than that with which A unites with a third body C under the same circumstances, but the circumstances under which combination takes place often alters entirely the relative magnitude or strength of the chemical action.—*Chemical analysis*, a term applied to the resolution of compound bodies into their elements. It is either qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative analysis consists in the determination of the component parts merely as respects their nature, and without regard to their relative proportions. Quantitative analysis consists in the determination not merely of the components of a compound, but their relative proportions.—*Chemical combination*, that intimate union of two substances, whether fluid or solid, which forms a compound differing in one or more of its essential qualities from either of the constituent

bodies.—*Chemical decomposition*, the separation of the component parts of bodies from each other, or the resolution of compounds into their elements. See DECOMPOSITION.—*Chemical equivalents*. See EQUIVALENT.—*Chemical formulæ*, symbolic expressions employed to denote the composition of bodies. In the formulæ now generally adopted by chemists the names of elementary substances are indicated by the first letter or letters of their names, and to express the compounds of these the letters are arranged together, and small numbers are placed at each letter to indicate how many atoms or smaller combining parts of this element exist in the compound. Thus, H means 1 atom of hydrogen, H_2O means 2 atoms of hydrogen united with 1 of oxygen, forming the compound water; KHO means 1 atom of potassium (kalium), 1 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen, forming the compound caustic potash; and so on. If a number is placed at the beginning of the formula it multiplies the entire formula; thus, $2H_2O$ means 2 parts or 2 molecules of water. See ATOM and MOLECULE.—*Mechanical, Chemical.* See under MECHANICAL.

Chemical (kem'ik-al), *n.* A substance used to produce chemical effects; a chemical agent; as, the manufacture of *chemicals.*

Chemically (kem'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a chemical manner; according to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

Chemiglyphic (kem-i-glif'ik), *a.* [Gr. *chemi-* in *chemistry*, and *glyphein*, to engrave.] A term applied to anything engraved by the agency of the galvanic battery.

Chemise (she-mēz'), *n.* [Fr. *chemise*, L.L. *camisia*, a shirt, from Ar. *gamis*, a shirt, an under-garment of linen.] 1. A shift or under-garment worn by females.—2. A wall that lines the face of an earthwork; a breast-wall.

Chemisette (shem-i-zet'), *n.* [Fr.] A short under-garment worn on the breast over the chemise.

Chemism (kem'izm), *n.* Chemical power, influence, or effects. [Rare.]

> How far their ready ignition on amorphous phosphorus is due to *chemism* or to electricity remains to be proved. *Preece.*

Chemist (kem'ist), *n.* [Shortened from *alchemist*. See CHEMISTRY.] 1.† An alchemist. 2. A person versed in chemistry; a student of chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations.—3. One who deals in drugs and medicines.—*Chemist and druggist*, one who is registered as such under the act of July 31, 1868, relating to the sale of poisons. Chemists and druggists are eligible as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, but are not entitled to a place on the register as pharmaceutical chemists.—*Pharmaceutical chemist*, a person who, after passing a certain examination, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Applicants for the title are tested by competent examiners of the society in Latin, botany, materia medica, and pharmaceutical and general chemistry, with other cognate subjects, but not including medicine, surgery, or midwifery.

Chemistical† (kem-ist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to chemistry. *Burton.*

Chemistry (kem'ist-ri), *n.* [From *chemist*, a shortened form of *alchemist*, from *alchemy*, *alchymy*, O.Fr. *alchemie*, from Ar. *al*, the, and *qīmīā*, chemistry, from L. Gr. *chēmeia*, chemistry, from Gr. *cheō*, to pour, to drop.] The science which investigates matter in so far as it is acted upon by the force called chemical, the distinguishing feature of chemical action being the production of a substance or substances of quite different properties from the bodies from which they are produced. In thus studying the changes which matter undergoes the chemist arrives at a classification of all matter into elements, that is, substances which he is unable to decompose, and compounds, or substances which can be broken up into simpler bodies. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the chemist to study the properties, modes of preparation, and mutual actions of both elements and compounds; and he must not overlook the relations of these bodies to physical forces other than chemical, such as heat, light, &c. A consideration of the laws which govern chemical actions, and of the bearing of these upon the general theories of matter constitutes *theoretical* (or *pure*) *chemistry*, while *practical* (or *applied*) *chemistry* is more concerned with the modes of preparing chemical substances, of analyzing these, or of finding useful applications for such substances in the arts and manufactures. Chemistry also is often divided into such branches as *organic chemistry*, which has to do with organized bodies (animals and plants), *inorganic chemistry*, with inorganic bodies, *agricultural chemistry*, *medical chemistry*, &c. Chemistry is subservient to the various arts of life, and the several branches of manufacture which are carried on in every civilized state. Dyeing, bleaching, tanning, glass-making, the working and composition of metals, &c., are all chemical processes, and, as a science, chemistry is connected with a vast number of the phenomena of nature. It has been called in to the aid of the culinary arts; and its high importance in medicine has been long and universally acknowledged. Formerly and still sometimes written *Chymistry*. The same is the case also with *Chemist, Chemical.*

Chemitype, Chemitypy (kem'i-tīp, kem'i-tī-pi), *n.* [*Chemi-* in *chemistry* and *type.*] A process for obtaining casts in relief from engravings. A polished zinc plate is covered with an etching ground, on which the design is etched with a point and bitten in with dilute aqua fortis. The etching ground is removed, and every particle of the acid well cleaned off. The plate, covered by the filings of a fusible metal, is heated until the metal has melted and filled the engraving. When cold it is scraped away to the level of the zinc plate in such a manner that none of it remains except what has entered the engraved lines. The plate is next submitted to the action of a weak solution of muriatic acid; and, as the one of these metals is negative and the other positive, the zinc alone is eaten away by the acid, so that the fusible metal which has entered into the hollows of the engraving is left in relief, and may be printed from by means of the typographic press. Chemitype is particularly adapted for producing maps.

Chemosis (kē-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *chēmē*, an aperture, from the appearance produced in the eye by this affection.] An affection of the eye in which the conjunctiva is elevated above the transparent cornea.

Cheng.—Carl Engel's Musical Instruments.

Chemy (kem'i), *n.* Chemistry. *Dr. G. Cheyne.* [Rare.]

Cheng (cheng), *n.* A Chinese musical instrument, consisting of a series of tubes having free reeds. It is held in the hand and blown into by the mouth. The tubes serve only to strengthen the sound, and could be dispensed with, the pitch of the sounds being determined by the length and thickness of the reeds. The introduction of this instrument into Europe led to the invention of the accordion, harmonium, and other free-reed instruments.

Chenille (she-nēl'), *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar.] A tufted cord of silk or worsted, somewhat resembling a caterpillar, used for making hair nets, &c.

Chenopodiaceæ (kē-nō-pod'i-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [After the typical genus *Chenopodium.*] A nat. order of apetalous exogens, consisting of more or less succulent herbs or shrubs, belonging to about eighty genera and 600 species. They are mostly innocent weeds, but several are employed as pot-herbs, such as spinach and beet, and others for the manufacture of soda.

Chenopodium (kē-nō-pod'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *chēn, chēnos*, a goose, and *pous, podos*, foot.] A genus of variable herbs, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. They are weedy plants, common in waste places, and known by the names of goosefoot, fat-hen, good King Henry, &c. Nine species are found in Britain.

Chepe† (chēp), *n.* 1. A market.—2. Cheapness. See CHEAP, *n.*

Chepe† (chēp), *v.t.* To cheapen; to buy. *Chaucer.*

Chepynge† (chēp'ing), *n.* A market. *Piers Plowman; Wickliffe.*

Cheque (chek), *n.* [From *chequer* or *exchequer*, in old sense of banker's or money-changer's office or counter. See EXCHEQUER, CHECK.] An order for money drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank, payable to the bearer.

Cheque-book (chek'bụk), *n.* A book containing blank bank-cheques.

Chequer, Checker (chek'ėr), *n.* [From O.Fr. *eschequier*, Mod. Fr. *échiquier*, a chess-board, an exchequer, from O.Fr. *eschecs*, chess. See CHECK, CHESS.] 1.† A chess or draught board.—2. One of the squares of a chequered pattern; the pattern itself.—3. Chequer-work (which see).—4.† An exchequer or treasury. 'Tribute that the swoln floods render into her *chequer.*' *W. Browne.* 5. *pl.* In *arch.* stones in the facings of walls which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking joints, thus presenting the appearance of chequer-work.—6. *pl.* The game of draughts. (In this sense, which is far more common in America than England, more commonly written *Checkers.*)—7. A piece in this game. [American.]—8. A common name (now used in the plural and rather as a proper name) for such inns as had their sign-board marked with chequers, probably to announce that draughts and backgammon were played within. It is a curious fact that several houses marked with signs of this kind have been exhumed in Pompeii.

> Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, sir,
> Only last night a-drinking at the *Chequers*,
> This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
> Torn in a scuffle. *Canning.*

Chequer, Checker (chek'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To mark with little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours; to mark with different colours.

> The gray-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
> *Checkering* the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shak.*

2. *Fig.* to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; to diversify; to impart variety to.

> Our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*
>
> We cannot but reverence the romantic piety which *chequers* the story of the violence and avarice of the conquistadors. *Is. Taylor.*

Chequer-berry (chek'ėr-be-ri), *n.* 1. A handsome little creeping plant, the *Mitchella repens*, growing in North America.—2. The American wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*).

Chequer-board (chek'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board on which chequers or draughts are played.

Chequer-chamber† (chek'ėr-chām-bėr), *n.* Abbreviation of *Exchequer-chamber.*

Chequered, Checkered (chek'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Marked with squares or chequers like a chess-board; exhibiting squares of different colours; varied with a play of different colours. 'The snake with shining *checker'd* slough.' *Shak.* 'Dancing in the *chequer'd* shade.' *Milton.*—2. *Fig.* variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune. 'His *chequered* life.' *Macaulay.*

> Yet unless I greatly deceive myself, the general effects of this *chequered* narrative will be to excite thankfulness in all religious minds and hope in the breasts of all parties. *Macaulay.*

Chequer-roll (chek'ėr-rōl), *n.* See CHECK, 11.

Chequer-work, Checker-work (chek'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Chequered work; work exhibiting chequers or squares of varied colour or materials; work consisting of cross lines; *fig.* an aggregate of vicissitudes. 'A *chequer-work* of beam and shade.' *Tennyson.*

> Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 Ki. vii. 17.
>
> How strange a *chequer-work* of Providence is the life of man! *Defoe.*

Chequin,† *n.* Same as *Zequin* or *Sequin.*

Chequy, Chequey (chek'i), *a.* In *her.* checky (which see).

Cherch,† *n.* A church. *Chaucer.*

Chere† (chēr), *n.* The face; visage; countenance; appearance; entertainment; good cheer. See CHEER.

Cherice,† *v.t.* To cherish.

Cherif, *n.* Same as *Shereef.*

Cherimoyer (cher-i-moi'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *chérimolier*, a corruption of *Cherimoles*, the name of the fruit in Peru.] The fruit of *Anona Cherimolia*, a native of Peru. It is a heart-shaped fruit with a scaly exterior and numerous seeds, buried in a delicious pulp. It is as much esteemed in the western parts

of South America as the custard-apple, to which it bears a great resemblance, is in the West Indies. Also written *Chirimoya.*

Cherisaunce,† *n.* [Fr.] Comfort. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Cherish (cher'ish), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *cherir, cherissant* (Fr. *chérir, chérissant*), to hold dear, from *cher*, L. *carus*, dear.] 1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to take care of; to foster; to nurture; to support and encourage; to comfort.

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children. 1 Thes. ii. 7.

You that do abet him in this kind
Cherish rebellion and are rebels all. *Shak.*

For what doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shak.*

2. To hold as dear; to indulge and encourage in the mind; to harbour; to cling to; as, to *cherish* the principles of virtue; to *cherish* an evil passion. 'Which bounteous gift thou should'st in bounty *cherish.*' *Shak.* 'How to *cherish* such high deeds.' *Shak.* 'To *cherish* virtue and humanity.' *Burke.*

To *foster*, to *cherish*, to *harbour*, to *indulge*. To *foster* is to sustain and nourish with care and effort. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear. To *harbour* is to provide with shelter and protection, so as to give opportunity for working to something that might be and often ought to be excluded. To *indulge* is to treat with sweetness. *Angus.*

Cherisher (cher'ish-ėr), *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter. 'The *cherisher* of my flesh and blood.' *Shak.*

Cherishingly (cher'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

Cherishment† (cher'ish-ment), *n.* Encouragement; comfort. *Spenser.*

Cherl,† *n.* A churl. *Chaucer.*

Cherlish,† *a.* Churlish. *Chaucer.*

Chermany (chėr'ma-ni), *n.* In the Southern States of America, the equivalent of baseball. *Scribner's Monthly.*

Chermes (kėr'mēz), *n.* Same as *Kermes.*

Cheroot (shē-rōt'), *n.* A kind of cigar of a cylindrical or often somewhat tapering shape, with both ends cut square off, in this respect differing from a cigar, which has one end pointed. Either end may be lighted. Written also *Sheroot.*

Cherry (che'ri), *n.* [O. E. *cheri, chiri*, from Fr. *cerise*, L. *cerasus*, a cherry, from Gr. *kerasos*, a cherry. 'Cheri or *chiri* was a corruption of *cheris* or *chiris*, the final *s* being mistaken for the plural inflection; the same mistake occurs in several other words, notably in *pea* as shortened from *pease* (L. *pisum*).' *Skeat.* That the tree received its name from the town of Cerasus in Pontus is very doubtful; possibly the derivation was the other way.] 1. The fruit of species of Cerasus, which is commonly regarded as a sub-genus of Prunus; a tree producing this fruit. The cultivated varieties probably belong to two species, *C. avium* and *C. vulgaris.* They are numerous, as the red or garden cherry, the red heart, the white heart, the black cherry, the black heart, and several others. The fruit is a pulpy drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone. It is related that this fruit or a cultivated variety of it was brought from Cerasus in Pontus to Italy after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, about B.C. 70, and introduced into England by the Romans about 120 years afterward, A.D. 55.—*Barbadoes cherry* is the fruit of *Malpighia urens.* The berries are red, cherry-shaped, acid, and eatable.—*Bird cherry* is *Prunus Padus.*—*Cornelian cherry* is the fruit of *Cornus mascula* (cornel-tree or dog-wood). It is a small, acid, cherry-like eatable berry.—*Dwarf cherry* is the fruit of a Lonicera or honeysuckle.—*Hottentot cherry* is the fruit of *Cassine Maurocenia.* The fruit is a trispermous berry of a dark purple colour.—*Mahaleb cherry*, the fruit of *Cerasus Mahaleb*, of the south of Europe.—*Marasca cherry.* See MARASCA.—*Winter cherry* is the fruit of *Rhysalis Alkekengi.* It is a berry of the size of a small cherry, inclosed in an inflated bladder-like calyx. This name is also given to a species of Solanum.—2. A cordial composed of cherry juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted. The wild cherry is most generally used for this purpose, being steeped for some days in spirit, which extracts the juice of the fruit; the tincture is then sweetened and diluted to the taste. This cordial is moderately bitter and astringent. It is sometimes made of the mazard.

Cherry (che'ri), *a.* Like a red cherry in colour; red; ruddy; blooming; as, a *cherry* lip; *cherry* cheeks.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a bonny eye, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shak.*

Cherry† (che'ri), *v.t.* To cherish. *Spenser.*

Cherry-bay (che'ri-bā), *n.* The laurel.

Cherry-bounce† (che'ri-bouns), *n.* An old popular drink, consisting of burned brandy in which cherries had been steeped, and sugar; or perhaps what is now termed *Cherry-brandy.*

Cherry-brandy (che'ri-bran-di), *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

Cherry-cheeked (che'ri-chēkt), *a.* Having ruddy cheeks. 'Cherry-cheeked country girls.' *Congreve.*

Cherry-coal (che'ri-kōl), *n.* A soft coal, abounding in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, near Glasgow, &c. Though resembling caking coal it does not cake in burning; but gives out a cheerful bright flame and needs no stirring.

Cherry-coloured (che'ri-kul-ėrd), *a.* Coloured like a cherry; cerise.

She wore one of her own round-ear'd caps, and over it a little straw-hat, lined with *cherry-colour'd* silk, and tied with a *cherry-colour'd* ribbon. *Fielding.*

Cherry-gum (che'ri-gum), *n.* Cerasin.

Cherry-laurel (che'ri-la-rel), *n.* The English name of *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus*, nat. order Rosaceæ, a native of Asia Minor. It is commonly called laurel, but must not be confounded with the sweet bay or other true species of Laurus. The leaves yield by distillation a hydrocyanated oil, nearly identical with that got from bitter almonds. The distilled water from the leaves is used in medicine in the same way as diluted hydrocyanic or prussic acid. It is poisonous in large doses.

Cherry-pepper (che'ri-pep-ėr), *n.* A species of capsicum (*C. ceraxiforme*), whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.

Cherry-pit (che'ri-pit), *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole.

'Tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan. *Shak.*

Cherry-rum (che'ri-rum), *n.* Rum in which cherries have been steeped.

Cherry-stick (che'ri-stik), *n.* A tobacco-pipe tube made of the young stems of the Mahaleb cherry, bored and the reddish-brown bark retained. Sometimes these stems are five feet long, and as straight and smooth as if turned.

Cherry-stone (che'ri-stōn), *n.* The seed of the cherry.

Cherry-stoner (che'ri-stōn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which removes the stones from cherries; specifically, a domestic implement which works by introducing a forked prong into the fruit, driving the stone out of the pulp.

Cherry-tree (che'ri-trē), *n.* A tree producing cherries. The name is mostly given to the common cultivated trees and to that which produces the black wild cherry. The wood of the latter is valued for cabinet-work. See CHERRY.

Cherry-wine (che'ri-win), *n.* Wine made from cherries.

Chersonese (kėr'sō-nēz), *n.* [Gr. *chersonēsos—chersos*, land, or uncultivated land, and *nēsos*, an isle.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land or isthmus; as, the Cimbric *Chersonese* or Jutland; the Tauric *Chersonese* or Crimea; the Thracian *Chersonese*, the peninsula on the western side of the Hellespont. Formerly written also *Chersoness.*

The sea so circles there that it becomes a *chersoness.* *Sir T. Herbert.*

Chert (chėrt), *n.* [Probably Celtic; comp. Ir. *ceart*, a pebble.] A variety of quartz, called also *Hornstone, Petrosilex*, or *Rock flint.* It is less hard than common quartz; its fracture usually conchoidal and dull, sometimes splintery. It is more or less translucent. Its colours are numerous and usually dull. It is usually amorphous, sometimes globular or in nodules. It occurs often in veins, especially metallic, in primitive mountains. The name is also applied to other minerals besides hornstone. Thus those siliceous concretions which occur as nodules and layers in limestone rocks, like flints in chalk, are called *chert.* The Derbyshire miners apply the term *black chert* to a fusible mineral, whereas the hornstone above described is infusible.

Cherty (chėrt'i), *a.* Like chert; full of chert; flinty.

Cherub (cher'ub), *n.* pl. **Cherubs** (cher'ubz). The Hebrew plural *Cherubim* is also used, and sometimes the plural is written with an *n.* *Cherubims* and *Cherubins* as plurals are improper. [Heb. *kerub.*] 1. One of an order of angels variously represented at different times, but generally as winged spirits with a human countenance, and distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, whose distinctive quality is love. The first mention of cherubs is in Gen. iii. 24, where the figure is not described, but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. The cherubs, in Ezekiel's vision, had each four heads or faces, the hands of a man, and wings. The four faces were the face of a bull, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the bodily form of a man. Ezek. iv. and x. In the celestial hierarchy cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs. The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the veils of the tabernacle are called cherubs of curious or skilful work. Ex. xxvi.—2. A beautiful child: so called because artists have generally represented cherubs as beautiful winged children. [In this sense the plural is always *cherubs.*]

Cherubic (che-rųb'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic. 'The *cherubic* host.' *Milton.*

Cherubical (che-rųb'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Cherubic.* 'The *cherubical* angel.' *Sheldon.*

Cherubim (cher'ū-bim), *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub.*

Cherubimic (cher-ū-bim'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to cherubim.

Cherubin† (cher'ū-bin), *a.* Cherubic; angelic. 'Her *cherubin* look.' *Shak.*

Cherubin† (cher'ū-bin), *n.* A cherub.

God in either eye has placed a *cherubin.* *Dryden.*

This form has been used as an equivalent of the Hebrew plural *Cherubim.*

Cherup (cher'up), *n.* [A form of *chirrup, chirp.*] A chirp or chirrup. [Colloq.]

Cherup (cher'up), *v.i.* To chirp or chirrup. '*Cherupping* birds.' *Drayton.*

Cherup (cher'up), *v.t.* To excite or urge on by chirping. [Rare.]

He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed. *Cowper.*

Chervil (chėr'vil), *n.* [A. Sax. *cerfille*, a contraction of L. *chærophyllum*, from Gr. *chairephyllon—chairō*, to rejoice, and *phyllon*, leaf, from the agreeable odour of their leaves.] The popular name of plants of the genus Chærophyllum, but especially of *C. temulum.* This is the only British species; it is a hairy herb of the nat. order Umbelliferæ, with longish grooved fruits, common in fields and waste places throughout Britain.—*Garden chervil* is *Anthriscus Cerefolium.*—*Sweet chervil* is *Myrrhis odorata*, an aromatic and stimulant umbellifer formerly used as a pot-herb.—*Needle chervil* is *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, a cornfield weed like chervil, but with slender-beaked fruits.

Chese,† *v.t.* To choose. *Chaucer.*

Chesible† (ches'i-bl), *n.* A chasuble.

Cheslip (ches'lip), *n.* A wood-louse. [Provincial.]

Chesnut. See CHESTNUT.

Chess (ches), *n.* [From O. Fr. *eschecs*, Fr. *échecs*, chess, really a plural, meaning lit. kings, from Per. *shāh*, a king, the principal figure in the game, whence also *check, checkmate*, It. *scacco*, D. *schaak*, Dan. *skak*, Icel. *skák*, G. *schach*, chess.] An ingenious game played by two persons or parties with different pieces on a checkered board, divided into sixty-four squares. Each party has eight dignified pieces: a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles; also eight pawns. The pieces of the parties are of different colours. The object of the game is to checkmate the enemy's king. See CHECKMATE, *n.*

Chess (ches), *n.* In New England, the *Bromus secalinus*, a grass which grows among wheat, bears some resemblance to oats, and is sometimes ground up with wheat, when it is said to produce narcotic effects if eaten. Called also *Cheat.*

Chess-apple (ches'ap-l), *n.* A species of wild service, *Cratægus terminalis.*

Chess-board (ches'bōrd), *n.* The board used in the game of chess.

Chessel (ches'sel), *n.* [From *cheese.*] A mould or vat in which cheese is formed.

Chessex (ches'seks), *n.* The boards used for the flooring of a temporary military bridge.

Chess-man (ches'man), *n.* A piece used in playing the game of chess.

Chessner† (ches'nėr), *n.* A chess-player.

Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,
I must not seem to see. *T. Middleton.*

Chessom (ches'sum), *n.* [Connected with O.E. *chessil*, *chesil*, A. Sax. *ceosel*, gravel, pebbles, sand.] A kind of sandy and clayey earth. *Halliwell.*

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould. *Bacon.*

Chess-player (ches'plā-ėr), *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

Chess-tree (ches'trē), *n.* *Naut.* a piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the main-sail.

Chessylite (ches'si-līt), *n.* [From *Chessy*, a town near Lyons, in France, where the mineral occurs, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Same as *Azurite*, 1.

Chest (chest), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyste*, North. E. and Sc. *kist*, from L. *cista*, Gr. *kistē*, a chest, a box.] 1. A box of considerable size, made of wood or other material. Specifically— 2. In *com.* a case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, &c., are packed for transit; hence, the quantity such a chest contains.—3.† A coffin.

He is now dead and nailed in his *chest*. *Chaucer.*

4. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax.—*Chest of drawers.* See DRAWER.

Chest (chest), *v.t.* 1. To deposit in a chest; to hoard.—2. To place in a coffin.

We *chested* our late commander. *E. Terry.*

Cheste,† *n.* [A. Sax. *cēast*, strife.] Debate; quarrel; strife; enmity. 'The sinne of contumelie or strif and *cheste*.' *Chaucer.*

Chested (chest'ed), *a.* Having a chest of this or that kind: used chiefly in composition; as, broad-*chested*, narrow-*chested*.

Chesteine,† Chesteyn,† *n.* [O.Fr. *chastaigne*, L. *castanea*.] The chestnut-tree or its fruit. *Chaucer.*

Chester† (ches'tėr). A town. See CASTER.

Chesterfield (ches'tėr-fēld), *n.* A kind of top-coat, named after the polished Earl of *Chesterfield*.

Chest-founder (chest'found-ėr), *n.* Chest-foundering (which see).

Chest-foundered (chest'found-ėrd), *a.* Suffering under chest-foundering: said of a horse.

Chest-foundering (chest'found-ėr-ing), *n.* A disease in horses. It is a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest and fore-legs, impeding both respiration and the motion of the limbs.

Chest-measurer (chest'mezh-ūr-ėr), *n.* In *med.* an instrument for determining the mobility of the chest. It is a sort of spring, which, when applied to the walls of the chest, measures the modifications of its diameters, and indicates, by the motion of the index hand on a dial, any movement of respiration to the hundredth of an inch.

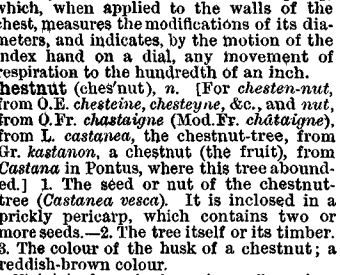
Chestnut (ches'nut), *n.* [For *chesten-nut*, from O.E. *chesteine*, *chesteyne*, &c., and *nut*, from O.Fr. *chastaigne* (Mod.Fr. *châtaigne*), from L. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree, from Gr. *kastanon*, a chestnut (the fruit), from *Castana* in Pontus, where this tree abounded.] 1. The seed or nut of the chestnut-tree (*Castanea vesca*). It is inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more seeds.—2. The tree itself or its timber. 3. The colour of the husk of a chestnut; a reddish-brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour.—An excellent colour; your *chestnut* was ever the only colour. *Shak.*

Chestnut (ches'nut), *a.* Being of the colour of a chestnut; of a reddish-brown colour.

His *chestnut* curls clustered over his open brow. *Disraeli.*

Chestnut-tree (ches'nut-trē), *n.* *Castanea*



Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

vesca, a tree, nat. order Corylaceæ, which produces the chestnut. Probably a native of Asia Minor, it has long been cultivated in Europe, and was introduced into England perhaps by the Romans. It is one of our most ornamental large trees, growing freely in Britain, producing its flowers in July and its fruit (which is fully matured in Devonshire and even farther north) in the autumn. The chestnuts of commerce are imported from Spain and Italy, and the tree is often called the Spanish chestnut. The timber is not so highly prized as that of the oak, and is more valuable when young than when old. See CASTANEA.

Cheston (ches'ton), *n.* [Perhaps from a resemblance to the *chestnut*.] A species of plum.

Chest-rope (chest'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* a long boat-rope or warp. *E. H. Knight.*

Chest-saw (chest'sa), *n.* A kind of hand-saw without a back. *E. H. Knight.*

Chetah (chē'ta), *n.* [Native name, meaning spotted.] The *Felis jubata*, or hunting leopard of India. Owing to the greater length of its limbs it exceeds the ordinary leopard in height. It has its specific name (*jubata*, crested or maned) from a short mane-like crest of hairs passing from the back of the head to the shoulders. When used for hunting it is hooded and placed in a car. When a herd of deer is seen, its keeper places its head in the proper direction and removes its hood. It slips from the car, and approaching its prey in a stealthy manner, springs on it at one bound. A variety is found in Africa, but it is put to no use.

Chettik (chet'tik), *n.* [Native name.] 1. A tree of Java, the *Strychnos Tieute*, yielding a very virulent poison.—2. The poison got from this tree, and known by the name of *Upas Tieute*. It owes its properties to its strychnine, which is an active poison, causing tetanic spasms. It is more powerful than the poison obtained from the upas-tree, with which it must not be confounded.

Chetvert (chet'vėrt), *n.* [After a Russian general of that name.] A Russian grain measure, equal to 0·7218 of an imperial quarter, or 5·77 bushels.

Chevachie,† *n.* [O.Fr. *chevauchie*, from *cheval*, a horse.] An expedition with cavalry; in a wider sense, any military expedition. *Chaucer.*

Chevage† (chē'vāj), *n.* A sort of poll-tax; chiefage (which see).

Cheval (she-val), *n.* pl. **Chevaux** (she-vō). [Fr.] A horse; cavalry.—In *composition*, a support or frame; as, a *cheval-glass* (which see).—*A cheval*, on each side so as to command any intermediate space. Troops are arranged *à cheval* when they command two roads, as the British army at Waterloo, which being posted at the apex of two roads, commanded that between Charleroi and Brussels as well as that to Mons.

The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia. *Times newspaper.*

Cheval-de-frise (she-val'de-frēz). 1. See CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE.—2. A kind of trimming.

Cheval-glass (she-val'glas), *n.* A swing looking-glass mounted on a frame, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

Chevalier (shev-a-lēr'), *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, a horse. See CAVALRY, CAVALIER.] 1. A horseman; a knight; a cavalier.

Mount, *chevaliers*, to arms! *Shak.*

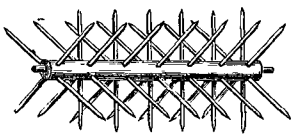
2. In *her.* a horseman armed at all points.—3. A member of certain orders of knighthood; as, the *Chevalier* de St. George.—4. In *ornith.* the *Totanus glottis* or green-shank (which see).—*Chevalier d'industrie*, one who gains a living by dishonest means; a sharper; a swindler; a thief.

Chevaster (she-vas'tėr). Same as *Chevestre.*

Chevauchement (she-vosh-moṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *chevaucher*, to ride on horseback, and this from *cheval*, a horse, pl. *chevaux*.] In *surg.* the riding of one bone over another after fracture, giving rise to shortening of the limb.

Chevaux-de-frise (she-vō'de-frēz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *cheval*, a horse, pl. *chevaux*, and *Frise*, Friesland, because said to have been first employed at the siege of Gröningen, in that province, against the enemy's cavalry.] Pieces of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, 5 or 6 feet long, or the whole may be of iron, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, &c. In the following extract the word seems to be rather loosely applied to spikes on the top of a wall.

These staircases received light from sundry windows placed at some distance above the floor, and looking into a gravelled area bounded by a high brick wall, with iron *chevaux-de-frise* at the top. *Dickens.*



Chevaux-de-frise.

Cheve,† *v.i.* [O.Fr. *chevir*, to come to an end. See CHEVISANCE.] To come to an agreement or conclusion. 'Yvel mote he *cheve*'=ill may he end. *Chaucer.*

Cheven (chev'en), *n.* [Fr. *chevesne*, from *chef*, head.] A river fish, the chub. *Sir T. Browne.*

Chever,† *v.t.* To shiver. *Chaucer.*

Cheveril† (shev'ėr-il), *n.* [O.Fr. *chevrel*, *chevral*, Fr. *chevreau*, a kid, dim. of *chèvre*, a goat, from L. *capra*.] A soft pliable leather made of kid-skin: used figuratively in the extract.

Here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shak.*

Cheveril† (shev'ėr-il), *a.* 1. Made of cheveril. 'A *cheveril* glove.' *Shak.*—2. Yielding; pliable, as kid-leather. 'Your soft *cheveril* conscience.' *Shak.*

Cheverilize† (shev'ėr-il-īz), *v.t.* To make as pliable as kid-leather.

I appeal to your own, though never so much, *cheverilized* consciences, my good calumniators. *Mountagu.*

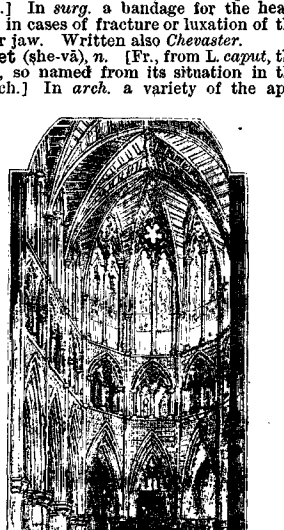
Cheveron (shev'ėr-on). Same as *Chevron.*

Cheveronny (shev-ėr-on'ni), *a.* In *her.* a term used of an escutcheon divided into several equal parts, by lines in the form of the chevron. It is termed *cheveronny* of the number of pieces.

Chevesaile,† *n.* A necklace or collar. *Chaucer.*

Chevestre, Chevêtre (she-vestr, she-vātr), *n.* [Fr. *chevestre*, *chevêtre*, from L. *capistrum*, a kind of bridle, from *caput*, the head.] In *surg.* a bandage for the head, used in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. Written also *Chevaster.*

Chevet (she-vā), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caput*, the head, so named from its situation in the church.] In *arch.* a variety of the apse



Chevet, east end of Westminster Abbey.

almost exclusively confined to French Gothic churches. The chevet is always inclosed by an open screen of columns on the ground floor, and opens into an aisle, which again always opens into three or more apsidal chapels, thus affording a variety of perspective and a play of light and shade unrivalled by any other arrangement.

Chevetain,† *n.* A chieftain: occurring also as *Cheventain*, *Chivetain.*

Cheville (she-vēl), *n.* [Fr.] In *music*, the peg of a violin, guitar, or other stringed instrument.

Cheviot (chē'vi-ot), *n.* A variety of sheep, taking their name from the well-known

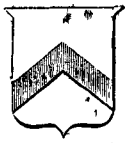
Border mountain range, noted for their large carcass and valuable wool, which qualities, combined with a hardiness second only to that of the black-faced breed, constitute them the most valuable race of mountain sheep in the kingdom. The fleece weighs from 3 to 4 lbs., and the carcass of ewes varies from 12 to 16 lbs. per quarter, that of wethers from 16 to 20 lbs.

Cheviot (chĕ'vi-ot), *a.* A term applied to the sheep named after the *Cheviot* Hills; as, a *cheviot* sheep. See the noun.

Chevisance (shev'i-zăns), *n.* [O.Fr. *chevir*, to come to the end, to perform, to prevail, from *chef*, the head, whence *chief*, *achieve*.] 1.† Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise accomplished. 'Fortune the foe of famous *chevisance*.' *Spenser*.—2. In *law*, (*a*) a making of contracts; a bargain. (*b*) An unlawful agreement or contract. (*c*) An agreement or composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.

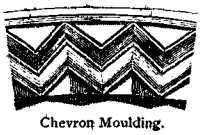
Chevrette (*shev-ret*), *n.* [Fr., from *chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat.] A machine used in raising guns or mortars into their carriages.

Chevron, Cheveron (shev'run), *n.* [Fr., a rafter, from *chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat, applied to rafters because they are reared on end like butting goats. In L. *caprioli* (from *caper*, a he-goat) are props, stays.]



Chevron.

1. In *her.* an honourable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top, and having the form shown in the cut. A *chevronel* is half its breadth; a *couple-close*, one-fourth.—2. In *arch.* a variety of fret ornament common in Norman architecture. Called also the *Zigzag* and *Dancette*.—3. *Milit.* the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats, to mark the rank of the bearer.—*Chevron bones*, in *anat.* the V-shaped subvertebral arches in the caudal region of reptiles.



Chevron Moulding.

Chevroned (shev'rund), *a.* Bearing a chevron; resembling a chevron in form. 'Watchet cloth of silver *chevroned* all over with lace.' *B. Jonson.*

Chevronel (shev'run-el), *n.* In *her.* an ordinary half the breadth of a chevron.

Chevron-work (shev'run-wèrk), *n.* In *arch.* see CHEVRON.

Chevrotain (shev'rō-tān), *n.* [Fr., from *chèvre*, a goat.] The *Tragulus pygmæus*, family Tragulidæ, a species of musk-deer found in the forests of South India and the Asiatic Islands. It is small, timid, and shy; and mild and gentle in captivity.

Chevy (chev'i), *v.t.* To knock or force about; to chivey (which see).

One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for ten minutes. *Times newspaper.*

Chew (chö), *v.t.* [Written also *chaw*, a form seldom now used; from A. Sax. *ceówan*, to chew; cog. with D. *kaauwen*, G. *kauen*, to chew. *Jaw*, *jowl*, *chaps*, *chops* are from the same root.] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion.—2. *Fig.* to ruminate on in the thoughts; to meditate on.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested. *Bacon.*

—*To chew the cud*, to ruminate, and *fig.* to ruminate or meditate on. 'Chew'd *the* thrice-turned *cud* of wrath.' *Tennyson.*

Chew (chö), *v.i.* 1. To perform the act of chewing; to champ.—2. *Fig.* to meditate; to ruminate.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. *Pope.*

Chew (chö), *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a quid of tobacco.

Chewet† (chö'et), *n.* A kind of pie made of chopped substances.

Chewet† (chö'et), *n.* [Fr. *chouette*, an owl, a daw, a jackdaw. *Cotgrave*.] An impertinent chatterer. 'Peace, *chewet*, peace.' *Shak.*

Chewing-ball (chö'ing-bal), *n.* A medicinal ball for a horse, composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, asafetida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

Chewstick (chö'stik), *n.* The twigs of *Gouania domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.

Chian (ki'an), *a.* Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant.

That blind bard, who on the *Chian* strand, . . .
Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea. *Coleridge.*

—*Chian earth*, a dense compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently in medicine as an astringent and a cosmetic.—*Chian turpentine*, or Cyprus turpentine, is procured from the *Pistacia Terebinthus*. It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and of a yellowish-white colour.

Chiaous† (chous), *n.* [See CHOUSE.] A Turk; a cheat.

Chiaroscuro, Chiaro-oscuro (ki-ä'rō-skö'-rō, ki-ä'rō-os-kö''rō), *n.* [It., lit. clear-obscure, from L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure; Fr. *clair-obscur*.] In the *fine arts*, that department of painting which relates to light and shade; the art of judiciously distributing the lights and shadows in a picture.

According to the common acceptation of the term in the language of Art, *chiaro-oscuro* means not only the mutable effects produced by light and shade, but also the permanent differences in brightness and darkness. *Fairholt.*

Chiasm (kī'azm), *n.* [Gr. *chiasma*, from *chiazō*, to make the figure of the Greek letter χ.] In *anat.* the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and decussation of the optic nerves.

Chiasma (kī-az'ma), *n.* Same as *Chiasm*.

Chiastolite (kī-as'tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *chiastos*, decussated (see CHIASM), and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of the cyanite family, generally regarded as a variety of andalusite, and also called *Macle*, whose crystals are arranged in a peculiar manner. The form of the crystals is a four-sided prism, whose bases are rhombs, differing little from squares. But each crystal, when viewed at its extremities or on a transverse section, is obviously composed of two very different substances, and its general aspect is that of a black prism, passing longitudinally through the axis of another prism which is whitish. The term *macle*, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only. It is a silicate of aluminium ($Al_2O_3 . SiO_2$).

Chiastre (kī'as-tr), *n.* [Gr. *chiazō*, to form the Greek letter χ, *chi*.] In *surg.* a bandage for stopping hemorrhage from the temporal artery, shaped like a cross or the Greek letter χ.

Chibbal† (chib'bal), *n.* [See CIBOL.] A small sort of onion; cibol. *Beau. & Fl.*

Chibouque, Chibouk (shi-bŭk), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish pipe, sometimes adorned with precious stones. 'The long *chibouque's* dissolving cloud.' *Byron.*

Chic (shēk), *n.* [Fr., from G. *geschick*, skill.] 1. In the *fine arts*, the faculty of producing effective works with rapidity and ease; great skill.—2. Easy elegance; grace.—3. Adroitness; cunning; knowingness.

Chica, Chicha (chē'ka, chē'cha), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A red colour made use of in tropical South America by some Indian tribes to stain their skins. It is extracted by boiling the leaves of *Bignonia Chica* in water, decanting the decoction, and allowing it to settle and cool, when a red matter falls down which is formed into cakes and dried.—2. A fermented liquor or beer used by the natives of South America, derived from Indian corn.

Chica (chē'ka), *n.* An old Spanish dance, of which the fandango and cachuca may be regarded as modern modifications.

Chicane (shi-kān'), *n.* [Fr., from Per. *chaugān*, the game of golf played on horseback; polo. In the middle ages the game became popular in Byzantium, and was introduced thence into Languedoc under the name of *chicane*. The series of senses are: first the game, then the act of keeping one's own side; lastly, the manœuvres, &c.] The art of protracting a contest or discussion by the use of evasive stratagems or mean and unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; chicanery.

To cut short this *chicane* I propound it fairly to your own conscience. *Berkeley.*

He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

Chicane (shi-kān'), *v.i.* [Fr. *chicaner*.] To use chicane; to employ shifts, cavils, or artifices. [Rare.]

Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the matter. *Chesterfield.*

Chicaner (shi-kān'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *chicaneur*.] One who chicanes or uses shifts, turns, evasions, or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviller; an unfair disputant.

This is the way to distinguish a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke.*

Chicanery (shi-kān'ėr-i), *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie*.] Chicane; mean or unfair artifices to perplex a cause and obscure the truth; trickery; sophistry. 'Irritated by perpetual *chicanery*.' *Hallam.* 'Manors got by rapine and *chicanery*.' *Lamb.*—SYN. Trickery, sophistry, quibbling, stratagem, tergiversation.

Chiccory (chik'o-ri), *n.* Chicory (which see).

Chich,† **Chiche,**† *a.* [Fr. *chiche*, poor, niggardly, from L. *ciccus*, a trifle or thing of no value.] Niggardly; sparing. *Chaucer.*

Chich (chich), *n.* [Fr. *chiche*, It. *cece*, L. *cicer*, the chick-pea.] A dwarf pea. Same as *Chick-pea* (which see). 'Chiches, and the other pulses.' *B. Googe.*

Chicha (chē'cha), *n.* [Sp.] 1. Same as *Chica*. 2. The seeds of *Sterculia Chicha*, a South American tree.

Chichevache,† *n.* [Fr., lit. a lean cow.] A starved cow, supposed to feed on patient wives. 'Lest *chichevache* you swalwe in hir entraille.' *Chaucer.*

Chichling, Chichling-vetch (chich'ling, chich'ling-vech), *n.* Same as *Chickling*, *Chickling-vetch*.

Chick (chik), *v.i.* [Perhaps from A. Sax. *cíth*, a germ or sprout.] To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. [Provincial.]

Chick (chik), *n.* [Shortened from *chicken*.] Same as *Chicken*.

Chick-a-berry (chik'a-be-ri), *n.* A corruption of *Chequer-berry*, the fruit of the *Gaultheria procumbens*. [American.]

Chickabiddy (chik'a-bid-di), *n.* A young chicken: also used as a pet name. [Provincial.]

Chickadee (chik'a-dē), *n.* In America, a name given to the black-cap titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*) and to other allied birds, from their peculiar note.

Chickaree (chik'a-rē), *n.* The *Sciurus hudsonius*, or American red squirrel, so called from its cry.

Chicken (chik'en), *n.* [A. Sax. *cicen*, *cycen*, a chicken; cog. L.G. *kiken*, *küken*, Prov. G. *küchen*.] 1. A young fowl; particularly a young domestic fowl.—2. A person of tender years: generally used of females and as in the following quotation. 'Stella is no *chicken*.' *Swift.*—3. A child: used as a term of endearment.—*Chicken hazard*, a game at dice. See HAZARD.—*To count one's chickens before they are hatched*, a proverbial expression meaning to anticipate too confidently the obtaining of something that one may never receive.

Chicken-breasted (chik'en-brest-ed), *a.* Pigeon-breasted; having that form of breast resulting from a kind of malformation known as *lordosis*, or from carious disease or spinal weakness, in which the vertebral column is curved forwards, giving rise to projection of the sternum or breast-bone.

Chicken-grape (chik'en-grāp), *n.* An American species of the vine, the *Vitis cordifolia*, or heart-leaved vine; also termed *Winter-grape*.

Chicken-hearted (chik'en-härt-ed), *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.

Chicken-pox (chik'en-poks), *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.

Chicket† (chik'et), *n.* A fastening.

The green shutters and *chickets* are offensive. *Ford.*

Chickling (chik'ling), *n.* [Dim. of *chick*.] A small chick or chicken.

Chickling, Chickling-vetch (chik'ling, chik'ling-vech), *n.* [Dim. of *chich*, the chick-pea.] A vetch or pea of the genus Lathyrus (*L. sativus*), extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed, which is eaten in the same way as the chick-pea, but is said to be of superior quality.

Chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* [For *chich-pea*. See CHICH, *n.*] The popular name of *Cicer arietinum*. It grows wild around the shores of the Mediterranean and in many parts of the East, producing a short puffy pod with one or generally two small netted seeds with two swellings on one side. It is much used in olios in Spain, and is an important article in French cookery. When roasted it is the common *parched pulse* of the East.

Chick-weed (chik'wēd), *n.* [That is, *chicken-weed;* in Scotland it is often called *chicken-wort* or *chucken-wort.*] The popular name of *Stellaria media*, one of the most common weeds in cultivated and waste ground everywhere in Britain, flowering throughout the year. It has a procumbent more or less hairy stem, with ovate pointed leaves, and many small white flowers. It is much used for feeding cage-birds, which are very fond both of its leaves and seeds.—*Mouse-ear chickweed*, the popular name of various species of Cerastium.—*Winter-green chickweed*, the common name of *Trientalis europæa.*

Chicoraceous (chik-o-rā'shus), *a.* Cichoraceous (which see).

Chicory (chik'o-ri), *n.* [Fr. *chicorée*, L. *cichorium*, from Gr. *kichōrion*, chicory.] The popular name of *Cichorium Intybus*, a composite plant common in waste places in England, and extending through Europe and Asia as far as India. It has a fleshy tapering root, a stem from 1 to 3 feet high, with

Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*).

spreading branches and lobed and coarsely toothed leaves. The flowers are bright blue. The roots have been extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee, being roasted and ground for this purpose. Chicory is also cultivated for feeding cattle with its leaves, and the blanched leaves are sometimes used as a salad.

Chide (chīd), *v.t.* pret. *chid* [*chode*†]; part. *chid, chidden.* [A. Sax. *cīdan*, to chide; connections unknown.] 1. To scold; to reprove; to rebuke: with a personal subject and object; as, to *chide* one for his faults; to *chide* one for his delay. 'Almost *chide* God for making you that countenance you are.' *Shak.* 'Last *chidden* for being too slow.' *Shak.* 'Chid her and forbid her to speak.' *Tennyson.*

But Kirk was only *chid* for it; and it was said that he had a particular order for some military executions, so that he could only be *chid* for the manner of it. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. To find fault with; to take exception to: with a thing as object, especially when regarded as an agent or having activity. 'Chid his truant youth.' *Shak.* 'When we have *chid* the hasty-footed time for parting us.' *Shak.*

'Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesay at the ring rides well,
But that my sire the wine will *chide*,
If 'tis not fill'd by Rosabelle. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To fret or murmur against, as waves do; to chafe. 'The sea that *chides* the banks of England.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—4. To drive or impel by chiding.

I *chid* Lucetta hence. . . . *Shak.*
Find him, my lord of Warwick; *chide* him hither. *Shak.*

5. To strike by way of punishment or admonition. 'Chidden by the dainty hand.' *Tennyson.*—SYN. To blame, rebuke, reprove, scold, censure, reproach.

Chide (chīd), *v.i.* To scold; to clamour; to find fault; to contend in words of anger: sometimes followed by *with.*

And Jacob was wroth and *chode with* Laban. Gen. xxxiii. 36.
Wherefore the people did *chide with* Moses, and said, Give us water that we may drink. Ex. xvii. 2.
What a beast was I to *chide* at him. *Shak.*

Fig. to fret; to chafe. 'As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood.' *Shak.*

Chide (chīd), *n.* Murmur; gentle noise. 'The *chide* of streams.' *Thomson.* [Rare and poetical.]

Chider (chīd'ėr), *n.* One who chides, clamours, reproves, or rebukes.

I love no *chiders*, sir. *Shak.*

Chideress† (chīd'ėr-es), *n.* A female who chides.

Chidester† (chīd'stėr), *n.* A female scold. *Chaucer.*

Chiding (chīd'ing), *n.* 1. A scolding; a rebuke; reproof.—2. Noise or fury of wind, waves, streams, &c. 'The churlish *chiding* of the winter's wind.' *Shak.* 'The *chidings* of the headlong brook.' *Mallet.* [Rare and poetical.]—3. In *hunting*, the sound made by hounds in full cry.

They bay'd the bear
With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear
Such gallant *chiding*. *Shak.*

Chidingly (chīd'ing-li), *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.

Chief (chēf), *a.* [O.Fr. *chef*, *chief* (Fr. *chef*), the head, top, chief; from L. *caput*, the head.] 1. Highest in office, authority, or rank; principal; as, a *chief* priest; the *chief* butler. Gen. xl. 9.

Among the *chief* rulers many believed on him. Jn. xii. 42.

2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; such that others (things, persons, particulars of any kind) are inferior or subordinate; most important; at the head; leading; main: a word of very extensive application.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. Ezra ix. 2.

3.† Intimate; near; close. In this sense still used in Scotland; as, they are very *chief* wi' ane anither.

A whisperer separateth *chief* friends. Prov. xvi. 28.

This word, though in its own meaning a superlative, was formerly sometimes used in the superlative degree.

Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son. *Shak.*
Doeg, an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen. 1 Sam. xxi. 7.

—*Chief-tenant*, a tenant *in capite*, or tenant-in-chief; one who holds land directly from the crown by honourable personal services. See TENANT.—SYN. Principal, leading, main, first, paramount, supreme, capital, prime, vital, especial, essential, great, grand, eminent.

Chief (chēf), *n.* 1. The person highest in authority, the head or head man; as, the *chief* of the foreign office. Specifically, (*a*) a military commander; the person who heads an army. 1 Chr. xi. 6. (*b*) The principal person of a clan, tribe, family, or congregation, &c. Num. iii. 24.

Hail to the *chief* who in triumph advances! *Sir W. Scott.*

Used collectively for more than one person.

I took the *chief* of your tribes, wise men and known, and made them heads over you. Deut. i. 15.

2. The principal part or portion; the most or largest part of one thing or of many.

The people took of the spoil sheep and oxen, the *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed. 1 Sam. xv. 21.

3. In *her.* the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, cut off horizontally by a straight line, and containing properly a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon. In *blazoning arms*, the chief is generally last mentioned and described. *In chief*, is the term used when something borne is in this part.—*To hold land in chief*, to hold land directly from the sovereign by honourable personal services.—*Chief, Commander, Leader, Head. Chief*, *lit.* the head, applied to one who occupies the highest rank in military or civil matters, as an Indian *chief*, a military *chief*, the *chief* of a department in the civil service; *commander*, one who issues commands to or has power over, applied to the head of an army or fleet, as *commander* of the army in the East, *commander* of the Mediterranean fleet; *leader*, the head of a party or faction, or one who conducts some special undertaking—the *leader* of the House of Commons, the *leader* of the Conservative party, the *leader* of the storming party; *head*, applied to the chief of a tribe or family or profession, as the *head* of the House of Cavendish, the *head* of the bar.

Chief.

Chief† (chēf), *adv.* Chiefly. *Thomson.* [Rare.]

Chiefage,† **Chevage**† (chēf'āj, chē'vāj), *n.* [See CHIEF.] A tribute by the head; a poll-tax.

Chief-baron (chēf'bar-on), *n.* The president of the court of exchequer.

Chiefdom (chēf'dum), *n.* Sovereignty. *Spenser.* [Rare.]

Chiefess (chēf'es), *n.* A female chief. *Carver.* [Rare.]

Chief-justice (chēf'jus-tis), *n.* The presiding judge of a court, particularly the presiding judge in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions of the High Court of Justice. The chief of the former court is called the lord chief-justice of England, while the chief of the latter is merely the lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas.

Chief-justiceship (chēf'jus-tis-ship), *n.* The office of chief-justice.

Chiefless (chēf'les), *a.* Without a chief or leader. 'Chiefless armies.' *Pope.*

Chiefly (chēf'li), *adv.* 1. Principally; above all; in the first place.

And *chiefly* thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer
Before all temples th' upright heart and pure. *Milton.*

2. For the most part; mostly; as, his estates were *chiefly* situated in Scotland.—SYN. Principally, mainly, especially, eminently.

Chief-rent (chēf'rent), *n.* The same as *Quit-rent* (which see).

Chiefrie† (chēf'ri), *n.* A rent or duty paid to the lord paramount.

Chieftain (chēf'tān or chēf'tin), *n.* [O.Fr. *chevetaine*, *chieftaine*, &c., from L.L. *capitaneus*, from *caput*, the head; so that it is really the same word as *captain.*] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan. When used absolutely, mostly designating the chief of a Highland clan.

A *chieftain* to the Highlands bound,
Cries, 'Boatman, do not tarry.' *Campbell.*

Chieftaincy, Chieftainship (chēf'tān-si or chēf'tin-si, chēf'tān-ship or chēf'tin-ship), *n.* The rank, dignity, or office of a chieftain.

Chieftainess (chēf'tān-es or chēf'tin-es), *n.* A female chieftain. *Miss Sedgwick.*

Chieftainry† (chēf'tān-ri or chēf'tin-ri), *n.* Chieftainship. *Johnson.*

Chiefty† (chēf'ti), *n.* Headship. *Bp. Hall.*

Chiel, Chield (chēl, chēld), *n.* [A corruption of *child*, which formerly was often addressed to a young man. See CHILDE.] A young man; a fellow: used either in a good or bad sense. 'Buirdly *chiels* an' clever hizzies.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Chierete,† **Chiertee,**† *n.* Charity; tenderness; affection. *Chaucer.*

Chievance† (chēv'ans), *n.* [O.Fr. *chevance*, from *chevir*, to accomplish. See CHEVISANCE.] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted as discount. *Bacon.*

Chieve,† **Chive**† (chēv), *v.i.* See CHEVE.

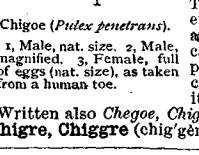
Chiff-chaff (chif'chaf), *n.* The white-throat (*Sylvia Rufa*), one of our song-birds, so called from its note.

Chiffonnier (shif'o-nēr), *n.* [Fr., a chiffon-nier, a rag-picker, from *chiffon*, a rag.] 1. A kind of small side-board; a kind of cabinet. 2. A rag-picker: in this sense used by English writers merely as a French word; the fem. is *chiffonnière.*

Chiffre (shēf'r), *n.* [Fr.] In *music*, figures to denote the harmony, as in figured bass.

Chignon (shē-nyōṅ), *n.* [Fr., the nape of the neck, a chignon.] The term applied to ladies' back hair when raised and folded up, usually round a pad of more or less size, in a sort of roll on the back part of the head and nape of the neck.

Chigoe (chig'ō), *n.* [Of West Indian or South American origin.] A very curious insect (*Pulex* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*) closely resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America. It burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon acquires the size of a pea, its abdomen becoming distended with eggs. If these eggs remain to be hatched beneath the skin great irritation and even troublesome sores are sure to result. The insect must be extracted entire, and with great care, as soon as its presence is indicated by a slight itching or tingling.



Chigoe (*Pulex penetrans*).

1, Male, nat. size. 2, Male, magnified. 3, Female, full of eggs (nat. size), as taken from a human toe.

Written also *Chegoe, Chigre, Jigger, &c.*

Chigre, Chiggre (chig'gėr), *n.* See CHIGOE.

Chikara (chi-kä'ra), *n.* The Hindu name for a species of goat-like antelope found in Bengal, of which the male is furnished with four horns, the anterior very short and conical, the posterior longer, tapering and erect. It is the *Antilope quadricornis* of Blainville, and the *Antilope Chikara* of Hardwicke.

Chikary (shik'a-ri), *n.* In the East Indies, a huntsman; a shikaree or shekarry.

Chike,† *n.* A chick or chicken.

Chil- (kil). See CHEIL-.

Chilblain (chil'blān), *n.* [*Chill*, cold, and *blain*.] A blain or sore produced by cold; a tumour affecting the hands or feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration.

Chilblain (chil'blān), *v.t.* To afflict with chilblains; to produce chilblains in.

Child (child), *n.* pl. **Children** (chil'dren). [A. Sax. *cild*, a child, pl. *cildru*, afterwards *cildre*, *childre*, to which *n* or *en* another plural termination was added making *children* a kind of double plural. The root is the same as that of *kin*, *kind*, &c., G. *kind*, a child.] 1. A son or a daughter, of any age; a male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents (sometimes of animals and plants).

And Jephthah came to Mizpeh unto his house, and behold his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances; and she was his only *child*. Judg. xi. 34.

2. A very young person of either sex: said properly of one somewhat older than an infant, yet scarcely old enough to be called a boy or girl or a youth. See CHILDHOOD.

When I was a *child*, I spake as a *child*, I understood as a *child*, I thought as a *child*, but when I became a man I put away childish things.
1 Cor. xiii. 11.

3. One who exhibits the character of a very young person; one of crude or immature knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; as, he is a mere *child* in these matters.

Be no more *children*, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. Eph. iv. 14.

4. *Fig.* one whose character is due to the influence of another, or that which is the product of something else; offspring; outcome. 'Thou *child* of the devil.' Acts xiii. 10. 'Be a *child* o' the time.' *Shak.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the *children* of an idle brain. *Shak.*

5. *pl.* The descendants of a man, however remote; as, the *children* of Israel; the *children* of Edom.—6. *pl.* The inhabitants of a country; as, the *children* of Seir. 2 Chr. xxv. 11.—7. [Warwickshire provincial English.] A girl.

A barne, a very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder? *Shak.*

8.† See CHILDE. '*Child* Rowland to the dark tower came.' *Shak.*—*Children of Light*, a name assumed by the early Quakers. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*—*Child's play*, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted. 'No *child's play* was it—nor is it!' *Carlyle.*—*With child*, pregnant. Gen. xvi. 11; xix. 36.—*To get with child*, to render pregnant.—*To go with child*, to be pregnant.

Child†, (child), *v.i.* To produce children; to bring forth offspring.

They were two harlots and dwelled together in one house, and it chanced within two daies they *childed* both. *Latimer.*

Child† (child), *v.t.* To bring forth, as a child. 'A little mayde, the which ye *childed*.' *Spenser.*

Childage† (child'āj), *n.* Childhood; infancy.

For in your very *chyldage* there appeared in you a certaine strange and marvellous towardness. *J. Udall.*

Child-bearing (child'bār-ing), *a.* Bearing or producing children.

Child-bearing (child'bār-ing), *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition. 'Past *child-bearing*.' *Addison.*

Child-bed (child'bed), *n.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child or being in labour; parturition. 'Women in *child-bed*.' *Arbuthnot.*

Child-birth (child'bėrth), *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labour. 'Pains of *child-birth*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Child-crowing (child'krō-ing), *n.* A variety of croup, known as spasmodic croup; laryngismus stridulus.

Childe (child), *n.* A noble youth; a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood; a squire; also applied to a knight: comp. somewhat similar use of *infante* in Spain and Portugal.

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldnesse went. *Spenser.*

Childed† (child'ed), *a.* Furnished with a child. 'He *childed*, as I fathered.' *Shak.*

Childermas-day (chil'dėr-mas-dā), *n.* [*Childer*, pl. of *child*, *mass*, and *day*.] An anniversary of the Church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod. Called also *Innocents'-day*.

Child-great† (child'grāt), *a.* Pregnant. *Sylvester.*

Childhood (child'hud), *n.* [*Child*, and suffix *-hood*.] The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty; or, in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to near puberty. Thus we say *infancy*, *childhood*, *boyhood*, *youth*, and *manhood*.

The *childhood* shews the man,
As morning shews the day. *Milton.*

Childing (child'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Bearing children.

Many a *childing* mother then,
And new-born baby died. *Southey.*

2. *Fig.* productive; fruitful. 'The *childing* autumn.' *Shak.* [Rare in both uses.]

Childish (child'ish), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a child or to childhood. 'Sweet *childish* days.' *Wordsworth.*—2. Like a child, or what is proper to childhood: with the disparaging senses of trifling; puerile; ignorant; silly; weak; as, *childish* fear. 'A *childish* waste of philosophic pains.' *Cowper.*

Childishly (child'ish-li), *adv.* In a childish manner; like a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

Childish-minded (child'ish-mīnd'ed), *a.* Of a childlike disposition; artless; undesigning; simple.

Childish-mindedness (child'ish-mīnd'ednes), *n.* The state of being childish-minded; extreme simplicity. *Bacon.*

Childishness (child'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childish; puerility; simplicity; harmlessness; weakness of intellect: generally used in a disparaging sense.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*

Child-killing (child'kil-ing), *n.* Infanticide.

Child-learnt (child'lėrnt), *a.* Learned when a child. 'By silly superstition's *child-learnt* fears.' *J. Baillie.*

Childless (child'les), *a.* Destitute of children or offspring. 1 Sam. xv. 33.

Childlessness (child'les-nes), *n.* State of being without children.

Childlike (child'lik), *a.* Resembling a child or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful: never used in a disparaging sense. '*Childlike* obedience.' *Hooker.*

Childly (child'li), *a.* Like a child; acquired or learned when a child. '*Childly* wont and ancient use.' *Tennyson.*

Childness† (child'nes), *n.* Childish humour or playfulness; sportive gaiety of a child. *Shak.*

Children (chil'dren), *n.* pl. of *child* (which see).—SYN. Offspring, issue, progeny.

Childrenite (chil'dre-nīt), *n.* A mineral substance met with in Cornwall and in Devonshire. It is a phosphate of alumina and iron.

Childrenless (chil'dren-les), *a.* Childless. *Drant.*

Child-wife (child'wif), *n.* 1. A wife with childlike manners and ideas; an over-young wife. *Dickens.*—2.† A woman who has borne a child.

Childwit† (child'wit), *n.* [*Child*, and *wite*, a fine or penalty.] A fine or penalty on a bondwoman unlawfully with child.

Chili (chil'i), *n.* See CHILLI.

Chiliad (kil'i-ad), *n.* [Gr. *chilias*, from *chilioi*, a thousand.] 1. A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars. 'The logarithms of so many *chiliads* of absolute numbers.' *Brande & Cox.*—2. The period of a thousand years.

We make cycles and periods of years; as, decads, centuries, *chiliads*. *Holder.*

Chiliaedron, Chiliahedron (kil'i-a-ē"dron, kil'i-a-hē"dron), *n.* [Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *hedra*, a seat, a side.] In *geom.* a figure of a thousand sides. [Rare.]

If a man speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

Chiliagon (kil'i-a-gon), *n.* [Gr. *chilia*, a thousand, and *gōnia*, a corner.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

Chiliahedron. See CHILIAEDRON.

Chiliarch (kil'i-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *archos*, a chief.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

Chiliarchy (kil'i-är-ki), *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men. 'The *chiliarchies* or regiments of the Lamb.' *Dr. H. More.*

Chiliasm (kil'i-azm), *n.* [Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand.] Same as *Millennium*.

Chiliast (kil'i-ast), *n.* [Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand.] A Millenarian.

Chiliastic (kil-i-as'tik), *a.* Relating to the millennium; millenarian.

Chilifactive (kil-i-fak'tiv). See CHYLIFACTIVE.

Chill (chil), *n.* [A. Sax. *cele*, *cyle*, cold, chill, from *cēlan*, to cool, from *cōl*, cool; cog. D. *kill*, chill, *killen*, to chill; Sw. *kyla*, to chill; same root as in L. *gelidus*, cold, gelid. See COOL.] 1. A shivering with cold; a cold fit; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. 'A sort of *chill* about his præcordia and head.' *Derham.*—2. That condition of the atmosphere or other object which produces the sensation of cold; coldness such as that caused by the approach of ice; chilliness; as, there is a *chill* in the air.—3. *Fig.* anything that damps or discourages; a depressing influence; a check to feelings of joy; as, a *chill* came over the assembly.

The early *chill* of poverty never left my bones. *Skeat.*

4. In *metal.* a piece of iron introduced into a mould so as to rapidly cool the surface of molten iron which comes in contact therewith.

Chill (chil), *a.* 1. Cold; tending to cause shivering; as, the *chill* vapours of night. 'Noisome winds and blasting vapours *chill*.' *Milton.*—2. Experiencing cold; shivering with cold. 'The many will be too *chill* and tender.' *Shak.*

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. *Fig.* (*a*) depressing; dispiriting; discouraging.

Chill penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul. *Gray.*

(*b*) Distant; formal; not warm, animated, or affectionate; as, a *chill* reception. (*c*) Insensible in death.

He is *chill* to praise or blame. *Tennyson.*

Chill (chil), *v.t.* 1. To affect with chill; to make chilly; to strike or blast with severe cold. '*Chill'd* my veins.' *Dryden.* 'When winter *chilled* the day.' *Goldsmith.*—2. *Fig.* to check in enthusiasm or warmth; to discourage; to dispirit; to depress. '*Chilling* his caresses by the coldness of his manners.' *Tennyson.*—3. In *metal.* to reduce suddenly the temperature of a piece of cast-iron so as to cause a change of crystallization at or near the surface with the view of hardening it.

Chill† (chil), *v.i.* To shiver.

Chilled (child), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cooled; cold; shivering.

Priam's aged joints with *chilled* fear did shake. *Chapman.*

2. Dejected; discouraged.—3. Hardened by chilling; as, *chilled* iron; *chilled* shot.—4. In *painting*, applied to the varnish of a picture when the cloudiness or dimness called *blooming* appears on the surface.

Chiller (chil'ėr), *n.* One who or that which chills.

Chill-hardening (chil'hard-n-ing), *n.* A mode of tempering steel-cutting instruments by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air. *E. H. Knight.*

Chilli, Chilly (chil'i), *n.* [Sp. *chile*.] The pod or fruit of the *Capsicum annuum* or Guinea pepper. See CAPSICUM.

Chilliness (chil'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being chilly: (*a*) sensation of shivering; painful or disagreeable feeling of coldness. 'A *chilliness* or shivering affects the body.' *Arbuthnot.* (*b*) A degree of cold that causes shivering; chillness; as, *the chilliness* of the wind.

Chilling (chil'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cooling; causing to shiver; cold; as, a *chilling* wind. 2. *Fig.* tending to repress enthusiasm or warmth; cold; distant; discouraging; depressing; as, a *chilling* manner.

Chillingly (chil'ing-li), *adv.* In a chilling manner; coldly.

Chillness (chil'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being chill: (*a*) the feeling of coolness or coldness; a shivering.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into the shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

(*b*) An unpleasant degree of coldness; as, the *chillness* of the air.

Chilly (chil'i), *a.* [*Chill*, and term. *-y.*] 1. Experiencing the sensation of chilliness; chilled.

I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost.
Colman the younger.

2. Disagreeably cold; chilling; cold, so as to produce the sensation of shivering.

A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shuddering limbs, *J. Philips.*

Chilly (chil'li), *adv.* [*Chill*, and term. *-ly.*] In a chill or chilly manner; coldly; with coldness; as, to receive a person *chilly*.

Chilly, *n.* See CHILLI.

Chilognath (kī'log-nath), *n.* A member of the order Chilognatha.

Chilognatha (kī-log'na-tha), *n. pl.* Same as *Cheilognatha.*

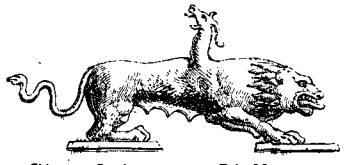
Chiloma (kī-lō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *cheilōma*, a lip.] In *zool.* the upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.

Chilopod (kī'lo-pod), *n.* Same as *Cheilopod.*

Chilopoda (kī-lop'o-da), *n. pl.* Same as *Cheilopoda.*

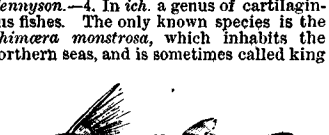
Chiltern Hundreds (chil'tėrn hun'dredz), *n.* A hilly district of Buckinghamshire which has belonged to the crown from time immemorial. To this district a nominal office is attached, and the person holding it is called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. As a member of the House of Commons, not in any respect disqualified, cannot resign his seat directly, any member who wishes to resign may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which, being held to be a place of honour and profit under the crown, vacates the seat. This nominal place is in the gift of the chancellor of the exchequer, and the recipients usually resign immediately after appointment.

Chimæra, Chimera (ki-mē'ra), *n.* [L. *chimæra*, from Gr. *chimaira*, a chimæra.] 1. In *class. myth.* a fire-breathing monster, the



Chimæra.—Lycian terra-cotta, Brit. Museum.

fore parts of whose body were those of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hinder of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions, the middle that of goats, and the foot that of serpents. 'Gorgons, and hydras, and *chimæras* dire.' *Milton.* Hence— 2. In *ornamental art*, a fantastic assemblage of animal forms so combined as to produce one complete but unnatural design. Such chimæras are frequently seen on antique engraved gems and bas-reliefs.—3. A vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination, composed of contradictions or absurdities that can have no existence except in thought. '*Chimeras*, crotchets, Christmas solecisms.' *Tennyson.*—4. In *ich.* a genus of cartilaginous fishes. The only known species is the *Chimæra monstrosa*, which inhabits the northern seas, and is sometimes called king



Chimæra monstrosa.

of the herrings, and, from its two pairs of large teeth, rabbit-fish. It seldom exceeds 3 feet, and produces eggs inclosed in leathery cases.

Chimæridæ, Chimeridæ (ki-mē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* A family of cartilaginous fishes, distinguished from the other families of the cartilaginous order by possessing a single gill-opening, by the head being furnished with appendages, and the tail terminating in a point. It contains the genera Chimæra and Callorhynchus.

Chimæroid (ki-mē'roid), *a.* Relating to or like a chimæra or the Chimæridæ.

Chimb, *n.* See CHIME, a brim.

Chimbe, † *v.i.* To jingle; to clatter, as a bell.

The sely tonge may wel ringe and *chimbe*. *Chaucer.*

Chime (chīm), *n.* [O.E. *chimbe, chymbe*, a cymbal, a shortening of an old form *chymbale* for *cymbal*, from L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal; whence also Dan. *kime*, Sw. *kimba*, to chime, to toll.] 1. The harmonious sound of bells or musical instruments. Shakspere uses it of sounds produced from a viol (*Pericles*, i. 1, 85). 'Instruments that made melodious *chime*.' *Milton.*

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shak.*

2. A set of bells (properly five or more) tuned to a musical scale, and struck by hammers, not by the tongues. Some chimes consist of from forty to fifty bells, the smaller bells rising in chromatic succession, while the lower are generally limited to such fundamental basses as the tonic, dominant, and subdominant.—3. Correspondence of sounds in general, sometimes of proportion or relation. '*Chimes* of verses.' *Cowley.*—4. An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ or musical box, &c., operated in harmony with the reeds, pipes, or tongues.—*Altar chime*, a set of three small bells mounted in a stand, and used for ringing by hand in the Roman Catholic church service.

Chime (chīm), *v.i.* 1. To sound in consonance, rhythm, or harmony; to give out harmonious sounds; to accord; as, to hear bells *chime*.

The song of those who *chime* for ever,
After the *chiming* of the eternal spheres. *Keats.*

2. To agree; to suit; to harmonize: often with *in with*. 'Set her sad will no less to *chime with* his.' *Tennyson.*

Everything *chimed in with* such a humour. *Irving.*

3. To express agreement: with *in with*.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed in with* the discourse. *Arbuthnot.*

4. † To jingle or clatter. See CHIMBE.

Chime (chīm), *v.t.* 1. To cause to sound harmoniously, as a set of bells; to strike with or move to measure.

With lifted arms they order every blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row. *Dryden.*

2. To utter harmoniously; to recite with rhythmical flow.

Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childish verse.
Byron.

Chime, Chimb (chīm), *n.* [A. Sax. *cim*, a base, *cimbing*, a joining; but the meaning appears better in D. *kim*, Sw. *kim, kimb*, the edge of a cask, G. *kimme*, edge, brim.] 1. The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head.—2. *In ship-building*, that part of the water-way or thick plank at the side left above the deck and hollowed out to form a water-course. Called also *Chine.*

Chime, Chimb (chīm), *v.t. Naut.* to make a chime or chimb in.

Chimer (chīm'ėr), *n.* One who chimes.

Chimera. See CHIMÆRA.

Chimere (shi-mēr'), *n.* [Fr. *simarre*, It. *zimarra.*] The upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached. In the English Church the chimere is of black satin. English prelates of the Roman Catholic Church wear one of purple silk; cardinals of scarlet.

Chimeric (ki-mer'ik), *a.* Same as *Chimerical.*

Chimerical (ki-mer'ik-al), *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; having or capable of having no existence except in thought; as, *chimerical* notions or projects. '*Chimerical* fancies fit for a shorn head.' *Bp. Hall.*—SYN. Imaginary, fanciful, fantastic, wild, unfounded, vain, deceitful, delusive.

Chimerically (ki-mer'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a chimerical manner; wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

Chimeridæ. See CHIMÆRIDÆ.

Chimerize (kim'ėr-īz), *v.i.* To entertain, raise, or create chimæras or wild fancies. 'Sophistical dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow imaginative scholars.' *Trans. of Boccalini*, 1626. [Rare.]

Chiminage † (shim'in-āj), *n.* [Fr. *chemin*, a way or road.] In *old law*, a toll for passage through a forest.

Chimistry (kim'is-tri), *n.* An old form of *chemistry.*

Chimla, Chimlie (chim'la, chim'li), *n.* A chimney.—*Chimla-lug, chimla-neuk, chimla-cheek*, chimney-side; the hearth. [Scotch.]

While frosty winds blaw in the drift
Ben to the *chimla-lug*. *Burns.*

Chimney (chim'ni), *n.* [Fr. *cheminée*, L.L. *caminata*, a room with a chimney, a chimney, from L. *caminus*, a furnace, a flue, from Gr. *kaminos*, an oven, furnace, perhaps from *kaiō, kaō*, to burn.] 1. An erection, generally of stone or brick, containing a passage by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air; a chimney-stalk; a flue; also the funnel of a steam-engine. When several built chimneys are carried up together the mass is called a *stack* of chimneys. The part of the chimney carried above the roof for discharging the smoke is the *chimney-shaft*, and the upper part of the shaft is the *chimney top* or *head*. The manner in which a chimney and fireplace are often connected together, and the names of the different parts, are shown in the cut under FIREPLACE.

Elizabethan Chimney, East Barsham, Norfolk.

2. † A fireplace or hearth.

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped
for a god is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh.*

3. † A furnace. 'And his feet like to latoun as in a brenning *chymeney*.' Rev. i. 15, *Wickliffe's Trans.*—4. A tall glass to surround the flame of a lamp to protect it and promote combustion.

Chimney-board (chim'ni-bōrd), *n.* A fire-board (which see).

Chimney-can, Chimney-pot (chim'ni-kan, chim'ni-pot), *n.* A cylindrical pipe of earthenware, brick, or sheet-metal placed on the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.

Chimney-cap (chim'ni-kap), *n.* 1. An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney.—2. A device for rendering more certain the expulsion of smoke from a chimney by presenting the exit aperture always to leeward by a rotatory device; a cowl.

Chimney-corner (chim'ni-kor-nėr), *n.* The corner of a fireplace, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fireplace; hence, the fireside, or a place near the fire.

Chimneyed (chim'nid), *a.* Having a chimney or chimneys; furnished with chimneys.

Where *chimney'd* roofs the steep ridge cope,
There smoked an ancient town. *J. Baillie.*

Chimney-flue (chim'ni-flū), *n.* The aperture or passage in the wall of a building leading from the fireplace to the top of the chimney, for conveying away the smoke.

Chimney-head (chim'ni-hed), *n.* That portion of the flue raised above the roof.

Lo! as great Sol scatters his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and *chimney-heads* with gold, Hérault is at great Nature's feet. *Carlyle.*

Chimney-hook (chim'ni-hōk), *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

Chimney-jamb (chim'ni-jam), *n.* One of the two vertical sides of a fireplace opening.

Chimney-money (chim'ni-mun-i), *n.* Hearth-money, a crown duty formerly paid for each chimney in a house.

Chimney-piece (chim'ni-pēs), *n.* The assemblage of architectural dressings around the open recess constituting the fireplace in a room. *Gwilt.*

Chimney-pot. See CHIMNEY-CAN.

Chimney-shaft (chim'ni-shaft), *n.* See under CHIMNEY, 1.

Chimney-stack (chim'ni-stak), *n.* A group of chimneys carried up together.

Chimney-stalk (chim'ni-stak), *n.* A long chimney, such as that connected with manufactories, for the purpose of producing a stronger draught and carrying off the smoke from the surrounding buildings, &c.

Chimney-swallow (chim'ni-swol-lō), *n.* The *Hirundo rustica*, one of our most common species of swallows.

Chimney-sweep, Chimney-sweeper (chim'ni-swēp, chim'ni-swēp-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep chimneys, that is, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

Chimney-top (chim'ni-top), *n.* The top of a chimney; a chimney-head.

Chimonanthus (kī-mō-nan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *cheimōn*, winter, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to the time of their flowering.] A genus of branching shrubs, nat. order Calycanthaceæ, consisting of a single species, *C. fragrans*, a native of Japan, and popularly called Japan all-spice. It was introduced into our gardens in 1766, and is a great favourite because of its early sweet-scented flowers. It is generally trained against walls.

Chimpanzee, Chimpansee (chim-pan'zē or chim'pan-zē), *n.* [The native Guinea name.] A large West African ape (*Troglodytes niger*) belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, with dark-brown hair approaching black, arms reaching only to the knee, very large ears, and, like the orang, having the hair on its forearm turned backwards, but differing from it in having an additional dorsal vertebra and a thirteenth pair of ribs. In its organization and form it presents a considerable resemblance to man. The structure of its lower extremities enables it to walk erect better than most of the apes, although its habits are in reality arboreal. It feeds on fruits and nuts, lives in small societies, and constructs a sort of nest amongst the branches. The height of a full-grown chimpanzee is about 4 feet. This

Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*).

animal is most nearly related to the gorilla.

Chin (chin), *n.* [A. Sax. *cin*, the chin—a widely-spread word: D. *kin*, G. *kinn*, the chin; Icel. *kinn*, Dan. *kind*, Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek. Cog. Armor. *gen*, the cheek; W. *gen*, the chin; L. *gena*, the cheek; Gr. *genys*, the jaw, the chin; Skr. *hanu*, the jaw.] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw in man or a corresponding part in other animals.

China (chī'na), *n.* A species of earthenware made in *China*, or in imitation of that made there, and so called from the country. Called also *Chinaware* and *Porcelain*. See PORCELAIN.

China-aster (chī'na-as-tėr), *n.* The common name of *Callistephus chinensis*, a composite plant, hardy and free-flowering in our gardens. Called also *Reine Marguerite*.

China-clay (chī'na-klā), *n.* Kaolin (which see).

China-ink (chī'na-ingk), *n.* See *Indian ink*, under INDIAN.

Chinaman's-hat (chī'na-manz-hat), *n.* The name given by collectors to a shell found on our coasts, the *Calyptræa sinensis*.

Chinampa (chi-nam'pa), *n.* The native name of the floating gardens once common on the Mexican lakes. They were carefully constructed rafts on which plants were cultivated.

China-orange (chī'na-or-anj), *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

China-root (chī'na-rōt), *n.* The root or rhizome of the *Smilax China*, a climbing shrubby plant, closely allied to sarsaparilla, and formerly much esteemed for the purposes for which the latter drug is now used. It is still occasionally imported.

China-rose (chī'na-rōz), *n.* 1. The name given to a number of varieties of garden rose chiefly derived from *Rosa indica* and *R. semperflorens*, both natives of China.—2. A name sometimes given to *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, one of the mallow tribe, common in China and the East Indies, and an ornament in our hothouses.

China-shop (chī'na-shop), *n.* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, &c., are sold.

> Now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease, and have at everything like the bull in the *china-shop*. *Thackeray.*

Chinaware (chī'na-wār), *n.* See CHINA.

Chincapin (chingk'a-pin), *n.* Same as *Chinkapin*.

Chinch (chinch), *n.* [Sp. *chinche*, a bug, from L. *cimex*.] 1. The common bed-bug (*Cimex lectularius*).—2. The popular name of certain fetid American insects resembling the bed-bug, very destructive to wheat, maize, &c., in the southern and western states. Called also *Chinch-bug*, *Chink-bug*, *Chintz*.

Chinch,† *a.* [A nasalized form of *chiche*.] Niggard. *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Chincherie,† *n.* Niggardliness. *Chaucer.*

Chinchilla (chin-chil'la), *n.* [Spanish name.]

Chinchilla (*Chinchilla lanigera*).

1. A genus of rodent animals peculiar to the South American continent. The species are nearly of the form and size of the rabbit. *C. lanigera* produces the fine pearly-gray fur which has been so much prized in Europe for many years. See CHINCHILLIDÆ.—2. The fur of these animals, which is used for tippets, muffs, linings to cloaks, pelisses, &c.—3. A thick heavy cloth for women's winter cloaking, with a long napped surface rolled into little tufts, in imitation of chinchilla fur.

Chinchillidæ (chin-chil'li-dē), *n. pl.* A small natural family of rodent animals, which inhabit the southern parts chiefly of South America. They are gregarious and subterranean in their habits, and mild in disposition. One genus is the Lagostomus or viscacha, about the size of the rabbit, and much resembling it in form.

Chinchona (chin-chō'na), *n.* Same as *Cinchona*.

> As an instance of successful acclimatization the introduction of *chinchona* cultivation into British India is most remarkable. *Academy.*

Chin-cloth, Chin-clout (chin'kloth, chin'klout), *n.* A sort of muffler worn by women in the time of Charles I.

Chin-cough (chin'kof), *n.* [For *chink-cough*, *chink* being a softened form of *kink*, a fit of coughing. See KINK and comp. Sc. *kink-host* (*host*, a cough), D. *kink-hoest*.] A disease often epidemic among children; hooping-cough (which see).

> It shall ne'er be said in our country
> Thou diedst o' th' *chin-cough*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Chine (chīn), *n.* [Fr. *échine*, O.Fr. *eschine*, Pr. *esquina*, the spine or backbone, from O.H.G. *skina*, a needle, a prickle. Comp. L. *spina*, a prickle, also the spine or backbone.] 1. The backbone or spine of an animal. '*Chine* with rising bristles roughly spread.' *Dryden.*—2. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. 'Hams and *chines* uncut.' *George Eliot.*—3. [Origin different.] (*a*) The edge or brim of a cask. (*b*) A part of a ship. See CHIME, CHIMB.

Chine (chīn), *v.t.* To cut through the backbone, or into chine pieces.

Chine (chīn), *n.* [A. Sax. *cinu*, a chink, a crack. See CHINK.] A ravine or large fissure in a cliff: a term especially common in the Isle of Wight and Hampshire; as, Blackgang *chine*.

Chined (chīnd), *a.* Pertaining to the back; backboned: used in composition. 'Steel-*chined* rascals.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Chinese (chī-nēz'), *a.* Pertaining to China. —*Chinese crane*, or *Chinese windlass*. See under DIFFERENTIAL.—*Chinese fire*, a composition used in fireworks.—*Chinese glue*, a superior glue and varnish obtained from a species of algæ which abounds on the shores of China. When once dried it resists the action of water, and is employed by the Chinese to fill up the lozenge-shaped interstices in the net-work of bamboo, of which their windows are frequently constructed, as well as to strengthen and varnish the paper of their lanterns.—*Chinese lantern*. See LANTERN.—*Chinese white*, the white oxide of zinc, a valuable pigment introduced into the arts as a substitute for the preparations of white-lead.

Chinese (chī-nēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A native or natives of China. The plural form *Chineses* is used by Shakspere, Milton, Locke, Tillotson, Sir W. Temple, &c.—2. The language of China, a monosyllabic language.

Chingle (ching'gl), *n.* Gravel free from dirt; shingle (which see). [Provincial.]

Chingly (ching'gli), *a.* Gravelly; abounding in gravel. *Sir W. Scott.* [Provincial.]

Chink (chingk), *n.* [Prov. E. *chine*, a ravine, O.E. *chine*, A. Sax. *cinu*, a chink, a fissure, from *cinan*, to gape. 'With an added *k* expressive of diminution.' *Skeat.*] A narrow aperture; a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack; as, the *chinks* of a wall.

> The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
> Lets in new light thro' *chinks* that time has made.
> *Waller.*

Chink (chingk), *v.t.* 1. To cause open or part and form a fissure; to make chinks in.

> The skin of that great body is chopped, and *chinked* with drought. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To fill up chinks in; as, to *chink* a wall.

Chink (chingk), *v.i.* To crack; to open.

Chink (chingk), *n.* [Imitative. See the verb.] 1. A short, sharp, clear, metallic sound.

> Even in dreams to the *chink* of the pence
> This huckster puts down war. *Tennyson.*

2. A term for money, so called from its tinkling sound. [Vulgar.]—3. The name of a bird, the reed-bunting (*Emberiza schæniculus*), probably derived from its note.

Chink (chingk), *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. *jingle*, which is perhaps for *chinkle*.] To make a small sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money or other sonorous bodies.

> Not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards. *Swift.*

Chink (chingk), *v.t.* To cause to sound as by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.

> He *chinks* his purse and takes his seat of state.
> *Pope.*

Chink† (chingk), *n.* [See KINK, a fit.] A fit, as of coughing or laughing.

> Here my lord and lady took such a *chink* of laughing that it was some time before they could recover.
> *Henry Brooke.*

Chinka (chingk'a), *n.* The single cable bridge of the East Indies, upon which traverses a seat in the form of an ox-yoke. *E. H. Knight.*

Chinkapin (chingk'a-pin), *n.* The American name for the dwarf chestnut (*Castanea pumila*), a tree that rises 6 to 20 feet high, with a branching shrubby stem, producing a pointed ovoid nut, scarcely half as large as a common walnut, and very sweet.

Chink-bug (chingk'bug), *n.* A kind of insect. See CHINCH.

Chinky (chingk'i), *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts. 'Plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay.' *Dryden.*

Chinned (chind), *a.* Having a chin of this or that kind; as, double-*chinned*. 'Like a faire yong prince, first downe *chinned*.' *Chapman.*

Chinoline (kin'ō-lin), *n.* (C_9H_7N.) An oily liquid so named by Gerhardt. It is obtained by distilling quinine with potash and a little water or by the dry distillation of coal. It unites with acids, forming crystallizable salts.

Chinquapin (chin'kwa-pin), *n.* Same as *Chinkapin*.

Chin-scab (chin'skab), *n.* A disease in sheep, called by shepherds *Dartars*.

Chinse (chins), *v.t.* *Naut.* to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife as a temporary expedient for caulking.

Chin-strap (chin'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter. *E. H. Knight.*

Chintz, Chints (chints), *n.* [Hind. *chint*; Per. *chinz*, spotted, stained.] *Cotton* cloth or calico printed with flowers or other devices in at least five different colours, and now generally glazed. It was formerly manufactured in the East Indies, but is now largely manufactured in Europe, especially in Great Britain.

> Let a charming *chints* and Brussels lace
> Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
> *Pope.*

Chintz (chints), *n.* An insect. See CHINCH.
Chiococca (kī-ō-kok'ka), *n.* [Gr. *chiōn*, snow, and *kokkos*, a berry: in allusion to the white colour of the berries.] A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ, consisting of small, often climbing, shrubs, with funnel-shaped, yellowish flowers; fruit a white berry with two seeds. The bark of the root of *C. anguifuga* is a violent emetic and purgative.
Chionanthus (kī-ō-nan'thus), *n.* [Gr. *chiōn*, snow, and *anthos*, blossom: from the snow-white clusters of flowers.] A genus of North American trees or shrubs, nat. order Oleaceæ. See FRINGE-TREE.
Chionidæ, Chionididæ (kī-on'i-dē, kī-o-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of birds including the genus Chionis.
Chionis (kī'ō-nis), *n.* [Gr. *chiōn*, snow.] See SHEATHBILL.
Chioppine† (chop-pēn'), *n.* Same as *Chopine*.
Chip (chip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chipped;* ppr. *chipping.* [Closely connected with *chop* and *chap;* comp. O.D. *kippen*, to strike, to knock to pieces; O.Sw. *kippa*, to chop; G. *kippen*, to clip or cut money.] To cut into small pieces or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces; to hew. See CHIPPING.
Chip (chip), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. A piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated from a body by a blow of an instrument, particularly a cutting instrument, as an axe, adze, or chisel.—2. Wood split into thin slips for the manufacture of hats and bonnets.

The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, and *chip* hats. *Smollett.*

3. Anything dried up and deprived of strength and character. [Colloq.]

He was . . . a *chip*, weak water-gruel, a tame rabbit. *Colman the younger.*

4. *Navit.* the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the end of the log-line; the log (which see).—*A chip of the old block*, a familiar phrase applied to a child or individual who, either in person or in sentiments and disposition, resembles his father.
Chip (chip), *v.i.* To break or fly off in small pieces, as potter's ware.
Chip-axe (chip'aks), *n.* An axe for chipping.
Chip-bonnet (chip'bon-net), *n.* A woman's bonnet made of wood split into small slips.
Chip-chop (chip'chop), *a.* Broken; abrupt; gabbling. 'The sweet Italian and the *chip-chop* Dutch.' *John Taylor.*
Chip-hat (chip'hat), *n.* A hat made of chips or wood cut into thin filaments and plaited, so as to resemble a straw-hat.
Chipmunk, Chipmuck (chip'mungk, chip'-muk), *n.* The popular name of the squirrel-like animals of the genus Tamias (which see).
Chipper (chip'ėr), *a.* [Softened form of prov. E. *kipper*, lively, brisk; comp. D. *kipperen*, to smart with cold.] Active; cheerful; lively; brisk; comfortable. [American, colloq.]
Chipper (chip'ėr), *v.i.* To chirp; to chirrup. [Provincial English.]
Chipping (chip'ing), *n.* 1. The act of cutting off in small pieces; an operation frequently applied to cast-iron when it is taken from the mould, in order to cut away the dark rind or outside crust, which is harder than the rest and which would destroy the file. The operation is performed by the chisel, and is very expeditious compared with the process of filing.—2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of potter's ware and porcelain.—3. A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment.
Chipping-bird (chip'ing-bėrd), *n.* A kind of sparrow (*Zenotrichia socialis*), very common in the United States. Called also *Chipping-sparrow*, and colloquially *Chippy.*
Chipping-chisel (chip'ing-chiz-el), *n.* The chisel employed in the operation of chipping. See CHIPPING, 1.
Chipping-piece (chip'ing-pēs), *n.* In *founding*, (*a*) an elevated cast or forged surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools. (*b*) The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, when intended to be rested against another piece.
Chippy (chip'i), *a.* Abounding in chips; produced by chips.

Here my chilled veins are warmed by *chippy* fires. *Savage.*

Chippy (chip'i), *n.* See CHIPPING-BIRD.
Chique (shēk), *n.* [Fr.] The chigoe.
Chir-. See CHEIL-.
Chiragra (kī-rag'ra), *n.* [L. *chiragra*, from Gr. *cheiragra*, hand-gout—*cheir*, the hand, and *agra*, seizure.] Gout in the hand.
Chiragric, Chiragrical (kī-rag'rik, kī-rag'-rik-al), *a.* Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease.
Chirch,† *n.* A church.
Chirchhawe,† *n.* A churchyard. 'In feld, in chirch, or in *chirchhawe*.' *Chaucer.*
Chirchreve,† *n.* A church-reeve or churchwarden. *Chaucer.*
Chiretta (ki-ret'ta), *n.* [Hind.] An Indian bitter derived from the dried stems of *Agathotes Chirayta*, a gentianaceous plant from the north of India. It is very similar in its properties to gentian, and is used medicinally for similar purposes.
Chirk (chėrk), *a.* [Apparently a slightly modified form of *chirp;* comp. Prov. G. *zirken*, to chirp.] Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a comfortable state. [United States.]
Chirk† (chėrk), *v.i.* To chirp; to creak. *Chaucer.*
Chirm† (chėrm), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *cirm, cyrm*, a noise, cry, *cyrman*, to make a noise; from same root as *chirr, chirk*, and *chirp.*] 1. To chirp as a bird. 'The bird *chirmes* as it is whistled to.' *Wodroephe.*—2. To emit a mournful sound, as birds collected together before a storm.
Chirm,† **Churme**† (chėrm), *n.* [A. Sax. *cirm.* See above.] Clamour; confused noise; specifically, the mournful sound emitted before a storm by birds collected together. 'The *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.' *Bacon.*
Chirognomy (kī-rog'no-mi), *n.* [Gr. *cheir, cheiros*, the hand, and *gnōmē*, understanding, from *gignōskō*, to know.] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and appearance of the hand.
Chirograph (kī'rō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *graphō*, to write.] Anciently, a deed, which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment with a space between, in which was written a word or words, or the capital letters of the alphabet, through which the parchment was cut and one part given to each party, so that the correspondence of the two might be easily shown. This practice, so far as concerned the engrossing of fines of land, was retained in the chirographer's office in England until those assurances were abolished in 1833.
Chirographer (kī-rog'raf-ėr), *n.* [See CHIROGRAPH.] 1. One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing.—*Chirographer of fines*, in *old law*, an officer in the Common Pleas who engrossed fines of land. See CHIROGRAPH.—2. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand.
Chirographic, Chirographical (kī-rō-graf'ik, kī-rō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to chirography.
Chirographist (kī-rog'raf-ist), *n.* A chirographer.

Let the *chirographists* behold his palm. *Arbuthnot.*

Chirography (kī-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [See CHIROGRAPH.] 1. The art of writing; hand-writing.—2. The art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.
Chirogymnast (kī'rō-jim-nast), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *gymnastēs*, a trainer of athletes, a gymnast.] A contrivance for exercising and strengthening the fingers of a pianist. One of the simplest forms consists of a cross-bar from which are suspended rings attached to springs.
Chirological (kī-rō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to chirology.
Chirologist (kī-rol'o-jist), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *logos*, discourse.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.
Chirology (kī-rol'o-ji), *n.* [See CHIROLOGIST.] The art or practice of using the manual alphabet, that is, of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers, much used by deaf-mutes. See DEAFNESS.
Chiromancer (kī'ro-man-sėr), *n.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons by inspecting the hands. *Dryden.*
Chiromancy (kī'ro-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the dispositions of a person by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry.
Chiromanist, Chiromantist (kī'ro-man-ist, kī'ro-man-tist), *n.* Same as *Chiromancer.*
Chiromantic, Chiromantical (kī-rō-man'-tik, kī-rō-man'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy or divination by the hand.
Chironia (kī-rō'ni-a), *n.* [From the Centaur *Chiron*, who cured himself by it.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs with narrow ribbed leaves and bell-shaped, generally pink, flowers. Several are in cultivation. The name was formerly given to our English centaury.
Chironomer† (kī-ron'o-mėr), *n.* A teacher of chironomy or gesticulation.
Chironomic† (kī-rō-nom'ik), *a.* Relating to chironomy or the art of gesticulation.
Chironomus (kī-ron'o-mus), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *nomos*, a rule, in allusion to the symmetrical manner in which these insects spread out their feet when they are at rest.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family Tipulidæ. There are upwards of eighty British species, all of small size; they frequent marshy situations and very much resemble gnats.
Chironomy† (kī-ron'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *nomos*, a rule.] The science which treats of the rules of gesticulation, which is a part of pantomime.
Chiroplast (kī'ro-plast), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *plassō*, to form.] An instrument employed by some teachers to form the hand for playing on the pianoforte. Called also *Chiroplasse.*
Chiropod (kī'ro-pod), *n.* [See below.] A member of the Mammalia having hands, or feet resembling hands.
Chiropodist (kī-rop'od-ist), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pous, podos*, the foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands or feet; a surgeon for the feet; a cutter or extractor of corns.
Chiroptera (kī-rop'tėr-a), *n. pl.* See CHEIROPTERA.
Chirosophist (kī-ros'o-fist), *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *sophos*, wise.] A fortune-teller.
Chirotes (kī-rō'tēz), *n.* Same as *Cheirotes.*
Chirp (chėrp), *v.i.* [A parallel and equivalent form to *chirk*, and G. *zirpen, tschirpen, schirpen*, to chirp, *chirrup* being a lengthened form, and the same root being seen in *chirm, chirr*, D. *kirren*, to coo, and in L. *garrio*, to chatter, the root being ultimately the same as that of *call.*] To make a short sharp shrill sound, as is done by small birds or certain insects; as, a lark or cricket *chirps.* 'The yellow broom where *chirp* the linnets gay.' *Mickle.*

The cricket *chirps*, the light burns low,
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock. *Tennyson.*

Chirp (chėrp), *n.* A short, shrill note, as of certain birds or insects.

I hear a *chirp* of birds. *Tennyson.*

Chirper (chėrp'ėr), *n.* One that chirps.

The *chirper* . . . begins his notes in the middle of March. *Gilbert White.*

Chirping (chėrp'ing), *n.* The sound made by one that chirps. 'A kind of whistling or *chirping* with the lips.' *Holland.*
Chirping (chėrp'ing), *a.* Cheering; enlivening; *lit.* causing to chirp. 'The *chirping* and moderate bottle.' *B. Jonson.*

He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

Chirpingly (chėrp'ing-li), *adv.* In a chirping manner.
Chirr, Chirre (chėr), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *ceorian*, to murmur. See CHIRP.] To coo, as a pigeon; to make a noise of which the word is imitative. 'The *chirring* grasshopper.' *Herrick.*
Chirrup (chir'rup), *v.i.* [Probably a lengthened form of *chirp* by laying stress upon the *r.*] To chirp.

And whit, whit, whit, in a bush beside me *chirruped* the nightingale. *Tennyson.*

Chirrup (chir'rup), *v.t.* To quicken, enliven, or animate, as by chirping; to cherup; as, to *chirrup* up one's horses.
Chirrup (chir'rup), *n.* A chirp. 'The sparrow's *chirrup* on the roof.' *Tennyson.*
Chirurgeon† (kī-rėr'jon), *n.* [Gr. *cheirourgos*, one who operates with the hand—*cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work; L. *chirurgus*, Fr. *chirurgien.*] A surgeon.
Chirurgeonly† (kī-rėr'jon-li), *adv.* In the manner of a chirurgeon or surgeon. *Shak.*
Chirurgery† (kī-rėr'jėr-i), *n.* [Gr. *cheirourgia.* See CHIRURGEON.] Surgery.

Chirurgic,† **Chirurgical†** (kī-rėr'jik, kī-rėr'jik-al), *a.* Surgical.

Chisel (chiz'el), *n.* [O.Fr. *cisel* (Fr. *ciseau*), through L.L. *cisellus*, a dim. from L. *sicilis*, a cutting instrument, sickle, from *seco*, to cut.] An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet-work, masonry, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing, or gouging. Chisels are of different sizes and shapes, fitted for particular uses.

Chisel (chiz'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chiselled;* ppr. *chiselling.* 1. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; as, a statue *chiselled* out of marble.—2. *Fig.* to cut close, as in a bargain; to cheat. [Slang.]

Chiselled (chiz'eld), *p.* and *a.* Worked with a chisel or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque. 'The delicate and *chiselled* beauty of the student's features.' *Lord Lytton.*—*Chiselled work*, the condition of the surface of a stone produced by the chisel.

Chisel-tooth (chiz'el-tōth), *n.* A tooth like a chisel, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals from their form. These teeth exhibit a sharp anterior margin formed by the denser enamel, with the softer dentine sloping away behind it, just as the anterior surface of a chisel slopes from the sharp edge formed by the plate of hard steel laid on the back of that tool.

Chisleu (kis'lē-ö), *n.* [Heb. *kisleu.*] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December.

Chisley (chiz'li), *a.* [A. Sax. *ceosel, ċeosl*, gravel, sand; comp. *chessom.*] Having a sandy and clayey character; containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles: said of soils.

Chissels, Chisels (chis'elz), *n.* The coarser part of bran or flour after the finer part is separated.

Chit (chit), *n.* [A. Sax. *cith*, a shoot or twig.] 1. A shoot or sprout; the first shooting or germination of a seed or plant. 'The *chit* or sprit at the root end.' *Mortimer.* Hence —2. A child or babe. 'A squealing *chit.*' *Tatler.* [Colloq.]—3.† A pimple; a wart.—4. An instrument for cleaving laths.

Chit† (chit), *v.i.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after being thrown forth. *Mortimer.*

Chit, Chitty (chit, chit'ti), *n.* [A corruption of the Hindu term *chit hee*, a letter.] A note or letter; a written message. Also called *Chittah.*

This evening comes a native trooper into camp with a *chitty* for 'Russell Sahib.' *W. H. Russell.*

Chit† (chit), for *Chideth. Chaucer.*

Chit-chat (chit'chat), *n.* [A reduplication of *chat.* See CHAT.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

Nothing can be more unlike than the inflated finical rhapsodies of Shaftesbury and the plain, natural *chit-chat* of Temple. *Lamb.*

Chitin, Chitine (kī'tin), *n.* [Fr. *chitōn*, a tunic.] The name given by Odier to the organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea, and which may be obtained by exhausting the wing-cases of cockchafers with water, alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and boiling alkalies. The residue retains the form of the wing-cases. It is solid, transparent, and of horny aspect. Its composition is regarded as being $C_9H_{15}NO_6$.

Chitinous (kī'tin-us), *a.* Consisting of, or having the nature of chitin.

Chiton (kī'ton), *n.* [Gr. *chitōn.*] A tunic; the under garment worn by the ancient Greeks. The Doric *chiton*, worn by men, was short and of wool; the Ionic was of linen, worn long, with short, wide sleeves. *Dr. W. Smith.*

Chiton (kī'ton), *n.* [Gr. *chitōn*, a tunic, a cuirass, a coat of mail, the name being given from the shell.] A genus of molluscs forming the type of the family Chitonidæ; a member of this family.

Chitonidæ (kī-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* A natural family of gasteropods, affording the only instance known of a molluscan shell formed of many successive portions, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated. The shell in the typical genus Chiton is composed of eight pieces; the animal adhering to rocks or stones after the fashion of the limpet. The species are numerous, and there are few rocky shores without some of them. Some of the species are fossil in carboniferous rocks.

Chittah (chit'tä), *n.* See CHIT, CHITTY.

Chitter (chit'tėr), *v.i.* [Closely allied to *chatter;* comp. G. *zitteren*, to tremble.] 1. To shiver; to shake, as with cold. [Obsolete and provincial.]—2.† To chirp.

I *chitter*, chirp, and syng. *Kendall.*

Chitterling (chit'tėr-ling), *n.* [Perhaps allied to Sc. *kite*, Goth. *qwithus*, the belly; or *ch* may be for *sh*, the word being a dim. derived from the verb that means to evacuate the bowels.] 1. In *cookery*, part of the small intestines, as of swine, fried for food: generally used in the plural. 'Which was but souse to *chitterlings.*' *Hudibras.*—2.† The frill to the breast of a shirt.

Of an Italian waist, we make an English petycoate; of a French ruffe, an English *chytterling.* *Gascoigne.*

Chitty (chit'ti), *a.* [See CHIT, a sprout.] 1. Full of chits or sprouts.—2.† Childish; like a babe.—3.† Afflicted with warts or pimples.

Chitty-face,† **Chitty-faced†** (chit'ti-fās, chit'ti-fāst), *a.* [From *chitty* (see above), and *face.*] 1. Meagre-faced; baby-faced. 'The peaking, *chitty-face* page.' *Massinger.* 2. Pimply-faced.

Chivache, Chivachie, *n.* See CHEVACHIE.

Chivalric (shiv'al-rik), *a.* Partaking of the character of chivalry; chivalrous.

Chivalrous (shiv'al-rus), *a.* [See CHIVALRY.] Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; warlike; bold; gallant. '*Chivalrous* emprise.' *Spenser.*

A fourth (in Milton's catalogue of names) brings before us the splendid phantoms of *chivalrous* romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Macaulay.*

Chivalrously (shiv'al-rus-li), *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.

Chivalrousness (shiv'al-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being chivalrous; gallantry; nobility of spirit; magnanimity; gallant self-sacrifice on behalf of the weak.

Chivalry (shiv'al-ri), *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, a knight or horseman, from *cheval*, a horse. See CAVALRY.] 1. Knighthood; the system to which knighthood with all its laws and usages belonged. 'Degrees and orders of *chivalry.*' *Bacon.*—2. That which pertains to knighthood; the qualifications of a knight, as courtesy, valour, and dexterity in arms.

The glory of our Troy this day doth lie
On his fair worth and single *chivalry.* *Shak.*

3.† An adventure or exploit, as of a knight. 'Acts more dangerous, but less famous, because they were but private *chivalries.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*—4. A body or order of knights; knights or warriors collectively; any body of illustrious warriors, especially cavalry.

The Red Sea coast, whose waves o'erthrow
Busiris and his Memphian *chivalry.* *Milton.*

Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy *chivalry.* *Campbell.*

5. In *English law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord. See KNIGHT-SERVICE and TENURE.—*Court of Chivalry*, a court established by Edward III., of which the Lord High Constable and the Earl-marshal of England were joint judges. When both judges were present it took cognizance of criminal cases, generally in a summary manner; when held before the earl-marshal alone it was merely a court of honour. It is now in abeyance, except as represented in the Heralds' College by the earl-marshal's court.

Chive† (chīv), *n.* [L.G. *scheve*, the shives or fragments of stalk, as of hemp or flax, that fall off in dressing; Icel. *skēfa*, to cleave.] In *bot.* the thread or filament which supports the anther of a flower. *Ray.*

Chive (chīv), *n.* See CIVE.

Chive-garlic (chīv'gär-lik), *n.* Same as *Cive.*

Chiver (chiv'ėr), *v.i.* To shiver. [Old English and Scotch.]

Chivey, Chivvy (chiv'i), *v.t.* [See extract.] To chase round or hunt about; to throw or pitch about. [Slang.]

Chivvy is a common English word, meaning to goad, drive, vex, hunt, or throw as it were here and there. It is purely Gipsy. *Chiv* in Rommany means anything sharp-pointed, as a dagger or goad, or knife. The old Gipsy word *chiv*, among its numerous meanings, has exactly that of casting, throwing, pitching, and driving. *C. G. Leland.*

Chivey (chiv'i), *n.* A halloo; a shout; a cheer. [Slang.]

Chlamydate (klam'id-āt), *a.* [Gr. *chlamys, chlamydos*, a mantle.] In *zool.* possessing a mantle; as, *chlamydate* Branchiogasteropoda.

Chlamydeous (kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* In *bot.* pertaining to the floral envelope of a plant.

Chlamydosaurus (klam'i-dō-sa"rus), *n.* [Gr. *chlamys, chlamydos*, a cloak, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of Australian lizards. The *C. Kingii*, known as the frilled lizard, has a curious crenated membrane-like ruff or tippet round its neck, covering its shoulders, which lies back in plaits upon the body when the animal is tranquil, but which elevates itself when it is irritated or frightened. Its head is large in proportion to its body. A full-grown specimen is about 3 feet in length.

Chlamyphore (klam'i-fōr), *n.* See CHLAMYPHORUS.

Chlamyphorus, Chlamydophorus (klamif'o-rus, klam-i-dof'o-rus), *n.* [Gr. *chlamys, chlamydos*, a cloak, and *phērō*, to bear.] A genus of quadrupeds of the order Edentata. The *C. truncatus*, or pichiciago, resembles the mole in its habits; it is about 5 inches long, and its back is covered over with a coat of mail, consisting of twenty-four rows of tough leathery plates. It is a native of Chili, and nearly allied to the armadillo.

Chlamys (klam'is), *n.* [L. and Gr.] 1. A light and freely-flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients as an outer garment. It was oblong in shape, generally about twice as long as it was broad. A common mode

Chlamys.—Hope's Costumes of the Ancients.

of wearing it was to pass one of its shorter sides round the neck and fasten it by means of a brooch, letting it hang down over the back or over the shoulder.—2. A purple cope; one of the pontifical vestments.—3. In *bot.* the floral envelope of a plant.

Chloasma (klō-az'ma), *n.* [Gr. *chloazō*, to be green.] In *pathol. lit.* greenness; a name for a cutaneous affection characterized by patches of a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, the *pityriasis versicolor.* It is removable by the use of sulphur.

Chloe (klō'ē), *n.* The name of the heroine of Longus' pastoral romance *Daphnis and Chloe*, and of a shepherdess in Sydney's *Arcadia;* hence applied in literature to a female lover.

To turn their attention away while Strephon and *Chloe* were billing and cooing. *Thackeray.*

Chlora (klō'ra), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow.] A small genus of gentianaceous plants, consisting of erect glaucous herbs. One species (*C. perfoliata*) is found in the chalky pastures of England. Its stem is from 6 to 18 inches high, and terminates in a number of flower-stalks, each bearing a single largish delicate yellow flower. The whole plant is very bitter, and may be employed as a tonic; it is used also as a yellow dye. Its popular name is yellow-wort or yellow centaury.

Chloracetate (klōr-as'ē-tāt), *n.* A salt of chloracetic acid.

Chloracetic Acid (klōr-a-set'ik as'id), *n.* ($C_2H_3ClO_2$.) An acid produced by the substitution of chlorine for part of the hydrogen in acetic acid. It combines with bases, forming chloracetates.

Chloral (klō'ral), *n.* [From *chlor*, the first part of *chlorine*, and *al*, the first syllable of *alcohol.*] (C_2HCl_3O.) A liquid first prepared by Liebig from chlorine and alcohol, afterwards by Städeler by the action of chlorine on starch. The *hydrate of chloral*, as now prepared ($C_2HCl_3O.H_2O$), is a

white crystalline substance, which, in contact with alkalies, separates into chloroform and formic acid. Hence, when it comes into contact with living blood, the alkaline reaction of that fluid effects its decomposition, and a formation of chloroform is the result. When taken into the mouth or injected into the blood the chloroform set free is given up to the blood little by little. Hence the action of chloral differs from that of pure chloroform in being slow, gentle, and prolonged. Chloral kills by paralyzing the action of the heart. It is a hypnotic as well as an anæsthetic, and is frequently substituted for morphia. Chloral does not combine with blood out of the body. Some authorities ascribe its effects to the formic acid developed in its transformation.

Chloranil, Chloranile (klōr'a-nil), *n.* [From *chlorine* and *aniline.*] ($C_6Cl_4O_2$.) A compound produced by the action of chlorine on aniline, phenol, salicin, and other allied bodies. It forms pale yellow pearly scales. By dissolving it in caustic potash chloranilate of potassium is formed.

Chloranthaceæ (klō-ran-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, and *anthos*, a flower.] A nat. order of apetalous exogens, allied to the peppers, and, like them, having an aromatic fragrant odour; they are trees, shrubs, or herbs with opposite leaves, connected by sheathing stipules. There are three known genera, and fifteen species, all natives of the warm regions of India and America. *Chloranthus officinalis* is reckoned a stimulant and tonic of the highest order.

Chloranthus (klō-ran'thus), *n.* See CHLORANTHACEÆ.

Chlorate (klō'rāt), *n.* [See CHLORINE.] A salt of chloric acid. The chlorates are very analogous to the nitrates. They are decomposed by a red heat, nearly all of them being converted into metallic chlorides, with evolution of pure oxygen. They deflagrate with inflammable substances with such facility that an explosion is produced by slight causes. The chlorates of sodium and potassium are used in medicine.

Chloretic (klō'ret-ik), *n.* Same as *Chloritic.*

Chloric (klō'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine; specifically, containing chlorine in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds.—*Chloric acid*, a colourless syrupy liquid ($HClO_3$), having a very acid reaction, produced by decomposing barium chlorate by means of sulphuric acid.—*Perchloric acid*, an extremely explosive acid ($HClO_4$), containing one atom of oxygen more than chloric acid. It is produced by distilling perchlorate of potassium with sulphuric acid.—*Chloric ether*, a volatile liquid (C_2H_5Cl) obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product. It is also termed *Hydrochloric Ether.*

Chloridate, Chloridize (klō'rid-āt, klō'rid-īz), *v.t.* In *photog.* to cover a plate with a chloride, specifically, with chloride of silver, for the purpose of rendering it sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun.

Chloride (klō'rīd), *n.* [See CHLORINE.] A compound of chlorine with another element.

Chlorimeter, Chlorimetry (klō-rim'et-ėr, klō-rim'e-tri), *n.* Same as *Chlorometer, Chlorometry.*

Chlorinated (klō'rin-āt-ed), *a.* In *chem.* containing one or more equivalents of chlorine.

Chlorination (klō-ri-nā'shon), *n.* In *mining*, a process for the extraction of gold by exposure of the auriferous material to chlorine gas. *E. H. Knight.*

Chlorine (klō'rīn or klō'rin), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, from its colour.] Sym. Cl. At. wt. 35·5. The name given to an elementary gaseous substance contained in common salt, from which it is liberated by the action of sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide. Chlorine has a greenish-yellow colour, a peculiar smell, and irritates the nostrils most violently when inhaled, as also the windpipe and lungs. It exercises a corrosive action upon organic tissues. It is not combustible, though it supports the combustion of many bodies, and, indeed, spontaneously burns several. In combination with other elements it forms chlorides, which act most important parts in many manufacturing processes. This gas may be liquefied by cold and pressure. Chlorine is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, this property belonging to it through its strong affinity for hydrogen. Hence in the manufacture of bleaching-powder (chloride of lime) it is used in immense quantities. When applied to moistened coloured fabrics it acts by decomposing the moisture present, the oxygen of which then destroys the colouring matter of the cloth, &c. It is a valuable disinfectant, where it can be conveniently applied, as in the form of chloride of lime.

Chloriodic (klō'ri-od-ik), *a.* Compounded of chlorine and iodine.

Chloriodine (klō-rī'od-in), *n.* A compound of chlorine and iodine.

Chlorite (klō'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow.] 1. A mineral of a grass-green colour, opaque, usually friable or easily pulverized, composed of little spangles, scales, prisms, or shining small grains, and consisting of silica, alumina, magnesia, and protoxide of iron. It is closely allied in character to mica and talc. There are four sub-species—chlorite earth, common chlorite, chlorite slate, and foliated chlorite. 2. In *chem.* a salt of chlorous acid. The chlorites are remarkable for their strong bleaching and oxidizing properties.

Chloritic (klō-rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorite; as, *chloritic* sand.

Chloro- (klō'rō). [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow.] A term used in the composition of botanical and other scientific words formed from the Greek, to indicate a clear lively green colour without any mixture.

Chloro-carbonic, Chloro-carbonous (klō'rō-kar-bon"ik, klō-rō-kar'bon-us), *a.* Terms applied to a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxide ($COCl_2$) formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays.

Chlorocyanic (klō'rō-sī-an"ik), *a.* [Gr. *chloros*, greenish-yellow, and *kyaneos*, dark-blue.] Consisting of chlorine and cyanogen combined; as, *chlorocyanic* acid.

Chlorodyne (klō'rō-dīn or klō'rō-din), *n.* A popular anodyne remedy, consisting of morphia, chloroform, prussic acid, extract of Indian hemp, and flavoured with sugar and peppermint.

Chloroform (klō'rō-form), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, yellowish-green, and L. *formica*, an ant.] (C_2HCl_3.) The perchloride of formyle, a volatile colourless liquid, of an agreeable, fragrant, sweetish apple taste and smell, of the specific gravity of 1·48, and discovered by Soubeiran and Liebig in 1832. It is prepared by cautiously distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chloride of lime or bleaching-powder. Its use as an anæsthetic was introduced in 1847 by Prof. (afterwards Sir James Y.) Simpson of Edinburgh. For this purpose its vapour is inhaled. The inhalation of chloroform first produces slight intoxication; then, frequently, slight muscular contractions, unruliness, and dreaming; then loss of voluntary motion and consciousness, the patient appearing as if sound asleep; and at last, if too much be given, death by coma and syncope. When skilfully administered in proper cases, it is considered one of the safest of anæsthetics; but it requires to be used under certain precautions, as its application has frequently proved fatal. Chloroform is a powerful solvent, dissolving resins, wax, iodine, &c., as well as strychnine and other alkaloids. It is a felony for any person to administer or attempt to administer chloroform or other stupefying drug with intent to enable himself or another to commit or to assist another in the commission of any indictable offence, 24 and 25 Vict. c.

Chloroform (klō'rō-form), *v.t.* To put under the influence of chloroform; to render unconscious and insensible to pain by the administration of chloroform; to treat with chloroform.

Chloroformization (klō'rō-form-iz-ā"shon), *n.* In *surg.* the aggregate of anæsthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

Chlorogenic (klō-rō-gen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *chlōros*, yellowish-green, and *gennaō*, to produce.] See CAFFEIC.

Chloroid (klor'oid), *a.* [E. *chlor*ine, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling chlorine; as, the *chloroid* pole of a galvanic battery. See *Chlorous Pole* under CHLOROUS.

Chlorometer (klō-rom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the decolouring or bleaching powers of chloride of lime. It is also used for testing chloride of potash and of soda.

Chlorometry (klō-rom'e-tri), *n.* The name given to the process for testing the decolouring power of any combination of chlorine, but especially of the commercial articles, the chlorides of lime, potash, and soda.

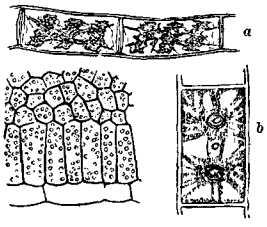
Chloromys (klō'rō-mis), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, and *mys*, a mouse.] See AGOUTI.

Chloropal (klō-rō'pal), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, and E. *opal.* Lit. green opal.] A mineral of two varieties, the conchoidal and the earthy; the conchoidal is of a pistachio-green colour, the other has an earthy fracture; and both varieties are possessed of magnetic properties. It is a hydrated silicate of iron.

Chlorophæite, Chloropheite (klō'rō-fē-īt), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, and *phaios*, blackish.] A rare mineral found in amygdaloidal trap-rocks. It is translucent and of a green colour when newly broken, but soon becomes black and opaque. It has been supposed to be decomposed olivine, and consists of 32·85 silica, 22·08 iron peroxide, 3·44 magnesia, and 41·63 water.

Chlorophane (klō'rō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, and *phainō*, to show.] A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated.

Chlorophyll (klō'rō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, green, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The green colouring matter of plants. It is somewhat analogous to wax, is soluble in ether and alcohol, but insoluble in water, and floats in the fluid of the cells in the form of minute granules. In this form it occurs in the



Chlorophyll.

a, Spiral bands of Chlorophyll in Spirogyra. *b*, Irregular mass in Zygnema. *c*, Granules in cells of the leaf.

cells of flowering plants generally, especially in the leaves, and below the epidermis of green stems. In Vallisneria and some other aquatic plants the granules are large, and imbedded in the circulating protoplasm of the cells. In some confervoid algæ the chlorophyll is arranged in plates or bands, while in others it forms a granular stratum, with numerous large bright granules scattered through it. In the Protococcaceæ, and in the gonidia of lichens, the chlorophyll is uniformly distributed through the protoplasm of the cell. The chlorophyll granule consists of two separable parts—the green colouring matter, which is soluble in alcohol, leaving a colourless body the size and form of the granule. Chlorophyll plays an important part in the life of the plant, as it breaks up the carbonic acid gas taken in by the stomata of the leaves into its two elements, carbon and oxygen, returning the oxygen to the air, and converting the carbon with the water obtained from the roots into starch. Light is indispensable to the formation of chlorophyll, and hence arises the etiolation or blanching of plants by privation of light, either by the art of the gardener or from accidental causes.

Chlorophyllian (klō-rō-fil'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to chlorophyll; containing chlorophyll. '*Chlorophyllian* cells.' *Allman.*

Chlorops (klō'rops), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, and *ōps*, the eye.] A genus of insects. See CORN-FLY.

Chlorosis (klō-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow.] 1. The green-sickness, a peculiar form of anæmia or bloodlessness which affects young females, more especially those who have not menstruated. It is characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, dyspepsy, &c. 2. In *bot.* same as *Etiolation.*

Chlorospermeæ (klō-rō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, and *sperma*, a seed.] A name given to that division of the algæ which have grass-green fronds, very rarely purple, olive, or red. They grow either in the sea, in fresh water, or in damp

situations, and are of very simple organization.

Chlorotic (klō-rot'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to chlorosis; as, *chlorotic* affections.—2. Affected by chlorosis. 'The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotick* nuns.' *Battie.*

Chlorous (klō'rus), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine: specifically, containing chlorine in larger proportion than chloric compounds; as, *chlorous* oxide, *chlorous* acid. —*Chlorous acid* ($HClO_2$), an acid obtained by mixing oil of vitriol very gradually and cautiously with chlorate of potassium, and condensing the gas which is given off in water. The gas which is thus condensed is called chlorous anhydride (Cl_2O_3): it is extremely explosive.—*Chlorous pole*, a term applied, on the electrical hypothesis, to the negative pole of a galvanic battery, from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorine. The *positive pole*, according to the same hypothesis, is termed the *zincous* or *zincoid pole*. Called also *Chloroid Pole.*

Chloroxylon (klō-rok'si-lon), *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, yellowish-green, and *xylon*, wood.] A genus of timber trees, nat. order Meliaceæ, containing a single species, *C. Swietenia* (the satin-wood tree of India). See SATIN-WOOD.

Chloruret (klō'rụ-ret), *n.* A compound of chlorine: a name formerly given to what is now termed *Chloride.*

Choak† (chōk). Same as *Choke.*

Choanite (kō'an-īt), *n.* [Gr. *choanē*, a funnel.] A genus of spongiform fossil zoophytes of the chalk; familiarly called 'petrified anemones,' from having the radiating appearance of a sea-anemone.

Choar (chōr), *n.* The Hindu name for a mountain thief or robber. *Eclec. Rev.*

Chock (chok), *n.* [Perhaps from *shock*, as if *shock-piece*, a jolt or collision, the use of *chocks* being often to prevent jolting.] *Naut.* a piece of wood employed in filling up a deficiency, as a wedge or block, for confining a cask or other body to prevent it from moving. In the construction of framing, a chock is an angular, commonly a triangular shaped piece, made to fit the space between the attenuated ends at the joints, to which it is fastened by means of tree-nails.—*Chocks of the rudder* are pieces of timber kept in readiness to stop the motion of the rudder in case of an accident, &c.—*Anchor chocks*, pieces indented in the shank of a wooden anchor-stock when it is defective.—*Boat's chocks*, clamps on which a boat rests when stowed on deck.

Chock (chok), *adv.* *Naut.* fully; close; as far as possible; as, *chock* aft, *chock* out, &c.

Chock (chok), *v.t.* *Naut.* to put a chock into or under; as, to *chock* the timbers of a ship; to *chock* a cask. See the noun.

Chock (chok), *v.i.* To fill up a cavity like a chock. 'The wood-work exactly *chocked* into the joints.' *Fuller.*

Chock† (chok), *n.* [A form of *shock* (which see).] An encounter.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of a hog. *Bp. Patrick.*

Chock† (chok), *v.t.* To give a shock to. *Turberville.*

Chock-a-block (chok'a-blok), *a.* [See CHOCK and BLOCK.] 1. A term used to designate the position of tackling when the blocks are hauled close together.—2. Crowded; crammed; as, the meeting-hall was *chock-a-block.* [Colloq.]

Chock-full (chok'fụl), *a.* Same as *Choke-full.*

Chocolate (chok'ō-lāt), *n.* [Sp. *chocolate*; Mex. *chocolatl* — *choco*, cocoa, and *latl*, water.] 1. A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the *Theobroma Cacao* ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavouring substance. Cacao, under its native name of *chocolatl*, had been for ages used as a beverage by the Mexicans, before their country was conquered by the Spaniards. It is less used in Britain than cocoa, which is a slightly different preparation from the kernels of the same tree.—2. The beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.

Chocolate (chok'ō-lāt), *a.* Having the colour of chocolate; as, *chocolate* cloth.

Chocolate-house (chok'ō-lāt-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in which chocolate is sold. *Tatler.*

Chocolate-nut (chok'ō-lāt-nut). See CACAO.

Chocolate-root (chok'ō-lāt-rōt), *n.* See GEUM.

Chode (chōd), the old preterit of *chide* (which see). Gen. xxxiii. 36.

Choice (chois), *n.* [O.E. *choyse*, *choise*, *chois*; from O.Fr. *chois*, a choice, from *choisir*, to choose; from the German. See CHOOSE.] 1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; selection; election.

Ye know how that a good while ago God made *choice* among us that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. Acts xv. 7.

2. The power of choosing; option.

Where there is force there can be no *choice*. *N. Grew.*

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms; it is a pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon.*

4. The thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others' selection.

I am sorry . . .
Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty. *Shak.*

5. The best part of anything; a select assemblage.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shak.*

6. A collection to choose from; as, you have there a *choice* of six different colours.—*To hold in most rich choice*, to hold in very high estimation. *Shak.*—*To make choice of*, to choose; to select; to separate and take in preference.—*Of choice*, of worth or value; as, men *of choice.*

Choice (chois), *a.* 1. Carefully selected. '*Choice* word and measured phrase, above the reach of ordinary men.' *Wordsworth.*—2. Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable. 'The *choice* and master spirits of this age.' *Shak.*

Thus in a sea of folly toss'd,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

3. With *of*: preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; careful; chary.

He that is *choice of* his time will also be *choice of* his company, and *choice of* his actions. *Jer. Taylor.*

SYN. Select, precious, costly, exquisite, uncommon, rare, sparing, frugal, chary, careful.

Choice-drawn (chois'drạn), *a.* Selected with particular care. *Shak.*

Choiceful† (chois'fụl), *a.* Making many choices; fitful; fickle.

His *choiceful* sense with every change doth fit. *Spenser.*

Choiceless (chois'les), *a.* Not having the power of choosing. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

Choicely (chois'li), *adv.* 1. With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with exact choice. 'Collected *choicely*.' *Shak.* 2. In an eminent degree. 'It is *choicely* good.' *Iz. Walton.*—3. With great care; carefully; as, a thing *choicely* preserved. [In all its uses obsolete or obsolescent.]

Choiceness (chois'nes), *n.* The quality of being choice; as, (*a*) justness of discrimination; nicety. '*Choiceness* of phrase.' *B. Jonson.* (*b*) Valuableness; particular value or worth; excellence; as, the *choiceness* of wine. 'Plants . . . for their *choiceness* preserved in pots.' *Evelyn.*

Choir (kwīr), *n.* [Written also *quire*, from O.Fr. *choeur*, L. *chorus*, Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a band.] 1. A band of dancers. [Rare.]

How often have I led thy sportive *choir*,
With tuneless pipe beside the murmuring Loire. *Goldsmith.*

2. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church.—3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers.—4. In cruciform churches, that part eastward of the nave, and separated from it usually by a screen of open work; a chancel.—5. In numneries, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.

Choir (kwīr), *v.t.* and *i.* To sing in company.

On either side (*of* the Virgin), round the steps of the throne, is a crowd of *choiring* angels. *Farrar.*

Choirister† (kwīr'ist-ėr). Same as *Chorister. W. Mason.*

Choir-organ (kwīr'or-gan), *n.* One of the aggregated organs which are combined in an organ of large power.

Choir-screen (kwīr'skrēn), *n.* An ornamental open screen of wood or stone, dividing the choir or chancel of a cathedral or church from the nave, yet so as not to obstruct sight or sound.

Choir-service (kwīr'sėr-vis), *n.* The service of singing performed by a choir.

Choke (chōk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *choked*; ppr. *choking.* [A. Sax. *aceocian*, to suffocate; cog. Icel. *koka*, to gulp, *kýka*, to swallow; according to Skeat from a root *kuk*, a stronger form of *kik*, of which *kink* is a nasalized form. (See CHIN-COUGH.) The root may be imitative of the convulsive sound made when the throat is impeded.] 1. To deprive of the power of breathing by stopping the passage of the breath through the windpipe: it is thus distinguished from *suffocate*, *stifle*, and *smother*, which signify to deprive of the power of breathing by closing the avenues to the windpipe (the mouth and nostrils), or by preventing the access of wholesome air; while *strangle* designates a particular manner of choking, namely, by compressing the windpipe. Formerly the word was used with more latitude. 'And were *choked* in the sea.' Mark v. 13.—2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up; as, to *choke* the entrance of a harbour or any passage.—3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments, especially by a heap of impediments crowded together; to hinder or check the growth, expansion, or progress of. 'The fire which *choked* in ashes lay.' *Dryden.*

And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and *choked* them. Mat. xiii. 7.

4. *Fig.* to suppress or stifle.

For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shak.*

5. To offend greatly; to revolt. 'I was' *choked* at this word.' *Swift.*

Choke (chōk), *v.i.* 1. To have the windpipe stopped, as cattle are apt to *choke* when eating potatoes or turnips.—2. To be checked, as if by choking; to stick. 'The words *choked* in his throat.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. To be offended; to take exceptions.

Choke (chōk), *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

Choke (chōk), *n.* An Indian term for the principal street of a town or village. *W. H. Russell.*

Choke-cherry (chōk'che-ri), *n.* 1. The popular name of a species of wild cherry (*Prunus borealis*), remarkable for its astringent qualities.—2. In *mining*, choke-damp; after-damp.

Choke-damp (chōk'damp), *n.* Same as *After-damp.*

Chokedar (chōk'ē-där), *n.* Same as *Chokhadar.*

Choke-full (chōk'fụl), *n.* Full as possible; quite full. Written also *Chock-full*, *Chuck-full*, and formerly also *Choak-full.* 'We filled the skins *choak-full*.' *Bruce.*

Chokeling† (chōk'ling), *p.* and *a.* Chuckling. *Chaucer.*

Choke-pear (chōk'pār), *n.* 1. A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the parts of the mouth. Hence—2. Anything that stops the mouth; an unanswerable argument; an aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Richardson.*

Choke-plum† (chōk'plum), *n.* A plum of a similar kind to the *Choke-pear. Heywood.*

Choker (chōk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which chokes; that which irritates with a sense of strangulation; something difficult to swallow.

He had left a glass of water just tasted. I finished it. It was a *choker*. *Thackeray.*

2. That which puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. *Johnson.* [Colloq.] 3. A neckcloth. 'A white *choker*.' *Thackeray.* [Slang.]

Chokes (chōks), *n. pl.* [Sc. *chouks*. The same word as *chops*, by change of *p* into *k*.] The throat. *Halliwell.* [Provincial.]

Choke-strap (chōk'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap passing from the lower portion of the collar to the belly-band, to keep the collar in place when descending a hill or backing.

Choke-weed (chōk'wēd), *n.* A name given to several weeds of different genera—to some because they choke the growth of other plants, to others because when swallowed they produce a choking sensation in the throat.

Chokewort (chōk'wėrt), *n.* Same as *Choke-weed. John Taylor.*

Chokhadar (chōk'ha-där), *n.* In India, a watchman or policeman. Written also *Chokedar.*

Choking (chōk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Causing suffocation; tending to choke or suffocate.

No solicitations could induce him, on a hot day and in a high wind, to move out of the *choking*

cloud of dust which overhung the line of march, and which severely tried lungs less delicate than his. *Macaulay.*

2. Obstructed or indistinct in utterance; gasping; as, to speak with a *choking* voice.

Choky (chōk'i), *a.* Tending to choke or suffocate; as, the air of the room was quite *choky*.

Cholagogue (kol'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. *cholēgagos*—*cholē*, bile, and *agōgos*, leading, from *agō*, to lead.] A medicine that has the quality of carrying off the bile.

Cholate (kō'lāt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of cholic acid with a base.

Choleate (kō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of choleic acid with a base.

Choledography (kol-e-dog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *cholē*, bile, and *graphō*, to write, with *d* erroneously inserted.] An account of what pertains to the bile. *Dunglison.*

Choledology (kol-e-dol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *cholē*, bile, and *logos*, a discourse.] Knowledge relating to the bile. *Dunglison.*

Choleic (ko-lē'ik), *a.* [Gr. *cholē*, *cholos*, bile.] Of or pertaining to, or obtained from, bile; as, *choleic* acid.—*Choleic acid*, the sulphuretted acid of bile ($C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$).

Choler (kol'ér), *n.* [O.Fr. *cholere* (Fr. *colère*), choler, anger, L. *cholera*, a bilious ailment, from Gr. *cholera*, from *cholē*, bile, anger.] 1.† The bile. *Sir T. Browne.* By the superabundance of this fluid anger was formerly supposed to be produced. Hence—2. Anger; wrath; irascibility. 'Had his *choler* roused.' *Burke.* 'Old but full of force and *choler*.' *Tennyson.*

Throw cold water on thy *choler*. *Shak.*

Cholera (kol'ér-a), *n.* [L., bile, a bilious complaint. See CHOLER.] The name applied to two diseases utterly dissimilar; the one known more fully by the name of *common* or *English cholera*, and the other by that of *cholera morbus* or *malignant cholera*. Some pathologists recognize a third variety under the name of *cholera asphyxia*. The *common cholera* is a bilious disease, long known in this and most other countries, and consists in copious vomiting and purging of bilious matter, with violent griping, cramps of the muscles of the abdomen and lower extremities, and great depression of strength. It is most prevalent at the end of summer or the beginning of autumn. *Cholera morbus*, by far the more terrible of the two, is in many respects one of the most remarkable diseases that have ever afflicted the human race. The disease, in its more ordinary form, commences with sickness, vomiting, or perhaps two or three loose evacuations of the bowels; after which follow a sense of burning at the præcordia, an increased purging and vomiting of a white or colourless fluid, great prostration of strength, spasms at the extremities, which increase in violence with the vomiting and purging. Such cases last from twelve to thirty-six hours; after this the patient generally sinks into a state of extreme collapse, and this stage in most cases passes by a gradual transition into a febrile one, which in a majority of instances proves fatal. *Cholera asphyxia*, a disease differing from ordinary cholera morbus in a more rapid progress, in producing more violent spasms, in asphyxia or cessation of pulse, and speedy death.

Choleraic (kol-ér-ā'ik), *a.* Relating to cholera; as, *choleraic* virus.

Choleric (kol'ér-ik), *a.* 1. Abounding with choler or bile. *Dryden.*—2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; as, a *choleric* man. 'Somewhat *choleric* and sudden.' *Byron.*

Bull was an honest, plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very inconstant temper. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

3. Indicating anger; excited by anger; angry; as, a *choleric* speech.

That in the captain's but a *choleric* word
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy. *Shak.*

Cholerickly (kol'ér-ik-li), *adv.* In a choleric manner. [Rare.]

Cholerickness (kol'ér-ik-nes), *n.* Irascibility; anger; peevishness. 'Contentiousness and *cholerickness*.' *Bp. Gauden.* [Rare.]

Cholerine (kol'ér-in), *n.* In *med.* the first stage of epidemic cholera; the precursory symptoms of cholera. *Dunglison.*

Choleroid (kol'ér-oid), *a.* Resembling cholera.

Cholesteric (kol-es-tér'ik), *a.* Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it.—*Cholesteric acid* ($C_8H_{10}O_5$), an acid obtained by boiling cholesterine with nitric acid. It is in crystals of a yellowish-white colour.

Cholesterine, Cholesterin (ko-les'tér-in), *n.* [Gr. *cholē*, bile, and *stereos*, solid.] ($C_{25}H_{44}O$.) A peculiar substance best prepared from biliary calculi, but also occurring in nervous tissue, yolk of egg, seminal fluid, and blood corpuscles, as well as in beans, peas, wheat, rye, and other plants. It may be obtained as a white crystalline body.

Choliamb, Choliambic (kō'li-amb, kō-li-am'bik), *n.* [Gr. *chōliambos*, that is, lame or limping iambus—*chōlos*, lame.] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

Cholic (kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *cholē*, bile.] Of or pertaining to bile.—*Cholic acid*, an acid ($C_{24}H_{40}O_5$) produced by the action of alkalies on the acids of bile, as in choleic acid. Cholic acid does not exist ready formed in bile, but is produced from its nitrogenized acids during putrefaction after its removal from the body.

Cholochrome (kol'o-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *cholos*, bile, and *chrōma*, colour.] The colouring matter of bile. See BILIPHÆIN.

Cholophæin (kol-o-fē'in), *n.* [Gr. *cholos*, bile, and *phaios*, brown.] Same as *Bilophæin*.

Choltry (chōl'tri). See CHOULTRY.

Chomer (kō'mėr), *n.* A Hebrew measure; a homer (which see).

Chomp (chomp) *v.t.* To chew greedily; to champ. [Provincial English and colloq. United States.]

Chondrification (kon'dri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of chondrifying or converting into cartilage; state of being chondrified. 'The processes of *chondrification* and ossification.' *H. Spencer.*

Chondrify (kon'dri-fi), *v.t.* and *i.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and L. *facere*, to make.] To convert or be converted into cartilage. *Huxley.*

Chondrin, Chondrine (kon'drin), *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, a cartilage.] ($C_{16}H_{28}N_2O_7$.) The name given to the substance which is produced by boiling the tissue of cartilage as it occurs in the ribs, trachea, nose, &c., and of the cornea in water. It is slowly dissolved in boiling water, and when dry resembles glue.

Chondrite (kon'drīt), *n.* [L. *chondrus*, a species of sea-weed.] A fossil marine plant of the chalk and other formations: so called from their resemblance to the existing *Chondrus crispus*, or Irish-moss. *Page.*

Chondritis (kon-drī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *itis*, a term. denoting inflammation.] In *med.* inflammation of cartilage.

Chondrodite (kon'drō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, grain.] A mineral, occurring in grains or imperfect crystals, or in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases, truncated on the two acute lateral edges. It is translucent, and its colour varies from reddish or amber yellow to grayish brown. *Humite* is a variety.

Chondroglossus (kon-drō-glos'sus), *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, a cartilage, and *glōssa*, the tongue.] In *anat.* a muscle running from the cartilaginous joining of the body and horn of the hyoid bone to the tongue.

Chondrography (kon-drog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *graphō*, to write.] A description of cartilages.

Chondroid (kon'droid), *a.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Cartilage-like; resembling cartilage.

Chondrology (kon-drol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, a cartilage, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science or knowledge of cartilages.

Chondrometer (kon-drom'et-ér), *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, grain, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument of the steelyard kind, for weighing corn.

Chondropterygian, Chondropterygious (kon'drop-te-rij"i-an, kon'drop-te-rij"i-us), *a.* Pertaining to the chondropterygii; gristly-finned; having a cartilaginous skeleton.

Chondropterygian (kon'drop-te-rij"i-an), *n.* One of the Chondropterygii.

Chondropterygii (kon'drop-te-rij"i-i), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chondros*, a cartilage, and *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing.] One of the two great sections into which Cuvier divides the class Pisces. The principal character which distinguishes this section from the fishes with true bone, is the cartilaginous or gristly substance of which the bones are composed. The spines also which support the fins are all of a gristly nature, the cause in both cases being a deficiency of calcareous matter. The families of this section include the sturgeon, shark, ray, and lamprey. Called also *Cartilaginei*.

Chondrotome (kon'dro-tōm), *n.* [See next art.] In *surg.* a knife specifically adapted to cutting cartilages.

Chondrotomy (kon-drot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *tomē*, a cutting.] A dissection of cartilages.

Chondrus (kon'drus), *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, a cartilage.] A genus of sea-weeds, including the *Chondrus crispus* (Irish-moss or Carrageen), which furnishes a nutritious gelatinous matter.

Choose (chöz), *v.t.* pret. *chose;* pp. *chosen* (*chose* now obsolete or vulgar); ppr. *choosing*. [O.E. *chuse*, *chese*, *cheose*, A. Sax. *ceósan;* cog. D. *kiezen*, Icel. *kjósa*, Dan. *kaare*, G. *kiesen*, to choose, Goth. *kiusan*, to choose, to prove, *kausjan*, to test; from a root seen also in L. *gustare*, Gr. *geuomai*, to taste.] 1. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more persons or things offered; to make choice of; as, refuse the evil and *choose* the good.

Choose an author as you *choose* a friend. *Rescommon.*

To prefer is an act of the judgment; and to *choose* is an act of the will. The one describes intellectual, and the other practical decision. *W. Taylor.*

2. To wish; to be inclined or have an inclination for: now generally with infinitive; as, Why did you not go? Because I did not *choose* to (go). [Colloq.]

The landlady now returned to know if we did not *choose* a more genteel apartment. *Goldsmith.*

SYN. To select, prefer, elect, adopt, follow.

Choose (chöz), *v.i.* 1. To select; to make a choice; to decide.

They had only to *choose* between implicit obedience and open rebellion. *Prescott.*

2.† To do as one pleases.

If you will not have me, *choose*. *Shak.*

—*Cannot choose but*, cannot do otherwise than.

I *cannot choose but* pity her. *Shak.*

Chooser (chöz'ér), *n.* One that chooses; one that has the power or right of choosing. 'So far forth as herself might be her *chooser*.' *Shak.*

Choosingly (chöz'ing-li), *adv.* By choosing.

Chop (chop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chopped;* ppr. *chopping*. [Same word as *chap*, to split, with a slightly different form and meaning; cog. O.D. *koppen*, to cut off, to behead; D. and G. *kappen*, to chop, to mince, to cut; Dan. *kappe*, to cut, to lop.] 1. To cut into pieces; to mince; as, to *chop* wood; to *chop* meat; to *chop* straw.—2. To sever or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument: usually with *off;* as, to *chop off* one's head. 'Chop the breasts from *off* the mother.' *Tennyson.* 3.† To devour eagerly; to gobble: with *up*.

You are for making a hasty meal and for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown.' *Dryden.*

4. To cause to cleave or open in long chinks or slits; to chap.—*To chop a fox*, in *fox-hunting*, to seize a fox before he has had time to escape from cover: said of a hound.

Chop (chop), *n.* 1. A piece chopped off; a slice, particularly of meat; as, a mutton *chop*.—2. A crack or cleft.

Chop (chop), *v.i.* 1.† To do something with sudden, unexpected motion, like that of a blow; to make a hasty movement; to strike.

He *chops* at the shadow and loses the substance.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To utter words suddenly; to interrupt by remarking: with *in* or *out*. See phrases below.—3. To crack; to open longitudinally; to chap.—*To chop in with*, to cut in with (some remark); to interrupt with. *Latimer.*—*To chop out with*, to give vent to. *Beau. & Fl.*

Chop (chop), *v.t.* [Same origin as *cheap*, being a softened form of O.E. *copen*, to buy. See CHEAP.] 1.† To buy, or rather to barter, truck.—2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

—*To chop logic*, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.

A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can *chop logic* by mode and figure. *Smollett.*

Chop (chop), *v.i.* [See above.] 1. To bargain. '*Chopping* for rotten raisins.' *Beau. & Fl.* 2.† To bandy words; to dispute.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge. *Bacon.*

3. To turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly; as, the wind *chops*, or *chops* about.

Chop (chop), *n.* [Same origin as verbs above.] A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude: now used only in the colloquial phrase

chops and changes, signifying ups and downs; vicissitudes.

There be odd *chops and changes* in this here world, for sartin.' *Marryat.*

Chop (chop), *n.* [See CHAP, the jaw.] 1. The chap; the jaw.—2. *pl.* The mouth or entrance to a channel; as, the *chops* of the English Channel.

Chop (chop), *n.* [Hind. *chhap*, stamp, print, copy, impression.] 1. An official mark on weights and measures to show their accuracy; an eastern custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have paid duty; a permit or clearance. Hence—2. A word used in China to signify quality; as, silk or tea of the first *chop*. Hence the colloquial phrase *first chop*, first rate.—3. The entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, or of the quantity made.

Chop-boat (chop'bōt), *n.* [See preceding art.] In China, a boat licensed for the conveyance of goods.

Chop-cherry (chop'che-ri), *n.* A game in which a cherry is snatched for. *Herrick.*

Chop-fallen (chop'fa̤ln), *a.* Dejected; dispirited. See CHAP-FALLEN.

Through strong persuasion hung upon thy lip,—
Alas how *chop-fall'n* now! *Blair.*

Chop-house (chop'hous), *n.* A house where provisions, as chops, &c., ready dressed are sold; an eating-house. 'Head-waiter of the *chop-house* here.' *Tennyson.*

I lost my place at the *chop-house*. *Spectator.*

Chop-house (chop'hous), *n.* [See CHOP, a mark, &c.] In China, a custom-house for the levying and collection of transit dues.

Chopin, Choppin (chop'in), *n.* [Fr. *chopine.*] 1. An old liquid measure in France, varying in different localities, in Paris equal to rather more than four-fifths of an imperial pint.—2. An old English measure equal to half a pint.—3. In Scotland, a measure equal to half a Scotch pint, or about one quart of English wine measure.

Chopine, Chioppine (chop-ēn'), *n.* [O.E. also *chapin*, from Sp. *chapin*, a clog or chopine.] A sort of very lofty clog or patten, in some cases resembling a short stilt, formerly worn by ladies under their shoes to elevate them from the ground. Evelyn calls them 'wooden scaffolds.' Coryate (1611) says some he had seen at Venice were half a yard high (the ladies graduating their height in accordance with their rank), so that when using them they required to be supported to prevent them from falling. They were first imported from Turkey into Venice, and thence into England, and were covered with leather of various colours, some being curiously painted, and some even gilt. The name came to be applied to the shoe or slipper and clog combined. Written also *Chapin*.

Chopines.

Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a *chopine*. *Shak.*

Chop-logic (chop'loj-ik), *n.* An argumentative, disputatious person.

How now, how now, *chop-logic!* what is this? *Shak.*

Chopness (chop'nes), *n.* A kind of shovel or spade. *Simmonds.*

Chopped (chopt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Cut; minced; as, meat *chopped* small.—2. Chapped.

I remember kissing the cow's dugs that her pretty *chopped* hands had milked. *Shak.*

Chopper (chop'ėr), *n.* One who or that which chops; a butcher's cleaver.

Chopping (chop'ing), *n.* Same as *Chopine.*

Chopping (chop'ing), *a.* [In meaning 1, from *chop*, to change.] 1. Having tumbling waves which dash against each other with a short quick motion.

And let no man lose heart, and abandon a good scheme, because he meets *chopping* seas and cross winds at the outset. *Dr. Guthrie.*

2.† Stout; lusty; plump. 'The fair and *chopping* child.' *Fenton.*

Chopping-block (chop'ing-blok), *n.* A block on which anything is laid to be chopped. *Mortimer.*

Chopping-board (chop'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which anything is placed to be chopped. *Dickens.*

Chopping-knife (chop'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife for mincing meat.

Choppy (chop'i), *a.* 1. Full of clefts or cracks.—2. As applied to the sea, same as *Chopping.*

Chopstick (chop'stik), *n.* One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., held between the thumbs and fingers, and used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth.

Choragic (kō-rā'jik), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with a choragus.—*Choragic monument*, in *Greek antiq.* a monument erected in honour of the choragus who gained the prize by the exhibition of the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festival of Bacchus.

Choragus (kō-rā'gus), *n.* [Gr. *choragos*, *chorēgos*—*choros*, a chorus, and *agō*, to lead.] 1. In *Greek antiq.* the leader or superintendent of a chorus; the superintendent of a theatrical representation; the person who had to provide at his own expense the choruses for tragedies and comedies, and for the various religious festivals.—2. *Eccles.* an officer who superintends the musical details of divine service. The name and office are still retained in the University of Oxford.

Choral (kō'ral), *a.* [From *chorus.*] Belonging, relating, or pertaining to, a choir, concert, or chorus; as, *choral* symphonies.

The wild and barbaric melody which gives so striking an effect to the *choral* passages. *Macaulay.*

A star that with the *choral* starry dance
Join'd not. *Tennyson.*

Choral (kō'ral), *n.* A psalm or hymn tune sometimes sung in unison by the congregation, the organ supplying the harmony.

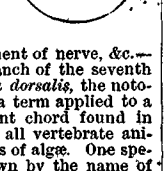
Choralist (kō'ral-ist), *n.* A member of a choir; a composer of chorals; a musician.

Chorally (kō'ral-li), *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; so as to suit a choir.

Chord (kord), *n.* [L. *chorda*, from Gr. *chordē*, an intestine, of which strings were made, hence the string of a musical instrument. When it signifies a string or small rope, in general, it is written *cord*. See CORD.] 1. The string of a musical instrument.—2. In *music*, the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant. The common *chord* consists of a fundamental or bass note with its third and fifth. When the interval between the bass note and its third is two full tones, the combination is a *major chord;* when the interval is a tone and a half the combination is termed a *minor chord;* when the intervals between the bass note and its third and the third and the fifth are each a tone and a half, the chord is called *diminished*. The *tonic chord* is made up of the key-note and its third and fifth; the *dominant chord* consists of the dominant or fifth of the scale accompanied by its third and fifth; the *subdominant chord* has for its root or bass the subdominant or fourth of the scale, accompanied with its third and fifth. Hence—3. Harmony, as of colour.

The sweet and solemn harmony of purple with various green—the same, by the by, to which the hills of Scotland owe their best loveliness—remained a favourite *chord* of colour with the Venetians. *Ruskin.*

4. In *geom.* a straight line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other. Thus A C and A B are the chords of the arcs A C and A C B.



Chord (kord), *v.t.* To furnish with chords or musical strings.

Chorda (kor'da), *n.* pl. **Chordæ** (kor'dē). [See CHORD.] 1. In *anat.* a tendon; a filament of nerve, &c.—*Chorda tympani*, a branch of the seventh pair of nerves.—*Chorda dorsalis*, the notochord or dorsal chord, a term applied to a gelatiniform, transparent chord found in the embryonic stage of all vertebrate animals.—2. In *bot.* a genus of algæ. One species (*C. Filum*) is known by the name of sea-lace.

Chorded (kord'ed), *p.* and *a.* Furnished with chords or strings; strung. *Dryden.*

Chordee (kor'dē), *n.* [See CHORD.] A painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved. It attends gonorrhea, and usually occurs at night.

Chore (chōr), *n.* A chare or small job; minor work of a domestic kind; generally used in the plural. [United States.]

Chore† (kōr), *n.* A chorus; a choir. *B. Jonson.*

Chorea (kō'rē-a or ko-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *choreia*, a dance.] In *med.* St. Vitus's dance; convulsive motions of the limbs, occasioning strange and involuntary gesticulations.

Choree (kō-rē'), *n.* Same as *Choreus.*

Choregraphic, Choregraphical (kō-rē-graf'ik, kō-rē-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to choreography.

Choregraphy (kō-reg'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *choreia*, dancing, and *graphō*, to describe.] The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is represented by notes.

Choregus (kō-rē'gus), *n.* See CHORAGUS.

Chorepiscopal (kō-rē-pis'ko-pal), *a.* Pertaining to the power of a chorepiscopus, that is, a suffragan or local bishop.

Chorepiscopus (kō-rē-pis'ko-pus), *n.* pl. **Chorepiscopi** (kō-rē-pis'ko-pī). [Gr. *chōra*, place, country, and *episcopos*, bishop.] A local or suffragan bishop; a bishop appointed by the ordinary bishop of a diocese to assist him in taking charge of the country lying around the city in which he himself lived.

Choreus (kō-rē'us), *n.* [Gr. *choreios.*] In *pros.* (*a*) a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; a trochee. (*b*) With later prosodists, a tribrach; a foot consisting of three short syllables.

Choriamb, Choriambus (kō'ri-amb, kō-ri-am'bus), *n.* [Gr. *choreios*, a trochee, and *iambos*, iambus.] In *pros.* a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choreus or trochee and an iambus united; as, *nōbilitās, ānxietās.*

Choriambic (kō-ri-am'bik), *n.* A choriamb.

Choriambic (kō-ri-am'bik), *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb.

Choric (kō'rik), *a.* Relating to a chorus. 'Choric song.' *Tennyson.*

Chorion (kō'ri-on), *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *anat.* the external vascular membrane which invests the fetus in utero.—2. In *bot.* the external membrane of the seeds of plants.

Chorisis (kō'ri-sis), *n.* [Gr. *chorizō*, to separate, to sever.] In *bot.* the separation of a lamina from one part of an organ, so as to form a scale, or a doubling of the organ; it may be either transverse or collateral. *Balfour.* Called also *Chorization.*

Chorist (kō'rist), *n.* [Fr. *choriste.*] A singer in a choir. [Rare.]

Chorister (kor'ist-ėr), *n.* [From *chorus*, *choir.*] 1. One of a choir; a singer in a chorus.

The *choristers* the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*

2. One who leads a church choir. [This is the sense in the United States.]—3. A singer in general; as, the feathered *choristers.*

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

Choristic (kō-rist'ik), *a.* Belonging to a choir; choric; choral. [Rare.]

Chorization (kō-ri-zā'shon), *n.* Same as *Chorisis.*

Chorl (chorl), *n.* The projecting angle at the junction of the blade of a penknife with the shank which forms the joint. *E. H. Knight.*

Chorobates (kō-rob'a-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *chorobatēs*, an instrument for taking levels.] An instrument, differing little from an ordinary carpenter's level, used to determine the slope of an aqueduct, and the levels of the country to be passed through.

Chorograph (kō'rō-graf), *n.* An instrument contrived by Prof. Wallace of Edinburgh, to construct, by mechanical means, two similar triangles on two given straight lines, their angles being given. It is especially important in marine surveying.

Chorographer (kō-rog'raf-ėr), *n.* One skilled in chorography; a person who describes or makes a map of a particular region or country; one who investigates the locality of places mentioned by ancient writers and endeavours to identify their true situation. 'Camden and other *chorographers.*' *Milton.*

Chorographic, Chorographical (kō-rō-graf'ik, kō-rō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh.*

Chorographically (kō-rō-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

Chorography (kō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *chōros*, a place or region, and *graphō*, to describe.] The art or practice of making maps of or

describing particular regions, countries, or districts.

Choroid (kor'oid), *a.* [Gr. *chorion*, the chorion, and *eidos*, shape, resemblance.] In *anat.* a term applied to several parts which resemble the chorion in the multitude of their vessels; as the *choroid membrane*, one of the membranes of the eye of a very dark colour situated between the sclerotic and the retina, and terminating anteriorly at the great circumference of the iris; the *choroid muscle*, the ciliary muscle of the eye; *choroid plexus*, one of two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater or inner membrane investing the brain.

Choroid (kor'oid), *n.* In *anat.* a part resembling the chorion; more especially, the choroid membrane of the eye. See the adjective.

Chorology (kō-rol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *chōros*, a place, land, and *logos*, discourse.] See extract.

Lastly he (Hæckel) takes up what he calls *chorology*, a term under which he includes everything relating to the laws of the distribution of plants and animals. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Chorometry (kō-rom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *chōros*, a district, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring or surveying a district; a survey.

Chorus (kō'rus), *n.* [L. *chorus*, from Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a chorus.] 1. In the *Greek drama*, (*a*) originally a company of dancers dancing in a ring accompanied by their own singing or that of others; a band of singers and dancers.

Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers. *Dryden.*

(*b*) The persons who were supposed to behold what passed in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. (*c*) The song between the acts of a tragedy. 2. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer; or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain couplets or verses, at certain periods in a song.—3. In *music*, (*a*) a composition, sometimes in two or three, but generally in four parts, sung by many voices. A *double chorus* is in eight vocal parts, and sung by two choirs. (*b*) The whole body of vocalists other than soloists whether in an oratoria, opera, or concert.—4. Any union of voices or sounds accompanying or introduced at repeated intervals during a narrative, theatrical representation, or the like; as, the listeners kept up a continuous *chorus* of laughter.—5. An ancient musical instrument of the bagpipe

Chorus (ninth century).—Lacroix.

type, consisting of a bag formed from an animal's skin, and two pipes. This name was also given to the Welsh crwth, and in Scotland to a trumpet of loud tone.

Chorus (kō'rus), *v.t.* 1. To sing or join in the chorus of; as, to *chorus* a song.—2. To exclaim or call out in concert.

Oh, do let the Swiper go in, *chorus* the boys. *T. Hughes.*

Chose (shōz), *n.* [Fr. *chose*, from L. *causa*, a cause.] In *law*, property; a right to possession; or that which may be demanded and recovered by suit or action at law. Thus, money due on a bond or recompense for damage done is a *chose in action;* the former proceeding from an *express*, the latter from an *implied* contract. A *chose local* is annexed to a place, as a mill or the like; a *chose transitory* is a thing which is movable.

Chose (chōz), pret. and old pp. of *choose.*

Chosen (chōz'n), *pp.* of *choose.* As an adjective, choice; select. 'Other *chosen* attractions.' *Shak.*

His *chosen* captains also are drowned in the Red sea. Ex. xv. 4.

Chouan (shö-oń), *n.* [After the nickname of Jean Cottereau, the original leader of the party, from Fr. *chat-huant*, a screech-owl.] A member of a band of insurgent royalists of Brittany who rose in 1792 against the republic, and carried on a guerilla warfare of great bitterness. They were not repressed till 1799, and even after that occasional spurts of insurrection occurred down till 1830, when they were finally put down by M. Thiers.

Chough (chuf), *n.* [A. Sax. *ceó*, a chough or jackdaw; D. *kaauw*, Dan. *kaa.* 'So named from *cawing*.' *Skeat.*] A bird belonging to the genus Fregilus, of the crow family, but nearly allied to the starlings. *F. graculus* is the only British or European species, and frequents, in this country, chiefly the coasts of Cornwall, whence it is often called the Cornish chough. Its general colour is black, contrasting well with the vermilion-red of the beak, legs, and toes. There are other species, natives of Australia, Java, &c. In *her.* it is sometimes called the *Aylet*, and was at one time confined as a bearing to Cornish families.

Choule† (choul). Same as *Jowl.*

Choultry (chōl'tri), *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, a place of rest and shelter for travellers or merchants, similar to the caravansary or khan of Western Asia. Spelled also *Choltry.*

Chouse (chous), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *choused;* ppr. *chousing.* [Formerly spelled also *chiaus, chiauz, chiaous*, from Turk. *chiaus, chaush*, a messenger, interpreter, &c. A Turkish interpreter in London, in 1609, swindled some of the merchants trading with Turkey out of a large sum of money, hence from the notoriety of the circumstance the word came to mean a cheat, and so gave rise to the verb. Compare such verbs as to *burke, macadamize*, &c. The following extract from Ben Jonson shows the word in the process of development to its present meaning:—

Dapper. What! do you think of me that I am a *chiaus? Face.* What's that? *Dapper.* The Turk (who) was here; as one would say, do you think I am a Turk? *Alchymist*, i. 1.]

To cheat, trick, defraud: followed by *of* or *out of;* as, to *chouse* one *out of* his money. 'Who think to *chouse* me *of* my dear and pleasant vice.' *Oldham.*

However they may pretend to *chouse* one another, they make but very awkward rogues. *Steele.*

Chouse (chous), *n.* 1.† A Turkish interpreter, messenger, or attendant. See CHAUS.—2.† One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton. 'Sillier than a sottish *chouse.*' *Hudibras.*—3. A trick; sham; imposition. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Chout (chout), *n.* In the East Indies, a fourth part of the clear revenue.

Chow (chou), *n.* The jowl; the chowl: used almost only in the phrase 'cheek for *chow*,' that is, cheek by jowl. [Scotch.]

Chow (chou), *n.* In China, a town or city of the second class.

Chow-chow (chou'chou), *n.* A Chinese term for any mixture, but in trade circles confined generally to mixed pickles.

Chow-chow (chou'chou), *a.* A Chinese term signifying mixed; as, *chow-chow* sweetmeats, preserved fruits of various kinds mingled together.—*Chow-chow chop*, the last lighter, containing the small sundry packages sent off to fill a ship.

Chowder (chou'dèr), *n.* [In first sense probably from Fr. *chaudière*, a cauldron, in second doubtful. In the fishing villages of Brittany *faire la chaudière* is to provide a cauldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savoury condiments—a 'hodge-podge' contributed by the fishermen themselves, who each in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The French would seem to have carried this practice to America. *Notes and Queries.*] 1. A dish of fish boiled with biscuit, &c. It is the principal food of the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland. [American.]—2. A fish-seller. *Halliwell.* [Provincial English.]

Chowder (chou'dèr), *v.t.* To make a chowder of; as, to *chowder* a fish. [American.]

Chowder-beer (chou'dèr-bēr), *n.* A beverage made in the west of England by boiling black spruce in water and mixing it with molasses.

Chowl (choul), *n.* Jowl. [Obsolete and provincial.]

Chowry (chou'ri), *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, a whisk to keep off flies. It is often formed of the tail of the yak, a species of ox.

Chowter (chou'tèr), *v.t.* To grumble like a frog or a froward child. *E. Phillips.*

Choy-root (choi'röt), *n.* Same as *Shaya-root.*

Chrematistics (krē-ma-tis'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *chrēmata*, wealth.] The science of wealth; a name given by some writers to the science of political economy, or rather to what, in their view, constitutes a portion of the science, namely, that which relates to the management and regulation of wealth and property.

Chreotechnics (krē-ō-tek'niks), *n.* [Gr. *chreios*, useful, and *technē*, art.] The useful arts; specifically, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [Rare.]

Chrestomathic, Chrestomathical (kres-tō-math'ik, kres-tō-math'ik-al), *a.* Relating to a chrestomathy.

Chrestomathy (kres-tom'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *chrēstos*, useful, and *manthanō, matheīn*, to learn.] A name given to books of extracts from a foreign language, with notes, intended to be used in acquiring the language.

Chrism (krizm), *n.* [Gr. *chrisma*, from *chriō*, to anoint.] *Eccles.* (*a*) holy oil or unguent consecrated by a bishop and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. In the *Greek* and *R. Cath. Churches* it is prepared on Holy Thursday with much ceremony, and in some cases mixed with balsam. (*b*) The baptismal cloth consecrated by the holy oil laid upon the head of a child newly baptized; a chrismal. (*c*) The baptismal vesture; the chrism.

The minister shall put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the *chrism.* *Order of Baptism*, Ed. VI.

(*d*) A name sometimes given to confirmation.—*Chrism child.* Same as *Chrisom Child.*

Chrismal (kriz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to chrism.

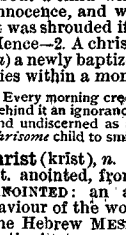
Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil. *Brevint.*

Chrismal (kriz'mal), *n.* *Eccles.* (*a*) the vessel or flask in which the consecrated oil or chrism was contained. (*b*) The pyx. (*c*) A cloth used to cover relics. (*d*) The white cloth laid over the head of one newly baptized after the unction with chrism. (*e*) The cloth used for wiping the parts anointed on a baptized child.

Chrismatin, Chrismatine (kriz'ma-tin), *n.* Same as *Hatchetine*, 2.

Chrismation (kriz-mā'shon), *n.* The act of applying the chrism or consecrated oil in baptism by the priest or in confirmation by the bishop. In the latter ceremony it is usually styled *Unction.*

Chrismatory (kriz'ma-to-ri), *n.* [L. L. *chrismatorium.*] In the *Roman Cath.* and *Greek Churches*, a receptacle for the chrism or holy oil used in the services of the church. In the Roman Catholic Church the chrismatory usually comprises three separate vessels—one, containing the oil for use in baptism; a second, the oil used in confirmation; and a third, that used in anointing the sick.



Chrismatory.

Chrisom, Chrisome (kris'um), *n.* [See CHRISM.] 1. (*a*) A baptismal cloth anointed with chrism laid on a child's face at baptism. (*b*) The white consecrated vesture put about a child when christened in token of innocence, and with which in former times it was shrouded if it died within the month. Hence—2. A chrisom child.—*Chrisom child*, (*a*) a newly baptized infant. (*b*) A child that dies within a month after christening.

Every morning creeps out of a dark cloud, leaving behind it an ignorance and silence deep as midnight, and undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrisome* child to smile. *Jer. Taylor.*

Christ (krist), *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. *Christos*, lit. anointed, from *chriō*, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED: an appellation given to the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH. It was a custom of antiquity to consecrate persons to the sacerdotal and regal offices by anointing them with oil.

Christadelphian, Christodelphian (krista-del'fi-an, kris-tō-del'fi-an), *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *adelphos*, a brother.] *Lit.* a brother of Christ; one of a sect of Christians. Called also *Thomasites.* See THOMASITE.

Christ-cross,† **Crist-cross†** (kris'kros), *n.* 1. Mark of the cross cut, printed, or stamped on any object. It was sometimes placed on a dial for the figure XII., that is, as the sign of 12 o'clock.—2. The beginning and end; the Alpha and Omega: probably from the sign of the cross being prefixed and appended to serious literary undertakings, inscriptions on sepulchral monuments, &c.

Christ's cross is the *crist-cross* of all our happiness. *Quarles.*

Christcross-row (kris'kros-rō), *n.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross anciently set before it, or from a superstitious custom of writing it in the form of a cross by way of charm. 'Truths to be learned before ever a letter in the Christian's *Christcross-row.*' *Whitlock.*

Christen (kris'n), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cristnian*, to christen, from *cristen*, a Christian, from *crist*, Christ. See CHRIST.] 1. To initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; to name and baptize; to baptize: applied to persons. Hence—2. To name; to denominate: applied to things. '*Christen* the thing what you will.' *Bp. Burnet.*—3.† To christianize.

I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first *christened.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Christen (kris'n), *v.i.* 1. To perform the rite of baptism; as, he *christens* and dispenses the eucharist.—2. To get the sacrament of baptism performed for one's children.

As the parishioners had these chapels at first for their own ease, so they may resort to the mother-church, bury, *christen*, marry, and have all other services and advantages from them. *Ayliffe.*

Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* [A.-Sax. *cristendóm*—*cristen*, Christian, and term. *-dom.*] 1.† The profession of faith in Christ by baptism; hence, adoption of faith in Christ; personal Christianity.

This . . . cannot be denied . . . by any man that would not have his *christendom* suspected. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The territories, countries, or regions chiefly inhabited by Christians or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion.—3. The whole body of Christians. 4.† The name received at baptism; hence, any name or epithet.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms.* *Shak.*

Christian (kris'tyan), *n.* [L. *christianus*, from *Christus*, Christ. See CHRIST.] 1. One who believes, professes to believe, or who is assumed to believe, in the religion of Christ; especially, one who believes in the truth of the Christian religion and studies to follow the example and obey the precepts of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.—2. In the most general sense, one born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.

Christian (kris'tyan), *a.* Pertaining to Christ or to Christianity. See the noun.—*Christian name*, the name given or announced at baptism, as distinguished from the family name.—*Christian era* or *period*, the period from the birth of Christ to the present time.

Christian† (kris'tyan), *v.t.* To baptize. *Fulke.*

Christian, Christian d'Or (kris'tyan, kris'tyan dor), *n.* An old Danish gold coin of the value of from 16*s.* to 16*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

Christiana (kris-ti-ā'na), *n.* An old Swedish silver coin worth 7*d.* sterling.

Christianism† (kris'tyan-izm), *n.* [Gr. *christianismos.* See CHRIST.] 1. The Christian religion. *Milton.*—2. The nations professing Christianity. *Johnson.*

Christianite (kris'tyan-īt), *n.* [After Prince *Christian* Frederick of Denmark.] A mineral, a product of Mount Vesuvius. Its primitive form is that of an oblique rectangular prism; its colours brown, yellow, or reddish.

Christianity (kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* 1. The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.—2. Adherence to the Christian faith; conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion.

Christianity does not so much give us new affections or faculties as a new direction to those we already have. *Hannah More.*

Christianization (kris'tyan-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of converting to Christianity. '*The christianization* . . . of the clergy and people of Russia.' *Dean Stanley.*

Christianize (kris'tyan-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *christianized;* ppr. *christianizing.* 1. To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to *christianize* pagans.—2. To imbue with Christian principles. '*Christianized* philosophers.' *Is. Taylor.*

Christianlike (kris'tyan-līk), *a.* Becoming a Christian. *Shak.*

Christianly (kris'tyan-li), *adv.* In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion or the profession of that religion. 'Every man *christianly* instructed.' *Milton.*

Christianly (kris'tyan-li), *a.* Christianlike; becoming a Christian. [Rare.]

Father he *hight* and he was in the parish; a *christianly* plainness
Clothed from his head to his feet the old plain of seventy winters. *Longfellow.*

Christian-name (kris'tyan-nām), *v.t.* To address by the Christian name. 'The girls *Christian-named* each other.' *Thackeray.*

Christianness† (kris'tyan-nes), *n.* 1. Profession of Christianity.—2. The quality of being in consonance with the doctrines of Christianity.

It is very unreasonable to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason. *Hammond.*

Christianography† (kris-tyan-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *christianos*, a Christian, and *graphē*, description.] A description of Christian nations. *Eph. Pagit.*

Christless (krist'les), *a.* Having no interest in Christ; without the spirit of Christ. *Tennyson.*

Christmas (kris'mas), *n.* [*Christ*, and *mass*, A. Sax. *mæssa*, a holy day or feast.] 1. The festival of the Christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, and celebrated by a particular church service. The festival includes twelve days.—2. Christmas-day.

Christmas-box (kris'mas-boks), *n.* A box in which presents are deposited at Christmas; hence, a Christmas gift.

Christmas-carol (kris'mas-kar'ol), *n.* A carol suitable for Christmas; song or hymn in celebration of the nativity of Christ.

Christmas-day (kris'mas-dā), *n.* The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.

Christmas-eve (kris'mas-ēv), *n.* The evening of the day before Christmas.

Christmas-flower (kris'mas-flou-ėr), *n.* Same as *Christmas-rose.*

Christmasing† (kris'mas-ing), *n.* The act of celebrating Christmas.

Christmas-log (kris'mas-log), *n.* A large log of wood, which in old times formed the basis of the fire at Christmas.

Christmas-pie (kris'mas-pī), *n.* A pie made at Christmas. *Spectator.*

Christmas-rose (*Helleborus niger*).

Christmas-rose (kris'mas-rōz), *n.* A plant, *Helleborus niger*, so called from its open rose-like flower, which blossoms during the winter months. See HELLEBORUS.

Christmas-tide, Christmas-time (kris'mas-tīd, kris'mas-tīm), *n.* The season of Christmas.

Christmas-tree (kris'mas-trē), *n.* A small evergreen tree or large branch with offshoots set up in a family, &c., at Christmas, from which are hung presents, generally with the names of the recipients inscribed on them.

Christodelphian, *n.* See CHRISTADELPHIAN.

Christology (kris-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ; that branch of divinity that deals directly with Christ. 'That part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology.*' *Th. Jackson.*

Christolyte (kris'tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *lyō*, to loose.] One of a sect of Christians of the sixth century who held that, when Christ descended into hell, he left both his body and soul there, and rose with his divine nature alone.

Christ's-thorn (krists'thorn), *n.* The *Paliurus aculeatus*, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe: so named from a belief that it supplied the crown of thorns for Christ. See PALIURUS.

Christ-tide† (kris'tīd), *n.* [*Christ*, and *tide*, in sense of season, as in Whitsun-*tide*.] Christmas. *B. Jonson.*

Chromascope (krō'ma-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *skopeō*, to see, to look at.] An instrument for showing the optical effects of colour.

Chromate (krō'māt), *n.* [See CHROMIUM.] A salt of chromic acid.—*Chromate of iron*, a mineral substance which affords one of the most beautiful and durable pigments known.—The *chromate* and *bichromate of potassium* are much used in calico-printing, and the *chromates of lead* are employed as yellow and red dyes and paints.

Chromatic (krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *chrōmatikos*, from *chrōma*, colour, from *chrōzō*, to colour. The term is applied to music from the fact that the intermediate tones were formerly written in different colours.] 1. Relating to colour.—*Chromatic printing*, printing from types or blocks covered with various colours of ink.—*Chromatic type*, type made in parts, which are inked of various colours and separately impressed, so as to unite into a variegated whole.—2. In *music*, including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale.—*Chromatic chord*, a chord which contains a note or notes foreign to diatonic progression.—*Chromatic harmony*, harmony consisting of chromatic chords.—*Chromatic scale*, a scale made up of thirteen successive semitones, that is, the eight diatonic tones and the five intermediate tones.

Chromatic (krō-mat'ik), *n.* [See above.] A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones or semitonic intervals; or it denotes accidental semitones.

Chromatical† (krō-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Chromatic.*

Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called *chromatical* delyghteth, enlargeth and joyeth the heart. *Holland.*

Chromatically (krō-mat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

Chromatics (krō-mat'iks), *n.* The science of colours; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies.

Chromatography (krō-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour, and *graphē*, description.] A treatise on colours.

Chromatology (krō-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of or a treatise on colours.

Chromatometer (krō-ma-tom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour, and *metron*, a measure.] A scale for measuring colours.

And thus . . . the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact *chromatometer.* *Whewell.*

Chromatophore (krō-mat'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour, and *pherein*, to bear.] One of the pigment cells in animals, well seen in the chameleons and cuttlefishes. The cells being mobile, and containing pigment-granules of different colours, enable the animals to change their colours rapidly, under irritation or excitement. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Chromatrope, Chromotrope (krō'ma-trōp, krō'mō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *trepō*, to turn.] An arrangement in a magic lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs being painted on two circular glasses and the glasses being made to rotate in opposite directions. *E. H. Knight.*

Chromatype, Chromotype (krō'ma-tīp, krō'mō-tīp), *n.* [From Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and E. *type*.] In *photog.* (*a*) a process for obtaining coloured photographic pictures by the employment of paper sensitized by some of the salts of chromium. (*b*) A picture produced by this process.

Chrome (krōm), *n.* Same as *Chromium.*

Chrome-alum (krōm'al-um), *n.* A crystallizable double salt, formed of the sulphates of chromium and potassium.

Chrome-colour (krōm'kul-ėr), *n.* Properly, a colour prepared from some of the salts of chromium, but generally applied to any colour which, when dry, is of a soft powdery consistence, and may be mixed with oil without grinding.

Chrome-green (krōm'grēn), *n.* A beautiful dark-green pigment prepared from the oxide of chromium.

Chrome-iron (krōm'ī-ėrn), *n.* Chromate of iron. See under CHROMATE.

Chrome-orange (krōm'or-anj), *n.* A bright yellow pigment, consisting of chromate of lead.

Chrome-red (krōm'red), *n.* A beautiful red pigment prepared from red-lead. It is a basic chromate of lead.

Chrome-yellow (krōm'yel-lō), *n.* A name given to chromate of lead, from its colour. It is a brilliant yellow pigment much used in the arts.

Chromic (krōm'ik), *a.* Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from it; as, *chromic* acid. This acid (Cr_2O_3, more properly termed *chromic oxide*) destroys the colour of indigo and of most vegetable and animal colouring matters, a property advantageously employed in calico-printing. It forms coloured salts with alkaline bases, the most important of which is chromate of lead, which is of a rich yellow colour, and is largely employed in the arts of painting and dyeing.

Chromidæ, Chromides (krom'i-dē, krom'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chromis*, a kind of sea-fish, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of teleostean fishes, generally inhabiting the fresh waters of hot climates, allied to the Labridæ or true wrasses. Some are good eating, and one Nile species, with cycloid instead of, as in the others, ctenoid scales, is reckoned the best in the river.

Chromion (krō'mi-on), *n.* Same as *Chromium.*

Chromism (krōm'izm), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour.] In *bot.* an unnatural colouring of plants or leaves.

Chromite (krōm'īt), *n.* A mineral containing chromium.

Chromium (krō'mi-um), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour.] Sym. Cr. At. wt. 52·4. A metal which forms very hard steel-gray masses; it never occurs native, but may be obtained by reducing the oxide. In its highest degree of oxidation it forms a salt of a ruby-red colour. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colours which its oxide and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter. Chromium is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, &c. The oxide of chromium is of a bright grass-green or pale yellow colour. Also called *Chrome* and sometimes *Chromion.*

Chromo (krō'mō), *n.* A contraction for *Chromo-lithograph.*

Chromochre, Chrome-stone (krōm'ō-kėr, krōm'stōn), *n.* A mineral containing the oxides of chrome and of iron, silica, and alumina. It occurs in loose earthy masses, of a fine yellowish green, generally so mixed up with the rock in which it occurs as to be separable only by chemical means.

Chromogen (krō'mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *gennaō*, to produce.] Same as *Chromule.*

Chromogenic (krō-mō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to chromogen.

Chromograph (krō'mō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *graphō*, to write.] A coloured engraving.

Chromolith (krō'mō-lith), *n.* A short form of *Chromo-lithograph.*

Chromo-lithograph (krō-mō-lith'o-graf), *n.* A picture obtained by means of chromo-lithography.

Chromo-lithographer (krō-mō-li-thog'raf-ėr), *n.* One who practises chromo-lithography.

Chromo-lithographic (krō-mō-lith'o-graf''ik), *a.* Pertaining to chromo-lithography.

Chromo-lithography (krō''mō-li-thog'ra-fi), *n.* A method of producing a coloured or tinted lithographic picture, by using various stones having different portions of the picture drawn upon them with inks of various colours and so arranged as to blend into a complete picture. Sometimes so many as twenty different colours are employed. In printing the lighter shades are printed off first and the darkest last.

Chromosphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] The name given to the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes. *J. N. Lockyer.* — *Stellar chromosphere*, the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of a star.

Chromospheric (krō-mō-sfer'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a chromosphere; as, the *chromospheric* spectrum.

Chromotrope, *n.* See CHROMATROPE.

Chromotype, *n.* See CHROMATYPE.

Chromule (krō'mūl), *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour.] The colouring matter of plants other than green. Called also *Chromogen.*

Chronic (kron'ik), *a.* [Gr. *chronikos*, from *chronos*, time, duration.] 1. Pertaining to time; having reference to time. — 2. Continuing a long time, as a disease. A *chronic* disease is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute* disease, which speedily terminates.

Chronical† (kron'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Chronic*, 1.

> Partly on a *chronical* and partly on a topical method. *J. A. Alexander.*

Chronicle (kron'i-kl), *n.* [Fr. *chronique*, a chronicle. See CHRONIC.] 1. A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history, more especially one of a simple, unpretentious character. 'Irish *chronicles* which are most fabulous and forged.' *Spenser.* — 2. That which contains, conveys, or suggests history.

> Europe . . . her very ruins tell the history of times gone by, and every mouldering stone is a *chronicle.* *Irving.*

3. *pl.* The title of two books of the Old Testament, consisting mainly of the annals of the kingdom of Judah. The authorship is commonly ascribed to Ezra. — *History, Chronicle, Annals.* See under HISTORY.

Chronicle (kron'i-kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chronicled;* ppr. *chronicling.* To record in history or chronicle; to record; to register. 'To suckle fools and *chronicle* small beer.' *Shak.*

Chronicler (kron'i-klėr), *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time.

> After my death I wish no other herald, . . .
> But such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith. *Shak.*

Chroniclist (kron'i-klist), *n.* A chronicler. *Shelton.*

Chronicon (kron'i-kon), *n.* Same as *Chronicle.*

Chronique† (kron'ik), *n.* A chronicle. *L. Addison.*

Chronogram (kron'ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a letter or writing, from *graphō*, to write.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

> ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

Chronogrammatic, Chronogrammatical (kron'ō-gram-mat''ik, kron'ō-gram-mat''ik-al), *a.* Belonging to a chronogram; containing a chronogram. 'A *chronogrammatical* verse.' *Howell.*

Chronogrammatically (kron'ō-gram-mat''ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of a chronogram. *Wood.*

Chronogrammatist (kron-ō-gram'mat-ist), *n.* A writer of chronograms. *Addison.*

Chronograph (kron'ō-graf), *n.* 1. A chronogram. — 2. The name given to various devices for measuring and registering very minute portions of time with extreme precision. Benson's chronograph is, in principle, a lever watch with a double seconds hand, the one superimposed on the other. The outer end of the lowermost hand has a small cup filled with a black viscid fluid, with a minute hole at the bottom, while the corresponding end of the uppermost is bent down so as just to reach the hole. At the starting (say) of a horse-race, the observer pulls a string, whereupon the bent end of the upper hand passes through the hole and makes a black mark on the dial, instantly rebounding. Again, as each horse passes the winning post, the string is redrawn and a dot made, and thus the time occupied by each horse is noted. This chronograph registers to one-tenth of a second. Strange's chronograph is connected with the pendulum of an astronomical clock, which makes a mark on a sheet of paper at the beginning and end of each swing. By touching a spring on the appearance (say) of a particular star on the field of a telescope, an additional dot is made intermediate between the two extreme ones, and by measuring the distance of this from either of these extremes the exact time can be ascertained to one-hundredth of a second. Schultze's chronograph, in which electricity is applied, is yet far more precise, registering time to the five-hundred-thousandth part of a second. By it the initial velocity of a cannon-bullet may be ascertained. This name has also been given to the class of instruments described under *Chronoscope.*

Chronographer (kro-nog'raf-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphō*, to describe.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer. 'Our monkish and succeeding *chronographers.*' *Selden.*

Chronography (kro-nog'ra-fi), *n.* The description or investigation of past events; chronology. [Rare.]

Chronologer (kro-nol'o-jėr), *n.* Same as *Chronologist.*

Chronologic, Chronological (kron-o-loj'ik, kron-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time; as, a *chronologic* table; a *chronological* narrative.

Chronologically (kron-o-loj'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.

Chronologist (kro-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in chronology; a person who investigates the dates of past events and transactions.

Chronology (kro-nol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *chronologia* — *chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse or doctrine.] The science of time: (*a*) the method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon: this is what is termed *astronomical* or *mathematical chronology.* (*b*) The science of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates: this is what is called *historical chronology*, and when the word chronology is used without a qualifying term it has this signification.

Chronometer (kro-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.] 1. Any instrument that measures time or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial. Specifically, this term is applied to those time-keepers which are used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where an accurate measure of time is required, with great portability in the instrument. The chronometer differs from the ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, which is so constructed that the balance is free from the wheels during the greater part of its vibration, and also in being fitted with a 'compensation adjustment,' calculated to prevent the expansion and contraction of the metal by the action of heat and cold from affecting its movements. Marine chronometers generally beat half seconds, and are hung in gimbals in boxes 6 or 8 inches square. The pocket chronometer does not differ in appearance from a watch, except that it is somewhat larger. In some cases these beat four-tenth seconds. — *To rate a chronometer* is to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, for the purpose of making the proper allowance in computations dependent thereon. — 2. In *music*, a name sometimes given to what is properly called a metronome (which see).

Chronometric, Chronometrical (kron-o-met'rik, kron-o-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer. — *Chronometrical governor*, an improved regulator for rendering the mean velocity of an engine uniform.

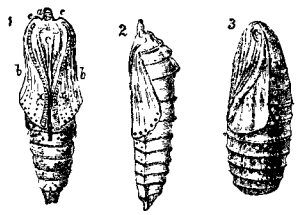
Chronometry (kro-nom'et-ri), *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

Chronoscope (kron'o-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *skopeō*, to observe.] An instrument for measuring the duration of extremely short-lived phenomena; more especially, the name given to instruments of various forms for measuring the velocity of projectiles. The most general arrangement consists of a series of screens through which a bullet is made to pass; the rupture of each screen breaking for a moment the continuity of an electric current, setting in action an electro-magnetic machine, and making a permanent mark or record.

Chrysalid (kris'a-lid), *n.* A chrysalis.

Chrysalis (kris'a-lis), *n.* The pl. is properly **Chrysalides** (kri-sal'i-dēz). [Gr. *chrysallis*, a grub, from *chrysos*, gold, from its golden colour.] A form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they change from the state of larva or caterpillar and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. In the chrysalis form the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility, and exists without nutriment, the length of time varying with the species and season. During this period an elaboration is going on in the interior of the chrysalis, giving to the organs of the future animal their proper development before it breaks its envelope.

The form of the case of the chrysalis varies with different families and orders. Those of lepidopterous insects are generally inclosed in a somewhat horny membranous case, and generally of a more or less angular form, pointed at the abdominal end and



1 2, Chrysalis of the White Butterfly-moth: *a*, Palpi or feelers; *b b*, wing-cases; *c*, sucker; *e e*, eyes; *x x*, antennæ. 3, Chrysalis of the Oak Egger-moth.

sometimes at both ends. Before the caterpillar undergoes its transformation into this state it often spins for itself a silken cocoon, within which the chrysalis is concealed. In most of the Coleoptera the legs of the chrysalis are in distinct sheaths; in the Lepidoptera they are not distinct; in the locust tribe, and many other insects, the chrysalis resembles the perfect insect, and differs from the latter principally in not having the wings complete. Called also *Aurelia* and *Pupa*.

Chrysanthemum (kri-san'thē-mum), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower.] A large genus of composite plants, consisting of herbs or shrubs with single large-stalked yellow flowers or with many small flowers; the rays are sometimes white. Two species are common weeds in Britain, *C. Leucanthemum* (the ox-eye daisy), a meadow plant with white ray-flowers, and *C. segetum* (the corn-marigold), a cornfield weed with golden yellow ray-flowers. The chrysanthemum of gardens is a Chinese half-shrubby plant (*C. sinense*), whose numerous varieties constitute one of the chief ornaments of gardens in the months of October, November, and December.

Chryselephantine (kris'el-ē-fan"tīn), *a.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *elephas*, *elephantos*, ivory.] Composed or partly composed of gold and ivory: a term specially applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory. The colossal statue of Athēnē by the ancient Greek sculptor Phidias is the most celebrated statue thus treated.

Chrysene (kris'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, from its colour.] ($C_{18}H_{12}$.) A hydrocarbon which occurs in the least volatile portion of crude anthracene. It is crystalline, without taste or smell, and of a fine yellow colour.

Chrysididæ (kri-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of hymenopterous insects. About six or seven species belong to this country. Some of the species are called ruby-tailed flies or golden-wasps. See GOLDEN-WASP.

Chrysobalanus (kris-ō-bal'a-nus), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *balanos*, an acorn or acorn-shaped fruit.] A genus of trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America and Africa, nat. order Rosaceæ. They are simple-leaved plants, with small white flowers and fleshy fruits, which, in one species, *C. Icaco*, is edible. It is called the cocoa-plum, is about the size of a plum, with a sweet pulp and a hard six-grooved kernel.

Chrysoberyl (kris'ō-ber-il), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *bēryllion*, beryl.] A siliceous gem, of a dilute yellowish-green colour, usually found in round pieces about the size of a pea, but also found crystallized in eight-sided prisms. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelry, the specimens which present an opalescent play of light being especially admired. It is an aluminate of glucina, composed of about 80 per cent alumina and nearly 20 of glucina, with traces of silica, iron, &c. It is found in Ceylon, Peru, Siberia, Brazil, and Connecticut.

Chrysochlore (kris'ō-klōr), *n.* A mole-like animal of the genus Chrysochloris.

Chrysochloris (kris'ō-klō-ris), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *chlōros*, greenish-yellow.] A genus of South African insectivorous mammals allied to the moles, so called from the brilliant green and gold metallic hues of their fur. *C. aureus*, the Cape chrysochlore or changeable mole, is the best-known species.

Chrysocolla (kris'ō-kol-la), *n.* [Gr. *chrysokolla*, glue of gold—*chrysos*, gold, and *kolla*, glue.] A silicate of the protoxide of copper of a fine emerald green colour, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies. It derives its name from its weak resinous lustre and the peculiar transparency of its fractured edges. *Page*.

Chrysography (kri-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. The art of writing in letters of gold.—2. The writing itself thus executed.

Chrysolite (kris'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral composed of silica, magnesium, and iron. Its prevailing colour is some shade of green. It is harder than glass, but less hard than quartz; often transparent, sometimes only translucent. Very fine specimens are found in Egypt and Brazil, but it is not of high repute as a jeweller's stone.

Chrysology (kri-sol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.

Chryso-magnet (kris'ō-mag-net), *n.* A loadstone. *Addison*.

Chrysomelidæ (kris-ō-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *melas*, black.] A family of coleopterous insects, of the section Tetramera of Latreille, so named from their brilliant metallic tints. They constitute a numerous and beautiful family of the beetle tribe. The typical genus Chrysomela contains the Colorado beetle (*C. decemlineata*). The bloody-nose beetle (*Timarcha lævigata*), the largest of the family, is a well-known British species.

Chrysophanic (kris-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *phainō*, to show, to appear.] A term applied to a volatile and fusible acid, the colouring matter of rhubarb. It crystallizes in fine yellow tables, and with potash gives a fine purple solution, and thus affords a delicate test for the presence of alkalies. Called also *Rhabarbarin*.

Chrysophilite (kri-sof'il-īt), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *philos*, a lover.] A lover of gold. *Lamb*. [Rare.]

Chrysophyllum (kris-ō-fil'lum), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *phyllon*, a leaf, so called from the golden colour of the under side of their leaves.] A genus of West Indian trees, with milky juice, and beautiful leaves covered below with golden hairs. Some are cultivated as foliage plants. *C. Cainito* produces a delicious fruit called the star-apple. The genus belongs to the nat. order Sapotaceæ.

Chrysoprase (kris'ō-prāz), *n.* [Gr. *chrysoprasos—chrysos*, gold, and *prason*, a leek.] A kind of quartz, being merely a variety of chalcedony. Its colour is commonly apple-green, and often extremely beautiful, so that it is much esteemed in jewelry. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent, and of a hardness little inferior to that of flint. It is found in Lower Silesia and Vermont.

Chrysoprasus (kri-sop'raz-us), *n.* Latin form of *Chrysoprase*. Rev. xxi. 20.

Chrysops (kris'ops), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *ōps*, eye.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family Tabanidæ; the clegs. Three species are found in this country, all of which are great blood-suckers, and troublesome to cattle in summer and even to man. Their larvæ are useful to the farmer in destroying aphides, and are called aphis-lions. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling gold-coloured eyes of the species when alive.

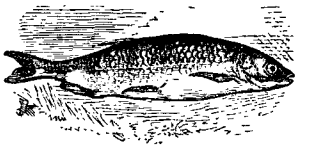
Chrysops cæcutiens, Common Cleg (female).

Chrysosperm† (kris'ō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *sperma*, seed.] A means of producing gold. *B. Jonson*. [Rare.]

Chrysotype (kris'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *typos*, impression.] In *photog.* (*a*) the name given to a photographic process, from its being chiefly produced by a solution of gold. (*b*) A photographic agent prepared by impregnating paper with a neutral solution of chloride of gold. It produces a picture with a splendid purple ground. (*c*) A picture produced by this process.

Chuana (chu'ä-na), *a.* Same as *Bantu*.

Chub (chub), *n.* [So called probably from its *chubbiness* or plumpness.] A river fish, of the genus Cyprinus or carps; or, as some regard it, of the sub-genus Leuciscus. The



Chub (*Cyprinus* (*Leuciscus*) *cephalus*).

body is oblong, nearly round; the head and back green, the sides silvery, and the belly white. It frequents deep holes in rivers shaded by trees, but in warm weather floats near the surface, and furnishes sport for anglers. It is indifferent food, and rarely attains the weight of 5 lbs. Called also *Cheven*.

Chubbed (chub'ed or chubd), *a.* Chubby. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

Chubbedness (chub'ed-nes or chubd'nes), *n.* Chubbiness. [Rare.]

Chubbiness (chub'i-nes), *n.* The state of being chubby; as, a child of remarkable *chubbiness*.

Chubb-key (chub'kē), *n.* A key for a Chubb-lock.

Chubb-lock (chub'lok), *n.* [From the name of its inventor, a London locksmith.] A lock having more tumblers than usual, with the addition of a lever called the detector, which is so fixed that while it does not act under the ordinary application of the key, yet cannot fail to move if any one of the tumblers be lifted a little too high, as must be the case in any attempt at picking. This movement fixes the bolt immovably, and renders all further attempts at picking useless.

Chubby (chub'i), *a.* [Same root as E. *chump*, and probably *chop*; Sw. dial. *kubbug*, fat, plump, *kubb*, a lump, a block; comp. also *chuffy*, fat.] Round-faced; plump. 'Round *chubby* faces and high cheek-bones.' *Cook's Voyages*.

Then came a *chubby* child and sought relief,
Sobbing in all the impotence of grief. *Crabbe*.

Chub-cheeked (chub'chēkt), *a.* Having full or chubby cheeks. [Rare.]

Chubdar (chub'där), *n.* [Hind. *chobdar*.] In India, a servant whose business it is to announce the arrival of company; a mace-bearer.

Chub-faced (chub'fāst), *a.* Having a plump round face.

I never saw a fool lean: the *chub-faced* fop
Shines sleek. *Marston*.

Chuck (chuk), *n.* [Probably same as *chock*.] In *turnery*, an appendage to fix any material for the purpose of turning it into any determinate form. The term, therefore, includes all those contrivances which serve to connect the material to be operated upon to the mandril of the lathe. *Simple chucks* are such as are capable only of communicating a motion round a determinate axis, such as they themselves receive. *Complicated chucks* are those by means of which the axis of the work can be changed at pleasure, such as eccentric *chucks*, oval *chucks*, segment, engine, and geometric *chucks*, &c.

Chuck (chuk), *n.* [Imitative; comp. *cluck*.] The voice or call of a hen and some other birds, or a sound resembling that.

Chuck (chuk), *v.i.* 1. To make the noise which a hen and some other birds make when they call their chickens.—2. † To jeer; to laugh mockingly; to chuckle. *Marston*.

Chuck (chuk), *v.t.* To call upon, as a hen her chickens. *Dryden*.

Chuck (chuk), *n.* Corrupted from *chick*. 'Pray, *chuck*, come hither.' *Shak*.

Chuck (chuk), *v.t.* [A modification of *shock*, *chock*, and formerly written *chock*.] 1. To strike or give a gentle blow.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin. *Congreve*.

2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch; as, *chuck* the beggar a copper. [Colloq.]

Chuck (chuk), *n.* 1. A slight blow under the chin.—2. A toss, as with the fingers; a short throw.

Chuckabiddy (chuk'a-bid-di). Same as *Chickabiddy*.

Chuck-a-by (chuk'a-bī), *n.* A term of endearment.

Chuck-farthing (chuk'fär-ᵀHing), *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.

He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot.*

Chuck-full (chuk'fụl). A colloquial form of *Chock-full* or *Choke-full.*

Chuck-hole (chuk'hōl), *n.* A steep hole in a wagon-rut.

Chuckie (chuk'i), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A barn-door fowl: used also as a term of endearment.—2. A chuckie-stane.

Chuckie-stane (chuk'i-stān), *n.* A pebble, such as children use in a game, in which they chuck a number of them up, catching them on the back of their hand as they fall. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Chuckle (chuk'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chuckled;* ppr. *chuckling.* [A freq. and dim. from *chuck,* to cry like a hen.] 1. To call, as a hen her chickens.

If these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To fondle; to cocker.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge, he must *chuckle* you. *Dryden.*

Chuckle (chuk'l), *v.i.* 1. To cackle, as a hen or other fowl.

It cluttered here, it *chuckled* there;
It stirred the old wife's mettle. *Tennyson.*

2. [In this sense perhaps rather connected with *choke* than *chuck.*] To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.

The fellow rubbed his great hands and *chuckled.* *Lord Lytton.*

Chuckle (chuk'l), *n.* 1. The call of a hen and some other birds to their young.—2. A short suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, and the like.

The Jew rubbed his hands with a *chuckle.* *Dickens.*

Chuckle-head (chuk'l-hed), *n.* A person with a large head; a dunce; a numskull.

Chuckle-headed (chuk'l-hed-ed), *a.* Having a chuckle-head; large or thick headed; stupid.

Chuckling (chuk'ling), *p.* and *a.* Laughing in a suppressed, choking manner; uttered in chuckles, as half-suppressed, triumphant, or derisive laughter; rejoicing or exulting without much demonstration.

Chuck-Will's-widow (chuk'wilz-wid'ō), *n.* In America, the popular name of a bird of the family Caprimulgidæ or goat-suckers, the *Caprimulgus carolinensis.*

Chud† (chud), *v.t.* To champ; to bite. *Staffford.*

Chudder (chud'dėr), *n.* In India, a wrapper made of silk muslin or cambric, used to envelop the upper part of a woman, and worn in loose folds.

Chuet† (chu'et), *n.* See CHEWET.

Chuff† (chuf), *n.* [Perhaps from W. *cyff,* a stock or stump.] A coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow; a niggard; an old miser. 'Ye fat *chuffs,* I would your store were here.' *Shak.*

If he but steal a sheep from out the fold
The *chuffe* would hang him for it if he could.
John Taylor.

Chuff (chuf), *a.* [See CHUFFY.] 1. Chuffy; swoln. *Holland.*—2. Surly; ill-tempered. [Provincial English.]

Chuffily (chuf'fi-li), *adv.* In a chuffy manner; surlily; clownishly. 'John answered *chuffily.*' *Richardson.*

Chuffiness (chuf'fi-nes), *n.* [See CHUFFY.] 1. Chubbiness.—2. Surliness.

Chuffy (chuf'fi), *a.* [In first sense apparently a form of *chubby.* (See CHUBBY.) In meaning 2 from *chuff* (the noun).] 1. Fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks; chubby.—2. Blunt; clownish; surly; angry.

Chuffy-brick (chuf'fi-brik), *n.* A brick which is puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam in the process of burning.

Chulan (chō'lan), *n.* A Chinese plant, the *Chloranthus inconspicuus,* nat. order Chloranthaceæ, the spikes of the flowers of which are used to scent tea.

Chum (chum), *n.* [Abbrev. of *chamber-fellow;* Dr. Johnson calls it a term used in the universities.] One who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms; hence, a close companion; a bosom-friend; an intimate.

Chum (chum), *v.i.* To occupy the same room or rooms with another; to be the chum of some one. 'Wits forced to *chum* with common sense.' *Churchill.*

Chum (chum), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *chummed;* ppr. *chumming.* To put into the same rooms with another.

You'll be *chummed* on somebody to-morrow, and then you'll be all snug and comfortable. *Dickens.*

Chumar (chu'mär), *n.* [Anglo-Indian.] A worker in leather; a shoemaker; a cobbler. *W. H. Russell.*

Chummage (chum'māj), *n.* Act or condition of chumming. In extract used adjectivally.

Your *chummage*-ticket will be on twenty-seven, in the third. *Dickens.*

Chump (chump), *n.* [According to Skeat, the same word as Icel. *kumbr,* as seen in *tré-kumbr,* a tree-chump, a log, from *kumbr, kubbr,* a chopping, *kubba,* to chop, and therefore allied to E. *chop, chub. Chunk* appears to be merely a modified form of this.] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.

Chump-end (chump'end), *n.* In *cookery,* the thicker end of a loin of veal or mutton nearest the tail.

Chumship (chum'ship), *n.* The state of being a chum, or having the same chambers with another; close intimacy. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

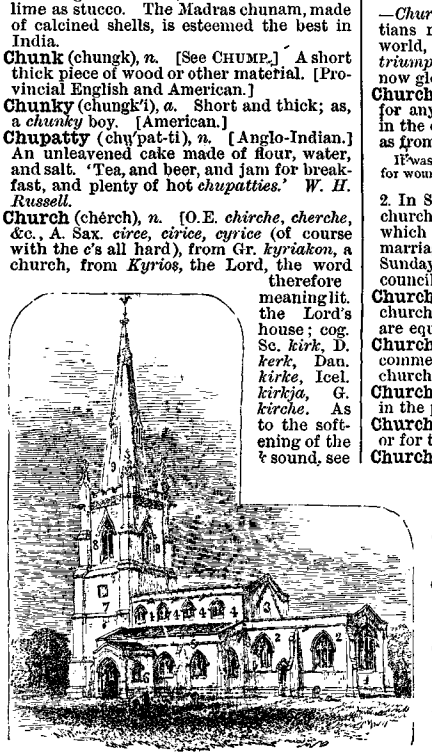
Chunam (chu'nam), *n.* In the East Indies, a name given to lime, or a mixture made of lime as stucco. The Madras chunam, made of calcined shells, is esteemed the best in India.

Chunk (chungk), *n.* [See CHUMP.] A short thick piece of wood or other material. [Provincial English and American.]

Chunky (chungk'i), *a.* Short and thick; as, a *chunky* boy. [American.]

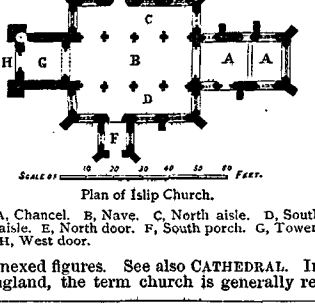
Chupatty (chu'pat-ti), *n.* [Anglo-Indian.] An unleavened cake made of flour, water, and salt. 'Tea, and beer, and jam for breakfast, and plenty of hot *chupatties.*' *W. H. Russell.*

Church (chėrch), *n.* [O.E. *chirche, cherche,* &c., A. Sax. *circe, cirice, cyrice* (of course with the *c*'s all hard), from Gr. *kyriakon,* a church, from *Kyrios,* the Lord, the word therefore meaning lit. the Lord's house; cog. Sc. *kirk,* D. *kerk,* Dan. *kirke,* Icel. *kirkja,* G. *kirche.* As to the softening of the *k* sound, see BIRCH.] 1. A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians; the Lord's house. The names of the various parts of a church are illustrated in the annexed figures. See also CATHEDRAL. In England, the term church is generally restricted to places of public worship belonging to the Anglican or Established Church, the terms chapel and meeting-house being used for those belonging to dissenting bodies.—2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Saviour of mankind: in this sense the church is sometimes called the *Catholic* or *Universal Church.*—3. A particular body of Christians united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; as, the English *Church;* the Gallican *Church;* the Presbyterian *Church;* the Romish *Church;* the Greek *Church.* 'Pious variers from the *Church.*' *Tennyson.* Hence, ecclesiastical authority; as, the same criminal may be absolved by the state, yet censured by the *church.*—4. The worshippers of Jehovah or the true God before the advent of Christ; as, the Jewish *Church.*—5. A temple; a place devoted to religious ceremonies.



Islip Church, Nottinghamshire.

1, Eastern end and great east window. 2,2, Chancel and its windows. 3, End of nave. 4 4 4 4, Clerestory and its windows. 5, South aisle. 6, South porch. 7, Tower. 8 8, Belfry windows. 9, Spire.



Plan of Islip Church.

A A, Chancel. B, Nave. C, North aisle. D, South aisle. E, North door. F, South porch. G, Tower. H, West door.

Ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of *churches,* nor yet blasphemers of your goddess. Acts xix. 37.

Above them all the *church* of Juno she did cense. *Golding.*

—*Church militant,* that portion of Christians now on earth, warring against the world, the flesh, and the devil.—*Church triumphant,* the collective body of saints now glorified in heaven.

Church (chėrch), *v.t.* 1. To perform with or for any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

It was the ancient usage of the Church of England for women to come veiled who came to be *churched.* *Wheatley.*

2. In Scotland, to accompany in attending church on some special occasion, as that on which a bride first attends church after marriage; as, the bride was *churched* last Sunday; to *church* a newly-elected town council.

Church (chėrch), *a.* Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical; as, his *church* politics are equivocal.

Church-ale (chėrch'āl), *n.* A wake or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

Church-bench (chėrch'bensh), *n.* The seat in the porch of a church.

Church-bred (chėrch'bred), *a.* Educated in, or for the service of, the church. *Cowper.*

Church-bug (chėrch'bug), *n.* [From being often found in churches.] A common name for the *Oniscus asellus,* a species of the wood-lice family, order Isopoda, class Crustacea.

Church-burial (chėrch'be-ri-al), *n.* Burial according to the rites of the church. *Ayliffe.*

Church-court (chėrch'kōrt), *n.* A court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes.

Churchdom (chėrch'dum), *n.* The government, jurisdiction, or authority of the church. *Bp. Pearson.* [Rare.]

Churchesset (chėrch'es-set), *n.* [A. Sax. *cirice-sceat,* church duty or tax; church-scot.] A certain measure of corn, anciently given to the church by every man on St. Martin's day. *Selden.*

Church-goer (chėrch'gō-ėr), *n.* One who habitually attends church.

Church-going (chėrch'gō-ing), *a.* 1. Usually attending church.—2. Summoning to church. 'The *church-going* bell.' *Cowper.*

Churchism (chėrch'izm), *n.* Bigoted adherence to the forms or principles of some church, especially a state church.

Church-judicatory (chėrch-jū'dik-ā-to-ri), *n.* A general term to designate an ecclesiastical court: more especially applied to the various ecclesiastical courts of Presbyterian churches.

Church-land (chėrch'land), *n.* Land belonging to a church; land vested in an ecclesiastical body.

Churchless (chėrch'les), *a.* Without a church. *Fuller.*

Church-like (chėrch'līk), *a.* Becoming or befitting the church or a churchman. '*Church-like* humours.' *Shak.*

Church-living (chėrch'liv-ing), *n.* A benefice in an established church.

Churchly (chėrch'li), *a.* Relating to the church; ecclesiastical.

Churchman (chėrch'man), *n.* 1. An ecclesi-

astic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

The *churchmen* fain would kill the church. *Tennyson.*

2. In England, a member of the Church of England as distinguished from a dissenter.

Churchmanlike, Churchmanly (chêrch'man-līk, chêrch'man-li), *a.* Like a churchman; belonging to or becoming a churchman. '*Churchmanlike* dignity.' *Milman.*

Churchmanship (chêrch'man-ship), *n.* State of being a churchman, or of belonging to the established church.

Church-member (chêrch'mem-bêr), *n.* A member in communion with a church.

Church-membership (chêrch-mem'bêr-ship), *n.* State of being a member in communion with a church. 'One necessary condition of *church-membership*.' *Waterland.*

Church-mode (chêrch'mōd), *n.* In *music*, one of the modes or scales used in ancient church-music.

Church-music (chêrch'mū-zik), *n.* 1. The service of vocal or instrumental music in a church.—2. Music suited to church-service.

Church-outed† (chêrch'out-ed), *a.* Excommunicated from the church. *Milton.*

Church-owl (chêrch'oul), *n.* A name for the barn-owl.

Church-plurality (chêrch-plū-ral'i-ti), *n.* The possession of more than one living by a clergyman. *Milton.*

Church-quack (chêrch'kwak), *n.* A clerical impostor. *Cowper.*

Church-rate (chêrch'rāt), *n.* In England, a rate raised by resolutions of a majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled, from the occupiers of land and houses within a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the church and its services. In 1868 an act was passed abolishing compulsory church-rates, except such as, under the name of church-rates, were applicable to secular purposes.

Church-scot (chêrch'skot), *n.* 1. Anciently, customary obligations paid to the parish-priest, from which duties the religious sometimes purchased an exemption for themselves and tenants.—2. A service due to the lord of the manor from a tenant of church lands. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Church-service (chêrch'sêr-vis), *n.* 1. The religious service performed in a church.—2. The Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of the Sunday and proper lessons.

Churchship (chêrch'ship), *n.* Institution of the church. *South.*

Church-Slavic (chêrch'sla-vik), *n.* The old Bulgarian dialect. See SLAVIC.

Church-town (chêrch'toun), *n.* [Sc. *kirk-toun.*] A town or village near a church.

Church-wake (chêrch'wāk), *n.* The anniversary feast of the dedication of a church.

Churchwarden (chêrch'war-den), *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish. Churchwardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, to enforce proper and orderly behaviour during divine service, and also to fix the church-rates. For these and many other purposes they possess corporate powers. There are usually two churchwardens to each parish, but by custom there may be only one.

Churchwardenship (chêrch-war'den-ship), *n.* The office of a churchwarden.

Church-way (chêrch'wā), *n.* A road which leads to a church; a pathway through a churchyard. *Shak.*

Church-work (chêrch'wêrk), *n.* Work on or in a church; work in behoof of a church, or of the church generally.

This siege was *church-work*; and therefore went on slowly. *Fuller.*

Churchy (chêrch'i), *a.* Pertaining to the church or to ecclesiasticism; given to make a hobby of church-work and church matters generally; as, very *churchy* in tastes or language. [Colloq.]

Churchyard (chêrch'yärd), *n.* The ground in which the dead are buried, adjoining to a church. 'Like graves i' the holy *churchyard*.' *Shak.*

Churl, Churle (chêrl), *n.* [A. Sax. *ceorl*, a countryman of the lowest rank; Sc. Icel. Dan. Sw. *karl*, a man, a male; D. *karel*, a clown, a rustic; G. *kerl*, a fellow.] 1. A rustic; a peasant; a countryman or labourer; specifically, in early English history, one of the lowest class of freemen; one who held land from or worked on the estate of his lord.

It was not framed for village *churls*,
But for high dames and mighty earls.
Sir W. Scott.

2. A rude, surly, sullen, selfish, or rough-tempered man.

The *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. A miser; a niggard. Is. xxxii. 5.

Churl† (chêrl), *a.* Churlish. *Ford.*

Churlish (chêr'lish), *a.* 1. Like or pertaining to a churl; as, (*a*) rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil. 'Ill nurtured, crooked, *churlish*, hard in voice.' *Shak.* (*b*) Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious.

My master is of *churlish* disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shak.*

2.† Unpliant; unyielding; not easily wrought; as, *churlish* metal. *Boyle.*

Churlishly (chêr'lish-li), *adv.* In a churlish manner; rudely; roughly.

Churlishness (chêr'lish-nes), *n.* The quality of being churlish; rudeness of manners or temper; surliness; indisposition to kindness or courtesy; niggardliness.

Churly (chêr'li), *a.* Churlish. 'The *churliest* of the churls.' *Longfellow.* [Rare.]

Churme.† Same as *Chirm.*

Churn (chêrn), *n.* [A. Sax. *cyrn*, Sc. *kirn*, Icel. *kirna*, Dan. *kierne*, a churn. See the verb.] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter. Churns are made of various forms; in a very common kind a perforated circular board is made to move up and down in a vessel containing the cream, and having the shape of the frustum of a cone, by means of a long stalk or rod fixed to it, called the churn-staff. In others the churning is performed by a circular motion.

Churn (chêrn), *v.t.* [O.E. *cherne*, *chirne*, A. Sax. *cernan*, D. *kernen*, *karnen*, L.G. *karnen*, Dan. *kierne*, Sw. *kärna*, to churn; probably from same root as *corn*, *kernel*, the original sense being to extract the kernel or best portion.] 1. To stir or agitate in order to make into butter; as, to *churn* cream; or to make by the agitation of milk or cream; as, to *churn* butter.—2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter. 'The muddy river, *churned* into yellowish buttery foam.' *W. H. Russell.*

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rose. *Addison.*

Churn (chêrn), *v.i.* To perform the act of churning; to turn a churn.

Churning (chêrn'ing), *n.* 1. The operation of making butter.—2. As much butter as is made at one operation.

Churn-owl (chêrn-oul), *n.* A local name for the night-jar or goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

Churn-staff (chêrn'staf), *n.* The staff or instrument used in churning.

Churrus, Charras (chur'rus, char'ras), *n.* [Hind.] The Indian name of a peculiar resinous extract which exudes from the Indian hemp, or *Cannabis sativa*. It is powerfully narcotic and highly intoxicating.

Churr-worm (chêr'wêrm), *n.* [A.Sax. *cyrran*, *cerran*, to turn.] A local name for the fan-cricket or mole-cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*).

Chuse† (chöz). Same as *Choose.*

Chute (shöt), *n.* [Fr., a fall.] A river-fall or rapid over which timber is floated; an opening in a dam through which to float timber; an inclined trough or tube through which articles are passed from a higher to a lower level. [American.]

Chutney, Chutnee (chut'ni, chut'nē), *n.* In the East Indies, a condiment compounded of sweets and acids. Ripe fruit (mangoes, raisins, &c.), spices, sour herbs, cayenne, lemon-juice, are the ordinary ingredients. They are pounded and boiled together, and then bottled for use.

Chylaceous (kī-lā'shus), *a.* Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

Chylaqueous (kī-lak'wē-us), *a.* [E. *chyle*, and L. *aqua*, water.] Composed of chyle and water.—*Chylaqueous fluid*, the name given to a certain nutrient liquid, charged more or less abundantly with organized corpuscles, existing in certain of the invertebrate animals (*e.g.* the annelids and echinodermata), and forming the equivalent of the blood of vertebrates.

Chyle (kīl), *n.* [Gr. *chylos*, juice, humour, chyle, from *cheō*, to flow, whence also *chyme*.] In *physiol.* a white or milky fluid separated from aliments by means of digestion. Chyle is found in the intestines after the food has been mixed with the bile and pancreatic juice. It is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, terminating in the inner surface of the small intestines, chiefly the jejunum, and thence passes by numerous converging streams into the main trunk of the absorbent system, called the thoracic duct, through which it is gradually poured into the blood of the left subclavian vein at a short distance before it enters the right side of the heart. The chemical constituents of chyle are nearly the same as those of the blood itself.

Chyle-corpuscle (kīl'kor-pus-l), *n.* In *physiol.* one of a system of nucleated cells, often with tuberculated surfaces, of a grayish-white colour, subspherical in form, with a diameter of about $\frac{1}{3500}$ inch, developed in chyle. Called, when found in the blood, *White Corpuscle.*

Chylifaction (kī-li-fak'shon), *n.* [*Chyle*, and L. *facio*, to make.] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

Chylifactive (kī-li-fak'tiv), *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle; chylificatory; chylific.

Chyliferous (kī-lif'ér-us), *a.* Chyle-bearing.

Chylific (kī-lif'ik), *a.* Chylifactive.

Chylification (kī'li-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme. See CHYLIFACTION.

Chylificatory (kī-lif'i-kā-to-ri), *a.* Making chyle; chylifactive.

Chylify (kī'li-fī), *v.t.* and *i.* [*Chyle*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To convert or be converted into chyle.

Chylopoetic (kī'lō-pō-et''ik), *a.* [Gr. *chylos*, chyle, and *poieō*, to make.] Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of chyle; chylifactive; as, the *chylopoetic* organs.

Chylous (kī'lus), *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle.

Chymbe,† *n.* The prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel; the chime or chimb.

Chyme (kīm), *n.* [Gr. *chymos*, juice. See CHYLE.] Digested food before the chyle is extracted. In the stomach it forms a pulpy mass which passes on into the small intestine, and being acted on by the bile, pancreatic fluid, and intestinal juice, is separated into chyle and non-nutritious matters, which latter are carried off by the evacuations.

Chymic, Chymical, Chymist, Chymistry (kim'ik, kim'ik-al, kim'ist, kim'ist-ri). See CHEMIC, CHEMICAL, &c.

Chymics† (kim'iks), *n.* Chemistry.

Chymification (kīm'i-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The process of becoming or of forming chyme.

Chymify (kīm'i-fī), *v.t.* and *i.* To form or be formed into chyme.

Chymistical,† **Chymisticall**† (kim-ist'ik-al), *a.* Chemical. *Burton.*

Chymous (kīm'us), *a.* Pertaining to chyme.

Chyncheo† *a.* Same as *Chich.*

Cibarious (si-bā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *cibarius*, from *cibus*, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

Cibation (si-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *cibus*, food.] In *physiol.* the act of taking food, particularly the more solid kinds.

Cibol (sib'ol), *n.* [Fr. *ciboule*, from L. *cepūla*, dim. of *cepa*, an onion.] A plant of the onion genus, the *Allium fistulosum*, a native of Asia, but cultivated in various parts of the European continent and in England. Its leaves are fistular, and are used for culinary purposes like those of the chive, but they are much larger. It has no bulb; its root is perennial and fibrous.

Ciborium (si-bō'ri-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kibōrion*, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean, and a cup made from it or resembling it.] 1. *Eccles.* (*a*) the pyx. (*b*) A pendent tabernacle for the pyx. (*c*) A receptacle for relics. (*d*) A portable altar. (*e*) A case for displaying the calendar of feasts, placed in the nave of Greek churches. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*—2. In *arch.* an insulated building composed of an arched vault supported on four columns; a baldachino (which see).

Cibotium (si-bō'shi-um), *n.* [Gr. *kibōtos*, a chest or coffer.] The genus of ferns to which the barometz or Scythian lamb belongs. See AGNUS SCYTHICUS.

Cicada (si-kā'da), *n.* pl. **Cicadæ** or **Cicadas** (si-kā'dē, si-kā'daz). [L.] The popular and generic name of certain insects belonging to the order Hemiptera, sub-order Homoptera, of many species. The males have on each side of the body a kind of drum, with which they can make a considerable noise, which was much admired by the ancients, and frequently cited by their poets as a type of

music and eloquence. The largest European species are about an inch long, but some American species are much larger, and can be heard a mile off. They are nearly all natives of tropical or warm temperate regions. The female is furnished with two serrated horny plates, by means of which it pierces the branches of trees to deposit its eggs. One species, *C. anglica*, is found in the New Forest.

Cicadellina (sik'a-del-lī'na), *n. pl.* A family or sub-family of insects of the section Homoptera, containing the frog-hopper and others.

Cicadidæ (si-kad'i-dē), *n. pl.* The cicadas, a family of hemipterous insects, section Homoptera, distinguished by having four deflected wings, the anterior ones often consisting of coloured, leather-like elytra. The females are furnished with a serrated borer. Some of them have a musical organ, others are without it. The cicada is the type of the family. See CICADA.

Cicala (si-kä'la; It. pron. chi-kä'la), *n.* [It., from L. *cicada*.] A cicada. *Tennyson.*

Cicatrice (sik'a-tris), *n.* [Fr. *cicatrice*, L. *cicatrix*.] 1. A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed.—2. Mark; impression. [Rare.]

> Lean but upon a rush,
> The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
> Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shak.*

Cicatricula, Cicatricle (sik-a-trik'ū-la, sik'a-tri-kl), *n.* [L. *cicatricula*, a small scar, dim. of *cicatrix*, a scar.] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg.

Cicatrisive (sik-a-trī'siv), *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

Cicatrix (si-kā'triks), *n.* pl. **Cicatrices** (sik-a-trī'sēz). [L.] A cicatrice or scar.

Cicatrizant (sik'a-trīz-ant), *n.* That which cicatrizes; a medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix.

Cicatrization (sik'a-trī-zā"shon), *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over.

Cicatrize (sik'a-trīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cicatrized;* ppr. *cicatrizing.* To induce the formation of a cicatrix on; to heal up (a wound).

Cicatrize (sik'a-trīz), *v.i.* To become healed leaving a cicatrix; to skin over; as, wounded flesh *cicatrizes.*

Cicatrose (sik'a-trōs), *a.* Full of scars; scarry.

Cicely (sis'ė-li), *n.* [L. and Gr. *seseli*.] A popular name applied to several umbelliferous plants. Rough cicely is *Caucalis Anthriscus;* sweet cicely is *Myrrhis odorata;* wild cicely is *Chærophyllum sylvestre.* The name sweet cicely is applied in North America to two species of Osmorrhiza. See SESELI.

Cicendia (si-sen'di-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ. The few species are small annual branched herbs, with slender stems, oblong leaves, and small yellow or pink flowers. Two species are included in the British flora, *C. filiformis*, found in sandy bays along the south coast of England; and *C. pusilla*, found in Guernsey.

Cicer (sī'sėr), *n.* [L.] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the vetch, consisting of annual or perennial herbs, natives of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. See CHICK-PEA.

Cicerone (sis-e-rō'ne; It. pron. chē-chā-rō'nā), *n.* [It., from *Cicero*.] A name given by the Italians to the guides who show travellers the antiquities of the country; hence, in a general sense, one who explains the curiosities of a place; a guide.

Ciceronian (sis-e-rō'ni-an), *a.* [From *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] Resembling the style of Cicero.

Ciceronian (sis-e-rō'ni-an), *n.* An imitator of Cicero. *Hallam.*

Ciceronianism (sis-e-rō'ni-an-izm), *n.* The manner or style of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression.

Cichoraceæ (sik-ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See CICHORIUM.] In *bot.* a subdivision of the nat. order Compositæ, with the corollas all ligulate, and the juice milky, bitter, astringent, and narcotic. To this subdivision belong the succory, endive, lettuce, salsafy, tragopogon, dandelion, &c.

Cichoraceous (sik-ō-rā'shus), *a.* Having the qualities of or belonging to the Cichoraceæ.

Cichorium (sī-kō'ri-um), *n.* [L. *cichorium*, Gr. *kichōrion*, chicory, succory, or endive.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Compositæ. The species are perennial herbs with spreading branches and milky juice. See CHICORY.

Cichory (sik'o-ri), *n.* Chicory (which see).

Cich-pea† (sik'pē), *n.* Chick-pea (which see).

Cicindela (sis-in-dē'la), *n.* [L. *cicindela*, a glowworm, from *candela*, a candle.] A genus of beetles, the type of the family Cicindelidæ. *C. campestris* (the common tiger-beetle) is a British species remarkable for its agility and ferocious habits.

Cicindelidæ (sis-in-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects of the section Pentamera, commonly called tiger-beetles and sparklers. The typical genus of this family is Cicindela. The species are found in every quarter of the globe. They have very prominent eyes, very strong mandibles, are armed with strong teeth, and are remarkable for the beauty of their colours. See TIGER-BEETLE.

Cicisbeism (si-sis'bē-izm), *n.* [See below.] The practice of dangling about females.

Cicisbeo (si-sis'bē-ō; It. pron. chē-chēs-bā'ō). *n.* [It.] 1. A dangler about females; a name given, since the seventeenth century, in Italy, to the professed gallant of a married lady.—2. A knot of silk or ribbon attached to walking-sticks, to the hilts of swords, or to the handles of fans. *Smollett.*

Ciconia, Ciconinæ (sī-kō'ni-a, sik-ō-nī'nē), *n.* [L. *ciconia*, a stork.] The genus and family of birds to which the stork belongs. See STORK.

Cicurate† (sik'ū-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *cicur*, tame, *cicuro*, to tame.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness. '*Cicurated* and subdued.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Cicuration† (sik-ū-rā'shon), *n.* The act of taming. *Ray.*

Cicuta (si-kū'ta), *n.* [L., hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants containing three species, one European and two American. They are tall perennial glabrous herbs, with divided leaves, and compound, many-rayed umbels of white flowers. The European species, *C. virosa*, is called popularly water-hemlock or cow-bane. See HEMLOCK.

Cicute† (si-kūt'), *n.* Water-hemlock. See CICUTA.

Cid (sid), *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *seid*, a lord.] A chief; a commander: an epithet applied in Spanish literature to Ruy or Roderigo Diaz, Count of Bivar (*el Cid Campeador*), a dauntless champion of the Christian religion and of the old Spanish royalty against the Moors in the eleventh century; hence given also to an epic which celebrates his exploits.

Cidaridæ (si-dar'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of Echinodermata, belonging to the order Echinoidea. They are characterized by their globular, sub-oval, or hemispherical shape; and by parallel ambulacra diverging equally on all sides from the vent to the mouth. Cidaris is the typical genus.

Cidaris (sid'ar-is), *n.* [Gr. *kidaris*, a turban, tiara.] A genus of sea-urchins belonging to the family Cidaridæ. They are mostly found in the hotter parts of the world; one species only being found in the British seas (and that only on the coasts of Shetland), viz. the piper-urchin (*C. papillata*), so called from the fancied resemblance of its globe and spines to a bagpipe.

Cidarite (sid'ar-īt), *n.* A fossil specimen of the genus Cidaris, family Cidaridæ, which is found in the carboniferous limestone and upwards. Many of them are of large size, and are furnished with long and often curiously ornamented spines. See CIDARIDÆ.

Cider (sī'dėr), *n.* [Fr. *cidre*, It. *cidro*, *sidro*, from L. *sicera*, Gr. *sikera*, strong drink, from Heb. *shakar*, to intoxicate.] A name formerly given to liquor made of the juice of fruits, and various kinds of strong liquor; but now appropriated to the juice of apples, before and, more specifically, after fermentation. 'He schall not drinke wyn ne *sydyr.*' *Wickliffe*, Luke i. 15. Sometimes used as an adjective.

> Worcester the queen of the *cider* land had but eight thousand (inhabitants). *Macaulay.*

Cider-brandy (sī'dėr-bran-di), *n.* A sort of brandy distilled from cider.

Ciderist (sī'dėr-ist), *n.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

Ciderkin (sī'dėr-kin), *n.* The liquor made from the refuse of apples after the juice has been pressed out for cider.

> *Ciderkin* is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

Cider-mill (sī'dėr-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing apples for making cider.

Cider-press (sī'dėr-pres), *n.* Same as *Cider-mill.*

Ci-devant (sē-de-voń), *a.* [Fr., from *ci*=*ici* (for L. *hicce*), here, and *devant*, representing L. *de ab ante*, lit. of from before.] Formerly; heretofore: applied generally to individuals who have held some office. 'The *ci-devant* commander.' *Quart. Rev.*

Ciel, Cieling (sēl, sēl'ing), *n.* Same as *Ceil, Ceiling.*

Cierge (sērj), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cera*, wax.] A candle carried in religious processions.

Cigar (si-gär'), *n.* [Fr. *cigare*, Sp. *cigarro*, originally the name of a kind of tobacco in Cuba.] A small roll of tobacco leaves carefully made up, and intended to be smoked by lighting at one end and drawing the smoke through it. It differs from a cheroot chiefly in form, having the mouth end pointed, the other cut square.

Cigarette (sig-ar-et'), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *cigare*.] A little fine tobacco rolled up in tissue paper so as to form a small cylinder, and lighted at one end for smoking.

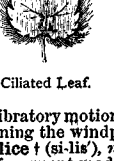
Cigar-holder, Cigar-tube (si-gär'hōld-ėr, si-gär'tūb), *n.* A mouth-piece or tube used for smoking cigars.

Cilery (sil'ėr-i), *n.* [Contr. for *ciliary*, from its resemblance to the eyelash.] In *arch.* the drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns.

Cilia (sil'i-a), *n. pl.* [L. *cilium*, an eyelash.] 1. In *anat.* the hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; eyelashes. *Dunglison.* 2. In *bot.* hairs or bristles situated on the margin of a vegetable body, as those of the inner peristome of a moss.—3. In *physiol.* small, generally microscopic, hair-like organs or appendages, averaging $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch in length, found on the surface of the tissues of most animals, and in some vegetable organisms (as Volvox), chiefly on tissues which are in contact with water or which produce fluid secretions. They are constantly in a state of active movement, and communicate to the fluid with which they are in contact the same motion. This is called *vibratile* or *ciliary motion.* In most of the lower animals the respiratory function is aided by means of the vibratile cilia, which propel currents of water over the gills; many animalcules move by a similar mechanism; and in the highest classes of animals vibratile cilia have a share in the performance of some important functions.

Ciliary (sil'i-a-ri), *a.* 1. Belonging to the eyelids.—*Ciliary processes*, the folds into which the choroid coat is gathered around the crystalline lens.—*Ciliary circle* or *ligament*, a kind of grayish ring, situated between the choroid membrane, the iris, and the sclerotica.—2. Pertaining to or performed by vibratile cilia; as, *ciliary* motion.

Ciliata (sil-i-ā'ta), *n. pl.* An order of infusorian animalcules, distinguished by the general possession of cilia. Vorticella and Paramecium are familiar examples.



Ciliated Leaf.

Ciliate, Ciliated (sil'i-āt, sil'i-āt-ed), *a.* Furnished with cilia; bearing cilia: (*a*) in *bot.* furnished or surrounded with hairs or fine bristles resembling the hairs of the eyelids: applied to leaves, corollæ, petals, &c. (*b*) In *physiol.* furnished with cilia endowed with vibratory motion; as, the *ciliated* epithelium lining the windpipe.

Cilice† (si-lis'), *n.* [See CILICIOUS.] A kind of garment made of haircloth. *Southey.*

Cilicious† (si-li'shus), *a.* [L. *cilicium*, Gr. *kilikion*, a coarse cloth made of the wool of goats of *Cilicia.*] Made or consisting of hair. 'A *cilicious* or sackcloth habit.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Ciliiform (sil'i-i-form), *a.* [*Cilia*, and L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender; specifically, applied to the teeth of certain fishes when numerous and all equally fine, as the teeth of the perch.

Ciliobrachiate (sil'i-ō-brak"i-āt), *a.* [*Cilia*, and L. *brachium*, the arm.] In *physiol.* having the arms furnished with cilia, as in Polyzoa.

Ciliograda, Ciliogrades (sil'i-ō-grā"da, sil'i-ō-grādz), *n. pl.* [*Cilia*, and L. *gradior*, to advance.] Same as *Ctenophora.*

Ciliograde (sil'i-ō-grād), *a.* [See above.] Moving by means of cilia.

Cill (sil), *n.* See SILL.

Cillo, Cillosis (sil'lō, sil-lō'sis), *n.* [Probably from L. *cilium*, an eyelid.] A constant spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelash. Sometimes called *Life's-blood.*

Cima (sī'ma). Same as *Cyma.*

Cimar (si-mär'). See SIMAR.

Cimbal (sim'bal), *n.* [It. *ciambelld.*] A kind of cake. *Nares.*

Cimbex (sim'beks), *n.* [Gr. *kimbēx*, a bee-like insect.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family Tenthredinidæ. They are amongst the largest species of saw-flies. The antennæ are clubbed at the end, and the larvæ make a cocoon.

Cimbia (sim'bi-a), *n.* In *arch.* a fillet or band round the shaft of a column to strengthen it.

Cimbric (sim'brik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Cimbri*, an ancient people of Europe, from whom Jutland was anciently called the Cimbric Chersonese.

Cimbric (sim'brik), *n.* The language of the *Cimbri.*

Cimeliarch † (si-mē'li-ärk), *n.* [L. *cimeliarcha*, Gr. *keimēliarchēs*, from *keimēlion*, treasure, and *archō*, to rule.] A superintendent or keeper of valuable things belonging to a church; also, the name given to the apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments are deposited. *Gwilt.*

Cimeter † (sim'e-tėr), *n.* A scimitar (which see).

Cimex (sī'meks), *n.* [L., a bug.] A Linnæan genus of hemipterous insects, sub-order Heteroptera. The bed-bug is the type of the genus. See BUG.

Cimia (sim'i-a), *n.* Same as *Cimbia.*

Cimicidæ (sī-mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hemipterous insects, having for its type the genus Cimex, or the bug. See BUG.

Cimicifuga (sī-mi-sif'ū-ga), *n.* [L. *cimex*, a bug, and *fugo*, to drive away.] A genus of plants, closely allied to Actæa, nat. order Ranunculaceæ; bugwort. The species are perennial herbs, having roots which act as drastic purgatives, and are poisonous. *C. fœtida* (stinking bugwort) is a very fetid plant, and is used for driving away bugs and fleas.

Cimiss † (sī'mis), *n.* The bed-bug. See CIMEX.

Cimiter † (sim'i-tėr), *n.* A scimitar.

Cimmerian (sim-mē'ri-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the *Cimmerii*, or *Cimmerians*, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as dwelling 'beyond the ocean-stream, where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns.' Later writers sought to localize them, and accordingly placed them either in Italy, near the Avernus, or in Spain, or in the Tauric Chersonese, and they represent them as dwelling in perpetual darkness, so that with the Romans the expression Cimmerian darkness (*Cimmeriæ tenebræ*) became proverbial. Hence—2. Very dark.

There, under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark *Cimmerian* desert ever dwell. *Milton.*

Cimolia † (si-mō'li-a), *n.* Cimolite (which see). *Holland.*

Cimolite (sim'ō-līt), *n.* [Fr. *cimolite*, from Gr. *kimōlia* (*gē*), Cimolian earth, from Gr. *Kimōlos*, L. *Cimolus*, one of the Cyclades, now *Cimoli* or Argentiera.] A species of clay, or hydrous silicate of magnesia, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, moulders into a fine powder, and effervesces with acids. It is useful in taking spots from cloth. Another species, of a purple colour, is the steatite or soap-rock. From another variety, found in the Isle of Wight, tobacco-pipes are made.

Cinchona (sin-kō'na), *n.* [The name given by Linnæus to the genus, and more properly written *Chinchona*, being so called after the Countess of *Chinchon* (pron. chin-chon', from Chinchon, a town in Spain, not far from Madrid), vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of fever by it in 1638, and assisted in spreading the remedy. The spelling and pronunciation here given appear to be well established, though neither can be considered correct.] 1. A genus of trees, belonging to the nat. order Rubiaceæ. There are numerous species, only some of which yield the valuable medicinal bark, the cinchona of commerce. Crown or loxa bark is furnished by *C. Condaminea;* gray or huanuco bark by *C. micrantha* and *C. nitida;* red bark by *C. succirubra;* yellow bark by *C. Calisaya.* They are all used as tonics and antiseptics, and particularly in the cure of ague and periodic nervous pains. Their active properties depend on the alkaloids cinchonin and quinine, which are found in the cellular tissue of the bark. The species are all trees or large shrubs growing on the Andes of tropical South America. They have been introduced extensively into India and Java, and are cultivated in other countries.—2. The medicinal bark of several species of cinchona; Peruvian bark.

Cinchona (*Cinchona succirubra*).

Cinchonaceæ (sin-kō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of gamopetalous, calyciflora dicotyledons, sometimes regarded as a sub-order of the Rubiaceæ. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, with simple opposite leaves; flowers arranged in panicles or corymbs; calyx adherent, entire or toothed; corolla regular; stamens attached to the corolla; ovary two-celled; fruit inferior, dry or succulent. They are chiefly found in tropical regions, and furnish some valuable products, especially in the shape of remedies for intermittent fevers, tonics, emetics, and purgatives, including Peruvian bark, ipecacuanha, coffee, &c.

Cinchonaceous (sin-kō-nā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to cinchona, or the plants of the order Cinchonaceæ.

Cinchonate (sin'kon-āt), *n.* A salt of cinchonic acid; a quinate.

Cinchonia (sin-kō'ni-a), *n.* Cinchonin (which see).

Cinchonic (sin-kon'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to cinchona; derived from cinchona; having the properties of cinchona; as, *cinchonic acid.* Called also *Quinic, Kinic.*

Cinchonin, Cinchonine (sin'kon-in), *n.* ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$.) An alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of Cinchona, along with quinine, and one of the medicinal active principles of this bark. This vegetable alkaloid is contained in all the varieties of Cinchona, but principally in *C. lancifolia*, or pale bark. It crystallizes very readily, and is not so bitter as quinine, although highly febrifuge. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, especially when heated. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, which may be substituted for those of quinine.

Cinchonism (sin'kon-izm), *n.* In *pathol.* a disturbed condition of the system, the result of overdoses of cinchona or quinine.

Cincinnus (sin-sin'nus), *n.* [L., curled hair.] In *bot.* a cyme developed in a scorpioid or curled manner.

Cinclides. See CINCLIS.

Cinclinæ (sin-klī'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kingklos*, a water-ouzel.] The dippers, a sub-family of dentirostral birds, belonging to the family Merulidæ or Turdidæ.

Cinclis (singk'lis), *n.* pl. **Cinclides** (singk'li-dēz): [Gr. *kingklis*, *kingklidos*, a lattice.] One of the openings existing in the body-walls of some sea-anemones. Probably these apertures serve to discharge the thread-cells or cnidæ.

Cinclosoma (sin-klō-sō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kingklos*, a water-ousel, and *soma*, the body.] A genus of insessorial birds, nearly allied to the shrikes. *C. punctatum*, or spotted ground-thrush, inhabits Tasmania and Eastern Australia; other species are found in the East Indies.

Cinclus (singk'lus), *n.* [Gr. *kingklos*, a water-ouzel.] A genus of birds of the family Merulidæ, including the water-ouzel or dipper. See DIPPER.

Cincture (singk'tūr), *n.* [L. *cinctura*, from *cingo*, to surround, to gird.] 1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body.

Like one that shuddered, she unbound
The *cincture* from beneath her breast. *Coleridge.*

2. That which encompasses or incloses; inclosure. 'The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall.' *Bacon.*—3. In *arch.* a ring or list round a column, especially one at the top and another at the bottom, separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used to strengthen columns.

Cinctured (singk'tūrd), *a.* Girded with a cincture. 'Their feather-*cinctured* chiefs and dusky loves.' *Gray.*

Cinder (sin'dėr), *n.* [A.Sax. *sinder*, dross, cinder; cog. Icel. *sindr*, Sw. *sinder*, slag or dross from a forge; Dan. *sinder, sinner*, a cinder; D. *sintel*, cinders; G. *sinter*, dross. The word is believed to be derived from a root signifying to flow, seen in Skr. *sindhu*, a river.] 1. A solid piece of matter, remaining after having been subjected to combustion, and in which fire is extinct; as, the *cinders* of a forge.—2. A small coal or particle of fire mixed with ashes; an ember. *Swift.*—3. A scale thrown off while forging or hammering iron.—4. Any strong liquor, as brandy, whisky, sherry, &c., mixed with a weaker beverage, as soda-water, lemonade, water, &c., to fortify it. [Slang.]

Cinder-bed (sin'dėr-bed), *n.* A quarryman's name for a stratum of the upper Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells, and so named from its loose structure. It is a marine bed lying among fresh-water deposits.

Cinder-frame (sin'dėr-frām), *n.* In *locomotive engines*, a frame of wire-work placed before the tubes, to arrest the ascent of large pieces of burning coke.

Cindering (sin'dėr-ing), *p.* and *a.* Reducing to cinders. 'Sword and *cindering* flame.' *Gascoigne.*

Cinderous, Cindrous (sin'dėr-us, sin'drus), *a.* Pertaining to or like a cinder. 'A sharp and *cindrous* humour.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Cinder-path (sin'dėr-path), *n.* A path or way laid with cinders in place of gravel:

There was a broad *cinder-path* diagonally crossing a field. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Cinder-sifter (sin'dėr-sif-tėr), *n.* One who or that which sifts cinders; specifically, a perforated shovel or sieve for sifting ashes or dust from cinders.

Cinder-wench, Cinder-woman (sin'dėr-wensh, sin'dėr-wu'man), *n.* A woman whose business is to rake into heaps of ashes for cinders.

In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came. *Gay.*

Cindery (sin'dėr-i), *a.* Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them.

Cinefaction (sin-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [L. *cinis*, ashes, and *facio*, to make.] Reduction to ashes. *Crabb.*

Cinematic, Cinematical (sī-nē-mat'ik, sin-ē-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Kinematic.*

Cinematics (sī-nē-mat'iks), *n.* Same as *Kinematics.*

Cinenchyma (sī-nen'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kineō*, to move, and *enchyma*, infusion—*en*, in, *cheō*, to pour.] In *bot.* a term applied to the laticiferous tissue in plants, distinguished by its irregular branching and anastomosing character.

Cinenchymatous (sī-nen-kim'at-us), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of cinenchyma; containing latex or elaborated sap; laticiferous.

Cineraceous, Cinereous (sin-e-rā'shus, si-nē'rē-us), *a.* [L. *cinereus, cineraceus*, from *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] Like ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.

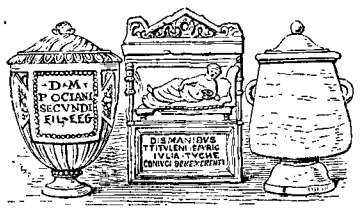
Cineraria (sin-e-rā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *cinis, cineris*, ashes: from the soft white down which covers the surfaces of the leaves.] A genus

Cineraria (garden variety).

of plants, natural order Compositæ, consisting of herbs or small shrubs, with small-sized heads of yellow flowers. They are chiefly found in South Africa, and in our

gardens there are a number of varieties, induced by cultivation.

Cinerary (sin'e-rar-i), *a.* [L. *cinerarius*, from *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] 1. Pertaining to ashes.—2. In *archæol.* a term applied to the



Cinerary Urns.—British Museum.

sepulchral urns in which the ashes of bodies which had been burned were deposited.

Cineration (sin-e-rā'shon), *n.* [From L. *cinis*, ashes.] The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion.

Cinereous, *a.* See CINERACEOUS.

Cineritious (sin-e-ri'shus), *a.* [L. *cineritius.* See CINERARY.] 1. Having the colour or consistence of ashes; ash-gray.—2. In *anat.* a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain. The *cineritious tubercle* is the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

Cinerulent† (si-ner'ū-lent), *a.* Full of ashes. *Bailey.*

Cingalese (sing'ga-lēz), *a.* Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Ceylon, or to the island itself. Also written *Singhalese.*

Cingalese (sing'ga-lēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A member of the primitive race inhabiting Ceylon; the primitive races of Ceylon collectively.

Cingle† (sing'gl), *n.* [L. *cingulum*, from *cingo*, to gird.] A girth. See SURCINGLE.

Cingulum (sing'gū-lum), *n.* [L., a belt or girdle.] 1. *Eccles.* the girdle with which the alb of a priest is gathered in at the waist.—2. In *zool.* a term applied to the neck of a tooth, or that more or less distinct constriction which separates the crown from the fang.

Ciniflonidæ (sin-i-flon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *cinifio*, a hair-curler, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A family of spiders, several species of which are common in England, residing in crevices of rocks and walls, &c., or under leaves or old bark, weaving nets of a most elaborate description, connected with their retreat by means of a tunnel, through which the animal darts when it feels the vibration of an insect in the web. The *Cinifio ferox*, a very voracious species, may be mentioned as typical.

Cinnabar (sin'na-bär), *n.* [L. *cinnabaris*, Gr. *kinnábari*, a word of Eastern origin; Per. *qinbár.*] (HgS.) 1. Red sulphide of mercury. *Native cinnabar* is a compact, very heavy amorphous mineral, which occurs in Spain, Hungary, Chili, Mexico, Japan, &c. *Artificial cinnabar* is of crystalline structure, and is prepared by subliming the amorphous sulphide; it is used as a pigment, and is also called *vermilion. Hepatic cinnabar*, an impure variety of a liver-brown colour and sub-metallic lustre. *Dana.*—2. A red resinous juice obtained from an East Indian tree (*Calamus Draco*), formerly used as an astringent; dragon's-blood.

Cinnabaric, Cinnabarine (sin'na-bär-ik, sin'na-bär-in), *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar or containing it; as, *cinnabarine* sand.

Cinnamic, Cinnamomic (sin-nam'ik, sin-na-mom'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from cinnamon.

Cinnamomum (sin-na-mō'mum), *n.* [See below.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceæ, natives of tropical Asia and the Polynesian Islands. They have ribbed leaves, and a six-cleft calyx with nine stamens in three rows; each anther has four cells which open inwardly, except in the outer row. All the species possess an aromatic volatile oil. Two of the species yield cinnamon and cassia-lignea. See CINNAMON and CASSIA.

Cinnamon (sin'na-mon), *n.* [L. *cinnamomum;* from Gr. *kinnamōmon*, through Phœn. from Heb. *kinnamon.*] 1. The name given to trees of the genus Cinnamomum, especially to *C. zeylanicum.* This tree is cultivated for its bark in Ceylon, the Malabar coast, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is sometimes confounded with *C. Cassia*, which yields the Chinese or common variety of cassia-lignea.

2. The inner bark of *C. zeylanicum.* It is stripped off the branches, and in drying it takes the form of rolls called quills, the smaller quills being introduced as they are drying into the larger ones. The true cinnamon is a grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices. The bark of *C. Cassia*, being cheaper, is often substituted for true cinnamon, but it is thicker, coarser, and less delicate in flavour. —*Oil of cinnamon*, an oil obtained from the bark of different trees of the genus Cinnamomum. The oil consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde (C_9H_8O), mixed with various resins.—*Clove cinnamon* is the bark of a tree growing in Brazil (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*), which is often substituted for real cloves.—*White cinnamon* or *Canella alba*, is the bark of a tree growing in the West Indies, of a sharp, biting taste, like pepper.

Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*).

Cinnamon-stone (sin'na-mon-stōn), *n.* A variety of garnet of a cinnamon, hyacinth-red, yellowish-brown, or honey-yellow colour, sometimes used in jewelry.

Cinnamon-water (sin'na-mon-wa-tėr), *n.* A medicinal beverage obtained by distilling cinnamon, first infused in barley-water, in spirit of wine, brandy, or white wine.

Cinnamyl, Cinnamyle (sin'na-mil), *n.* (C_9H_7O.) A substance supposed to exist in a series of compounds, such as cinnamic acid, cinnamic aldehyde, &c.

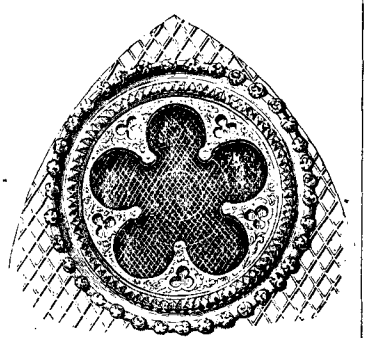
Cinnyridæ (sin-nir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kinnyris*, a small bird, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of insessorial birds remarkable for the splendid metallic lustre of their plumage; the sun-birds. The family derives its name from the typical genus Cinnyris. See SUN-BIRD.

Cinque (*singk*), *n.* [Fr., five.] A five: a word used in games.

Cinque-cento (chēn'kwā-chen-tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., lit. 500, but used as a contraction for 1500, the century in which the revival took place.] A term employed in reference to the decorative art and architecture belonging to that attempt at purification of style and reversion to classical forms introduced soon after the beginning of the sixteenth century in Italy. The term is often loosely applied to ornament of the sixteenth century in general, properly included in the term *Renaissance.*

What is given the student as next to Raphael's work? *Cinque-cento* ornament generally. *Ruskin.*

Cinque-foil (singk'foil), *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, L. *quinque*, five, and *feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf.] 1. In *arch.* an ornament in the pointed style



Cinque-foil Window, Lincoln Cathedral.

of architecture, consisting of five cuspidated divisions. Circular windows frequently have this form. See FOIL.—2. The common name of the plant *Potentilla reptans*, from its quinate leaves. Called also *Five-finger.*

Cinque-pace (singk'pās), *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *pas*, pace.] A kind of dance, the steps of which were regulated by the number five. *Shak.*

Cinque-ports (singk'pōrts), *n. pl.* [Fr. *cinque*, five.] Five ports or havens on the southern shore of England, towards France, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich; to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defence of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships in war at their own expense. Over these is appointed a warden.

Cinque-spotted (singk'spot-ted), *a.* Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
I' the bottom of a cowslip. *Shak.*

Cintre (sin'tėr), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* same as *Centering.*

Cion† (sī'on), *n.* Same as *Scion* (which see). *Howell.*

Cipers† (sī'pėrz), *n.* [A corruption of *cyprus.*] A fine black gauze; cyprus. *Marston.*

Ciper-tunnel† (sī'pėr-tun-nel), *n.* A false chimney set on a roof for ornament. *Fuller.*

Cipher (sī'fėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *cifre*, Mod.Fr. *chiffre*, It. *cifra*, Ar. *sifr*, cipher, from Ar. *sifr*, empty.] 1. In *arith.* a character of this form, 0, which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. In whole numbers, when placed at the right hand of a figure it increases its value tenfold; but in decimal fractions, placed at the left hand of a figure, it diminishes the value of that figure tenfold.—2. *Fig.* something of no value or consequence; especially a person of no weight, influence, usefulness, or decided character. 'The very *cipher* of a function.' *Shak.*

Here he was a mere *cipher*, there he was lord of the ascendant. *Irving.*

3. A character in general, especially a numeral character.

This wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters. *Raleigh.*

4. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name, engraved, stamped, or written on something, as on a seal, plate, coach, tomb, picture, &c.; a literal device; a monogram.—5. A secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent or agree to use them.—6. Anything written in cipher.—7. The key to a cipher or secret mode of writing.

Cipher (sī'fėr), *v.i.* To use figures; to practise arithmetic.

'Twas certain he could write and *cipher* too. *Goldsmith.*

Cipher (sī'fėr), *v.t.* 1. To write in occult characters.—2.† To designate by a sign; to characterize.

Some loathsome dash, the herald will contrive,
To *cipher* me how fondly I did dote. *Shak.*

3.† To decipher. 'The illiterate, that know not how to *cipher* what is writ in learned books.' *Shak.*

Cipherer (sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who ciphers; one who practises arithmetic.

Cipherhood (sī'fėr-hud), *n.* State of being a cipher; insignificance; nothingness. [Rare.]

Therefore God, to confute him and bring him to his native *cipherhood*, threatened to bring a sword against him. *Goodwin.*

Ciphering-book (sī'fėr-ing-buk), *n.* A child's book in which to work arithmetical questions or enter them when worked.

Ciphering-slate (sī'fėr-ing-slāt), *n.* A slate on which to work arithmetical questions.

Cipher-key (sī'fėr-kē), *n.* A key for deciphering writings in secret styles.

Cipolin (sip'ol-in), *n.* [It. *cipollino*, from *cipolla*, an onion, from its being veined or stratified like an onion. See CIBOL.] A green marble from Rome, containing white zones. It consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, with quartz, talc, and a small portion of iron.

Cippus (sip'pus), *n.* pl. **Cippi** (sip'pī). [L.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a low column, generally rectangular and sculptured, and often bearing an inscription, serving as a sepulchral monument. On several such we find the letters S.T.T.L. (*Sit tibi terra levis*, May the earth be light to thee), on others the in-

scription appearing in annexed cut, and signifying 'sacred to the divine manes.' Cippi were used for other purposes. Thus the decrees of the senate were inscribed on some, others served as milestones, while others were set up to mark divisions of land.—2. A military entrenchment made of the trunks of trees and palisades.

Sepulchral Cippus.

Circ (sêrk), *n.* [L. *circus*, a circle.] A prehistoric stone circle.

Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall. *T. Warton.*

Circæa (sêr-sē'a), *n.* [From *Circe*. See CIRCEAN.] A small genus of slender erect herbs, with creeping rootstocks, nat. order Onagraceæ; enchanter's nightshade. There are two British species, *C. alpina* and *C. lutetiana*. See under ENCHANTER.

Circæan (sêr-sē'an), *a.* See CIRCEAN.

Circar (sêr'kär), *n.* 1. In the East Indies, a large portion of a province; a subdivision of a soobah.—2. A sircar (which see).

Circassian (sêr-kash'i-an), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of *Circassia* in Asia.—2. A woollen cloth.

Circassian (sêr-kash'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Circassia or the Circassians.

Circean (sêr-sē'an), *a.* Pertaining to *Circe*, in Greek mythology a celebrated sorceress, who is represented by Homer as having converted the companions of Ulysses into swine after causing them to partake of an enchanted beverage; hence, fascinating but brutifying or poisonous; magical; as, a *Circean* draught.

Circensial (sêr-sen'shi-al), *a.* Same as *Circensian*.

Circensian (sêr-sen'shi-an), *a.* [L. *circenses*, games of the *circus*.] Pertaining to the circus in Rome, where were practised games of various kinds, as running, wrestling, combats, &c.; as, *circensian* games.

Circinal (sêr'si-nal), *a.* [See below.] In *bot.* rolled in spirally downward. See CIRCINATE.

Circinate† (sêr'si-nāt), *v.t.* or *i.* [L. *circino*, to go round.] To make a circle; to compass. *Bailey.*

Circinate (sêr'si-nāt), *a.* [From L. *circinus*, a compass, a circle, from *circus*, a circle.] In *bot.* a term applied to that mode of vernation or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex towards the base, like a shepherd's crook, as in the fronds of ferns, and the leaves of the sun-dew.

Circinate (Fern).

Circination† (sêr-si-nā'shon), *n.* An orbicular motion. *Bailey.*

Circingle† (sêr'sing-gl), *n.* Same as *Surcingle*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Circinus (sêr'si-nus), *n.* [L.] The Compasses, a modern constellation near the south pole. It consists of four stars.

Circle (sêr'kl), *n.* [L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, a circle; Gr. *kirkos*, *krikos*, a ring; same root as *ring*, A. Sax. *hring*.] 1. A plane figure, comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre.—2. The line bounding or forming such a figure, or something in a similar form; a ring; as, a *circle* of stones or a Druidical *circle:* the name is given particularly to several astronomical instruments of a circular form; as, a mural *circle*, a transit *circle*.—3. A round body; an orb; a sphere.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. Is. xl. 22.

4. Compass; circuit. 'In the *circle* of the forest.' *Shak.*—5. A number of particulars regarded as having a central point; a number of persons collected around, or conceived of as collected around a central figure or point of interest; hence, a number of persons associated by some tie; a coterie; a set; as, a certain *circle* of ideas; to move in the higher *circles* of society.

As his name gradually became known the *circle* of his acquaintance widened. *Macaulay.*

6. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round.

Thus in a *circle* run's the peasant's pain. *Dryden.*

7. A complete system, involving several subordinate divisions; as, the *circle* of the sciences.—8. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. [Rare.]

Has he given the lie in *circle* or oblique? *Fletcher.*

9. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, in which two or more unproved statements, or their equivalents, are used to prove each other.—10. The English equivalent of the name given in some countries, as in Germany, to certain administrative divisions.—*On the circle*, in *com.* a phrase used of bills or similar obligations maturing or successively falling due in the course of business.—*Circle of altitude.* Same as *Almucantar*.—*Circle of declination*, a great circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the equator.—*Circle of the empire*, one of the provinces or principalities of the German Empire, which had a right to be present at the diets.—*Circle of latitude*, (*a*) in *astron.* a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. (*b*) In *geog.* a small circle of the sphere the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis: more usually called a *Parallel of Latitude*.—*Circle of longitude*, in *astron.* one of the lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.—*Circle of perpetual apparition*, one of the lesser circles parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried about with the diurnal motion. The stars within this circle never set.—*Circle of perpetual occultation*, another lesser circle at a like distance from the equator, which includes all the stars which never appear in our hemisphere.—*Circle of the sphere*, a circle described on the sphere of the earth or the heavens. The equator, the ecliptic, the meridians, and the parallels of latitude are all circles of the sphere. *A great circle of the sphere* is one the plane of which passes through the centre of the earth, as all those just mentioned except the parallels of latitude, which are *small circles of the sphere*.—*Circle of Ulloa*, a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather.—*Diurnal circle*, an immovable circle supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens, in their diurnal rotation round the earth, or rather in the rotation of the earth round its axis.—*Horary circle* or *hour circle*, (*a*) in artificial globes, a small brass circle fixed to the north pole, divided into twenty-four hours, and furnished with an index to point them out. (*b*) A line showing the hour on a sun-dial.

Circle (sêr'kl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circled;* ppr. *circling*. 1. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose. 'Circled with darkness.' *Pope.* 'Circled with evil.' *Coleridge.* [Chiefly poetical.]—*To circle in*, to confine; to keep together. *Sir K. Digby.*—2. To move round; to revolve round. 'And other planets *circle* other suns.' *Pope.* [Rare.]

Circle (sêr'kl), *v.i.* To move circularly; to circulate; as, the bottle *circles*.

Full well the busy whisper *circling* round
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned. *Goldsmith.*

Circled (sêr'kld), *a.* Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shak.*

Circler† (sêr'klêr), *n.* A cyclic poet: a translation of Horace's 'scriptor cyclicus.' See CYCLIC and CIRCULAR, 3.

Nor so begin, as did that *circler* late:
I sing a noble war and Priam's fate. *B. Jonson.*

Circle-sailing (sêr'kl-sāl-ing), *n.* See SAILING.

Circlet (sêr'klet), *n.* 1. A little circle; a ring-shaped ornament for the head; a chaplet; a headband. 'Her fair locks in rich *circlet* be enrolled.' *Spenser.*—2. An orb or disc-shaped body.

Till Hesperus displayed
His golden *circlet* in the western shade. *Pope.*

3. A circular piece of wood put under a dish at table. [Provincial.]

Circling (sêr'kling), *p.* and *a.* 1. Surrounding; going round; inclosing; encircling. 'Impenetrable, impaled with *circling* fire.' *Milton.*—2. Moving in a round or circle; revolving. 'The *circling* years.' *Pope.*

Each *circling* wheel a wreath of flowers entwines. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Circling-boy† (sêr'kling-boi), *n.* Perhaps a mountebank, from his wandering habits; or a roaring blade, from a habit bullies had of making a ring round the object of their insults.

One Val Cutting that helps Jordan to roar, a *circling-boy*. *B. Jonson.*

Circly (sêr'kli), *a.* Having the form of a circle. *Huloet.*

Circocele (sêr'kō-sēl). See CIRSOCELE.

Circuit (sêr'kit or sêr'kūt), *n.* [Fr. *circuit*, L. *circuitus*, a going round, a circuit—*circum*, round about, and *eo*, to go.] 1. The act of moving or passing round; a circular journey; a revolution. 'His (Jupiter's) periodical *circuit* round the sun.' *Watts.*

The two men who carried the pigs continued to walk round me all the time, making at least a dozen *circuits*. *Cook.*

2. The distance round any space whether circular or otherwise; a boundary line encompassing any object; circumference.

The *circuit* or compasse of Ireland is 1800 miles. *Stow.*

3.† That which encircles; a ring; a diadem. 'The golden *circuit* on my head.' *Shak.*—4. The space inclosed in a circle or within certain limits.

Like Maia's sun he stood,
And shook his plumes, that heavenly fragrance fill'd
The *circuit* wide. *Milton.*

5. The journey of judges or other persons through certain appointed places for the purpose of holding courts or performing other stated duties.—6. The district or portion of country in which the same judge or judges hold courts and administer justice. It is common to designate a certain number of counties to form a circuit, and to assign one or more judges to each circuit; thus we speak of a judge being on the Oxford or the South Wales *circuit*. The courts in the circuits are called *circuit courts*.—7. The arrangement by which a current of electricity is kept up between the two poles of a galvanic battery; the path of a voltaic current. See GALVANISM.—8.† A roundabout argument or statement; circumlocution.

Thou hast used no *circuit* of words. *Huloet.*

—*To make a circuit*, to take a roundabout road; to go out of the direct road.

Circuit† (sêr'kit or sêr'kūt), *v.i.* To move in a circle; to go round.

The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *J. Philip.*

Circuit† (sêr'kit or sêr'kūt), *v.t.* To move or go round. 'Geryon, having *circuited* the air.' *T. Warton.*

Circuiteer (sêr-kit-ēr' or sêr-kūt-ēr'), *n.* One who travels a circuit.

Like your fellow-*circuiteer* the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

Circuiter (sêr'kit-êr or sêr'kūt-êr), *n.* One who goes on a circuit; a circuit judge. 'The thieves condemned by any *circuiter*.' *Whitlock.* [Rare.]

Circuition (sêr-kū-i'shon), *n.* [L. *circuitio*.] 1. The act of going round. *Bp. Pearson.*—2. Circumlocution. 'Intricate *circuitions* of discourse.' *Hooker.* [Rare.]

Circuitous (sêr-kū'it-us), *a.* Going round in a circuit; not direct; roundabout; as, a *circuitous* road or course. 'Circuitous means.' *Burke.*

Circuitously (sêr-kū'it-us-li), *adv.* In a circuitous manner.

Circuitousness (sêr-kū'it-us-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or condition of being circuitous or roundabout; circuity; as, the *circuitousness* of the route led to delay.

Circuity (sêr-kū'i-ti), *n.* A going round; roundabout proceeding; departure from the nearest or straightest way or line; as, the *circuity* and delay of justice.—*Circuity of action*, in *law*, a longer course of proceeding to recover a thing sued for than is legal.

Circulable (sêr'kū-la-bl), *a.* Capable of being circulated.

Circular (sêr'kū-lêr), *a.* [L. *circularis*. See CIRCLE.] 1. In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; as, the sun appears to be *circular*.—2. Passing over or forming a circle, circuit, or round; returning to the point from which a start was made; as, to take a *circular* tour in a country.—3. Adhering to a certain cycle of legends; cyclic: applied to a poet. See CIRCLER. [Rare.]

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Alternating between. [Rare.]

The life of man is a perpetual war,
In misery and sorrow *circular*. *Sandys.*

5. In *logic*, ending in itself: used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first and is proved by it. See CIRCLE, 9.—6. Addressed to a circle or to a number of persons having a common interest; as, a *circular* letter.—7. † Complete; perfect.

A man so absolute and *circular*,
In all those wished-for rarities that may take
A virgin captive. *Massinger.*

—*Circular arc*, an arc of a circle.—*Circular instruments*, astronomical or nautical instruments for measuring angles in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or to 360°, for instance, a mural circle.—*Circular loom*, a loom in which the shuttle moves in a circular race and continuously in one direction through warps arranged in a circle. *E. H. Knight.*—*Circular note*, a note or letter of credit furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad. Along with the note the traveller receives 'a letter of indication,' bearing the names of certain foreign bankers who will cash it on presentation, on which letter he is required to write his name. On presentation the foreign banker can demand a view of the 'letter of indication,' and by requiring the presenter to write his name in his presence can compare the signature thus made with that in the letter, and so far satisfy himself whether the presenter is really the person entitled to receive the money.—*Circular numbers*, those whose powers terminate in the roots themselves, as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.—*Circular polarization*, the name given to a supposed circular rotation in the particles of ether in certain media when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pass through these media.—*Circular sailing*, the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle. See SAILING.—*Napier's circular parts*, are five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the legs, the complement of the hypotenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. If any one part be called the *middle* part the two next to it are the *adjacent* parts, and the other two the *opposite*. Napier's rules for the circular parts serve for the solution of all cases of right-angled spherical triangles.

Circular (sėr'kū-lėr), *n.* A letter or paper, generally printed or multiplied by some other rapid mechanical process, of which a copy is sent to several persons on some common business; as, a business *circular*; a diplomatic *circular*.

Circularity (sėr-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being circular; a circular form.

Circularize (sėr'kū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* 1. To make circular.—2. To send circulars to. [Colloq.]

Circularly (sėr'kū-lėr-li), *adv.* In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning. 'Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow.' *Dryden.*

Circularwise (sėr'kū-lėr-wīz), *adv.* In a circular manner. *Hackluyt.*

Circulary † (sėr'kū-lar-i), *a.* Circular. *Hooker.*

Circulate (sėr'kū-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *circulated*; ppr. *circulating*. [L. *circulo, circulatum*, from *circulus*. See CIRCLE.] 1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round and return to the same point; as, the blood *circulates* in the body.—2. To flow in the veins or channels of an organism: said of the sap of plants the motion of which corresponds in one respect with that of the blood in the body, but differs in not being truly in a circuit.—3. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused: used literally or figuratively; as, air *circulates* in a building; money *circulates* in the country; a story *circulates* in town.

Circulate (sėr'kū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circulated*; ppr. *circulating*. 1. To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; to put about; to spread; as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.—2. † To travel round.

His head hath been intoxicated by *circulating* the earth. *Sp. Croft.*

Circulate (sėr'kū-lāt), *n.* A circulating decimal.

Circulating (sėr'kū-lāt-ing), *ppr.* and *a.* 1. Moving in a circle; moving or passing round; flowing in veins or channels.—2. Spreading; diffusing.—*Circulating medium*, the medium of exchanges or purchases or sales, whether this medium be gold or silver, coin, or any other article. See MEDIUM.—*Circulating decimals*, called also *recurring decimals*, are interminate decimals in which two or more figures are continually repeated. They are distinguished into *pure* and *mixed*; *pure*, when they contain no other figures except those which are repeated, and *mixed*, when they contain some other figure or figures besides the recurring ones.—*Circulating library*, a library the books of which circulate among the subscribers.

Circulation (sėr-kū-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of circulating or moving round in a circle, or in a course which brings or tends to bring the moving body to the point where its motion began; as, the *circulation* of the blood. The blood, propelled by the heart and arteries, visits every part of the living system, from the nearest to the most remote, nourishing all the organs and textures, and sustaining their vital activity; it is then returned by the veins to the heart.—2. The act of flowing through the veins or channels of an organism; as, the *circulation* of the sap in plants.—3. A series in which the same order is preserved and things return to the same state.

For the sins of war thou seest fit to deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries. *Eikon Basilikē.*

4. The act of passing from place to place or from person to person; diffusion; as, the *circulation* of a periodical; the *circulation* of money; the *circulation* of a piece of news.

The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular *circulation*. *Whewell.*

5. The extent to which anything is circulated; as, the *circulation* of some newspapers reaches a quarter of a million copies. 6. Currency; circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c., current and representing coin; as, the authorized *circulation* of the Bank of Scotland is above £3ø0,000.—7. In *chem.* an operation by which the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.

Circulative (sėr'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* Circulating; causing circulation. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Circulator (sėr'kū-lā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which circulates; specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction. See under CIRCULATING.

Circulatorious † (sėr'kū-la-tō"ri-us), *a.* Travelling in a circuit or from house to house. '*Circulatorious* jugglers.' *Barrow.*

Circulatory (sėr'kū-la-to-ri), *a.* Passing round a certain circuit. 'Borde's *circulatory* peregrinations, in the quality of a quack doctor.' *T. Warton.*—*Circulatory letter*, a circular letter or circular. *Johnson.*

Circulet (sėr'kū-let), *n.* A circlet. *Spenser.*

Circuline † (sėr'kū-līn), *a.* Moving in a circle; circular; circulatory. 'With motion *circuline.*' *More.*

Circum- (sėr'kum). A Latin prefix signifying about; round about; in a circle; on all sides; as, *circum*ambulate, to walk round about; *circum*flexion, a bending around or about.

Circumagitate (sėr-kum-aj'it-āt), *v.t.* [L. *circum*, around, and *agito, agitatum*, to agitate.] To agitate on all sides. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Circumagitation (sėr-kum-aj'i-tā"shon), *n.* The act of circumagitating; the state or condition of being circumagitated, or moved about on all sides. [Rare.]

Circumambiency (sėr-kum-am'bi-en-si), *n.* [L. *circum*, around, and *ambio*, to go about. See AMBIENT.] The state or quality of being circumambient; the act of surrounding or encompassing. *Sir T. Browne.*

Circumambient (sėr-kum-am'bi-ent), *a.* [See above.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides: used particularly of the air about the earth. 'The *circumambient* air.' *Howell.* 'The *circumambient* heaven.' *Armstrong.*

Circumambulate (sėr-kum-am'bū-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *circumambulo*, to walk round—*circum*, around, and *ambulo*, to walk about.] To walk round about. 'Persons that *circumambulated* with their box and needles.' *Wood.*

Circumambulation (sėr-kum-am'bū-lā"shon), *n.* The act of circumambulating or walking round.

Circumbendibus (sėr-kum-ben'di-bus), *n.* [L. *circum*, around, and E. *bend*, jocularly treated as if it were Latin, and put in the form of the dative or ablative plural.] A roundabout way; circumlocution. 'The periphrasis, which the moderns call the *circumbendibus.*' *Martinus Scriblerus.* [Ludicrous.]

Circumcellion (sėr-kum-sel'li-on), *n.* [L. *circumcellio*, from *circum*, round about, and *cella*, a cell or hut; lit. one who wanders about from hut to hut.] 1. One of a class of monks of the East, who wandered from monastery to monastery, or from cell to cell.—2. One of a sect of Donatist Christians in Africa in the fourth century, so called because they rambled from one town to another, professing to be public reformers and redressers of grievances. They manumitted slaves without their masters' leave, forgave debts which were none of their own, and committed a great many other unwarrantable acts, and naturally were not long in falling into disrepute.

Circumcide † (sėr'kum-sīd), *v.t.* To circumcise. *Capgrave.*

Circumcise (sėr'kum-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumcised*; ppr. *circumcising*. [L. *circumcido, circumcisum*—*circum*, about, and *cædo*, to cut.] 1. To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of, a ceremony or rite performed upon boys in the Jewish and Mohammedan religions, and practised also among various savage nations; as, to *circumcise* a child. The word is applied also to a practice among some nations of performing an analogous operation upon females.—2. To make clear of the sins of the flesh; to render spiritual or holy. Col. ii. 11.

Circumciser (sėr'kum-sīz-ėr), *n.* One who performs circumcision. *Milton.*

Circumcision (sėr-kum-si'zhon), *n.* 1. The act of circumcising or cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.—2. Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification and acceptance of the Christian faith. Rom. ii. 29.

Circumclusion † (sėr-kum-klū'zhon), *n.* [L. *circum*, round, and *claudo*, to close.] The act of inclosing on all sides.

Circumcursation † (sėr'kum-kėr-sā"shon), *n.* [L. *circum*, about, and *curso*, to run.] 1. The act of running about.—2. Rambling language.

The address . . . was but a factious *circumcursation*. *Barrow.*

Circumduce (sėr-kum-dūs'), *v.t.* In *Scots law*, same as *Circumduct*, 3.

Circumduct (sėr-kum-dukt'), *v.t.* [L. *circumduco—circum*, round, and *duco*, to lead.] 1. To lead around, about, or astray.—2. In *old English law*, to contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*—3. In *Scots law*, to declare the term elapsed for leading a proof; as, the judge *circumducted* the term.

Circumduction (sėr-kum-duk'shon), *n.* 1. A leading about.

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

2. In *old English law*, an annulling; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*—3. In *anat.* the slight degree of motion which takes place between the head of a bone and its articular cavity while the extremity of the limb is made to describe a large circle on a plane surface, as in the shoulder and hip joints.—*Circumduction of the term*, in *Scots law*, the sentence of a judge, declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof, and precluding the party from bringing forward any further evidence.

Circumfer † (sėr'kum-fėr), *v.t.* [L. *circumfero*. See below.] To bear or carry round.

The contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are *circumferred* to nature. *Bacon.*

Circumference (sėr-kum'fėr-ens), *n.* [L. *circumferentia—circum*, round, and *fero*, to carry.] 1. The line that bounds a circle, or any regular curvilinear figure; periphery; as, the *circumference* of a circle or an ellipse.

2. Anything circular. [Rare.]

His ponderous shield . . .
Behind him cast, the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

3. † The surface of a sphere or orb-shaped body; a spherical surface. 'Heaven's whole *circumference.*' *Milton.*

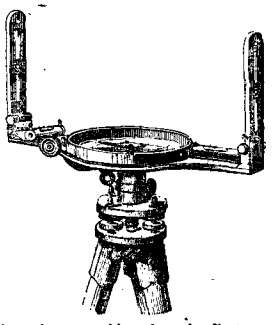
The bubble . . . seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. *Newton.*

Circumference † (sėr-kum'fėr-ens), *v.t.* To include in a circular or spherical space. *Sir T. Browne.*

Circumferential (sėr-kum'fėr-en"shal), *a.* Pertaining to the circumference. *Barrow.*

Circumferentor (sėr-kum'fėr-en-tėr), *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles, now almost superseded by the theodolite. It consists of a horizontal bar of

brass with sights at its ends, and in the middle a circular brass box containing a magnetic compass which plays freely round a circle divided into 360 degrees, the 90° standing at right angles to the line drawn



Circumferentor, with rack-work adjustment.

through the sights, and the whole being supported by an adjustable arrangement on a staff or tripod. It is usually furnished with two spirit-levels, by which perfect horizontality is secured. Called also *Circumventor*.

Circumflant† (sėr'kum-flant), *a.* [L. *circum*, round, and *flans, flantis*, from *flo*, to blow.] Blowing round. '*Circumflant* air.' *Evelyn.*

Circumflect (sėr'kum-flekt), *v.t.* [See CIRCUMFLEX.] 1. To bend round.—2. To place the circumflex on; to circumflex.

Circumflection, Circumflexion (sėr-kum-flek'shon), *n.* 1. The act of circumflecting: (*a*) the act of giving anything a curved form or of bending it round something else. (*b*) The act of marking with the circumflex. 2. A turning; a fold; a winding about; a circuity. 'The *circumflections* of nature.' *Feltham.*

Circumflex (sėr'kum-fleks), *n.* [L. *circumflexus—circum*, round, and *flecto*, to bend.] 1. A wave of the voice, embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable. *Walker.* 2. In *gram.* an accent placed only on long vowels, and indicating different things in different languages. In Greek it is marked by the signs ~ and ^, in French and some other languages by the sign ^: often used as an adjective; as, a *circumflex* accent.

Circumflex (sėr'kum-fleks), *a.* 1. Moving or turning round. *Swift.*—2. Curved: a term used in anatomy in the specific designation of several parts of the body.—*Circumflex muscle* and *circumflex nerve.* See CIRCUMFLEXUS (*a*) and (*b*).

Circumflex (sėr'kum-fleks), *v.t.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex.

Circumflexion. See CIRCUMFLECTION.

Circumflexus (sėr-kum-fleks'us), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* (*a*) a muscle of the palate which serves to stretch it. (*b*) A nerve arising from the posterior part of the brachial plexus, and chiefly distributed to the posterior margin of the deltoid; the axillary nerve.

Circumfluence (sėr-kum'flų-ens), *n.* [See below.] A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.

Circumfluent (sėr-kum'flų-ent), *a.* [L. *circumfluens—circum*, round, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing round; surrounded as a fluid. 'The deep *circumfluent* waves.' *Pope.*

Circumfluous (sėr-kum'flų-us), *a.* [L. *circumfluus.* See CIRCUMFLUENT.] Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent. 'Built on *circumfluous* waters calm.' *Milton.*

Circumforaneal, Circumforaneous (sėr-kum'fo-rā"nē-an, sėr-kum'fo-rā"nē-us), *a.* [L. *circumforaneus—circum*, around, and *forum*, a market-place.] Going about, as from market-place to market-place; walking or wandering from house to house. 'Not borrowed from *circumforaneous* rogues and gipsies.' *Burton.*

Circumfulgent (sėr-kum-ful'jent), *a.* [L. *circumfulgens*, from *circum*, around, and *fulgeo*, to gleam, to shine.] Shining around.

Circumfuse (sėr-kum-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumfused;* ppr. *circumfusing.* [L. *circumfundo, circumfusus—circum*, round, and *fundo, fusus*, to pour.] To pour round; to spread round. '*Circumfused* light.' *B. Jonson.* 'His army, *circumfused* on either wing.' *Milton.*

Circumfusile (sėr-kum-fū'zīl or sėr-kum-fū'zil), *a.* [L. *circum*, round, and *fusilis*, fusile.] Capable of being poured or spread round. '*Circumfusile* gold.' *Pope.*

Circumfusion (sėr-kum-fū'zhon), *n.* The act of circumfusing, that is, of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round. *Swift.*

Circumgestation (sėr'kum-jes-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *circum*, round, and *gestatio*, a carrying, from *gero*, to carry.] A carrying about. '*Circumgestation* of the eucharist.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Circumgyrate (sėr-kum-jī'rāt), *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *circum*, round, and *gyro*, to turn round, from *gyrus*, a circle.] To roll or turn round. 'Vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together.' *Ray.*

Circumgyration (sėr-kum'jī-rā"shon), *n.* The act of circumgyrating, or rolling or turning.

The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and *circumgyration.* *Howell.*

Circumgyre† (sėr-kum-jīr'), *v.i.* To circumgyrate.

A sweet river, which after 20 miles *circumgyring*, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Circumincession (sėr-kum'in-se"shon), *n.* [L. *circum*, about, and *incessus*, a walking.] In *theol.* the reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons in the Godhead.

Circumition† (sėr-kum-i'shon), *n.* [L. *circuitio, circumitio*, from *circum*, round, and *itio*, a walking or going.] A going round. *Bailey.*

Circumjacence, Circumjacency (sėr-kum-jā'sens, sėr-kum-jā'sen-si), *n.* State or condition of being circumjacent.

Circumjacent (sėr-kum-jā'sent), *a.* [L. *circumjacens—circum*, round, and *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying round; bordering on every side.

The Euxine made dreadful havoc on the *circumjacent* coasts. *Drummond.*

Circumjovial (sėr-kum-jō'vi-al), *n.* [L. *circum*, round, and *jovialis*, from *Jupiter, Jovis*, Jupiter.] One of the planet Jupiter's moons or satellites. *Derham.*

Circumligation (sėr-kum'li-gā"shon), *n.* [L. *circumligo*, to bind round—*circum*, round, and *ligo*, to bind.] 1. The act of binding round.—2. The bond with which anything is encompassed. *Bailey.* [Rare in both senses.]

Circumlittoral (sėr-kum-lit'tō-ral), *a.* [L. *circum*, round, and *litoralis*, of or pertaining to the sea-shore, from *litus* (*littus*) *litoris*, the sea-shore.] 1. About or adjoining the shore. Specifically—2. A term applied to one of the zones into which some naturalists have divided the sea-bottom in accordance with the depth of water covering each. In regard to depth the circumlittoral is the fourth zone, reckoning from the deepest or *abyssal.*

Circumlocution (sėr-kum'lō-kū"shon), *n.* [L. *circumlocutio—circum*, round, and *locutio*, a speaking, *loquor*, to speak.] A roundabout way of speaking; a periphrasis; the use of a number of words to express an idea when a suitable term is not at hand or when a speaker chooses to avoid the use of a single term.

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution.* *Swift.*

Circumlocutional (sėr-kum'lō-kū"shon-al), *a.* Characterized by circumlocution; circuitous; periphrastic.

Circumlocutionist (sėr-kum'lō-kū"shon-ist), *n.* One who uses circumlocution; a talker of roundabout phrases. *Gent. Mag.*

Circumlocutory (sėr-kum-lok'ū-to-ri), *a.* Exhibiting circumlocution; periphrastic. 'A diffused and *circumlocutory* manner of expressing a common idea.' *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Circum-meridian (sėr-kum'me-rid"i-an), *a.* [L. *circum*, about, and E. *meridian* (which see).] Situated near or around the meridian.

Circummure (sėr-kum-mūr'), *v.t.* [L. *circum*, round, and *murus*, a wall.] To wall round; to encompass with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummured* with brick. *Shak.*

Circumnavigable (sėr-kum-nav'i-ga-bl), *a.* Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round; as, America has been proved to be *circumnavigable.* *Ray.*

Circumnavigate (sėr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumnavigated;* ppr. *circumnavigating.* [L. *circumnavigo—circum*, round, and *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.] To sail round; to pass round by water; as, to *circumnavigate* the globe. 'Having *circumnavigated* the whole earth.' *Fuller.*

Circumnavigation (sėr-kum-nav'i-gā"shon), *n.* The act of sailing round; as, the *circumnavigation* of the globe.

Circumnavigator (sėr-kum-nav'i-gā-tėr), *n.* One who circumnavigates or sails round: generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe; as, he was one of the early *circumnavigators.*

Circumplexion† (sėr-kum-plek'shon), *n.* [L. *circum*, round, and *plecto*, to bend, to turn.] 1. A folding around.—2. The thing folded or twined around; a girdle.

It was after his fall that he (man) made himself a fig-leaf *circumplexion.* *Feltham.*

3. An entangling circumstance; a complication. '*Circumplexions* and environments.' *Holland.*

Circumplication (sėr-kum'pli-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *circumplico—circum*, round, and *plico*, to fold.] A folding, winding, or wrapping round; or a state of being inwrapped. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Circumpolar (sėr-kum-pō'lėr), *a.* [L. *circum*, round, and E. *polar.*] Surrounding either pole of the earth or heavens.—*Circumpolar stars*, those which revolve round the pole without setting.

Circumposition (sėr-kum'pō-zi"shon), *n.* [L. *circum*, round, and *positio*, a putting or placing, from *pono, positus*, to place.] The act of placing round about; the state of being so placed. *Evelyn; Boyle.*

Circumrasion† (sėr-kum-rā'zhon), *n.* [L. *circumrasio—circum*, round, and *rado, rasus*, to shave.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Circumrotary, Circumrotatory (sėr-kum-rō'ta-ri, sėr-kum-rō'tā-to-ri), *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round. '*Circumrotatory* flourishes.' *Shenstone.*

Circumrotate (sėr-kum-rō'tāt), *v.i.* To rotate or revolve around. [Rare.]

Circumrotation (sėr'kum-rō-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *circum*, round, and *rotatio*, rotation, from *roto*, to turn round.] 1. The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.—2. A single revolution of a rotatory body. *Johnson.*

Circumsail (sėr'kum-sāl), *v.t.* [L. *circum*, round, and E. *sail.*] To sail round; to circumnavigate. '*Circumsailed* the earth.' *Warner.* [Rare.]

Circumscissile (sėr-kum-sis'sīl or sėr-kum-sis'sil), *a.* [L. *circumscindo*, to cut round.] In *bot.* opening or divided by a transverse circular line: a term applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis:* see cut), henbane, and monkey-pot, the fruit in such cases being called a pyxidium.

Circumscissile Dehiscence.

Circumscribable (sėr-kum-skrīb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

Circumscribe (sėr'kum-skrīb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumscribed;* ppr. *circumscribing.* [L. *circumscribo—circum*, round, and *scribo*, to write.] 1. To write or inscribe around. *Ashmole.* [Rare.]—2. To mark out certain bounds or limits for; to inclose within certain limits; to limit, bound, confine, restrain. 'From where he *circumscribed* with his sword, and brought to yoke the enemies of Rome.' *Shak.* '*Circumscribed* by the same laws of decorum.' *Burke.* 'To *circumscribe* royal power.' *Bancroft.*

In England his authority, though great, was *circumscribed* by ancient and noble laws which even the Tories would not patiently have seen him infringe. *Macaulay.*

3. In *geom.* to draw round so as to touch at certain points without cutting: the converse of *inscribe* (which see); as, to *circumscribe* a circle to a polygon.

Circumscribed (sėr'kum-skrībd), *p.* and *a.* Specifically, in *pathol.* a term applied to tumours whose bases are well defined and distinct from the surrounding parts.

Circumscriber (sėr-kum-skrīb'ėr), *n.* One who or that which circumscribes.

Circumscriptible† (sėr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being circumscribed or limited by bounds. *Bullokar.*

Circumscription (sėr-kum-skrip'shon), *n.* 1. † A writing around; a circular inscription. *Ashmole.* — 2. The act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed; the act of bounding, settling, or defining; limitation; restraint; confinement; as, the *circumscription* of arbitrary power. 'The *circumscriptions* of terrestrial nature.' *Johnson.*

I would not my unhoused, free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shak.*

3. The exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body; periphery; as, the *circumscription* of a leaf.

Circumscriptive (sėr-kum-skrip'tiv), *a.* 1. Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; bringing under certain limits or limitations. *Milton.* — 2. Forming or coincident with the superficies of a body. *N. Grew.* [Rare.]

Circumscriptively (sėr-kum-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* In a circumscriptive or limited manner. [Rare.]

The nature of a soul is not to be *circumscriptively* in place. *Montagu.*

Circumscriptly (sėr'kum-skript-li), *adv.* Narrowly; in a slavishly literal sense. [Rare.]

These words taken *circumscriptly* . . . are just as much against plain equity and the mercy of religion, as these words of 'Take, eat, this is my body,' elementally understood, are against nature and sense. *Milton.*

Circumseated (sėr'kum-sēt-ed), *p.* and *a.* [L. *circum*, round, and E. *seated*.] Seated round. *Clifton.* [Rare.]

Circumsept† (sėr'kum-sept), *v.t.* [L. *circum*, round, and *sepio*, *septus*, to hedge in, from *sepes*, a hedge.] To hedge round. *Hall.*

Circumspect (sėr'kum-spekt), *a.* [L. *circumspectus* — *circum*, round, and *specio*, to look.] *Lit.* looking on all sides; looking round; hence, examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; wary. 'His cautious and circumspect demeanour upon the bench.' *Brougham.*

High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*. *Shak.*

— *Cautious, Prudent, Careful, Wary, Circumspect, Discreet.* See under CAUTIOUS.

Circumspect (sėr'kum-spekt), *v.t.* To examine carefully; to scrutinize. 'To *circumspect* and note daily all defects.' *Newcourt.* [Rare.]

Circumspection (sėr-kum-spek'shon), *n.* Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to the natural or probable consequences of a measure, with a view to a correct course of conduct or to avoid danger; observation of the true position of circumstances; watchfulness; wariness; caution. 'Sly *circumspection*.' *Milton.* Rarely followed by a phrase introduced by way of expressing the object of attention. 'Cautious *circumspection* of surrounding connections.' *Brougham.* — SYN. Caution, watchfulness, deliberation, thoughtfulness, wariness, forecast.

Circumspectious† (sėr-kum-spek'shus), *a.* Circumspect; vigilant; wary. *Earl of Monmouth.*

Circumspective (sėr-kum-spek'tiv), *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger. 'Sly, slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.' *Pope.* [Rare.]

Circumspectively (sėr-kum-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a circumspective manner. *Foxe.* [Rare.]

Circumspectly (sėr'kum-spekt-li), *adv.* In a circumspect manner; cautiously; watchfully.

Then judge yourself and prove your man,
As *circumspectly* as you can. *Cowper.*

Circumspectness (sėr'kum-spekt-nes), *n.* The quality of being circumspect; caution; circumspection; prudence.

Circumstance (sėr'kum-stans), *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, standing about — *circum*, around, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact or case; something which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it; something incidental; often some fact giving rise to a certain presumption, or tending to afford some evidence; as, the *circumstances* of time, place, and persons are to be considered. 'Hath not essentially but by *circumstance* the name of valour.' *Shak.* 'Inward essence and outward *circumstances*.' *Dr. Caird.*

If *circumstances* lead me, I will find where truth is hid. *Shak.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination. *Addison.*

2. An unessential particular or detail; and, collectively, detail; minuteness; circumlocution. 'With *circumstance* and oaths so to deny this chain.' *Shak.* [Hardly used now unless in collective sense.]

With all *circumstance* they tell us when and who first set foot upon this island. *Milton.*

To use too many *circumstances* ere one come to the matter is wearisome; to use none at all is blunt. *Bacon.*

3. † A ceremonious accompaniment; more specifically, in a collective sense, adjuncts of pomp and ceremony; ceremonies; ceremony. 'All quality, pride, pomp, and *circumstance* of glorious war.' *Shak.* — 4. *pl.* Situation; surroundings; state of things; especially, condition in regard to worldly estate.

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovation. *Addison.*

— *Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance.* See under EVENT.

Circumstance (sėr'kum-stans), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *circumstanced*; ppr. *circumstancing*. 1. To place in a particular situation or condition. — 2. To furnish or dress out with incidents. [Rare.]

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstanced* them after his own manner. *Addison.*

Circumstanced (sėr'kum-stanst), *pp.* or *a.* Placed in a particular manner with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, *circumstanced* as we were we could not escape. [Shakspere has the expression *I must be circumstanced* apparently in the singular sense of I must put up with circumstances. *Oth.* iii. 4, 201.]

Circumstant† (sėr'kum-stant), *a.* Surrounding. 'All *circumstant* bodies.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Circumstantiable† (sėr-kum-stan'shi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. *Jer. Taylor.*

Circumstantial (sėr-kum-stan'shal), *a.* 1. Attending; incidental; casual; relating to, but not essential.

All that is merely *circumstantial* shall be subordinated to and in keeping with what is essential. *Dr. Caird.*

2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances or to particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

3. Abounding or invested with circumstances; exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular; as, a *circumstantial* account or recital. — *Circumstantial evidence*, evidence that is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption. This mode of proof is resorted to in cases where direct proof cannot be obtained.

Circumstantial (sėr-kum-stan'shal), *n.* Something incidental and of subordinate importance: opposed to an *essential*.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from his own in the *circumstantials* before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Addison.*

Circumstantiality (sėr-kum-stan'shi-al"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fulness of detail; as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

Circumstantially (sėr-kum-stan'shal-li), *adv.* 1. In regard to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. [Rare.]

Of the fancy and intellect the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville.*

2. Minutely; exactly; with every circumstance or particular. 'To set down somewhat *circumstantially*, not only the events, but the manner of my trials.' *Boyle.*

Circumstantiate (sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* 1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts. [Rare.]

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely which now it wills reluctantly. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. [Rare.]

A number infinitely superior and the best *circumstantiated* are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

3. To confirm by circumstances; to describe circumstantially or in full detail.

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars. *Hargrave.*

Circumstantiate† (sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *a.* Circumstantial; invested with acts or circumstances. *Jer. Taylor.*

Circumstantly† (sėr'kum-stant-li), *adv.* Circumstantially; exactly. *Chalmer.*

Circumterraneous (sėr-kum'ter-rā"nē-us), *a.* [L. *circum*, about, and *terra*, earth.] Around the earth; being or dwelling around the earth. *Hallywell.* [Rare.]

Circumundulate (sėr-kum-un'dū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *circum*, round, and *undulatus*, undulated, from *unda*, a wave.] To flow round, as waves. [Rare.]

Circumvallate (sėr-kum-val'lāt), *v.t.* [L. *circumvallo*, to wall round — *circum*, round, and *vallo*, to fortify with a rampart, from *vallum*, a rampart.] To surround with a rampart. *Johnson.*

Circumvallation (sėr-kum'val-lā"shon), *n.* [See above.] In *fort.* (*a*) the art or act of casting up fortifications to protect an investing or besieging army from attacks in the rear. (*b*) A line of field-works consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench; surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army.

A few hours after Boufflers had entered the place the besieging forces closed round it on every side; the lines of *circumvallation* were rapidly formed. *Macaulay.*

Circumvection† (sėr-kum-vek'shon), *n.* [L. *circum*, about, and *veho*, to carry.] A carrying about. *Johnson.*

Circumvent (sėr-kum-vent'), *v.t.* [L. *circumvenio*, *circumventum* — *circum*, about, and *venio*, to come.] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; to defeat or get the better of by cunning; to outwit; to overreach; as, to *circumvent* one's enemies. '*Circumvented* thus by fraud.' *Milton.*

It might be the pate of a politician . . . one that would *circumvent* God, might it not? *Shak.*

Circumvention (sėr-kum-ven'shon), *n.* 1. The act of circumventing; the act of outwitting or overreaching; deception; fraud; stratagem. 'A school in which he learned sly *circumvention*.' *Cowper.* — 2. Means of circumventing. *Shak.* [Rare.] — 3. In *Scots law*, an act of fraud or deceit.

Circumventive (sėr-kum-vent'iv), *a.* Tending or designed to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; deluding.

Circumventor (sėr-kum-vent'ėr), *n.* 1. One who circumvents or gains his purpose by cunning or wiles.

Your majesty now of late hath found . . . the said Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, . . . to be the most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and *circumventor* against your most royal person. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. A surveying instrument, having a compass-box at the top for taking angles. See CIRCUMFERENTOR.

Circumversion (sėr-kum-vėr'shon), *n.* [L. *circum*, round, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] A turning about. *Holland.*

Circumvest† (sėr-kum-vest'), *v.t.* [L. *circumvestio* — *circum*, round, and *vestio*, to clothe.] To cover round, as with a garment. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Circumvolation (sėr-kum'vō-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *circumvolo* — *circum*, around, and *volo*, to fly.] The act of flying round. [Rare.]

Circumvolution (sėr-kum'vō-lū"shon), *n.* [See below.] 1. The act of rolling round.

Stable, without *circumvolution*;
Eternal rest. *Dr. H. More.*

2. The state of being rolled round or wound into a roll.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution* or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One of the windings of a thing wound or twisted; a convolution. — 4. *Fig.* a winding; a roundabout method of procedure.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*. *Disraeli.*

Circumvolve† (sėr-kum-volv'), *v.t.* [L. *circumvolvo* — *circum*, round, and *volvo*, to roll.] To turn or cause to roll round; to cause to revolve. 'Whene'er we *circumvolve* our eyes.' *Herrick.*

To ascribe to each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it were unphilosophical. *Glanville.*

Circumvolve† (sėr-kum-volv'), *v.i.* To roll round; to revolve. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Circus (sėr'kus), *n.* pl. **Circuses** (sėr'kus-ez). [L. *circus*; hence *circle* (which see).] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a large oblong building, adapted for horse-races, chariot-races, and for the exhibition of athletic exercises, contests with wild beasts, &c., and furnished with rows of seats, rising one above another for the accommodation of spectators. — 2. In modern times, a place of amusement, where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment;

also the company of performers in a circus, with their equipage.—3. Inclosed space of any kind; circuit.

The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall. *Byron.*

Ciric-sceat,† *n.* [A. Sax. =*church-scot.*] An ancient ecclesiastical due, paid mostly in corn, on St. Martin's day; church-scot.

Cirl-bunting (sėrl'bunt-ing), *n.* [Ir. *zirlo*, from *zirlare*, to twitter.] A bird of the genus Emberiza, the *E. cirlus* (Linn.).

Cirque (sėrk), *n.* [Fr., a circle, a circus.] 1. A circus. [Poetical.]

See the *cirque* falls! the unpillar'd temple nods. *Pope.*

2. A circle; specifically, a circle regarded as inclosing any space or surrounding any object or group of objects. [Poetical.]

Pored on its hazel *cirque* of shedded leaves. *Keats.*

3. A name often given to a kind of circular valley in mountains due to atmospheric, chiefly glacier, denudation.

Cirrhopoda (sir-rop'od-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Cirripedia* (which see).

Cirrhosis (sir-rō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *kirrhos*, orange-tawny.] In *pathol.* (*a*) a yellow colouring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues, especially in the liver, owing to a morbid process. (*b*) A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, which becomes dense, granulated, and wrinkled, and frequently of a rust-brown colour. Cirrhosis is popularly named 'nutmeg liver' from its peculiar appearance, and 'drunkard's liver' from this lesion being frequently caused by intemperance.

Cirrhostomi, Cirrhostomidæ (sir-ros'to-mī, sir-ros-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* See CIRROSTOMI.

Cirrhotic (sir-rot'ik), *a.* Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

Cirrhous, Cirrhose (sir'rus, sir'rōs), *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril.] See CIRROSE.

Cirribranch, Cirribranchiate (sir'ri-brangk, sir-ri-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Having tendril-like gills: a term applied to certain molluscs.

Cirri (sir'rī), *n.* pl. of *cirrus*.

Cirriferous (sir-rif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *fero*, to bear.] Possessing cirri; cirrigerous.

Cirriform (sir'ri-form), *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *forma*, form.] Formed like a tendril.

Cirrigerous (sir-rij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *gero*, to carry.] Same as *Cirriferous*.

Cirrigrade (sir'ri-grād), *a.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *gradior*, to go.] Moving by means of tendril-like appendages; as, *cirrigrade* Acalephæ. *Carpenter.*

Cirriped (sir'ri-ped), *n.* A member of the Cirripedia.

Cirripedia, Cirrhipedia (sir-ri-pē'di-a), *n. pl.* [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *pes, pedis*, the foot.] An order of lower crustaceous animals, formerly ranked among the molluscs, so called from the cirri or filaments with which their transformed feet are fringed. When young they are free and able to swim, possessing certain limbs, eyes, and organs, which they subsequently lose, and are altogether of higher organization than when adult. When adult they are affixed to some substance, either set directly on it, as in the genus Balanus; placed on a foot-stalk, as the barnacle, or goose-mussel; or sunk into the supporting substance, as the whale-barnacle. Called also *Cirrhopoda*.

Cirro-cumulus (sir-rō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* [L. *cirrus*, a tuft of hair, and *cumulus*, a heap.] A form of cloud. See CLOUD.

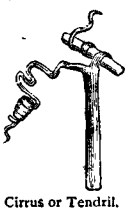
Cirrose (sir'rōs), *a.* [L. *cirrosus*, from *cirrus*, a curl.] In *bot.* (*a*) having a cirrus or tendril; specifically, applied to a leaf tipped with a tendril. (*b*) Resembling tendrils or coiling like them. Written also *Cirrhose*, *Cirrhous*, and *Cirrous*.

Cirrostomi (sir-ros'to-mī), *n. pl.* [L. *cirrus*, a hair, and Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] A term applied to an order of fishes (otherwise named Pharyngobranchii or Leptocardii), represented by the lancelet or amphioxus, the lowest fish. In this fish the mouth is surrounded by hair-like filaments. Called also *Cirrhostomidæ*.

Cirro-stratus (sir-rō-strā'tus), *n.* [L. *cirrus*, a tuft of hair, and *stratus*, spread flat.] A species of cloud. See CLOUD.

Cirrous (sir'rus), *a.* Same as *Cirrose*.

Cirrus (sir'rus), *n.* pl. **Cirri** (sir'rī). [L.] 1. In *bot.* a tendril; a long thread-like organ by which a plant climbs.—2. In *zool.* a soft curled filamentary appendage to the feet of certain animals, as barnacles, and the jaws of certain fishes.—3. A form of cloud. See CLOUD.



Cirrus or Tendril.

Cirsium (sėr'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *kirsion*, a kind of thistle.] See HORSE-THISTLE.

Cirsocele (sėr'so-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *kirsos*, a dilated vein, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; hernia varicosa.

Cis (sis), *n.* [Gr. *kis*, a wood-worm.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Xylophaga. Some are minute beetles which infest the various species of Boleti or mushrooms. The larvæ of others do much harm to books, furniture, wood of houses, &c., by piercing them with small holes. Those which perforate books are popularly known as book-worms.

Cis (sis). A Latin preposition signifying 'on this side,' often prefixed to the names of rivers, mountains, &c., to form adjectives. Rome was considered the point of departure in words of Roman origin.

Cisalpine (sis-al'pin or sis-al'pin), *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps, whence *alpinus, alpine*.] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps: opposed to *transalpine*.

Cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), *a.* Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Cisco (sis'kō), *n.* A fish of the herring kind, found in Lake Ontario.

Ciselure (sēz-lür), *n.* [Fr. *ciseler*, to carve or engrave with a chisel.] 1. The art or operation of chasing.—2. Chased metal work. *Fairholt.*

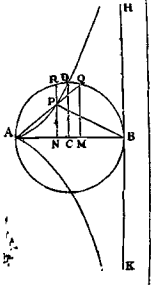
Cisleu (sis'lē-ö), *n.* See CHISLEU.

Cismontane (sis-mon'tān), *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *mons*, a mountain.] Existing on this side of the mountain; specifically, on this side the Alps: opposed to *ultramontane*.

Cispadane (sis'pa-dān), *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, the river Po, whence *Padanus*.] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.

Cissampelos (sis-sam'pe-los), *n.* [Gr.—*kissos*, ivy, and *ampelos*, a vine, because it climbs like the ivy, and has fruit like the vine.] A genus of climbing plants, nat. order Menispermaceæ, one of which, the velvet leaf (*C. Pareira*), yields the root called Pareira brava, used in medicine as a tonic and diuretic.

Cissoid (sis'soid), *n.* [Gr. *kissos*, ivy, and *eidos*, form.] A curve of the second order, invented by Diocles with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. The curve is generated in the following manner:—In the diameter, A B, of a circle described about C, take B M = A N, and erect the ordinates M Q = N R, and join A Q: the locus of the point P, in which the line A Q cuts the ordinate N R, is the cissoid. To find its equation, let A N = x, P N = y, A C = a, then since



$$\frac{P\,N = y}{A\,N = x} = \frac{Q\,M = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}}{A\,M = 2a - x}$$

the equation is $y^2(2a-x)=x^3$. The curve has an equal branch on the other side of A B; the two branches meeting in a cusp at the point A, and have the line H K as an asymptote. The area included between the curve and the asymptote is three times the area of the generating circle. In the cissoid of Diocles the generating curve is a circle; but this term has been employed in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.

Cissoidal (sis-soid'al), *a.* Resembling the cissoid of Diocles, applied to mechanical curves partaking of that character.

Cissus (sis'sus), *n.* [Gr. *kissos*, ivy, in reference to their scrambling roots.] The wild grape, a group of plants included in the same genus with the true vine, but having more deeply divided leaves, and the petals of the flower opening before they fall off. All the species are climbing plants, and are mostly found within the tropics, especially in Asia; a few occur in North America.

Cist (sist), *n.* [From L. *cista*, Gr. *kistē*, a chest. *Chest* is simply another form of this word.] 1. A case; a chest; a basket; specifically, in *archæol.* (*a*) the term applied to the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. (*b*) A place of interment of an early or prehistoric period, consisting of a stone chest formed of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones. Such cists are found in barrows or mounds, inclosing bones. In rocky districts, cists were sometimes hewn in the rock itself.

Cist.

Called also *Kist*, *Cistvaen*, and *Kistvaen*.—2. Same as *Cyst* (which see).

Cistaceæ (sis-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See CISTUS.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of low shrubby plants or herbs, with entire leaves and crumpled, generally ephemeral showy flowers. Some species exude a balsamic resin, such as ladanum, from a species of Cistus found in the countries bordering the Levant. Four species of the genus Helianthemum are found in Britain, and are commonly called rock-rose.

Cistal (sis'tal), *a.* A term used by Lindley to designate one of his 'alliances' of plants. They are hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamydeous flowers, and include the rock-roses (genus *Cistus*), crucifers, weldworts, and capparids.

Cistella (sis-tel'la), *n.* [L., a casket, dim. of *cista*, a box.] In *bot.* the capsular shield of some lichens.

Cistercian (sis-tėr'shi-an), *n.* A member of a religious order, which takes its name from its original convent, Citeaux (*Cistercium*), near Dijon, where the society was founded in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Solesmes, under the rule of St. Benedict. They led a contemplative and very ascetic life, and, having emancipated themselves from the oversight of the bishops, formed a sort of religious republic, under the government of a high council of twenty-five members, the abbot of Citeaux being president. In France they called themselves Bernardines, in honour of St. Bernard. From the Cistercians emanated the barefooted monks, or Feuillants in France, the nuns of Port-Royal, the Recollets in Spain, and the monks of La Trappe. The French Revolution reduced the Cistercians to a few convents in Spain, Austria, Poland, and the Saxon part of Upper Lusatia. They wear a white cassock with black scapulary, but when officiating are clothed

Cistercian.—Pascal's Collection des Costumes.

with a large white gown, with great sleeves and a hood of the same colour.

Cistern (sis'tėrn), *n.* [L. *cisterna*, from *cista*, a chest.] 1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquor, as in domestic uses, distilleries, and brew-

eries.—2. A natural reservoir for water; a hollow place containing water, as a fountain or lake. 'The wide *cisterns* of the lakes.' *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Cistic (sist'ik), *a.* See CYSTIC.

Cistus (sis'tus), *n.* [Gr. *kistos.*] The rock-rose, a genus of plants of many species, belonging to the nat. order Cistaceæ, natives of Europe, or of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. Gum ladanum is obtained from *C. creticus* and *C. ladaniferus.*

Cistvaen, Kistvaen (kist'vā-en or kist'vān), *n.* See CIST.

Cit (sit), *n.* [Contracted from *citizen.*] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city: used in disparagement. 'The *cits* of London and the boors of Middlesex.' *Johnson.* [Colloq.]

Citable (sit'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being cited or quoted.

Citadel (sit'a-del), *n.* [Fr. *citadelle,* from It. *citta,* city.] A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final point of defence. 'Troas and Ilion's columned *citadel.*' *Tennyson.*

Cital (sī'tal), *n.* 1. The act of citing to appear; a summons. [Rare.]—2. Mention. [Rare.]

He made a blushing *cital* of himself. *Shak.*

3.† Quotation; citation. *Johnson.*

Citation (sī-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *citatio,* from *cito,* to cite (which see).] 1. A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear in a court, and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear, in various other cases, and the paper containing such notice or call.

The remonstrants were ready according to their *citation.* *Sir M. Hale.*

2. The act of citing a passage from a book; or from another person, in his own words; also the passage or words quoted; quotation.

It is the beauty and independent worth of the *citations,* far more than their appropriateness, which have made Johnson's dictionary popular even as a reading-book. *Coleridge.*

3. Specifically, in *law,* a reference to decided cases or books of authority to maintain a point of law.—4.† Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

Citator (sī-tā'tėr), *n.* One who cites. [Rare.]

Citatory (sī'ta-to-ri), *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation. 'Letters *citatory.*' *Ayliffe.*

Cite (sīt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cited;* ppr. *citing,* [Fr. *citer,* from L. *cito, citare,* freq. of *cieo,* to call, to summon.] 1. To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; to summon before a person or tribunal; to give legal or official notice to appear in court to answer or defend.

The *cited* dead
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton.*

2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to call; to order or urge; to rouse. [Rare.]

And had I not been *cited* so by them
Yet did I purpose as they do entreat. *Shak.*

3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication.

The devil can *cite* Scripture for his purpose. *Shak.*

4. To refer to in support, proof, or confirmation; as, to *cite* an authority or a precedent in proof of a point in law.—5.† To mention; to recount.

We *cite* our faults
That they may hold excused our lawless lives.
Shak.

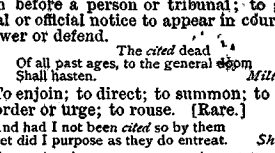
6.† To bespeak; to argue; to evidence. 'Aged honour *cites* a virtuous youth.' *Shak.*

Citee,† **Cite,†** *n.* A city. *Chaucer.*

Citer (sīt'ėr), *n.* One who cites: (*a*) one who summons into court. (*b*) One who quotes.

Citess (sit'es), *n.* [See CIT.] A city woman. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Cithara (sith'a-ra), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kithara,* whence *cittern, gittern, guitar.*] An ancient



Cithara, from an Egyptian painting.

stringed instrument resembling the more modern cittern, or guitar. It is mentioned by Homer.

Citharexylon (sith-a-reks'i-lon), *n.* [Gr. *kithara,* the lyre, and *xylon,* wood.] Fiddle-wood, a genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of South America and Jamaica.

Citharist (sith'ar-ist), *n.* A player on the cithara.

Citharistic (sith-ar-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or adapted to the cithara.

Cithern (sith'ėrn), *n.* Same as *Cittern* (which see).

Citicism† (sit'i-sizm), *n.* [From *cit.*] The manners of a cit or citizen. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Citied (sit'id), *a.* 1. Belonging to a city; having the qualities of a city. 'The loathsome airs of smoky *citied* towns.' *Drayton.* [Rare.]—2. Occupied by a city or cities; covered with cities. 'The *citied* earth.' *Keats.*

Citigrade (sit'i-grād), *a.* [L. *citus,* swift, and *gradus,* a step.] Swiftly moving, specifically applied to a tribe of spiders remarkable for the nimbleness of their motions.

Citiner† (sit'i-nėr), *n.* One born or bred in a city; a cit. *Chapman.*

Citizen (sit'i-zen), *n.* [O.E. *citesein, citezein, citesain,* &c., from O.Fr. *citeain, citain, citeien,* &c. (Mod. Fr. *citoyen*), from *cité,* a city. The *z* (or *s*) is a corruption of the old symbol used for *y.* See CITY.] 1. The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.—2. Any inhabitant of a town or city, as opposed to the inhabitant of a rural district; sometimes, in disparagement, a person engaged in trade, as opposed to a person of birth and breeding. 3. A member of a state with full political privileges.

If the *citizens* of the United States should not be free and happy the fault will be entirely their own. *Washington.*

Citizen (sit'i-zen), *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen; town-bred; effeminate. [Rare.]

I am not . . . so *citizen* a wanton as to seem to die ere sick. *Shak.*

Citizeness (sit'i-zen-es), *n.* A female citizen.

Citizenize (sit'i-zen-īz), *v.t.* To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen. [Rare.]

Talleyrand was *citizenized* in Pennsylvania when there in the form of an emigrant. *T. Pickering.*

Citizenship (sit'i-zen-ship), *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Our *citizenship,* as saith the apostle, is in heaven. *Horne.*

Citizen-soldier (sit'i-zen-sōl'jėr), *n.* One who is both a citizen or a civilian and a soldier, as the volunteers of Great Britain.

Citole† (sit'ōl), *n.* [O.Sp. *citola,* a cithern.] A musical instrument; a dulcimer.

Citrate (sit'rāt), *n.* [L. *citrus,* a citron or lemon.] In *chem.* a salt of citric acid.

Citrean (sit'rē-an), *a.* Citrine.

Citric (sit'rik), *a.* Belonging to or derived from lemons or citrons.—*Citric acid* ($C_6H_8O_7$), the acid of lemons. Citric acid is contained in several fruits, but in the largest quantity in limes and lemons, the latter containing about 5½ per cent. It is colourless, inodorous, and extremely sharp in its taste. It is used as a discharge in calico-printing, and as a substitute for lemon in making saline draughts.

Citril-finch (sit'ril-finsh), *n.* [A corruption of the specific name meaning lemon-yellow, from *L. citrus,* a citron.] A beautiful song-bird of Italy (*Fringilla citrinella*): so called from the colour of its breast.

Citrination (sit-ri-nā'shon), *n.* The process of becoming of the colour of citrine; the state of being so coloured.

Citrine (sit'rin), *a.* [L. *citrinus,* from *citrus,* a lemon or citron.] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon colour; yellow or greenish-yellow.—*Citrine ointment,* the common name of the ointment of nitrate of mercury. It consists of 4 parts of mercury, 12 nitric acid, 15 prepared lead, and 32 olive-oil.

Citrine (sit'rin), *n.* 1. Lemon colour.—2. A yellow pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana.*

Citron (sit'ron), *n.* [Fr. *citron;* L. *citreum,* from *citrus,* the lemon or citron.] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon; the tree itself.

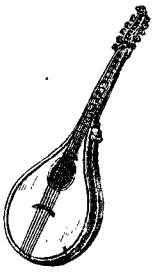
Citron-tree (sit'ron-trē), *n.* The tree which produces the citron (*Citrus medica*). It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from 5 to 15 feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves.

Citron-water (sit'ron-wa-tėr), *n.* A liquor distilled from the rind of citrons.

Citrul, Citrule (sit'rul), *n.* [See CITRULLUS.] The water-melon (*Cucumis Citrullus*), so named from its yellow colour.

Citrullus (si-trul'lus), *n.* [A dim. formed from the L. *citrus,* the citron-tree: so called from the colour of the fruit when cut.] A genus of dicotyledonous, herbaceous, annual plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. *C. Colocynthis* yields the well-known cathartic drug called colocynth (which see).

Citrus (sit'rus), *n.* [L.] A genus of plants, nat. order Aurantiaceæ, consisting of trees, with apparently simple, ovate, acuminate leaves, which are leaflets united by a distinct joint to the leaf-like stalk. The numerous stamens are irregularly united by their filaments into several irregular bundles. The fruit is pulpy, with a spongy rind. To this genus belong the orange, lemon, citron, &c.



Cittern, in South Kensington Museum.

Cittern (sit'tėrn), *n.* [From L. *cithara.* See CITHARA.] An old instrument of the guitar kind, strung with wire instead of gut. It had frequently a head grotesquely carved at the extremity of the neck and finger-board, which explains several allusions in our old plays; while the fact that in barbers' shops there was regularly one or more citterns for the use of the customers explains others. Written also *Cithern.*

City (sit'i), *n.* [Fr. *cité;* It. *citta;* L. *civitas, civitatis,* a city, state, from *civis,* a citizen.] 1. In a general sense, a large and important town; any town holding an important position in the state in which it is situated; in a narrower sense and as regards Great Britain, a city is said to be a town corporate that is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church. Yet (as is remarked in Stephen's Commentaries) there seems to be no necessary connection between a city and a *see;* possibly the words were popularly thought to be etymologically connected. In America a city is a town incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen. The word is often used, like *town,* in opposition to country.—2. The inhabitants of a city collectively.

I do suspect I have done some offence
That seems disgracious in the *city's* eyes. *Shak.*

City (sit'i), *a.* Pertaining to a city; as, a *city* feast; *city* manners. '*City* wives.' *Shak.* 'A *city* clerk, but gently born.' *Tennyson.*—*City article,* in *newspapers,* the editorial remarks or summary of the commercial or financial news of the day.—*City editor,* the journalist whose duty it is to superintend the preparation of the city article.—*City court,* in the United States, the municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen.

City-ward (sit'i-ward), *n.* A watchman, or the collective watchmen of a city. *Fairfax.*

Cive (sīv), *n.* [Fr. *cive,* L. *cepa,* an onion.] A small perennial garden plant (*Allium Schœnoprasum*), of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated in kitchen-gardens as a pot-herb. Written also *Chive.*

The common chive or *cive* is indigenous to Britain, having been found in Oxfordshire as well as Argyleshire. *W. B. Booth.*

Civet (siv'et), *n.* [Fr. *civette,* It. *zibetto,* from Ar. *zabad,* the unctuous substance which furnishes civet.] 1. A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from the anal glands of animals of the genus Viverra, which, from this circumstance and from their resemblance to cats, are called civet-cats. It is of a clear, yellowish or brownish colour, of a strong offensive smell when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume.—2. The animal itself. See CIVET-CAT.—3. In *cookery,* a dark, thickish stew, generally of hare or venison: so called from its scent.

Civet (siv'et), *v.t.* To scent with civet; to perfume. *Cowper.*

Civet-cat (siv'et-kat), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the genus Viverra, having a large double gland between the anus and organs of generation, containing the peculiar odoriferous fatty substance called civet. This animal, intermediate in form between the weasel and fox, is of a cinereous colour, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots

Civet-cat (*Viverra civetta*).

disposed in rows, and is commonly from 2 to 3 feet long and 10 inches high. The species are found in North Africa (*V. civetta*), and in Asia (*V. zibetha*) from Arabia to Malabar and Java (*V. Rasse*). They are frequently kept in confinement, especially at the town of Eufras, in Abyssinia—the principal seat of the civet trade—for the sake of the perfume, which is taken from the bag twice a week, a dram being a large yield. When thus kept they are fed on raw flesh with the view of increasing the quantity of civet.

Civic (siv'ik), *a.* [L. *civicus*, from *civis*, a citizen.] Pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honours. 'At *civic* revel, pomp, and game.' *Tennyson.*—*Civic crown*, in *Rom. antiq.* a crown or garland of oak leaves bestowed on a soldier who has saved the life of a citizen in battle.

Civical† (siv'ik-al), *a.* Civic. *Sir T. Browne.*

Civil (siv'il), *a.* [L. *civilis*, from *civis*, a citizen.] 1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state: opposed to *criminal*, *ecclesiastical*, and *military* or *naval*; as in the phrases *civil* rights, *civil* government, *civil* privileges, *civil* war, *civil* justice. 2. Reduced to order, rule, and government; under a regular administration; exhibiting some refinement of manners; not savage or wild; civilized; as, *civil* life; *civil* society.

Men that are *civil* do lead their lives after one common law, appointing them what to do. *Hooker.*

3. Courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; polite.

A *civil* man now is one observant of slight external courtesies in the mutual intercourse between man and man; a *civil* man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a 'civis.' *Abp. Trench.*

4.† Grave; sober; not gay or showy.

A *civil* habit oft covers a good man. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*Civil death.* See DEATH.—*Civil engineering.* See ENGINEERING.—*Civil law*, the law of a state, city, or country; more specifically, the Roman law, the municipal law of the Roman Empire, comprised in the *Institutes*, *Code*, *and Digest of Justinian*, and the *Novel Constitutions*.—*Civil list.* See LIST.—*Civil service*, a term applied to that branch of the public service in which the non-military covenanted servants of the crown are employed, or to those persons collectively. It includes the offices or departments connected with the war-office, admiralty, post-office, customs, excise, diplomatic corps, civil and criminal courts, prisons, British Museum, &c.—*Civil state*, the whole body of the citizens who are not included in the military, naval, and ecclesiastical bodies.—*Civil war*, a war between the people of the same state or city: opposed to *foreign war*.—*Civil year.* See under YEAR.—*Civil, Polite, Courteous.* See POLITE.

Civilation (siv-i-lā'shon), *n.* [A corruption of *civilization*, or formed from the adjective *civil*.] An Irish slang word for intoxication. 'In a state of *civilation*.' *De Quincey.*

Civilian (si-vil'i-an), *n.* 1. One who is skilled in the Roman or civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law.

Elizabeth caused an inquiry to be instituted before a commission of privy councillors and *civilians*. *Hallam.*

2. A student of the civil law at a university.—3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical. 'Army or *civilian* surgeons.' *Times newspaper.*—4.† One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own. *Abp. Trench.* 'The mere naturalist or *civilian*, by whom I mean such an one as lives upon dregs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed.' *Daniel Rogers.*

Civilist (siv'il-ist), *n.* A civilian or person versed in the civil law. *Warburton.*

Civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *civilitas*, from *civilis*, civil, from *civis*, a citizen; It. *civilita*; Sp. *civilidad*.] 1.† The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; civilization. See extract under CIVILIZATION.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Good breeding; politeness, or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention; as, to show one many *civilities*. 'The sweet *civilities* of life.' *Dryden.* 'The insolent *civility* of a proud man.' *Chesterfield.*

I call my own self wild,
But keep a touch of sweet *civility*. *Tennyson.*

Civilizable (siv'il-iz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being civilized.

Civilization (siv'il-iz-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being refined in manners from the rudeness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.

I asked him (Johnson) if 'humiliating' was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit '*civilization*,' but only 'civility.' *Boswell.*

2.† The act of rendering a criminal process civil.

Civilize (siv'il-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *civilized*; ppr. *civilizing*. [From *civil*; Fr. *civiliser*, formerly written also *civilizer*, to civilize.] 1. To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce order and civic organization among; to refine and enlighten; to elevate in social life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

2.† To make subject to a civil instead of a criminal process.

Civilized (siv'il-izd), *p.* and *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; possessing some culture or refinement; refined; cultivated.

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society. *Quincy.*

Civilizer (siv'il-iz-ėr), *n.* One who or that which civilizes or tends to civilize.

Civilly (siv'il-li), *adv.* In a civil manner: (*a*) in a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community; in accordance with a state of civilization.

That a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing—for this is *civilly* to live—is impossible. *Hooker.*

(*b*) In a manner relating to private rights: opposed to *criminally*. 'A process *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of a party injured.' *Ayliffe.* (*c*) Not naturally, but in law; as, a man *civilly* dead. (*d*) Politely; complacently; gently; with due decorum; courteously.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

(*e*)† Without gaudy colours or finery; soberly.

The chambers were handsome and cheerfull, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon.*

Civil-suited† (siv'il-sût-ed), *a.* Modestly, as opposed to gaudily or showily arrayed. '*Civil-suited* morn.' *Milton.*

Civism (siv'izm), *n.* [Fr. *civisme*, from L. *civis*, a citizen.] The privileges or state of a citizen; citizenship. [Rare.]

Cizar† (siz'ėr), *v.t.* To clip or trim with scissors. *Beau. & Fl.*

Cizars† (siz'ėrz), *n. pl.* Scissors. *Swift.*

Cize† (siz), *n.* Size. 'Cize or figure.' *N. Grew.*

Clabber† (klab'ėr), *n.* Milk turned and become thick or inspissated; bonny-clabber (which see).

Clachan (clach'an), *n.* [Gael., from *clach*, a stone. The primary meaning probably is a stone circle for sacred or sepulchral uses.] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet; especially one in which there is a parish church. 'The *clachan* of Aberfoyle.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Clack (klak), *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. Fr. *claque*, a clap or clack; W. *clec*, a sharp noise; D. *klakken*, to clap; M.H.G. *klac*, a crack; E. *clap*, *crack*.] 1. To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to crack; to rattle; to click.

The palace bang'd and buzz'd and *clackt*. *Tennyson.*

2. To utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness; to let the tongue run; as, her tongue is perpetually *clacking*. [Colloq.]

But ah! the more the white goose laid,
It *clack'd* and cackled louder. *Tennyson.*

Clack (klak), *v.t.* 1. To cause to make a sharp, short sound; to rattle; to clap; as, to *clack* two pieces of wood together. See CLACK-DISH.—2. To speak without thought; to rattle out.

Unweighed custom makes them *clack* out anything their heedless fancy springs. *Feltham.*

Clack (klak), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking; as, the *clacks* of a mill. 2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn.—3. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in. *Johnson.*—4. A ball-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive. See BALL-VALVE and CLACK-BOX, 2.—5. A kind of small windmill set on the top of a pole to turn and clap on a board for the purpose of frightening away birds.—6. Continual talk; prattle; gossip; tattle. [Colloq.]

A woman's *clack*, if I have skill,
Sounds somewhat like a throwster's mill. *Swift.*

Clack-box (klak'boks), *n.* 1. In *mach.* the box in which a clack-valve works.—2. In *locomotives*, the box fitted on to the boiler in which a ball-valve is placed to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing water against it, which water then passes into the boiler, while the instant fall of the ball prevents egress from the boiler.

Clack-dish (klak'dish), *n.* A dish formerly used by mendicants, having a movable cover, which they *clacked* to excite the notice and sympathy of passengers, and also to signify that the dish was empty.

His use was to put a ducat in her *clack-dish*. *Shak.*

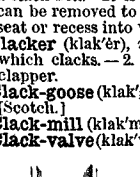
Clack-door (klak'dōr), *n.* A plate of iron or brass covering an aperture in the side of a clack-box. It is attached by screws, and can be removed to give access to the valve-seat or recess into which the valve fits.

Clacker (klak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clacks.—2. The clack of a mill; the clapper.

Clack-goose (klak'gös), *n.* A barnacle-goose. [Scotch.]

Clack-mill (klak'mil), *n.* Same as *Clack*. 5.

Clack-valve (klak'valv), *n.* A valve in pumps with a single flap, hinged at one edge, and consisting of a plate of leather a little larger than the valve aperture. The leather plate is strengthened above by a plate of iron a little larger than the opening, and below by another iron plate a little less than the opening. The valve box is generally one and a half times the diameter of the valve opening. Called also *Clapper*.



Clack-valve.

Clad (klad), *pp.* Clothed.

Jeroboam had *clad* himself with a new garment. 1 Ki. xi. 29.

The ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

Cladder† (klad'dėr), *n.* A general wooer. *Nares.*

Cladenchyma (kla-den'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *klados*, a branch, and *enchyma*, infusion.] In *bot.* tissue composed of branching cells, as in some hairs.

Cladgy (klaj'i), *a.* [Also written *cledgy*. A softer form corresponding to Sc. *claggy*, from A. Sax. *clæg*, clay.] Stiff; tenacious; cledgy. [Rare.]

Cladium (klā'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *kladion*, a small twig or shoot.] A genus of cyperaceous plants; twig-rush (which see).

Cladocarpous (klad'ō-kär-pus), *a.* [Gr. *klados*, a young or little branch, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a term applied to certain cryptogamic plants whose fruit is not truly lateral, but terminates short lateral branchlets; as, *cladocarpous* mosses.

Cladocera (kla-dos'ėr-a), *n.* [Gr. *klados*, a branch, and *keras*, a horn.] An order of entomostracous crustacea, with two pairs of branched antennæ, the lower pair of which serve as oars, and with only one eye of very large comparative size. The water-flea (*Daphnia pulex*), well known as a microscopic object, is one of them.

Claes (klāz), *n. pl.* Clothes. [Scotch.]

Claggy (klag'i), *a.* [A form corresponding to E. *cladgy*, from A. Sax. *clœg*, D. *kleeg*, clay.] Sticky; unctuous; adhesive; clogging up. [Scotch.]

Claik, Claik-goose (klāk, klāk'gös), *n.* A barnacle-goose. [Scotch.] Written also *Clack-goose*. See BARNACLE.

Claim (klām), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *claimer*, *clamer*, to call or cry, to claim, to challenge, from L. *clamo*, to shout.] 1. To ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to assert a right to; to demand as due; as, to *claim* obedience or respect; to *claim* an estate by descent: with *from* or *of* before the person on whom the claim is made.

And, look, when I am king *claim* thou *of* me
The earldom of Hereford. *Shak.*

2.† To proclaim. *Spenser.*—3.† To call or name. *Spenser.*—*Ask, Demand, Claim, Require, Beg, Beseech.* See ASK.

Claim (klām), *n.* 1. A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; as, a *claim* of wages for services; to make a *claim* on a person, that is, to claim something from him: very common in the phrase *to lay claim to* a thing, that is, to demand it as a right.

Doth he *lay claim to* thine inheritance? *Shak.*

2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; as, a prince has a *claim* to the throne.

A thousand *claims* to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen. *Tennyson.*

3. The thing claimed or demanded; specifically, in America, Australia, &c., a piece of public land which a squatter or settler marks out for himself with the intention of purchasing it when the government offers it for sale. Hence—4. A piece of land allotted to one.—5.† A loud call. *Spenser.* [Spelled by the poet *Clame.*]—*Claim in a service*, in *Scots law*, a petition addressed by the heir to the inquest, in which he states his relationship to the deceased, and prays to be served heir to him.

Claim (klām), *v.i.* 1. To be entitled to a thing; to have a right; to derive a right.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

2. To assert claims; to put forward claims; as, he *claims* to be the greatest poet of the age.

Claimable (klām'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being claimed or demanded as due; as, wages not *claimable* after dismissal.

Claimant (klām'ant), *n.* [O.Fr. *claimant*, *clamant*, pp. of *claimer*, *clamer*, to claim.] A person who claims; one who demands anything as his right.

Claimer (klām'ėr), *n.* A claimant; one who demands as due. *Sir W. Temple.* [Rare.]

Claimless (klām'les), *a.* Having no claim. [Rare.]

Claire-cole, Clear-cole (klār'kōl, klēr'kōl), *n.* [Fr. *clair*, clear, and *colle*, glue or size.] 1. In *painting*, a preparation of size put on an absorbent surface to prevent the sinking in of the subsequent coats of oil-paint.—2. In *gilding*, a coating of size above which gold-leaf is be put.

Clair-obscure† (klār-ob-skūr'). [Fr. *clair-obscur.*] Same as *Chiaroscuro.*

Clairvoyance (klār-voi'ans), *n.* [See CLAIRVOYANT, *a.*] A power attributed to persons in the mesmeric state. The clairvoyant (or clairvoyante) is alleged to see by the spirit rather than by the eye, so that he (or she) discerns objects concealed from sight, tells what is happening at a distance, &c.

Clairvoyant (klār-voi'ant), *a.* [Fr. *clair*, clear, and *voyant*, seeing, ppr. of *voir* (L. *videre*), to see.] Of or pertaining to clairvoyance; discerning (through being mesmerized) objects not patent to the sight.

Clairvoyant, Clairvoyante (klār-voi'ant), *n.* A man or woman in a certain stage of mesmerism, in which state the subject is said to see things not present to the senses.

Claise, Clase (klāz), *n. pl.* Clothes. [Scotch.] Spelled also *Claes.*

Claith (klāth), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. Cloth. 'Has clad a score in their last *claith*.' *Burns.*—2. *pl.* Clothes.

Clam (klam), *v.t.* [Prov. E. *cleam*, to smear, A. Sax. *clœmian*, from *clam*, mud, clay, that which is clammy; cog. Icel. *kleima*, to smear, Dan. *klam*, clammy, *klamme*, to clog. *Clamp* is probably a lengthened form.] 1. To clog with glutinous or viscous matter. [Rare.]

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they clogged and *clamm'd* themselves till there was no getting out again. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To daub; to glue. [Provincial.]

Clam (klam), *v.i.* To be glutinous or moist; to stick like clammy matter or moisture. [Rare.]

A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy,
Hangs on my brows and *clams* upon my limbs.
Dryden.

Clam (klam), *n.* [A shortened form of *clamp*, the former name, this designation probably being given from the firmness with which some of these animals adhere to rocks. See CLAMP.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of several genera and many species. Thus there are the thorny clam (*Chama Lazarus*), the yellow clam (*Tridacna crocea*), the giant clam (*T. gigas*), the common clam of the United States (*Mya arenaria*), &c.

Clam† (klam), *v.i.* In *bell-ringing*, to sound all the bells in a chime at the same moment.

Clam (klam), *v.i.* To hunger; to starve; to pine; to clem. [Provincial.]

Clamant (klam'ant), *a.* [See CLAIMANT.] Crying; beseeching. 'A train of *clamant* children dear.' *Thomson.*

Clamation† (kla-mā'shon), *n.* The act of crying out. *Sir T. Browne.*

Clamatores (klam-a-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* In *zool.* same as *Gallinaceæ.*

Clamben,† pl. of pret. of *climb*. *Chaucer.*

Clamber (klam'bėr), *v.i.* [O.E. *clamer*, *clammer*, from same root as *clam*, to adhere, *clamp*, and *climb*; comp. L.G. *klempern*, to climb; Dan. *klamre*, to grasp firmly.] 1. To climb with difficulty or with hands and feet. Hence—2. To rise up steeply. 'The narrow street that *clamber'd* toward the mill.' *Tennyson.* [Poetical.]

Clamber (klam'bėr), *v.t.* To ascend by climbing; to climb with difficulty. '*Clamb'ring* the walls to eye him.' *Shak.* [Now rare.]

Clamber (klam'bėr), *n.* The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty. *Moore.*

Clame,† *v.* and *n.* See CLAIM. *Spenser.*

Clammer† (klam'mėr), *v.i.* Same as *Clamber.*

They can *clammer* over the Alps and Appenin to wait on you. *Howell.*

Clammily (klam'mi-li), *adv.* In a clammy manner. 'Oozing so *clammily*.' *Hood.*

Clamminess (klam'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being clammy or viscous; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

Clammy (klam'mi), *a.* [From A. Sax. *clam*, *clamm*, mud, clay. See CLAM, *v.t.*] Thick; viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious. 'Bodies *clammy* and cleaving.' *Bacon.*

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread.
Dryden.

Clamorous (klam'ėr-us), *a.* Making a clamour or outcry; noisy; vociferous; loud. 'The *clamorous* owl that nightly hoots.' *Shak.*

Clamorously (klam'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a clamorous manner; with loud noise or words.

Clamorousness (klam'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clamorous.

Clamour (klam'ėr), *n.* [L. *clamor*, an outcry, from *clamo*, to cry out, whence E. *claim.*] 1. A great outcry; vociferation, made by a loud human voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices; strong dissatisfaction expressed by speaking or writing; loud complaint; urgent demand. 'Shouts and *clamours*.' *Shak.* 'The bitter *clamour* of two eager tongues.' *Shak.* 'Blare of bugle, *clamour* of men.' *Tennyson.*

As for the *clamour* (and it was nothing more than *clamour*, and ignorant *clamour*, too), that Lord Mansfield was making the old Saxon principles of our jurisprudence bend to those of civil law, it is wholly marvellous that men of any understanding or education should have ever been found so much the slaves of faction as to patronize it. *Brougham.*

2. Any loud and continued noise. 'Start an echo with the *clamour* of thy drum.' *Shak.* 'Loud Arno's boisterous *clamours*.' *Addison.*

SYN. Outcry, vociferation, hubbub, clangour, hullaballoo, noise, uproar.

Clamour (klam'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To utter in a loud voice; to shout.

Melissa *clamour'd* 'Flee the death.' *Tennyson.*

2.† To stun with noise; to salute with noise. '*Clamouring* their God with praise.' *Milton.*

And let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* councils, not to inform them. *Bacon.*

—*To clamour bells*,† to sound all the bells in a chime at the same moment. *Warburton.*

Clamour (klam'ėr), *v.i.* To utter loud sounds or outcries; to vociferate; to utter loud cries, as a multitude; to make importunate complaints or demands. *Shak.*; *Macaulay*; *Tennyson.*

Clamourer (klam'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who clamours.

Clamourist (klam'ėr-ist), *n.* Same as *Clamourer*. *Th. Hook.*

Clamp (klamp), *n.* [Most closely connected with L.G. and D. *klamp*, Dan. *klampe*, *klamme*, G. *klampe*, all meaning a clamp; Icel. *klömbr*, a vice; from a root seen in a great many words, such as D. and G. *klemmen*, Dan. *klemme*, Icel. *klambra*, to pinch, E. *climb*, *clamber*, *clem* (to pinch with hunger), *cramp* (which in some of its senses seems simply this word with the common change between *r* and *l*), &c.] 1. In general, something rigid that fastens or binds; a piece of wood or metal fastening two pieces together.—2. *Naut.* (*a*) a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side used to sustain the ends of the beams. (*b*) Any plate of iron made to turn or open and shut so as to confine a spar or boom.—3. In *joinery*, (*a*) an instrument of wood or metal used for holding pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens. (*b*) A piece of wood fixed to another with a mortise and tenon, or groove and tongue, so that the fibres of the piece thus fixed cross those of the other, and thereby prevent it from casting or warping.—4. One of a pair of movable cheeks of lead or copper covering the jaws of a vice, and enabling it to grasp without bruising.—5. A pile of bricks laid up for burning, in which the end of one brick is laid over another, and a space is left between the bricks for the fire to ascend; also, a pile of ore for roasting, or of coal for coking.

Clamp (klamp), *v.t.* To fasten with clamps; to fix a clamp on.

Clamp (klamp), *n.* [Imitative; comp. *clank*, *clink.*] A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.

Clamp (klamp), *v.i.* To tread heavily. 'The policeman with *clamping* feet.' *Thackeray.*

Clamp† (klamp), *n.* Same as *Clam*, a kind of shell. '*Clam*, or *clamp*, a kind of shell-fish.' *Josselyn.*

Clamper (klamp'ėr), *n.* A contrivance consisting of a frame of iron having sharp prongs on the lower part, which is slipped on over the shoe or boot, so as to enable a person to walk safely on ice. Also called *Creeper.*

Clamp-iron (klamp'ī-ėrn), *n.* One of several irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling.

Clamp-nail (klamp'nāl), *n.* A short, stout, large-headed nail for fastening clamps in ships.

Clams (klamz), *n. pl.* [Same root as *clamp*, a fastening.] 1. A sort of strong pincers used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails.—2. A kind of vice, generally made of wood, used by artificers for holding anything fast. [Scotch.]

Clam-shell (klam'shel), *n.* The shell of a clam.

Clan (klan), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *clann*, children, family, tribe.] 1. A race; a family; a tribe; an association of persons under a chieftain. Among the Highlanders of Scotland a clan consisted of the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchial control of a chief, who represented the common ancestor, and who was revered and served by the clansmen with the blind devotion of children. Clans did not acknowledge the hereditary principle, often raising to the chiefship a brother or an uncle of a deceased chief. The name of the clan was generally that of the original progenitor with the affix *mac* (son). There are few traces of this institution now remaining.—2. In *contempt*, a clique, sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.

Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Smollett.*

Clancular† (klan'kū-lėr), *a.* [L. *clancularius*, clandestine, *clanculum*, secretly, a dim. from *clam*, in secret.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed. 'Not close and *clancular*, but frank and open.' *Barrow.*

Clancularly† (klan'kū-lėr-li), *adv.* Privately; secretly. *Barrow.*

Clandestine (klan-des'tin), *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, from *clam*, in secret.] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view: generally implying craft, deception, or evil design. 'Clandestine machinations.' *Locke.* 'A very *clandestine* manner.' *Stillingfleet.* —*Clandestine marriage*, a marriage contracted without the due observance of the ceremonies which the law has prescribed. By the law of Scotland clandestine marriages are valid and effectual, but the parties, celebrator, and witnesses are liable to certain penalties, which, however, are never now enforced.

Clandestinely (klan-des'tin-li), *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; in secret. *Swift.*

Clandestineness (klan-des'tin-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clandestine; secrecy; a state of concealment.

Clandestinity (klan-des-tin'i-ti), *n.* Clandestineness; secrecy. [Rare.]

Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult. *Stillingfleet.*

Clang (klang), *n.* [One of a number of words similar in sound, and probably all imitative, such as *clank*, *clink*, *clack*; G. *klingen*, to sound; Dan. Sw. G. *klang*, D. *klank*, a sound; L. *clangor*, the sound of a trump; Gr. *klanggē*, a sharp sound.] A loud sound produced from solid bodies, especially that produced by the collision of metallic bodies; a clank; clangour; as, the *clang* of arms. 'Loud larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' *clang.*' *Shak.*

Where courser's *clang*, and stamp, and snort
Had rung the livelong yesterday. *Sir W. Scott.*

Clang (klang), *v.i.* To give out a clang; to clank; to resound. 'The wood which grides and *clangs.*' *Tennyson.*

Clang (klang), *v.t.* To cause to sound with a clang. See the noun.

They *clanged* their sounding arms. *Prior.*

Clangorous (klang'gėr-us), *a.* Making a clangour; having a hard or ringing sound.

Who would have thought that the *clangorous* noise of a smith's hammers should have given the first rise to music? *Spectator.*

Clangour (klang'gėr), *n.* [L. *clangor.* See CLANG.] A sharp, hard, ringing sound. 'And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky.' *Dryden.*

Clangous† (klang'gus), *a.* Making a clang, or a shrill or harsh sound. 'Harsh and *clangous* throats.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Clanjamfrie, Clanjamfry (klan-jam'fri), *n.* A term used to designate collectively those who are looked down on with contempt; a mob; tag-rag and bob-tail. [Scotch.]

A gang of play-actors came.—They were the first of that *clanjamfry* who had ever been in the parish. *Galt.*

Clank (klangk), *n.* [See CLANG.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound made by collision of metallic or other similarly sounding bodies: this word generally expresses a less resounding sound than *clang*, and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink*; as, the *clank* of chains or fetters.

Clank (klangk), *v.t.* To cause to sound with a clank; as, the prisoners *clank* their chains. See the noun.

Clank (klangk), *v.i.* To sound with or give out a clank. See the noun.

Clankless (klangk'les), *a.* Without clank. [Rare.]

Lo, the spell now works around thee,
And the *clankless* chain hath bound thee. *Byron.*

Clannish (klan'ish), *a.* 1. Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.—2. Imbued with the prejudices, feelings, sentiments, &c., peculiar to clans.

Clannishly (klan'ish-li), *adv.* In a clannish manner.

Clannishness (klan'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.

Clanship (klan'ship), *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain.

Clansman (klanz'man), *n.* A member of a clan.

And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each *clansman's* ears. *Byron.*

Clap (klap), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt*; ppr. *clapping.* [A. Sax. *clappian*, Icel. and Sw. *klappa*, Dan. *klappe*, D. and L.G. *klappen*, to clap, to pat, &c.; perhaps an imitative word.] 1. To strike with a quick motion; to slap; to tap; as, to *clap* one on the shoulder. 'Claps her pale cheek till clapping makes it red.' *Shak.* 'Clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks.' *Tennyson.*

Have you never seen a citizen on a cold morning *clapping* his sides, and walking before his shop? *Dryden.*

2. To thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily: followed by *to*; as, to *clap to* the door or gate.—3. To place or put by a hasty or sudden motion; as, to *clap* the hand to the mouth; to *clap* spurs to a horse; to *clap* one under the hatches; to *clap* a board over a pit.

His friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam. *Spectator.*

4. To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; as, to *clap* a performance on the stage.—*To clap hands*, to strike the hands together, (*a*) in token of the conclusion of an agreement. 'So *clap hands* and a bargain.' *Shak.* (*b*) As a mark of applause or delight.—*To clap up*, (*a*) to make or complete hastily; as, to *clap up* a peace.

Was ever match *clapped up* so suddenly? *Shak.*

(*b*) To imprison without formality or delay.

The prince *clapped* him *up* as his inveigler. *Shak.*

—*To clap the wings*, to flap them, or to strike them together so as to make a noise. 'The bird that *claps his wings* at dawn.' *Tennyson.*—*To clap hold of*, to seize roughly and suddenly.

Clap (klap), *v.i.* 1. To come together suddenly with noise; to make a noise by rapping or tapping; to clack. 'A clapper *clapping* in a garth.' *Tennyson.*

The doors around me *clapt.* *Dryden.*

2.† To begin or set to work with alacrity and briskness.

Truly, sir, I would desire you to *clap* into your prayers; for, look you, the warrant's come. *Shak.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause. 4.† To knock, as at a door. *Chaucer.*—5.† To chatter; to prattle or prate continually or noisily.

Clap (klap), *n.* 1. A collision of bodies with noise; a bang; a slap.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out as will shake the whole room. *Swift.*

2. A sudden act or motion: generally in phrase *at a clap*, that is at a blow, all at once.

What, fifty of my followers *at a clap!* *Shak.*

3. A burst or peal of thunder.

The *clap* is past and now the skies are clear. *Dryden.*

4. A striking of hands to express approbation. 'Shouts and *claps.*' *Shak.* 'Unexpected *claps* or hisses.' *Addison.*—5. In *falconry*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *Bailey.*

Clap (klap), *n.* [D. *klapoor*, clap; O.Fr. *clapoir*, a venereal sore.] A venereal disorder; gonorrhea.

Clap (klap), *v.t.* To infect with venereal poison.

Clap-board (klap'bōrd), *n.* 1. A thin narrow board for covering houses. [United States.] 2. A stave for casks.

Clap-board (klap'bōrd), *v.t.* To cover with clap-boards, as a house. [United States.]

Clap-bread, Clap-cake (klap'bred, klap'-kāk), *n.* A kind of oatmeal cake clapped and rolled out thin and baked hard. *Halliwell.*

Clap-dish (klap'dish), *n.* A wooden bowl or dish; a clack-dish (which see).

Clap-doctor (klap'dok-tėr), *n.* One who specially professes the cure of venereal diseases; a quack.

He was the first *clap-doctor* that I met with in history. *Tatler.*

Claper,† **Clapper,**† *n.* [Fr. *clapier.*] A rabbit-burrow. *Chaucer.*

Clap-net (klap'net), *n.* A net in hinged sections for taking larks and other small birds, which is made to fold smartly over on itself by the pulling of a string, and to which the birds are allured either by a looking-glass or a call-bird. It is much used by the bird-catchers who supply the London market.

Clappe† (klap), *n.* Same as *Clapper*, 3.

Clappe,† *v.i.* To knock repeatedly; to talk fast. *Chaucer.*

Clapper (klap'ėr), *n.* 1. A person who claps or applauds by clapping.—2. That which claps or strikes, as the tongue of a bell, the cover of a clap-dish, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper.—3. In the *mediæval church*, a wooden rattle used as a summons to prayers on the three last days of holy week, when it was customary for the church bells to remain silent. Called also *Clap*, *Clep.*—4. A clack-valve.—5. A clack or windmill for frightening birds. 'A *clapper* clapping in a garth to scare the fowl from fruit.' *Tennyson.*

Clapper,† *n.* See CLAPER.

Clapper-claw (klap'ėr-klą), *v.t.* [*Clap*, and *claw.*] 1. To beat and scratch; to thrash; to drub. 'They're *clapper-clawing* one another; I'll look on.' *Shak.*—2. To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile.

Clapper-dudgeon† (klap-ėr-du'jon), *n.* A beggar. *Brome.*

Clapse,† *v.t.* [Comp. *ask*, *ax.*] To clasp.

His botes *clapsed* fayre and fetisly. *Chaucer.*

Clap-sill (klap'sil), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.* a mitre-sill; the bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut.

Clap-trap (klap'trap), *n.* 1.† A contrivance for clapping in theatres.—2. *Fig.* an artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; management to entrap; bunkum.

He played to the galleries, and indulged them of course with an endless succession of *clap-traps.* *Brougham.*

Clap-trap (klap'trap), *a.* Designing or designed merely to catch applause. 'The unworthy arts of a *clap-trap* orator.' *A. K. H. Boyd.*

Claque (klak), *n.* [Fr., from *claquer*, to clap the hands, to applaud.] A name applied collectively to a set of men, called claqueurs, who, in theatres, are regularly hired to applaud the piece or the actors. The scheme originated in Paris, where an office was established for the insurance of dramatic success. The term is also applied to the scheme or system itself.

Claqueur (klak-ür), *n.* A member of the claque. Claqueurs have each a respective role allotted to them—thus, the *rieur* must laugh at the comic parts; the *pleureur* weep at the pathetic; the *bisseur* call encore, and so on—and all generally clap their hands and applaud.

Clare (klâr), *n.* A nun of the order of St. *Clare.*

Clare constat (klâ're kon'stat), *n.* [*L.*, it is clearly established.] In *Scots law*, a precept of clare constat is a deed executed by a subject superior, for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal.

Clarence (klar'ens), *n.* A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside and a driver's seat.

Clarenceux, Clarencieux (klar'en-sū), *n.* [Said to be from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the second king-at-arms, inferior only to the Garter. His province comprises that part of England south of the river Trent. Formerly called *Surroy* (southern king) in contradistinction to *Norroy*, the northern provincial king-at-arms.

Clare-obscure (klâr'ob-skūr), *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] In *painting*, light and shade; chiaroscuro.

Claret (klar'et), *n.* [Fr. *clairet*, from *clair*, clear; It. *claretto.*] 1. The name given in England to the red wines of Bordeaux. In France the name *clairet* is given only to wines of a light red colour.—2. Blood. [Pugilistic slang.]

Claret (klar'et), *a.* Having the colour of claret wine. 'He wore a *claret* coat.' *D. Jerrold.*

Claret-cup (klar'et-kup), *n.* A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, and a slice or two of lemon or other flavouring ingredients.

Claret-jug (klar'et-jug), *n.* A fancy glass or silver decanter, with lip and handle, for holding claret.

Claribel-flute (klar'i-bel-flūt), *n.* An organ stop similar to the claribella, but generally of four feet pitch.

Claribella (klar-i-bel'la), *n.* An organ stop, of a soft and sweet quality of tone, consisting of open wood pipes, usually of eight feet pitch.

Clarichord (klar'i-kord), *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, a string. See CHORD.] An ancient musical stringed instrument, resembling the manichord. Called also *Clavichord.*

Clarification (klar'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of clarifying; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter by the separation of the insoluble particles which prevent the liquid from being transparent. This may be performed by filtration, but the term is more especially applied to the use of such clarifying sub-

stances or agents as gelatine, albumen, alcohol, heat, &c.

Clarifier (klar'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clarifies or purifies; as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass are *clarifiers* of liquors.—2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified; specifically, a large metallic pan, for clarifying sugar, &c.

Clarify (klar'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clarified;* ppr. *clarifying.* [Fr. *clarifier,* from L. *clarificare,* to clarify, to glorify—*clarus,* clear, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine: applied particularly to liquors; as, to *clarify* wine or syrup. See CLARIFICATION. 2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate: applied to the mind or reason. [Rare.]

The Christian religion is the only means to set man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and rectify his will. *South.*

3.† To glorify.

Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarifie* thy sonne. *Wickliffe.* St. John xvii. 1.

Clarify (klar'i-fī), *v.i.* 1. To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; to become pure, as liquors; as, cider *clarifies* by fermentation.—2.† To clear up intellectually; to grow clear or bright.

His wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

Clarigate† (klar'i-gāt), *v.i.* [L. *clarigo, clarigatum.*] To proclaim war against an enemy with religious services. *Holland.* [Rare.]

Clarinet, Clarionet (klar'i-net, klar'i-on-et), *n.* [Fr. *clarinette*—L. *clarus,* clear. See CLARION.] A wind-instrument of music, made of wood, and similar in shape to the oboe, but of rather larger dimensions. It has a fixed mouthpiece, containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument. The compass of the clarinet is about three octaves and a half from E in the third space of the bass, including all the intermediate semitones.—*Bass clarinet,* an instrument played on in the same manner as the common clarinet. Its compass is four octaves, and it descends to B flat below the bass-staff. It is of wood, and its length is 2 feet 8 inches.—*Contra-bass clarinet,* an instrument which, in form and manner of fingering, differs but little from the bass clarinet. It is of the size of the bassoon, and in compass four notes lower.—*Clarionet-stop.* See KRUMMHORN.

Clarino (klä-rē'nō), *n.* [It.] 1. A clarion. *Moore.*—2. An organ stop consisting of reed pipes, generally of four feet pitch.

Clarion (klar'i-on), *n.* [L.L. *clario, clarionis,* a clarion, Fr. *clairon,* from L. *clarus,* clear, from its clear sound.] A kind of trumpet whose tube is narrower and tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet.

Clarionet. See CLARINET.

Clarisonous (kla-ris'on-us), *a.* [L. *clarus,* clear, and *sonus,* a sound.] Having a clear sound. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Claritude (klar'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *claritudo,* from *clarus,* clear.] Clearness; splendour. 'Those *claritudes* which gild the skies.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Clarity† (klar'i-ti), *n.* [L. *claritas,* from *clarus,* clear.] Clearness; brightness; splendour.

Floods in whose more than crystal *clarity*
Innumerable virgin graces grow. *F. Beaumont.*

Claro-obscuro (klä'rō-ob-skō'rō), *n.* [Old It.] Same as *Chiaroscuro.*

Clarret (klär), *n.* [Fr.] Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterwards strained till it is clear.

Clart (klärt), *v.t.* [Perhaps from a word equivalent to Sw. *lort,* filth, with prefix *ge.*] To daub, smear, or spread; to dirty. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Clart (klärt), *n.* [Sc.] 1. A daub; as, a *clart* of grease.—2. *pl.* Tenacious mire or mud.

Clarty, Clorty (klär'ti, klor'ti), *a.* Miry; muddy; sticky and foul; very dirty. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Clary† (klā'ri), *v.i.* [L. *clarus,* clear, shrill.] To make a loud or shrill noise. *Golding.*

Clary (klā'ri), *n.* [A corruption of L.L. *Sclarea.*] A plant of the genus Salvia or sage (*Salvia Sclarea*) *Bacon.*

Clary-water (klā'ri-wą-ter), *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it: formerly much used as a cardiac to help digestion.

Clash (klash), *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. D. *kletsen,* G. *klatschen,* Dan. *klatsche,* to clap.] 1. To make a loud noise, as from violent or sudden collision.

Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air. *Tennyson.*

2. To dash against an object with a loud noise; to come into violent collision; to charge furiously.

And thrice
They *clash'd* together, and thrice they brake their spears. *Tennyson.*

3. *Fig.* to act with opposite power or in a contrary direction; to meet in opposition; to interfere; as, both their opinions and their interests *clash* together.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Clash (klash), *v.t.* To strike against with sound; to strike noisily together.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms. *Dryden.*

Clash (klash), *n.* 1. The noise made by the meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision or noisy collision of bodies. 'The *clash* of arms and voice of men.' *Sir J. Denham.*

Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy *clash* on the street before us. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. *Fig.* opposition; contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c. 'The *clashes* between popes and kings.' *Denham.*

Clash (klash), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. Tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk. 'Some rhyme to court the country *clash.*' *Burns.*—2. A quantity of any moist substance thrown at an object; a splash.

Clash (klash), *v.i.* To talk; to gossip. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Clashing (klash'ing), *a.* Interfering; opposite; conflicting; as, *clashing* interests.

Clashingly (klash'ing-li), *adv.* With clashing.

Clasp (klasp), *n.* [By metathesis for O.E. *clapse,* to clasp, *claps,* a clasp: allied to *clip,* to embrace, in the same way as *grasp,* to *grip,* and *gripe.*] 1. A catch to hold something together; a hook for fastening; a hook to hold together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c. 2. A clinging, grasping, or embracing; a close embrace. 'Glance and smile, and *clasp* and kiss.' *Tennyson.*

Clasp (klasp), *v.t.* 1. To shut or fasten together with a clasp; to furnish with a clasp; as, to *clasp* a book.—2. To catch and hold by twining or embracing; to surround and cling to; to embrace closely; to catch with the arms or hands; to grasp. 'Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees and prayed.' *Dryden.*—3. To inclose or encompass with the fingers; to catch mutually or join with friendly pressure. 'We'll *clasp* hands.' *Shak.*

Clasp (klasp), *v.i.* To cling. [Rare.]

My father
. . . *clasping* to the mast, endured a sea
That almost burst the deck. *Shak.*

Clasper (klasp'ėr), *n.* One who or that which clasps. Specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* the tendril of a vine or other plant which twines round something for support. (*b*) In *zool.* a term applied to appendages on the legs of male insects, and on the abdomen of some fishes, as sharks, for retaining the female.

Claspered (klasp'ėrd), *a.* Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

Clasp-knife (klasp'nīf), *n.* 1. A knife the blade of which folds into the handle.—2. In a narrower sense, a large knife the blade of which folds in, and may be locked when open by a catch on the back part of the knife.

Clasp-lock (klasp'lok), *n.* A lock which is closed or secured by means of a spring.

Clasp-nail (klasp'nāl), *n.* A nail with a head flattened so as to clasp the wood.

Class (klas), *n.* [L. *classis,* a class, whence also *classify, classic, classical,* &c.] 1. In *anc. hist.* a term applied to each of the large divisions of the Roman people, said to have been made by Servius Tullius.—2. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society supposed to have some resemblance or equality in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; as in the phrase, all *classes* of men in society.

The constitution of the House of Commons tended greatly to promote the salutary intermixture of *classes.* The knight of the shire was the connecting link between the baron and the shopkeeper. *Macaulay.*

3. A number of pupils in a school, or students in a college, of the same standing or pursuing the same studies.—4. In *nat. hist.* a large group of plants or animals formed by the reunion or association of several orders. See CLASSIFICATION.—5. Same as *Classis,* 2 (which see).

Class (klas), *v.t.* 1. To arrange in a class or classes; to rank together; to refer to a class or group; to classify.

We are all ranked and *classed* by Him who seeth into every heart. *Dr. Blair.*

2. To place in ranks or divisions, as students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.—SYN. To arrange, distribute, classify, rank.

Class (klas), *v.i.* To be arranged or classed. [Rare.]

Class-fellow (klas'fel-lō), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a classmate.

Classible (klas'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being classed.

Classic (klas'ik), *n.* [L. *classicus* (from *classis,* a class), pertaining to the classes or political divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, and in particular pertaining to the first or highest class, who were often spoken of as *classici;* hence the use of the word to mean writers of the first rank.] 1. An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined: primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character, but also applied to writers of a like character in any nation. 'The *classics* of an age.' *Pope.*

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic.* *Macaulay.*

2. A literary production of the first class or rank; *the classics,* specifically, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

Under the tuition of Mr. Reynolds he was for some time instructed in *the classics.* *Malone.*

3. One versed in the classics.

Classic, Classical (klas'ik, klas'ik-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class, especially in literature. Hence, (*a*) primarily and more specifically, relating to Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation. [In this sense *classical* is now more common than *classic.*]

He (Sheridan) brought away from school a very slender provision of *classical* learning. *Brougham.*

(*b*) Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order; constituting the best model or authority as an author. 'Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject.' *Arbuthnot.*

O Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen,
Let comedy assume her throne again;
Give us thy last memorial to the age,
One *classic* drama, and reform the stage. *Byron.*

2. (*a*) Pertaining to ancient Greece or Rome; relating to places associated with the ancient Greek and Latin writers. (*b*) Relating to localities associated with great modern authors, or to scenes of great historical events.

Poetic fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classic* ground. *Addison.*

3. In *literature* and the *fine arts,* pure; chaste; correct; refined; as, a *classical* taste; a *classical* style; a *classical* work of art.

At Liverpool Roscoe is like Pompey's column at Alexandria, towering alone in *classic* dignity. *Irving.*

4. Belonging to classification; classificatory.

Unwilling to give similar *classical* characters to both of his primary divisions, Cæsalpinus has passed over what at first is most striking in the form of trees. *Rees.*

5. In some Reformed churches, relating to a classis or class. See CLASSIS, 2.

And what doth make a *classical* eldership to be a presbytery? *Goodwin.*

—*Classic orders,* in *arch.* the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

Classicalism (klas'ik-al-izm), *n.* 1. A classic idiom or style; classicism.—2. In *art,* close adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art.

We shall find in it (Renaissance architecture) partly the root, partly the expression, of certain dominant evils of modern times—over-sophistication and ignorant *classicalism.* *Ruskin.*

Classicalist (klas'ik-al-ist), *n.* A devoted admirer of classicalism. In *art,* one who scrupulously adheres to the canons of Greek or Roman art. *Ruskin.*

Classicality, Classicalness (klas-ik-al'i-ti, klas'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being classical.

Classically (klas'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1.† According to a regular order of classes or sets.

It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory if they were not *classically* arranged. *R. Ker.*

2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

Classicism (klas'i-sizm), *n.* A classic idiom or style.

Classicist (klas'i-sist), *n.* One versed in the classics.

Classifiable (klas'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being classified.

These changes are *classifiable* as the original sensations are. *J. S. Mill.*

Classific (klas-sif'ik), *a.* 1. Distinguishing a class or classes; as, a *classific* mark. [Rare.] 2. Relating to classification. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Classification (klas'i-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [See CLASSIFY.] The act of forming into a class or classes, so as to bring together those beings or things which most resemble each other, and to separate those that differ; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks. In *nat. hist.* classification has been made on two principles distinguished as the *artificial* and *natural*—the former made on accidental coincidence in certain organs, as, in botany, in those of reproduction, or on external resemblance; the latter having regard to the whole structure of the objects classified. The widest classes in natural history are called *kingdoms.* Kingdoms are divided into *classes*, classes into *orders*, orders into *families*, families into *genera*, genera into *species*, and species into *varieties.*

Classificatory (klas'i-fi-kā-to-ri), *a.* Belonging to classification; concerned with classifying. 'The *classificatory* sciences.' *Whewell.*

Classifier (klas'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who classifies; one who investigates and embodies in practice the principles of classification.

The *classifiers* of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists. *Rees.*

Classify (klas'i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *classified;* ppr. *classifying.* [L. *classis*, a class, and *facio*, to make.] To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.

The former (the Linnæan system) is an attempt at *classifying* plants according to their agreement in some single characters. *Brande and Cox.*

Classis (klas'sis), *n.* 1.† Class; order; sort.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men. *Clarendon.*

2. *Eccles.* an ecclesiastical body, convention, or assembly; specifically, in the Reformed American, Dutch, and French Churches, a judicatory corresponding to a presbytery.

The meeting of the elders over many congregations that they call the *classis.* *Goodwin.*

Class-man (klas'man), *n.* pl. **Class-men** (klas'men). In the English universities, a candidate for graduation in arts who has passed an examination of special severity in one of the departments in which honours are conferred, and who is placed according to merit in one of several classes. At Oxford successful candidates are classed in both of the public examinations, in the first in three classes, in the second (or final examination) in four classes. At Cambridge only graduates are classed, and they are divided into three classes. See TRIPOS.

Class-mate (klas'māt), *n.* A class-fellow at school or college.

Clat (klat), *v.* and *n.* [Sc.] Same as *Claut.*

Clathrate (klath'rāt), *a.* [L. *clathrus*, a lattice.] In *bot.* and *zool.* latticed; divided like lattice-work.

Clatter (klat'ėr), *v.i.* [From the sound. A. Sax. *clatrung*, a clattering, a rattle; D. *klater*, a rattle; *klateren*, to rattle.] 1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together; to rattle.—2. [Old or provincial English and Scotch.] To talk fast and idly; to run on: to rattle with the tongue. 'Thou dost but *clatter.*' *Spenser.*

Clatter (klat'ėr), *v.t.* To strike so as to produce a rattling noise from.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

Clatter (klat'ėr), *n.* 1. A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds; rattling sounds; tumultuous and confused noise. '*Clatter* of horsehoofs.' *Macaulay.* 'With cackle and with *clatter.*' *Tennyson.*

By this great *clatter* one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shak.*

2. Idle gossip; tattle. *Burns.* [Provincial and Scotch.]

Clatterer (klat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who clatters; a babbler. '*Clatterers* love no peace.' *Skelton.*

Clatteringly (klat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With clattering.

Claudent (klą'dent), *a.* [L. *claudens*, from *claudo*, to shut.] Shutting; confining; drawing together; as, a *claudent* muscle. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Claudicant (klą'di-kant), *a.* [See below.] Halting; limping. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Claudicate† (klą'di-kāt), *v.i.* [L. *claudico*, to limp, from *claudus*, lame.] To halt or limp. *Bailey.*

Claudication (klą-di-kā'shon), *n.* A halting or limping; a limp. [Rare.]

I have lately contracted a . . . *claudication* in my left foot. *Steele.*

Claught (klą̊cht), pret. & pp. of an obsolete verb *cleche* or *clache*, to *clutch.* [Old English and Scotch.]

The carlin *claught* her by the rump,
And left poor Maggie scarce a stump. *Burns.*

Claught (klą̊cht), *n.* A catch; a hold; as, I took a *claught* o' him. [Scotch.]

Clause (kląz), *n.* [Fr. *clause*, from L.L. *clausa*, for L. *clausula*, a conclusion, and as a law term a clause, from *claudo*, *clausum*, to close.] 1. In *gram.* a member of a compound sentence containing both a subject and its predicate.—2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or the like; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, &c. In *Scots law*, clauses inserted in deeds are expressed according to certain technical forms, and are of several kinds; as, *clause of devolution*, a clause devolving some office, obligation, or duty on a party in a certain event, as, for example, on the failure of another to perform; *clause of return*, a clause by which the granter of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself; *clauses irritant* and *resolutive*, clauses devised for limiting the right of an absolute proprietor.

Clause-rolls (kląz'rōlz), *n. pl.* Same as *Close Rolls.* See under CLOSE.

Claustral (klą̊s'tral), *a.* [L.L. *claustralis*, from L. *claustrum*, an inclosure, and in late times a cloister, from *claudo*, to shut.] 1. Relating to a cloister; as, a *claustral* prior. See PRIOR.—2. Resembling a religious house in its seclusion; cloister-like; secluded.

Clausular (kląz'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *clausula.* See CLAUSE.] Consisting of or having clauses.

Clausule (kląz'ūl), *n.* A little clause. *Bp. Peacock.*

Clausure (klą̊z'ūr), *n.* [L. *clausura.* See CLAUSE.] 1. The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [Rare.]

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be borne. *Dr. A. Geddes.*

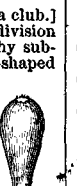
2. In *anat.* the absence of a perforation where it normally occurs.—3.† An inclosure.

Claut (klą̊t), *v.t.* [Closely connected with *clod*, *clot*, a thick, round mass.] To rake or scrape together. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Claut (klą̊t), *n.* 1. An instrument for raking or scraping together mire, weeds, &c.—2. What is so scraped together; a hoard scraped together by dirty work or niggardliness. [Scotch.]

She has gotten a coof wi' a *claut* o' siller. *Burns.*

Clavaria (kla-vā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *clava*, a club.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the division Hymenomycetes, and having a fleshy substance and a confluent stem; club-shaped fungus. Some species are edible. One species is called gray-goat's beard.



Clavate.

Clavate, Clavated (klā'vāt, klā'vāt-ed), *a.* [L. *clava*, a club; in second sense rather from *clavus*, a nail.] 1. In *bot.* and *zool.* club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top, as certain parts of a plant; claviform.—2. In *anat.* the term applied to a species of articulation. See GOMPHOSIS.

Clavati (kla-vā'tī), *n. pl.* [L. *clava*, a club.] A family of fungi, belonging to the division Hymenomycetes, characterized by bearing basidiospores covering the tip and sides of branched or simple club-shaped receptacles.

Clavation (kla-vā'shon), *n.* [See CLAVATE.] Same as *Gomphosis.*

Clave (klāv), pret. of *cleave.*

Clave (klāv), *n.* A kind of stool used by ship-carpenters.

Clavecin (klav'ē-sin), *n.* [Fr. *clavecin*, from It. *clavicembalo*, L. *clavis*, a key, and *cymbalum*, a cymbal.] 1. A harpsichord.—2. One of the keys by means of which a player of carillons performs on the bells.

Clavel, *n.* See CLAVY.

Clavellated (klav'el-lāt-ed), *a.* [L.L. *clavellatus*, from *clavellæ*, dim. of L. *clava*, a club, a billet of wood.] Relating to billets of wood.—*Clavellated ashes*, potash and pearl-ash, so termed from the billets or little clubs from which they are obtained by burning.

Clavellinidæ (klav-el-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *clavella*, dim. of *clava*, a club, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A family of social ascidians. Each individual has its own heart, respiratory apparatus, and digestive organs; but each is fixed on a footstalk that branches from a common creeping stem or stolon, through which a circulation takes place that connects them all. They are so transparent that their internal structure can be easily observed. They propagate both by ova and buds.

Claver† (klā'vėr), *n.* Clover. 'The desert with sweet *claver* fills.' *Sandys.*

Claver (klā'vėr), *v.i.* [Allied to Dan. *klaffe*, to slander; G. *klaffen*, to chatter.] To talk idly and foolishly; to talk much and at random. [Scotch.]

As gude a man . . . as ever ye heard *claver* in a pulpit. *Sir W. Scott.*

Claver (klā'vėr), *n.* 1. An idle story.—2. *pl.* Idle talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

'I have kend mony chapmen neglect their goods to carry clashes and *clavers* up and down, from one country-side to another. *Sir W. Scott.*

Claviceps (klav'i-seps), *n.* [L. *clava*, a club, *caput*, a head.] A genus of fungi. Called also *Cordiceps.* See CORDICEPS and ERGOT, 2.

Clavichord (klav'i-kord), *n.* [L. *clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.] Same as *Clarichord.*

Clavicle (klav'i-kl), *n.* [L. *clavicula*, a little key or fastener, from *clavis*, a key or lock.] The collar-bone, forming one of the elements of the pectoral arch in vertebrate animals. In man and sundry quadrupeds there are two clavicles or collar-bones, each joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder-bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast-bone. In many quadrupeds the clavicles are absent or rudimentary, while in birds they are united in one piece, popularly called the 'merry-thought.'

Clavicorn (klav'i-korn), *n.* A member of the family Clavicornes.

Clavicornes (klav-i-kor'nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *clava*, a club, and *cornu*, a horn.] A family of pentamerous beetles, so named from the antennæ being thickened at the apex so as to terminate in a club-shaped enlargement. The species are partly terrestrial and partly aquatic. The burying-beetles and bacon-beetles may be regarded as examples.

Clavicular (kla-vik'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to the collar-bone or clavicle.

Clavier (klā'vi-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *clavier*, from L. *clavis*, a key.] In *music*, the key-board of a pianoforte, organ, harmonium, or other instrument whose keys are arranged on the same plan.

Claviform (klav'i-form), *a.* [L. *clava*, a club, and *forma*, a shape.] Same as *Clavate*, 1.

Claviger† (klav'i-jėr), *n.* 1. [L. *clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to carry.] One who keeps the keys of any place.—2. [L. *clava*, a club, and *gero*, to carry.] One who bears a club; a club-bearer.

Clavigerous (kla-vij'ėr-us), *a.* [See above.] Bearing a key. *Clarke.*

Clavipalp (klav'i-palp), *n.* A member of the family Clavipalpi.

Clavipalpi (klav'i-pal-pī), *n. pl.* [L. *clava*, a club, and *palpi*, feelers.] Same as *Erotylidæ.*

Clavis (klā'vis), *n.* [L., a key.] That which serves to unlock or explain any difficulty, as a translation of a foreign author; or that which serves to explain a cipher; a key.

Clavula (klav'ū-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *clava*, a club.] In *bot.* the receptacle of certain fungi.

Clavus (klā'vus), *n.* [L., a nail.] The disease produced in grains of rye and other grasses when they are changed to a brown or blackish colour by the action of the early state of the parasitical fungus *Cordiceps* (*Claviceps*) *purpurea.* See ERGOT.

Clavy, Clavel (klav'i, klav'el), *n.* In *arch.* a mantel-piece.

Claw (klą), *n.* [A. Sax. *clâwu*, *clâ*, a claw; cog. D. *klaauw*, a claw or paw, Icel. *klá*, Dan. and Sw. *klo*, G. *klaue*, a claw; probably allied to *cleave*, to adhere.] 1. The sharp hooked nail of a quadruped, bird, or other animal; or more generally, a hooked

extremity belonging to any animal member or appendage.

The maxillary palps in the Spiders are long jointed appendages, terminated in the females by pointed *claws*. *H. A. Nicholson.*

2. The whole leg or foot of such animals (crustaceans, spiders, &c.) as have curved jointed legs usually terminating in a sharp point; in a special sense applied to the pincers of certain shell-fish, as the lobster, crab, &c.—3. The hand: in contempt. *Johnson.*—4. Anything shaped like the claw of an animal, as the crooked forked end of a hammer used for drawing nails.—5. In *bot.* the narrow base of a petal, especially when it is long, as in the pink and wallflower: in this sense called also *Unguis* (which see).

Claw (klą), *v.t.* 1. To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with, or as with, claws or nails.

Like wild beasts shut up in a cage, to *claw* and bite each other to their mutual destruction. *Burke.*

2. To relieve as if by scratching; to scratch, as an itching part, with intent to gratify.

Look, whether the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shak.*

Hence—3. To fawn on; to flatter.

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter; the poor they contemn and despise. *Holland.*

—*To claw off*,† *to claw away*,† to rail at; to scold.

Mr. Baxter . . . *claws off* the Episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. *Bp. Nicholson.*

The jade Fortune is to be *claw'd away* for't, if you should lose it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Claw (klą), *v.i.* *Naut.* to beat to windward, to prevent falling on a lee shore or on another vessel: with *off*; hence, (*fig.*) to get off; to escape.

Claw-back† (klą'bak), *n.* *Lit.* one who claws the back; one who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Mir. for Mags.*

Claw-back† (klą'bak), *a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall.*

Claw-back† (klą'bak), *v.t.* To flatter. *Warner.*

Clawed (klądd), *a.* Furnished with claws.

Claw-hammer (klą'ham-mėr), *n.* A hammer so named from one end of it being divided into two claws, for convenience of drawing nails out of wood.

Clawless (klą'les), *a.* Destitute of claws.

Clawsick (klą'sik), *a.* Suffering, as sheep, from foot-rot or claw-sickness.

Claw-sickness (klą'sik-nes), *n.* Foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.

Claw-wrench (klą'rensh), *n.* A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw and a relatively fixed one so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip an object.

Clay (klā), *n.* [A. Sax. *clæg*, Dan. *klæg*, L.G. *klei*, D. *klai*, *klei*, G. *klei*, clay. From a root signifying to stick or adhere, seen also in *cleave*, to adhere, *clue*, *clog*, *clot*, *glue*, L. *gluten*.] 1. The name common to various viscous earths, compounds of silica and alumina, sometimes with lime, magnesia, soda or potash, and metallic oxides. All the varieties are characterized by being firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, but stiff, viscid, and ductile when moist; smooth to the touch; not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed not readily subsiding in it. They contract by heat. Clays absorb water greedily, and become soft, but are so tenacious as to be moulded into any shape, and hence they are the materials of bricks and tiles, pottery, &c. There are many varieties of clay used for different purposes, as pipe-*clay*, potter's *clay*, brick *clay*, porcelain *clay*, &c.—2. In *poetry* and in *Scrip.* earth in general, especially as the material of the human body.

I also am formed out of the *clay*. Job xxxiii. 6.

Their spirits conquered when their *clay* was cold. *J. Baillie.*

—*Kimmeridge clay*, *Oxford clay*, *Weald clay*. See these terms in their alphabetical places.—*Clay iron-ore*, *clay ironstone*, one of the most valuable of the ferriferous rocks, from which iron is procured in great abundance. It occurs chiefly in the coal-measures of Scotland, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Wales.

Clay (klā), *a.* Formed or consisting of clay; as, a *clay* soil.

Clay (klā), *v.t.* 1. To cover or manure with clay. 'The ground must be *clayed* again.' *Mortimer.*—2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.—3. To puddle with clay.

Clay-brained (klā'brānd), *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Shak.*

Clay-built (klā'bilt), *a.* Built with clay. '*Clay-built* cisterns.' *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Clay-cold (klā'kōld), *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless. *Rowe; Mallet.*

Claye (klā), *n.* [Fr. *claie*, a hurdle.] In *fort.* a wattle or hurdle made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

Clayed (klād), *p.* and *a.* 1. Covered or manured with clay; as, *clayed* lands.—2. Purified and whitened with clay; as, *clayed* sugar.

Clayey (klā'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay. 'A heavy or *clayey* soil.' *Derham.* 2. Bedaubed or besmeared with clay.

Wheat fields, one would think, cannot come to grow untilled—no man made *clayey* or made weary thereby. *Carlyle.*

Clayish (klā'ish), *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it. '*Clayish* water.' *Harvey.*

Clay-kiln (klā'kil), *n.* A kiln or stove for burning clay.

Clay-marl (klā'märl), *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Clay-mill (klā'mil), *n.* A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug-mill.

Claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamor*, a broadsword—*claidheam*, a sword, and *mor*, great.] Formerly the large two-handed sword of the Scotch Highlanders; now a basket-hilted, double-edged broadsword.

Clay-pit (klā'pit), *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

Clay-slate (klā'slāt), *n.* In *geol.* a rock consisting of clay which has been hardened and otherwise changed, for the most part extremely fissile and often affording good roofing slate. In colour it varies from greenish or bluish-gray to lead colour. The cleavage is independent of the stratification. It rarely lies parallel to the bedding, generally crossing the strata at all angles. If a piece of slate be examined it will be found possible to continue the division until very thin scales are obtained. This peculiar structure is known as slaty cleavage. This rock, in Scotland, is characteristic of the Silurian formation.

Clay-stone (klā'stōn), *n.* An earthy felstone or felspathic rock of the igneous group; its harder varieties being formerly known as *compact felspar*. Its texture is porous, compact, or slaty. Its colour is white, gray, yellow, or blue; also rose or pale red, or brownish red, and sometimes greenish.

Clead, **Cleed** (klēd), *v.t.* To clothe. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Cleading, **Cleeding** (klēd'ing), *n.* [A provincial E. and Sc. form of *clothing*.] 1. Clothing; that which clothes or covers; a covering. [Scotch.]—2. In *engines*, the jacket or outer covering of the cylinder; also, a timber casing inclosing the boiler of a locomotive engine and firebox; the covering of hair-felt put on steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat.—3. Any kind of plank-covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of a floor, the plank lining of a pit-shaft, the planking of a coffer-dam, &c.

Clean (klēn), *a.* [A. Sax. *clæne*, clean, pure, bright; cog. with W. *glain*, *glan*, Ir. and Gael. *glan*, clean, pure, radiant, the root being also seen probably in *glance*, &c.] 1. Clear of dirt or filth; having all uncleanness removed; unmixed with matter foreign to the substance itself; unadulterated; pure. 2. Free from what is injurious; without fault, imperfection, or defect; as, a *clean* garden; *clean* timber; a *clean* copy; a *clean* proof.—3. Clean-limbed; well-proportioned; shapely; lithe.

Methought he had a pair
Of legges and of feet, so *clene* and fair
That all my hate I gave unto his hold. *Chaucer.*
Thy waist is straight and *clean*. *Waller.*

4. Free from awkwardness; not bungling; dexterous; adroit; as, a *clean* boxer; a *clean* leap; a *clean* trick.—5. Free from limitation or any modifying quality or circumstance; entire; complete.

And when thou reapest the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of the field. Lev. xxiii. 22.

6. In *whale-fishing*, having no fish or oil aboard; as, a ship returned *clean*, that is, came back from the fishing without having captured whales or seals.—7. Free from moral impurity, guilt, or blame; innocent; sinless; holy. 'He knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all *clean*.' Jn. xiii. 11.—8. Among the Jews, (*a*) of persons, free from ceremonial defilement. Lev. xii. 8. (*b*) Of animals and things, not causing ceremonial defilement; specifically, of animals, not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food. Lu. xi. 41; Gen. vii. 8.—*Clean bill of health*, a document signed by the proper authorities certifying that there are no cases of infectious disease on board the ship to whose master it is granted. See under BILL.

Clean (klēn), *adv.* [A. Sax. *clæne*, clean, entirely. See above.] 1. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully.

The people passed *clean* over Jordan. Josh. iii. 17.

Is his mercy *clean* gone for ever? Ps. lxxvii. 8.

2. Without miscarriage; dexterously. [Obsolescent.]

Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Rev. J. Henley.*

Clean (klēn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *clænan*. See the adjective.] To make clean; to remove all foreign matter from; to purify; to cleanse. 'Time enough to *clean* our ship's bottom.' *Dampier.* '*Cleaned* their vigorous wings.' *Thomson.*—*To clean out*, to deprive of all available means; to exhaust the pecuniary resources of. [Colloq.]

(Bentley) must have been pretty well *cleaned out*. *De Quincey.*

Cleaner (klēn'ėr), *n.* One who or that which cleans.

Clean-handed (klēn'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Having clean hands.—2. *Fig.* free from moral taint or suspicion; as, he did come out of the transaction *clean-handed*.

Cleaning (klēn'ing), *n.* 1. The act of making clean.—2. The after-birth of cows, ewes, &c.

Cleanlily (klen'li-li), *adv.* In a cleanly manner. [Rare.]

Clean-limbed (klēn'limd), *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; lithe; lissome. 'A *clean-limbed* fellow.' *Dickens.*

Cleanliness (klen'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cleanly; freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul extraneous matter. 'The *cleanliness* of its streets.' *Addison.* 'Such *cleanliness* from head to heel.' *Swift.*

Cleanly (klen'li), *a.* [From *clean*.] 1. Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. 'Neat and *cleanly*.' *Shak.* 'Some plain, but *cleanly* country maid.' *Dryden.*—2. Free from injurious or polluting influence; pure; innocent. '*Cleanly* joys.' *Glanville.*—3.† Cleansing; making clean.

The fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

4.† Nice; artful; dexterous; adroit. '*Cleanly* play.' *Spenser.* '*Cleanly* evasion.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Cleanly (klēn'li), *adv.* 1. In a clean manner; neatly; without filth. 'He was very *cleanly* dressed.' *Dickens.*—2.† Purely; innocently. *Shak.*—3.† Cleverly; adroitly; dexterously. 'To have a quick hand and convey things *cleanly*.' *Middleton.*

Cleanness (klēn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clean: (*a*) freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness. (*b*) Freedom from ceremonial pollution.

No scrupulous purity, none of the ceremonial *cleanness* which characterizes the diction of our academical pharisees. *Macaulay.*

(*c*)† Exactness; purity; justness; correctness: as, used of language or style. '*Cleanness* of expression.' *Dryden.* (*d*) Purity; innocence. 'The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind.' *Pope.*

Cleansable, **Cleansible** (klenz'a-bl, klenz'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being cleansed. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

Cleanse (klenz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cleansed*; ppr. *cleansing*. [A.Sax. *clænsian*, from *clæne*, clean.] 1. To purify; to make clean; to free from filth, impurity, guilt, infection, or generally whatever is unseemly, noxious, or offensive.

Cleanse thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

2. To remove; to purge away.

Not all her odorous tears can *cleanse* her crime. *Dryden.*

Cleanser (klenz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

Clean-shaped (klēn'shāpt), *a.* Symmetrical in shape; well-proportioned.

Cleansible. See CLEANSABLE.

Cleansing (klenz'ing), *a.* Adapted to cleanse and purify.

Clean-timbered† (klēn'tim-bėrd), *a.* Well-proportioned. [Rare.]

I think Hector was not so *clean-timbered*. *Shak.*

Clear (klēr), *a.* [O.Fr. *cler*, *cleir*, Fr. *clair*, from L. *clarus*, clear, whence also G. Dan. and Sw. *klar*, D. *klaar*, clear.] 1. Free from darkness or opacity; brilliant; light; lumin-

ous; unclouded; not obscured. 'It is almost *clear* dawn.' *Shak.* 'The *clear* sun.' *Milton.* 'I will darken the earth in a *clear* day.' Am. viii. 9.—2.† Bright-coloured; gay; showy; magnificent. 'Him that is clothed with *clear* clothing.' *Wickliffe*, Ja. ii. 3.—3. Free from anything which would dim the transparency or bright colour of a thing; as, *clear* water; a *clear* complexion; *clear* sand. '*Clear* silver.' *Milton.*

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*. *Denham.*

4. Free from anything that confuses: (*a*) not confused or dull; having the power of perceiving or comprehending quickly; sharp; acute; discriminating; as, a *clear* intellect. (*b*) Easily seen or comprehended; free from obscurity; easily intelligible; perspicuous; distinct; lucid; as, a *clear* statement. 'A *clear* account.' *Sir W. Temple.*

Multitudes of words are neither an argument of *clear* ideas in the writer, nor a proper means of conveying *clear* notions to the reader. *Dr. Clarke.*

5. Evident; manifest; indisputable; undeniable. 'Remained to our Almighty foe *clear* victory.' *Milton.*—6. Free from anything that perturbs; undisturbed by care or passion; unruffled; serene. 'To whom the Son with calm aspect and *clear*.' *Milton.*—7. Free from guilt or blame; morally unblemished; irreproachable. 'Duncan hath been so *clear* in his great office.' *Shak.* 'In honour *clear*.' *Pope.*

I write to you this second epistle, in which I stir your *clear* soul by monishing. *Wickliffe*, 2 Pet. iii. 1.

8. Free from entanglement or embarrassment; free from accusation or imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: followed by *of* or *from*. 'To get *clear of* all the debts I owe.' *Shak.*

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear*.
Gay.

9. Free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed; as, a *clear* view.

My companion left the way *clear* to him. *Addison.*

10. Sounding distinctly; distinctly audible; canorous; as, his voice was loud and *clear*. 11. Without diminution or deduction; in full; net; as, *clear* profit or gain.

I often wished that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*

—*Clear days* (preceded by a numeral, as four, five, or nine clear days), days reckoned exclusively of those on which any proceeding is commenced or completed.

Clear (klēr), *n.* In *carp.* and *arch.* only perhaps in the phrase *in the clear*, that is, in the space between any two bodies where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces.

Clear (klēr), *adv.* 1. Clearly; plainly; not obscurely; manifestly. *Milton.*—2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly: indicating entire separation; as, to cut a piece *clear* off; to go *clear* away. [Colloq.]

He put his mouth to her ear, and under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Clear (klēr), *v.t.* 1. To remove whatever diminishes the brightness, transparency, or purity of colour of a thing; as, to *clear* liquors; to *clear* a mirror; to *clear* the sky. 2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity: often followed by *up*; as, to *clear* a question or theory; to *clear up* a case.

Let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

3. To free from obstructions; to free from any impediment or incumbrance, or from anything noxious or injurious; as, to *clear* the sea of pirates; to *clear* land of trees; to *clear* a road; to *clear* the voice.—4. To remove (something in the nature of an encumbrance, impediment, or obstruction): with *off*, *away*, &c.; as, to *clear off* debts; to *clear away* rubbish.—5. To free; to liberate or disengage; as, to *clear* a man from debt, obligation, or duty.—6. To free from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate; to acquit. 'That will by no means *clear* the guilty.' Ex. xxxiv. 7.—7. To make gain or profit beyond all expenses and charges; to net.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year. *Addison.*

8. To leap over or pass by without touching or failure; as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch; to *clear* a rock at sea by a few yards.—9. *Naut.* to pay the customs on, or connected with; to obtain permission to sail for, by procuring the necessary documents, giving the requisite bonds, &c.; as, to *clear* a cargo; to *clear* a ship at the custom-house.—*To clear the land*, is to gain such a distance from shore as to have open sea room and be out of danger from the land.—*To clear a ship for action*, or *to clear for action*, is to remove all incumbrances from the decks and prepare for an engagement.

Clear (klēr), *v.i.* 1. To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair; to pass away or disappear from the sky: often followed by *up*, *off*, or *away*; as, the mist *clears off* or *away*.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm. *Shak.*
Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up*. *Swift.*

2.† To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free or disengaged. *Bacon.*—3. To exchange cheques and bills and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses. See CLEARING, 1 (*c*). 4. *Naut.* to leave a port: often followed by *out* or *outwards*; as, several vessels *cleared* yesterday; the ship will *clear out* or *outwards* to-morrow.—*To clear out*, to take one's self off; to remove; to depart. [Colloq.]

Clearage (klēr'āj), *n.* The act of removing anything; clearance. [Rare.]

Clearance (klēr'ans), *n.* 1. The act of clearing; as, the *clearance* of land from trees; the *clearance* of an estate from unprofitable tenantry.—2. Clear or net profit. *Trollope.* 3. A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom-house.—4. In *steam-engines*, the distance between the piston and the cylinder-cover, when the former is at the end of its stroke.

Clear-cole (klēr'kōl). See CLAIRE-COLE.

Clear-cut (klēr'kut), *a.* Formed with clear, sharp, or delicately defined outlines, as if by cutting, as opposed to moulding. 'A cold and *clear-cut* face.' *Tennyson.*

Clearedness (klēr'ed'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cleared. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

Clearer (klēr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clears.—2. *Naut.* a tool on which the hemp is always finished for lines and twines for sail-makers, &c.

Clear-headed (klēr'hed-ed), *a.* Having a clear head or understanding. 'This *clear-headed*, kind-hearted man.' *Disraeli.*

Clearing (klēr'ing), *n.* 1. The act of clearing; as, (*a*) the act of freeing from anything; as, the *clearing* of land. (*b*) The act of defending or vindicating one's self. 2 Cor. vii. 11. (*c*) Among *bankers*, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the differences. A clerk from each establishment attends the clearing-house with the cheques and bills he may have on the others, and distributes them in drawers allotted to the several banks. They then make out balance-sheets, entering on the one side the sum each bank owes them and on the other side the sum they owe each bank. Those who have money to receive on balance take it indiscriminately from those who have to pay, as it is evident the sums to be paid must, in the aggregate, equal the sums to be received. In *railway management*, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways. The necessary calculations are made in the railway clearing-house in London.—2. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation: a common use of the word in America.

Clearing-house (klēr'ing-hous), *n.* The place where the operation termed *clearing* in banks and railways is carried on. See CLEARING, 1 (*c*).

Clearing-nut (klēr'ing-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum*, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water.

Clearly (klēr'li), *adv.* In a clear manner: (*a*) plainly; evidently; fully; as, the fact is *clearly* proved. (*b*) Without obstruction; luminously; as, to shine *clearly*. (*c*) With clear discernment; as, to understand *clearly*. (*d*)† Without entanglement or confusion. 'He will never come out of it *clearly*.' *Bacon.* (*e*)† Plainly; honestly; candidly. *Tillotson.* (*f*)† Without reserve.

By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions. *Sir J. Davies.*

Clearness (klēr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clear: (*a*) freedom from anything that diminishes the brightness, transparency, or purity of colour of a thing; as, the *clearness* of water or other liquor; *clearness* of skin. (*b*) Freedom from obstruction or incumbrance; as, the *clearness* of the ground. (*c*) Discernment; perspicuity; as, *clearness* of understanding. (*d*) Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness; as, the *clearness* of views, of arguments, of explanations.

He does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison.*

(*e*)† Plainness or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candour.

Their good faith and *clearness* of dealing made them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

(*f*) Freedom from imputation or suspicion of ill. 'I require a *clearness*.' *Shak.* (*g*) In *painting*, that peculiar quality in a picture which is realized by a skilful arrangement of colours, tints, and tones, and for the satisfactory attainment of which a knowledge of chiaroscuro is requisite.

Clear-seeing (klēr'sē-ing), *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding. *Coleridge.*

Clear-sighted (klēr'sīt-ed), *a.* Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious; as, *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.

Judgment sits *clear-sighted*, and surveys
The chain of reason with unerring gaze. *Thomson.*

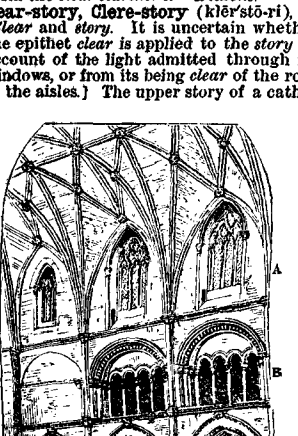
Clear-sightedness (klēr-sīt'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clear-sighted; acute discernment.

Clear-starch (klēr'stärch), *v.t.* To stiffen and dress with clear or colourless starch; as, to *clear-starch* muslin.

He took his lodgings at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who washes and can *clear-starch* his bands. *Addison.*

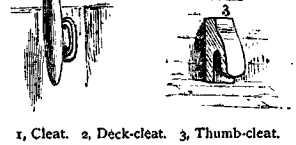
Clear-starcher (klēr'stärch-ėr), *n.* One who clear-starches. 'Clean linen come home from the *clear-starcher's*.' *Dickens.*

Clear-story, Clere-story (klēr'stō-ri), *n.* [*Clear* and *story*. It is uncertain whether the epithet *clear* is applied to the *story* on account of the light admitted through its windows, or from its being *clear* of the roof of the aisles.] The upper story of a cathedral or other church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal means of lighting the central portions of the building. It is immediately over the arches of the side aisles and the triforium, where a triforium is present. Where there is no triforium it rests immediately on the arches.



Part of Malmsbury Abbey.
A, Clear-story.. B, Triforium. C, Arches of the Nave.

Cleat (klēt), *n.* [Probably allied to G. *klate*, *klatte*, a claw, or to D. *klit*, G. *klette*, a bur.] 1. A piece of wood or iron used in a ship to fasten ropes upon. It is formed with one



1, Cleat. 2, Deck-cleat. 3, Thumb-cleat.

arm or two, or with a hollow to receive a rope, and is made fast to some part of a vessel. There are several kinds of cleats on board vessels; such as belaying-cleats, deck-cleats, thumb-cleats.—2. A piece of iron worn on a shoe.—3. A piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position, or for strengthening.—4. A trunnion bracket on a gun-carriage. *E. H. Knight.*

Cleat (klēt), *v.t.* To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

Cleavable (klēv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being cleaved or divided.

Cleavage (klēv'āj), *n.* 1. The act of cleaving or splitting; the act of separating or dividing off.—2. In *mineral.* and *geol.* the manner in which substances regularly cleave or split. It is used in relation to the fracture of minerals which have natural joints and possess a regular structure. Certain rocks, as slate-rocks in the strictest sense, may be cleaved into an indefinite number of thin laminæ which are parallel to each other, but which may be, but generally are not, parallel to the planes of the true strata or layers of deposition. Cleavage is the result of an operation which is subsequent to, and entirely independent of, the original stratification of the rocks. In reference to mineral crystals cleavage is called *basal, cubic, diagonal,* or *lateral* (or *peritomous*) according as it is parallel to the base of a crystal, to the faces of a cube, to a diagonal plane, or to the lateral planes.

Cleave (klēv), *v.i.* pret. *clave* or *cleaved;* pp. *cleaved;* ppr. *cleaving.* [A. Sax. *clifian, cleofian,* pret. *clifode,* pp. *clifod* (*cleaved* is therefore historically the correct pret. & pp.); cog. D. and L. G. *kleven,* Dan. *klæbe,* G. *kleben,* to adhere, to cleave. *Climb* is a nasalized form akin to this.] 1. To stick; to adhere; to be attached: used both in a literal and figurative sense. 'If any blot hath *cleaved* to mine hands.' *Job* xxxi. 7. 'Who loved one only and who *clave* to her.' *Tennyson.*

Let my tongue *cleave* to the roof of my mouth.
Ps. cxxxvii. 6.

For I *cleaved* to a cause that I felt to be pure and true. *Tennyson.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit closely. [Rare.]

New honours . . .
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*

Cleave (klēv), *v.t.* pret. *clove* or *clave* (the latter now archaic), also *cleft;* pp. *cloven, cleft* or *cleaved;* ppr. *cleaving.* [A. Sax. *cleofan, cleáf, clofen* (the historically correct conjugation is therefore *cleave, clave* or *clove, cloven*), to cleave or split; cog. D. *kloven,* Icel. *klúfa,* Dan. *klöve,* G. *klieben.* This verb can hardly be connected with *cleave,* to adhere.] 1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to sever forcibly; to hew; to cut; as, to *cleave* wood; to *cleave* a rock. 'Stands apart *cleft* from the main.' *Tennyson.* 'Clove an advent to the throne.' *Tennyson.*

His heart was *cleft* with pain and rage,
His cheeks they quivered, his eyes were wild.
Coleridge.

When Abraham offered up his son,
He *clave* the wood wherewith it might be done.
Longfellow.

He *cleft* me thro' the stomacher. *Tennyson.*

Oh yet we trust . . .
That not a worm is *cloven* in vain. *Tennyson.*

2. To part or open naturally. 'Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws.' Deut. xiv. 6.

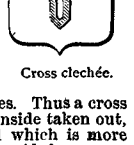
Cleave (klēv), *v.i.* To divide; to split; to open: especially with a sudden and violent shock. *Shak.*

Cleavelandite (klēv'land-īt), *n.* [From Professor *Cleaveland.*] A mineral of the feldspar family, called also *Siliceous Felspar* or *Albite.* See ALBITE.

Cleaver (klēv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cleaves. Specifically—2. A butcher's instrument for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

Cleavers, *n.* See CLIVERS.

Cleché, Clechée (klā-shā), *n.* [Fr. *cléché, clechée,* from (hypoth.) L. *clavicatus,* from *clavis,* a key.] In *her.* a term applied to any ordinary voided or pierced throughout, and so much perforated that the chief substance is taken from it, leaving nothing visible but the edges. Thus a cross *clechée* is a cross with the inside taken out, leaving only an edge, and which is more commonly blazoned *a cross voided.*



Cross clechée.

Cleck (klek), *v.t.* or *i.* [Dan. *klække,* Icel. *klekja,* to hatch.] To hatch; to litter. [Scotch.]

Cleckin (klek'in), *n.* A brood; a litter. [Scotch.]

Cleckin-time (klek'in-tīm), *n.* [Dan. *klækketid.*] The time of hatching or littering; the time of birth. [Scotch.]

Cleckin-time's aye canty time. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cleddyo (kled'yō), *n.* [A Celtic corruption of Latin *gladius,* a sword.] In *archæol.* an ancient bronze, leaf-shaped, two-edged sword, occasionally dug up in England, Scotland, Ireland, and elsewhere. These swords are supposed to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans.

Cledge (klej), *n.* [A. Sax. *clæg,* clay; comp. *cladgy, cledgy.*] In *mining,* the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

Cledgy (klej'i), *a.* [This and the form *cladgy,* are softened forms of *claggy,* from A. Sax. *clæg,* clay, tenacious earth.] In *agri.* an epithet applied to stubborn, tenacious soils, or those mixed with clay.

Cleek (klē), *n.* A claw. *Holland.*

Cleed, *v.t.* See CLEAD.

Cleeding, *n.* See CLEADING.

Cleek, Cleik (klēk), *v.t.* [Northern form of O. E. *cleche, cloche* = *clutch,* softened or closely connected forms of O. E. *cloke,* Sc. *cleuk, cluke,* a claw.] To hook; to catch as by a hook; to seize; to snatch; to steal. [Scotch.]

Cleek (klēk), *v.i.* To take a person's arm; to link together. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Cleet (klēt), *n.* A mining term for the plane along which the coal is most easily split.

Clef (klef), *n.* [Fr. *clef,* L. *clavis,* a key.] A character in music, placed at the beginning of a staff, to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that staff in the general claviary or system, and to point out the names of all the notes which it contains in the line of that clef. There are three clefs —the *treble,* or G clef, ; the *mean,* or C clef, ; and the *bass,* or F clef, . The mean clef is now seldom used. Called also *Cliff.*

Cleft (kleft), pret. & pp. of *cleave.* Divided; split; parted asunder. '*Cleft* Parnassus.' *Dryden.*

Cleft (kleft), *n.* [Also written *Clift.*] 1. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice. 'The *clefts* of the rocks.' Is. ii. 21. 2. A disease in horses; a crack on the bend of the pastern.—3. A piece made by splitting; as, a *cleft* of wood.

Cleft-footed (kleft'fut-ed), *a.* Having *cleft* or cloven feet.

Cleft-graft (kleft'graft), *v.t.* To ingraft a plant in another by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

Cleft-palate (kleft-pal'āt), *n.* A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to leave a longitudinal gap in the middle of the jaw, or on one or other side of it, or on either side of the middle piece of the jaw in which the incisor teeth appear. In many cases cleft-palate is remedied by a surgical operation. See HARE-LIP.

Cleft-stick (kleft'stik), *n.* *Fig.* a scrape; a fix; a dilemma; an awkward predicament.

I never saw his equal to put a fellow in a *cleft-stick.* *Lever.*

Cleg (kleg), *n.* [Sc. and North. E. also *gleg,* Icel. *kleggi,* Dan. *klæg,* a cleg.] A name applied to various insects, the females of which are troublesome to horses, cattle, and even man, from their blood-sucking habits, as to the great horsefly or breeze (*Tabanus bovinus*), also called the gadfly; to the *Chrysops cæcutiens* (see CHRYSOPS), and in Scotland to the *Hæmatopota pluvialis,* a smaller grayish coloured fly.

Cleistogamic (klīs-to-gam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kleiō,* to close or shut up, and *gamos,* marriage.] In *bot.* a term applied to flowers, as those of the dog-violet (*Viola canina*) and common wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), remarkable from their small size and from never opening, so that they resemble buds; their petals are rudimentary or quite aborted; their stamens are often reduced in number, with the anthers of small size and the pistil much reduced in size, with the stigma in some cases hardly at all developed. *Darwin.*

Cleithral (klīth'ral), *a.* [Gr. *kleiō,* to shut in.] In *Greek arch.* having a roof that forms a complete covering: said of temples.

Clem (klem), *v.t.* [Also written *Clam,* and closely allied to Icel. *klembra,* G. *klemmen,* to pinch, as in a vice; comp. to be *pinched* with hunger.] To cause to perish of hunger; to starve. [Old and provincial English.]

What! will he *clem* me and my followers?
B. Jonson.

Clem (klem), *v.i.* To die of hunger; to starve. [Old and provincial English.]

Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their armes, or *clem.* *B. Jonson.*

Clematis (klem'a-tis), *n.* [Gr. *klēmatis,* from *klēma,* a vine branch, from these plants creeping like vines.] A genus of woody climbing plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. There are a large number of species, natives of temperate climates. The flowers are without petals, but the sepals are petaloid and often large and brightly coloured. The fruit is a head of many achenes, with long bearded styles. *C. vitalba* is the common traveller's-joy, which runs over the hedges in many parts of England, loading them first with its copious clusters of white blossoms, and afterwards with heaps of its feather-tailed, silky tufts. Improved cultivated varieties are much in favour in gardens.

Clemence† (klem'ens), *n.* Clemency. *Spenser.*

Clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* [L. *clementia,* from *clemens, clementis,* merciful.] 1. Mildness of temper, as shown by a superior to an inferior; disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency.

I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clemency* a few words. Acts xxiv. 4.

2. Softness or mildness of the elements; as, the *clemency* of the weather. 'The *clemency* of upward air.' *Dryden.*—SYN. Mildness, tenderness, indulgence, lenity, leniency, mercy, mercifulness, gentleness, compassion, forgiveness.

Clement (klem'ent), *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate. *Shak.*

Clementine (klem'ent-īn), *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his reputed compilations; or to the Constitutions of Clement V.

Clementine (klem'ent-īn), *n.* 1. One of a series of compilations ascribed to St. Clement, a contemporary of St. Paul, but now believed to be apocryphal.—2. A decretal of Pope Clement V.

Clemently (klem'ent-li), *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

Clench (klensh), *v.t.* [O. E. *clenche, clinche, clynche,* to clench or rivet; Sc. *clink,* to rivet; Dan. *klinke,* Sw. *klinka,* to clinch, to rivet; D. *klinken,* to rivet, also to sound, to tinkle. According to Skeat this verb is a causal of *clink,* meaning lit. to make to clink, to strike smartly. Comp. *drink, drench.*] 1. To secure or fasten, as a nail, by beating down the point when it is driven through anything; to rivet.—2. To fix; to establish; to confirm; to secure.

Aubrey not only refused to marry his cousin, but *clenched* his refusal by marrying some one else. *Warren.*

3. To bring together and set firmly; to double up tightly. '*Clench'd* her fingers.' *Tennyson.*

I know you, said Eve, *clenching* her teeth and her little fist. *Reade.*

4. To grasp firmly.

His heart *clenched* the idea as a diver grasps a gem. *Disraeli.*

[This word is also written *Clinch,* but the present is now the more common spelling.]

Clench (klensh), *n.* 1. A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch; a clinch.

He grasped his stole
With convulsed *clenches.* *Keats.*

2.† A pun or play on words. '*Clenches* upon words.' *Dryden.* 'Comick wit degenerating into *clenches.*' *Dryden.* [Also written *Clinch.*]

Clencher (klensh'ėr), *n.* That which clenches; a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; an unanswerable argument; a clincher.

Clenching (klensh'ing), *p.* and *a.* Convulsively grasping.

Their gasping throats with *clenching* hands he holds. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Clenenesse,† *n.* Purity; cleanness. *Chaucer.*

Cleome (klē-ō'mē), *n.* [Gr. *kleiō,* to shut, in reference to the parts of the flower.] A genus of plants, nat. order Capparidaceæ. The species are under-shrubs or annual herbs, with simple or compound leaves, and white, yellow, or purple flowers, found in tropical regions.

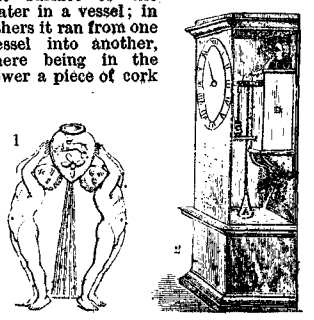
Clepe† (klēp), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *clepan, cleopian, clipian,* to call, to cry out; Sc. *clep, cleap,* to tattle, to tell tales; allied to D. *klappen,* to

prattle, to babble.] To cry out; appeal. 'Cleping for vengeance of this treachery.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Clepe† (klēp), *v.t.* pp. *yclept.* To call or name. 'They *clepe* us drunkards.' *Shak.*

Clepsammia (klep-sam'mi-a), *n.* [Gr. *kleptō*, to steal, to hide, and *ammos*, sand.] An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour-glass.

Clepsydra (klep'si-dra), *n.* [L., from Gr. *klepsydra—kleptō*, to steal, to hide, and *hydōr*, water.] 1. A name common to devices of various kinds for measuring time by the discharge of water. In the older ones the hours were measured by the sinking of the surface of the water in a vessel; in others it ran from one vessel into another, there being in the lower a piece of cork



1, Clepsydra, from an antique seal. 2, Clepsydra, medieval form.

or light wood, which, as the vessel filled, rose up by degrees and showed the hour. In later clepsydræ the hours were indicated by a dial. In fig. 2 the float A is attached to the end of a chain, which is wound round the spindle B, and has at its other extremity the counterweight C. On water being admitted from the cistern D, the float rises, the counterweight descends and turns the spindle, on the end of which is a hand which marks the hours on a dial as in a clock.—2. A chemical vessel. *Johnson.*

Cleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ni-a), *n.* See KLEPTOMANIA.

This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned *cleptomania*. *D. Jerrold.*

Clerestorial,† *a.* Pertaining to a clerestory. *Quoted in Oxford Glossary.*

Clere-story, Cler-story (klēr'stō-ri), *n.* See CLEAR-STORY.

Clergial,† **Clergical**† (klėr'ji-al, klėr'jik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the clergy; learned; clerkly. 'Our termes been so *clergical* and queinte.' *Chaucer.*

Clergify† (klėr'ji-fī), *v.t.* To convert into a clergyman; to turn to clerical principles.

Let it fit (quoth she)
To such as lust for love; Sir Clarke,
You *clergifie* not me. *Warner.*

Clergion† (klėr'ji-on), *n.* A young chorister or quire-boy. 'A litel *clergion*, sevene yere of age.' *Chaucer.*

Clergy (klėr'ji), *n.* [O.Fr. *clergie*, formed as if from a L.L. *clericia*, from L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*, clerical, a clergyman, from *klēros*, a lot, probably because after Christ some of the apostles, &c., were appointed by lot.] 1. The body of men set apart and consecrated, by due ordination, to the service of God in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. 2. The privilege or benefit of clergy.

If convicted of a clergyable felony, he is entitled equally to his *clergy* after as before conviction. *Blackstone.*

—*Benefit of clergy, in law*, originally the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk, or person in orders, claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony. This anomalous privilege, first assumed to give immunity to priestly persons, was in the sequel extended, for many offences, to all laymen who could read. First legally recognized by stat. 3 Edw. I., A.D. 1274; modified in 1513, temp. Hen. VIII.; it was wholly repealed by 7 and 8 Geo. IV., 1827.—3.† Learning; science.

Clergyable (klėr'ji-a-bl), *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy; as, a *clergyable* felony. 'A *clergyable* offence.' *Blackstone.*

Clergyman (klėr'ji-man), *n.* A man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer ordinances according to the rules of any particular denomination of Christians. In England the term is commonly restricted to ministers of the Established Church.

Cleric (kler'ik), *n.* A clergyman or scholar. 'The *cleric* . . . addicted to a life of study and devotion.' *Horsley.*

Cleric (kler'ik), *a.* Same as *Clerical*, 1.

Clerical (kler'ik-al), *a.* [L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*. See CLERGY and CLERK.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the clergy; as, *clerical* tonsure; *clerical* robes; *clerical* duties.—2. Relating to a clerk, writer, or copyist.—*Clerical errors*, errors made by a clerk or by a transcriber.

Clericalism (kler'ik-al-izm), *n.* Clerical power or influence, especially the undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism.

Clericalism is well nigh fatal to Christianity. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Clericity (kle-ris'i-ti), *n.* The state of being a clergyman. *J. J. G. Wilkinson.* [Rare.]

Clerisy (kler'i-si), *n.* 1. A body of clerks or learned men; the literati.

The *clerisy* of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, philosophers, or scholars. *Coleridge.*

2. The clergy, as opposed to the laity. [In both senses rare.]

Clerk (klärk), *n.* [A. Sax. *cleric, clerc*, a priest; O.Fr. *clerc;* from L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*. See CLERGY.] 1. A clergyman or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders, especially in the Church of England.—2. A man that can read; a man of letters; a scholar. [Archaic.]

Church-ladders are not always mounted best
By learned *clerks* and latinists professed. *Cowper.*

3. The layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Episcopal Church. *Hook.*—4. One who is employed in an office public or private, or in a shop or warehouse, for keeping records or accounts; an officer attached to all courts, municipal and other corporations, societies, associations, &c., whose duty generally is to keep records of proceedings, and transact all business under direction of the court, body, &c., by whom he is employed; as, *clerk* of court; *town-clerk; clerk* to a school-board, &c. See SECRETARY.—5. In America, an assistant in the shop of a retail dealer, part of whose duties is usually the keeping of accounts; a shopman.—*Clerk of the assize*, the person who writes all things judicially done by the justices of assize in their circuits.—*Clerk of the House of Commons*, an officer appointed by the crown to make entries, remembrances, and journals of the things done and passed in the House of Commons.—*Clerk of the crown*, in *Chancery*, an officer of the crown in attendance upon both houses of parliament and upon the great seal. In the House of Lords he makes out and issues all writs of summons to peers, writs for the attendance of the judges, commissions to summon and prorogue parliament, and to pass bills, and performs various other duties. In connection with the Commons he makes out and issues all writs for the election of members in Great Britain, &c.—*Clerk of enrolments*, an officer who has custody of bills passed by both houses of parliament for the purpose of obtaining the royal assent. *Sir E. May.*—*Clerk of justiciary*, the clerk of the Court of Justiciary. There are a principal and depute-clerk and an assistant whose duty it is to attend the sittings of the Justiciary Court in Edinburgh, to keep the books of adjournal, and to write out the interlocutors and sentences of the court.—*Clerk in orders*, in the *Church of England*, a licensed clergyman.—*Clerk of the parliaments*, the chief officer of the House of Lords.—*Clerk of the peace*, an officer belonging to the sessions of the peace, whose business is to read indictments and record the proceedings, and perform a number of special duties in connection with county affairs.—*Clerk of the session*, the title given to the clerks of the Court of Session.—*Clerk to the signet.* See SIGNET.—*A St. Nicholas' clerk*, a thief; a highwayman.

Sirrah, if they meet not with *Saint Nicholas' clerks*, I'll give thee this neck. *Shak.*

Clerk-ale,† **Clerk's-ale**† (klärk'āl, klärks'-āl), *n.* In England, a feast for the benefit of the parish clerk. *T. Warton.*

Clerkless (klärk'les), *a.* Ignorant; unlearned. *Waterhouse.* [Rare.]

Clerk-like (klärk'lik), *a.* Like a clerk; scholar-like; learned. 'A gentleman, *clerk-like*, experienced.' *Shak.*

Clerkliness (klärk'li-nes), *n.* Clerkly skill; scholarliness. *Latimer.* [Rare.]

Clerkly (klärk'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a clerk or penmanship.

At first in heart it liked me ill
When the king praised his *clerkly* skill.
Thanks to St. Bothan! son of mine,
Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. Clerk-like; scholarly.

Thou art *clerkly*, thou art *clerkly*, Sir John. *Shak.*

Clerkly (klärk'li), *adv.* In a scholarly manner. *Shak.*

Clerkship (klärk'ship), *n.* 1. A state of being in holy orders.—2. Scholarship.

He was not averse to display his *clerkship* and scholastic information. *Lord Lytton.*

3. The office or business of a clerk or writer.

Cleromancy (klē'rō-man-si or kler'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *klēros*, lot, and *manteia*, divination.] A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up.

Cleronomy (klē-ron'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *klēros*, lot, and *nomos*, justice, law, custom.] That which is given as his lot to any one; inheritance; heritage or patrimony.

Clethra (kleth'ra), *n.* [Gr. *klēthra*, alder, which these plants resemble in foliage.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ, natives of North and Tropical America. They are shrubs or trees, with alternate serrate leaves and many white flowers in terminal racemes. The corolla consists of five free petals. One species, *C. alnifolia*, a native of Virginia and Carolina, is cultivated in this country, and is one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs.

Cleugh (klu̧ch), *n.* [See CLOUGH.] A cleft or gorge in a hill; a ravine; also, a cliff or side of a ravine. [Scotch.]

Since old Buccleuch the name did gain,
When in the *cleugh* the buck was ta'en. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cleve (klēv), *n.* An old form of *cliff*. 'Roming on the *clevis* by the sea.' *Chaucer.*

Clever (klev'ėr), *a.* [Perhaps a corruption of O.E. and Sc. *deliver*, active, light, nimble, but Wedgwood refers to dial. Dan. *klöver, klever*, clever, which is against this supposition. More probably connected with O.E. *cliver*, a claw, and *cleave*, to adhere.] 1. Performing or acting with skill or address; having the art of doing or devising anything readily; possessing ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity. 'A *clever* pen.' *Addison.*

Though there were many *clever* men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. *Macaulay.*

2. Indicative of or exhibiting cleverness: said of things; as, a *clever* speech; a *clever* trick. 3. Fit; suitable; convenient; proper; commodious. 'These *clever* apartments.' *Cowper.* [In this sense obsolete or provincial.]—4. Well-shaped; active-looking; tight; handsome. [Provincial.]—5. In New England, good-natured; possessing an agreeable mind or disposition.—SYN. Dexterous, adroit, ready, skilful, neat-handed, ingenious, knowing, discerning, smart, witty, sharp, able.

Cleverality (klev-ėr-al'i-ti), *n.* Cleverness; smartness. [A jocular term.]

Sheridan was clever; scamps often are; but Johnson had not a spark of *cleverality* in him. *Charlotte Brontë.*

Cleverish (klev'ėr-ish), *a.* Tolerably clever. *Lord Lytton.*

Cleverly (klev'ėr-li), *adv.* In a clever manner; dexterously; skilfully; ably.

Cleverly (klev'ėr-li), *a.* Well in health: used in New England in answer to the salutation, How do you do? *Haliburton.*

Cleverness (klev'ėr-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being clever; dexterity; adroitness; skill; ingenuity; smartness.

Cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand. In literature, *cleverness* is more frequently accompanied by wit . . . than by humour. *Coleridge.*

2. In New England, mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature.—*Genius, Wisdom, Abilities, Talents, Parts, Ingenuity, Capacity, Cleverness.* See under GENIUS.

Clevis (klev'is), *n.* Same as *Clevy*.

Clevy (klev'i), *n.* [From the root of *cleave;* comp. Icel. *klofi*, a forked stick.] An iron bent to the form of a stirrup, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used to connect a draft-chain or tree to a cart or plough. [Provincial English and American.]

Clew, *n.* or *v.t.* See CLUE.

Clianthus (klī-an'thus), *n.* [Gr. *kleios*, glory, and *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants,

nat. order Leguminosæ, found in Australasia. They are shrubs, with large handsome flowers in racemes. The *C. puniceus* is a very elegant plant with crimson flowers; it attains the height of 8 or 10 feet. It is a native of New Zealand, where it is called parrot's-bill, from the resemblance of the keeled petal to the bill of that bird.

Clich (klich), *n.* A broad-bladed Turkish sabre.

Cliché (klē-shā), *n.* [Fr., from *clicher*, to stereotype, from an older form *cliquer*, to fasten, to make firm, from the root of *clinch*, *clench* (omitting the nasal).] 1. A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving.—2. In *photog.* a negative picture. —*Cliché casting*, a mode of obtaining a cast from a woodcut for printing, by striking the woodcut suddenly and perpendicularly down on fused metal as it is becoming solid, and using the mould thus obtained to give a cast in type-metal.

Clichy-white (klē'shi-whīt), *n.* A pure white-lead manufactured at *Clichy* in France.

Click (klik), *v.i.* [An imitative word expressing a slighter sound than *clack*; comp. *clack*, *cluck*, *clink*, *clank*; D. *klikken*, Fr. *cliquer*, to click.] To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking; to tick.

> The solemn death-watch *clicked*. *Gay.*

Click (klik), *v.t.* To move with a clicking sound. 'When merry milkmaids *click* the latch.' *Tennyson.*

> She *clicked* back the bolt which held the window-sash. *Thackeray.*

Click (klik), *n.* [From sound. See verb.] 1. A small sharp sound. 'The *klick* of a watch.' *Worcester.*—2. The cluck of the natives of South Africa. See CLUCK.—3. A small piece of mechanism which enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a detent or ratchet. 4. The latch of a door. [Local.]

Click (klik), *v.t.* [Equivalent to Sc. *cleek*, *cleik*, and closely allied to *clutch*.] To snatch; to clutch; as, he *clicked* it out o' my hands. [Northern English.]

Click-beetle (klik'bē-tl), *n.* See ELATERIDÆ.

Clicker (klik'ėr), *n.* 1. The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers. [Vulgar.]—2. In *shoemaking*, a cutter out of leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes.—3. In *printing*, the compositor who receives the copy and distributes it among the other compositors, makes up the pages, and sets up head-lines, &c.

Clicket (klik'et), *n.* [O.Fr. *cliquet*, a latch.] 1. The knocker of a door.—2. A latch-key. *B. Jonson.*—3. The latch of a door. [Obsolete or provincial in all the senses.]

Cliency (klī'en-si), *n.* The state or condition of a client. *Goodrich.*

Client (klī'ent), *n.* [L. *cliens*, *clientis*, a client, from O.L. *cluo*, to hear.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his *patron*. Hence—2. In a general sense, one whose interests are represented by another.

> The prince being at Brussels, humbly besought his majesty to pity the misery of his poor subjects: who by his suit gat of the emperor, for his *clients*, words without hope. *Ascham.*

Specifically—3. One who applies to a lawyer for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in prosecuting a claim or defending against a suit in a court of justice.

> Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Clientage (klī'ent-āj), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being a client.—2. A body of clients or retainers.

Cliental (klī'ent-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a client or clients.

> I sat down in the *cliental* chair, placed over against Mr. Jagger's chair. *Dickens.*

2. Dependent. 'A dependent and *cliental* relation.' *Burke.* [In both uses rare.]

Clienteled (klī'ent-ed), *a.* Supplied with clients. 'The least *clienteled* pettifoggers.' *Rich. Carew.* [Rare.]

Clientelage (klī-ent'el-āj), *n.* [See CLIENTELE.] A body of clients or dependents.

Clientelary (klī-en-tel'a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to clients. '*Clientelary* right.' *Prynne.*

Clientele (klī'en-tēl), *n.* [Fr. *clientèle*, L. *clientela*, clientship, clients collectively.] 1.† The condition or relation of a client. 'Under the pretext of *clientele*.' *B. Jonson.* 2. One's clients collectively.

Clientship (klī'ent-ship), *n.* The condition of a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. *Dryden.*

Cliff, Clif (klif), *n.* [A. Sax. *clif*, a rock, a cliff; cog. D. *klif*, *klip*, a cliff, a rock; Icel. *klif*, a cliff; Dan. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*, G. *klippe*, a rock, a crag. Usually connected with *cleave*, to split, but Skeat thinks this wrong, and unites it rather with *cleave*, to adhere, *clip*, to embrace, *climb*, *clamber*, suggesting that it may have originally meant a 'climbing-place.'] A precipice; the steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep rock; a headland.

Cliff (klif), *n.* In *music*, see CLEF.

Cliffy (klif'i), *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy. 'Vecta's *cliffy* isle.' *John Dyer.* '*Cliffy* Dover.' *Drayton.*

Clift (klift), *n.* 1.† A cleft. Ex. xxxiii. 22. 2. A cliff. 'High growing on the top of rocky *clift*.' *Spenser.*

> It shows a steep rocky *cliff* next the sea, and off the very point there are some rocks like spires. *Cook.*

[In the latter sense an incorrect form on the type of *skift* for *skiff*, *drownd* for *drown*, *gownd* for *gown*.]

Clift† (klift), *v.t.* To split open. 'Through *clifted* stones.' *Congreve.*

Clifty (klif'ti), *a.* Cliffy. [See remark under CLIFT, 2.] *Pennant.* [Rare.]

Cliket†, *n.* Same as *Clicket*. *Chaucer.*

Climacter† (kli-mak'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *klimaktēr*, the step of a ladder, from *klimax*, a ladder or scale. See CLIMAX.] A climacteric (which see). *Sir T. Browne.*

Climacter† (klim'ak-tėr), *v.t.* To bring to a climacteric, especially to the grand climacteric. *Drayton.* [Rare.]

Climacteric (klī-mak-tėr'ik, klim-ak'tėr-ik), *a.* Pertaining to a climacteric.—*Climacteric teething*, the production of teeth at a very late period of life, generally between the sixty-third and eighty-first year. See the noun.

Climacteric (klī-mak-tėr'ik, klim-ak'tėr-ik), *n.* [See CLIMACTER, CLIMAX.] A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed by some to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 81st year. The 63d year is called the grand or great climacteric. It has been supposed that these periods are attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune.

Climacterical (klim-ak-tėr'ik-al), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Climacteric*.

Climatal (klī'mat-al), *a.* Pertaining to a climate or climates.

Climatarchic (klī-ma-tärk'ik), *a.* [Gr. *klima*, climate, and *archē*, dominion.] Presiding over climates. *Craig.*

Climate (klī'māt), *n.* [L. *clima*, Gr. *klima*, *klimatos*, a slope, from *klinō*, to bend; the name indicating the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole.] 1. In *old geog.* a zone measured on the earth's surface by lines parallel to the equator, there being thirty of these climates between the equator and the pole; hence, a region; a clime. *Shak.*—2. The condition of a tract or region in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, wind, moisture, miasmata, &c., especially as they affect the life of animals or man; as, a temperate *climate;* an unhealthy *climate;* the *climate* of Great Britain. [This is now the regular meaning of the word.]

Climate† (klī'māt), *v.i.* To dwell; to reside in a particular region. 'Whilst you do *climate* here.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Climatic, Climatical (klī-mat'ik, klī-mat'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a climate or climates; limited by a climate; as, a *climatic* division; *climatic* changes.

Climation (klī-mā'shon), *n.* The act of inuring to a climate; acclimation. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Climatize (klī'mat-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *climatized;* ppr. *climatizing.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant; to acclimatize.

Climatize (klī'mat-īz), *v.i.* To become accustomed to a new climate; to acclimate or acclimatize; as, plants will *climatize* in foreign countries.

Climatographical (klī'mat-ō-graf''ik-al), *a.* Belonging to climatography or the study of the variations of climate.

Climatography (klī-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *klima*, *klimatos*, a climate, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of climates.

Climatological (klī'mat-ō-loj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to climatology; connected with climates; climatal.

Climatology (klī-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *klima*, a climate, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science of climates; an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends.

Climature† (klī'ma-tūr), *n.* A climate. *Shak.*

Climax (klī'maks), *n.* [L., from Gr. *klimax*, a ladder, from *klinō*, to slope.] 1. In *rhet.* a figure in which several propositions or objects are placed before the mind of a reader or hearer in such an order that the proposition or object calculated to produce the least impression shall strike it first, and that the rest shall follow in regular gradation.—2. The highest point of anything; the culmination; acme; as, he was now at the *climax* of his fortunes.

> We must look higher for the *climax* of earthly good. *Is. Taylor.*

Climb (klīm), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *climbed* or *clomb*, but the latter is now obsolete except in poetry; ppr. *climbing.* [A. Sax. *climban*, G. and D. *klimmen;* from same root as *cleave*, to adhere, *clip*, to embrace.] 1. To mount or ascend anything steep: with labour and difficulty; especially, to ascend by means of the hands and feet; of things, to rise with a slow motion.

> Till *clomb* above the eastern bar
> The horned moon. *Coleridge.*
>
> While the Queen who sat
> With lips severely placid felt the knot
> *Climb* in her throat. *Tennyson.*

2. Specifically of plants, to ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibres, or by twining the stem or leaf-stalk round a support, as ivy, honeysuckle, and other plants.

Climb (klīm), *v.t.* To climb up. See the *v.i.*

> Ah! who can tell how hard it is to *climb*
> The steep where Fame's proud temple stands afar? *Beattie.*

Climbable (klīm'a-bl), *a.* That may be climbed. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

Climber (klīm'ėr), *n.* 1. One who climbs, mounts, or rises by the hands and feet; one who rises by labour or effort.—2. In *bot.* a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support.—3. In *ornith.* the name applied to birds of the order Scansores, from their climbing habits, as the parrots, cockatoos, woodpeckers, &c. They have two toes before and two behind.

Climber,† *v.i.* [From *climb*, or a different orthography of *clamber*.] To climb; to mount with effort; to clamber.

> Beware how you *climber* for breaking your neck. *Tusser.*

Climbing (klīm'ing), *a.* Having a tendency to climb; possessing the power or quality of climbing; as, a *climbing* plant. '*Climbing* fire.' *Shak.*

Climbing-boy (klīm'ing-boi), *n.* A young chimney-sweep: so called from having been made to climb chimneys. Chimney-sweeping by climbing-boys is now prohibited.

Climbing-iron (klīm'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* An iron attached to the feet to assist in climbing trees and the like. 'Fitting new straps to his *climbing-irons*.' *T. Hughes.*

Climbing Perch, *n.* See ANABAS.

Clime (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima*, a clime or climate.] A tract or region of the earth. 'Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms.' *Milton.* '*Clime* of the unforgotten brave.' *Byron.*

Clinandrium (klī-nan'dri-um), *n.* [Gr. *klinē*, a bed, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man.] In *bot.* a cavity at the apex of the column in orchids containing the anthers.

Clinanthium (klī-nan'thi-um), *n.* [Gr. *klinē*, a bed, and *anthos*, a flower or blossom.] In *bot.* a term sometimes given to the receptacle of a composite plant. Called also *Clinium*.

Clinch (klinsh), *v.t.* Same as *Clench*, which is now the commoner form. See CLENCH.

> But the Council of Trent goes much further, and *clincheth* the business as effectually as possible. *South.*
>
> The tops I could but just reach with my fists *clinched*. *Swift.*
>
> A nail caught on the other side and doubled is a nail *clinched*. *Johnson.*

Clinch (klinsh), *v.i.* To cling; to gripe.

Clinch (klinsh), *n.* 1. A catch; a grip; a clutch; a grasp; as, he got a good *clinch* of his antagonist. [Now usually spelled and pronounced *Clench*.]—2. That which holds fast or clinches; a clincher; a holdfast.—3.† A word used in a double meaning; a pun; a doubleness of meaning with identity of expression.

> Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*

4. *Naut.* the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor; a kind of knot and seizings, used to fasten a cable to the ring of an anchor, and the breeching of a gun to the ring-bolts in a ship's side.

Clincher (clinsh'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clinches; a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten anything.—2. That which decides a matter; specifically, a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; an unanswerable argument.

Clincher-built, Clinker-built (klinsh'ėr-bilt, klingk'ėr-bilt), *a.* Made of clincher-work.

Clincher-work, Clinker-work (klinsh'ėr-wėrk, klingk'ėr-wėrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlies the upper edge of the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house.

Cling (kling), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *clung;* ppr. *clinging.* [A. Sax. *clingan*, to adhere, to dry up or wither; Dan. *klynge*, to grow in clusters; *klynge*, a heap, a cluster.] To adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast, especially by winding round or embracing: followed by *to;* as, the tendril of a vine *clings to* its support. 'Two babes of love close *clinging to* her waist.' *Pope.*

The sad rhyme of the men who proudly *clung*
To their first fault, and withered in their pride.
Browning.

Cling (kling), *v.t.* [See above.] 1. To pinch with hunger; to waste to leanness; to shrivel. 'Till hunger *clung* them.' *Byron.*

Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*

2. To apply firmly and closely.

I *clung* my legs as close to his sides as I could. *Swift.*

Cling-stone (kling'stōn), *n.* A variety of peach whose pulp adheres closely to the stone.

Clingy (kling'i), *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Clinic (klin'ik), *a.* Same as *Clinical.*

Clinic (klin'ik), *n.* 1. One confined to the bed by sickness.—2. *Eccles.* one who received baptism on a sick-bed. *Hook.*—3. Same as CLINIQUE.

Clinical (klin'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *klinikos*, from *klinē*, a bed, from *klinō*, to recline. See LEAN.] Pertaining to a bed, more especially a sick-bed. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse delivered at the bedside of the sick, or from notes taken at the bedside, by a physician, with a view to practical instruction in the healing art. *Clinical* surgery or medicine is the special branch of the medical art in which instruction is imparted to the student in a practical manner at the bedside of the patient. A *clinical* convert is a convert on his death-bed.—*Clinical baptism*, private baptism administered on the couch to sick or dying persons.

Clinically (klin'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

Clinique (kli-nēk'), *n.* [Fr. *clinique.* See CLINICAL.] In *med.* an examination of a patient by a professor in presence of his students.

Clinium (klin'i-um), *n.* In *bot.* same as *Clinanthium.*

Clink (klingk), *v.i.* [An imitative word, a nasalized form corresponding to *click*, and expressing a thinner or weaker sound than *clank;* comp. D. *klinken*, to sound, to tinkle; Dan. *klinge*, to sound, to jingle; Icel. *klingja*, to ring, to tinkle; G. *klingen*, to ring, to chink.] 1. To ring or jingle; to utter or make a small sharp sound or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together.—2. To rhyme.

And yet I must except the Rhine
Because it *clinks* with Caroline. *Swift.*

Clink (klingk), *v.t.* To cause to produce a small sharp ringing sound.

Clink (klingk), *n.* 1. A sharp sound made by the collision of sonorous bodies. 'The *clink* and fall of swords.' *Shak.*—2. † A clinch; a latch.

Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*
Privily he peeped out through a chink. *Spenser.*

3. A smart stroke. 'Ane got a *clink* on the head.' *Old ballad.* [Scotch.]—4. Money. 'Needfu' *clink.*' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Clinkant (klingk'ant), *a.* See CLINQUANT.

Clinker (klingk'ėr), *n.* 1. A partially vitrified brick or mass of bricks.—2. A kind of hard Dutch or Flemish brick, used for paving yards and stables.—3. A mass of incombustible scoria or slag which forms in grates and furnaces.—4. Vitrified or burnt matter thrown up by a volcano.—5. A scale of black oxide of iron, formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air.

Clinker-bar (klingk'ėr-bär), *n.* In *steam-engines*, the bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars.

Clinker-built, *a.* See CLINCHER-BUILT.

Clink-stone (klingk'stōn), *n.* [*Clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness. See PHONOLITE.] A felspathic rock of the trachytic group; it has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses of greater or less thickness, which are sometimes used as roofing slates. Its colours are dark greenish-gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash gray; and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opaque.

Clinkumbell (klingk'um-bel), *n.* A bell-man. *Burns.* [Scotch; humorous.]

Clinodiagonal (klī'nō-dī-ag"on-al), *n.* [Gr. *klinō*, to incline, and E. *diagonal.*] In *crystal.* that diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals which forms an oblique angle with the vertical axis.

Clinodiagonal (klī'nō-dī-ag"on-al), *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the clino-diagonal.

Clinographic (klī-nō-graf'ik), *n.* [Gr. *klinō*, to incline, and *graphō*, to write or draw.] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

Clinoid (klīn'oid), *a.* [Gr. *klinē*, a bed, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *anat.* a term applied to designate the four processes surrounding the sella-turcica of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead.

Clinometer (klī-nom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *klinō*, to lean, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dip of rock-strata.

Clinometric, Clinometrical (klī-nō-met'rik, klī-nō-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a clinometer; ascertained or determined by a clinometer.—2. Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes; as, *clinometric* crystals.

Clinometry (klī-nom'et-ri), *n.* In *geol.* the method or art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

Clinquant (klingk'ant), *n.* [Fr., from D. *klinken*, to clink, from sound. Comp. G. *rauschgold*, tinsel (*rauschen*, to rustle or crackle).] 1. A glittering alloy; Dutch gold. 2. † Tinsel; false glitter.

Clinquant † (klingk'ant), *a.* [Fr. See above.] Decked with tinsel finery; glittering. 'A *clinquant* petticoat of some rich stuff.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Clio (klī'ō), *n.* 1. In *myth.* the muse who was supposed to preside over history. She is usually represented with a scroll in her hand, and also sometimes with a case to keep MSS. in by her side.—2. An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1850.—3. A genus of pteropodous molluscs, of which one species, *C. borealis*, is extremely abundant in the northern seas, constituting the principal part of the food of the whale, and hence called whale's food by the whale-fishers.

Clio.—Antique statue, Villa Borghese, Rome.

Clionidæ (klī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [See CLIO.] A family of naked marine molluscs, placed by Cuvier as the first of his class Pteropoda, and having for its type the genus Clio.

Clip (klip), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clipped, clipt;* ppr. *clipping.* [In first three meanings same as Icel. *klippa*, to clip, to cut the hair; Dan. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*, to clip or shear; in fourth from A. Sax. *clyppan*, to clasp, to embrace, which is from same root, and probably allied to *cleave*, to adhere, and to *climb.*] 1. To cut off or sever with shears or scissors; to trim or make shorter with scissors; as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* a bird's wings. '*Clipping* papers or darning his stockings.' *Swift.* 'Arbours *clipt* and cut.' *Tennyson.*—2. To diminish by paring the edge; as, to *clip* coin. '*Clipped* silver.' *Macaulay.*—3. To curtail; to cut short, as words; to pronounce shortly and indistinctly. 'To *clip* the divine prerogative.' *South.*

Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English. *Addison.*

4. † To embrace; to enfold; to surround.

The lusty vine[s] not jealous of the ivy
Because she *clips* the elm. *Beau. & Fl.*

Where is he living *clipp'd* in with the sea
Who calls me pupil? *Shak.*

—*To clip the wings, lit.* to cut a bird's wings short so as to deprive it of the power of flight; *fig.* to put a check on one's ambition; to render one less able to execute his schemes or realize his aspirations.

But love had *clipped* his wings and cut him short. *Dryden.*

Clip (klip), *v.i.* In *falconry*, to fly swiftly; with an indefinite *it.* '*Clips it* down the wind.' *Dryden.*

Clip (klip), *n.* 1. † An embrace. 'Not used to frozen *clips.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a season's shearing.—3. A blow or stroke with the hand; as, he hit him a *clip.* [Colloq.]—4. In *farriery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of a horse-shoe which partially embraces the wall of the hoof.—5. A clasp or spring-holder for letters or papers.—6. *pl.* Shears. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Clipper (klip'ėr), *n.* 1. One who clips; especially, one who cuts off the edges of coin.

The value is pared off from it into the *clipper's* pocket. *Locke.*

2. A vessel with sharp, forward-raking bows and masts raking aft, built and rigged (as ship, barque, or schooner) with a view to fast sailing. Hence—3. A person or animal that runs swiftly, or looks as if capable of running swiftly; a very smart person; something first-rate. [Colloq.]

I never saw your equal, and I've met some *clippers* in my time. *Thackeray.*

Clipper-built (klip'ėr-bilt), *a.* *Naut.* built after the type of a clipper.

Clipp-fish (klip'fish), *n.* [Dan. *klipfisk.*] Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and dried. *Consular Report.*

Clipping (klip'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. † Embracing; encircling with the arms. 'Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. Swift; as, a *clipping* pace. [Colloq.]—3. Smart; showy; first-rate. [Colloq.]

What *clipping* girls there were in that barouche. *Cornhill Magazine.*

Clipping (klip'ing), *n.* 1. The act of cutting off.—2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping. 'The *clippings* of our beards and parings of our nails.' *Locke.* 3. † The act of embracing.

Clipping-time (klip'ing-tīm), *n.* [Scotch.] The time of sheep-shearing; the nick of time.—*To come in clipping-time*, to come as opportunely as he who visits a sheep-farmer at sheep-shearing time, when there is always mirth and good cheer. *Sir W. Scott.*

Clipsy † (klip'si), *a.* As if eclipsed. 'Now bright, now *clipsy.*' *Romaunt of the Rose.*

Clique (klēk), *n.* [Fr. *clique*, probably a mere variant of *claque*, with a somewhat different sense. See CLAQUE.] A party; a set; a coterie: used generally in a bad sense.

Mind, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society. *Coleridge.*

Cliquish (klēk'ish), *a.* Relating to a clique or party; disposed to form cliques; having a petty party spirit.

Cliquishness (klēk'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cliquish; inclination or disposition to form cliques; tendency to form cliques; cliquism.

Cliquism (klēk'izm), *n.* The principles or spirit of a clique; cliquishness.

Clish-clash (klish'klash), *v.i.* [A reduplication of *clash.*] To sound like the clashing of swords. 'The weapons *clish-clash.*' *Mir. for Mags.*

Clish-clash (klish'klash), *n.* Silly talk; palaver; gossip; scandal. [Scotch.]

Clishmaclash (klish'ma-klash), *n.* Clish-clash; clishmaclaver. [Scotch.]

Clishmaclaver (klish'ma-klā-vėr), *n.* Idle discourse; silly talk; gossip. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Clitch † (klich), *v.t.* To catch; to clutch.

He hath an earthen pot wherewith to *clitch* up water. *Holland.*

Clitoria (kli-tō'ri-a), *n.* [*Clitoris* (which see), in reference to the shape of the flowers.] A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, found throughout the tropics of both worlds.

The numerous species are climbing, rarely erect, herbs, with large blue, white, or red flowers. Several species are in cultivation.

Clitoris (klī'tō-ris), *n.* [Gr. *kleitoris*, from *kleiō*, to inclose or hide.] In *anat.* a small elongated organ of the female pudendum, concealed by the labia majora.

Clitter-clatter (klit'tėr-klat'tėr), *n.* [Reduplicated from *clatter* on the same principle as *clish-clash*, *tittle-tattle*, &c.] Palaver; idle talk; a chattering noise.

Such were his writings; but his chatter
Was one continued *clitter-clatter*. *Swift.*

Clivers, Cleavers (kliv'ėrz, klēv'ėrz), *n.* [From its cleaving or clinging to the clothes.] A plant, *Galium Aparine*, called also *Goosegrass*. It has a square, rough, jointed stem; the joints hairy at the base, with eight or ten narrow leaves at each joint.

Clivity (kliv'i-ti), *n.* [L. *clivus*.] A declivity; a gradient. [Rare.]

Cloaca (klō-ā'ka), *n.* [L., a common sewer.] 1. An underground conduit for drainage; a common sewer; as, the *cloaca maxima* at Rome.—2. A sink; a privy.—3. The excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles, many fishes, and lower mammalia, formed by the extremity of the intestinal canal, and which receives the fæces and the urine, together with the genital products.—4. In *pathol.* the opening in cases of necrosis or mortification of the bones, leading to the inclosed dead bone.

Cloacal (klō-ā'kal), *a.* Pertaining to a cloaca.

In the torpedo the ureters terminate in the *cloacal* papilla by two distinct orifices. *Prof. Owen.*

Cloak (klōk), *n.* [O. and Prov. Fr. *clogue*, L.L. *cloca*, *clocca*, a bell, a kind of horseman's cape of a bell-shape; really same as *clock* (which see).] 1. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes both by men and women.—2. That which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretence. Formerly written also *Cloke*.

Not using your liberty for a *cloke* of maliciousness. 1 Pet. ii. 16.

Cloak (klōk), *v.t.* 1. To cover with a cloak.—2. To hide; to conceal. 'To *cloak* her crimes.' *Spenser.*—SYN. To hide, conceal, mask, cover, veil, screen.

Cloakage (klōk'āj), *n.* The act of covering with a cloak. *J. Martineau.* [Rare.]

Cloak-bag (klōk'bag), *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau. 'Stuffed *cloak-bag*.' *Shak.*

Cloakedly (klōk'ed-li), *adv.* In a cloaked or concealed manner. *Bp. Burnet.* [Rare.]

Cloaking (klōk'ing), *n.* The act of covering with or as with a cloak.—2. A woollen material for making cloaks.

Cloak-room (klōk'rōm), *n.* A room attached to any place of general resort, as railway-station, assembly-rooms, opera-house, &c., where ladies' cloaks, &c., are deposited.

Cloath † (klōth), *n.* Cloth. *Quarles.*

Clobbed, † *a.* Like a club; clubbed. 'Grete *clobbed* staves.' *Chaucer.*

Clobber (klob'bėr), *n.* [Probably from the Celtic; Comp. Ir. *clabar*, mud.] A kind of coarse paste made of ground cinders and flour, used to conceal the breaks of the leather of cobbled-up shoes. *Dickens.*

Clobberer (klob'bėr-ėr), *n.* A cobbler of the lowest class, who patches up old shoes, and conceals their defects by rubbing *clobber* into the breaks of the leather.

Clochard † (klōsh'ärd), *n.* [From Fr. *cloche*, a bell. See CLOCK.] A belfry. *Weever.*

Clochier, † *n.* [Fr. *clocher*.] A bell-tower; a belfry. *Ayliffe.*

Clock (klok), *n.* [Originally a bell, and hence the apparatus which causes a bell to strike at certain intervals, a clock. The word is widely spread, and its ultimate origin is not clear. Comp. A. Sax. *clucga*, Icel. *klukka*, Dan. *klokke*, Sw. *klocka*, D. *klok*, G. *glocke*, a bell or clock; Ir. and Gael. *clog*, a bell or clock. *Cloak* is the same word, through L.L. *clocca*, *cloca*, a bell and a kind of cape, whence Fr. *cloche*, a bell.] 1. An instrument or machine for measuring time, indicating the hours, minutes, and often seconds by means of hands moving over a dial-plate, and differing from a watch in not being adapted to be carried on the person. It generally consists of a frame containing a train of wheels moved by weights or springs, and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, and is generally made to mark the hour and often lesser divisions of time by the stroke of a hammer on a bell or other sonorous object.—2. † A stroke of the clock.

I told the clocks and watched the wasting light. *Dryden.*

3. † A watch, specifically one that strikes the hour. 'That striking *clock*, which he had long worn in his pocket.' *Iz. Walton.* The phrases, What o'clock is it? It is nine o'clock, are contracted from *What of the clock? It is nine of the clock.* Pope and Addison use *a-clock*, which is a corruption. —*Astronomical* or *sidereal clock*. See under ASTRONOMICAL.—*Electric clock*, a clock, the motive power of which is electricity directed on the pendulum, or on a weight or spring by which the pendulum is kept in motion.

Clock (klok), *v.t.* or *i.* Same as *Cluck*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Clock (klok), *n.* [Comp. Sc. *golach*, O.H.G. *chuleich*, a beetle.] An English and Scotch popular name for a beetle. 'A buzzard-*clock*.' *Tennyson.*

Clock (klok), *n.* [Possibly originally applied to a bell-shaped ornament or bell-shaped flower.] A figure or figured work embroidered on the ankle of a stocking; formerly, according to Halliwell, the name was applied to ornamental work on other parts of the dress.

Clock-alarm (klok'a-lärm), *n.* Same as *Alarm*, 4.

Clock-beetle (klok'bē-tl), *n.* Same as *Clock*, a beetle. Sometimes applied specifically to the *Scarabæus stercorarius*, or dung-beetle.

Clock-case (klok'kās), *n.* The case or receptacle of the works of a clock.

Clock-finger (klok'fing-gėr), *n.* The hand of a clock. *H. Spencer.*

Clock-maker (klok'māk-ėr), *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

Clock-setter † (klok'set-ėr), *n.* One who regulates clocks. 'Old time the *clock-setter*.' *Shak.*

Clock-star (klok'stär), *n.* In *astron.* a term applied to such prominent stars as can be used for regulating astronomical clocks, from their position having been ascertained with precise accuracy.

Clock-stocking (klok'stok-ing), *n.* A stocking embroidered with the ornament called a clock.

Clock-tower (klok'tou-ėr), *n.* A tower built for the reception of a clock, the face of which is set in the outer wall.

Clock-turret (klok'tur-et), *n.* A small clock-tower.

Clock-work (klok'wėrk), *n.* The machinery and movements of a clock; a complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity of movement.

You look like a puppet moved by *clock-work*. *Arbuthnot.*

Clod (klod), *n.* [A slightly modified form of *clot* (which see); comp. Dan. *klode*, a globe or ball, *klods*, a block or lump.] 1. † A lump or mass in general; sometimes a concreted mass; a clot. '*Clods* of blood.' *Fairfax.* 'Two massy *clods* of iron and brass.' *Milton.* 2. A lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod* is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

3. A particular piece of ground or turf, not separated in a lump; the ground.

Byzantians boast that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

4. That which is earthy, base, and vile, as the body of man in comparison with his soul.

He makes flat warre with God, and doth defie
With his poore *clod* of earth the spacious sky.
G. Herbert.

5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

Clod (klod), *v.t.* 1. To pelt with clods.—2. † To form into clods. *Holland.*—3. † To confine in what is earthy and base, as the soul in the body. *G. Fletcher.*—4. To throw with violence. *Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

Clod-breaker (klod'brāk-ėr), *n.* A contemptuous name for a peasant; a clodpoll.

In other countries, as France, the people of ordinary condition were called *clod-breakers*. *Brougham.*

Clod-crusher (klod'krush-ėr), *n.* In *agri.* a peculiar kind of implement for pulverizing clods.

Cloddish (klod'ish), *a.* Clownish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly. 'A *cloddish* air.' *Disraeli.*

Cloddishness (klod'ish-nes), *n.* Clownishness; boorishness; doltishness; clumsiness; ungainliness.

Cloddy (klod'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods. 'The meagre *cloddy* earth.' *Shak.*—2. Earthy; mean; gross.

Clodhopper (klod'hop-ėr), *n.* A clown; a dolt; a boor.

Clodpate (klod'pāt), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

Clodpated (klod'pāt-ed), *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. 'My *clodpated* relations.' *Arbuthnot.*

Clodpoll (klod'pōl), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, will breed no terror in the youth; he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*. *Shak.*

Cloff (klof), *n.* [Perhaps originally a portion *cleft* or split off, from *cleave*.] In *com.* an allowance of 2 lbs. in every 3 cwt., on certain goods, after the tare and tret are taken, that the weight may hold out in retailing. The term as signifying a specific allowance is now obsolete, cloff being now used to denote any deduction or allowance from the gross weight. Written also *Clough*.

Clog (klog), *n.* [O.E. *clogge*, a lump, a block; Sc. *clag*, a clog, an impediment, a clot, *clag*, to clog, to impede, especially with something viscous or sticky (comp. *claggy*, *cladgy*) from A.Sax. *clœg*, clay. See CLAY.] 1. An encumbrance; that which hinders motion, or renders it difficult; hinderance; impediment; specifically, something put upon an animal to hinder motion or leaping, as a piece of wood fastened to its leg.

I am glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shak.*

He was one of a lean body and visage, as if his eager soul, biting for anger at the *clog* of his body, desired to fret a passage through it. *Fuller.*

A *clog* of lead was round my feet. *Tennyson.*

2. A sort of shoe, the upper part of which is strong tanned leather, and the sole wood, much used in the north of England and south of Scotland, especially during winter; a wooden shoe; a sabot; also, a wooden sole or sandal, with an iron ring beneath, worn by women to protect the feet from wet; a patten.—SYN. Load, weight, burden, encumbrance, obstruction, impediment, hinderance.

Clog (klog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clogged;* ppr. *clogging*. 1. To impede the movements of by something that sticks or adheres; to encumber; specifically, to encumber by attaching a clog to; as, to *clog* a bullock to prevent it from leaping fences.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shak.*

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To choke up; to obstruct so as to hinder passage through; as, to *clog* up a tube; to *clog* the pores of the body.—3. *Fig.* to throw obstacles in the way of; to encumber; to hinder; to burden; to trammel; as, to *clog* commerce with restrictions. 'Both soil the face of his devotion and *clog* the exercise of it.' *Bp. Hammond.*

All the commodities are *clogged* with impositions. *Addison.*

SYN. Impede, hinder, obstruct, embarrass, burden, restrain, restrict, trammel, fetter.

Clog (klog), *v.i.* 1. To become loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.

The teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp.*

2. To coalesce; to unite and adhere in a cluster or mass.

Move it sometimes with a broom that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

Clog-almanac (klog'al-ma-nak), *n.* An almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a *clog* or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass. This instrument was formerly much used in England.

This almanac is usually a square piece of wood, containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expressed by notches, the first day by a notch with a patulous stroke turned up from it, and every seventh by a large-sized notch. Over against many of the notches are placed, on the left hand, several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the several saints issuing from the notches. *Plot.*

Clog-dance (klog'dans), *n.* A dance with clogs, in which the feet are made to perform a noisy accompaniment to the music.

Clog-dancer (klog'dans-ėr), *n.* One who performs clog-dances. *Mayhew.*

Clogginess (klog'i-nes), *n.* The state of being cloggy or clogged.

Clogging (klog'ing), *n.* Anything which clogs; obstruction; hinderance; clog. 'All ascititious *cloggings*.' *Dr. H. More.*

Cloggy (klog'i), *a.* Clogging or having power to clog; adhesive; viscous. 'Some grosser and *cloggy* parts.' *Boyle.*

Cloghead (klog'hed), *n.* [Ir. *elogachd*, a belfry.] One of the slender round towers attached to various Irish churches. *Fosbroke.*

Clog-hornpipe (klog'horn-pīp), *n.* A hornpipe danced with clogs on. *Dickens.*

Cloister (kloisʹtėr), *n.* [O.Fr. *cloistre*, Fr. *cloître;* from L. *claustrum*, a fastening, that which shuts in, from *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut up.] 1. An arched way or covered walk running round the walls of certain

Part of the Cloister, Westminster Abbey.

portions of monastic and collegiate buildings. It usually has a plain wall on one side, and a series of windows, with piers and columns, or an open colonnade, adjoining an interior court on the opposite side. The original purpose of cloisters was to afford a place for the monks to meet in for exercise and recreation. —2. A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent. 'To be in shady *cloister* mewed.' *Shak.*

It was surely good that in an age of ignorance and violence there should be quiet *cloisters* and gardens in which the arts of peace could be safely cultivated, in which gentle and contemplative natures could find an asylum. *Macaulay.*

3. Any arcade or colonnade round an open court; a piazza.

Cloister (kloisʹtėr), *v.t.* 1. To confine in a cloister or convent.

It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up; to confine closely within walls; to immure; to shut up in retirement from the world.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered* up. *Rymer.*

Cloistral† (kloisʹtėr-al), *a.* Same as *Cloistral.* '*Cloistral* men of great learning and devotion.' *Iz. Walton.*

Cloistered (kloisʹtėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a cloister; furnished with cloisters.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloistered* open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men. *Wotton.*

2. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a convent.—3. Solitary; retired from the world.

I cannot praise a fugitive and *cloistered* virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary. *Milton.*

Cloisterer (kloisʹtėr-ėr), *n.* One belonging to a cloister.

Cloisteress (kloisʹtėr-es), *n.* See CLOISTRESS.

Cloister-garth (kloisʹtėr-gärth), *n.* In *arch.* the court inclosed by a cloister.

Cloistral (kloisʹtral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cloister.

That initiatory branch of Italian art which I will venture to name from . . . the profession of many of the best masters who practised it, the *cloistral* epoch. *Milman.*

Cloistress (kloisʹtres), *n.* A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. [Rare.]

Like a *cloistress*, she will veiled walk. *Shak.*

Cloke (clōk), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Cloak.*

Clomb (klōm), obs. or poet. pret. of *climb.*

Clomperton,† *n.* A clown. *Nares.*

Clonic (klonʹik), *a.* [From Gr. *klonos*, a shaking or irregular motion.] In *pathol.* convulsive, with alternate relaxation. —*Clonic spasm*, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately, in quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in epilepsy: used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm.*

Cloof, Clufe (klüf), *n.* [Dan. *klov*, Icel. *klauf*, a cloven hoof, from root of *cleave*, to split.] A hoof. [Scotch.]

Cloom (klōm), *v.t.* [A form of *clam*, to clog, to daub.] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.* [Local.]

Cloop (klųp), *n.* [Onomatopoetic.] The sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle. 'The *cloop* of a cork wrenched from a bottle.' *Thackeray.*

Cloot, Clute (klųt), *n.* [From root of *cleave*, to split. See CLOOF.] Divided hoof; cloven hoof.

The harrying thievés! not a *cloot* left of the hail hirsel! *Sir W. Scott.*

—*Cloot-and-cloot*, hoof-and-hoof, *i.e.* every hoof. [Scotch.]

Clootie (klųtʹi), *n.* [From Sc. *cloot*, a hoof.] A name for the devil; *lit.* he of the cloven hoofs. [Scotch.]

Close (klōz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *closed;* ppr. *closing.* [Fr. *clos*, pp. of *clore*, to shut up; from L. *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut, whence also *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *seclude*, *cloister*, &c.] 1. To bring together the parts of; to shut; to make fast; as, to *close* a gate, door, or window; to *close* a book.

Close your hands.
And your lips too. *Shak.*

The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath *closed* your eyes. Is. xxix. 10.

Close the door, the shutters *close.* *Tennyson.*

2. To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to a period; as, to *close* a bargain or contract.

One frugal supper did our studies *close.* *Dryden.*

3. To fill or stop up; to repair a gap or fracture in; to consolidate: often followed by *up;* as, to *close* the ranks of troops; to *close up* an aperture.

Unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or *close* the wall *up* with our English dead. *Shak.*

4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to shut in. 'The gift which bounteous nature hath in him *clos'd.*' *Shak.* 'When I clung to all the present for the promise that it *closed.*' *Tennyson.*

The depth *closed* me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

Close (klōz), *v.i.* 1. To come together, either literally or figuratively; to unite; to coalesce: often followed by *on* or *upon.*

They . . . went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed upon* them. Num. xvi. 23.

A thousand claims to reverence *close*
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen. *Tennyson.*

2. To end; to terminate or come to a period; as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.—3. To engage in close encounter; to engage in a hand-to-hand fight; to grapple.

If I can *close* with him, I care not for his thrust. *Shak.*

The kites know well the long stern swell
That bids the Romans *close.* *Macaulay.*

—*To close on* or *upon*, to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in.

France and Holland might *close upon* some measures to our disadvantage. *Sir W. Temple.*

—*To close with*, (*a*) to accede to; to consent or agree to; as, to *close with* the terms proposed. (*b*) To come to an agreement with; as, to *close with* a person on certain terms.

He took the time when Richard was deposed,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *closed.* *Dryden.*

(*c*) See above, 3.—*To close with the land* (*naut.*), to come near to the land.

Close (klōz), *n.* 1.† The manner of shutting; junction.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite. *Chapman.*

2. Conclusion; termination; final end; as, the *close* of life; the *close* of day or night. 'Death dawning on him, and the *close* of all.' *Tennyson.*—3. In *music*, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

At every *close* she made th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*

4. A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king went . . . to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels. *Bacon.*

Close (klōs), *n.* [Fr. *clos*, an inclosed place, from *clos*, pp. of *clore*. See CLOSE, *v.t.*] 1. An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence, wall, or hedge; specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey. 'Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons.' *Macaulay.*—2. [Provincial and Scotch.] A narrow passage or entry, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading off a street.

Close (klōs), *a.* [Fr. *clos*, L. *clausus*, shut. See CLOSE, *v.t.*] 1. Shut fast; made fast so as to have no opening; completely inclosing or encompassing; as, a *close* box; a *close* vizard.

Spread thy *close* curtain, love-performing night. *Shak.*

2. Strictly confined; strictly watched; as, a *close* prisoner.—3. Retired; secluded; hidden; private; secret; as, to keep a purpose *close.*

He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul the son of Kish. 1 Chr. xii. 1.

4. Having the habit or disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent; as, a *close* minister. 'For secrecy, no lady *closer.*' *Shak.*—5. Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness.

That *close* aspect of his
Does show the mood of a much troubled breast. *Shak.*

6. Confined within narrow limits; narrow; as, a *close* alley.

Itself a *close* and confined prison for debtors, it contained within it a much *closer* and more confined jail for smugglers. *Dickens.*

7. Stagnant; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: said of the air or weather.—8. In contact or nearly so; adjoining; without any or with little intervening distance in place or time; as, the rows are too *close;* to follow in *close* succession.—9. With little difference between antagonists or competitors or rival parties; almost evenly balanced; as, a *close* election. 'A *close* personal contest.' *Prescott.*—10. Having the parts near each other: (*a*) of solid bodies, compact; dense; as, timber of *close* texture or very *close* in the grain. (*b*) Of liquids, viscous; not volatile. [Rare.]

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. *Bp. Wilkins.*

(*c*) In a more general sense, having small intervals between the component parts; as, the writing is too *close.* (*d*)† Applied to style, compressed; condensed; concise: opposed to *loose* or *diffuse.*

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

11. Firmly attached; intimate; trusty; confidential; as, *close* friends.—12. Undeviating: (*a*) not deviating from the object to which one's mind or thoughts are directed, or from the subject under consideration; as, to give *close* attention; a *close* observer.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject. *Locke.*

But when any point of doctrine is handled in a *close* and argumentative manner, it appears flat and unsavoury to them. *Atterbury.*

(*b*) Not deviating from a model or original; as, a *close* translation.—13. Niggardly; stingy; penurious.—14. In *her.* having the wings lying close to the body: said of birds.—*Close borough*, a borough the right of nominating a member of parliament for which was in the hands of a single person.

A dove close.

Lansmere is neither a rotten borough, to be bought, nor a *close borough*, under one man's nomination. *Lord Lytton.*

—*Close communion*, with Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with their own sect only.—*Close corporation*, a corporation which fills up its own vacancies, the election of members not being open to the public. In Britain there are now legally no close municipal corporations.—*Close fight*, (*a*) a hand-to-hand fight. (*b*) *pl. Naut.* bulkheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Called also *Close Quarters.*—*Close port*, a port situated up a river: a term in contradistinction to *out-port*, a harbour which lies on the coast.—*To come to close quarters*, to come into direct contact, especially with an enemy.—*Close rolls*, rolls kept for the record of close writs (see below). Also written *Clause Rolls.*—*Close string*, in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel.—*Close vowel*, a vowel pronounced with diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.—*Close writs*, grants of the sovereign, sealed with the great seal, directed to particular persons for particular purposes, which, not being proper for public inspection, are closed up and sealed on the outside.

Close (klōs), *adv.* 1. Tightly, so as to leave no opening; as, shut the lid *close* down.—2. In strict confinement. 'Let them be

clapped up *close.' Shak.*—3.† In concealment; secretly. 'An onion, which in a napkin being *close* conveyed.' *Shak.*

Get you all three into the box-tree: Malvolio's coming down this walk. . . . *Close*, in the name of jesting. *Shak.*

4. In contact, or very near in space or time; as, to follow *close* behind one.

He his sleep
Disturb'd not, waiting *close* the approach of morn. *Milton.*

—*Close to the wind*, the position of a ship when its head lies near enough the wind to fill the sails without shaking them.

Close-banded (klōs'band-ed), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

Close-barred (klōs'bärd), *a.* Firmly closed; made close by bars.

Close-bodied (klōs'bo-did), *a.* Fitting close to the body. 'A *close-bodied* coat.' *Ayliffe.*

Close-compacted (klōs'kom-pakt'ed), *a.* In compact order. *Addison.*

Close-couched (klōs'koucht), *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

Close-curtained (klōs-kėr'tind), *a.* Encircled with curtains. '*Close-curtained* sleep.' *Milton.*

Close-fisted (klōs'fist-ed), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious. 'A griping, *close-fisted* fellow.' *Bp. Berkeley.*

Close-fistedness (klōs'fist-ed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

Close-grated (klōs-grāt'ed), *a.* Shut up with close gratings. *Young.*

Close-handed (klōs'hand-ed), *a.* Close-fisted; penurious; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale.*

Close-hauled (klōs'hâld), *a. Naut.* sailing as nearly against the wind as possible.

Closely (klōs'li), *adv.* So as to be close; in a close manner: 1. With the parts united or pressed together so as to leave no vent; as, a crucible *closely* luted.—2. Compactly; as, a *closely* woven fabric.—3. Nearly; with little space intervening: applied to space or time; as, to follow *closely* at one's heels; one event follows *closely* upon another.—4. Undeviatingly; without wandering or diverging: (*a*) intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection; as, to look or attend *closely*. (*b*) With strict adherence to a model or original; as, to translate *closely*.—5.† Secretly; privately.

A Spaniard . . . sent some *closely* into the village in the dark of the night. *Carew.*

6. With near affection, attachment, or interest; intimately; as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty. 7. Strictly; within close limits; under strict watch; as, a prisoner *closely* confined.

Closen (klōs'n), *v.t.* To make close or closer. [Rare.]

His friends *closen* the tie by claiming relationship to him. *Brit. Quart. Rev.*

Closeness (klōs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being close: (*a*) the state of being shut or of having no vent. 'In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound.' *Bacon.* (*b*) Compactness; solidity; density; as, the *closeness* of texture in wood. *Fig.* applied to style or argument.

His (Burke's) speeches differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or those are spoken dissertations, according as any one is overstudious of method and *closeness* in a book or of ease and nature in an oration. *Brougham.*

(*c*) Narrowness; straitness, as of a place. (*d*) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness. 'Half stifled by the *closeness* of the room.' *Swift.* (*e*) Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution. 'The extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius.' *Bacon.* (*f*) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness. 'An affectation of *closeness* and covetousness.' *Addison.* (*g*) Connection; near union; intimacy, whether of friendship or of interest; as, the *closeness* of friendship or of alliance. (*h*) Strictness; as, *closeness* of confinement. (*i*) Rigid adherence to an original; literalness; as, the *closeness* of a version.

Close-pent (klōs'pent), *a.* Shut or pent up close; without vent.

Closer (klōz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which closes; one who or that which concludes; specifically, in colloquial language, that which puts an end to a controversy or disposes of an antagonist.—2. In *arch.* the last stone in a horizontal row or course, but of a less size than the others, to close the row. In *brickwork*, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick it is called a *queen closer;* when a three-quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching course it is called a *king closer.*—3. A common term for *Boot-closer* (which see).

Closer,† *n.* An inclosure. *Chaucer.*

Close-stool (klōs'stōl), *n.* A chamber utensil; a night-stool. *Shak.; Smollett.*

Closet (kloz'et), *n.* [O.Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, an enclosure. See CLOSE, *n.*] 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bed-room.

When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. Mat. vi. 6.

2. A small side-room or recess for storing utensils, furniture, provisions, curiosities, &c.—3. In *her.* a diminutive of the bar, and one-half of its dimensions.

Closet (kloz'et), *v.t.* To put in or admit into a closet, as for concealment or for private consultation.

Night after night he had been *closeted* with De Quadra. *Froude.*

Closeting (kloz'et-ing), *n.* The act of conferring with secrecy; private or clandestine conference.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized by his majesty. *Swift.*

Close-tongued (klōs'tungd), *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking. '*Close-tongued* treason.' *Shak.*

Closet-sin (kloz'et-sin), *n.* Sin committed in privacy. *Bp. Hall.*

Closh (klosh), *n.* [Fr. *clocher*, to limp, Pr. *clopchar*, as if from a verb *cloppicare*, from L.L. *cloppus*, lame, and that from Gr. *chōlopous*, lame—*chōlos*, lame, and *pous*, foot.] 1. A disease in the feet of cattle. Called also the *Founder.*—2.† An old game, supposed to be nine-pins.

Closing (klōz'ing), *a.* Ending or concluding; as, a *closing* word or letter.

Closure (klōz'ūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *closure*, L. *clausura*, from *claudo*. See CLOSE, *v.t.*] 1. The act of shutting; a closing. *Boyle.*—2. That which closes or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened or made to adhere. *Pope.*—3. Inclosure; that which bounds. *Shak.*—4. Conclusion. *Shak.*

Clot (klot), *n.* [Older form of *clod*, and formerly used in same sense: A. Sax. *clot*, a log; cog. D. *kloot*, a ball or globe, *kluit*, a clod; Dan. *klode*, a globe or ball; Sw. *klot*, a sphere, *klots*, a block; G. *kloss*, a clod, a lump, *klotz*, a block; probably from same root as *clay, cleave* (adhere), *clog, cloud*, &c.] 1.† A clod.

The ground also would now be broken up for a fallow . . . to the end that the sun might thoroughly parch and concoct the *clots*. *Holland.*

2. A coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter; as, a *clot* of blood.—3.† A dull, stupid man; a clodpole. *B. Jonson.*

Clot (klot), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *clotted;* ppr. *clotting.* To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick, inspissated mass; as, milk or blood *clots.*

Clot (klot), *v.t.* 1. To cause to coagulate; to make or form into clots or clods. 2. To cover with clots. *Glover.*

Clot-bur (klot'bėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *clate*, G. *klette*, a bur.] The burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

Clotered,† *pp.* Clotted. *Chaucer.*

Cloth (kloth), *n.* [A. Sax. *clāth*, D. *cleed*, Icel. *klœthi*, Dan. and Sw. *klœde*, G. *kleid*, cloth; root unknown.] 1. A fabric or texture of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; as, woollen *cloth*, linen *cloth*, cotton *cloth*, hair *cloth*. But *cloth* is often used for a fabric of wool in contradistinction to that made of other material.—2. A texture or covering put to a particular use: as, (*a*) the covering of a table: usually called a *Table-cloth*. 'The musty wine, foul *cloth*, or greasy glass.' *Pope.* (*b*) The canvas on which pictures are drawn. (*c*)† Dress; raiment. See CLOTHES.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles.*

(*d*) A professional dress, and specifically that of a clergyman. Hence—3. With the definite article or other defining word prefixed, the office of a clergyman; and in a collective sense, the members of the clerical profession.

Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to *their cloth?* *Macaulay.*

The cloth, the clergy, are constituted for administering and for giving the best possible effect to . . . every axiom. *Is. Taylor.*

—*Cloth of state,*† a cloth canopy above a throne or chair of state. See STATE.

Clothe (klōTH), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clothed* or *clad;* ppr. *clothing.* [From the noun *cloth.*] 1. To put garments on; to invest the body with raiment; to dress.

The Lord God made coats of skins, and *clothed* them. Gen. iii. 21.

2. To cover or spread over with anything.

Embroidered purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope.*

The lances, waving in his train,
Clothe the dun heath like autumn grain. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and *clothe* his apprentice.—4. *Fig.* to put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment.

I will *clothe* her priests with salvation. Ps. cxxxii. 16.

The host of smaller men whose poor thoughts *clothe* themselves on the platform and through the press in poorer words. *Dr. Caird.*

Clothe (klōTH), *v.i.* To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*

Clothed (klōTHd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing: sometimes, though rarely, with *on*.

Then she rode forth *clothed on* with chastity. *Tennyson.*

2. *Naut.* a term applied to a mast when the sail is so long as to reach down to the deck-gratings.

Clothes (klōTHz), *n. pl.* [A plural of *cloth*, though it cannot now be said to have a singular.] 1. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture.

If I may touch but his *clothes* I shall be whole. Mark v. 28.

2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes.

She turned away her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

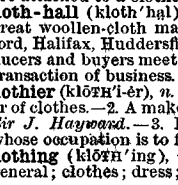
Clothes-basket (klōTHz'bas-ket), *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes.

Clothes-brush (klōTHz'brush), *n.* A brush adapted for brushing clothes.

Clothes-horse (klōTHz'hors), *n.* A frame to hang clothes on.

Clothes-line (klōTHz'līn), *n.* A slender rope on which clothes are hung to dry after being washed.

Clothes-moth (klōTHz'moth), *n.* The name common to several moths of the genus Tinea, whose larvæ are destructive to woollen fabrics, feathers, furs, &c., upon which they feed, using at the same time the material for the construction of the cases in which they assume the chrysalis state. In the accompanying figure *a* is the *Tinea tapetzella* or woollen clothes-*moth*; *b*, the case or cloak of the caterpillar of *T. pellionella*, which infests furs.



Clothes-pin (klōTHz'pin), *n.* A forked piece of wood or small spring clip by which clothes are attached to a clothes-line.

Cloth-hall (kloth'hâl), *n.* A hall at the great woollen-cloth marts, as Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, &c., where producers and buyers meet periodically for the transaction of business.

Clothier (klōTH'i-ėr), *n.* 1. A seller of cloth or of clothes.—2. A maker of cloths. *Shak.; Sir J. Hayward.*—3. In America, a man whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.

Clothing (klōTH'ing), *n.* 1. Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

As for me . . . my *clothing* was sackcloth. Ps. xxxv. 13.

2.† The art or practice of making cloth.

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. *Ray.*

3. In *steam-engines*, same as *Cleading*, 2.

Cloth-lapper (kloth'lap-ėr), *n.* A person who laps or folds cloth, generally by the aid of some mechanical contrivance.

Clotho (klō'thō), *n.* In *Greek myth.* that one of the three Fates whose duty it was to put the wool for the thread of life round the spindle, while that of Lachesis was to spin it, and that of Atropos to cut the thread off when a man had to die; from Gr. *klōthō*, to spin.

Cloth-paper (kloth'pā-pėr), *n.* Coarse glazed paper for pressing and finishing woollen cloth.

Cloth-prover (kloth'prōv-ėr), *n.* A magnifying-glass employed in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth.

Clothred,† *p.* and *a.* Clotted. *Chaucer.*

Cloth-shearer (kloth'shêr-ėr), *n.* One who shears cloth and frees it from superfluous nap.

Cloth-stretcher (kloth'strech-ėr), *n.* One who or that which stretches cloth; specifi-

cally, a machine in which cloth is drawn through a series of frictional stretching-bars and passed over spreading rollers, so as to equalize the inequalities on its surface and enable it to be firmly and smoothly wound on the winding-roll. *E. H. Knight.*

Cloth-wheel (kloth'whēl), *n.* A grinding or polishing wheel, covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stone, rotten-stone, chalk, putty-powder, &c. *E. H. Knight.*

Cloth-worker (kloth'wėrk-ėr), *n.* A maker of cloth. Hence—*Cloth-workers' Company*, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

Cloth-yard (kloth'yärd), *n.* A measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard.—*Cloth-yard shaft*, an arrow a cloth-yard long. 'With the yew bow and *cloth-yard shaft* at Cressy and Agincourt.' *T. Hughes.*

Clotpoll (klot'pōl), *n.* A clodpoll; a block-head. *Shak.*

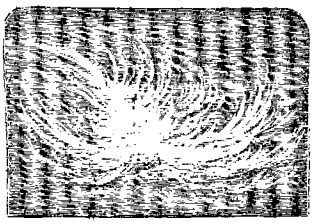
Clotted (klot'ed), *p.* and *a.* Concreted into a mass; consisting of clots.—*Clotted cream*, *clouted cream*, cream produced in the form of clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed.

Clotter † (klot'ėr), *v.i.* To concrete or gather into lumps; to clot. 'Clottered blood.' *Dryden.*

Clotty (klot'i), *a.* Full of clots or small hard masses; full of concretions or clods. 'Clotty matter.' *Harvey.* [Rare.]

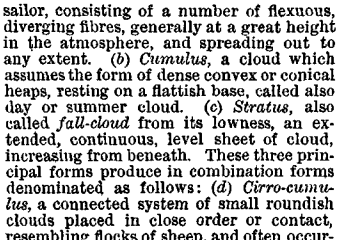
Clouch † (klouch), *n.* Clutch; grasp; gripe. *Spenser.*

Cloud (kloud), *n.* [Originally a mass or rounded mass in general; comp. the phrases 'clowdys of clay,' 'cludes of stone,' found in old writers; from A. Sax. *clūd*, a rock, a hillock, the root being that seen in *clod*, *clot*, &c.; so in O. D. *klot*, a clod, and *klote*, a cloud.] 1. A collection of visible vapour or watery particles suspended in the atmosphere at some altitude. A like collection



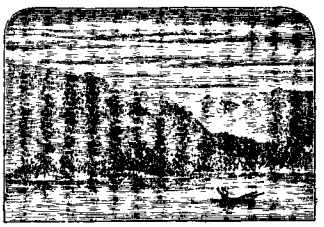
Cloud—Cirrus.

of vapours near the earth is usually called *fog*. The average height of the clouds is supposed to be between 2 and 3 miles, but this varies at different times of the year. Clouds have been classified as follows:—(*a*) *Cirrus*, a cloud somewhat resembling a lock or locks of hair, the *cat's tail* of the

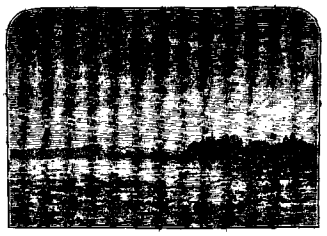


Cloud—Cumulus.

sailor, consisting of a number of flexuous, diverging fibres, generally at a great height in the atmosphere, and spreading out to any extent. (*b*) *Cumulus*, a cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a flattish base, called also day or summer cloud. (*c*) *Stratus*, also called *fall-cloud* from its lowness, an extended, continuous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms denominated as follows: (*d*) *Cirro-cumulus*, a connected system of small roundish clouds placed in close order or contact, resembling flocks of sheep, and often occurring in warm dry weather. (*e*) *Cirro-stratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downwards or undulated; also, groups or patches having these characters, often somewhat resembling shoals of fishes, and producing what is called a *mackerel sky*. (*f*) *Cumulo-stratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus, the cumulus at top and overhanging a flattish stratum or base. (*g*) *Nimbus, cumulo-cirro-*



Cloud—Stratus.



Cloud—Nimbus.

stratus, or rain-cloud, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus and passing beneath into a shower.—2. What resembles a cloud, as a body of smoke or flying dust; a dark area of colour in a lighter material. 3. *Fig.* what obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like; as, a *cloud* hung over his prospects. Hence—*to be under a cloud*, to be in difficulties or misfortune.—4. A multitude; a collection; a mass. 'A noble *cloud* of trees at Fulham.' *Aubrey.* 'So great a *cloud* of witnesses.' Heb. xii. 1.—*In the clouds*, out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill-govern'd, *in the clouds* is lost.
Waller.

Cloud (kloud), *v.t.* 1. To overspread with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is *clouded*. Hence—2. To obscure; to darken; to render gloomy or sullen. 'To *cloud* and darken the clearest truths.' *Dr. H. More.*—3. To darken in spots; to variegate with colours. 'A *clouded* cane.' *Pope.*—4. To sully; to tarnish the character of. [Rare and poetical.]

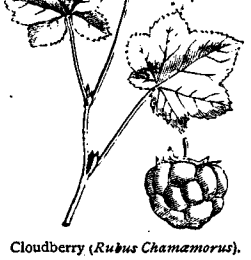
I would not be a stander by to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so. *Shak.*

Cloud (kloud), *v.i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscured with clouds.

Worthies, away! the scene begins to *cloud*. *Shak.*

Cloudage (kloud'āj), *n.* Mass of clouds; cloudiness. 'A scudding *cloudage* of shapes.' *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Cloudberry (kloud'be-ri), *n.* A plant,



Cloudberry (*Rubus Chamæmorus*).

called also *Knotberry* and *Mountain-bramble* (*Rubus Chamæmorus*), nat. order Rosaceæ. It is a small herbaceous plant with a creeping rootstock and simple stem 4 to 8 inches high, found in Britain on alpine moors from Wales and Derby northwards. The flowers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in colour, and consist of a few large drupes.

Cloud-born (kloud'born), *a.* Born of a cloud. 'Cloud-born centaurs.' *Dryden.*

Cloud-built (kloud'bilt), *a.* Built up of clouds.

The sun went down
Behind the *cloud-built* columns of the west.
Cowper.

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical: applied to daydreams or 'castles in the air.'

And so vanished my *cloud-built* palace. *Goldsmith.*

Cloud-capped, Cloud-capt (kloud'kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty. 'The *cloud-capp'd* towers.' *Shak.*

Cloud-compeller (kloud'kom-pel-ėr), *n.* He that collects or controls the clouds: an epithet of Jupiter.

Cloud-compelling (kloud'kom-pel-ing), *a.* Collecting, driving, or controlling the clouds. 'Abyssinia's *cloud-compelling* cliffs.' *Thomson.* 'Bacchus, the seed of *cloud-compelling* Jove.' *Waller.*

Cloud-drift (kloud'drift), *n.* Same as *Cloud-rack.*

Cloudily (kloud'i-li), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely.

Plato talks too metaphysically and *cloudily* about it (the highest good). *Cudworth.*

Cloudiness (kloud'i-nes), *n.* The state of being cloudy; as, (*a*) the state of being obscured or overcast with clouds; as, the *cloudiness* of the atmosphere. (*b*) Obscurity; want of clearness or intelligibility; mistiness; as, *cloudiness* of ideas. (*c*) Appearance of gloom or sullenness; as, *cloudiness* of aspect.

Cloud-kissing (kloud'kis-ing), *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty. 'Cloud-*kissing* Ilion.' *Shak.*

Cloudless (kloud'les), *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; as, *cloudless* skies.

Cloudlessly (kloud'les-li), *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.

Cloudlet (kloud'let), *n.* A small cloud. 'Eve's first star through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping.' *Coleridge.*

Cloud-rack (kloud'rak), *n.* Broken clouds; floating cloudy vapour.

If there is no soul in man higher than all that, did it reach to sailing on the *cloud-rack* and spinning sea-sand; then I say man is but an animal. *Carlyle.*

Cloud-ring (kloud'ring), *n.* A ring of clouds; a cloudy belt or region north and south of the equator.

Cloud-topped (kloud'topt), *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

Cloudy (kloud'i), *a.* 1. Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds; as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky; a *cloudy* night.—2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as, a *cloudy* pillar. Ex. xxxiii. 9.—3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood. 'Cloudy and confused notions.' *Watts.*—4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful. 'When *cloudy* looks are cleared.' *Spenser.*—5. Marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues. 6. Wanting in lustre, brightness, transparency, or clearness; dimmed; as, a *cloudy* diamond. 'Before the wine grows *cloudy*.' *Swift.*

Clough (kluf), *n.* [A. Sax. *cleofa*, a cleft, from *cleófan*, to cleave, like Icel. *klofi*, a clough, from *klj*ú*fa*, to cleave; D. *kloof*, a ravine. The spelling shows that the labial *f* was formerly changed to a guttural, as in Sc. *cleuch*, a clough.] 1. A cleft, ravine, or valley in a hill-side.—2. In *com.* same as *Cloff.*—3. A kind of sluice for letting off water gently, employed in the agricultural operation of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water.

Clough-arch (kluf'ärch), *n.* Same as *Puddle-hole.*

Clour (klör), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *claw*, *cloof*; comp. Icel. *klóra*, to scratch like a cat.] [Scotch.] 1. A blow.—2. An indentation produced by a blow, or a raised lump produced by a blow on the person.

Clour (klör), *v.t.* [Scotch.] 1. To inflict a blow on.—2. To make a dent or bump on.

Clout (klout), *n.* [A. Sax. *clūt*, a clout, a patch; Dan. *klud*, Sw. *klut*, a clout; perhaps from the Celtic: W. *clwt*, Ir. and Gael. *clud*, a clout.] 1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c., used to mend something.—2. Any piece of cloth, especially a worthless

piece. 'A *clout* upon that head where late the diadem stood.' *Shak.* —3. In *archery*, the mark fixed in the centre of the butts at which archers are shooting, said to have been originally a piece of white cloth, though Nares supposes that it may have been originally a small nail (Fr. *clouet*).

Indeed, he must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*. *Shak.*

4. An iron plate on an axle-tree to keep it from wearing. —5. A blow with the hand. 'Kick, cuff, or *clout*.' *J. Mayne.* [Colloq. or vulgar.]

Clout (klout), *v.t.* 1. To patch; to mend by sewing on a clout or patch.

Paul, yea, and Peter too, had more skill . . . in *clouting* an old tent. *Latimer.*

2. To cover with a piece of cloth.

A noisy impudent beggar showed a leg *clouted* up. *Tatler.*

3. To join clumsily. 'Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together.' *Aschams.* 4. To strike; to give a blow. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

Pay him over the pate, *clout* him for all his courtesies. *Beau. & Fl.*

Clout (klout), *n.* [Fr. *clouet*, a dim. of *clou*, a nail.] The same as *Clout-nail* (which see).

Clout (klout), *v.t.* [See above.] To stud or fasten with nails. See under the participle.

Clouted (klout'ed), *p.* and *a.* Patched; mended clumsily; mended or covered with a clout.

Clouted (klout'ed), *p.* and *a.* Studded, strengthened, or fastened with clout-nails.

I thought he slept; and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet. *Shak.*
The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton.*

[Some, however, regard the word *clouted* in the above passages as meaning patched or mended; but in the first extract the sense of 'studded with nails' is much the more natural.]

Clouted (klout'ed), *a.* Clotted; as, *clouted* cream. [Provincial.]

Clouterly (klout'ėr-li), *a.* Clumsy; awkward. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort. *Mortimer.*

Clout-nail (klout'nāl), *n.* 1. A short, large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes.—2. A nail for securing clouts or small patches of iron, as to the axle-tree of carriages. Called also simply *Clout.*

Clove (klōv), pret. of *cleave.*

Clove (klōv), *n.* [D. *klove, kloof*, a cleft. See CLOUGH, CLEAVE.] A cleft; a fissure; a gap, a ravine: rarely used except as part of a proper name in America; as, Kaaterskill *Clove;* the Stony *Clove.*

Clove (klōv), *n.* [Sp. *clavo*, a clove, a nail, from L. *clavus*, a nail, from its resemblance to a nail in shape.] A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, a native of the Molucca Islands, belonging to the myrtle tribe.

Clove (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*).

The tree is a handsome evergreen from 15 to 30 feet high, with large elliptic smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Every part of the plant abounds in the volatile oil for which the flower-buds are prized. —*Oil of cloves*, an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove-tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of eugenic acid and a neutral oil.

Clove (klōv), *n.* [According to Skeat, from A. Sax. *cluf*, a bulb; originally a lump or mass, from root of *clue, cleave, clod*, &c.] 1. One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic.—2. A denomination of weight. The divisions of a weight or wey of cheese, &c., in Suffolk and Essex are expressed in cloves, in the former of which 32 cloves (each 8 lbs.) are a wey, in the latter 42 cloves (each 8 lbs.). A wey of wool divides into 26 cloves.

Clove-bark (klōv'bärk), *n.* Same as *Culilawan Bark.*

Clove-cassia (klōv-kash'i-a), *n.* The bark of a large Brazilian tree, known as *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, which, when ground, is used for mixing with other spices.

Clove-cinnamon (klōv'sin-a-mon), *n.* See under CINNAMON.

Clove-gillyflower (klōv'jil-li-flou-ėr), *n.* One of the popular names of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, given especially to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-coloured varieties.

Clove-gilofre,† Clowe-gilofre,† *n.* A clove.

In that countree growen many trees that beren *clowe-gilofres* and notemuges. *Sir John Mandeville.*

Clove-hitch (klōv'hich), *n.* See HITCH, 3.

Clove-hook (klōv'hök), *n.* *Naut.* an iron clasp in two parts, which move on the same pivot and overlap one another, used for bending chain-sheets to the clews of sails.

Cloven (klōv'n), pp. of *cleave.* Divided; parted.—*To show the cloven hoof*, to exhibit designs of an evil or diabolic character, the devil being supposed to have cloven hoofs.

Cloven-footed (klōv'n-fụt-ed), *a.* Having the foot divided into parts; cloven-hoofed.

Cloven-hoofed (klōv'n-höft), *a.* Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcate.

Clove-pink (klōv'pingk), *n.* A pink smelling of cloves.

Clover, Clover-grass (klō'vėr, klō'vėr-gras), *n.* [A. Sax. *clœfre;* D. *klaver*, L.G. *klever*, Dan. *klöver*, Sw. *klöfver;* perhaps from root of *cleave*, from its trifid leaves.] A plant of different species of the genus Trifolium, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are low herbs, chiefly found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. There are about 150 species, of which eighteen are natives of Britain. Some are weeds, but many species are valued as food for cattle. The red clover (*T. pratense*) is generally cultivated for fodder and for enriching land. The white clover (*T. repens*) is also excellent food for cattle, either green or dry, and from its flowers the bee collects no small portion of its stores of honey. Alsike-clover (which see) is now in high repute, and Italian or crimson clover (*T. incarnatum*) is also cultivated to a considerable extent in Britain, yielding a heavy crop. The name clover is often applied to plants cultivated for the same purpose and belonging to the same natural order, although not of the same genus, as medick and melilot.—*To be* or *to live in clover*, to be in most enjoyable circumstances; to live luxuriously or in abundance.

Clovered (klō'vėrd), *a.* Covered with clover. 'Flocks thick-nibbling through the *clovered* vale.' *Thomson.*

Clover-sick (klō'vėr-sik), *a.* A term applied to land in bad condition from being too long cropped with clover.

Clover-weevil (klō'vėr-wē-vil), *n.* A kind of weevil, genus Apion, different species of which feed on the seeds of the clover, as also on tares and other leguminous plants. *A. apricans*, especially, is frequently very destructive to fields of red clover, laying its eggs among the flowers, from which the grubs eat their way into the pods. It is of a bluish-black colour, and little more than a line in length.

Clove-tree (klōv'trē), *n.* See CLOVE and CARYOPHYLLUS.

Clowe-gilofre,† *n.* See CLOVE-GILOFRE.

Clown (kloun), *n.* [Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Fris. *klönne*, a bumpkin; allied to Sw. dial. *klunn*, Dan. *klunt*, a log, a block. A notion that it was from L. *colonus*, O. E. *colone*, a husbandman, has probably attached to it meaning 3.] 1. A lout; a boor; a churl; a man of coarse manners; a person without refinement. 'This loutish *clown*.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

As the husband is, the wife is: thou art mated with a *clown*,
And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down. *Tennyson.*

2. A jester, merryman, or buffoon, as in a theatre, circus, or other place of entertainment. 'The roynish *clown* at whom your grace was wont, so oft to laugh.' *Shak.* 3. A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic.

The *clown*, the child of nature without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures. *Cowper.*

Clown (kloun), *v.i.* To act as a clown; to play the clown.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed. *B. Jonson.*

Clownage† (kloun'āj), *n.* The manners of a clown. 'Pride and stiff *clownage*.' *B. Jonson.*

Clownery† (kloun'ėr-i), *n.* Ill-breeding; rustic behaviour; rudeness of manners.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Clownish (kloun'ish), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to clowns or rustics; rude; coarse; awkward; ungainly. 'A *clownish* hands.' *Spenser.* 'A *clownish* pleasures.' *Beau. & Fl.* 'A *clownish* fool.' *Shak.* —2. Abounding in clowns. 'A *clownish* neighbourhood.' *Dryden.*

Clownishly (kloun'ish-li), *adv.* In a clownish manner; coarsely; rudely.

Clownishness (kloun'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clownish; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behaviour; incivility; awkwardness. *Dryden; Locke.*

Cloy (kloi), *v.t.* [From an O.Fr. *cloyer*, equivalent to *clouer, cloer*, originally to fasten with a nail, O. Fr. *clo*, Fr. *clou*, from L. *clavus*, a nail. Cotgrave gives *encloyer* as an obsolete word with sense to stop up, to choke, and *enclouer* in senses 3 and 4 below.] 1.† To stop up; to obstruct.

The duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones. *Speed.*

2. To satiate; to gratify to excess so as to cause loathing; to surfeit.

The grave is sooner *cloyed* than men's desire. *Quarles.*
Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.*

3.† To spike; to drive a spike into the vent of; as, to *cloy* a gun. *Knolles.* —4.† In *farriery*, to prick a horse in shoeing.

He never shod a horse but he *cloyed* him. *Bacon.*

5.† To pierce; to gore. 'Which with his cruel tusk him deadly *cloyed*.' *Spenser.*

Cloy (kloi), *v.t.* To stroke with a claw.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak
As when his god is pleased. *Shak.*

Cloyless (kloi'les), *a.* Not causing satiety. 'Cloyless sauce.' *Shak.*

Cloyment† (kloi'ment), *n.* Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite. 'Surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt.' *Shak.*

Club (klub), *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *klubba, klumba*, Sw. *klubba*, Dan. *klub*, a club. *Clump* is a nasalized form of this word.] 1. A stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, suitable for being wielded with the hand; a thick heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel.—2. In *golf* and *shinty*, a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball. See GOLF-CLUB, 1.—3. [A translation of Sp. *basto*, a club or cudgel, *bastos*, the suit of clubs in a pack of cards.] A card of the suit that is marked with trefoils (Fr. *trèfles*, trefoils, clubs at cards); *pl.* the suit so marked.—4. A round solid mass; a clump; a knot. 'The hair carried into a *club*, according to the fashion.' *Lord Lytton.*—5. [*Club* here=a *clump* or knot of men.] A collection or assembly of men; specifically, a select number of persons in the habit of meeting for the promotion of some common object, as social intercourse, literature, science, politics, &c. Admission to the membership of clubs is commonly by ballot.—6. A club-house (which see).—7. The united expenses of a company; joint charge; the contribution of an individual to a joint charge.

We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the *club*. *Pepys.*

Club (klub), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *clubbed;* ppr. *clubbing.* 1. To combine or join together, as a number of individuals, for a common purpose; to form a club; as, they resolved to *club* together to promote his election.—2. Specifically, to contribute to a common fund; to combine to raise money for a certain purpose.

We were resolved to *club* for a coach. *Tatler.*
The owl, the raven, and the bat
Clubbed for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

3. To be united in producing a certain effect; to combine into a whole.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, inadly met, and *clubbed* into a dream. *Dryden.*

4. *Naut.* to drift down a current with an anchor out.

Club (klub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clubbed;* ppr. *clubbing.* 1. To unite; to add together. 'The two brothers who *clubbed* their means to buy an elephant.' *T. Hook.*—2. To defray by an average charge against each individual liable; as, to *club* the expense.

Club (klub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *clubbed;* ppr. *clubbing.* 1. To beat with a club.—2. To convert into a club; to use as a club.

Delany sprang out at him with a *clubbed* musket. *Lawrence.*

Clubbable (klub'a-bl), *a.* Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a club; social. [This word seems to have been invented by Dr. Johnson.] [Colloq.]

John Gibson Lockhart was not a social or *clubbable* man. *Robt. Carruthers.*

Clubbed (klubd), *a.* 1. Shaped like a club. 2. Used as a club; as, a *clubbed* musket. See the verb.

Clubber (klub'ėr), *n.* One who clubs; also same as *Clubbist.*

Clubbing (klub'ing), *n.* A diseased condition of plants of the Brassica tribe produced by the larvæ of insects, consisting in the lower part of the stem becoming swoln and misshapen. Plants on ground exhausted by over-cultivation suffer chiefly.

Clubbish (klub'ish), *a.* 1.† Rude; clownish; rustic.

Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clowne. *Mir. for Mags.*

2. Disposed to associate together; clubbable.

Clubbist (klub'ist), *n.* One who belongs to a party, club, or association; one fond of clubs.

The crowd shouted out, with rage, at sight of this latter the name of a Jacobin townsman and *clubbist;* and shook itself to seize him. *Carlyle.*

Club-fist (klub'fist), *n.* A large heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. *Mir. for Mags.*

Club-fisted (klub'fist-ed), *a.* Having a large fist.

Club-foot (klub'fụt), *n.* A short, distorted foot, generally of congenital origin.

Club-footed (klub'fụt-ed), *a.* Having a club-foot or club-feet.

Club-grass (klub'gras), *n.* A species of grass of the genus Corynephorus; it has a jointed beard, the last articulation of which is *club*-shaped.

Club-haul (klub'hâl), *v.t.* *Naut.* to make to tack in a peculiar manner. See extract.

To *club-haul* a ship is a method of tacking in perilous situations, by letting go the lee-anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, which brings her head to wind, and as soon as she pays off the cable is cut and the sails trimmed. *Admiral Smyth.*

Club-headed (klub'hed-ed), *a.* Having a thick head. '*Club-headed* antennæ.' *Derham.*

Club-house (klub'hous), *n.* A house occupied by a club or in which a club assembles. Club-houses are places of rendezvous and entertainment, always open to those who are members of them. To the original character of coffee-room and news-room the modern high-class club-houses or clubs add that of library and reading-room, and are furnished with card-, billiard-, smoking-rooms, baths, &c. The cuisine and domestic departments are also complete; in short, luxurious refinement reigns throughout, and the whole is upon a scale that may be called princely.

Club-law (klub'lâ), *n.* Government by clubs or violence; the use of arms or force in place of law; anarchy.

Clubman (klub'man), *n.* One who carries a club; one who fights with a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
The only *clubman* of his time.
Soliman and Perseda, 1599.

Clubmaster (klub'mas-tėr), *n.* The hired manager of or purveyor for a club.

Club-moss (klub'mos), *n.* The common name of the plants of the order Lycopodiaceæ, or more particularly of the genus Lycopodium.

Club-room (klub'röm), *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

Club-rush (klub'rush), *n.* See SCIRPUS.

Club-shaped (klub'shâpt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zool.* same as *Clavate.*

Cluck (kluk), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *cloccan;* cog. D. *klokken,* Dan. *klukke,* from an imitative root seen also in L. *glocire,* to cluck. Comp. *clack, click,* &c.] To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen.

Cluck (kluk), *v.t.* To call or assemble by clucking.

Cluck (kluk), *n.* 1. A sound uttered by a hen.—2. A kind of articulation employed by the natives of South Africa, especially by the Kaffirs and Hottentots, when talking, produced by pressing the tip or other portion of the tongue against the roof of the mouth and smartly withdrawing it. There are four such *clucks* or *clicks,* called respectively cerebral, palatal, dental, and lateral.

Clue, Clew (klū), *n.* [A. Sax. *cliwe, cliwen,* a ball of thread; cog. D. *kluwen,* a clue, L. *globus, glomus,* a mass.] 1. A ball of thread. 2. The thread that forms a ball.—3. From the mythological story that Theseus was guided by a clue of thread through the Cretan labyrinth, anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case. 'Guided by some *clue* of heavenly thread.' *Roscommon.*—4. A lower corner of a square sail and the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail.—*Clues of a hammock,* the combination of small lines by which it is suspended.—*From clue to earing,* a sea phrase implying from the bottom to the top.

Clue (klū), *v.t.* 1. *Naut.* to truss up to the yard by means of clue-garnets or clue-lines. 2. To direct, as by a clue or thread. *Beau. & Fl.*

Clue-garnet (klū'gär-net), *n.* *Naut.* a sort of tackle or rope and pulley, fastened to the clues of the main and fore sails to truss them up to the yard.

Clue-line (klū'lin), *n.* The same tackle and used for the like purpose as clue-garnets, but applied to the smaller square sails.

Clum† (klum). [A. Sax. *clumian,* to murmur.] A sound formerly made by a congregation when accompanying prayers they could not perfectly understand.

Now, *Pater noster, clum,* said Nicolay,
And *clum,* quod John, and *clum,* said Alison.
Chaucer.

Clump (klump), *n.* [D. *klomp,* a lump, a clog; Dan. *klump,* a clump, a lump, *klumpe,* to clot; Sw. *klump,* a lump, *klumpig,* clumsy; G. *klump,* a lump, a clod; from a root seen in M. H. G. *klimpfen,* to press together, whence also *clamp, clumsy, club,* &c.] 1. A thick, short piece of wood or other solid substance; a shapeless mass.—2. A cluster of trees or shrubs. 'Screened with *clumps* of green for wintry bowers.' *Sir W. Scott.*—3. The compressed clay of coal strata. *Brande & Cox.*

Clump-boot (klump'bōt), *n.* A heavy boot for rough wear, as for sportsmen, navvies, &c.

Clumper† (klump'ėr), *v.t.* To form into clumps or masses. 'Vapours *clumpered* in balls of cloud.' *Dr. H. More.*

Clumps† (klumps), *n.* A stupid fellow; a numskull. *Bailey.*

Clumpse† (klumps), *a.* 1. Awkward. *Cotgrave.*—2. Idle; lazy. *Ray.*

Clumpy (klump'i), *a.* Consisting of clumps; massive; shapeless.

Clumsily (klum'zi-li), *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity, or grace.

Clumsiness (klum'zi-nes), *n.* The quality of being clumsy; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

Clumsy (klum'zi), *a.* [Equivalent to the old pps. *clumsed, clomsed,* benumbed with cold, from obsolete *clumsen, clomsen,* to benumb or stupefy, whence also obs. *clumpse,* lazy, awkward; allied to Sw. dial. *klummsen,* benumbed, Icel. *klumsa,* lockjaw, D. *kleumen,* to be benumbed with cold; the root being the same as in *clamp, clump,* &c.] 1.† Stiffened with cold; benumbed.

The Carthaginians . . . returned into the camp so *clumsy* and frozen as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory. *Holland.*

2. Awkward; ungainly; unhandy; without readiness, dexterity, or grace; as, a *clumsy* workman; a *clumsy* performer of tricks.—3. Showing awkwardness; ill-contrived or ill-managed; as, *clumsy* exercises.—4. Ill-made; badly constructed; as, a *clumsy* garment; *clumsy* verse.

You will not have far to go, seeing that He is now even among us hearing my *clumsy* words. *Kingsley.*

—*Clumsy tea,* a tea with something substantial to eat with it. *Macmillan's Mag.*—*Awkward, Clumsy, Uncouth.* See under AWKWARD.

Clunch (klunsh), *n.* [Probably from the sound in breaking through it.] 1. An English provincial term for any tough, coarse clay: specifically applied to certain clays of the coal-measures, and also to the hard clayey beds of the gault or chalk-marl. *Page.* 2. A kind of limestone of a close grain somewhat like that of Caen-stone, and of the colour of skim-milk.

Clung (klung), pret. & pp. of *cling* (which see).

Clung† (klung), *v.i.* [See CLING.] 1. To cling. 'Heavy *clunging* mists.' *More.* -2. To shrink; to waste. *Halliwell.*

Clung (klung), *a.* Emaciated; wasted to leanness; shrunk, as with cold. *Halliwell.*

Cluniac (klō'ni-ak), *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluny* in France.

Cluniac (klō'ni-ak), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Benedictine monks of Cluny.

Clunk (klungk), *n.* [Imitative.] A sound such as is made when a cork is quickly pulled out of the neck of a bottle; the gurgling sound made by liquor in or when poured from a vessel. [Scotch.]

Clunk (klungk), *v.i.* To emit the sound expressed by the imitative noun *clunk* (which see). [Scotch.]

Clupea (klū'pē-a), *n.* [See below.] The type genus of the family Clupeidæ, including the herring, &c.

Clupeidæ (klū-pē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *clupea,* a small fish, supposed to be the lamprey, and Gr. *eidos,* likeness.] The herring family, a family of teleostean fishes, section Abdominales, placed by Cuvier between the Salmonidæ (salmon) and *Gadidæ* (*cod*), and differing from the former chiefly in the want of an adipose fin. It includes the herring, sprat, white-bait, pilchard, &c.

Clusia (klū'si-a), *n.* [After *C. de l'Ecluse* or *Clusius,* a French botanist.] A tropical American genus of shrubs or trees, nat. order Guttiferæ. Many of the species are parasites, and all secrete more or less of a milk-like resinous juice. *C. rosea* yields a resin used in veterinary medicine, as also a substitute for pitch on boats. *C. insignis* is the wax-flower of Demerara.

Clusiaceæ (klū-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Guttiferæ.*

Cluster (klus'tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *cluster,* a cluster or bunch; same origin as Sw. and Dan. *klase,* Icel. *klasi,* a cluster or bunch.] 1. A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch; as, a *cluster* of berries. 'Great *clusters* of ripe grapes.' *Spenser.*—2. A number of individuals of any kind collected or gathered into a close body; an assemblage; a group; a collection; a swarm; a crowd; as, a *cluster* of islands. 'Men and women in dark *clusters.*' *Tennyson.*

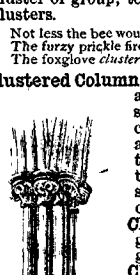
Cluster (klus'tėr), *v.i.* To grow or be assembled in clusters or groups. '*Clustering* grapes.' *Dryden.* '*Clustering* army.' *Spenser.*

There at her feet lay the city in its beauty, the towers and spires springing from amidst the *clustering* masses of the college elms. *Froude.*

Cluster (klus'tėr), *v.t.* To collect into a cluster or group; to produce in a cluster or clusters.

Not less the bee would range her cells,
The furzy prickle fire the dells,
The foxglove *cluster* dappled bells. *Tennyson.*

Clustered Column, *n.* In *arch.* a pier which appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together; they are sometimes attached to each other throughout their whole height, and sometimes only at the capital and base.



Clustered Column, Winchester Cathedral.

Cluster-grape (klus'tėr-grāp), *n.* A small black grape. *Mortimer.*

Clusteringly (klus'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In clusters.

Clustery (klus'tėr-i), *a.* Exhibiting clusters; growing in clusters. *Bailey; Johnson.*

Clutch (kluch), *v.t.* [O.E. *clucche, cloche,* from *cloche,* a claw, a softened form of older *cloke,* a claw, Sc. *cluik, cleuk, cluke,* a claw; allied to *claw.*] 1. To seize, clasp, or grip with the hand; as, to *clutch* a dagger. 'They foot and *clutch* their prey.' *G. Herbert. Fig.*

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Jeremy Collier.*

2. To close tightly; to clench. 'Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand.' *Shak.*

Clutch (kluch), *n.* 1. A griping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp; as, to make

a *clutch* at a thing.—2. In *mach.* (*a*) a contrivance for connecting shafts with each other or with wheels, so as that they may be disengaged at pleasure. See BAYONET-CLUTCH and FRICTION-CLUTCH. (*b*) The crosshead of a piston-rod.—3. The paw or talon of a rapacious animal.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. The hand: often in plural and in figurative sense of power or absolute disposal; as, to fall into the *clutches* of an enemy.

I must have . . . little care of myself if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

Clutter (klut'tėr), *n.* [In first meaning from root of *clot, clod, cloud.* In meaning 2 a modification of *clatter.*] 1. A heap or assemblage of things lying in confusion; confusion; litter.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge pots, pans, and spits. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Confused noise; bustle; clamour; as, the room is in a *clutter.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

Clutter (klut'tėr), *v.t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion; as, to *clutter* a room; to *clutter* the house.

If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history, which *clutters* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them, throughout the whole narration. *Bacon.*

Clutter (klut'tėr), *v.i.* To make a bustle or disturbance. [Colloq.] *Tennyson.*

Clutter† (klut'tėr), *v.t.* [Modification of *cloter, clotter,* from *clot.*] To clot; to coagulate.

It killeth them by *cluttering* their blood. *Holland.*

Clymenia (kli-mē'ni-a), *n.* [From *Clymene,* the name of a nymph in classical mythology.] A genus of extinct cephalopodous molluscs or cuttle-fishes of the family Nautilidæ, the fossil shells of which occur extensively in the Devonian rocks of Germany (*Clymenienkalk*).

Clypeaster (klip-ē-as'tėr), *n.* [L. *clypeus,* a shield, and Gr. *astėr,* a star.] A genus of the echinoid family Clypeasteridæ.

Clypeasteridæ, Clypeastridæ (klip'ē-as-ter'i-dē, klip-ē-as'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [From the typical genus *Clypeaster.*] A sub-family of sea-urchins, family Echinoidea, of an oblong or rounded form, having the mouth and vent both on the under side, the mouth being in the centre of the body, and toothed.

Clypeate (klip'ē-āt), *a.* [L. *clypeus,* a shield.] Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped; scutate.

Clypeiform (klip'ē-i-form), *a.* [L. *clypeus,* a shield, and *forma,* shape.] Shield-shaped: a term applied to the large prothorax in beetles.

Clypeus (klip'ē-us), *n.* [L. *clypeus,* a buckler.] In *entom.* that part of an insect's head which lies in front of the frons or forehead, therefore in front of the eyes, and behind the labrum. Kirby called it *Nasus.*

Clysmian (kliz'mi-an), *a.* [See CLYSMIC.] Relating to the deluge, or to any cataclysm; as, *clysmian* changes. [Rare.]

Clysmic (kliz'mik), *a.* [Gr. *klysma,* a liquid used for washing out, a drench.] Washing; cleansing. *Craig.* [Rare.]

Clyster (klis'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *klystėr,* from *klyzō,* to wash or cleanse; L. *clyster.*] In *med.* an injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving from costiveness, and cleansing the bowels; an enema.

Clysterize (klis'tėr-īz), *v.t.* To apply a clyster to.

Clyster-pipe (klis'tėr-pīp), *n.* A tube or pipe used for clysters.

Clyves, an old plural of *cliffe* or *clyffe.*

Cnicin, Cnicine (knī'sin), *n.* [L. *cnicus,* a plant of the thistle kind.] A crystalline matter found in *Cnicus benedictus* and various other plants. It is neutral and bitter, and very similar to columbine. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

Cnicus (knī'kus), *n.* A genus of thistle-like composites, with hard-spined involucres. The best known species is *C. benedictus,* a native of the Levant and Persia, formerly used in medicine as a tonic or diaphoretic.

Cnidæ (knī'dē), *n. pl.* The urticating cells or 'thread-cells' whereby many cœlenterate animals obtain their power of stinging. *H. A. Nicholson.*

Co-, Col-, Com-, Con-, Cor-. A Latin prefix, used almost exclusively in words of Latin origin, a modification of *cum,* with, and signifying with, together, jointly, mutually, at the same time, union of parts, and the like; its form varying with the letter or sound that follows. See CON.

Coacervate (kō-a-sėr'vāt), *v.t.* [L. *coacervo* —prefix *co,* and *acervo,* to heap up, from *acervus,* a heap.] To heap up; to pile. *Howell.* [Rare.]

Coacervate (kō-a-sėr'vāt), *a.* [L. *coacervatus.*] Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Coacervation (kō-as'ėr-vā"shon), *n.* The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Coach (kōch), *n.* [Fr. *coche,* from Hung. *kocsi* (pron. ko-chi), from *Kocs,* the name of a place in Hungary, the name and invention having come to France from Hungary; G. *kutsche.*] 1. A vehicle drawn by horses, and designed for the conveyance of passengers; more particularly a four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size. 2. An old name of an apartment in a large ship of war, near the stern and beneath the poop-deck, usually occupied by the captain.

The commanders came on board and the council sat in the *coach.* *Pepys.*

3. A private tutor, generally employed to cram a person for a specific examination. 'A *coach* or crammer from the Circumlocution Office.' *Dickens.* [Slang or colloq.]

Coach (kōch), *v.t.* 1. To carry in a coach.—2. To prepare for an examination by private instruction. 'Sometimes *coaching* a stray gentleman's son at Carlsruhe or Kissingen.' *Thackeray.* [Slang or colloq.]

Coach (kōch), *v.i.* To ride or travel in a coach.

Coach-box (kōch'boks), *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Coach-currier (kōch'ku-ri-ėr), *n.* The tradesman who supplies and makes the leather parts of coaches.

Coach-dog (kōch'dog), *n.* A dog of Dalmatian breed, of handsome form, and generally white spotted with black, kept as an attendant upon carriages.

Coachee (kōch'ē), *n.* A coach-driver. [Slang.]

They are out again and up: *coachee* the last, gathering the reins into his hands. *Trollope.*

Coach-fellow (kōch'fel-lō), *n.* 1. A horse which draws a coach along with another; a yoke-fellow.—2.† One intimately connected with another; a close companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves, for you and your *coach-fellow* Nym. *Shak.*

Coach-founder (kōch'found-ėr), *n.* One who makes the framework or ironwork of carriages.

Coachful (kōch'fụl), *n.* As many in a coach as it will hold.

Coach-joiner (kōch'join-ėr), *n.* A workman who does the joiner-work of carriages.

Coachman (kōch'man), *n.* The person who drives a coach.

Coachmanship (kōch'man-ship), *n.* Skill in driving coaches.

Coach-master (kōch'mas-tėr), *n.* One who owns or lets carriages.

Coach-office (kōch'of-fis), *n.* A booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

Coach-stand (kōch'stand), *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

Coach-trimmer (kōch'trim-ėr), *n.* A workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

Coact† (kō-akt'), *v.t.* [L. *coacto,* a freq. from *cogo, coactum*—prefix *co,* and *ago,* to lead or drive.] To compel; to force. 'The inhabitants were *coacted* to render the city.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Coact (kō-akt'), *v.i.* [Prefix *co,* and *act.*] To act together. 'If I tell you how these two did *coact.*' *Shak.*

Coaction† (kō-ak'shon), *n.* [L. *coactio.*] Force; compulsion either in restraining or impelling.

All outward *coaction* is contrary to the nature of liberty. *Bp. Burnet.*

Coactive (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* 1. [From *coact,* to force.] Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.

The clergy have no *coactive* power, even over heretics. *Milman.*

2. [From *coact,* to act together.] Acting in concurrence.

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shak.*

Coactively (kō-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a coactive manner.

Coactivity (kō-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Unity of action. *Dr. H. More.*

Co-adaptation (kō-ad'ap-tā"shon), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *adaptation.*] Mutual or reciprocal adaptation. *Owen.*

Co-adapted (kō-a-dapt'ed), *a.* Mutually or reciprocally adapted; as, *co-adapted* pulp and tooth. *Owen.*

Coadjacence (kō-ad-jā'sens), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *adjacence.*] Adjacence or nearness of several things to each other; state of being coadjacent. [Rare.]

The result of his (Aristotle's) examination is that there are four modes of association, namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by *coadjacence* in space; or three, if proximity in time and *coadjacence* in space be taken under one head. *Pop. Ency.*

Coadjacent (kō-ad-jā'sent), *a.* [Prefix *co,* and *adjacent.*] Mutually adjacent; near each other; as, the islands are *coadjacent.*

Coadjument (kō-ad-jū'ment), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *adjument.*] Mutual assistance. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Coadjustment (kō-ad-just'ment), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *adjustment.*] Mutual or reciprocal adjustment.

Coadjutant (kō-ad-jū'tant), *a.* [L. *co,* and *adjutans,* helping.] Helping; mutually assisting or operating. *J. Philips.* [Rare.]

Coadjuting† (kō-ad-jūt'ing), *p.* and *a.* Mutually or reciprocally assisting; mutually helping; co-operating. *Drayton.*

Coadjutive (kō-ad-jū'tiv), *a.* Mutually assisting; coadjutant. 'A *coadjutive* cause.' *Feltham.* [Rare.]

Coadjutor (kō-ad-jūt'ėr), *n.* [L. *coadjutor,* from prefix *co,* and *adjutor,* a helper, from *adjuto,* to help.] 1. One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate in operation. 'Craftily outwitting her perjured *coadjutor.*' *Sheridan.*—2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson.* Specifically—3. The assistant of a bishop or other prelate. —*Coadjutor, Suffragan.* Both of these are assistants to bishops, but the *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and successor to an old and infirm bishop, to relieve him from work; the *suffragan* is assistant to a bishop whose see is too large, and has charge of a specific portion of it, the bishop-principal remaining in charge of the central portion. SYN. Assistant, helper, ally, associate, fellow-worker, partner, colleague.

Coadjutorship (kō-ad-jūt'ėr-ship), *n.* Assistance. *Pope.*

Coadjutress, Coadjutrix (kō-ad-jū'tres, kō-ad-jū'triks), *n.* A female assistant or fellow-helper. 'The ministers and *coadjutresses* of justice.' *Holland.* 'Bolingbroke and his *coadjutrix.*' *Smollett.*

Coadjuvancy (kō-ad-jū'van-si), *n.* [L. *co,* and *adjuve,* to assist.] Assistance; co-operation. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Coadjuvant (kō-ad-jū'vant), *n.* In *med.* an ingredient in a prescription designed to aid some other ingredient.

Coadunate (kō-ad'ū-nāt), *a.* [L. *coadunatus* —prefix *co,* with, *ad,* to, and *unus,* one.] United or joined together: especially used in *bot.* and applied to leaves, *coadunate* leaves being several leaves united at the base. The word is also applied to one of the natural orders of plants (Coadunatæ) proposed by Linnæus, including the genera Anona, Magnolia, &c.

Coadunation, Coadunition (kō-ad'ū-nā"shon, kō-ad'ū-ni"shon), *n.* [See above.] The union of different substances in one mass. [Rare.]

They are sons of a church, where there is no *coadunation,* no authority, no governour. *Jer. Taylor.*

Coadventure (kō-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *adventure.*] An adventure in which two or more are sharers.

Coadventurer (kō-ad-ven'tūr-ėr), *n.* A fellow adventurer.

Coafforest (kō-af-for'est), *v.t.* [Prefix *co,* and *afforest.*] To convert into a forest, or add to a forest.

Henry Fitz-Empresse . . . did *coafforest* much land, which continued all his reign, though much complained of. *Howell.*

Coagency (kō-ā'jen-si), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *agency.*] Joint agency. *Coleridge.*

Coagent (kō-ā'jent), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *agent.*] An assistant or associate in an act.

Coagitate (kō-aj'it-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *co,* and *agitate.*] To move or agitate together. *Blount.*

Coagment† (kō-ag'ment), *v.t.* [L. *coagmento,* to join or cement—prefix *co,* and *agmen,* a compact body, from *ago,* to drive.] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville.*

Coagmentation† (kō-ag'men-tā"shon), *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction. '*Coagmentation* of words.' *B. Jonson.*

Coagulability (kō-ag'ū-la-bil"i-ti), *n.* The capacity of being coagulated.

Coagulable (kō-ag'ū-la-bl), *a.* [See COAGULATE.] Capable of becoming coagulated; capable of congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state; as, *coagulable* lymph.

Coagulant (kō-ag'ū-lant), *n.* That which produces coagulation.

Coagulat,† **Coagulate**† (kō-ag'ū-lat, kō-ag'ū-lāt), *p.* and *a.* Coagulated; curdled. 'O'ersized with *coagulate* gore.' *Shak.*

Coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coagulated;* ppr. *coagulating.* [L. *coagulo, coagulatum,* from *coagulum,* rennet, from *con,* together, and *ago,* to bring, drive, &c.] 1. To curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a curd-like or inspissated solid mass; as, to *coagulate* blood; rennet *coagulates* milk.—2.† To crystallize.

Coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.i.* 1. To curdle or congeal.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth. *Bacon.*

2.† To become crystallized.

Coagulation (kō-ag'ū-lā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of changing from a fluid to a thickened curd-like state, well exemplified by the 'clotting' of blood; the state of being coagulated.—2.† The change from a fluid to any solid state, as to a crystalline state.—3. The body or substance formed by coagulation.

Coagulative (kō-ag'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Having the power to cause coagulation. '*Coagulative* power.' *Boyle.*

Coagulator (kō-ag'ū-lā-tėr), *n.* That which causes coagulation.

Coagulatory (kō-ag'ū-la-to-ri), *a.* Tending to coagulate.

Coagulum (kō-ag'ū-lum), *n.* [See COAGULATE.] 1. A coagulated mass, as curd, &c.; specifically, in *med.* a blood-clot.—2. A substance that causes coagulation, as rennet; a coagulant. *Crabb.*

Co-aid (kō'ād), *n.* A fellow-helper; conjunctive assistance. *Pope.*

Coaita (kō-ī'ta), *n.* [Native name.] A South American monkey (*Ateles paniscus*), about 18 inches in length. See ATELES. Spelled also *Coaiti* and *Quata.*

Coak (kōk), *n.* [Written also *Cog, Cogg,* and probably same as *cog* in *cog*-wheel.] 1. In *ship-carp.* a small cylinder of hard-wood let into the ends of pieces of wood intended to be joined, by which means the joining is rendered more secure.—2. *Naut.* the metal hole in a sheave through which the pin runs.

Coak (kōk), *v.t.* In *ship-carp.* to unite together, as two pieces of wood in the centre, by means of coaks or hardwood pins.

Coak (kōk), *n.* Same as *Coke.*

Coal (kōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *col;* cog. D. *kool,* Dan. *kul,* Icel. and Sw. *kol,* G. *kohle;* root meaning not known.] 1. A piece of wood or other combustible substance ignited, burning, or charred; charcoal; a cinder. 'Could burn us all into one *coal.*' *Shak.* 'As when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood.' *Bacon.* 2. A solid, opaque, inflammable substance found in the earth, largely employed as fuel, and formed from vast masses of vegetable matter deposited through the luxurious growth of plants in former epochs of the earth's history. It is generally divided into three chief kinds—anthracite or glance-coal, black or bituminous coal, and brown-coal or lignite; under which divisions are included many varieties. The kind most common in this country is known as slate-coal, under which name again are included such varieties as caking-coal, cherry-coal, soft coal, hard coal or splint-coal. Cannel-coal or gas-coal is also a common variety. The several varieties of coal vary in their composition, hence the term does not admit of precise scientific definition, but they generally agree in containing a much larger proportion of carbon than of the other elements, which are chiefly oxygen and hydrogen, and frequently a small portion of nitrogen. Coal is the most valuable of all the minerals from which Britain derives her prosperity, and may be regarded as the main support of the whole system of her industrial production. It fuses the metals, produces the steam which sets the machinery in motion, and, in short, may be said to render all the resources of this country available for use.—*To call* or *haul over the coals,* to call to a strict or severe account; to reprimand.—*To carry coals,* to submit to insult. *Shak.* See under CARRY.—*To carry coals to Newcastle,* to perform unnecessary labour.—*To blow a coal,* to kindle strife.

It is you
Have *blown this coal* betwixt my lord and me.
Shak.

—*Coal of fire,* a live or burning coal. 'Hail stones and *coals of fire.*' Ps. xviii. 12.

Coal (kōl), *v.t.* 1. To burn to coal or charcoal; to char.

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary coal. *Bacon.*

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. 'He *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall.' *Camden.* [Rare.]—3. To supply with coal, as a steam-vessel or locomotive engine; as, he was employed in *coaling* a steamer.

Coal (kōl), *v.i.* To take in coals; as, the vessel *coaled* at Portsmouth.

At the twelfth station we *coaled.* The train ended in the desert here. *W. H. Russell.*

Coal-backer (kōl'bak-ėr), *n.* A man who is engaged in carrying coals on his back from a ship to the wagons. *Mayhew.*

Coal-basin (kōl'bā-sn), *n.* In *geol.* a term used to express the depression or basin formed by the subsidence at the centre or upheaval at the edges of the older rocks, in which the various strata of the carboniferous system or coal-measures lie. See COAL-MEASURES.

Coal-bed (kōl'bed), *n.* A formation in which there are one or more strata of coals; the stratum or strata of coal themselves.

Coal-black (kōl'blak), *a.* Black as a coal; very black.

Coal-box (kōl'boks), *n.* A box for holding coals. *Swift.*

Coal-brand (kōl'brand), *n.* Smut in wheat.

Coal-brass (kōl'bras), *n.* A name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, and which is employed in the manufacture of copperas, and also in alkali works for the sulphur it contains.

Coal-bunker (kōl'bungk-ėr), *n.* A place for storing coals for use; specifically, in steamships, the place where coals for the furnace are stored.

Coal-drop (kōl'drop), *n.* A broad shallow inclined trough down which coals are discharged from a wharf into the hold of a vessel.

Coal-dust (kōl'dust), *n.* The dust or powder arising from coal.

It has been attempted . . . to make the *coal-dust* into bricks. *Austed.*

Coalery† (kōl'ėr-i), *n.* A colliery. *Woodward.*

Coalesce (kō-a-les'), *v.i.* pret. *coalesced;* ppr. *coalescing.* [L. *coalesco,* from *coaleo*—prefix *co,* and *alesco,* to grow up, from *alo,* to nourish.] 1. To grow together; to unite by growth into one body; as, the pieces of a fractured bone *coalesce*—2. To combine or be collected into one body or mass. 'When they (vapours) begin to *coalesce* and constitute globules.' *Newton.*—3. To unite in society; to join so as to form one party, community, or the like; as, the Normans and Anglo-Saxons began to *coalesce;* political parties sometimes *coalesce.*

Coalescence (kō-a-les'ens), *n.* The act of coalescing or uniting together; the state of being intimately united.

Coalescent (kō-a-les'ent), *a.* Growing together; uniting.

Coalescent (kō-a-les'ent), *n.* One who or that which coalesces. *Athenæum.*

Coal-factor (kōl'fak-tėr), *n.* A middleman or intermediate agent between coal buyers and sellers.

Coal-field (kōl'fēld), *n.* 1. In *geol.* a deposit or bed of coal.—2. A district where coal abounds.

Coal-fish (kōl'fish), *n.* A species of Gadus (*G. carbonarius*) or cod, named from the colour of its back. It grows to the length of 2 feet or 2½, and weighs about 30 lbs. This fish is found in great numbers about the Orkneys and the northern parts of Britain. In Scotland it is generally known as the *Sethe.* The fry are called, in Scotland, *podleys* or *sillocks,* and in the north-east of England, *coalseys.*

Coal-fitter (kōl'fit-ėr), *n.* See FITTER, 2.

Coal-formation (kōl'for-mā-shon), *n.* In *geol.* a group of strata in which any of the varieties of coal forms a principal constituent part of a group of strata.

Coal-gas (kōl'gas), *n.* A variety of carburetted hydrogen which produces the gas-light now so extensively used. The following is an average analysis of ordinary coal-gas: hydrogen 45·58 per cent, marsh-gas 34·90, carbonic oxide 6·64, olefiant-gas 4·05, tetrylene 2·38, sulphuretted hydrogen 0·20, nitrogen 2·46, carbonic acid 3·67. It also contains traces of ammonia, carbon, disulphide, cyanogen, and oxygen.

Coal-heaver (kōl'hēv-ėr), *n.* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from coal-ships.

Coal-hole (kōl'hōl), *n.* A coal cellar; the part of a ship's hold lying near to the after-magazine, for containing coal, wood, &c.

Coal-hood, Coally-hood (kōl'hud, kōl'li-hud), *n.* Local names of the bullfinch and coal-tit, derived from their black crown.

Coal-hulk (kōl'hulk), *n.* A vessel kept usually at foreign stations, for supplying steamers with coals.

Coalier,† **Coallier**† (kōl'i-ėr), *n.* A collier.

Coaling (kōl'ing), *a.* Used in or pertaining to the trade in coal; as, a *coaling* vessel; a *coaling* wharf.

Coalite† (kō'a-līt), *v.i.* To unite or coalesce. 'Let them continue to *coalite.*' *Bolingbroke.*

Coalite† (kō'a-līt), *v.t.* To cause to unite or coalesce.

Time has . . . blended and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors. *Burke.*

Coalition (kō-a-li'shon), *n.* [From L. *coalitus,* pp. of *coalesco.* See COALESCE.] 1. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union through natural causes in one body or mass; as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles. *Bentley.*—2. Voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states.

Because Lord Shelburne had gained the king's ear . . . the latter formed a *coalition* with Lord North, whose person and whose policy he had spent his whole life in decrying. *Brougham.*

Coalitionist, Coalitioner (kō-a-li'shon-ist, kō-a-li'shon-ėr), *n.* One who is an advocate for coalition; one who joins a coalition.

Co-ally (kō-al-lī'), *n.* A joint-ally; as, the subject of a *co-ally. Kent.*

Coal-master (kōl'mas-tėr), *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce.

Coal-measures (kōl'mezh-ūrz), *n. pl.* In *geol.* the upper division of the carboniferous system. These beds consist of alternate layers of white, yellow, or reddish sandstone with thinly laminated beds of clay called clay shale, and sometimes, from their being mixed with bituminous matter, bituminous shale. Between these beds of sandstone and shale the coal-seams occur, usually resting on beds of gray or white clay, called fire-clay.

Coal-meter (kōl'mē-tėr), *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coals.

Coal-mine (kōl'min), *n.* A mine or pit in which coal is dug.

Coal-miner (kōl'mīn-ėr), *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

Coal-mining (kōl'mīn-ing), *a.* Pertaining to mining for coals; engaged in or connected with raising coals; as, the *coal-mining* districts of England; the *coal-mining* interests.

Coal-mouse (kōl'mous), *n.* Same as *Coal-tit.* Written also *Cole-mouse.*

Coal-note (kōl'nōt), *n.* A particular description of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London.

Coal-passer (kōl'pas-ėr), *n.* One whose duty is to pass coal to the furnace of a steam-engine. *Goodrich.*

Coal-pit (kōl'pit), *n.* 1. A pit where coal is dug.—2. In America, a place where charcoal is made.

Coal-plant (kōl'plant), *n.* A plant, the remains of which form coal. The form and venation of the foliage of coal-plants are beautifully preserved in the clay or shale associated with the coal, and less perfect specimens occur in the sandstone rocks. The plants are principally cryptogamic belonging to the nat. orders Filices, Lycopodiaceæ, and Equisetaceæ. The stems, leaves, and fruits of these plants have been found, and they agree generally with their living representatives, except that they attain to a much greater size. Many fruits and some stems of gymnosperms are also met with.

Coal-scuttle (kōl'skut-tl), *n.* A vessel for holding coal to supply a parlour fire, &c.

Coalsey (kōl'si), *n.* See COAL-FISH.

Coal-ship (kōl'ship), *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

Coal-slack, Coal-sleck (kōl'slak, kōl'slek), *n.* The dust or grime of coal. 'Scarcely

ever washed the *coal-sleck* from her face.' *Drayton.*

Coal-smut (kōl'smut), *n.* Same as *Coal-slack.*

Coal-staith (kōl'stāth), *n.* See STAITH.

Coal-stone (kōl'stōn), *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

Coal-tar (kōl'tär), *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal. It is a compound of many different liquid and solid substances, and the separation of these into useful products is now an important branch in manufacturing chemistry. Among these products may be named paraffin, naphtha, benzole, creasote, &c. The basic oil of coal-tar is the most abundant source of the beautiful aniline colours, their various hues being due to the oxidation of aniline by means of acids, &c. (See ANILINE.) Coal-tar is a chief ingredient in printer's ink, in the shape of lamp-black. It is also made into asphalte for pavements, and with coal-dust forms by pressure an excellent artificial fuel.

Coal-tit (kōl'tit), *n.* The *Parus ater*, one of the titmice: so called from its glossy black head and neck. Written also *Cole-tit.*

Coal-trimmer (kōl'trim-ėr), *n.* One who is employed to stow and trim the fuel for the fires of the boilers of marine steam-engines.

Coal-viewer (kōl'vū-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, (*a*) one whose duty is to attend to the interests of the person to whom the royalty is payable. (*b*) One whose duty is to attend to the interests of the person who works the mine.

Coal-whipper (kōl'whip-ėr), *n.* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship. Coal-whippers are now being superseded by machinery, which executes the work both more cheaply and more expeditiously.

Coal-whipping (kōl'whip-ing), *n.* The act of raising coals from the hold of a vessel.

Coal-work (kōl'wėrk), *n.* A place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal; a colliery.

Coal-working (kōl'wėrk-ing), *n.* A coal-mine; the spot where coal is raised.

> At last we reached the *coal-workings*, and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen. *Ansted.*

Coaly (kōl'i), *a.* Pertaining to or like coal; containing coal. '*Coaly* Tyne.' *Milton.*

Co-ambulant (kō-am'bū-lant), *a.* [L. prefix *co*, and *ambulans*, walking about.] In *her.* walking side by side.

Coaming (kōm'ing), *n.* [For *combing*, from *comb.*] *Naut.* one of the raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck. Written also *Combing.*

Coannex (kō-an-neks'), *v.t.* [Prefix *co*, and *annex.*] To annex with something else. [Rare.]

Coapprehend (kō-ap'prē-hend), *v.t.* [Prefix *co*, and *apprehend.*] To apprehend with another. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Coaptation (kō-ap-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *coaptatio*, from *co*, with, and *apto*, to fit.] The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. Specifically, in *surg.* the act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place; bone-setting. *Dunglison.*

Coarct,† Coarctate† (kō-ärkt, kō-ärk'tāt), *v.t.* [L. *coarcto*—prefix *co*, and *arcto* (*arto*), to bring or press together.] 1. To press together; to crowd; to confine closely. *Bacon.* 2. To restrain; to confine. *Ayliffe.*

Coarctate, Coarctated (kō-ärk'tāt, kō-ärk'tāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* [See above.] Crowded: applied in *bot.* to a panicle which is dense, compact, or crowded.

Coarctation (kō-ärk-tā'shon), *n.* 1.† Confinement; restraint to a narrow space; restraint of liberty. *Bacon.*—2. Pressure; contraction; specifically, in *med.* the contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as the intestinal canal or the urethra.

Coarse (kōrs), *a.* [Formerly written *course*, *cowrse*, and believed to be the same word as *course*. A thing *of course*, or *in course*, is what is natural, ordinary, common, and hence probably the development of the meaning.] 1. Wanting in fineness of texture or structure, or in elegance of form; composed of large parts or particles; thick and rough in texture; of ordinary or inferior quality; as, *coarse* thread or yarn; *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* glass; *coarse* features. '*Coarse* complexions.' *Milton.* '*A coarse* and useless dunghill weed.' *Otway.*

> Now I feel of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded. *Shak.*
>
> Eat, also, tho' the fare is *coarse*. *Tennyson.*

2. Rude; rough; unrefined; uncivil; unpolished; as, *coarse* manners. 'In my *coarse* English.' *Dryden.* '*Coarse* uncivilized words.' *Addison.* 'Daughter of our meadows, yet not *coarse*.' *Tennyson.*—3. Gross; indelicate; as, he indulged in *coarse* language.—*Coarse Ash.* See AGGLOMERATE, *n.*

Coarse-grained (kōrs'grānd), *a.* 1. Consisting of large particles or constituent elements; as, *coarse-grained* granite or wood. 2. Wanting in refinement or delicacy; vulgar; as, a *coarse-grained* nature.

Coarsely (kōrs'li), *adv.* In a coarse manner; roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; without art or polish; grossly. 'Fared *coarsely* and poorly.' *Sir T. Browne.*

> There is a gentleman that serves the count
> Reports but *coarsely* of her. *Shak.*

Coarsen (kōrs'n), *v.t.* To render coarse or wanting in refinement; to make vulgar; as, to *coarsen* one's nature. [Rare.]

Coarseness (kōrs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coarse in all its senses. 'The *coarseness* of sackcloth.' *Dr. H. More.*

> Pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
>
> There appears a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. *Burke.*

Coarse-stuff (kōrs'stuf), *n.* In *building*, a mixture of lime and hair used in the first coat and floating of plastering.

Co-articulation (kō-är-tik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* The articulation of the bones in forming a joint.

Coassessor (kō-as-ses'ėr), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *assessor.*] A joint assessor.

Coassume (kō-as-sūm'), *v.t.* [Prefix *co*, and *assume.*] To assume or take on one's self something with another. *Walsall.* [Rare.]

Coast (kōst), *n.* [O.Fr. *coste*, Fr. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, from L. *costa*, a rib, side. *Cutlet* comes from the same word.] 1. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country.

> From the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your *coast* be. Deut. xi. 24.

2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.—3.† A side: applied to objects indefinitely.

> Some kind of virtue . . . bends the rays towards the *coast* of unusual refraction. *Newton.*

—*The coast is clear*, a phrase equivalent to danger is over; the enemies have gone.

Coast (kōst), *v.i.* 1. To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land.

> The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To sail from port to port in the same country; as, he *coasted* for several years before he went abroad.—3.† To draw near; to approach; to accost.

> Towards me a sorry wight did *coast*. *Spenser.*

4. [From O.Fr. *coste*, in sense of slope, hill-side.] To slide down an incline covered with snow or ice in a sledge. [United States.]

Coast (kōst), *v.t.* 1. To sail by or near to; as, to *coast* the British shore.—2.† To carry or conduct along a coast or river bank.

> The Indians . . . *coasted* me along the river. *Hackluyt.*

3.† To draw near; to approach; to keep close to.

> Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Holinshed.*

Coaster (kōst'ėr), *n.* A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.

Coast-guard (kōst'gärd), *n.* A collective name for the body of men originally designed to prevent smuggling merely, and hence called the *Preventive Service*, but now also available as a defensive force in case of emergency. They were formerly under the control of the customs, but in 1856 were transferred to the admiralty.

Coasting (kōst'ing), *a.* Sailing along, or keeping near the coast, or from port to port in the same country.—*Coasting pilot*, a pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.—*Coasting trade*, the trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign and colonial trade.

Coast-line (kōst'lin), *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

Coast-rat (kōst'rat), *n.* See BATHYERGUS.

Coast-waiter (kōst'wāt-ėr), *n.* An officer of the customs, who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastways. Called also *Land-waiter, Landing Waiter.*

Coastwards (kōst'wėrdz), *adv.* Toward the coast. *W. Collins.*

Coastways, Coastwise (kōst'wāz, kōst'wīs), *adv.* By way of or along the coast.

Coat (kōt), *n.* [O.Fr. *cote*, Fr. *cotte*, a coat or upper garment, from L.L. *cota*, a tunic, a coat, probably from M.H.G. *kutte*, *cotte*, a coarse mantle, G. *kutte*, a cowl: allied to *cot.*] 1. An upper garment, in modern times generally applied to the outer garment worn by men on the upper part of the body.

> Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make *coats* of skins, and clothed them. Gen. iii. 21.

2.† A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children. 'A child in *coats*.' *Locke.*—3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, and hence the order itself, or the office held by the order; cloth.

> Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers. *Swift.*

4. An external covering, as the wool of sheep, &c.—5. A layer of one substance covering another; a coating; as, a *coat* of tar, pitch, or varnish; a *coat* of tinfoil.—6.† A court-card or coat-card.

> Here's a trick of discarded cards of us; we were ranked with *coats* as long as old master lived. *Massinger.*

7. In *her.* that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed; a coat of arms.

> Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight;
> Or tear the lions out of England's *coat*. *Shak.*

—*Coat of arms*, (*a*) in the middle ages, a short-sleeved military garment reaching nearly as low as mid thigh, worn by princes and great barons over their armour. It was made of cloth of silver or gold, fur or velvet, and had armorial insignia depicted upon it. Hence—(*b*) a representation of the armorial insignia which used to be depicted on such a coat; an escutcheon or shield of arms.—*Coat of mail*, a piece of armour worn on the upper part of the body, and consisting of a net-work of iron or steel rings, or of small laminæ or plates, usually of tempered iron, laid over each other like the

Coats of Mail.—1, Roman. 2, Greek.

scales of a fish, and fastened to a strong linen or leather jacket. Coats of mail were also sometimes composed of flax or hemp twisted into small cords, and set close together. The Grecian coat of mail, or *thorax*, consisted of two parts, one of which was a defence to the back, the other to the breast. The Roman coat of mail, or *lorica*, did not differ much from the Grecian *thorax*. The different pieces of armour covering the body were also collectively called a *coat of mail.* See ARMOUR and MAIL.

Coat (kōt), *v.t.* To cover with a coat or outer garment; to spread over with a coating or layer of any substance; as, to *coat* something with wax or tinfoil.

Coat-armour (kōt'är-mėr), *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

Coat-card (kōt'kärd), *n.* A card bearing a coated figure, as the king, queen, or knave. Now corrupted into *Court-card.*

Coatee (kōt-ē'), *n.* A close-fitting coat with short tails.

Coati (kō'a-ti), *n.* [A native name.] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of the genus Nasua, belonging to the Ursidæ or bears, but recalling in appearance the Viverridæ or civets. The red coati or coatimondi (*N. rufa*) resembles the racoon, with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, smaller eyes, and a greater elongation of snout, which is a sort of flexible proboscis, employed in rooting up the earth for worms and insects. It also preys on the smaller quadrupeds, but lives chiefly on trees, feeding on eggs and young birds.

Coatimondi (kō'a-ti-mon'di), *n.* See COATI.

Coating (kōt'ing), *n.* 1. A covering, or the act of covering; any substance spread over

for cover or defence; as, a *coating* of plaster or tinfoil.—2. Cloth for coats; as, an assortment of *coatings*.

Coat-link (kōt'lingk), *n.* A pair of buttons held together by a link, or a loop and button used for fastening a coat over the breast.

Coax (kōks), *v.t.* [From *cokes*, a fool. To *coax* one is thus to make a *cokes*, or fool, of him. See COKES.] To soothe, appease, or persuade by flattery and fondling; to wheedle; to cajole. [Colloq.]

I *coax!* I wheedle! I am above it.
Geo. Farquhar.

Coax† (kōks), *n.* A simpleton; a dupe. See COKES.

You are a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop. *Beau. & Fl.*

Coaxation (kō-aks-ā'shon), *n.* [Gr. *koax*, the croaking of frogs.] The act of croaking. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Coaxer (kōks'ėr), *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler.

Co-axial (kō-aks'i-al), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *axial*.] Having a common axis.

Coaxingly (kōks'ing-li), *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

Cob (kob), *n.* [L.G. *kobbe*, Fris. *kub*, a sea-mew.] A sea-mew or gull. [Provincial.]

Cob (kob), *n.* (Probably, in some of the meanings, from W. *cob*, a top, a tuft; comp. also A. Sax. *cop*, D. *kop*, G. *kopf*, the head; but more than one word appear to be mixed up under this form.] 1.† The top or head. 2.† A person occupying a conspicuous or influential position, especially a person notorious for his wealth; a rich covetous person. 'The rich *cobs* of this world.' *Udall.*—3. A roundish lump of anything; specifically, a cob-loaf.—4. A Spanish coin formerly current in Ireland, worth about 4*s.* 8*d.* Also, the name still given at Gibraltar to a Spanish dollar.—5. The shoot or receptacle, in form of a spike, on which the grains of maize grow in rows. [United States.]—6. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls with.—7. A short-legged stout horse or pony, capable of carrying a great weight at a good pace.—8. Clay mixed with straw.

The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls. *Carew.*

9. A kind of wicker basket, made so as to be carried on the arm; especially, one used for carrying seed while sowing. [North of England.]—10. A young herring; also the bull-head or miller's thumb.—11.† A sort of short breakwater.

Cob (kob), *v.t.* [W. *cobio*, to beat, from *cob*, a thump.] 1. To strike; also, to pull by the ears or hair; and among seamen, to punish by striking on the breach with a board or strap.—2. In *tin-mining*, to break or bruise; as, to *cob* tin. [Cornish.]

Cobalt (kō'bąlt), *n.* [G. *kobalt*, *kobolt*, the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines, so called by miners because cobalt was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known.] Sym. Co. Sp. gr. 8·5. A mineral of a reddish-gray or grayish-white colour, very brittle, of a fine close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystallizes in parallel bundles of needles. It is never found in a pure state, but usually as an oxide, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz. arsenical cobalt, of a white colour, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated it exhales the odour of garlic; gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white colour, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form; sulphide of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure; oxide of cobalt, brown or brownish black, generally friable and earthy; sulphate and arsenate of cobalt, both of a red colour, the former soluble in water. The impure oxide of cobalt is called *zaffre*; but when fused with three parts of siliceous sand and an alkaline flux it is converted into a blue glass, called *smalt*. The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue colour to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain and earthen wares.

Cobalt-bloom (kō'bąlt-blōm), *n.* Acicular arsenate of cobalt.

Cobalt-blue (kō'bąlt-blū), *n.* A compound of alumina and oxide of cobalt, forming a beautiful pigment often used in the arts.

Cobalt-crust (kō'bąlt-krust), *n.* Earthy arsenate of cobalt.

Cobalt-glance (kō'bąlt-glans), *n.* Same as *Cobaltine*.

Cobalt-green (kō'bąlt-grēn), *n.* A permanent green pigment prepared by precipitating a mixture of the sulphates of zinc and cobalt with carbonate of sodium and igniting the precipitate after thorough washing.

Cobaltic (kō-bąlt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt or containing it.

Cobaltine (kō'bąlt-in), *n.* A sulpharsenide of cobalt, called also *Cobalt-glance*. It is a mineral of a silver or yellowish colour, with a tinge of red, occurring in cubic crystals.

Cobalto-cyanide (kō-bąlt''ō-sī'an-id), *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen.—*Cobalto-cyanide of potassium*, a salt formed by the union of cobalt, cyanogen, and potassium. It is a singularly permanent salt, resisting the action of the strongest acids. It has been applied by Liebig to the separation of cobalt from nickel in analysis.

Cobble (kob'l), *n.* [From *cob*, a lump; comp. Icel. *kǫggu-steinn*, a boulder.] 1. A roundish stone; a large pebble; a fragment of stone rounded by the attrition of water; a boulder; a cobstone, cobble-stone, or copple-stone.—2. A lump of coal from the size of an egg to that of a football.

Cobble (kob'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cobbled*; ppr. *cobbling*. [O.Fr. *cobler*, to join or knit together, from L. *copulare*, to couple.] 1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch. '*Cobbled* shoes.' *Shak.*—2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily. '*Cobbled* rhymes.' *Dryden.*

Cobble (kob'l), *v.i.* To work as a cobbler; to do work badly. *Byron.*

Cobble, *n.* A small boat. See COBLE.

Cobbler (kob'lėr), *n.* 1. One who cobbles: (*a*) a mender of boots and shoes.

As good is the prayer of a *cobbler* as of a cardinal.
Tyndale.

(*b*) A clumsy workman; one who does anything in a clumsy slipshod fashion.

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shak.*

2. An American cooling beverage, composed of a mixture of wine, sugar, lemon, and finely pounded ice, sucked through a straw or similar tube.

Cobble-stone (kob'l-stōn), *n.* See COBBLE.

Cobbling (kob'ling), *p.* and *a.* 1. Mending coarsely.—2. Like the work of a cobbler; coarsely executed.

Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out. *Lamb.*

Cobby† (kob'i), *a.* [From *cob*, the head; comp. *headstrong*, *heady*.] 1. Stout; brisk. *Chaucer.*—2. Headstrong; oppressive; tyrannical.

Cobcal (kob'kal), *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the East.

Cobcoal (kob'kōl), *n.* A large round coal.

Co-belligerent (kō-bel-lij'ėr-ent), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *belligerent*.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

Co-belligerent (kō-bel-lij'ėr-ent), *n.* A nation, state, or person that carries on war in connection with another.

Cob-horse (kob'hors), *n.* Same as *Cob*, 7.

Cob-iron (kob'ī-ėrn), *n.* [See COB, the top.] An andiron with a knob at the top. *Bacon.*

Co-bishop (kō-bish'up), *n.* A joint or co-adjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

Cobitis (kō-bī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kōbitis*, a kind of small fish.] A genus of fishes belonging to the abdominal Malacopterygii and family Cyprinidæ. It includes the loaches, fishes generally of diminutive size, and common in most of our running streams. See LOACH.

Coble, Cobble (kob'l), *n.* [W. *ceubal*, a coble, a ferry-boat.] A flattish-bottomed fishing-boat, clincher-built, with a square stern.

Cob-loaf (kob'lōf), *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven, or crusty. Shakspere applies this word contemptuously to the person.

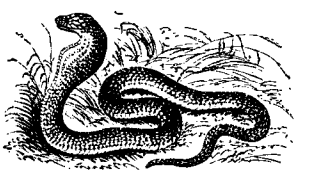
Cob-nut (kob'nut), *n.* 1. A large hazel-nut; specifically, a hazel-nut employed by children in a game of this name.—2. The game itself.

Cobob (kō-bob'). Same as *Cabob* (which see).

Coboose, *n.* Same as *Caboose*.

Cobra (kob'ra), *n.* The cobra-de-capello (which see).

Cobra-de-Capello (kob'ra-de-ka-pel'lō), *n.* [Pg., snake of the hood.] The hooded or spectacle snake (*Naja tripudians*), a reptile of the most venomous nature, found in various degrees of abundance in different hot countries of the old continent, especially in India. In common with the other vipers of the genus Naja it is remarkable for the manner in which it is able to spread out or dilate the back and sides of the neck and head when irritated, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. The name spectacle snake is derived from the presence of a mark of that form on the back of the neck. It feeds on lizards and other small animals; is



Cobra-de-Capello (*Naja tripudians*).

sluggish in its habits, and is easily killed. It is three or four feet long. Written also *Cobra-da-capello*, *Cobra-di-capello*.

Cobres (kob'rez), *n.* [Sp.] The name given in Europe to a superior kind of indigo, prepared in South America.

Cobstone (kob'stōn), *n.* Same as *Cobble*, 1.

Cobswan (kob'swon), *n.* The head or leading swan. *B. Jonson.* [Provincial or obsolete.]

Coburg, Cobourg (kō'bėrg), *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, for ladies' dresses, intended as a substitute for merino.

Cob-wall (kob'wąl), *n.* A wall built of unburned clay, sometimes mixed with straw, or of straw, lime, and earth.

Cobweb (kob'web), *n.* [O.E., also *copweb*, from *cob*, *cop*, a spider, O.E. *attercop*, A.Sax. *atter-coppa*, a spider. See ATTERCOP.] 1. The net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey. Hence—2. Some insidious snare; something to entangle the weak or unwary; as, the *cobwebs* of the law.—3. Something flimsy and worthless; old musty rubbish. 'Evil apparelled in the dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Cobweb (kob'web), *a.* Flimsy; slight. '*Cobweb* lawn.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Cobwebbed (kob'webd), *a.* 1. Covered with cobwebs. 'The *cobwebbed* cottage.' *Young.* 2. In *bot.* covered with a thick interwoven pubescence.

Cobwebbery (kob'web-bėr-i), *n.* A mass or collection of cobwebs. [Rare.]

When, across the hundred-fold poor scepticisms, trivialisms, and constitutional *cobwebberies* of Dryasdust, you catch any glimpse of a William the Conquerer, . . . do you not discern veritably some rude outline of a true God-make king? *Carlyle.*

Cobwebby (kob'web-bi), *a.* Covered with cobwebs.

Coca (kō'ka), *n.* [Native name.] The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon Coca*, a South American plant, nat. order Erythroxyleæ; the plant itself. It is a stimulating narcotic, and is chewed by the inhabitants of countries on the Pacific side of South America, mixed with finely powdered chalk. It has effects somewhat similar to those of opium. A small quantity of it enables a person to bear up against fatigue even when receiving less food than usual; and it prevents the difficulty of respiration experienced in climbing high mountains. Used in excess it brings on various disorders, and the desire for it increases so much with indulgence that a confirmed coca-chewer is said never to have been reclaimed. Coca-leaves depend for their influence on a crystallizable basic substance called *cocaine* ($C_{15}H_{19}NO_3$), resembling atropine in many of its qualities.

Cocagne. See COCKAIGNE.

Cocaine (kō'ka-in), *a.* See COCA.

Cocalon (kō'ka-lon), *n.*[1] [Gr. *kokkalon*, a kernel.] A large cocoon of a weak texture.

Coccidæ (kok'si-dē), *n.pl.* [*Coccus*, the typical genus, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The scale-insects, or mealy bugs, a family of hemipterous insects belonging to the section Monomera, characterized by having only one joint to the tarsi. The males only are furnished with wings.

Coccidium (kok-sid'i-um), *n.* [A dim. from Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.] In *bot.* a kind of conceptacle in the rhodosperms of algæ. It is a globular tubercle, with a cellular wall, either external or half-immersed in the substance of the plant, and usually imperforate.

Cocciferous (kok-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *coccum*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.] Bearing or producing berries; as, *cocciferous* trees or plants. *Quincy.*

Coccinellidæ (kok-si-nel'li-dē), *n.pl.* [Genus *Coccinella*, from L. *coccinus*, scarlet.] The lady-birds, a family of coleopterous insects, characterized by a convex, hemispherical

body, a short, transverse thorax, and the largeness of the second joint of the tarsi. The genus Coccinella is the type.

Cocco (kok'kō), *n.* The West Indian name of a plant of the genus Colocasia (*C. antiquorum*).

Coccolite (kok'kō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and *lithos*, a stone.] 1. A variety of augite or pyroxene; granuliform pyroxene. Its colour is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated.—2. Same as *Coccolith*.

Coccolith (kok'kō-lith), *n.* [See COCCOLITE.] A minute round organic body consisting of several concreted layers surrounding a clear centre, found in large profusion at great depths in the North Atlantic Ocean imbedded in matter resembling sarcode. It is probable that the coccolites are unicellular algæ.

Coccomilia, Cocumiglia (kok-kō-mēl'ya, kok-ų-mēl'ya), *n.* [It.] A kind of plum growing in Calabria, the bark—especially of the root—of which is highly esteemed by the Neapolitan faculty for its virtues in intermittent fever.

Coccosphere (kok'kō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and E. *sphere*.] A spherical mass of sarcode, inclosed in a delicate calcareous envelope, and bearing coccoliths on their external surface, found in profusion at great depths in the North Atlantic Ocean. See COCCOLITH.

Coccosteus (kok-kos'tē-us), *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and *osteon*, a bone.] A genus of placoganoid fossil fishes occurring in the old red sandstone, so termed from the small berry-like tubercles with which the plates of their cranial buckler and body are thickly studded. It differs from Cephalaspis in having its back and belly both covered with a cuirass. Seven species have been described.

Cocculus (kok'kū-lus), *n.* [Diminutive of L. *coccus*, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.] A genus of East Indian menispermaceous plants, consisting of climbers, whose leaves are usually more or less heart-shaped and the flowers small. The species are generally powerful bitter febrifuges. *C. indicus* has been referred to an allied genus under the name of *Anamirta Cocculus*. Its fruit forms a considerable article of commerce, and is sometimes employed in medicine as a narcotic. It is sometimes added to malt liquors to give bitterness and increase their stupefying qualities. It contains a poisonous principle which has been termed *picrotoxin*. *C. palmatus*, from which the celebrated calumba root is obtained, has been referred to the genus Jateorhiza (which see).

Coccus (kok'kus), *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, L. *coccum*, a berry, the kermes insect.] 1. A genus of insects of the order Hemiptera. There are upwards of twenty species, denominated principally from the plants they frequent. The most important species of this genus is the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal insect. See COCHINEAL.—2. In *bot.* a cell or capsule.

Coccygeal (kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* In *anat.* of or belonging to the coccyx.

Coccygeus (kok-sij'ē-us), *n.* In *anat.* the muscle which retains the coccyx in place, and prevents it from being forced backward during the expulsion of the fæces. *Dunglison.*

Coccyx (kok'siks), *n.* [Gr. *kokkyx*.] In *anat.* an assemblage of small bones attached to the lower extremity of the backbone. It is the homologue in man of the tail in animals.

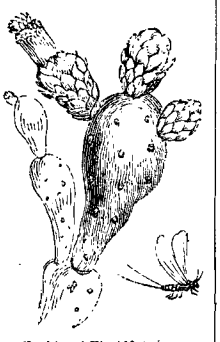
Cochering,† *n.* Same as *Coshering*.

Cochin-China (koch'in-chī-na), *n.* and *a.* A term applied to a large variety of the domestic hen, which was imported from Cochin-China.

Cochin-Chinese (koch'in-chī-nēz''), *a.* Of or belonging to Cochin-China.

Cochin-Chinese (koch'in-chī-nēz''), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. An inhabitant or inhabitants of Cochin-China.—2. The language of the people of Cochin-China.

Cochineal (koch'i-nēl), *n.* [Fr. *cochenille*, Sp. *cochinilla*, from L. *coccum*, Gr. *kokkos*, the kermes insect (*Coccus ilicis*), used for dying scarlet.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insect, the *Coccus cacti*, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca in Mexico, found on the cochineal-fig tree. The female, which alone is valued for its colour, is of the size of a tick. At a suitable time these insects are gathered and killed by the application of heat. They then have the appearance of small rough berries or seeds, of a grayish-purple colour, and form the *cochineal* of the shops, which is used in giving red colours, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine.



Cochineal Fig (*Nopalea cochinillifera*) and Insect.

Cochineal-fig (koch'i-nēl-fig), *n.* The *Nopalea cochinillifera*, nat. order Cactaceæ. It is a native of South America, and being the plant on which the cochineal insect is found is extensively cultivated in that country.

Cochlea (kok'lē-a), *n.* [L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell.] 1. In *anat.* a bony structure in the internal ear, so called from its shape, which resembles that of a snail-shell. See EAR.—2. A name formerly given to the screw, one of the mechanical powers.

Cochlean (kok'lē-an), *a.* Same as *Cochleate* (which see).

Cochleare (kok-lē-ā're), *n.* [L., from *cochlea*, a snail's shell.] In *med.* a spoon; a spoonful.

Cochlearia (kok-lē-ā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *cochleare*, a spoon, from the shape of the leaves.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including the horse-radish and common scurvy-grass. The plants are perennial herbs with simple or pinnate leaves and small white flowers. They have pungent and antiscorbutic properties. The underground stem of the *C. Armoracia*, or horse-radish, is used as a condiment in cookery.

Cochleariform (kok-lē-ā'ri-form), *a.* [L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a snail's shell or of the ear.

Cochleary (kok'lē-ar-i), *a.* Same as *Cochleate*.

Cochleate, Cochleated (kok'lē-āt, kok'lē-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *cochlea*, a screw, the shell of a snail.] Having a form like the spiral of a snail-shell; spiral: used especially in *bot.* and applied to leaves, pods, seeds, &c.

Cochleous (kok'lē-us), *a.* Of a spiral form; cochleate.

Cochlospermum (kok-lō-spėr'mum), *n.* [Gr. *kochlos*, a shell, and *sperma*, seed.] A genus of small trees or shrubs found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have palmately-lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, and pear-shaped fruits, with numerous coiled seeds covered with a silky down. They have been placed in the nat. order Bixineæ. A decoction of the roots of *C. insigne* is taken by the Brazilians as a cure for all internal bruises. *C. tinctorium* is used in cases of amenorrhœa and also as a yellow dye.

Cocinate (kō'sin-āt), *n.* A salt obtained from cocinic acid.

Cocinic (kō-sin'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or derived from *cocoa*.—*Cocinic acid* ($C_{13}H_{26}O_2$), an acid found in the butter of the cocoa-nut, combined with glycerine. It forms snow-white crystalline scales and is volatile.

Cock (kok), *n.* [From A. Sax. *coc, cocc;* comp. O. Fr. *coc*, Fr. *coq*, a cock. Probably like *cuckoo*, a word of onomatopoetic origin.] 1. The male of birds, particularly of the gallinaceous, domestic or barn-door fowls. The word is often used adjectively and occasionally to signify the male of certain animals other than birds; thus we speak of a *cock* lobster.—*Cock of the rock* (*Rupicola aurantia*), a beautiful bird, with orange plumage, which inhabits Guiana, and forms the type of the genus Rupicola.—*Cock of the wood*, the capercailzie (which see).—2. A vane in shape of a cock; a weathercock.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout,
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks*. *Shak.*

3. A kind of faucet or turn-valve, contrived for the purpose of permitting or arresting the flow of fluids through a pipe, usually taking its special name from its peculiar use or construction; as, feed-*cock*, four-way *cock*, gage-*cock*, &c.—4. [In this sense perhaps the same as *cock*, the notch of an arrow.] A prominent portion of the lock of a firearm; in a flint-lock, the part that holds the flint; in a percussion-lock, the hammer.—5. The style or gnomon of a dial.—6. The needle of a balance. *Johnson.*—7. The piece which forms the bearing of the balance in a clock or watch.—8. A leader; a chief man. 'Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club.' *Addison.* [A humorous term.]—9. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning. 'We were carousing to the second *cock*.' *Shak.*—10. A fictitious narrative, in verse or prose, sold in the streets as a true account; a cock-and-bull story. 'News of the apocryphal nature known as *cocks*.' *G. A. Sala.*—11. [From the verb.] The act of turning up or setting up, or the effect or form produced by such an act; as, a *cock* of the head, eye, nose, &c.

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison.*

Cock (kok), *v.t.* 1. [Probably from the strutting of the animal.] To set erect; to turn up with an air of pertness or petulance; as, to *cock* the nose or ears; to *cock* the brim of a hat.

Our Lightfoot barks and *cocks* his ears. *Gay.*

2. To set or draw back the cock in order to fire; as, to *cock* a gun.

Cock (kok), *v.i.* 1. To hold up the head; to look big, pert, or menacing.

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it. *Addison.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks. [Rare.]

Cock (kok), *n.* [Dan. *kok*, a heap, a pile; G. dial. *kocke*, a heap of hay; Icel. *kökkr*, a lump; Sw. *koka*, a clod.] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain.

Cock (kok), *v.t.* In *hay-making*, to put into cocks or piles.

Cock (kok), *n.* [It. *cocca*, Fr. *coche*, a notch.] The notch of an arrow or crossbow.

Cock (kok), *n.* [O. Fr. *coque*, a kind of boat; Sp. *coca*, It. *cocca*, from L. *concha*, a kind of shell, a vessel, from Gr. *kongkē*, a cockle-shell.] A small boat.

Yond tall anchoring bark
Diminished to her *cock*, her *cock* a buoy
Almost too small for sight. *Shak.*

Cock (kok), *v.t.* [A form of *calk*.] To calk or furnish (a horse-shoe) with sharp points of iron to prevent slipping in frost.

Cautious men when they went on the roads had their horses' shoes *cocked*. *Trollope.*

Cock† (kok), *v.t.* To cocker. *B. Jonson.*

Cockade (kok-ād'), *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*, O. Fr. *coquarde*, from *coq*, a cock, from its resemblance to the comb of the cock.] A ribbon or knot of ribbon; or a rosette of leather, worn on the hat. Coloured cockades sometimes serve as badges for political parties.

Cockaded (kok-ād'ed), *a.* Wearing a cockade. 'Well-fashioned figure and *cockaded* brow.' *Young.*

Cock-a-hoop (kok'a-hup), *a.* [Fr. *coq à huppe*, lit. cock with crest.] Strutting like a cock; triumphant.

And having routed a whole troop
With victory was *cock-a-hoop*. *Hudibras.*

Cockaigne, Cocagne (ko-kān'), *n.* [O. Fr. *cocaigne*, Fr. *cocagne*, abundance, a time of abundance, *pays de cocagne*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury, most probably from L. *coquo*, to cook. The first description of a place under this name was given, in the thirteenth century, in a French poem entitled 'The Land of Cocagne.'] 1. An imaginary country of idleness and luxury. 2. The land of Cockneys; London and its suburbs.

Cockal† (kok'al), *n.* 1. A game played with sheep's bones instead of dice.—2. The bone used in playing the game; hucklebone.

Cock-and-bull, *a.* [From some old tale about a cock and a bull; comp. the Fr. term *coq-à-l'âne* (cock-and-ass), a cock-and-bull story.] A term applied to idle or silly fictions, stories having no foundation, canards; as, that's a mere *cock-and-bull* story. [Colloq.]

Cockapert† (kok'a-pėrt), *n.* Impudent; saucy. *Heywood.*

Cockatoo (kok-a-tö'), *n.* [Malay *kakatúa*, from its cry.] A name common to numerous beautiful birds (belonging especially to the genus Cacatua) of the parrot kind, chiefly inhabiting Australia and the Indian islands, distinguished from all others and from one another by their crests, which are composed of a tuft of elegant feathers, and which the birds can raise or depress at pleasure. There are several species, as the broad-crested cockatoo (*C. cristata*), the great sul-

phur-crested cockatoo (*C. galerita*), the red-vented cockatoo (*C. philippinarum*), the tricolor-crested or Leadbeater's cockatoo

Tricolor-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua Leadbeateri*).

(*C. Leadbeateri*), which has its specific name from the well-known naturalist who possessed the first specimen brought to England. See CACATUINÆ.

Cockatrice (kok'a-tris), *n.* [O.Fr. *cocatrice*, a crocodile, L.L. *cocatrix*, a crocodile, a basilisk, a cocatrice, a corrupted form of *crocodilus*, crocodile; comp. Sp. *cocodrilo*, O.E. *cokedrill*, a crocodile. The story of its being hatched from a cock's egg arose from the notion that the first syllable of the name meant a cock.] A fabulous monster said to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals; a basilisk.

That base vowel, *I*, shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice*. *Shak.*

In *her*, the cockatrice is borne combed, wattled, and spurred, like the cock, and with a serpentine tail.

Cockatrice.

Cockayne (ko-kān'), *n.* Same as *Cockaigne*.

Cock-bill (kok'bil), *adv.* *Naut.* See A-COCK BILL.

Cock-boat (kok'bōt), *n.* [In this compound *boat* has been added to explain the other word.] A small boat. See COCK, a boat.

Cock-brained (kok'brānd), *a.* Giddy; rash. 'Such a *cock-brained* solicitor.' *Milton.*

Cock-broth (kok'broth), *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock or other fowl; cockie-leekie. [Scotch.]

Cockchafer (kok'chāf-ėr), *n.* [*Cock* in this word is probably for *clock*, Prov. E. and Sc. for a beetle.] The *Melolontha vulgaris*, a lamellicorn beetle, called also the *May-bug* or *May-beetle*, and in Oxfordshire, &c., the *Dorr-beetle*. It is one of the commonest of European beetles. The larvæ or caterpillars feed on the roots of corn, &c., and the insects in their winged state do much injury to trees.

Cock-crow, Cock-crowing (kok'krō, kok'krō-ing), *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning. Mark xiii. 35.

Cocker (kok'ėr), *v.t.* [Probably from *cock;* comp. *cocky, cockish*, pert, *cock*, to look big or pert, *cocking* in sense of cockering (see below); or from W. *cocru*, to fondle, *cocr*, a coaxing.] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.

Cocker thy child and he shall make thee afraid.
Ecclus. xxx. 9.

Cocker (kok'ėr), *n.* 1. A cock-fighter.—2. A dog of the spaniel kind, used for raising

Cocker.

wood-cocks (whence probably the name) and snipes from their haunts in woods and marshes.—3.† A kind of high-laced shoe or half-boot, worn by countrymen in the time of Elizabeth. 'His *cockers* were of cordiwin.' *Drayton.*

Cockerel (kok'ėr-el), *n.* A young cock. *Shak.; Dryden.*

Cockernonie (kok'ėr-nō-ni), *n.* The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet. [Scotch.]

Cocket† (kok'et), *a.* Brisk; pert.

Cocket (kok'et), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of '*quo quietus*,' two words which occurred in the Latin form of the document.] 1. A seal of the custom-house, or rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.—2. The office of entry.

Cocket-bread† (kok'et-bred), *n.* [Properly stamped brĕad, from *cocket*, a seal.] The finest sort of wheat bread.

Cockey (kok'i), *n.* A common sewer. *Britton.*

Cock-eye (kok'ī), *n.* A squinting eye.

Cock-eyed (kok'īd), *a.* Having a squinting eye.

Cock-feather (kok'feᵀᴴ-ėr), *n.* In *archery*, the feather which stood up on the arrow when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the nick or notch.

Cock-fight, Cock-fighting (kok'fit, kok'fiting), *n.* A match or contest of cocks; a barbarous sport, in which cocks are set to fight with each other till one or the other is conquered.

Cock-hedge (kok'hej), *n.* A quickset hedge.

Cock-horse (kok'hors), *n.* A term formerly applied to a child's rocking-horse, but commonly used in the adverbial expression *a-cock-horse*, that is, on horseback, in an elevated position, on the high horse. It is now used only as in the well-known nursery rhyme. It was used also adjectively; see next article.

A knave that for his wealth doth worship get
Is like the devil that's *a-cock-horse* set.
John Taylor.

Cock-horse† (kok'hors), *a.* 1. Mounted as on horseback. *Prior.* [Rare.]—2. Proud; upstart. '*Cock-horse* peasantry.' *Marlowe.* [Rare.]

Cockie-leekie, Cock-a-leekie (kok'i-lēk-i, kok'a-lēk-i), *n.* Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks. Spelled also *Cocky-leeky.* [Scotch.]

Cocking (kok'ing), *n.* Cock-fighting. *B. Jonson.*

Cocking† (kok'ing), *a.* Cockering.

Cocking dads make sawcie lads
In youth to rage, to beg in age. *Tusser.*

Cockish† (kok'ish), *a.* Pert; forward. *Quoted by Latham.*

Cock-laird (kok'lārd), *n.* A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [Scotch.]

Cockle (kok'l), *n.* [A. Sax. *coccel*, tares; the word would seem to have the same origin as Gael. *cogal*, Ir. *cagal*, Fr. *coquiole*, cockle.] A plant that grows among corn, the corn-rose or corn-cockle (which see).

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and *cockle* instead of barley. Job xxxi. 40.

Cockle (kok'l), *n.* [O.E. *cockel*, dim. of *cock*, a shell, from Fr. *coque*, a cockle, a shell, from L. *concha*, Gr. *konkhē*, a mussel or cockle.] A name for the molluscs of the genus Cardium, especially *Cardium edule*, common on the sandy shores of Britain, and much used as food. The general characteristics are: shells nearly equilateral and equivalvular; hinge with two small teeth, one on each side near the beak, and two larger remote lateral teeth, one on each side; prominent ribs running from the hinge to the edge of the valve.

Cockle (kok'l), *n.* Same as *Capel*, a compound stone.

Cockle† (kok'l), *n.* A young cock; a cockerel.

Cockle (kok'l), *n.* [Fr. *coquille*, a shell, also a kind of grate or stove.] The body or fireplace of an air-stove, usually made of firebrick; a kind of kiln or stove for drying hops.

Cockle-brained (kok'l-brānd), *a.* Cockle-headed; foolish. [Scotch.]

Cockled (kok'ld), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Having a shell; cochleate. 'The tender horns of *cockled* snails.' *Shak.* [Rare.]—2. [Meaning doubtful.] Contracted or puckered into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle. 'Showers soon drench the camlet's *cockled* grain.' *Gay.*

Cockle-hat (kok'l-hat), *n.* A hat bearing a shell, the badge of a pilgrim. 'His *cockle-hat* and staff.' *Beau. & Fl.* See SCALLOP.

Cockle-oast (kok'l-ōst), *n.* A kind of kiln for drying hops upon.

Cockler (kok'lėr), *n.* One that takes and sells cockles. *Gray.*

Cockle-shell (kok'l-shel), *n.* The shell or covering of a cockle.

Cockle-stair (kok'l-stār), *n.* A winding or spiral stair.

Cockle-stove (kok'l-stōv), *n.* A stove in which the cockle or fire-chamber is surrounded by air-currents, which, after being heated sufficiently, are admitted into the apartments to be warmed.

Cockling (kok'ling), *a.* [Origin doubtful.] Furiously dashing and tumbling, with a short and quick motion: said of the sea or waves. 'Ripling and *cockling* seas.' *Dampier.* 'A short *cockling* sea which must very soon have bulged the ship.' *Cook.*

Cock-lobster (kok'lob-stėr), *n.* The male of the lobster.

Cock-loft (kok'loft), *n.* [Lit. a loft for cocks to roost in.] A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret or apartment immediately under the roof.

My garrets, or rather my *cock-lofts*, are indifferently furnished. *Swift.*

Cock-master (kok'mas-tėr), *n.* One who breeds or trains game-cocks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Cock-match (kok'mach), *n.* A cock-fight for a prize. *Addison.*

Cockney (kok'ni), *n.* [O.E. *cokeney, cokenay*, a word of doubtful origin. It is usually connected with *cockaigne*, or lubber-land, but Skeat prefers to connect it with O.E. *cokes*, a simpleton, whence *coax*.] 1.† A foolish or effeminate person; a simpleton; a spoiled child: often used as a term of reproach without a very clear signification. 'A young heir or *cockney* that is his mother's darling.' *Nash.*

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shak.*

2. A native or resident of London: used slightingly or by way of contempt.

A *cockney* in a rural village was stared at as much as if he had entered a kraal of Hottentots. *Macaulay.*

Cockney (kok'ni), *a.* Related to or like cockneys; as, *cockney* conceit.

Cockney† (kok'ni), *v.t.* To pamper; to fondle; to cocker.

The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to *cockney* us up with mere dainties. *Bp. Hall.*

Cockneydom (kok'ni-dum), *n.* The region or home of cockneys, a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs. *Thackeray.*

Cockneyfy (kok'ni-fī), *v.t.* To make like a cockney. [Colloq.]

Cockneyish (kok'ni-ish), *a.* Relating to or like cockneys.

Cockneyism (kok'ni-izm), *n.* 1. The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys.—2. A peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

Cock-paddle, Cock-paidle (kok'pad-l, kok'pā-dl), *n.* The lumpfish or sea-owl. [Scotch.]

Cockpit (kok'pit), *n.* 1. A pit or area where game-cocks fight.—2. An apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, ordinarily forming quarters for junior officers, and in action devoted to the surgeon and his assistants and patients.—3. A name given to the room in Westminster in which her majesty's privy-council hold their sittings, from its having been the site of what was formerly the cock-pit belonging to the palace at Whitehall.—4.† The pit or area of a theatre. *Shak.*

Cockquean† (kok'kwēn), *n.* Same as *Cucquean*.

Cockroach (kok'rōch), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach. The insect has been introduced into Britain from abroad. The name has acquired an English appearance, so that it seems a compound of two well-known words; comp. in this respect *barberry, causeway, crayfish*.] The popular name of the insects of the orthopterous genus Blatta, comprising several species, of which the familiar *B. orientalis*, the common cockroach or black beetle, may be regarded as the type. They have parchment-like elytra, and in the female the wings are imperfectly developed. They are nocturnal in their habits. These insects are very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply to a great extent, infesting kitchens and pantries, and attacking provisions of all kinds. They have a very unsavoury smell.

Cockscomb (koks'kōm), *n.* 1. The caruncle or comb of a cock.—2. A name given to flowering plants of various genera. By gardeners it is properly confined to *Celosia cristata;* but it is popularly applied to Pedicularis or lousewort, *Rhinanthus crista-galli* or yellow rattle, as also to *Erythrina crista-galli.* 3. A fop or vain silly fellow. See COXCOMB.

Cock's-foot, Cock's-foot Grass (koks'fut, koks'fut gras), *n.* A perennial pasture-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), of a coarse, harsh, wiry texture, but capable of growing on barren sandy places, and yielding a valuable food for sheep very early in the spring. It is a native of Britain. The name has been given to it because of the resemblance of its three-branched panicle to the foot of a fowl.

Cockshead (koks'hed), *n.* A plant, *Onobrychis sativa,* or sainfoin, so called from the shape of its pod.

Cockshut (kok'shut), *n.* 1.† The close of the day when fowls go to roost. 'About *cockshut* time.' *Shak.*—2. A large net to catch or shut in woodcocks. *Halliwell.*

Cock-sorrel (kok'sor-el), *n.* A popular name for the larger species of the native sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*). See SORREL.

Cockspur (kok'spėr), *n.* 1. The sharp spur on the legs of male gallinaceous birds.—2. Same as *Cockspur-thorn.*

Cockspur-thorn (kok'spėr-thorn), *n.* The *Cratægus crus-galli,* a North American shrub which has long been cultivated in this country as a shrubbery ornament. There are several varieties which are admired for their snowy blossoms in May. Called also simply *Cockspur.*

Cocksure (kok'shör), *a.* [Said to be derived from the *cock* of a musket, as being much more reliable than the match of the old matchlock.] 1.† Perfectly secure.

We steal as in a castle, *cocksure;* we have the receipt of fern seed, we walk invisible. *Shak.*

2. Confidently certain. [Colloq.]

I thought myself *cocksure* of the horse which he readily promised me. *Pope.*

Cockswain (kok'swān; colloq. coks'n), *n.* [*Cock,* a boat, and *swain.*] The person who steers a boat; a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

Cocktail (kok'tāl), *n.* 1. A species of beetles (*Ocypus olens*), belonging to the tribe Brachelytra. See DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE.—2. A half-bred horse.

But servitors are gentlemen, I suppose? A good deal of the *cocktail* about them, I should think. *Macmillan's Mag.*

3. A kind of American beverage, made of brandy or gin mixed with sugar and a very little water.

Cock-up Letter (kok-up' let'ėr), *n.* In *printing,* a large type used for the initial letter of the first word of a volume, part, book, or chapter, the foot of which ranges with the foot of the other types in the line.

Cock-water (kok'wą-tėr), *n.* In *mining,* a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away sand from ores.

Cock-weed (kok'wēd), *n.* A plant (*Lepidium latifolium*), called also *Dittander* and *Pepperwort.*

Cocky (kok'i), *a.* Pert; self-confident; conceited. [Colloq.]

Coco (kō'kō), *n.* Same as *Cocoa,* the palm: a more correct spelling than *cocoa.*

Cocoa-nut Palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

Cocoa (kō'kō), *n.* [Pg. *coco,* a name given to the nut by the Portuguese in India, from the monkey-like face at its base, from *coco,* a bugbear, a distorted mask.] A palm belonging to the genus Cocos, producing the cocoa-nut. The cocoa-nut tree (*Cocos nucifera*) is everywhere cultivated in tropical regions, so that it is difficult to ascertain its native country. It has a cylindrical stem rising to a height of 60 to 90 feet, and surmounted by a crown of feather-like leaves 18 to 20 feet long. The small white flowers grow on a branching spadix, inclosed in a hard tough spathe. The fruits are in bunches of twelve to twenty; they are of a sub-triangular ovoid form, 12 inches long by 6 broad. They have each a single seed inclosed in a very hard shell, and surrounded by a thick fibrous rind or husk. This fibre is made into the well-known cocoa-nut matting; the coarse yarn obtained from it is called *coir,* which is also used for cordage. A valuable oil is obtained by pressure from the nut. A spirit called *toddy* is made from the sweet juice of the tree. Indeed almost every part of the tree is employed for some useful purpose in tropical countries.—*Cocoa-oil.* See under *Cocoa-nut.*

Cocoa-nut and Flower.

Cocoa (kō'kō), *n.* A name given to the ground kernels of the cacao or chocolate tree. It is a corruption of *cacao,* the proper name of the plant. See CACAO and THEOBROMA.

Cocoa-nut (kō'kō-nut), *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree.—*Cocoa-nut oil, cocoa-oil,* an orange-coloured oil obtained from the nuts of the *Cocos nucifera* or cocoa palm.

Cocoa-oil (kō'kō-oil), *n.* See COCOA-NUT.

Cocoa-plum (kō'kō-plum), *n.* The fruit of *Chrysobalanus Icaco,* which is eaten in the West Indies. It is about the size of a plum, with a sweet and pleasant though somewhat austere pulp.

Cocoa-tree (kō'kō-trē), *n.* See COCOA.

Cocon† (kō-kōn), *n.* [Fr.] A cocoon.

Coco-nut (kō'kō-nut), *n.* See COCOA-NUT.

Cocoon (kō-kön'), *n.* [Fr. *cocon,* from *coque,* the shell of an egg or insect, from L. *concha,* a shell-fish, cockle.] The silky tissue or envelope which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state. The cocoon of the silkworm is a familiar example.

Cocoon (kō-kön'), *n.* An antelope of South Africa allied to the gnu (*Catoblepas taurina*).

Cocoonery (kō-kön'ėr-i), *n.* A building or apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons.

Cocos (kō'kōz), *n.* [See COCOA.] A genus of palms, of which the well-known cocoa-nut tree is the type. There are some twelve other species, having a similar appearance but bearing much smaller fruits. See COCOA.

Coctible (kok'ti-bl), *a.* [See below.] Capable of being boiled or baked.

Coctile, Coctive (kok'tīl, kok'tiv), *a.* [L. *coctilis,* from *coquo,* to cook.] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick.

Coction (kok'shon), *n.* [L. *coctio,* from *coquo,* to cook.] 1. The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor.—2. In *med.* that alteration in morbific matter which fits it for elimination.—3. Digestion.

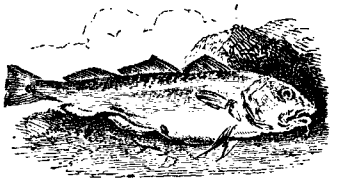
Coctive, *a.* See COCTILE.

Coculon (kō'kū-lon), *n.* A large cocoon.

Cocum-butter, Cocum-oil (kō'kum-butėr, kō'kum-oil), *n.* A pale, greenish-yellow, solid oil got from the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea,* a tree of the same genus with mangosteen, used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. In this country it is sometimes mixed with bear's-grease in pomatums.

Cocus-wood (kō'kus-wud), *n.* A kind of wood, the produce of the *Amerimnum Ebenus,* brought from the West Indies and used for turning purposes.

Cod, Codfish (kod, kod'fish), *n.* [Fl. *kodde,* a club, from its large club-shaped head. In the same way It. *mazzo,* a bunch, a codfish, *mazza,* a club. One of the names of the fish is It. *testuto,* Fr. *testu,* from *teste* (*tête*), head. *Wedgwood.*] A species of teleostean fish of the family Gadidæ, the *Gadus morrhua* or *Morrhua vulgaris,* inhabiting northern seas, but particularly the banks of Newfoundland and the shores of New England, and almost rivalling the herring in its importance to mankind. Some individuals attain the weight of 100 lbs. It is very voracious, and is taken by lines and hooks baited with small fishes or shell-fish, one man sometimes taking as many as 400 to 550 a day on the Newfoundland banks. It has become of



Cod (*Morrhua vulgaris*).

greater economical value by reason of the discovery of the great therapeutic value of cod-liver oil.

Cod (kod), *n.* [A. Sax. *cod, codd,* a small bag, in Scotland a cushion, a pillow; Icel. *koddi,* a pillow; Sw. *kudde,* a cushion.] 1. Any husk, envelope, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.—2.† A bag, especially a small bag for holding perfumes. *Halliwell.*—3. The scrotum.—4. The narrow part at the extremity of a trawl-net. It is usually 4 or 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. See TRAWL-NET.—5. A pillow or cushion.

Cod (kod), *v.t.* To inclose in a cod.

Coda (kō'da), *n.* [It., from L. *cauda,* a tail.] In *music,* an adjunct to the close of a composition, for the purpose of enforcing the final character of the movement.

Codd (kod), *n.* A contraction of *Codger.* [Charter-house slang.]

The Cistercian lads call the poor brethren of the Charter-house *codds,* but I know not wherefore. *Thackeray.*

Codded (kod'ed), *a.* Inclosed in a cod; in *her.* an epithet applied to beans, pease, &c., borne in the cod.

Codder (kod'ėr), *n.* A gatherer of cods or pease. *Johnson.*

Codding† (kod'ing), *a.* Wanton; lecherous; lustful.

That *codding* spirit had they from their mother. *Shak.*

Coddington Lens (kod'ing-ton lenz), *n.* A lens formed by taking a sphere of glass and cutting a deep and wide equatorial groove round it, leaving two polar portions connected by a stem round which passes some opaque substance.

Coddle (kod'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coddled;* ppr. *coddling.* ['The sense was originally to castrate; hence, to render effeminate. Formed by suffix *-le* from *cod,* originally a bag, but afterwards used in another sense.' *Skeat.* See COD, a bag.] To make effeminate by pampering; to make much of; to treat tenderly like an invalid; to pamper; to cocker.

He (Lord Byron) never *coddled* his reputation. *Southey.*

How many of our English princes have been *coddled* at home by their fond papas and mammas! *Thackeray.*

Written also *Codle.*

Coddle (kod'l), *n.* An over-indulged, pampered being; one softened by tender treatment.

What *coddles* they (horses) look on these fine autumn mornings covered with clothing. *White Melville.*

Coddy† (kod'di), *a.* Husky. *Sherwood.*

Coddy-moddy (kod'di-mod-di), *n.* A gull in its first year's plumage.

Code (kōd), *n.* [Fr., from L. *codex,* the trunk of a tree, a tablet, hence a book, a manuscript, because the ancients wrote and kept their accounts on boards or tablets covered with wax. See STYLE.] 1. A systematic collection or digest of laws; a term originally applied to the digest of the Roman laws made by order of Theodosius the Younger, though the digest subsequently made by order of Justinian is called by pre-eminence 'the code.'—2. Any system or body of rules or laws relating to one subject; as, an educational *code,* a body of laws or regulations relating to public schools.

And thundered up into Heaven the Christless *code,*
That must have life for a blow. *Tennyson.*

Codeine (kō-dē'in), *n.* [Gr. *kōdeia,* a poppy-head.] ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 + H_2O$.) An alkaloid obtained from opium, in which it exists to the amount of 6 or 8 oz. per 100 lbs. Codeine crystallizes in rectangular octahedra, and forms a series of salts with acids. Three-tenths of a grain produces sleep, 2 grains very heavy sleep or sometimes vomiting and nausea, while 3 grains can scarcely be taken without danger.

Codetta (kō-det'ta), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short coda.

Codex (kō'deks), *n.* [L. See CODE.] 1. A code. — 2. A manuscript volume, as of a classic work or of the sacred Scriptures. — 3. In *med.* a collection of approved medical formulæ, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it. *Dunglison.*

Cod-fisher (kod'fish-ėr), *n.* A person or vessel employed in the cod-fishery.

Cod-fishery (kod'fish-ėr-i), *n.* The business or operation of fishing for cod.

Codger (koj'ėr), *n.* [Probably a form of *cadger* (which see).] 1. A mean miserly man. — 2. A curious old fellow; an odd fish; a character; as, a rum old *codger*. [Slang.] 3. A familiar term of address. [Slang.]

> That's what they'll do with you, my little *codger*.
> *D. Jerrold.*
>
> I haven't been drinking your health, my *codger*.
> *Dickens.*

Codical (kod'i-kal), *a.* Relating to a codex or to a code.

Codicil (kod'i-sil), *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.] A writing by way of supplement to a will, and intended to be considered as a part of it, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or any revocation or explanation of what the will contains.

Codicillary (kod-i-sil'la-ri), *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.

Codification (kod'i-fi-kā''shon), *n.* The act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.

Codifier, Codist (kod'i-fī-ėr, kōd'ist), *n.* One who codifies or reduces to a code.

Codify (kod'i-fī), *v.t.* [*E. code*, and L. *facio*, to make.] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

Codilla (ko-dil'la), *n.* [Probably a dim. form from It. *coda*, L. *cauda*, a tail.] The coarsest part of hemp, which is sorted out by itself; also, the coarsest part of flax.

Codille (ko-dil'), *n.* [Fr. *codille.*] A term at ombre when the game is won. *Pope.*

Codist. See CODIFIER.

Codle (kod'l), *v.t.* Same as *Coddle* (which see.)

Cod-line (kod'līn), *n.* An eighteen-thread line for catching cod.

Codling (kod'ling), *n.* [In meaning 1, and perhaps in the others also, a dim. of *cod*, a bag; comp. A. Sax. *cod-æppel*, a quince.] 1. † A testicle. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.* — 2. † An unripe apple. 'A *codling* when 'tis almost an apple.' *Shak.* — 3. Now applied to several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple with large or medium-sized fruit. [In meanings 2 and 3 often written *codlin.*]

Codling (kod'ling), *n.* A young cod.

Codling-moth (kod'ling-moth), *n.* A small moth (*Pyralis pomara*), the larva of which feeds on the apple.

Cod-liver Oil (kod'liv-ėr oil), *n.* An oil obtained from the liver of the common cod (*Morrhua vulgaris* or *Gadus Morrhua*) and allied species. It is considered an important medicine in cases of rheumatism, consumption, scrofula, &c. There are three varieties — pale, pale-brown, and dark-brown, the first being the purest.

Cod-piece (kod'pēs), *n.* A piece or part of the male dress at the bifurcation of the trunk, formerly made indelicately conspicuous. *Shak.*

Cod-sound (kod'sound), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of the cod-fish.

Coe (kō), *n.* In *mining*, a little underground lodgment made by miners as they work lower and lower.

Cœcilia (sē-sil'i-a), *n.* See CÆCILIA.

Cœcum (sē'kum), *n.* See CÆCUM.

Coefficacy (kō-ef'fi-ka-si), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *efficacy*.] Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

Coefficiency (kō-ef-fi'shen-si), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *efficiency*.] Co-operation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end. *Glanville.*

Coefficient (kō-ef-fi'shent), *a.* [L. prefix *co*, and *efficiens, efficientis*, ppr. of *efficio* — *e* for *ex*, completely, and *facio*, to do.] Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.

Coefficient (kō-ef-fi'shent), *n.* [See above.] 1. That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect. — 2. In *alg.* a number or known quantity put before letters or quantities, known or unknown, into which it is supposed to be multiplied; as, in $3x$ and ax, 3 and a are the *coefficients* of x. — 3. In *fluxions*, the coefficient of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity.

Coefficiently (kō-ef-fi'shent-li), *adv.* By co-operation.

Coehorn (kō'horn), *n.* [After the Dutch engineer who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, capable of being carried by a small number of men, usually four.

Cœlacanth (sē'la-kanth), *a.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *akantha*, a thorn.] In *zool.* a term applied to certain ganoid fishes, from their having hollow spines. See next article.

Cœlacanthi, Cœlacanthidæ (sē-la-kan'thī, sēl-a-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [See CŒLACANTH.] An extensive family of fossil ganoid fishes, so named from their having a central cavity in the fin-rays, which may, however, have originally been filled with cartilaginous matter. They range from the permian to the chalk, and embrace the genera Cœlacanthus, Macropoma, &c.

Co-elder (kō-eld'ėr), *n.* A fellow-elder. *Trapp.*

Cœlebs (sē'lebs), *n.* [L.] A name given to a bachelor. 'Cœlebs has become a benedick.' *G. P. R. James.*

Co-election (kō-ē-lek'shon), *n.* Joint election.

Cœlelmintha (sē-lel-min'tha), *n. pl.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *elmins, elminthos*, a worm, a tape-worm.] The name given by Professor Owen to one of the two orders of Entozoa or intestinal worms, characterized by having a nutrient canal suspended in a distinct cavity, and being furnished with a mouth and anus. Ascaris, Strongylus, and Filaria are examples of this order.

Cœlenterata (sē-len'tėr-ā''ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *enteron*, an intestine.] A sub-kingdom of animals, including those whose alimentary canal communicates freely with the general cavity of the body ('the somatic cavity'). The body is essentially composed of two layers or membranes, an outer layer or 'ectoderm' and an inner layer or 'endoderm.' No circulatory organs exist, and in most there are no traces of a nervous system. Peculiar stinging organs or 'thread-cells' are usually if not always present, and in most cases there is a radiate or star-like arrangement of the organs, which is especially perceptible in the tentacles, which are in most instances placed round the mouth. Distinct reproductive organs exist in all, but multiplication also takes place by fission and budding. The Cœlenterata are divided into two great sections, the Actinozoa and the Hydrozoa, and include the medusas, corals, sea-anemones, &c. All the genera are marine except two, which are fresh-water.

Cœlenterate (sē-len'tėr-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cœlenterata.

Cœlenterate (sē-len'tėr-āt), *n.* A member of the sub-kingdom which comprises the Hydrozoa and Actinozoa.

Cœlestin (sē-les'tin), *n.* [L. *cœlestis*, heavenly, from *cœlum*, the sky, so named from its occasional delicate blue hue.] Native sulphate of strontium ($SrSO_4$). It occurs massive and crystallized, sometimes also in fibrous and stellated forms. It is found abundantly in the massive form at Montmartre and Bristol. The crystallized variety is found in the red sandstone of Inverness. Splendid groups of crystals occur at Girgenti in Sicily.

Cœliac, Celiac (sē'li-ak), *a.* [Gr. *koiliakos*, from *koilia*, the belly, *koilos*, hollow.] Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen. — *Cœliac artery* is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm. — *Cœliac passion*, a flux or diarrhœa of undigested food. — *Cœliac plexus*, an interlacement of sympathetic nerves round the cœliac artery.

Cœlodont (sē'lō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A term appellative of that class of lacertilian or lizard-like reptiles having hollow teeth, in opposition to the *pleodont* or solid-toothed.

Cœlogenys (sē-loj'e-nis), *n.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *genys*, a cheek.] A genus of rodent animals including the pacas. See PACA.

Cœlo-navigation (sē'lō-nav-i-gā''shon), *n.* [L. *cœlum*, heaven, and E. *navigation*.] That branch of navigation in which the position of a ship is determined by finding the zenith of the place from observations of the heavenly bodies: opposed to *geo-navigation* (which see).

Cœlosperm (sē'lō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *sperma*, seed.] In *bot.* a seed in which the albumen is curved so that the base and apex approach, as in coriander.

Cœlospermous (sē-lō-spėr'mus), *a.* Hollow-seeded; having curved seeds or cœlosperms.

Cœmetery (sē'mē-te-ri), *n.* A cemetery.

Coemption (kō-em'shon), *n.* [L. *coemptio* — *con*, and *emo*, to buy.] The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

> Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

Coendoo (kō-en'dö), *n.* [Native name.] The *Cercolabes prehensilis* or Brazilian porcupine, a tree-climbing porcupine with a prehensile tail.

Cœnenchyma (sē-nen'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] A secretion uniting the corallites of some compound corals. *Rossiter.*

Cœnesthesis (sē-nes-thē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *aisthēsis*, perception.] A term expressive of the general sensibility of the system, as distinguished from the special sensations located in or ascribed to the separate organs, as the nose, the eye, &c. It is supposed to depend on the ganglionic system.

Co-enjoy (kō-en-joi'), *v.t.* To enjoy along with another. *Howell.*

Cœnobite (sē'nō-bīt). Same as *Cenobite.*

Cœnoby (sē'nō-bi). Same as *Cenoby.*

Cœnœcium (sē-nē'si-um), *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *oikos*, dwelling.] The common dermal system or plant-like structure of the Polyzoa, in contradistinction to the *cœnosarc* of the zoophytes or Hydrozoa.

Cœnosarc (sē'nō-särk), *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *sarx, sarkos*, flesh.] A term applied by Dr. Allman to the common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoophyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoophyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of beings or polypites developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cœnosarc.

Cœnure, Cœnurus (sē'nūr, sē-nū'rus), *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, *oura*, a tail.] A hydatid found in the sheep, producing the disease called staggers, the larval form of a tape-worm.

Coequal (kō-ē'kwal), *a.* [L. prefix *co*, and *æqualis*, equal.] Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power. *Shak.*

Coequal (kō-ē'kwal), *n.* One who is equal to another.

Coequality (kō-ē-kwol'i-ti), *n.* The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity, or power.

Coequally (kō-ē'kwal-li), *adv.* With joint equality.

Coerce (kō-ėrs'), *v.t.* [L. *coerceo*—prefix *co*, and *arceo*, to drive or press.] 1. To restrain by force, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress.

> Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Ayliffe.*

2. To deprive of forcibly. [Rare.]

> Therefore the debtor is ordered . . . to be *coerced* his liberty until he makes payment. *Burke.*

3. To compel to compliance; to constrain in a high-handed manner; as, to *coerce* a man to sign a document. — 4. To enforce; as, to *coerce* obedience.

Coercible (kō-ėr'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being or deserving of being coerced.

Coercibleness (kō-ėr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coercible.

Coercion (kō-ėr'shon), *n.* The act of coercing: (*a*) restraint; check, particularly by law or authority.

> Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty. *South.*

(*b*) Compulsion; constraint; as, if he will not do it voluntarily we must try *coercion.*

Coercitive (kō-ėr'si-tiv), *a.* Capable of restraining or coercing; restrictive; coercive; able to force into compliance.

> It were not easy to have . . . *coercitive* power in laws if in some cases some evil were not to be permitted to be done for the procuring some good. *Jer. Taylor.*

— *Coercitive force, coercive force*, that power or force which renders the impartation of magnetism to steel or iron slower or more difficult, and at the same time retards the return of a bar once magnetized to its natural state when active magnetism has ceased. This force depends on the molecular constitution of the metal.

Coercitive (kō-ėr'si-tiv), *n.* Same as *Coercive. Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Coercive (kō-ėr'siv), *a.* Having power to coerce, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority; restraining; constraining.

Without *coercive* power all government is but toothless and precarious. *South.*

Coercive (kō-ėr'siv), *n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains; a coercitive. *Jer. Taylor.*

Coercively (kō-ėr'siv-li), *adv.* By constraint or coercion. *Burke.*

Coerectant, Coerected (kō-ē-rekt'ant, kō-ē-rekt'ed), *pp.* In *her.* a term denoting things set up together or erected side by side.

Coessential (kō-es-sen'shal), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *essential*, from L. *essentialis*. See ESSENCE.] Having the same essence.

We bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit, eternally proceeding from (the Father and Son). *Hooker.*

Coessentiality (kō-es-sen'shi-al''i-ti), *n.* The fact of having the same essence. *Johnson.*

Coessentially (kō-es-sen'shal-li), *adv.* In a coessential manner.

Coestablishment (kō-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* Joint establishment. *Bp. Watson.*

Coetanean (kō-ē-tā'nē-an), *n.* [See next article.] One of the same age with another. *Aubrey.* [Rare.]

Coetaneous (kō-ē-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *cœtaneus*—prefix *co*, and *ætas*, age.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; coeval: often with *to* or *with*. 'Every fault hath penal effects *coetaneous to* the act.' *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

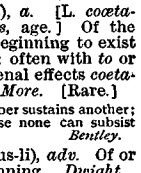
Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone. *Bentley.*

Coetaneously (kō-ē-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* Of or from the same age or beginning. *Dwight.*

Coeternal (kō-ē-tėr'nal), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *eternal*.] Equally eternal with another. 'Of the Eternal, *coeternal* beam.' *Milton.*

Coeternally (kō-ē-tėr'nal-li), *adv.* With coeternity or equal eternity. *Hooker.*

Coeternity (kō-ē-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *eternity*.] Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity. 'The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* with the Father.' *Hammond.*



Cœur.

Cœur (kėr: ė long), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* the heart of the shield ℇ, otherwise called the centre or fesse point.

Coeval (kō-ē'val), *a.* [L. *cœvus*—*con*, and *ævum*, age.] 1. Of the same age; having lived for an equal period.

Like a young flock,
Coeval and new shorn. *Prior.*

2. Existing at the same time, or of equal antiquity in general: followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*.

Silence! *coeval with* eternity!
Thou wert ere nature first began to be. *Pope.*

Coeval (kō-ē'val), *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time.

O my *coevals!* remnants of yourselves,
Poor human ruins tottering o'er the grave. *Young.*

Coevous † (kō-ē'vus), *a.* The same as *Coeval*. 'Supposing some other things *coevous* to it.' *South.*

Coexecutor (kō-egz-ek'ū-tėr), *n.* A joint executor.

Coexecutrix (kō-egz-ek'ū-triks), *n.* A joint executrix.

Coexist (kō-egz-ist'), *v.i.* [Prefix *co*, and *exist*.] To exist at the same time with another: used absolutely or with *with*.

In the human breast
Two master passions cannot *coexist*. *Campbell.*

Things which *coexist with* the same thing *coexist with* each other. *H. Spencer.*

Coexistence (kō-egz-ist'ens), *n.* Existence at the same time with another; contemporary existence. 'Without the help, or so much as the *coexistence*, of a condition.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Coexistency (kō-egz-ist'en-si), *n.* Coexistence. *Sir T. Browne.*

Coexistent (kō-egz-ist'ent), *a.* Existing at the same time with another: used absolutely or followed by *with*. 'The law of *coexistent* vibrations.' *Whewell.*

Coexisting (kō-egz-ist'ing), *a.* Existing at the same time with. *Locke.*

Coexpand (kō-eks-pand'), *v.i.* [Prefix *co*, and *expand*.] To expand together equally; to expand over the same space or to the same extent.

Coextend (kō-eks-tend'), *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *co*, and *extend*.] To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally.

According to which the least body may be *coextended* with the greatest. *Boyle.*

Coextension (kō-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *extension*.] The fact or state of being equally extended with something else.

Coextensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *extensive*.] Equally extensive; having equal scope or extent. 'The six Indian seasons each of which is *coextensive* with two signs.' *Sir W. Jones.*

Coextensively (kō-eks-ten'siv-li), *adv.* So as to exhibit coextension.

Coextensiveness (kō-eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being coextensive. *Bentham.*

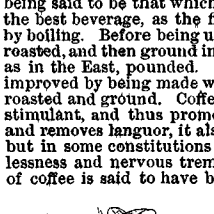
Co-factor (kō-fak'tėr), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *factor*.] In *alg.* a factor with another; a co-efficient.

Coff (kof), *n.* The offal of pilchards. [Local.]

Coff (kof), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coffed* and *coft*. [From same root as *cheap;* comp. G. *kaufen*, to buy.] To buy; to purchase. 'That sark she *coft* for her wee Nannie.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Coffea (kof-fē'a), *n.* [From *coffee*.] A considerable genus of shrubs, nat. order Rubiaceæ, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. Some species yield *coffee* (which see).

Coffee (kof'fi), *n.* [Fr. *café*, G. *kaffee*, D. *koffy*, from Turk. *qahveh*, Ar. *qahweh*, coffee.] 1. The berry of a tree belonging to the genus Coffea (*C. arabica*), nat. order Rubiaceæ. It is a native of Arabia and Abyssinia; but is now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but it is seldom permitted to exceed 8 or 9 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite. The flowers grow in clusters at the bases of the leaves, are pure white, and of an agreeable odour. The fruit is a small red fleshy berry, having the size and appearance of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds, commonly called coffee-beans or coffee-nibs. When ripe the berries are gathered, and the outer pulp and the parchment-like covering of the seeds are removed. The best coffee is said to be the Mocha coffee from Arabia Felix.—2. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction, the former method being said to be that which produces by far the best beverage, as the flavour is spoiled by boiling. Before being used the seeds are roasted, and then ground in a coffee-mill, or, as in the East, pounded. The beverage is improved by being made with beans freshly roasted and ground. Coffee acts as a slight stimulant, and thus promotes cheerfulness and removes languor, it also aids digestion; but in some constitutions it induces sleeplessness and nervous tremblings. The use of coffee is said to have been made known in Europe by Leonhard Rauwolf, a German physician, whose travels appeared in 1582. It was introduced into England by a merchant named Edwards, whose Greek servant Pasqua opened a coffee-house in London in 1652.


Coffee Plant (*Coffea arabica*).

Coffee-bean (kof'fi-bēn), *n.* A coffee-seed or coffee-berry.

Coffee-berry (kof'fi-be'ri), *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

Coffee-bug (kof'fi-bug), *n.* The *Lecanium coffeæ*, an insect belonging to the family Coccidæ, which lives on the coffee-tree, and is very destructive to coffee plantations.

Coffee-cup (kof'fi-kup), *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk.

Coffee-house (kof'fi-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments. In some establishments called coffee-houses also beds can be had. Coffee-houses formerly held a position somewhat similar to the clubs of the present day.

The *coffee-house* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution. . . . The *coffee-houses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffee-house* to learn the news and discuss it. Every *coffee-house* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have been called—a fourth estate of the realm. *Macaulay.*

Coffee-man † (kof'fi-man), *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*

Coffee-mill (kof'fi-mil), *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.

Coffee-nib (kof'fi-nib), *n.* A coffee-bean.

Coffee-pot (kof'fi-pot), *n.* A covered pot in which the decoction or infusion of coffee is made, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

Coffee-roaster (kof'fi-rōst-ėr), *n.* The utensil in which the coffee-beans are roasted before being ground.

Coffee-room (kof'fi-röm), *n.* A public room or apartment in an inn or hotel, where guests are supplied with refreshments and newspapers.

Coffee-sage (kof'fi-sāj), *n.* A coffee-house orator. *Churchill.*

Coffee-shop (kof'fi-shop), *n.* 1. A shop where coffee is sold.—2. A meaner sort of coffee-house.

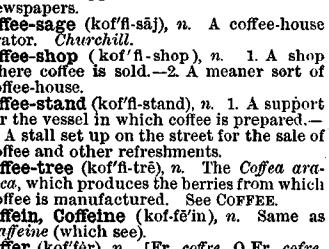
Coffee-stand (kof'fi-stand), *n.* 1. A support for the vessel in which coffee is prepared.—2. A stall set up on the street for the sale of coffee and other refreshments.

Coffee-tree (kof'fi-trē), *n.* The *Coffea arabica*, which produces the berries from which coffee is manufactured. See COFFEE.

Coffein, Coffeine (kof-fē'in), *n.* Same as *Caffeine* (which see).

Coffer (kof'fėr), *n.* [Fr. *coffre*, O.Fr. *cofre*, *cofin*, a coffer, from L. *cophinus*, Gr. *kophinos*, a basket. *Coffin* is a slightly different form of the same word.] 1. A chest, trunk, or casket, more particularly one for holding muniments, jewels, or money; hence, in the plural, equivalent to funds, treasure.

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's *coffers*. *Bacon.*


Coffered Ceiling.—From the Cathedral of Como.

2. In *arch.* a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling or soffit, of an ornamental character, and usually enriched with mouldings and having a rose, pomegranate, &c., in the centre; a caisson.—3. In *fort.* a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18 broad, the upper part made of pieces of timber, raised 2 feet above the level of the moat, which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavour to pass the ditch.—4. A trough in which tin-ore is broken to pieces.—5. A kind of caisson or floating dock.—6. A canal-lock chamber.

Coffer (kof'fėr), *v.t.* To deposit or lay up in a coffer. 'The aged man that *coffers* up his gold.' *Shak.*

Cofferdam (kof'fėr-dam), *n.* A wooden inclosure formed in a river, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, &c. It is usually formed of two or more rows of piles, driven close together, with clay packed in between the rows. The heads of the piles rise above high-water mark, and thus form a barrier to exclude the water.

Coffered (kof'fėrd), *a.* Furnished or orna-

mented with coffers; as, a *coffered* ceiling. See COFFER, 2.

Cofferer (kof'fėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who lays up treasure in a coffer or chest. 'Ye fortune's *cofferers*, ye powers of wealth.' *Young.* [Rare.]—2. Formerly a principal officer of the royal household of Britain, who had oversight over the other officers of the court. He was next under the controller, and was a member of the privy-council. His duties are now performed by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

Coffering (kof'fėr-ing), *n.* In *mining*, the operation of securing the shaft of a mine from water by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

Coffership† (kof'fėr-ship), *n.* The office of treasurer, cash-keeper, or purser.

His Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the *coffership*. *Raleigh.*

Coffer-work (kof'fėr-wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, rubble-work faced with stone.

Coffin (kof'fin), *n.* [O.Fr. *cofin*, a chest, L. *cophinus*, a basket. See COFFER.] 1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried or deposited in a vault.

Not a flower, not a flower sweet,
On my black *coffin* let there be strown. *Shak.*

2.† A mould of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. See CUSTARD-COFFIN.

Of the paste a *coffin* I will rear. *Shak.*

3.† A paper, twisted in the form of a cone, used as a bag by grocers; a cap or cornet.—4. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin-bone.—5.† In *printing*, a wooden frame inclosing the imposing stone.—6. In *milling*, one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the end of the driver. *E. H. Knight.*—*To put a nail in one's coffin*, to do anything that may tend to shorten one's days.

Coffin (kof'fin), *v.t.* 1. To put or inclose in a coffin.—2. To confine; to inclose.

Devotion is not *coffin'd* in a cell,
Nor chok'd by wealth. *John Hall.*

3.† To cover with paste or crust. *B. Jonson.* See COFFIN, 2.

Coffin (kof'fin), *n.* In *mining*, the name given in Cornwall to old open workings, which were worked without shafts, by digging and casting up the stuff from one platform of boards to another.

Coffin-bone (kof'fin-bōn), *n.* In *farriery*, a small spongy bone, inclosed in the hoof of a horse.

Coffinless (kof'fin-les), *a.* Having no coffin.

Coffle (kof'fl), *n.* A gang or caravan of slaves in Africa proceeding to some market or port of shipment. Also written *Caufle*.

Cofounder (kō-found'ėr), *n.* A joint founder.

Cofre,† *n.* A coffer; a chest. *Chaucer.*

Cog (kog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cogged;* ppr. *cogging.* [Probably from W. *coegio, coegiaw*, to make void, to trick, from *coeg*, empty, vain.] 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice.

I'll . . . *cog* their hearts from them. *Shak.*

2. To obtrude or thrust in by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word to serve a purpose.

Pustian tragedies . . . have by concerted applause been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

This word is rarely used now except in regard to dice, *to cog a die* being to load a die so as to direct its fall, for the purpose of cheating.

Cog (kog), *v.i.* [Now rare.] 1. To cheat, primarily by means of loaded dice.

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

2. To wheedle; to lie.

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog;* I cannot prate. *Shak.*

Cog (kog), *n.* A trick or deception. 'Letting it pass for an ordinary *cog* upon them.' *Bp. Watson.*

Cog (kog), *n.* [Allied to Sw. *kugg, kugge*, a cog; G. *kog, koge*, a kind of wooden mallet used by coopers; perhaps borrowed from W. *cog*, the cog of a wheel, but this may be borrowed from English.] 1. The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body, especially a tooth which is not of the same piece with the wheel, but is inserted in a mortice.—2. A kind of notch, made use of in tailing joists or wall-plates.

Cog (kog), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cogged;* ppr. *cogging.* To furnish with cogs.

Cog, Cogue (kōg), *n.* [Gael. *cogan*, a bowl, a cup.] [Scotch.] A hollow wooden vessel, of a circular form, for holding milk, broth, &c. *Burns.* Sometimes used metaphorically to denote intoxicating liquor, like the English *bowl*. See COGGIE.

Cog (kog), *n.* [Dan. *kog*, a cockboat; D. *kog*, a kind of merchantman; same word as *cock*, a boat.] A boat; a fishing-boat.

Cog (kog), *n.* In *mining*, a square of rough stones or coal left to support the roof during the operation of holing.

Cogence (kō'jens), *n.* Cogency. 'An argument of *cogence*.' *Cowper.* [Rare.]

Cogency (kō'jen-si), *n.* [See COGENT.] Power of moving the will or reason; power of compelling conviction; force; conclusiveness; as, the *cogency* of a motive or of evidence or argument.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science . . . have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

Cogenial† (kō-jē'ni-al), *a.* Congenial. 'A writer of a *cogenial* cast.' *T. Warton.*

Cogent (kō'jent), *a.* [From L. *cogens, cogentis*, forcing, compelling, from *cogo—con*, together, or intens., and *ago*, to lead or drive.] 1. Compelling in a physical sense; resistless. 'The *cogent* force of nature.' *Prior.* [Rare.] 2. Convincing; having the power to compel conviction; powerful; not easily resisted; as, a *cogent* reason or argument. 'This most *cogent* proof of a Deity.' *Bentley.*—SYN. Forcible, powerful, convincing, conclusive, irresistible, resistless.

Cogently (kō'jent-li), *adv.* In a cogent manner; with powerful impulse; forcibly.

Cogge,† *n.* A cock-boat. *Chaucer.*

Cogger† (kog'ėr), *n.* A flatterer or deceiver.

Cogger (kog'ėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who builds up the roof-supports or cogs.

Coggery† (kog'ėr-i), *n.* The practice of cogging or cheating; trickery; falsehood.

This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error. *Bp. Watson.*

Coggie (kog'i), *n.* [A dim. of *cog*, a bowl (which see).] A small wooden bowl; hence, that with which the coggie is filled, as porridge, brose, liquor, &c. [Scotch.]

Cogging (kog'ing), *n.* Same as *Caulking.*

Coggle (kog'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cog*, a boat.] A small boat.

Coggle-stone (kog'l-stōn), *n.* A pebble; a cobble.

Cogitability (koj'i-ta-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being cogitable; capability of being made the subject of thought; conceivableness. 'Conceptions . . . of whatsoever hath any entity or *cogitability*.' *Cudworth.*

Cogitable (koj'i-ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being thought; capable of being conceived.

Creation is *cogitable* by us only as a putting forth of divine power. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cogitable (koj'i-ta-bl), *n.* Anything capable of being the subject of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cogitabund (koj'i-ta-bund), *a.* [L. *cogitabundus*, thoughtful, from *cogito*, to think.] Full of thought; deeply thoughtful. *L. Hunt.* [Rare.]

Cogitate (koj'i-tāt), *v.i.* pret. *cogitated;* ppr. *cogitating.* [L. *cogito, cogitatum—co* for *con*, together, and *agito*, to shake, to agitate. See AGITATE.] To think; to meditate.

He that calleth a thing into his mind, . . . *cogitateth* and considereth. *Bacon.*

Cogitation (koj'i-tā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of cogitating or thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation. '*Cogitation* deep.' *Milton.* 2. Thought directed to an object; scheme. [Rare.]

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon.*

Cogitative (koj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Thinking; having the power of cogitating or meditating; as, *cogitative* faculties.—2. Given to thought or contemplation. 'The earl . . . being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*.' *Wotton.*

Cogitatively (koj'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cogitative or thinking manner.

Cogitativity (koj'i-tā-tiv"i-ti), *n.* Power of thinking. *W. Wollaston.* [Rare.]

Cogman (kog'man), *n.* A dealer in cogware or coarse cloth. *Halliwell.*

Cognac (kō-nyak), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of the same name where large quantities are made.

Cognate (kog'nāt), *a.* [L. *cognatus*—prefix *co* for *con*, with, and *gnatus*, old form of *natus*, from *nascor*, to be born.] 1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth; specifically, in *law*, connected by the mother's side.—2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family; as, a *cognate* language or dialect; words *cognate* in origin.—3. Allied in nature; having affinity of any kind; as, a *cognate* letter or sound.

Cognate (kog'nāt), *n.* 1. One connected with another by ties of kindred; specifically, in *law*, a relation connected by the mother's side.—2. Anything related to another by origin or nature; as, the Latin and Gaelic languages are *cognates*.

Cognateness (kog'nāt-nes), *n.* State of being cognate. *Coleridge.*

Cognati (kog-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [L. See COGNATE.] In *law*, relations by the mother's side.

Cognation (kog-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *cognatio.* See COGNATE.] 1. Relationship by descent from the same original; affinity by kindred origin; as, the Aryan tongues are connected by *cognation*. 'His *cognation* with the Æacides and kings of Molossus.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Affinity of any kind; resemblance in nature or character.

Cognisable, Cognisee, &c. See COGNIZABLE, COGNIZEE, &c.

Cognition (kog-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *cognitio; cognosco, cognitus—co* for *con*, and *nosco*, anciently *gnosco*, to know.] 1. Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience; perception.

I will not be myself, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shak.*

2. A thing known.—3. In *Scots law*, a process in the Court of Session by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined.—*Cognition and sale*, the name of a process before the Court of Session, at the instance of a pupil and his tutors, for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of the pupil's estate.—*Cognition and sasine*, a form of entering an heir in burgage property.

Cognitive (kog'ni-tiv), *a.* Knowing or apprehending by the understanding; as, *cognitive* power. 'Thinking—employing that term as comprehending all our *cognitive* energies.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cognizable, Cognisable (kog'niz-a-bl or kon'iz-a-bl), *a.* [As if from *cognize, cognise;* but the verb seems of comparatively late use in English, and this adjective was probably formed to accompany *cognizant* and *cognizance.*] 1. Capable of falling under notice or observation; capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended; as, the cause of many phenomena is not *cognizable* by the senses.—2. Capable of falling under judicial notice; capable of being, or liable to be, heard, tried, and determined.

These wrongs are *cognizable* by the ecclesiastical courts. *Blackstone.*

Cognizably, Cognisably (kog'niz-a-bli or kon'iz-a-bli), *adv.* In a cognizable manner.

Cognizance, Cognisance (kog'ni-zans or kon'i-zans), *n.* [O.E. *cognisaunce, conisaunce*, O.Fr. *cognoissance, connoissance*, O.Fr. *connoissant*, cognizant, knowing, from L. *cognosco*, to know—prefix *co* for *con*, and *gnosco, nosco*, to know; cog. with E. *know.*] 1. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; as, the *cognizance* of the senses.

To know the truth of things, to have *cognisance* of that which is real, we must penetrate beneath the surface, eliminate the accidental and irrelevant, and grasp the principle or essence which underlies and interprets appearances. *Dr. Caird.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) judicial or authoritative notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying, and determining of a cause or action in a court. (*b*) Jurisdiction or right to try and determine causes.

The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass *vi et armis*. *Blackstone.*

(*c*) An acknowledgment or confession; as, in replevin, the acknowledgment of the defendant that he took the goods, but alleging that he did it legally as the bailiff of another person who had a right to distrain.—3. A crest; a badge; a badge worn by a retainer, soldier, &c., to indicate the person or party to which he belongs. 'Wearing the liveries and *cognizance* of their master.' *Prescott.*

Cognizant, Cognisant (kog'ni-zant or kon'i-zant), *a.* [See COGNIZANCE.] 1. Acquainted with; having obtained knowledge of.

The very moment there are phenomena of any kind within our consciousness, that moment the mind becomes *cognisant* of its own existence. *J. D. Morell.*

2. Competent to take legal or judicial notice.

Cognize, Cognise (kog-nīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cognized, cognised;* ppr. *cognizing, cognising.*

See COGNIZANCE, COGNIZABLE.] To recognize as an object of thought; to perceive; to become conscious of; to know.

As the reasoning faculty can deal with no facts until they are *cognized* by it—as until they are *cognized* by it they are to it non-existent—it follows that in being *cognized*, that is, in becoming beliefs, they begin to exist relatively to our reason. *H. Spencer.*

Cognizee (kog-ni-zē′ or kon-i-zē′), *n.* In *law*, one in whose favour a fine of land was levied.

Cognizor (kog-ni-zor′ or kon-i-zor′), *n.* In *law*, the party who levied a fine of land.

Cognomen (kog-nō′men), *n.* [L. *cognomen* —prefix *co* for *con*, and *nomen*, formerly *gnomen*, a name.] A surname; a distinguishing name; specifically, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the house to which he belonged.

Cognominal (kog-nom′i-nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a cognomen or surname. *Bp. Pearson.*—2.† Having the same name.

Cognominal† (kog-nom′i-nal), *n.* One who bears the same name; a namesake. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cognominate (kog-nom′i-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *cognomino, cognominatum*, to give a cognomen to.] To give a surname or cognomen to.

Cognomination (kog-nom′i-nā″shon), *n.* [L. *cognomen.*] A surname; a cognomen; as, Alexander *the Great. Sir T. Browne.*

Cognosce (kog-nos′), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *cognosced;* ppr. *cognoscing.* [L. *cognosco*, to become acquainted with, to know. See COGNITION.] In *Scots law*, to inquire into; to investigate: often in order to giving judgment in a cause; hence, to adjudicate.

Doth it belong to us . . . to *cognosce* upon his (the king's) actions, or limit his pleasure? *Drummond.*

Cognoscence† (kog-nos′ens), *n.* [See COGNITION.] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Cognoscente (kog-no-sen′te), *n.* [O. It.] A connoisseur. Written also *Conoscente.* [Rare.]

Cognoscibility (kog-nos′i-bil″i-ti), *n.* The quality of being cognoscible. 'The *cognoscibility* of God is manifest.' *Barrow.* [Rare.]

Cognoscible (kog-nos′i-bl), *a.* [From L. *cognosco.* See COGNITION.] 1. Capable of being known.

God is naturally *cognoscible* by inartificial means. *Bp. Barlow.*

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation: said of persons and crimes. 'A crime that is not *cognoscible.*' *Jer. Taylor.*

Cognoscitive† (kog-nos′i-tiv), *a.* Having the power of knowing. 'An innate *cognoscitive* power.' *Cudworth.*

Cognovit (kog-nō′vit), *n.* [L., he has acknowledged, third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognosco, cognovi*, to recognize, to know.] In *law*, an acknowledgment by a defendant, or confession, that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just; in which case the defendant, to save law expenses, suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial. More fully written *cognovit actionem.*

Co-guardian (kō-gär′di-an), *n.* A joint-guardian. *Kent.*

Cogue, *n.* See COG, a vessel.

Cogware (kog′wār), *n.* [Perhaps from W. *coeg*, empty, good for nothing.] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze, used by the lower classes up to the sixteenth century.

Cog-wheel (kog′whēl), *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

Cohabit (kō-hab′it), *v.i.* [L. *cohabito*, from *co*, with, and *habito*, to dwell.] 1.† To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company or in the same place or country. *South.*—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife: usually or often applied to persons not legally married, and suggesting sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them. *Bouvier.*

Cohabitant (kō-hab′it-ant), *n.* One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable *cohabitants* with the Saxons in England. *Raleigh.*

Cohabitation (kō-hab′i-tā″shon), *n.* 1.† The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another. 'A *cohabitation* of the spirit with flesh.' *Dr. H. More.*—2. The state of living together as man and wife: often said of persons who are not legally married, and with a special reference to sexual intercourse.

Cohabiter† (kō-hab′it-ėr), *n.* A cohabitant. '*Cohabiters* of the same region.' *Hobbes.*

Coheir (kō-ār′), *n.* [L. *cohæres*—*co*, with, and *hæres*, an heir. See HEIR.] A joint-heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance which is to be divided among two or more.

Coheiress (kō′ār-es), *n.* A female who inherits a share of an estate which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint-heiress.

Coherald (kō-her′ald), *n.* A joint-herald.

Cohere (kō-hēr′), *v.i.* pret. *cohered;* ppr. *cohering.* [L. *cohæreo*—*co* for *con*, and *hæreo*, to stick or cleave together.] 1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other.—2. To be well connected or coherent; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3.† To suit; to be fitted; to agree. 'Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing.' *Shak.*

Coherence, Coherency (kō-hēr′ens, kō-hēr′en-si), *n.* 1. The state of cohering; a sticking, cleaving, or hanging together; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction. 2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke.*

Coherent (kō-hēr′ent), *a.* 1. Sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid.—2. Connected; consistent; having a due agreement of parts; consecutive: said of things; as, a *coherent* discourse.—3. Observing due agreement; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

A *coherent* thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts.*

4.† Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

Instruct my daughter how she shall persevere,
That time and place with this deceit so lawful
May prove *coherent.* *Shak.*

Coherentific (kō-hēr′en-tif″ik), *a.* Causing coherence. [Rare.] 'Cohesive or *coherentific* force.' *Coleridge.*

Coherently (kō-hēr′ent-li), *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another *coherently.* *Buckle.*

Cohesibility (kō-hēz′i-bil″i-ti), *n.* The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness.

Cohesible (kō-hēz′i-bl), *a.* Capable of cohesion.

Cohesion (kō-hē′zhon), *n.* [From L. *cohæreo, cohæsi, cohæsum*, to cohere. See COHERE.] 1. The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together; in *physics*, the state in which, or the force by which, the particles of the same material are kept in contact so as to form a continuous mass. This force acts at insensible distances, or when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in contact, and is thus distinguished from the *attraction of gravitation*, which acts at any distance. It unites particles into a single mass, and that without producing any change of properties, and is thus distinguished from *adhesion*, which takes place between different masses or substances, as between fluids and solids; and from *chemical attraction* or *affinity*, which unites particles of different kinds together, and produces a new substance. The power of cohesion in different bodies is estimated by the force necessary to pull them asunder. In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of fluids, and least of all, or almost entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases. Hardness, softness, tenacity, elasticity, malleability, and ductility are to be considered as modifications of cohesion. The great antagonist of cohesion is heat.—*Magnetic cohesion*, that power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of loadstone.—*Cohesion figures*, a class of figures produced by the attraction of liquids for other liquids or solids with which they are in contact, and divided into *surface, submersion, breath*, and *electric cohesion figures.* It was found by Tomlinson that a drop of an independent liquid, as oil or alcohol, spread itself out on the surface of water always in a definite figure, but differing with each fluid dropped on the water, and he suggested that this might be employed as a test for oils, &c. The same principle holds with liquids which, from greater specific gravity, sink slowly to the bottom, each liquid submerged forming a specific figure peculiar to itself. *Breath figures* are produced by putting a drop of the liquid to be examined on a slip of mica and breathing on it, when again each fluid takes a distinct characteristic shape. *Electric cohesion figures* are produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on a plate of glass.—2. Connection; dependence; affinity; coherence. 'Ideas that have no natural *cohesion.*' *Locke.* [Now rare in this sense.]

Cohesive (kō-hē′siv), *a.* Causing cohesion; as, *cohesive* force.

Cohesively (kō-hē′siv-li), *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.

Cohesiveness (kō-hē′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesibility.

Cohibit (kō-hib′it), *v.t.* [L. *cohibeo*, from prefix *co*, together, and *habeo*, to hold.] To restrain. *Bailey.*

Cohibition (kō-hi-bi′shon), *n.* Hinderance; restraint.

Cohibitor (kō-hib′it-ėr), *n.* One who restrains.

Cohobate (kō′hō-bāt), *v.t.* [Fr. *cohober*, Sp. *cohobar*; perhaps of Arabic origin.] Among early chemists, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

Cohobation (kō-hō-bā′shon), *n.* The operation of cohobating.

Cohorn (kō′horn), *n.* Same as *Coehorn.*

Cohort (kō′hort), *n.* [L. *cohors, cohortis.*] 1. In *Rom. antig.* a body of about 500 or 600 men. Each cohort consisted of three maniples, and each maniple of two centuries; and ten cohorts constituted a legion.—2. A band or body of warriors in general.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his *cohorts* were gleaming in purple and gold.
Byron.

3. In some systems of classification, a group, as of plants or animals.

Cohortation† (kō-hor-tā′shon), *n.* Exhortation; encouragement. *Bailey.*

Coif (koif), *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*, L.L. *cofia, cufia*, from M.H.G. *kuffe, kupfe*, a kind of cap.] 1. A close-fitting cap or head-dress; a kind of caul or cap worn by serjeants-at-law and others. Its chief original use was to cover the clerical tonsure.—2. A kind of close-fitting cap of mail; a coiffete.

Coif (koif), *v.t.* To cover or dress with, or as with, a coif. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Coiffette (kwą-fet′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *coiffe.* See COIF.] A skull-cap of iron or steel worn by soldiers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Coiffure (koif′fūr), *n.* [Fr. See COIF.] A head-dress; specifically, the head-dress of a lady.

Brantôme dwells with rapture on the elegance of her costume, the matchless taste in its arrangement, and the perfection of her *coiffure.* *Prescott.*

Coign† (koin), *n.* A corner; a coin or quoin.

See you yond *coign* o' the capitol; yond corner-stone? *Shak.*

Coigne, Coigny (koin, koin′i), *n.* An Irish term for an old custom of that country of the landlords quartering themselves upon their tenants at pleasure. The term appears to have been applied also to others, as soldiers, forcibly billeting themselves. Written also *Coyne, Coynie. Sir J. Davies.*

Coigne, Coynie (koin, koin′i), *v.i.* To quarter one's self on another by force; to live by extortion. [Irish.]

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be 'cessed upon me, yet their purpose was to *coynie* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home. *L. Bryskett.*

Coil (koil), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *coillir, cueillir* (E. *cull*), from L. *colligere*, to collect—*col* for *con*, together, and *lego*, to gather.] 1.† To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*—2. To gather into a series of rings above one another; to twist or wind spirally; as, to *coil* a rope; a serpent *coils* itself.—3. To entangle. 'And pleasure *coil* thee in her dangerous snare.' *T. Edwards.*

Coil (koil), *v.i.* To form rings or spirals; to wind.

They *coil'd* and swam, and ev'ry track
Was a flash of golden fire. *Coleridge.*

Coil (koil), *n.* A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a rope or other pliant body is wound. 'The wild grape-vines that twisted their *coils* from tree to tree.' *Irving.*

Coil (koil), *n.* [Probably a different word from the former and derived from the Celtic: comp. Ir. and Gael. *goill*, war, battle; *goil*, to rage.] Perplexities, tumult, bustle, turmoil. 'When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*' (that is, this bustle and turmoil of life). *Shak.* 'And still a *coil* the grasshopper did keep.' *Thomson.*

I am a man withdrawn from earthly *coil*.
J. Baillie.

Coilon,† *n.* [Fr. *couillon*, It. *coglione*.] A testicle. *Chaucer.*

Coin (koin), *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a wedge, the die with which money is stamped, a coin, a corner, from L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] 1. *In arch.* a corner or angle. See QUOIN.—2. The specific name given to various wedge-shaped pieces used for different purposes; as, (*a*) for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance; (*b*) for fastening a printer's form; (*c*) for keeping casks in their places. See QUOIN.—3. The die employed for stamping money. Hence—4. A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing on it marks, figures, or characters; such pieces collectively; metallic currency; money; as, a beautiful *coin;* a large quantity of *coin.* 'All the *coin* in thy father's exchequer.' *Shak.*—5. That which serves for payment, requital, or recompense.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond.*

—*To pay one in his own coin*, to treat him as he has treated you; to give him tit for tat.

Coin (koin), *v.t.* 1. To stamp and convert into money; to mint; as, to *coin* gold.—2. To make; to fabricate; to invent; as, to *coin* words.

Some tale, some new pretext, he daily *coined*
To soothe his sister and delude her mind. *Dryden.*

Coinage (koin'āj), *n.* 1. The act, art, or practice of stamping money.—2. Coin; money coined; stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium. 'A laugh ringing like proven golden *coinage* true.' *Tennyson.* 3. The charges or expense of coining money. 4. The act or process of forming or producing; invention; fabrication. 'Unnecessary *coinage* of words.' *Dryden.*—5. What is fabricated or produced.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain. *Shak.*

Coincide (kō-in-sīd'), *v.i.* pret. *coincided;* ppr. *coinciding.* [L. *coincido*, from L. prefix *co*, with, and *incido*, to fall on—*in*, and *cado*, to fall.] 1. To occupy the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; as, a temperature of 25° on the Centigrade scale *coincides* with one of 77° on the scale of Fahrenheit. 'If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided.*' *Dr. G. Cheyne.*—2. To happen at the same time; to be contemporaneous.—3. To concur; to agree; to correspond exactly; as, the judges did not *coincide* in opinion; that did not *coincide* with my views.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts.*

Coincidence (kō-in'si-dens), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. The fact of occupying the same place in space or the same position in a scale or series; exact correspondence in position; as, the *coincidence* of equal and similar triangles.

The want of exact *coincidence* between these two notes is an inherent arithmetic imperfection in the musical scale. *Whewell.*

2. A happening or agreeing in time; contemporaneousness; as, the *coincidence* of two events.—3. Concurrence; agreement in circumstance, character, &c.; exact correspondence generally, or a case of exact correspondence; as, the *coincidence* of two or more opinions. 'The actual *coincidences* that sometimes happen between dreams and events.' *Chambers's Ency.*

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight. *Sir M. Hale.*

Those who discourse metaphysically of the nature of truth, as to the reality of the thing, affirm a perfect *coincidence* between truth and goodness. *South.*

Coincidency (kō-in'si-den-si), *n.* Coincidence. *Warburton.* [Rare.]

Coincident (kō-in'si-dent), *a.* 1. Coinciding; occupying the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series.—2. Happening at the same time.—3. Concurrent; exactly corresponding; in all respects conformable.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous man. *South.*

Coincident (kō-in'si-dent), *n.* A concurrence; a coincidence. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Coincidental (kō-in-si-dent'al), *a.* Same as *Coincident.*

Coincidently (kō-in'si-dent-li), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Coincider (kō-in-sīd'ėr), *n.* One who or that which coincides or concurs.

Coindication (kō-in'di-kā"shon), *n.* [L. prefix *co*, with, and *indicatio*, from *indico*, to show.] A concurrent indication, sign, or symptom.

Coiner (koin'ėr), *n.* 1. One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money: usually applied to a maker of base or counterfeit coin.—2. An inventor or maker, as of words. 'Dionysius a *coiner* of etymologies.' *Camden.*

Co-inhabitant (kō-in-hab'it-ant), *n.* One who dwells with another or with others. *Dr. H. More.*

Co-inhabiting (kō-in-hab'it-ing), *n.* A dwelling together; a cohabiting. *Milton.*

Co-inhere (kō-in-hēr'), *v.i.* To inhere together; to be included or exist together in the same thing.

We can justify the postulation of two different substances, exclusively on the supposition of the incompatibility of the double series of phenomena to *co-inhere* in one. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Coinheritance (kō-in-her'it-ans), *n.* Joint inheritance.

Coinheritor (kō-in-her'it-ėr), *n.* A joint heir; a coheir.

Coining-press (koin'ing-pres), *n.* A power-lever screw-press fitted with an upper and a lower die, by which metal plates called blanks are impressed with a design and legend, and are so converted into coin.

Coinquinate† (kō-in'kwi-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *coinquino*, to pollute.] To pollute. *Skelton.*

Coinquination† (kō-in'kwi-nā"shon), *n.* Defilement. *Cotgrave.*

Coinstantaneous (kō-in'stan-tā"nē-us), *a.* Happening at the same instant. *Craig.*

Coint,† *a.* [O.Fr.; *quaint* is the same word.] Neat; trim. *Chaucer.*

Cointense (kō-in-tens'), *a.* [Prefix *co*, and *intense.*] Of equal intensity with another object. *H. Spencer.*

Cointension (kō-in-ten'shon), *n.* The condition of being of equal intension, intenseness, or intensity with another object. *H. Spencer.*

Cointensity (kō-in-tens'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Cointension. H. Spencer.*

Co-interest (kō-in'tėr-est), *n.* A joint interest. *Milton.*

Coir, Coire (koir), *n.* A species of yarn manufactured from the husk of cocoa-nuts, and formed into cordage, sail-cloth, matting, &c. Cordage made of this material rots in fresh water and snaps in frost, but it is strengthened by salt water, is very buoyant and elastic, and is thus in some respects preferable to hemp for ships' cordage.

Coistril† (kois'tril), *n.* [O.Fr. *coustillier*, one who is armed with or carries a *couteau* or knife, an inferior groom.] An inferior groom, or a lad employed by the esquire to carry a knight's arms; hence, a lad; a mean paltry fellow. Written also *Coystril, Coystrel.*

Coit (koit), *n.* A quoit (which see).

Coition (kō-i'shon), *n.* [L. *coitio*, from *coeo*, to come together—*con*, and *eo*, to go.] A coming together; the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.

Coix (kō'iks), *n.* [Gr. *koïx*, an Egyptian variety of palm.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gramineæ. The best known species is *C. Lacryma*, commonly called Job's tears, a native of tropical Asia. Its specific name is derived from its hard stony fruits, which have a fancied resemblance to tear-drops.

Cojoin† (kō-join'), *v.t.* or *i.* [See CONJOIN.] To join or associate. *Shak.*

Cojuror (kō-jū'rėr), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *juror.*] One who swears to another's credibility. *Dr. W. Wotton.*

Coke (kōk), *n.* [Probably from *cook* or *cake;* comp. *caking* coal.] Coal deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire. The process by which coal is converted into coke is similar to that by which charcoal is made. Coke is used for exciting intense heat for chemical purposes, for smelting iron ore, and for operations in which common coal would be detrimental, as the drying of malt and in locomotives' furnaces, &c. Sometimes written *Coak.*

Coke (kōk), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coked;* ppr. *coking.* To convert into coke; to deprive of volatile matter, as coal.

Coke,† *n.* A cook. *Chaucer.*

Coker-nut (kō'kėr-nut), *n.* A commercial mode of spelling *Cocoa-nut*, in order to make a broader distinction between various articles spelled much in the same manner.

Cokes† (kōks), *n.* [Probably connected with *cockney.* This word has given us the verb to *coax.*] A fool; a simpleton.

Why we will make a *cokes* of this wise master,
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*.
B. Jonson.

Cokewold,† *n.* A cuckold. *Chaucer.*

Coking-kiln, Coking-oven (kōk'ing-kil, kōk'ing-uv'n), *n.* A chamber in which coal is coked.

Col-. The form which the L. prefix *con* (for *cum*) takes before *l.* See Co-.

Col (kol), *n.* [Fr., neck.] An elevated mountain pass between two higher summits; a mountain pass connecting two valleys, one on either side of a mountain; the most elevated part of a mountain pass.

Colander (kul'an-dėr or kol'an-dėr), *n.* [L. *colans, colantis*, ppr. of *colo*, to strain, from *colum*, a strainer, a colander.] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors; a strainer. Also written *Cullender.*

An osier *colander* provide
Of twigs thick wrought. *Dryden.*

Cola-nut, Cola-seed (kō'la-nut, kō'la-sēd), *n.* A brownish bitter seed, about the size of a chestnut, produced by an African tree, *Cola acuminata*, nat. order Sterculiaceæ, which the natives of Guinea value highly as a condiment and digestive. Under the name of cola- or goora-nut it has been introduced by the negroes into the West Indies and Brazil, where it is also highly prized. It contains a considerable amount of theine.

Colarin (kol'a-rin), *n.* [Fr., It. *collarino.* See COLLAR.] In *arch.* the little frieze of the capital of the Tuscan and Doric column placed between the astragal and the annulets. *Weale.*

Colation (ko-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *colo*, to strain. See COLANDER.] The act of straining or purifying liquor by passing it through a perforated vessel. [Rare.]

Co-latitude (kō-lat'i-tūd), *n.* [Abbrev. of *complement* and *latitude.*] The complement of the latitude, or what it wants of 90°.

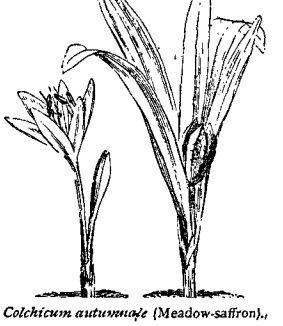
Cola-tree (kō'la-trē), *n.* The tree (*Cola acuminata*) which produces the cola-nut (which see).

Colature (kol'a-tūr), *n.* [L. *colatura*, from *colo*, to strain.] The act of straining; the matter strained. [Rare.]

Colbertine,† **Colberteen**† (kol'bėr-tēn), *n.* [So called from *Colbert*, a French minister in the seventeenth century, and a patron of industry and the arts.] A kind of lace once worn by women. 'Pinners edged with *colbertine.*' *Swift.*

Colchicin, Colchicine (kol'chi-sin), *n.* ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$.) An alkaloid obtained from colchicum bulbs and seeds by exhaustion with boiling alcohol. It is of great importance in materia medica, being principally used for the alleviation or cure of gout and rheumatism. It acts as an emetic, diuretic, and cathartic. In large doses it acts as a narcotico-acrid poison.

Colchicum (kol'chi-kum), *n.* [L., a plant with a poisonous root, from *Colchis*, the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress and poisoner.] A genus of liliaceous



Colchicum autumnale (Meadow-saffron).

plants, with radical leaves generally produced in spring, and crocus-like flowers appearing in the autumn. About twenty species are known, natives of Europe and

Asia, the most familiar being *C. autumnale* (the meadow-saffron), a plant with a solid bulb-like root-stock, found in England and various parts of the Continent, and forming a gay carpet in the autumn in the fields, where its lively, purple, crocus-like flowers spring up. Its bulbs and its seeds abound in an acrid, stimulating, deleterious principle called colchicin (which see).

Colcothar (kol'ko-thär), *n.* [L. *colcothar, colcothar vitrioli.* Probably Ar.] The brownish-red peroxide of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used for polishing glass and other substances. It is called by artists crocus or crocus martis.

Cold (kōld), *a.* pp. of *cool.* [A. Sax. *cald, ceald;* cog. Dan. *kold,* Icel. *kaldr,* Sw. *kall,* D. *koud,* Goth. *kaldo,* G. *kalt;* from root of *cool, chill,* which also appears in L. *gelidus,* gelid.] 1. Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; causing coldness; chilling; cooling: a relative term. A substance is *cold* to the touch when it is less warm than the body, and when in contact the heat of the body passes from the body to the substance; as, *cold* air; a *cold* stone; *cold* water. It denotes a greater degree of the quality than *cool.*—2. Having the sensation of cold; chill; shivering or inclined to shiver: as, I am *cold.*—3. *Fig.* as applied to what affects the senses, (*a*) bland; mild; not pungent or acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs. *Bacon.*

(*b*) Not affecting the sense of smell strongly; as, the scent grew *cold.*—4. *Fig.* as applied to persons or what affects the feelings, (*a*) frigid; wanting passion, zeal, or ardour; insensible; indifferent; unconcerned; not animated or easily excited into action; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; as, a *cold* spectator; a *cold* Christian; a *cold* lover or friend; a *cold* temper.

Thou art neither *cold* nor hot. Rev. iii. 15.

Shy she was, and I thought her *cold.* *Tennyson.*

(*b*) Not heated by sensual desire; chaste.

He spake of her, as Dian had hot dreams,
And she alone were *cold.* *Shak.*

(*c*) Not moving; unaffecting; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless; as, a *cold* discourse; *cold* comfort.

The jest grows *cold* when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison.*

(*d*) Not hasty; not violent; deliberate; cool. 'The *cold* neutrality of an impartial judge.' *Burke.*—*In cold blood,* without excitement, emotion, or passion.

He was slain *in cold blood* after the fight was over. *Scott.*

—*To give, show,* or *turn the cold shoulder,* to treat a person with studied coldness, neglect, or contempt.—*Cold heart,* fear; cowardice. *Shak.*—*Cold purse,* empty purse. *Shak.*—SYN. Gelid, frigid, cool, chill, insensible, indifferent, unconcerned, half-hearted, spiritless, reserved, deliberate.

Cold (kōld), *n.* [See the adjective.] 1. The relative absence or want of heat; the cause of the sensation of coolness.

The parching air
Burns frore, and *cold* performs th' effect of fire. *Milton.*

2. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat.

My teeth, which now are dropt away,
Would chatter with the *cold.* *Tennyson.*

3. An indisposition occasioned by cold; a catarrh; as, to have a severe *cold.*

Cold† (kōld), *v. i.* To grow cold. *Chaucer.*

Cold-blast (kōld'blast), *n.* A blast or current of cold air; especially, in *metal.* the name given to air at its natural temperature forced through furnaces for smelting iron: opposed to *hot-blast.*

Cold-blooded (kōld'blud-ed), *a.* Having cold blood: (*a*) *fig.* without sensibility or feeling. 'Thou *cold-blooded* slave.' *Shak.* (*b*) In *zool.* a term applied to those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing-point or near it to 90° Fahr. in accordance with that of the surrounding medium, or to those whose blood is a very little higher in temperature than their habitat.

Cold-chisel (kōld'chiz-el), *n.* A chisel whose cutting edge is formed of steel properly strengthened by tempering, for cutting metal in its cold state.

Cold-cream (kōld'krēm), *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, variously prepared. A very good variety is made by heating four parts of olive-oil with one of white wax. Cold-cream is useful in the case of chaps, as in the hands, lips, &c.

Cold-hearted (kōld'härt-ed), *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent. '*Cold-hearted* frozen formalists.' *Young.*

Cold-heartedly (kōld'härt-ed-li), *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

Cold-heartedness (kōld'härt-ed-nes), *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

Coldish (kōld'ish), *a.* Somewhat cold.

Cold-kind† (kōld'kīnd), *a.* Uniting coldness and kindness. *Milton.*

Coldly (kōld'li), *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardour or animation; without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately; calmly; as, to answer one *coldly;* a proposition is *coldly* received.

If he were mad, he would not plead so *coldly.* *Shak.*

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral baked-meats
Did *coldly* furnish forth the marriage tables. *Shak.*

Cold-moving (kōld'möv-ing), *a.* Done with a gesture indicating want of cordiality or indifference.

With certain half-caps and *cold-moving* nods
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*

Coldness (kōld'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cold: (*a*) want of heat. (*b*) Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardour, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; as, to receive an answer with *coldness;* to listen with *coldness.* 'The faithless *coldness* of the times.' *Tennyson.* 'Chilling his caresses by the *coldness* of her manners.' *Tennyson.* (*c*) Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity. 'Virgin *coldness.*' *Pope.*

Cold-pale (kōld'pāl), *a.* Cold and pale.

Cold-pale weakness numbs each feeling part. *Shak.*

Cold-served (kōld'sėrvd), *a.* 1. Served up cold.—2. Dull; tiresome; tedious. *Young.*

Cold-short (kōld'short), *a.* Brittle when cold; as, *cold-short* iron.

Coldstreams (kōld'strēmz), *n. pl.* A distinguished regiment of foot-guards, the oldest corps in the British army except the 1st Foot (Royal Scots), so named because first raised at *Coldstream* in Berwickshire, by General Monk, in 1660, with the object of bringing back Charles II. to the throne. The full name is *Coldstream Guards.*

Cole (kōl), *n.* [Icel. *kolfr,* a top, a head, a heap.] One of the small conical heaps into which hay is first made up after being cut; a haycock. [Scotch.]

Cole (kōl), *n.* [A. Sax. *caul, cawel,* like Sc. *kale, kail,* G. *kohl,* borrowed from L. *colis, caulis,* a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or plants of the genus Brassica: generally used in its compounds, *colewort, cauliflower,* &c.

Co-legatee (kō'leg-a-tē'), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *legatee.*] One who is a legatee along with another or others.

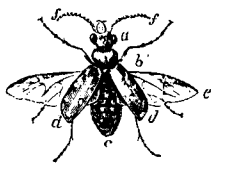
Cole-mouse (kōl'mous), *n.* See COAL-MOUSE.

Coleophyll, Coleophyllum (kol'ē-ō-fil, kol'ē-ō-fil"lum), *n.* [Gr. *koleos,* a sheath, and *phyllon,* a leaf.] In *bot.* the first leaf which follows the cotyledon in endogens, and ensheaths the succeeding leaves. It is well seen in Liliaceæ and Alismaceæ. Called also *Coleoptile.*

Coleophyllous (kol'ē-ō-fil'lus), *a.* In *bot.* having the leaves inclosed in a sheath.

Coleopter, Coleopteran (kol-ē-op'tėr, kol-ē-op'tėr-an), *n.* [Gr. *koleos,* a sheath, and *pteron,* a wing.] A member of the order Coleoptera.

Coleoptera (kol-ē-op'tėr-a), *n. pl.* [See COLEOPTER.] The name given to one of the orders into which insects are divided, the species of which order are commonly known by the name of *beetles.* The insects which constitute the order *Coleoptera* may be characterized as having four wings, of which the two anterior, called elytra, are not suited for flight, but form a covering and protection to the two posterior, and are of a hard and horny or parchment-like nature. When closed their inner margins, which are straight, touch and form a longitudinal suture. The inferior wings when not in use are folded transversely under the superior, and are membranous. The Coleoptera are among the insects which undergo a perfect transformation, and of which the pupa is inactive, and the larva generally resembles a short thick worm, with six legs and a scaly head and mouth. The Coleoptera are usually classed under four great sections, viz. *Pentamera,* with five-jointed tarsi; *Heteromera,* with five-jointed tarsi to the two anterior pairs of legs, and four to the posterior pair; *Tetramera,* with four-jointed tarsi to all the



One of the Coleoptera (*Cicindela campestris*).
a, Head. *b*, Thorax. *c*, Abdomen. *d d*, Elytra. *e e*, Wings. *f f*, Antennæ.

legs; *Trimera,* with three-jointed tarsi to all the legs; but these two last are also called *Cryptopentamera* and *Cryptotetramera,* the fourth and fifth tarsi being only obscure, not wanting.

Coleopterist (kol-ē-op'tėr-ist), *n.* One versed in the natural history of the Coleoptera.

Coleopterous, Coleopteral (kol-ē-op'tėr-us, kol-ē-op'tėr-al), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Coleoptera; as, a *coleopterous* insect.

Coleoptile (kol'ē-op-til), *n.* [Gr. *koleos,* a sheath, and *ptilon,* a feather.] In *bot.* the same as *Coleophyll.*

Coleorhiza (kol-ē-ō-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *koleos,* a sheath, and *rhiza,* a root.] In *bot.* the sheath which covers the young radicle of monocotyledonous plants in its early development.

Coler,† *n.* A collar. *Chaucer.*

Colera,† *n.* [L. *cholera,* bile.] Bile. *Chaucer.*

Cole-rape (kōl'rāp), *n.* A plant, *Brassica Rapa,* or common turnip.

Colered,† *pp.* or *a.* Collared; wearing collars. *Chaucer.*

Cole-seed (kōl'sēd), *n.* 1. A plant, *Brassica Napus,* called also *Winter Rape.*—2. The seed of this plant, from which oil-cake is prepared for feeding cattle.

Co-lessee (kō-les-sē'), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *lessee.*] In *law,* a joint lessee; a partner in a lease; a joint tenant.

Co-lessor (kō-les-sor'), *n.* [Prefix *co,* and *lessor.*] In *law,* a joint grantor of a lease; a partner in giving a lease.

Colestaff (kōl'staf). Same as *Colstaff, Cowlstaff.*

Colet, Collet† (kol'et, kol'let), *n.* [A corruption of *acolyte.*] An inferior church servant. See ACOLYTE.

Cole-tit (kōl-tit), *n.* See COAL-TIT.

Colewort (kōl'wėrt), *n.* [*Cole,* and *wort,* A. Sax. *wyrt,* an herb.] 1. A particular species of cole, *Brassica oleracea,* or cabbage.—2. A young cabbage cut before the head is formed.

Col-fox,† *n.* A crafty fox. [*Col* occurs thus in several old words. Its origin is obscure.]

Colic (kol'ik), *n.* [L. *colicus,* Gr. *kōlikos,* from *kōlon,* the colon.] In *pathol.* a painful spasmodic affection of the intestines, especially of the colon, attended with fever or inflammation. There are many varieties of this dangerous complaint mentioned in medical works.

Colic, Colical (kol'ik, kol'ik-al), *a.* Affecting the bowels. '*Colick* pangs.' *Milton.*

Colicked (kol'ikt), *a.* Affected with colic; griped. *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

Colicky (kol'ik-i), *a.* Pertaining to colic; as, *colicky* pains.

Colidæ (kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* The colies, a family of conirostral birds, order Passeres or Insessores, of which the genus Colius is the type. They are inhabitants of Africa and India; and as their plumage is of a soft and silken character, and generally of sober tints, they are often called 'mouse-birds.'

Colin (kol'in), *n.* [Fr.] The American partridge (*Perdix* or *Ortyx Virginianus*).

Coliseum (kol-i-sē'um), *n.* See COLOSSEUM.

Colitis (ko-lī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kōlon,* the colon.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; colonitis.

Colius (kol'i-us), *n.* A genus of African conirostral birds, order Passeres, family Colidæ or colies, allied to the plantain-eaters. The species live among trees, and are very active climbers.

Coll† (kol), *v. t.* [L. *collum,* the neck.] To embrace the neck. 'They *coll* and kiss him.' *Latimer.*

Coll† (kol), *n.* An embrace round the neck. *T. Middleton.*

Collabefaction† (kol-lab'e-fak"shon), *n.* [L. prefix *con,* and *labefaceo,* to make to totter.] A wasting away; decay; decline. *Blount.*

Collaborateur (kol-lab-o-rā-tėr), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Collaborator*, which term it originated.

Collaboration (kol-lab'ō-rā"shon), *n.* The act of working together; united labour.

In *collaboration* with Mr. Eirikr Magnusson he has translated the following works from the Icelandic.' *Men of the Time.*

Collaborator (kol-lab'ō-rā-tėr), *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur*, as if from a L. *collaborator*, from *col* for *con*, together, and *laboro*, to labour.] An assistant; an associate in labour, especially in literary or scientific pursuits. [A modern word.]

Collacioun,† *n.* [L. *collatio, collationis*, a bringing together.] A conference. *Chaucer.*

Collapsable (kol-laps'a-bl), *a.* Capable of collapsing or being made to collapse.

Collapse (kol-laps'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *collapsed;* ppr. *collapsing.* [L. *collabor, collapsus*, to fall together, to fall in ruins—*col* for *con*, and *labor*, to slide or fall.] 1. To fall in or together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; as, a bladder when emptied of air *collapses.*

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted and the sides of the canals *collapse.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Fig.* to come to nothing; to break down; as, the project *collapsed.*

Collapse (kol-laps'), *n.* 1. A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. 2. In *med.* an extreme sinking or depression; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers.—3. *Fig.* a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a break-down.

There was now a general *collapse* in heroism; intrigue took the place of patriotic ardour. *W. Chambers.*

Collapsed (kol-lapst'), *p.* and *a.* Exhibiting a collapse; ruined; decayed; come to nought; as, *collapsed* projects. 'The ruins of his crown's *collapsed* state.' *Mir. for Mags.* 'Those corrupted inbred humours of *collapsed* nature.' *Quarles.*

Collapsion (kol-lap'shon), *n.* A state of falling together or collapsing. 'The *collapsion* of the skin after death.' *Dr. Russell.*

Collar (kol'lėr), *n.* [L. *collare*, Fr. *collier*, a collar, from L. *collum*, the neck.] 1. Something worn round the neck, whether for use or ornament or both, or it may be for restraint; thus the name is given to a kind of necklace or chain of a highly ornamental character worn by the knights of several orders, and having the badge of the order appended to it; to a part of the harness of an animal used for draught; and to an article of dress or part of a garment going round the neck; as, the *collar* of a coat or shirt. Jocularly applied by Shakspere to a halter.

While you live, draw your neck out of the *collar.* *Shak.*

2. Anything resembling a collar, anything in the form of a ring, especially at or near the end of something else: (*a*) in *arch.* a ring or cincture; also, a collar-beam (which see). (*b*) In *bot.* (1) the ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric; (2) the point of junction between the radicle and plumula; (3) the point of divergence of the root and stem. (*c*) In *mech.* (1) a ruff on a shaft at one end of a journal, to prevent the shaft from shifting endwise. (2) A plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, with a hole to allow the piston-rod to pass through. (3) A ring inserted in a lathe puppet for holding the end of the mandrel next the chuck. (4) A steel ring which confines a planchet, in coining, and prevents spreading under the pressure of the coining-press. (5) The neck of a bolt. (*d*) *Naut.* (1) an eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay, to go over a masthead. (2) A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or dead-eye in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part. (*e*) In *zool.* (1) the coloured ring round the neck of birds. (2) The thickened secreting margin of the mantle of the testaceous gasteropods.—*A collar of brawn* is the quantity bound up in one parcel, brawn being derived from the collar or breast part of a boar.—*To slip the collar*, to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labour, or engagement.—*In collar, out of collar*, ready for or used to, and unready for or unused to work.—*Against the collar*, uphill, so that the horse's shoulders are constantly pressed against the collar; hence, *fig.* against difficulties.

Collar (kol'lėr), *v.t.* 1. To seize by the collar.—2. To put a collar on.—3. To roll up and bind in the same way as a collar of brawn; as, to *collar* beef.

Collarage (kol'lėr-āj), *n.* A duty formerly levied on the collars of draught-horses.

Collar-beam (kol'lėr-bēm), *n.* A beam or piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters, at some height above their base.

Collar-bone (kol'lėr-bōn), *n.* The clavicle.

Collar-day (kol'lėr-dā), *n.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars.

Collared (kol'lėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a collar on the neck.—2. In *her.* same as *Gorged*, 2.

Collaret (kol'lėr-et), *n.* A small collar of linen, fur, or the like, worn by women.

Collar-launder (kol'lėr-lân-dėr), *n.* In *mining*, a gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place.

Collatable (kol-lāt'a-bl), *n.* Capable of being collated.

Collate (kol-lāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *collated;* ppr. *collating.* [L. *confero, collatum*, to bring together, to compare, to bestow—*col* for *con*, and *fero, latum*, to carry.] 1. To bring together and compare; to examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement; applied particularly to manuscripts and books; as, to *collate* all the manuscripts of a classical author.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To confer or bestow a benefice by collation (which see): followed by *to.*

If the patron neglects to present, the bishop may *collate* his clerk to the church. *Blackstone.*

3. To bestow or confer. 'The grace of the Spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated.*' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]—4. To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.

Collate (kol-lāt'), *v.i.* To place in a benefice by collation.

Collateral (kol-lat'ėr-al), *a.* [L.L. *collateralis*—*col* for *con*, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.] 1. At the side; belonging to the side or what is at the side. 'The cardinal and *collateral* winds.' *Camden.*

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*

2. Acting indirectly; acting through side channels.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shak.*

3. Derived from or acting on the side; accompanying but subordinate; auxiliary; subsidiary. '*A collateral* comfort.' *Piers Plowman.*

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations. *Atterbury.*

He (Atterbury) was altogether in the wrong on the main question, and on all the *collateral* questions springing out of it. *Macaulay.*

4. In *genealogy*, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not in a direct line; as distinguished from *lineal.* Thus the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers but a common grandfather.—*Collateral assurance*, in *law*, assurance made over and above the principal deed.—*Collateral circulation*, in *physiol.* the passage of the blood from one part to another of the same system of vessels by collateral communicating channels; it is much more frequent in the veins than in the arteries.—*Collateral issue* in *law*, is where a criminal convict pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pregnancy, the king's pardon, an act of grace, or diversity of person, viz. that he or she is not the same that was attainted, &c., whereon issue is taken, which issue is to be tried by a jury *instanter.*—*Collateral security*, such additional security is a deed granted over other property besides that already mortgaged for the greater safety of the mortgagee; or a bill of exchange given or a pledge deposited to secure a pre-existing debt.

Collateral (kol-lat'ėr-al), *n.* 1. A collateral relation or kinsman.—2. Collateral security. See the adjective.

Collaterally (kol-lat'ėr-al-li), *adv.* In a collateral manner: (*a*) side by side; by the side.—*Collaterally disposed*, in *her.* set side by side, as distinguished from set upright, which is termed *co-erectant* or *co-erected.* (*b*) Indirectly. 'The Papists more directly and the fanatics more *collaterally.*' *Dryden.* (*c*) In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally. 'Members of his own family *collaterally* related to him.' *Coxe.*

Collateralness (kol-lat'ėr-al-nes), *n.* The state of being collateral. *Cotgrave.*

Collation† (kol-lā'shon), *v.i.* To partake of a light repast; to lunch.

I went to see a coach-race in Hide Park, and *collation'd* in Spring Garden. *Evelyn.*

Collation (kol-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of collating or bringing or laying together and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another; especially, the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books.—2.† The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the *collation* of these benefits. *Ray.*

3. In *canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who is the ordinary of the benefice, and who at the same time has the benefice in his own gift or patronage, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if the bishop of the diocese is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called *collation.* 4. In *common law*, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity; also the report of the act made by the proper officers.—5. In *Scots law*, a provision by which, in certain circumstances, the heritable and movable estate of a deceased person may be accumulated into one mass and distributed equally amongst the next of kin. 6. A compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church; also, the act of reading and conversing on the lives, a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict. *Dr. W. Smith.* Hence—7. A light repast: a term originally applied to the light repast partaken of by monks in monasteries after the reading of the lives of the saints.—8.† A conference. *Chaucer.*—*Collation of seals*, in *law*, denotes (*a*) one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another. *Wharton.* (*b*) A method of ascertaining the genuineness of a seal by comparing it with another known to be genuine. *Bouvier.*

Collationer (kol-lā'shon-ėr), *n.* One who collates or examines the sheets or pages of a book, after it has been printed, to ascertain whether they have been correctly printed, paged, &c.

Collatitious† (kol-la-ti'shus), *a.* [L. *collaticius.*] Contributed; brought together; performed by contribution. *Bailey.*

Collative (kol-lā'tiv), *a. Eccles.* presented by collation, a term applied to advowsons or livings of which the bishop and patron are the same person.

Collator (kol-lā'tėr), *n.* 1. One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. 2. One who collates to a benefice.—3.† One who confers any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

Well-placed benefits redound to the *collator's* honour. *Feltham.*

Collaud† (kol'lâd), *v.t.* [L. *collaudo*—*col* for *con*, together, and *laudo*, to praise.] To unite in praising. *Howell.*

Collaudation† (kol-lâd-ā'shon), *n.* [See COLLAUD.] Laudation; encomium; flattery. *Jer. Taylor.*

Colleague (kol'lēg), *n.* [L. *collega*, a colleague—*col* for *con*, together, and *lego*, to send on an embassy or office.] A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical. It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.

Colleague (kol-lēg'), *v.t.* To unite with. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Colleagueship (kol'lēg-ship), *n.* Partnership in office.

Collect (kol-lekt'), *v.t.* [L. *colligo, collectum*—*col* for *con*, and *lego*, to gather; Gr. *legō.*] 1. To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; as, to *collect* men into an army; to *collect* curiosities or rare books; to *collect* taxes, accounts, &c.—2. To gain by observation or information. [Now rare.]

The reverent care I bear unto my lord
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke. *Shak.*

3. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence. [Now rare.]

Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected.* *Locke.*

—*To collect one's self*, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts when dispersed, over the passions when tumultuous, or the

mind when dismayed. 'Affrighted much I did in time *collect myself.*' *Shak.*—SYN. To gather, assemble, group, convene, convoke, accumulate, amass, infer, deduce.

Collect (kol-lekt'), *v.i.* To run together; to accumulate; as, pus *collects* in an abscess; sand or snow *collects* in banks.

Collect (kol'lekt), *n.* A short comprehensive prayer; a form of prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion, as one of a series of short prayers in the Book of Common Prayer, each set apart for a separate Sunday or special occasion. 'Those beautiful *collects* which had soothed the griefs of forty generations of Christians.' *Macaulay.*

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Collectanea (kol-lek-tā'nē-a), *n. pl.* [L., things collected.] A term applied to a selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; a miscellany.

Collectaneous† (kol-lek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *collectaneus.*] Gathered; collected. *Johnson.*

Collected (kol-lekt'ed), *pp.* and *a.* 1. Gathered together.—2. Not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared; self-possessed; as, to be quite *collected* in the midst of danger. 'More vigilant and *collected*.' *Sir J. Hayward.*

The jury shall be quite surprised,
The prisoner quite *collected*. *Praed.*

Collectedly (kol-lekt'ed-li), *adv.* 1. In one view; together; in one body. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—2. In a cool, firm, or self-possessed manner; as, he spoke quite calmly and *collectedly.*

Collectedness (kol-lekt'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being collected or brought into close union or concentration. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—2. A collected or cool state of the mind.

Collectible (kol-lekt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being collected.

Collection (kol-lek'shon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of collecting or of gathering; as, the *collection* of rare books was his hobby.—2. That which is collected, gathered, or put together; as, a *collection* of pictures; a *collection* of essays or sermons; specifically, that which is collected for a charitable, religious, or other purpose. 'Now concerning the *collection* for the saints.' 1 Cor. xvi. 1.—3.† The act of deducing consequences; deduction from premises; also, that which is deduced or inferred; an inference.

Wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of these words by modern divines. *Milton.*

4. An examination at the end of each term at the colleges of the English universities.—5. The jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship. See COLLECTOR, 3.—SYN. An assemblage, group, crowd, mass, heap, compilation, selection.

Collectitious† (kol-lek-ti'shus), *a.* Gathered up. *Bailey.*

Collective (kol-lekt'iv), *a.* [L. *collectivus;* Fr. *collectif.*] 1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated or aggregated. 'A body *collective*, because it containeth a huge multitude.' *Hooker.*—2. In *gram.* expressing a number or multitude united; as, a *collective* noun or name, which, though in the singular number itself, denotes more than one individual, as *company, army, troop, assembly.*—3.† Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring. 'Critical and *collective* reason.' *Sir T. Browne.* 4. Having the office or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection.

Local is his throne . . . to fix a point,
A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*

Collective (kol-lekt'iv), *n.* In *gram.* a noun of multitude; a noun with a singular form comprehending in its meaning several individuals.

Army, parliament, people, mob, gang, set, family, &c., are *collectives*. *Latham.*

Collectively (kol-lekt'iv-li), *adv.* In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

Collectiveness (kol-lekt'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being collective; combination; union; mass. *Todd.*

Collector (kol-lekt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate; especially, one who makes a business of collecting objects of interest, as books, paintings, plants, minerals, shells, &c.—2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. 'Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections.' *Addison.*—3. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll within a certain district.—4. A bachelor of arts in Oxford who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent. 5. *pl.* In *bot.* dense hairs covering the styles of some species of composite flowers, &c., and acting as brushes to clear the pollen out of the cells of the anthers. *Treas. of Bot.*—*Electrical collector,* the upper plate or disk of a condenser, employed for collecting electricity.

Collectorate (kol-lekt'ėr-āt), *n.* The district of a collector; a collectorship.

Collectorship (kol-lekt'ėr-ship), *n.* 1. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.—2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

Collectress (kol-lekt'res), *n.* A female collector.

Collegatary (kol-leg'a-ta-ri), *n.* [L. *col,* with, and *lego,* to send.] Same as *Co-legatee.*

College (kol'lej), *n.* [L. *collegium,* a society, guild, or fraternity, from *collega,* a colleague—*col* for *con,* with, and *lego,* to send on an embassy or mission.] 1. A society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a guild; a corporation; as, the *college* of cardinals, or sacred *college;* a *college* of physicians or surgeons; a *college* of heralds; a *college* of justice, &c. Colleges of these kinds are usually incorporated or established by the supreme power of the state.—*College of Justice,* in Scotland, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, &c.—2. Especially, a society incorporated for purposes of instruction and study in the higher branches of knowledge; as, the *colleges* of the English universities, or the Scotch *colleges,* which are identical with the universities.

He is returned in his opinions; which
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Together with all famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom. *Shak.*

3. The edifice belonging to a college.—4. A name often given to schools of superior pretensions.—5. A collection or community. 'Thick as the *college* of the bees in May.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

College-pudding (kol'lej-pud-ing), *n.* A kind of small plum-pudding.

Collegial (kol-lē'ji-al), *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties and privileges of a college.

The *collegial* corporations had usurped the exclusive privilege of instruction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Collegian (kol-lē'ji-an), *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; an inhabitant of a college; a student. 'Fellow-*collegians.*' *Lamb.*

Collegiate (kol-lē'ji-āt), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a college; as, *collegiate* studies.—2. Constituted after the manner of a college; as, a *collegiate* society.—*Collegiate church,* (*a*) a church that has no bishop's see, but has nevertheless a college or chapter of dean, canons, and prebends. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of these were anciently abbeys which have been secularized. (*b*) In Scotland and the United States, an ordinary church under the joint pastorate of two or more clergymen.—3. Collected; combined; united. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Collegiate† (kol-lē'ji-āt), *n.* A member of a college. 'Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry, . . . as prentices, servants, *collegiates.*' *Burton.*

Collenchyma (kol-en'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kollaō,* to glue, connect, and *enchyma,* an infusion.] A peculiar kind of thickening of cellular tissue in the subepidermal layers of many herbaceous stems, such as in the genera Rumex, Beta, Chenopodium, &c.

Collet (kol'let), *n.* [Fr. *collet,* a collar or necklace, from *col,* L. *collum,* the neck.] 1. A band or collar; specifically, a small collar or band worn by the inferior clergy of the Romish Church.—2. Among jewellers, (*a*) the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants. (*b*) The part of a ring containing the bezel in which the stone is set.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold. *Sir T. Herbert.*

3. In *glass-making,* that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot. 4. In *mach.* a small band of metal, as the ring which fastens the packing of a piston. 5. In *bot.* the neck or part of a plant from which spring the ascending and descending axes.

Colleterial (kol-le-tē'ri-al), *a.* In *entom.* pertaining to the colleterium.

Colleterium (kol-le-tē'ri-um), *n.* [See COLLETIC.] In *entom.* an organ in the females of certain insects, containing a white glutinous substance by which the ova are cemented together.

Colletic (kol-let'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kollētikos,* from *kollaō,* to glue.] Having the property of gluing; agglutinant.

Colletic (kol-let'ik), *n.* An agglutinant.

Colley (kol'li), *n.* Same as *Collie.*

Collibert (kol-lē-bār), *n.* A member of a despised race of people inhabiting Poitou, Maine, and Anjou in France, and resembling the cagots of the Pyrenees.

Collide (kol-līd'), *v.i.* pret. *collided;* ppr. *colliding.* [L. *collido*—*col,* with, and *lædo,* to strike.] To strike or dash against each other; to encounter violently; to meet in shock; *fig.* to meet in opposition or antagonism; as, their interests *collided.* '*Collided* and ground itself to pieces.' *Carlyle.*

Collidet† (kol-līd'), *v.t.* To strike against; to dash together. 'Struck or *collided* by a solid body.' *Burton.*

Collie, Colly (kol'li), *n.* [Perhaps lit. a dog with a docked tail, from Sc. *cole* or *coll,* to cut, to lop; comp. Icel. *kolla,* a deer or a ewe without horns.] A variety of dog especially common in Scotland, and much esteemed by Scotch shepherds; a sheep-dog.

Collier (kol'yėr), *n.* [From *coal;* comp. *lawyer, sawyer.*] 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.—2. A coal merchant or dealer in coal.—3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade.

Colliery (kol'yėr-i), *n.* 1. The place where coal is dug; a coal mine or pit.—2. The coal trade.

Collieshangie (kol'li-shang'i), *n.* A noisy quarrel or dispute; a confused uproar. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Colliflower (kol'li-flou-ėr), *n.* A corrupt spelling of *Cauliflower.*

Colligate (kol'li-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *colligated;* ppr. *colligating.* [L. *colligo*—*col,* and *ligo,* to bind.] To bind or fasten together: (*a*) *Lit.*

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nicholson.*

(*b*) *Fig.* 'The scientific ideas by which the phenomena are *colligated.*' *Whewell.* See COLLIGATION, 2.

Colligation (kol-li-gā'shon), *n.* 1. A binding together. 'That tortuosity or nodosity in the navel, occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *philos.* a term given to that process by which many isolated facts are brought together under one general conception or observation, as when Kepler discovered that the different points in which a planet had been observed were all points in an ellipse.

All received theories in science, up to the present time, have been established by taking up some supposition, and comparing it, directly or by means of its remoter consequences, with the facts it was intended to embrace. Its agreement, under certain cautions and conditions, . . . is held to be the evidence of its truth. It answers its genuine purpose, the *colligation* of facts. *Whewell.*

The descriptive operation which enables a number of details to be summed up in a single proposition, Dr. Whewell, by an aptly chosen expression, has termed the *colligation* of facts. *J. S. Mill.*

Colligation is not always induction; but induction is always *colligation.* *J. S. Mill.*

Collimate (kol'li-māt), *v.t.* [See COLLIMATION.] To adjust the line of collimation in, and thus to determine the error of collimation; as, to *collimate* an astronomical instrument.

Collimating (kol'li-māt-ing), *a.* Correcting the error of sight.—*Collimating eye-piece,* an eye-piece with a diagonal reflector used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument.—*Collimating lens.* See COLLIMATOR, 2.

Collimation (kol-li-mā'shon), *n.* [From a fancied L. verb *collimare,* appearing in some MSS. of Cicero and Aulus Gellius, which is, in fact, a false reading for *collineare,* from *col,* together, and *linea,* a line.] The act of levelling or of directing the sight to a fixed object.—*Line of collimation,* in an astronomical instrument, such as a telescope, transit instrument, &c., the straight line which passes through the centre

of the object-glass, and intersects at right angles those wires which are fixed in the focus. The deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope from the focus and centre of the object-glass, or from the proper position, is termed the *error of collimation*, which must be corrected or allowed for in observations.

Collimator (kol-lim'ā-tėr), *n.* [See above.] 1. A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation and determining the collimation error in astronomical instruments. 2. The object-glass of the telescope of a spectroscope to which the slit is attached. Also called *Collimating lens.* See SPECTROSCOPE.

Collin (kol'lin), *n.* [See COLLOID.] The purest form of gelatin, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called *colloids.*

Colline † (kol'lin), *n.* [Fr. *colline*, from L. *collis*, a hill.] A little hill; a mount. 'Watered parks, full of fine *collines* and ponds.' *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

Collinear (kol-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line; as, a series of points *collinear* with another series.

Collineate (kol-lin'ē-āt), *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *collineo—col*, together, and *linea*, a line.] To aim or direct in a line to a fixed object; to direct or lie in a line corresponding with another.

Collineation (kol-lin'ē-ā''shon), *n.* The act of aiming or directing in a line to a fixed object. *Johnson.*

Collingly † (kol'ling-li), *adv.* [From *coll*, to embrace.] With embracing. '*Collingly* him kist.' *Gascoigne.*

Collingual (kol-ling'gwal), *a.* [L. *col*, with, and *lingua*, a tongue or language.] Speaking the same language. *West. Rev.*

Colliquable (kol-lik'wa-bl), *a.* [See COLLIQUATE.] Capable of being liquefied or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

Colliquament (kol-lik'wa-ment), *n.* 1. † The substance formed by melting; that which is melted.—2. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation.

Colliquant (kol'li-kwant), *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Bailey.*

Colliquate (kol'li-kwāt), *v.t.* or *i.* [L. *colliqueo—col*, and *liqueo*, to melt. See LIQUID.] To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to make or become liquid.

> The ore is *colliquated* by the violence of the fire. *Boyle.*
> Ice will dissolve in fire and *colliquate* in water. *Sir T. Browne.*

Colliquation (kol-li-kwā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of melting; a melting or fusing together. *Bacon; Boyle.*—2. In *old med.* a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by an excessive excretion of fluids.

Colliquative (kol-lik'wa-tiv), *a.* 1. Melting; dissolving.—2. In *med.* profuse or excessive, so as to cause exhaustion: said of discharges; as, a *colliquative* sweat, a profuse clammy sweat.

Colliquefaction (kol-lik'wē-fak''shon), *n.* [L. *colliquefacio—col*, with, and *liquefacio*, to make liquid.] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion. 'The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction.* *Bacon.*

Collision (kol-li'zhon), *n.* [L. *collisio*, from *collido*, *collisum—col*, together, and *lædo*, to strike or hurt.] 1. The act of striking or dashing together; a striking together of two hard bodies; the meeting and mutual striking of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one. '*Collision* of two bodies.' *Milton.* 'Like sparks from flints' *collision.*' *Sir J. Denham.*—2. Opposition; antagonism; interference; as, a *collision* of interests or of parties. 'The *collision* of contrary false principles.' *Warburton.*

Collisive (kol-li'siv), *a.* Causing collision; clashing. *Blackmore.*

Collitigant (kol-lit'i-gant), *n.* [Prefix *col* for *con*, and *litigant.*] One who litigates or wrangles with another.

Collitigant (kol-lit'i-gant), *a.* Disputing or wrangling together. *Maunder.*

Collocate (kol'lō-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *collocated*; ppr. *collocating.* [L. *colloco—col*, together, and *loco*, to set or place.] To set or place; to set; to station. 'To marshall and *collocate* in order his battailes.' *Hall.*

Collocate † (kol'lō-kāt), *a.* Set; placed. 'The parts wherein that virtue is *collocate.*' *Bacon.*

Collocation (kol-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *collocatio.*] 1. The act of collocating or placing; the act of disposing along with something else; the act of arranging.

> If elegance consists in the choice and *collocation* of words, you have a most indubitable title to it. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. The state of being placed, or placed along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement; as, in this *collocation* the sense of the word is clear.

Collocution (kol-lō-kū'shon), *n.* [L. *collocutio—col*, together, and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse. *Bailey.*

Collocutor (kol-lo-kū'tėr or kol-lok'ū-tėr), *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue. *Derham.*

Collodion (kol-lō'di-on), *n.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving pyroxiline or guncotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol, which forms a useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds. When the fluid solution is applied to the cut or wound it immediately dries into a semi-transparent, tenacious film, which adheres firmly to the part, and under it the wound or abrasion heals without inflammation. In a slightly modified form collodion is also employed as the basis of a photographic process, called the *collodion process.* To obtain a negative picture by the collodion process a glass plate is covered with a film of collodion, which is sensitized by a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver, and the plate exposed in the camera. The picture obtained is then developed by the application of a solution of protosulphate of iron, water, glacial acetic acid, and alcohol, and fixed by a solution of hyposulphite of soda or of cyanide of potassium. To obtain a positive picture the negative is laid upon a sheet of paper placed in a glass frame, the paper having been sensitized by immersion in a solution of common sea-salt, and afterwards in one of nitrate of soda. The exposure is continued till the tone is sufficiently deep, after which the tint is improved by means of a salt of gold, and the picture fixed by hyposulphite of soda. Positive pictures may be obtained direct by the collodion process, but the above is the method most frequently adopted.

Collodionize (kol-lō'di-on-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *collodionized*; ppr. *collodionizing.* In *photog.* to prepare, as a plate, with collodion; to treat with collodion.

Collodiotype (kol-lō'di-ō-tīp), *n.* A picture produced by the collodion process, or the method by which such pictures are produced. See under COLLODION.

Collogue (kol-lōg'), *v.i.* [L. *colloquor—col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak, the form being probably influenced by *colleague.*] To confer or converse confidentially and secretly; to converse with deceitful intentions; to lay schemes in concert with another. [Colloq., and often used in a humorous sense.]

> He had been *colloguing* with my wife. *Thackeray.*

Collogue † (kol-lōg'), *v.t.* To wheedle; to flatter.

> They do apply themselves to *collogue* and flatter their lieges. *Burton.*

Colloid (kol'loid), *a.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Like glue or jelly; specifically, (*a*) in *chem.* applied to uncrystallizable liquids. See COLLOID, *n.* (*b*) In *geol.* a term applied to partly amorphous minerals.—*Colloid corpuscles* is the name given to small cellular bodies existing in the brain normally, and also found in certain morbid products of the body.

Colloid (kol'loid), *n.* The name given by Professor Graham to a transparent, viscid, yellowish, structureless, or slightly granular matter, resembling liquid gelatine. Colloids, as starch, gum, albumen, and gelatine, diffuse through a given septum, as parchment paper, much more slowly than crystalloids, and while permeable by crystalloids are impermeable to each other. Colloids are highly susceptible of chemical change, hence the organic proximate principles of food, as admitting of easy assimilation, are colloids. Colloids have no power to assume a crystalline form, and they are inert as acids and bases.

Colloidal (kol-loid'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to or of the nature of colloids.

Colloidality (kol-loi-dal'i-ti), *n.* Colloidal nature or character. *Prof. Graham.*

Collop (kol'lop), *n.* [Probably from a root meaning to beat, the original meaning being thus a piece of meat made tender by beating; comp. Sw. *kollops*, G. *klopps*, both a dish of meat that has been beaten; D. *kloppen*, G. *klopfen*, to beat; E. to *clap.*] 1. A slice or lump of flesh.

> He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks. Job xv. 27.
> God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh. *Shak.*

2. A slice or piece of anything. [Rare.]

> This, indeed, with the former, cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*

Colloquial (kol-lō'kwi-al), *a.* [See COLLOQUY.] 1. Pertaining to conversation.

> His (Johnson's) *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay.*

2. Peculiar to the language of common conversation; as, a *colloquial* phrase.

Colloquialism (kol-lō'kwi-al-izm), *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common conversation.

Colloquiality (kol-lō'kwi-al''i-ti), *n.* The state of being colloquial. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Colloquialize (kol-lō'kwi-al-iz), *v.t.* To make colloquial. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

Colloquially (kol-lō'kwi-al-li), *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

Colloquist (kol'lō-kwist), *n.* A speaker in a dialogue. 'The *colloquists* in this dialogue.' *Malone.*

Colloquize (kol'lō-kwīz), *v.i.* To take part in a colloquy or conversation; to converse. *Charlotte Bronte.*

Colloquy (kol'lō-kwi), *n.* [L. *colloquium—col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.] The mutual discourse of two or more; a conference; a dialogue; a conversation.

> In retirement make frequent *colloquies* or short discoursings between God and your own soul. *Jer. Taylor.*

Collow (kol'lō), *n.* Grime or soot. See COLLY. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Colluctancy † (kol-luk'tan-si), *n.* [L. *colluctor—col*, together, and *luctor*, to struggle.] A struggling to resist; opposition; contrariety. *Bailey.*

Colluctation † (kol-luk-tā'shon), *n.* A struggling to resist; wrestling; contest; struggle. '*Colluctation* with old hags and hobgoblins.' *Dr. H. More.*

Collude (kol-lūd'), *v.i.* pret. *colluded*; ppr. *colluding.* [L. *colludo—col*, together, and *ludo*, to play, to banter, to mock.] To play into the hands of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to connive.

> If they let things take their course they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition. *Burke.*

Colluder (kol-lūd'ėr), *n.* One who conspires in a fraud. *Milton.*

Collum (kol'lum), *n.* [L., the neck.] In *bot.* same as *Collar*, 3 (*b*).

Collusion (kol-lū'zhon), *n.* [L. *collusio.* See COLLUDE.] 1. Secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

> These miracles were done publicly, in the face of the world, that there might be no room to suspect artifice or *collusion.* *Atterbury.*

2. Specifically, in *law*, a secret understanding between two parties, who plead or proceed fraudulently against each other to the prejudice of a third person.

Collusive (kol-lū'siv), *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more; as, a *collusive* agreement. '*Collusive* divorces.' *Strype.*

Collusively (kol-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.

Collusiveness (kol-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being collusive.

Collusory (kol-lū'so-ri), *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion; collusive. *Bailey.*

Collutorium (kol-lū-tō'ri-um), *n.* [L. *colluo*, to rinse.] In *med.* a mouth-wash; a gargle. *Dunglison.*

Colluvies (kol-lū'vi-ēz), *n.* [L.] Filth; excrement; impure matter. *Dunglison.*

Colly † (kol'li), *n.* [From A. Sax. *col*, coal.] The black grime or soot of coal or burned wood. 'Besmeared with soot, *colly*,' &c. *Burton.* Written also *Collow.*

Colly † (kol'li), *v.t.* To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal; to blacken. 'Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night.' *Shak.* Written also *Collow.*

> Nor hast thou *collied* thy face enough. *B. Jonson.*

Colly, *n.* A kind of dog. See COLLIE.

Collybist (kol'li-bist), *n.* [Gr. *kollybistēs.*] A money-changer. *Bp. Hall.*

Collyrite (kol'lir-it), *n.* [Gr. *kollyrion.*] See below.] A variety of clay of a white colour, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

Collyrium (kol-lir'i-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kollyrion*, an eye-salve, an aug. of *kollyra*, a small roll given to children, from the shape in which the drug was made up.] 1. Eye-salve; eye-wash; a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes.—2. † A preparation of medicine in a solid state, made up in a long cylindrical roll so as to be introduced into some of the openings of the body, as the anus, nostril, &c.

Colmar (kol'mär), *n.* A sort of pear, so called from the town of *Colmar* in Alsace.

Colobium (ko-lō'bi-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kolobos*, mutilated, curtailed.] 1. *Eccles.* (*a*) the sleeveless dress of a monk. (*b*) An episcopal vestment, similar in kind to the tunic, only without sleeves.—2. A dress worn by a king at his coronation, corresponding to the clerical dalmatica. See DALMATICA.

Coloboma (kol-o-bō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kolobōma*, anything mutilated or curtailed.] In *med.* a mutilated or maimed organ.

Colocasia (kol-ō-kā'si-a), *n.* [L. and Gr.] A genus of plants, nat. order Araceæ, the leaves and tubers of which are acrid. The latter contain much starchy matter, and they are used as food in the south of Europe, after the acrid matter is separated by washing or boiling. This species is supposed to be the *colocasium* of Virgil, and is now known as *C. antiquorum*. *C. esculenta*, *C. macrorhiza*, and others furnish the taro of the Pacific islands.

Colocynth (kol'ō-sinth), *n.* [Gr. *kolokynthis*, *kolokynthos*, the round gourd or pumpkin.] The coloquintida or bitter-apple, a kind of cucumber, the fruit of *Citrullus* or *Cucumis Colocynthis*, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties. The fruit is a round gourd with many seeds embedded in a light and spongy pulp, which is very bitter. From the pulp a watery extract is obtained, which is used as a purgative in the form of pills. The seeds, from which an oil is obtained, are said to be bland and nutritious.

Colocynth (*Citrullus Colocynthis*).

Colocynthin, Colocynthine (kol-ō-sinth'in), *n.* ($C_{56}H_{34}O_{23}$.) A peculiar substance obtained from colocynth and present more or less in many plants of the gourd family. It is a soft semi-transparent mass resembling some resins; it is very soluble in alcohol, far less so in water, but affords with it a solution of extreme bitterness, and frothing on agitation.

Cologne-earth (kō-lōn'ėrth), *n.* A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown colour, transparent, and durable in water-colour painting. It is an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood, and occurs in an irregular bed of from 30 to 50 feet deep near Cologne, whence the name.

Cologne-water (kō-lōn'wą-tėr), *n.* Same as *Eau de Cologne*.

Cololite (kō'lō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *kōlon*, the colon, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *geol.* the name given to what appear to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but which are more probably worm-casts like those of the lobworm. They are frequently found in the lithographic standstone of the oolite.

Colomba, Columba (ko-lom'ba, ko-lum'ba), *n.* See CALUMBA.

Colombier (kō-lom'bi-ėr), *n.* Same as *Columbier*.

Colon (kō'lon), *n.* [Gr. *kōlon*, the colon, a member or limb, a clause.] 1. In *anat.* the largest portion of the intestines, forming the middle section of the large intestine. Beginning at the cæcum and ascending by the right kidney it passes under the hollow part of the liver and the bottom of the stomach to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney it passes in the form of an S to the upper part of the os-sacrum, where, from its straight course, the canal takes the name of rectum. The colon is distinguished into the right lumbar, or *ascending colon*; the arch of the colon, or *transverse colon*; the left lumbar, or *descending colon*; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac colon*.—2. In *gram.* a point or character formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period; or rather it is used when the sense of the division of a period is complete, so as to admit a full point, but something is added by way of illustration or the description is continued by an additional remark, without a necessary dependence on the foregoing members of the sentence. Thus,

> A brute arrives at a point of perfection he can never pass: in a few years he has all the endowments he is capable of. *Spectator.*

Colonet † (kō-lōn'), *n.* [L. *colonus*, a husbandman.] A peasant; a rustic; a clown. 'A country *colone* toil and moil.' *Burton.*

Colonel (kėr'nel, formerly kol'o-nel), *n.* [Formerly also *coronel*, which is the Spanish form of the word, and has given the modern pronunciation. From Fr. *colonel*, O. Fr. *colonnel*, from It. *colonello*, a colonel, also a little column, a dim. of *colonna*, L. *columna*, a column: the name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. Any grade above this converts him into a general-officer belonging to the army collectively, not to one particular regiment. Except in the artillery and engineers, the office of colonel is purely honorary, and is generally conferred on distinguished officers and princes of the blood royal, the real command resting with the lieutenant-colonel in each battalion, who, after five years, becomes a colonel. All colonels, in order of seniority, become general-officers.

Colonel (kėr'nel, formerly kol'o-nel), *v.i.* To play the part of a colonel or military adventurer: perhaps used only by Butler.

> Then did sir knight abandon dwelling,
> And out he rode a-*colonelling*. *Hudibras.*

Colonelcy, Colonelship (kėr'nel-si, kėr'nel-ship), *n.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

Coloner † (kol'on-ėr), *n.* Same as *Colonist*. *Holland.*

Colonial (kọ-lō'ni-al), *a.* [See COLONY.] Pertaining to a colony; as, *colonial* government; *colonial* rights.

Colonialism (ko-lō'ni-al-izm), *n.* A phrase, idiom, or practice peculiar to a colony.

Colonical † (ko-lon'ik-al), *a.* [L. *colonus*, a husbandman.] Relating to husbandmen.

> *Colonical* services were those which were done by the ceoris and soemen to their lords. *Spelman.*

Colonist (kol'on-ist), *n.* [See COLONY.] An inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.

Colonitis (kō-lo-nī'tis), *n.* In *med.* colitis.

Colonization (kol'on-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The act of colonizing or state of being colonized.

Colonizationist (kol'on-iz-ā''shon-ist), *n.* An advocate for colonization.

Colonize (kol'on-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *colonized*; ppr. *colonizing*. 1. To plant or establish a colony in; to send a colony to; as, England *colonized* Australia.—2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants; as, English Puritans *colonized* New England.

Colonize (kol'on-īz), *v.i.* To remove and settle in a distant country; as, to *colonize* in India.

Colonizer (kol'on-iz-ėr), *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies.

Colonnade (kol-on-nād'), *n.* [It. *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column. See COLUMN.] In *arch.* any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals, called intercolumniations, from each other, such intervals varying according to the rules of art and the order employed.

Colony (kol'o-ni), *n.* [L. *colonia*, from *colo*, to cultivate.] 1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother-country to a remote province or country to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; a body of settlers or their descendants. The inhabitants of a colony generally lose the name of colonists when they cease to be subjects of the parent state.—2. The country planted or colonized: formerly called a *plantation*.—3. A number of animals or plants living or growing together; as, *colonies* of shell-fish; *colonies* of algæ.

Colony † (kọ'lo-ni), *v.t.* To colonize. *Fanshaw.*

Colophany (kol'ō-fa-ni), *n.* Same as *Colophony*.

Colophene (kol'o-fēn), *n.* A viscid aromatic oil obtained by the rapid distillation of colophony, or by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid, the product being afterwards purified in both cases. It is a hydrocarbon.

Colopholic (kol-o-fol'ik), *a.* A term appellative of one of the acids present in colophony. It is produced by the action of heat on pinic acid, and is the least soluble of all the colophonic acids in alcohol.

Colophon (kol'o-fon), *n.* [Gr. *kolophōn*, a summit, top, finishing.] A device, or printer's name, place of publication, and date, formerly put at the conclusion of a book.

Colophonian (kol-o-fō'ni-an), *a.* Relating to a colophon or the conclusion of a book. *Cudworth.*

Colophonic (kol-o-fon'ik), *a.* [See COLOPHONY.] A term appellative of the resinous acids—pinic, pimaric, sylvic, and colophonic—present in colophony. They are all isomeric, their common formula being $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

Colophonite (kol'o-fon-īt), *n.* A variety of garnet, of a reddish yellow or brown colour, occurring in small amorphous granular masses: so called from its resemblance in colour to colophony.

Colophony (kol'o-fon-i), *n.* [Gr. *kolophōnia*, from *Colophōn*, a city of Ionia, whence the Greeks obtained it.] In *phar.* black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried, or the residuum, after distillation of the ethereal oil of turpentine, being further urged by a more intense and long-continued fire. It is for the most part a mixture of several resinous acids. See COLOPHONIC.

Coloquintida (kol-o-kwin'ti-da), *n.* [Gr. *kolokynthis*, *kolokynthidis*.] The colocynth or bitter-apple. See COLOCYNTH.

> The food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida*. *Shak.*

Color (kul'ėr). An old and common American spelling of *Colour*.

Colorado Beetle (kol-ō-rā'dō bē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect (*Chrysomela* or *Polygramma decemlineata*), family Chrysomelidæ, belonging to the tetramerous section of the order. In size it is somewhat larger than a pea, nearly oval, convex, of a yellowish or ochre-yellow colour, marked with black spots and blotches, and on the elytra with ten black longitudinal stripes. The wings, which are folded under the elytra, are of a blood-red colour. This insect, a native of the south-western states of North America, works great havoc among the potato crops.

Colorado Beetle (*Chrysomela decemlineata*).
1, Part of leaf with eggs of the insect. 2, Caterpillar. 3, Pupa. 4, Perfect insect. (All nat. size.)

Colorate (kul'ėr-āt), *a.* [L. *coloratus*, from *coloro*, to colour.] Coloured; dyed or tinged with some colour. 'Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*.' *Ray.* [Rare.]

Coloration (kul-ėr-ā'shoh), *n.* [L. *coloro*.] The art or practice of colouring, or the state of being coloured; colouring.

> The most serious objection to the increase of the aperture of object-glasses, was the *coloration* of the image produced. *Whewell.*

Colorature (kul'ėr-a-tūr), *n.* In *music* all manner of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable, and corresponding in some degree with the intermingling of various shades of colour with a view to harmony. Called also *Colouring*.

Colorific (kul-ėr-if'ik), *a.* [L. *color*, colour, and *facio*, to make.] Having the quality of tinging; able to give colour or tint to other bodies.

Colorimeter (kol-ō-rim'et-ėr), *n.* [L. *color*, colour, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint.

Colossal (kō-los'sal), *a.* Like a colossus; much exceeding the size of nature; very large; huge; gigantic.

Colosse (kō-los'), *n.* Same as *Colossus.* [Rare.]

There huge *colosses* rose, with trophies crowned,
And Runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

Colossean† (ko-los-sē'an), *a.* Like a colossus; gigantic; colossal. 'Among others he mentions the *colossean* statue of Juno.' *Harris.*

Colosseum (kol-os-sē'um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kolossos*, a gigantic, colossal statue.] A name given to the Flavian Amphitheatre in Rome, a large edifice for gladiatorial combats, fights of wild beasts, and similar sports. It was begun by Vespasian, and finished by Titus, 80 A.D. The outline of the Colosseum is elliptic, the exterior length of the building being 620, and its breadth 513 feet; it is pierced with eighty openings or vomitaria in the ground story, over which are superimposed three other stories, the whole rising perpendicularly to the height of 160 feet. Written also *Coliseum.* See AMPHITHEATRE.

Colossic† (kō-los'sik), *a.* Colossal. '*Colossick* statues.' *Chapman.*

Colossochelys (kō-los'sō-kel-is), *n.* [Gr. *kolossos*, a colossus, and *chelys*, a tortoise.] A genus of gigantic tortoises, found in a fossil state in India. One species is known, named by its discoverers *C. atlas*, from its immense size, the remains indicating a length of twelve or fourteen feet.

Colossus (kō-los'sus), *n.* pl. **Colossi** (kō-los'sī) or rarely **Colossuses** (kō-los'sus-ez). [Gr. *kolossos*, a gigantic colossal statue.] A statue of a gigantic size. One of the most remarkable was that at Rhodes, a statue of Apollo, so high that it is said ships might sail between its legs. There is, however, no satisfactory authority for the popularly received statement that its legs extended over the mouth of the harbour.

He doth bestride this narrow world
Like a *Colossus.* *Shak.*

In that isle he also defaced an hundred other *colossuses.* *Sir T. Herbert.*

Colossus-wise (kō-los'sus-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; astride, as the colossus at Rhodes was believed to have stood. *Shak.*

Colostrum (kō-los'trum), *n.* [L.] 1. The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.—2.† An emulsion made by mixing turpentine and yolk of eggs.

Colour (kul'ėr), *n.* [L. *color*, colour.] 1. That in respect of which bodies have a different appearance to the eye independently of their form. It is a property or attribute of light rather than of bodies themselves, though the molecular constitution of a body, by determining the character and number of the light vibrations it returns to the eye, determines its colour. In perfect darkness bodies have no colour. The principal colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; but they all admit of almost endless gradations of shade. These are sometimes called the primary colours, being the colours into which white light is divided by a glass prism, but in a stricter sense the primary colours are three in number, namely, red, green, and violet (or blue). These three colours or kinds of light cannot be resolved into any others, while a yellow ray for instance can be resolved into red and green, or can be produced by the mingling of red and green light, consequently yellow is not now regarded as a primary colour by scientific men. Inasmuch, however, as a yellow and a blue pigment will always produce a green when mixed, red, yellow, and blue may still in a sense be regarded as primary. In the scientific sense of the word white and black are not considered colours, a white body reflecting and a black body absorbing all the rays of light without separating them, whereas the colours proper are due to separation of the rays of light by partial absorption and reflection, or by refraction.—2. The blood-red hue of the face; redness; complexion.

Then the Captain's *colour* heighten'd,
Joyful came his speech. *Tennyson.*

3. *Fig.* that which serves to hide the real character of something and give a false appearance; appearance; false show; pretence; guise.

Why hunt I then for *colour* or excuses? *Shak.*

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer. *Shak.*

4. Kind; species; sort; variety; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour.* *Shak.*

5. That which is used for colouring; a pigment; paint, as red-lead, ochre, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, &c.—6. *pl.* (*a*) A flag, ensign, or standard borne in an army or fleet. See FLAG. (*b*) A colour used as a badge; as, the *colours* of a party; the *colours* of Oxford or Cambridge.—7. In *law*, an apparent or *prima facie* right, a sufficient warrant for action; formerly also *colour* (or *express colour*) was a probable but really false plea, the design of which was to draw the decision of the cause from the jury to the judges, by making the point to be decided appear to be one of law and not of fact. 8. In *phren.* one of the perceptive faculties, its supposed function being that of giving the power of perceiving colours or of distinguishing their shades.—*Complementary colours*, colours which together make white; thus, any of the primary colours is *complementary* to the other two.—*Local colours*, those which are natural to a particular object in a picture, and by which it is distinguished from other objects.—*Neutral colours*, those in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colours of the objects which surround them.—*Positive colours*, those unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colours.—*Primary colours.* See above.—*Prismatic colours*, colours produced by transmitting white light through colourless prismatic bodies, as a triangular glass prism. See SPECTRUM.—*Subjective* or *accidental colours.* See ACCIDENTAL.—*Persons of colour*, members of the darker varieties of mankind, as negroes, mulattoes, &c.

Marriages between white men and women of *colour* are by no means rare. *M'Culloch.*

—*Colour, Hue.* See HUE.

Colour (kul'ėr), *v.t.* 1. To change or alter the external colour or hue of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain. 2. *Fig.* to clothe with an appearance different from the real; to give a specious appearance to; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse; to make plausible.

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden.*

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind. *Addison.*

—*To colour a stranger's goods*, an expression formerly used when a freeman allowed a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty. —*Colouring matter*, the name given to any foreign substance which is found colouring natural objects, or which is employed in the arts for the purpose of imparting colour to various materials.

Colour (kul'ėr), *v.i.* To blush.

The unfortunate Dr. Nowell *coloured* and stammered out a few incoherent words, and was unable to go on. *Froude.*

Colourable (kul'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice; as, a *colourable* pretence; a *colourable* excuse.—*Ostensible, Colourable, Specious, Plausible.* See under OSTENSIBLE.

Colourableness (kul'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

Colourably (kul'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance.

Colour-blind (kul'ėr-blīnd), *a.* Incapable of accurately distinguishing colours; having an imperfect perception of colours. See following article.

Colour-blindness (kul'ėr-blīnd-nes), *n.* Total or partial incapability of distinguishing colours. Dr. George Wilson of Edinburgh has divided colour-blindness into three grades: (*a*) Inability to discern any colour, so that light and shade, or black and white, are the only variations perceived. (*b*) Inability to distinguish the nicer shades of the more composite colours, as browns, grays, and neutral tints. (*c*) Inability to distinguish between the primary colours, red, blue, and yellow, or between them and their secondaries, green, purple, orange, and brown. Red is the colour which the colour-blind are most commonly unable to distinguish, while yellow is the most easily recognized. Colour-blindness occurs in eyes whose power of vision, as to form and distance, is quite perfect. This defect is common especially among men. Of 1154 persons examined in Edinburgh, 65, or 1 in 17·7, were found colour-blind. Called also *Daltonism.*

Colour-box (kul'ėr-boks), *n.* A portable box for holding artists' colours, brushes, &c.

Coloured (kul'ėrd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a colour; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Having some other colour than white or black; as, a *coloured* ribbon.—3. A term applied to the darker varieties of mankind.—4. In *bot.* applied to a leaf, calyx, seed, &c., to express any colour except green.—5. Having a specious appearance.

Colouring (kul'ėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of applying colours.—2. Colour applied; tints or hues collectively, as in a picture.—3. A specious appearance; pretence; show; as, the story has a *colouring* of truth.—3. In *music*, see COLORATURE.

Colourist (kul'ėr-ist), *n.* One who colours; a painter whose works are remarkable for beauty of colour. 'The great *colourists* of former times.' *Malone.*

Colourless (kul'ėr-les), *a.* Destitute of colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent; as, *colourless* water, glass, or gas.

Colourman (kul'ėr-man), *n.* One who prepares and sells colours.

Colour-printing (kul'ėr-print-ing), *n.* See *Chromatic Printing* under CHROMATIC.

Colour-sergeant (kul'ėr-sär-jent), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who ranks higher and receives better pay than an ordinary sergeant, and who, in addition to discharging all the ordinary duties of a sergeant, attends the colours in the field or near head-quarters. There is one to each company of infantry.

Colpenchyma (kol-pen'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kolpos*, the bosom, the bosom-like fold of a garment, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] In *bot.* tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

Colpocele (kol'pō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *kolpos*, the bosom, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] In *med.* same as *Elytrocele* (which see).

Colportage (kol'pōr-tāj), *n.* The system of distributing religious books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

Colporteur (kol-pōr-tėr, é long), *n.* [Fr.—*col*, from L. *collum*, the neck, and *porteur*, a carrier, from L. *porto*, to carry.] In France, a hawker of wares; a hawker of books and pamphlets. The term is now naturalized in England, and appropriated to a class of men always, or most commonly, subsidized by societies or associations with the view of disseminating religious literature by way of sale, generally at reduced rates.

Colstaff (kol'staf), *n.* [Fr. *col*, the neck, and E. *staff*.] A staff for enabling two persons to carry a burden between them, each resting one end of the staff on his shoulder; a cowlstaff. Spelled also *Colestaff.* [Local.]

Colt (kōlt), *n.* [A. Sax. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel; comp. Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy.] 1. A young horse, or a young animal of the horse genus: commonly and distinctively applied to the male, *filly* being the female. In the Bible it is applied to a young camel and a young ass. Gen. xxxii. 15; Zec. ix. 9. Shakspere uses the phrase to *cast a colt's tooth* in the sense of to get rid of youthful habits, or to sow wild oats, alluding to the shedding of a colt's first set of teeth, which begins when the animal is about three years old.

Well said, Lord Sands;
Your *colt's tooth* is not yet *cast.* *Shak.*

2. A person new to office or to the exercise of any art; as, a team of *colts* at cricket. [Slang.]—3. A rope's end used for punishment; a piece of rope with something heavy at the end used as a weapon. [Slang.]

Colt† (kōlt), *v.i.* To frisk, riot, or frolic like a colt. *Spenser.*

Colt† (kōlt), *v.t.* 1. To befool. 'Finely *colted*, as old as he was, by a young man.' *North.*

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Shak.*

2. To abuse or defile; to horse. *Shak.*

Colt (kōlt), *n.* A famous revolving pistol, so named from Colonel *Colt*, the inventor. See REVOLVER.

Colter (kōl'tėr), *n.* Same as *Coulter.*

Colt-evil (kōlt'ē-vil), *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable.

Coltish (kōlt'ish), *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay. *Chaucer.*

Coltishly (kōlt'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

Coltishness (kōlt'ish-nes), *n.* Wantonness; friskiness.

Colt's-foot (kōlts'fut), *n.* The popular name of *Tussilago Farfara*, order Compositæ, a plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine. The name is given from the leaf resembling the foot of a colt.

Coluber (kol'ū-bėr), *n.* [L., a serpent or adder.] A genus of serpents, now restricted to those serpents which have transverse plates on the belly, and the plates

under the tail forming a double row, a flattened head with nine larger plates, teeth almost equal, and no poison fangs. The harmless common snake or ringed snake (*Coluber natrix*) will serve as an example of the genus.

Colubridæ, Colubrinæ (ko-lū'bri-dē, kol-ū-brī'nē), *n. pl.* A group or family of ophidian reptiles, the type genus of which is Coluber. See COLUBER.

Colubrine (kol'ū-brīn), *a.* [L. *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent.] 1. Relating to serpents; belonging to the genus Coluber. 2. Cunning; crafty. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

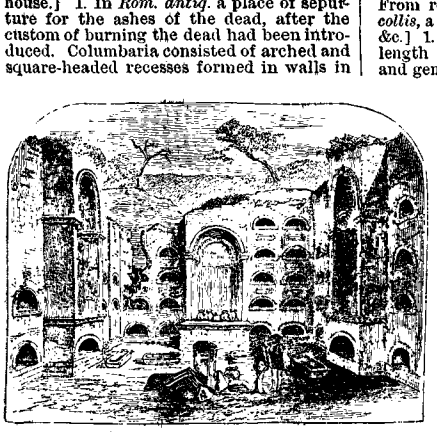
Columba (ko-lum'ba), *n.* See CALUMBA.

Columba (ko-lum'ba), *n.* [L.] 1. A Linnæan genus of birds now constituting the family Columbidæ (which see).—2. In the *mediæval church*, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept, from its being made in the shape of a dove. It was of precious metal, and stood on a circular platform or basin, had a sort of corona above it, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. The opening was in the back.—*Columba Noachi*, Noah's Dove; a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hinder feet of Canis Major, consisting of ten stars.

Columbacei (kol-um-bā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [L. *columba*, a pigeon.] A sub-order of rasorial birds, comprising the pigeons, and often raised to the rank of a distinct order under the name of Columbæ. They constitute with the domestic fowl and its congeners (Gallinaceæ) the order Rasores. They are distinguished from the Gallinaceæ by having stronger wings, and therefore much greater power of flight, by feet more slender and better adapted for perching on trees, by the hinder toe resting on the ground, and by their young being brought forth naked and in a helpless state, whilst those of the Gallinaceæ are able to take care of themselves as soon as they leave the shell. They are all monogamous, and pair for life. Many of them are kept in a domestic state, and their varieties are very numerous. All the common breeds, however, appear to be descended from the rock-pigeon (*Columba Livia*), which has retained its distinguishing peculiarities for at least many centuries. See PIGEON, GALLINACEÆ.

Columbæ (ko-lum'bē), *n. pl.* An order of birds comprising the pigeons. See COLUMBACEI.

Columbarium (kol-um-bā'ri-um), *n.* **pl. Columbaria** (kol-um-bā'ri-a). [L., a pigeon-house.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a place of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, after the custom of burning the dead had been introduced. Columbaria consisted of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls in



Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastian, Rome.

which the cinerary urns were deposited, and were so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed for the doves to build their nests in in a dove-cot.—2. In *arch.* a hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam. Called also *Putlog-holes.*

Columbary† (kol'um-ba-ri), *n.* [L. *columbarium*, from *columba*, a pigeon.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house. *Sir T. Browne.*

Columbate (ko-lum'bāt), *n.* A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base.

Columbian (ko-lum'bi-an), *a.* [From *Columbia*, a name sometimes given to the United States, after Christopher *Columbus.*] Pertaining to the United States or to America.

Columbic (ko-lum'bik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from columbium; as, *columbic* acid.

Columbidæ (ko-lum'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *columba*, a dove.] A family of birds belonging to the sub-order Columbacei, and corresponding to the Linnæan genus Columba. They are characterized by the hinder toe being well developed, by the double dilatation of the crop, and by their habit of feeding their young with food disgorged from this receptacle. See PIGEON.

Columbier (kō-lūm'bi-ėr), *n.* A size of drawing paper measuring 34½ by 23 inches, and weighing 100 lbs. to the ream. Spelled also *Colombier.*

Columbiferous (kol-um-bif'ėr-us), *a.* [*Columbium*, and L. *fero*, to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing columbium.

Columbine (kol'um-bīn), *a.* [L. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a pigeon.] 1. Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove. '*Columbine* innocency.' *Bacon.*—2. Of a dove-colour; resembling the neck of a dove in colour.

Columbine (kol'um-bīn), *n.* [L. *columbina*, from *columba*, a dove.] 1. The popular name of plants of the genus Aquilegia (which see). The common columbine (*A. vulgaris*) is a favourite garden flower, and owes its name to the fancied resemblance of five-spurred petals to the form of pigeons. (See AQUILEGIA.) The Thalictrum or meadow-rue is called feathered columbine.—2. The name of the mistress of Harlequin in our pantomimes.

Columbine (ko-lum'bīn), *n.* Same as *Calumbine.*

Columbite (ko-lum'bīt), *n.* [See COLUMBIUM.] The ore of columbium.

Columbium (ko-lum'bi-um), *n.* [From *Columbia*, America.] Same as *Niobium.*

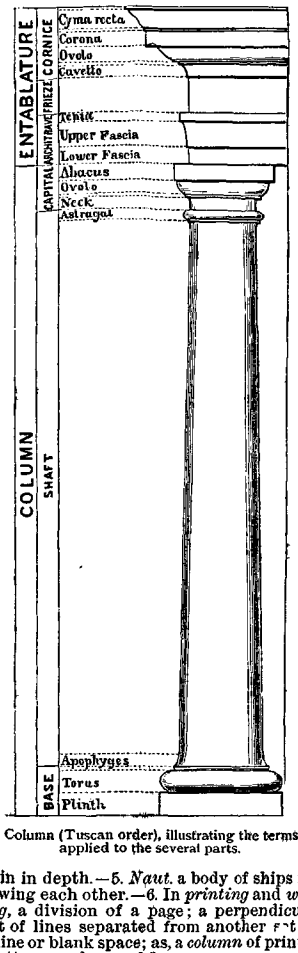
Columbo (ko-lum'bō), *n.* See CALUMBA.

Columel (kol'ū-mel), *n.* Same as *Columella.*

Columella (kol-ū-mel'la), *n.* [L., dim. of *columen* or *columna*, a column.] 1. In *bot.* (*a*) the central column in the capsule of mosses, from which the spores separate. (*b*) The axis round which the parts of a fruit are arranged.—2. In *conch.* the upright pillar in the centre of most of the univalve shells, round which the whorls are convoluted.—3. In *compar. anat.* (*a*) a bone of the internal ear in crocodiles, the equivalent of the stirrup-bone (stapes) in man. (*b*) A lateral bone of the skull of lizards.

Columelliform (kol-ū-mel'li-form), *a.* [L. *columella*, a little column, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a columella or little column.

Column (kol'um), *n.* [L. *columna*, a column. From root *col, cul, cel*, which appears in *collis*, a hill, *culmen*, a summit, *celsus*, high, &c.] 1. A solid body of considerably greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; more specifically, as an architectural term, a long solid body, called a *shaft*, set vertically on a stylobate, or on a congeries of mouldings which forms its *base*, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its *capital.* Columns are distinguished by the names of the styles of architecture to which they belong; thus there are Hindu, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and Gothic columns. In classic architecture they are further distinguished by the name of the order to which they belong, as Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns, and again by some peculiarity of position, of construction, of form, or of ornament, as attached, twisted, cabled, or rudented and carolytic columns. Columns are chiefly used in the construction or adornment of buildings. They have also been used, however, singly for various purposes. Thus there are the *astronomical column*, from which astronomical observations are made; the *chronological column*, inscribed with a record of historical events; the *gnomonic column*, which supports a dial; the *itinerary column*, pointing out the various roads diverging from it; the *milliary column*, set up as a centre from which to measure distances; the *triumphal column*, dedicated to the hero of a victory; and many others.—2. Anything resembling a column in shape; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base; as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.—3. In *bot.* the united stamens and styles of the plants when they form a solid central body, as in the genus Orchis.—4. *Milit.* a formation of troops, narrow in front, and deep from front to rear; thus distinguished from *line*, which is extended in front, and



Column (Tuscan order), illustrating the terms applied to the several parts.

thin in depth.—5. *Naut.* a body of ships following each other.—6. In *printing* and *writing*, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space; as, a *column* of printed matter; a *column* of figures.

Columna (ko-lum'na), *n.* [L.] A column or pillar. In *anat.* applied to various parts of the body which in their shape or office resemble columns.

Columnar (ko-lum'nėr), *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column.

> The basalts of Staffa and the Giant's Causeway are said to be *columnar*, because composed of column-like masses. *Page.*

Columnarian (kol-um-nā'ri-an), *a.* Same as *Columnar.* *Johnson.*

Columnarity (kol-um-nar'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being columnar.

Columnary (kol'um-na-ri), *a.* Same as *Columnar.*

Columnated (ko-lum'nāt-ed), *a.* Ornamented with columns; as, *columnated* temples.

Columned (kol'umd), *a.* Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned by columns. 'The *columned* aisle.' *Byron.*

Columniation (ko-lūm'ni-ā"shon), *n.* In *arch.* the employment of columns in a design. *Gwilt.*

Column-rule (kol'um-röl), *n.* In *printing*, the name given to pieces of brass of different thicknesses, made type height, to print with. They are used for column lines in table work, to separate matter that requires to be distinct, as into columns, &c.

Columnula (ko-lum'nū-la), *n.* A little column.

Colure (kō-lūr'), *n.* [Gr. *koloura*, dock-tailed (with *gramme*, a line, understood)—*kolos*, stunted, and *oura*, a tail, because a part is always beneath the horizon.] In *astron.* and *geog.* one of two great circles supposed

to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz. Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where these lines intersect the ecliptic are called cardinal points.

Colutea (kō-lū'tē-a), *n.* [Gr. *koloutea, koloitea*, a tree that bears pods.] A genus of shrubs, nat. order Leguminosæ, having inflated pods, like small bladders; bladder-senna. The leaves are laxative. One species is found near the crater of Vesuvius, and is almost the only plant found there. They are cultivated in shrubberies in Britain.

Coly (kol'i), *n.* One of the birds of the family Colidæ, natives of Africa and India.

Colymbidæ (ko-lim'bi-dē), *n. pl.* A family of natatorial or swimming birds; the divers.

Colymbus (ko-lim'bus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kolymbos*, a diver.] A genus of birds of the order Natatores; the divers. See DIVER.

Colza (kol'za), *n.* [Fr. *colza;* O.Fr. *colzat*, from D. *koolzaad*, lit. cabbage-seed—*kool*, cabbage, and *zaad*, seed.] A variety of cabbage, the *Brassica campestris oleifera*, whose seeds afford by pressure an oil much employed for burning in lamps, and for many other purposes.

Com-, in composition as a prefix, is a changed form of the L. prep. *cum*, with, used before the labials *b, m, p*, and signifies with, together with, or intensifies the meaning.

Coma (kō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kōma*, lethargy.] A profound state of sleep from which it is very difficult to rouse the patient; a state of more or less complete insensibility and loss of power of thought or motion; lethargy.

Coma (kō'ma), *n.* [L., the hair.] 1. In *bot.* (*a*) the empty leaf or bract terminating the flowering stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush, as in crown-imperial. (*b*) The silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as of the willow and epilobium.—2. In *astron.* the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet, observed when the spectator is between the comet and the sun.

Coma Berenices (kō'ma ber-ē-nī'sēz), *n.* [L.] Berenice's Hair, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, composed of indistinct stars between the Lion's Tail and Boötes.

Comart† (kō'märt), *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *mart.*] A treaty; article; agreement. 'By the same *comart* his (lands) fell to Hamlet.' *Shak.* In some editions the word *covenant* appears in place of *comart.*

Comarum (kom'ar-um), *n.* [L., from Gr. *komaron*, the arbutus, on account of the similarity of the fruit.] A genus of rosaceous marsh herbs, having a stout creeping stem, rather large and handsome leaves composed of seven, five, or three deeply serrated leaflets, and slightly branched panicles of dingy purple flowers. *Comarum palustre* is the marsh cinquefoil. It is of frequent occurrence in marshes and boggy meadows in most parts of Britain.

Comate (kō'māt), *a.* [L. *comatus*, hairy, from *coma*, hair.] Hairy; specifically, in *bot.* furnished with a coma, or a bushy tuft of processes resembling silky hairs. Called also *Comose.*

Co-mate (kō-māt'), *n.* A fellow-mate or companion. 'My *co-mates* and brothers in exile.' *Shak.*

Comatose, Comatous (kō'ma-tōs, kō'ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to coma; drowsy; lethargic; as, a *comatose* state; a *comatose* fever.

Comatula (ko-mat'ū-la), *n.* [L. *comatulus*, furnished with hairs, from *coma*, hair.] A genus of Echinodermata, including the rosy feather-star (*C.* or *Antedon rosaceus*). This form is a crinoid, and spends the early portion of its existence in a stalked condition.

Comb (kōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *camb*, a comb, a crest; cog. D. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*, a comb, a crest; Dan. *kam*, a comb, a cam; G. *kamm*, a comb.] 1. An instrument with teeth for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax; also, an instrument of tortoise-shell, ivory, horn, wood, bone, metal, or other material, used by women for keeping the hair in its place when dressed.—2. The crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head: so called from its indentures, which resemble the teeth of a comb.

> High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
> With dents embattled, like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The top or crest of a wave.—4. Honeycomb.

Comb (kōm), *v.t.* To dress with a comb; as, to *comb* one's hair; to *comb* wool.

Comb (kōm), *v.i.* [See COMB, *n.* 3.] *Naut.* to roll over, as the top of a wave, or to break with a white foam.

Comb, Combe (kōm), *n.* [From W. *cwm*, a deep valley. It is common in place-names, as Bos*comb*, *Comb*-Basset.] A valley between hills or mountains; specifically, that unwatered portion of a valley which forms its continuation above the most elevated spring. It is at the highest spring-head that the valley ends and the *combe* proper begins.

> A gradual rise the shelving *combe*
> Displayed. *Southey.*

Comb (kōm), *n.* See COOMB.

Combacy,† *n.* Combat. 'Conclude by *combacy* to win or lose the game.' *Warner.*

Combat (kom'bat or kum'bat), *v.i.* [Fr. *combattre*—*com*, and *battre*, to beat with or against. See BEAT.] To fight; to struggle or contend. 'Forced by the tide to *combat* with the wind.' *Shak.*

> Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shak.*
>
> After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters. *Gibbon.*

[See note to following article.]

Combat (kom'bat or kum'bat), *v.t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against; to resist; as, to *combat* an antagonist; to *combat* arguments or opinions.

> Such was the very armour he had on
> When he the ambitious Norway *combated. Shak.*

[This word, both in its transitive and intransitive uses, is now chiefly employed in figurative senses, that is, not in speaking of actual warfare or fighting with a personal antagonist, but of contending against physical or moral forces or against argument.]

Combat (kom'bat or kum'bat), *n.* A fight; a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest; engagement; battle.

> My courage try by *combat* if thou darest. *Shak.*

—*Single combat*, a fight between two individuals; a duel.—*Battle, Fight, Combat, Engagement, Conflict.* See under BATTLE.

Combatable (kom-bat'a-bl or kum-bat'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed.

Combatant (kom'bat-ant or kum'bat-ant), *a.* Contending; disposed to combat or contend; specifically, *in her.* said of two beasts, as lions, &c., borne in a coat of arms in a fighting position with their faces to each other.

Two lions combatant.

Combatant (kom'bat-ant or kum'bat-ant), *n.* 1. A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army or fleet.

> Sound, trumpets; and set forward, *combatants. Shak.*
>
> So frowned the mighty *combatants*, that hell
> Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

2. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy. 'A controversy which long survived the original *combatants.*' *Macaulay.*

Combater (kom'bat-ėr or kum'bat-ėr), *n.* One who combats, disputes, or contends; a combatant. '*Combaters* or fighters.' *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

Combative (kom'ba-tiv or kum'ba-tiv), *a.* Disposed to combat; showing such a disposition. 'His fine *combative* manner.' *Lamb.*

Combatively (kom'ba-tiv-li or kum'ba-tiv-li), *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaciously.

Combativeness (kom'ba-tiv-nes or kum'ba-tiv-nes), *n.* State of being combative; disposition to contend or fight: by phrenologists it is used as the name of one of the propensities.

Comb-broach (kōm'brōch), *n.* The tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

Comb-brush (kōm'brush), *n.* A brush to clean combs.

Combe, *n.* See COMB, a valley.

Combed (kōmd), *a.* Having a comb or crest.

> And had for his crest a cock argent
> *Combed* and wattled gules. *Longfellow.*

Comber (kōm'ėr), *n.* 1. One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c. 2. A long curling wave.

Comber† (kum'bėr), *n.* Trouble; care; encumbrance. *Evelyn.*

Comber† (kum'bėr), *v.t.* To cumber. *Spenser.*

Comber (kom'bėr), *n.* A name given to two fishes found on the British coasts: (*a*) to the *Serranus cabrilla*, also called *Smooth Serranus*, a fish of the perch family, about 10 inches long, common on the south-western coasts; (*b*) to a species of wrasse or Labrus, with a red back, found on the Cornish coast; called also *Comber Wrasse.*

Comb-honey (kōm'hun-i), *n.* See extract.

> The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars either as pure extracted honey or as *comb-honey*—that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it. *Times newspaper.*

Combinable (kom-bīn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of combining or of being combined.

> Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study. *Chesterfield.*

Combinableness (kom-bīn'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being combinable.

Combinate† (kom'bi-nāt), *a.* Espoused; betrothed. 'Her *combinate* husband.' *Shak.*

Combinate-venose (kom'bi-nāt-vē'nōs), *a.* In *bot.* a term denoting a leaf whose lateral veins unite before they reach the margin.

Combination (kom-bi-nā'shon), *n.* [L.L. *combinatio*, Fr. *combinaison.* See COMBINE.] 1. A coming together or uniting; union of particulars; concurrence; meeting; as, a *combination* of circumstances.—2. Intimate union or association of two or more persons or things, by set purpose or agreement for effecting some object, by joint operation.—3. Commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; union by affinity; chemical union; as, to make new compounds by new *combinations.*—*Laws of chemical combination*, the laws which regulate the union of substances by chemical affinity. See under CHEMICAL and EQUIVALENT.—4. In *math.* the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. Thus the number of combinations of four individuals taking two together, is six (12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34).—*Combination room*, in the University of Cambridge, a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.—*Party, Faction, Cabal, Junto, Combination.* See under CABAL.

Combinative (kom-bī'nā-tiv), *a.* Tending to combine; uniting. [Rare.]

Combinatory (kom-bī'na-tor-i), *a.* Same as *Combinative.*

Combine (kom-bīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *combined;* ppr. *combining.* [Fr. *combiner*, from the L.L. *combino—com*, and *binus*, two and two, or double.] To unite or join; to link closely together. 'So fitly them in pairs thou hast *combined.*' *Shak.*

Combine (kom-bīn'), *v.i.* 1. To unite, agree, or coalesce; as, honour and policy *combine* to justify the measure.—2. To unite in friendship or alliance; to league together; to associate: followed by *with.*

> You *with* your foes *combine. Dryden.*
>
> He that loves God's abode, and to *combine*
> *With* saints on earth, shall one day with them shine.
> *G. Herbert.*

3. To unite by affinity or chemical attraction; as, two substances which will not *combine* of themselves, may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

Combined (kom-bīnd'), *p.* and *a.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united; bound together.

Combinedly (kom-bīn'ed-li), *adv.* In a combined manner; in a state of combination; unitedly; jointly.

> The representatives of these two of our noblest and most ancient houses should come forward *combinedly* for the purpose of resisting and defeating what is an act of grace. *Gladstone.*

Combinement† (kom-bīn'ment), *n.* Combination. *Abp. Leighton.*

Combiner (kom-bīn'ėr), *n.* One who or that which combines. 'This so excellent *combiner* of all virtues—humility.' *W. Montague.*

Combing (kōm'ing), *n.* 1. The act of using a comb.—2. That which is removed by combing: generally in plural; as, the *combings* of wool.—3.† Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. *Jer. Taylor.*

Combing (kōm'ing), *n.* See COAMING.

Combless (kōm'les), *a.* Without a comb or crest. 'A *combless* cock.' *Shak.*

Comboloio (kom-bo-lō'yō), *n.* A Mohammedan rosary consisting of ninety-nine beads. *Byron.*

Combretaceæ (kom-brē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* An order of shrubby or arborescent polypetalous exogens, containing upwards of 200 known species. They are tropical shrubs or trees, with alternate or opposite leaves destitute of stipules and long slender stamens. Some of them are astringent and used for tanning, and the kernels of others are eatable. They are chiefly valued for

their brightly-coloured showy flowers, especially in the genus Combretum. The Myrobalan nuts, which are used as tonics, are furnished by *Terminalia Bellerica*, one of the plants of the order.

Combretum (kom'brē-tum), *n.* [L., a kind of rush.] The type genus of the order Combretaceæ.

Combre-world,† *n.* An encumbrance to the world. *Chaucer.*

Combust† (kom-bust'), *a.* [L. *combustus, comburo.* See COMBUSTIBLE.] In *astron.* a term applied to a planet when so near the sun as to be obscured by it, or when not more than 8½° from it. 'Planets that are oft *combust.*' *Milton.*

Combust (kom-bust'), *v.t.* To burn. *Dickens.* [Rare; humorous.]

Combustibility (kom-bust'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* Same as *Combustibleness.*

Combustible (kom-bust'i-bl), *a.* [Fr. *combustible*, from L. *comburo, combustum*, to consume—*comb*, for *cum* or *con*, and *uro*, to burn; same root as Gr. *auein*, to kindle; Skr. *ush*, to burn.] 1. Capable of taking fire and burning; thus, wood and coal are *combustible* bodies. —2. Easily excited; fiery; irascible: said of persons.

Arnold was a *combustible* character. *Irving.*

Combustible (kom-bust'i-bl), *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; as, wood and coal are *combustibles.* For distinction between combustibles and supporters of combustion, see COMBUSTION.

Combustibleness (kom-bust'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being combustible or taking fire and burning; capacity of being burned.

Combustion (kom-bust'yon), *n.* [L. *combustio*, from *comburo, combustum.* See COMBUSTIBLE, *a.*] 1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; burning; or, in chemical language, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen or some other supporter of combustion, attended with heat, and in most instances with light.

Any chemical action whatsoever, if its energy rise sufficiently high, may produce the phenomenon of *combustion* by heating the body to such an extent that it becomes luminous. *Geo. Fownes.*

2.† Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.

These cruel wars . . . brought all England into an horrible *combustion.* *Raleigh.*

—*Spontaneous combustion*, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the application of an external flame. It not unfrequently takes place among heaps of rags, wool, and cotton when lubricated with oil, and hay, straw, and coal when damp or moistened with water. (See EREMACAUSIS.) The term is also applied to the extraordinary alleged phenomenon of the rapid destruction of the human body by being reduced to ashes without the direct application of fire. It is said to have occurred in the aged and persons that were fat and hard drinkers. The chemical changes which would produce this result are not well understood, and many chemists, including Liebig, reject the theory altogether, maintaining that none of the instances adduced are well authenticated.—*Supporters of combustion.* Though the action between the gas and the more solid material, as coal, wood, charcoal, of whose combination combustion is the result, is mutual, the one having as much to do with the process as the other, yet the former, as oxygen, chlorine, iodine, and the compounds which they form with each other and with nitrogen, have received the name of *supporters of combustion*, while to the latter the term *combustibles* has been assigned.—*Invisible combustion*, a term applied by Sir H. Davy to those phenomena of combustion which are effected without the disengagement of light, as when oxygen and hydrogen, confined in tubes, are carefully exposed to a high temperature.

Combustious,† **Combustuous**† (kom-bust'yus, kom-bust'ū-us), *a.* Combustible; inflammable. 'Dry, *combustious* matter.' *Shak.*

Combustive† (kom-bust'iv), *a.* Disposed to take fire. *Bp. Gauden.*

Come (kum), *v.i.* pret. *came;* part. *come;* ppr. *coming.* [A. Sax. *cuman*, pret. *com*, pp. *cumen*, also *cwiman, cwam* or *cwom, cumen*, to come, to happen; cog. D. *komen*, Icel. *koma*, Dan. *komme*, Sw. *komma*, O.H.G. *queman*, Mod. G. *kommen*, Goth. *qwiman:* more remotely from same root, L. *venio (for gvenio)*, to come; Gr. *bainō (for gvainō)*, to go; Skr. *gam*, to go.] 1. To move hitherward; to advance nearer in any manner and from any distance; to approach the person speaking or writing, or the person addressed: opposed to *go;* as, I hope he will *come* to-night; he went on till he *came* to another village; I shall *come* to see you some time soon. Formerly the verb *to come* in this sense was frequently used with an infinitive not preceded by *to.* 'Thoroughfares for princes to *come view* fair Portia.' *Shak.*—2. Of time and what happens in time in the sense of to arrive, take place; hence, *to come*=future. (See end of article.)

Ye shall not see me, until the time *come* when ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Luke xiii. 35.

All my time will I wait, till my change *come.* Job xiv. 14.

3. To reach a certain stage or point of progress: to arrive at: followed by an infinitive; as, I now *come* to consider the next branch of the subject (=I now arrive at the consideration of, &c.). When the writer or speaker uses *come* in a transition of this sort he refers to what precedes, to the ground he has already passed over; when he has in view mainly the ground that he has yet to pass over he uses *go on* or *proceed*—I will now *go on*, or I now *proceed* to consider, &c. 'Howe'er you *come* to know it'(=howe'er you have arrived at the knowledge of it). *Shak.*—4. To get into a certain state or condition: especially followed by *to be;* as, how did you *come* into this scrape? how *come* you to be so melancholy? (See also phrases below.) Formerly this word was frequently used in constructions where *get* would now be probably used or *to be* made to follow the *come.* 'How *came* my man i' the stocks?' *Shak.* This use, though not quite obsolete, is now comparatively rare.—5. To happen or fall out; to befal. 'How *comes* that?' *Shak.* 'Come what will.' *Shak.*

All things *come* alike to all. Eccl. ix. 2.

So *comes* it you have been mistook. *Shak.*

6. To advance or move into view; to appear; as, blood or colour *comes* into the face.

It is reported that if you lay a good stock of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine it will make the vine *come* earlier and prosper better. *Bacon.*

7.† To become. [This might be classed under 4—regarding *to be* as omitted.]

So *came* I a widow. *Shak.*

8. To accrue or result from; to be formed by; to appear; as, the butter *comes.*

Usefulness *comes* by labour, wit by ease. *G. Herbert.*

Frequently with *of.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; as, *come*, let us go.

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him. Mat. xxi. 38.

When repeated, or followed by *now, I say*, and the like, it expresses increased earnestness, or haste, impatience, remonstrance, or rebuke.

Come, come, open the matter in brief. *Shak.*

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord. Is. i. 18.

'*Come, I say*,' he remonstrated, 'you are taking the thing too much to heart.' *W. Black.*

[Certain of the compound tenses of this verb were once regularly, and are still frequently formed with the verb *be* instead of *have.* See BE, 4 (*b*).]—*To come and go*, to alternate; to appear and disappear.

The colour of the kfig doth *come and go*
Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shak.*

—*To come about*, (*a*) to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive; as, how did these things *come about?* (*b*) To turn; to change; to come round; as, the wind will *come about* from west to east; the ship *comes about.*

On better thoughts and my urged reasons,
They are *come about* and won to the true side.
B. Jonson.

—*To come at*, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess; as, we prize those most who are hardest *to come at; to come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.—*To come away*, (*a*) to leave. (*b*) To germinate; to sprout; as, the corn is *coming away* very well.—*To come by*, (*a*) to pass near. (*b*) To obtain, gain, acquire.

Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden.*

—*To come down*, (*a*) *lit.* to descend. (*b*) *Fig.* to be humbled or abased.

Your principalities shall *come down.* Jer. xiii. 18.

—*To come down with*, to pay over; to lay down, as in payment. [Colloq.]

Little did he foresee when he said, 'All is but dust!' how soon he would *come down with* his own. *Dickens.*

—*To come home*, (*a*) to come to one's dwelling. (*b*) To touch nearly; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason; as, this appeal *came home* to all. (*c*) *Naut.* to be loosened from the ground, and drag after the vessel: said of an anchor.—*To come in*, (*a*) to enter, as into an inclosure or a port. (*b*) To submit to terms; to yield. 'If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer to *come in.*' *Spenser.* (*c*) To become fashionable; to be brought into use.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late. *Arbuthnot.*

(*d*) To enter, as an ingredient or part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness must *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterbury.*

(*e*) To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as profit; as, if the corn *comes in* well we shall have a supply without importation; crops *come in* light.—*To come in for*, to arrive in time to take a share; to be in the way of obtaining; to get; to unite with others in getting a share or part of.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift.*

Sissy, being at the corner of a row on the sunny side, *came in for* the beginning of a sunbeam. *Dickens.*

—*To come in unto*, to lie carnally with. Gen. xxxviii. 16.—*To come into*, (*a*) to join with; to bring help; also, and more generally, to agree to; to comply with; to unite with others in adopting; as, to *come into* a measure or scheme. (*b*) To acquire by inheritance or bequest; as, to *come into* an estate of £500 a year.—*To come near*, to approach in place; hence, metaphorically, to approach in quality; to arrive at nearly the same degree in a quality or accomplishment; to resemble.

Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it. *Sir W. Temple.*

—*To come nigh* is used in like senses.—*To come of*, (*a*) to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came.* *Dryden.*

(*b*) To result from. See above, definition 8.—*To come off*, (*a*) to depart from; to move from on. (*b*) To escape; to get free.

If they *come off* safe call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*

(*c*) To emerge; to issue; to part; as, to *come off* with honour or disgrace. (*d*) To happen; to take place; as, the match *comes off* on Tuesday. (*e*)† To pay over; to give.

We hear you are full of crowns;
Will you *come off*, sir? *Massinger.*

—*To come off by*,† to suffer.

We must expect to *come off by* the worst before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

—*To come on*, (*a*) to advance; to proceed; to progress; to thrive; as, the plants are *coming on;* the young man *comes on* well in his studies. (*b*)† To result from.

My young master, whatever *comes on't*, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

—*To come out*, (*a*) to depart or proceed from. (*b*) To become public; to appear; to be published; to escape from concealment or privacy; as, the truth is *come out* at last; this book has just *come out.* (*c*) To express one's self vigorously; to make an impression; as, he *came out* strong. [Colloq.] (*d*) To be introduced to general society; in a special sense, to be presented at court; as, Miss B— *came out* last season. (*e*) To appear after being clouded, and to shine; as, the sun has *come out.* (*f*) To turn out to be; to result from calculation.

The weight of the denarius . . . *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

—*To come out well* or *ill*, in *photog.* to make a good or bad picture; to appear distinctly and in clear relief, or the opposite.—*To come out of*, (*a*) *lit.* to issue forth, as from confinement or a close place; also, *fig.;* as, he has *come out of* that affair very well. (*b*) To issue from, as descendants.

Kings shall *come out of* thee. Gen. xvii. 6.

—*To come out with*, to give publicity to; to disclose.—*To come over*, (*a*) to pass above or across, or from one side to another. (*b*) In *distillation*, to rise and pass over, as vapour. (*c*) To pass from one party, side, or army to another; to change sides. (*d*) To get the better of; to circumvent; to overcome; to wheedle; as, you won't *come over* me in that way. [Colloq.]—*To come round, fig.* (*intransitive*) to recover; to revive; to re-

gain one's former state of health; as, she has *come round* again. (*Transitive*) To circumvent; to wheedle; to get the better of.

The governess had *come round* everybody. *Thackeray.*

—*To come short*, to fail; not to reach; to be inadequate.

All have sinned and *come short* of the glory of God. Rom. iii. 23.

To attain
The highth and depth of thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things! *Milton.*

—*To come to*, (*a*) (*to* adverbial) (1) to consent or yield. 'What is this, if my parson will not *come to*?' *Swift.* (2) To recover; to come round; as, let her alone and she will *come to* in a little. (3) *Naut.* to turn the head nearer the wind; as, the ship is *coming to*. (*b*) (*to* prepositional) *Fig.* (1) to reach; to attain; to be brought to a state or condition; as, *to come to* ruin, *to* good, *to* bliss. 'Is it *come to* that?' *Shak.* 'Being *come to* knowledge.' *Shak.*

His sons *come to* honour, and he knoweth it not. Job xiv. 21.

(2) To fall to.

The other half
Comes to the privy coffer of the state. *Shak.*

(3) To amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum. —*To come to one's self*, to get back one's consciousness; to recover, as from a swoon. —*To come to pass*, to happen; to fall out; to be effected. —*To come true*, to be verified. —*To come up*, (*a*) to ascend; to rise. (*b*) To spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. (*c*) *Naut.* same as *Come to*. (*d*) To come into use, as a fashion. 'Since gentlemen *came up*.' *Shak.* —*To come up the capstan* (*naut.*), is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it. —*To come up the tackle-fall* is to slacken it gently. —*To come up to*, to attain to; to equal; to amount to. 'Whose ignorant credulity will not *come up to* the truth.' *Shak.* —*To come up with*, to overtake in following or pursuit. —*To come upon*, to fall on; to attack or invade. —*Come your ways*, come along; come hither. *Shak.* —*To come*, future; in future; as, in times *to come*; success is yet *to come*.

Take a lease for years *to come*. *Locke.*

In the vulgar phrase, '*come* Friday, *come* Candlemas,' for next Friday, next Candlemas, there is an ellipsis of certain words; as, *when Friday shall have come*.

Come (kum), *v.t.* To act; to play the part of; to practise. [Slang.]

So you think to *come* the noble Lord over me. *Lever.*
Don't *come* tricks here. *Slang Dict.*

Often with an indefinite *it*.

I say, that's *coming it* too strong. *Farrar.*

Come† (kum), *n.* A sprout.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried you may know . . . by the falling-off of the *come* or sprout. *Mortimer.*

Comeatability (kum-at'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Attainableness; accessibility. *Sterne.*

Comeatable (kum-at'a-bl), *a.* [*Come, at*, and suffix *-able*.] Capable of being come at; capable of being reached or obtained. [Colloq.]

Comedian (ko-mē'di-an), *n.* 1. An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female. —2. A writer of comedy; a comic dramatist. *Milton.*

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*. *Peacham.*

Comedic (ko-mē'dik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of comedy. 'Our best *comedic* dramas.' *Quart. Rev.*

Comedy (kom'e-di), *n.* [L. *comœdia*, Gr. *kōmōdia*, a comedy, probably from *kōmos*, a revel or feast, a festal procession, and *ōdē*, a song.] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing class, its characters being represented as in the circumstances or meeting with the incidents of ordinary life; distinguished from *tragedy* by its sprightliness, and the termination of its plot or intrigue being happy; and from *farce* by its greater refinement and moderation, and by more of probability and less of burlesque.

Comelily (kum'li-li), *adv.* In a suitable or decent manner. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

Comeliness (kum'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being comely: (*a*) handsomeness; beauty; symmetry of form.

It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,
Strength, *comeliness* of shape, or amplest merit,
That woman's love can win or long inherit. *Milton.*

(*b*) Becomingness; suitableness; fitness.

Comeliness is a disposing fair
Of things and actions in fit time and place. *Sir J. Davies.*

Comeling† (kum'ling), *n.* An incomer. See HOMELING.

Comely (kum'li), *a.* [From *come; cymlic*, comely, occurs in A. Sax., as also *cyme*, suitable; comp. *become* in sense of suit. The sense of suitableness is often from coming together, meeting, whence fitting, fit. So in Latin *convenions*, agreeing, appropriate, suitable, from *convenio*, to come together.] 1. Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; well-proportioned.

I have seen a son of Jesse . . . a *comely* person. 1 Sam. xvi. 18.

2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons. 'Bashful sincerity and *comely* love.' *Shak.*

Is it *comely* that a woman pray unto God uncovered? 1 Cor. xi. 13.

Comely† (kum'li), *adv.* Handsomely; gracefully. 'To ride *comely*.' *Ascham.*

Come-off (kum-of'), *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse; as, we can do without this *come-off*. [Rare.]

Come-outer (kum-out'ėr), *n.* One who comes out; one who forsakes established communities or societies; a radical reformer. [United States.]

I am a Christian man of the sect called *Come-outers*. *Haliburton.*

Comephorus (ko-mef'or-us), *n.* [Gr. *komē*, hair, and *phoreō*, to bear.] A genus of fishes of the nat. order Gobioidæ. They measure about a foot in length, and are very oily. *C. baicalensis*, the sole species of which the genus consists inhabits the fresh-water lake of Baikal, on whose shores it is thrown by the frequent storms of that region, where it is collected and pressed for oil, but not eaten.

Comer (kum'ėr), *n.* One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived and is present. —*All comers*, everybody, without exclusion or barring; as, a competition open to *all comers*.

The renowned champion . . . hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against *all comers*. *Stillingfleet.*

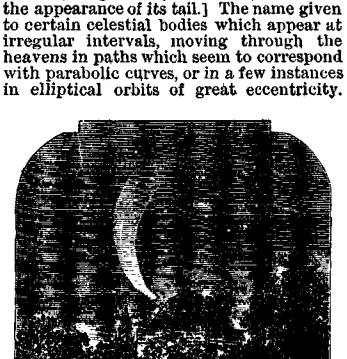
Comessation† (kom-es-sā'shon), *n.* [L. *comessatio*.] Feasting or revelling. 'Drunken *comessations*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Comestible† (kom-est'i-bl), *a.* [See below.] Eatable. *Wotton.*

Comestible (kom-est'i-bl), *n.* [Fr. *comestible*, from L. *comedo, comesum* or *comestum*, to eat up—*com*, and *edo*, to eat.] An eatable; an article of solid food.

Wine, wax-lights, *comestibles*, rouge, &c., would go to the deuce if people did not act upon their silly principles. *Thackeray.*

Comet (kom'et), *n.* [L. *cometa*, from Gr. *komētēs*, long-haired, from *komē*, hair: from the appearance of its tail.] The name given to certain celestial bodies which appear at irregular intervals, moving through the heavens in paths which seem to correspond with parabolic curves, or in a few instances in elliptical orbits of great eccentricity.



View of Donati's Comet.—Illustrated London News.

The former, after being visible from the earth for a shorter or longer time, disappear into space apparently never to return; the latter return to us periodically. Some comets are only visible by the aid of the telescope, while others can be seen by the naked eye. In the latter case they usually appear like stars accompanied with a train of light, sometimes short and sometimes extending over half the sky, mostly single and more or less curved, but sometimes forked. In a comet which appeared in 1744 the train was divided into several branches, spreading out from the head like the blades of an open fan. The train is not stationary relatively to the head, but is subject to remarkable movements. The direction in which it points is always opposite to the sun, and as the comet passes its perihelion the train changes its apparent position with extraordinary velocity. The head of the comet is itself of different degrees of luminosity, there being usually a central core, called the *nucleus*, of greater brilliancy than the surrounding envelope, called the *coma*. The paths in which comets move are not, like those of the planets, all nearly in the same plane as the orbit of the earth, but are inclined to that orbit at all angles; and the motion of the comets along their paths is sometimes direct, that is, in the same direction as that of the earth and the other planets, sometimes retrograde. The matter of which comets is composed is so transparent that the faintest stars are seen through them without the slightest diminution of their lustre, and in one instance at least was shown to be of extreme tenuity. This was in the case of the comet of 1779, which became entangled among the satellites of Jupiter and yet exerted no disturbing influence on their course. The most remarkable discovery of recent times regarding comets is the identity of the course of some of them with the orbit of certain showers of shooting-stars. This was first demonstrated by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, who proved the agreement between the orbit of the great comet of 1862 and that of the star-shower seen annually about August 9, 10. It is, however, denied that the comets themselves can be identified with the star-showers, as the two phenomena are seen in different parts of the orbit, and Zöllner has suggested that comets may be the fluid portions and star-showers the solid fragments of a larger celestial body. One of the most remarkable comets of recent years was that known as Donati's, discovered by Dr. Donati of Florence in 1858. It was very brilliant in England in the autumn of that year, and on the 18th of October was near coming into collision with Venus.—*Comet wine*, wine made in any of the years in which comets have been seen, and supposed in consequence to have a superior flavour.

The old gentleman yet nurses some few bottles of the famous comet year (*i.e.* 1811), emphatically called *comet wine*. *Times newspaper.*

Comet (kom'et), *n.* A game at cards. *Southern.*

Cometarium (kom-et-ā'ri-um), *n.* An astronomical instrument intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

Cometary (kom'et-ar-i), *n.* Same as *Cometarium*.

Cometary (kom'et-ar-i), *a.* Pertaining to a comet. *Coleridge.*

Comet-finder (kom'et-find-ėr), *n.* In *astron.* a telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to discover comets.

Cometic (kom-et'ik), *a.* Relating to a comet.

Cometographer (ko-met-og'raf-ėr), *n.* One who writes about comets.

Cometography (kom-et-og'ra-fi), *n.* A description of, or treatise on, comets.

Cometology (kom-et-ol'o-ji), *n.* A discourse on comets; that branch of astronomy which investigates comets.

Comet-seeker (kom'et-sēk-ėr), *n.* Same as *Comet-finder*.

Comfit (kum'fit), *n.* [Fr. *confit*, pp. of *confire*, to preserve, to make into a sweetmeat, from L. *conficere, confectum*, to accomplish —*con*, together, and *facio*, to make.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a ball of sugar with a seed in the centre; a bon-bon; a lollipop.

Comfit† (kum'fit), *v.t.* To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit which does so quickly waste . . .
Thou *comfitest* in sweets to make it last. *Cowley.*

Comfiture† (kum'fit-ūr), *n.* Same as *Comfit*.

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

Comfort (kum'fėrt), *v.t.* [O.E. *confort*, from O.Fr. *conforter*, to comfort, from L.L. *confortare*, to strengthen much—*con*, intens., and *fortis*, brave.] 1.† To give or add strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to corroborate. *Wicklife; Hooker.*—2. To raise from depression; to soothe when in

grief or trouble; to bring solace or consolation to; to console; to cheer; to hearten; to solace; to enliven.

They bemoaned him and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. Job xlii. 11.

Comfort your sorrows; for they do not flow From evil done. *Tennyson.*

3. To relieve, assist, or encourage: now only a legal term, and used especially of the action of the accessory to a crime after the fact. — SYN. To cheer, solace, console, revive, encourage, inspirit, gladden, hearten, animate.

Comfort (kum'fėrt), *n.* 1. Relief from affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; solace; consolation; as, to bring *comfort* to the afflicted. — 2. A state of quiet or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the possession of what satisfies bodily wants and freedom from all care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content.

He (Goldsmith) had the means of living in *comfort*, and even in what to one who had so often slept in barns or on balks must have been luxury. *Macaulay.*

3. That which gives or produces such feelings as the above; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content. 'My son, the *comfort* of my age.' *Shak.* — 4. Support; assistance; countenance; encouragement: now only a legal term; as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon. — 5. A wadded and quilted bed-cover. [United States.]

Comfortable (kum'fėrt-a-bl), *a.* 1. Being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, as a person after sickness or pain; as, I now feel *comfortable*. — 2. Cheerful; disposed to enjoyment. 'His *comfortable* temper has forsook him.' *Shak.* — 3. Attended with comfort; unattended with disquiet of body or mind.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

4. Giving comfort; affording help, ease, or consolation; serviceable: (*a*)† of persons.

Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress, and make much of her. *Shak.*

(*b*) Of things. 'A *comfortable* doctrine.' *Shak.* 'Comfortable words.' *Shak.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden.*

Comfortable (kum'fėrt-a-bl), *n.* Same as *Comfort*, 5. [United States.]

Comfortableness (kum'fėrt-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comfortable.

Comfortably (kum'fėrt-a-bli), *adv.* In a comfortable manner: (*a*) with ease or comfort; as, to travel *comfortably*. (*b*)† With cheerfulness.

Hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

(*c*) In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. Is. xl. 2.

Comforter (kum'fėrt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who comforts or consoles; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger.

I looked . . . for *comforters*, but found none. Ps. lxix. 20.

2. The Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things. John xiv. 26.

3. A knit woollen fabric, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather; a sort of tippet of similar fabric worn by females. — 4. Same as *Comfort*, 5. [United States.]

Comfortful (kum'fėrt-fụl), *a.* Full of comfort. *Ruskin.*

Comfortless (kum'fėrt-les), *a.* Without comfort; without affording or without being attended by any comfort: (*a*) of persons.

I will not leave you *comfortless*. John xiv. 18.

(*b*) Of things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Where was a cave, ywrought with wondrous art, Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*. *Spenser.*

Comfortlessly (kum'fėrt-les-li), *adv.* In a comfortless manner.

Comfortlessness (kum'fėrt-les-nes), *n.* State or quality of being comfortless.

Comfortment† (kum'fėrt-ment), *n.* Act of administering comfort; entertainment. 'The gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the said ambassador.' *Hackluyt.*

Comfortress (kum'fėrt-res), *n.* A female that affords comfort. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Comfrey, Comfry (kom'fri or kum'fri), *n.* [Fr. *conferve*, L. *conferva*, from *conferveo*, used with medical signification of to heal, to grow together, from prefix *con*, and *ferveo*, to boil; the name being given on account of the healing power of the common comfrey.] A name given to several European and Asiatic plants of the genus Symphytum, nat. order Boraginaceæ. The common comfrey (*S. officinale*) was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary. See SYMPHYTUM.

Comic (kom'ik), *a.* [L. *comicus*, Gr. *kōmikos*. See COMEDY.] 1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.

Thy tragic muse gives smiles, thy *comic*, sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. 'Mirthful *comic* shows.' *Shak.* [In this sense *comical* is now more common.]

Comic (kom'ik), *n.* A comic actor or singer; a comical person.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations. *Tatler.*

Comical (kom'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to comedy; comic. [In this sense *comic* is now more common.]

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll: said of persons and things; as, a *comical* fellow; a *comical* story; *comical* manners. '*Comical* adventures.' *Dryden.*

Comicality (kom-ik-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. Comicalness; ludicrousness. — 2. That which is comical or ludicrous.

Comically (kom'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a comical manner: (*a*) in a manner befitting comedy. *Burton.* (*b*) In a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.

Comicalness (kom'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth. *Johnson.*

Comicry (kom'ik-ri), *n.* Comicalness. 'Cheerful *comicry*.' *H. Giles.* [Rare.]

Coming (kum'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Drawing nearer or nigh; approaching; moving toward; advancing; future.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And *coming* events cast their shadows before. *Campbell.*

2. Next in the future. 'The *coming* morn.' *Shak.* — 3. Forward; ready to come. [Rare.]

That very lapidary himself with a *coming* stomach, and in the cock's place would have made the cock's choice. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How *coming* to the poet every muse. *Pope.*

Coming-in (kum'ing-in), *n.* 1. Entrance; arrival; introduction.

The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. 2 Maccab. vi. 3.

2.† Income; revenue.

What are thy rents? What are thy *comings-in*? *Shak.*

3.† Submission; compliance. *Massinger.*

Coming-on† (kum'ing-on), *a.* Complaisant; willing to please.

Now I will be your Rosalind in a more *coming-on* disposition. *Shak.*

Comique (kom-ēk), *n.* [Fr.] A comic actor or singer.

Comitia (kō-mi'shi-a), *n. pl.* [L. *com*, together, and *itum*, supine of *eo*, to go; lit. goings together, assemblies.] In *Rom. antiq.* assemblies of the people. These were of three kinds: the *comitia curiata*, or assemblies of the patrician houses or populus in wards or curiæ; the *comitia centuriata*, or assemblies of the whole Roman people, including patricians, clients, and plebeians in centuries; and the *comitia tributa*, or assemblies of the plebeian tribes only.

Comitial (kō-mi'shi-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the comitia or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws. — 2. Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

Comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* [L. *comitas*, from *comis*, mild, affable.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding.

It is not so much a matter of *comity* and courtesy as of paramount moral duty. *Story.*

—*Comity of nations* (*comitas gentium*), a phrase adopted in international law as the most appropriate to denote that kind of courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized and given effect to by the government of another within its territory.

Comma (kom'ma), *n.* [Gr. *komma*, a segment, from *koptō*, to cut off.] 1. In *printing*, this point [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction. — 2.† A clause.

In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first *comma*. *L. Addison.*

3. In *music*, an enharmonic interval, being the difference between a major and a minor tone, and expressed by the ratio 80:81.

Command (kom-mand' or kom-mänd'), *v.t.* [Fr. *commander*, L. *commendo*, to intrust, later to enjoin, to command — *com* for *con*, and *mando*, to commit to, to command.] 1. To order with authority; to lay injunction upon; to direct; to charge: the object being either that which is enjoined, as, he *commanded* silence; or the recipient of the injunction, as, he *commanded* the boys to keep silent. — 2. To have or to exercise supreme authority, especially military authority, over.

Those he *commands* move only in command, Nothing in love. *Shak.*

3. To have in power or within a sphere of influence; to have control over.

The other (key) doth *command* a little door. *Shak.*

My harp would prelude woe— I cannot all *command* the strings. *Tennyson.*

4. To dominate through position, often specifically military position; to have within the range of the eye; to overlook. 'The eastern tower, whose height *commands*, as subject all the vale.' *Shak.* 'Bridges *commanded* by a fortified house.' *Motley.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison.*

5.† To direct; to send.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing upon thee. Deut. xxviii. 8.

6. To exact or compel by moral influence; to challenge; to claim; as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people. — 7. To have at one's disposal and service.

Such aid as I can spare you shall *command*. *Shak.*

SYN. To bid, order, direct, charge, govern, rule, control, dominate, overlook.

Command (kom-mand' or kom-mänd'), *v.i.* 1. To act as or have the authority of a commander.

Virtue he had, deserving to *command*. *Shak.*

2. To exercise influence or power. 'Not music so *commands*, nor so the muse.' *Crabbe.*

Command (kom-mand' or kom-mänd'), *n.* 1. The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power; control; as, he takes *command* of the army in France. — 2. The act of commanding; exercise of authority or influence.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure an aversion. *Locke.*

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

3. The thing commanded; a commandment; mandate; order.

The captain gives *command*. *Dryden.*

4. Power or control, as from holding an advantageous military position; the power of overlooking or surveying without obstruction; as, the troops were so posted as to have *command* of the road. 'The steepy stand which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.' *Dryden.* — 5. A body of troops, or any naval or military force under the command of a particular officer. — *Word of command* (*milit.*), the technical word or phrase employed by a superior officer to soldiers on duty commanding what they are to perform. — *To be at one's command*, to be at one's service. 'My heels are at your *command*.' *Shak.* — SYN. Control, sway, power, authority, mandate, order, injunction, charge, direction, behest.

Commandable (kom-mand'a-bl or kom-mänd'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being commanded. *N. Grew.* [Rare.]

Commandancy-general (kom-mand'an-si (or kom-mänd'an-si) jen'ėr-al), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a governor of a Spanish province or colony.

Commandant (kom-mand'ant or kom-mänd'ant), *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces. 'The murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers.' *Burke.*

Commandatory† (kom-mand'a-tor-i or kom-mänd'a-tor-i), *a.* Having the force of a command.

How *commandatory* the apostolic authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches. *Bp. Morton.*

Commandedness† (kom-mand'ed-nes), *n.* State of being commanded. *Hammond.*

Commander (kom-mand'ér or kom-mänd'-ér), *n.* 1. A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it.

I have given him for . . . a leader and *commander* to the people. Is. lv. 4.

Specifically—2. *Naut.* an officer next in rank above lieutenant and under the captain. In matters of etiquette he ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. In large vessels there is a commander as well as captain, but in sloops and vessels of that class the commander is the highest officer.—3. One on whom is bestowed a commandery. 4. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet used in paving; a bishop.—5. In *surg.* a disused instrument, like a box or cradle, for encasing injured limbs; a glossocomium. —*Commander-in-chief*, the highest staff appointment in the British army. A naval commander-in-chief is the flag-officer who commands the squadron or fleet in a particular ocean district.—*Chief, Commander, Leader, Head.* See under CHIEF.

Commandership (kom-mand'ér-ship or kom-mänd'ér-ship), *n.* The office of a commander.

Commandery, Commandry (kom-mand'-ér-i or kom-mänd'ér-i, kom-mand'ri or kom-mänd'ri), *n.* [Fr. *commanderie.*] 1. A term used in several senses in connection with some of the military and religious orders. (*a*) Among several orders of knights, as the Templars, Hospitallers, &c., a district under the control of a member of the order (called a commander or preceptor), who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use and accounted for the rest; in England, more especially applied to a manor belonging to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. (*b*) In certain religious orders, as those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony, the district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander.

The *commanderies* . . . were so prudently administered, that a large surplus from their revenues was annually remitted to enrich the treasury of the order. *Prescott.*

(*c*) The office or dignity of a commander.—(*d*) A house, technically called a 'cell,' for collecting the demesne-rents of a commandery, serving also as a home for veteran members of the order.—2. A district or territory under the administration of a governor or commander. [Rare in this general sense.]

The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors. *Brougham.*

Commanding (kom-mand'ing or kom-mänd'ing), *a.* 1. Directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; as, a *commanding* officer.—2. Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity; as, a man of *commanding* manners; a *commanding* eloquence.—3. Dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction; as, a *commanding* eminence.—4. Imperious; domineering. 'Commanding wives.' *Quarles.*

Commandingly (kom-mand'ing-li or kom-mänd'ing-li), *adv.* In a commanding manner.

Commanditaire (kom-mon-dē-tär), *n.* [Fr.] A sleeping partner in a joint-stock company, who is only liable to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner of a limited liability company.

Commandite (kom-mon-dēt), *n.* [Fr.] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than he put into it; limited liability. *J. S. Mill.*

Commandless (kom-mand'les or kom-mänd'les), *a.* Ungoverned; ungovernable. 'That their *commandless* furies might be staid.' *Heywood.* [Rare.]

Commandment (kom-mand'ment or kom-mänd'ment), *n.* 1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept.

A new *commandment* I give unto you, that ye love one another. John xiii. 34.

2. A precept of the decalogue at Mount Sinai; one of the laws given by God to the Israelites. Ex. xxxiv.—3. Authority; command; power of commanding.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment.* *Shak.*

4. In *law*, an order; a direction; also the offence of inducing another to transgress the law or do anything contrary to it.—*Ten commandments*, slang for the ten fingers.

Get you from this place,
Or I will set my *ten commandments* in your face. *Shak.*

Commando (kom-man'dō), *n.* [D. *commando*, lit. a command.] A military expedition or raid undertaken by private individuals for personal ends; more specifically, the name given to the quasi-military expeditions undertaken by the Dutch boers and English farmers of South Africa against the natives, whence the word seems to have come.

If the natives objected a *commando* soon settled the matter. A *commando* was merely a new name for an old thing. It was war without any of the usages or restraints of war. *Good Words.*

Commandress (kom-mand'res or kom-mänd'res), *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority; a female commander.

Let me adore this second Hecate,
This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters. *Beau. & Fl.*

Commark† (com'märk), *n.* [O.Fr. *commarque*, L.L. *commarca, commarcha, &c.*—*com*, together, and *marca, marcha*, a march, boundary, from G. *mark*, a boundary or *march.*] The frontier of a country. 'The *commark* of S. Lucar's.' *Shelton.*

Commaterial† (kom-ma-tē'ri-al), *a.* [Prefix *com*, and *material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

Commateriality† (kom-ma-tē'ri-al"i-ti), *n.* The fact of consisting of the same matter with something else.

Commatic, Commatical (kom-mat'ik, kom-mat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *commaticus.* See COMMA.] Brief; concise; having short clauses or sentences. [Rare.]

Commatism† (kom'mat-izm), *n.* [See above.] Briefness; conciseness in writing; shortness or abruptness of sentences. '*Commatism* of the style.' *Horsley.*

Commeasurable (kom-mezh'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [Prefix *com*, and *measurable.*] Reducible to or having the same measure; commensurate; equal. *Iz. Walton.*

Commeasure (kom-mezh'ūr), *v.t.* To coincide with; to be co-extensive with.

Until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will,
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,
Commeasure perfect freedom. *Tennyson.*

Commelinaceæ, Commelynaceæ (kom'-mē-li-nā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [After J. & G. *Commelyn*, Dutch botanists.] A nat. order of herbaceous endogens, natives of warm climates, characterized by flowers with three petals, two large and one small, three sepals opposite the carpels, and a trochlear embryo. The spider-wort (*Tradescantia virginiana*) belongs to this family. Some of the species of the genus Commelyna have tuberose fleshy rhizomes which are used as food.

Commemorable (kom-mem'or-a-bl), *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered or noticed with honour. *Johnson.*

Commemorate (kom-mem'or-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commemorated;* ppr. *commemorating.* [L. *commemoro—com*, and *memoro*, to mention. See MEMORY.] To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity; to honour, as a person or event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event; as, the Lord's supper is designed to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Saviour.

Commemoration (kom-mem'o-rā"shon), *n.* The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration; thus, the feast of the passover among the Israelites was an annual *commemoration* of their deliverance from Egypt.

The Church of England, though she asked for the intercession of no created being, still set apart days for the *commemoration* of some who had done and suffered great things for the faith. *Macaulay.*

—*Commemoration-day*, in the University of Oxford, the day on which the annual solemnity in honour of the benefactors of the university is held, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theatre, and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons. It is the great day of festivity for the year.

Commemorative (kom-mem'or-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to commemorate or preserve the remembrance of something. 'A sacrifice *commemorative* of Christ's offering up his body for us.' *Hammond.*

Commemorator (kom-mem'or-āt-ér), *n.* One who commemorates.

Commemoratory (kom-mem'o-ra-tor-i), *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of. *Bp. Hooper.*

Commen,† **Common**† (kom'men, kom'mon), *v.i.* To commune; to discourse together. *Spenser.*

Commence (kom-mens'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *commenced;* ppr. *commencing.* [Fr. *commencer*, It. *cominciare*, from a (hypothetical) L.L. *cominitiare*—L. prefix *com*, and *initiare*, to begin. See INITIATE.] 1. To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; as, this empire *commenced* at a late period.

Thy nature did *commence* in sufferance, time
Hath made thee hard in't. *Shak.*

2. To begin to be, as in a new state or character.

If wit so much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe. *Pope.*

3. To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. See COMMENCEMENT. [It may be mentioned that neither *commence* nor *commencement* occurs in the Bible or in Milton's poems.]

Commence (kom-mens'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commenced;* ppr. *commencing.* To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act of; as, to *commence* operations; to *commence* a suit, action, or process in law. 'Did *commence* rough deeds of rage.' *Shak.* 'The acts *commenced* on this ball of earth.' *Shak.* [To *commence to do* something is not good English.]

Commencement (kom-mens'ment), *n.* 1. The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as, the *commencement* of new style in 1752.

It was a violent *commencement.* *Shak.*

2. In Cambridge University, the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees. In the colleges of the United States, the day when students are made bachelors of arts, and when the degree of master of arts and the honorary degrees of doctors in the professions are also conferred.

Commend (kom-mend'), *v.t.* [L. *commendo*, to commit to one's charge, to commend to—*com*, and *mando*, to commit to. The same word as *command* with a different signification.] 1.† To commit; to deliver; to intrust or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit.
Luke xxiii. 46.

2. To represent as worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; to commit to one's favour, or favourable attention; to recommend; to set forward for notice: with reflexive pronoun sometimes to call for notice or attention; as, this subject *commends itself* to our careful attention.

I *commend* unto you, Phebe our sister. Rom. xvi. 1.

—*Commend me*, a familiar formula expressive of approval or preference.

Between the Mussulman and the Pharisee *commend me* to the first. *Dickens.*

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

The Lord *commended* the unjust steward.
Luke xvi. 8.

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to send greeting or compliments from.

Signior Antonio
Commends him to you. *Shak.*

SYN. To commit, intrust, deliver, applaud, recommend, praise, extol, laud.

Commend (kom-mend'), *v.i.* To approve; to praise.

Nor can we much *commend* if he fell into the more ordinary track of endowing charities and founding monasteries. *Brougham.*

Commend† (kom-mend'), *n.* Commendation; compliments; greeting. 'Tell her I send to her my kind *commends.*' *Shak.*

Commendable (kom-mend'a-bl; formerly kom'mend-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

Sure, sure, such carping is not *commendable.* *Shak.*

Commendableness (kom-mend'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being commendable.

Commendably (kom-mend'a-bli), *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

Commendam (kom-mend'am), *n.* [L.L.] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a

proper pastor is provided, the term being usually applied to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, and therefore should have given up his benefice, the benefice being said to be held *in commendam*. By 6 and 7 Wm. IV. the holding of livings *in commendam* was, for the future, abolished. 'Dispensations, exemptions, *commendams*, annates, tenths.' *Milman.*

There was some sense for *commendams;* at first when there was a living void, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep it for himself. *Selden.*

Commendatary (kom-mend'a-tar-i), *a.* Holding *in commendam.*

Commendatary (kom-mend'a-tar-i), *n.* One who holds a living *in commendam.*

Commendation (kom-mend-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *commendatio.*] 1. The act of commending; praise; favourable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, epistles of *commendation?* 2 Cor. iii. 1. *Shak.*

2. That which commends or recommends; ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden.*

3. Service; respects; greeting; message of love.

Mrs. Page hath her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shak.*

—*Commendation ninepence*, a bent silver ninepenny piece formerly used as a love token.

Like *commendation ninepence*, crooked,
With 'To and from my love,' it looked. *Hudibras.*

Commendator (kom-mend'a-tėr), *n.* One who holds a benefice *in commendam.* In Scotland, in Roman Catholic times, the commendator was a secular person by whom the fruits of a benefice were levied during a vacancy. He was properly a steward or trustee; but the pope assumed the power of appointing them for life, without any obligation to account. This led to a prohibition (1466, iii.) of all commendams excepting those granted by bishops for a term not exceeding six months.

Commendatory (kom-mend'a-tor-i), *a.* 1. Serving to commend; presenting to favourable notice or reception; containing praise; as, a *commendatory* letter.—2. Holding a benefice *in commendam;* as, a *commendatory* bishop.—*Commendatory prayer.* In the *Book of Common Prayer*, a prayer in the service for the visitation of the sick, read over a person at the point of death.—*Commendatory letters*, letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese, travelling, that they may be received among the faithful.

Commendatory (kom-mend'a-tor-i), *n.* Commendation; eulogy. *South.*

Commender (kom-mend'ėr), *n.* One who commends or praises.

Commensal (kom-men'sal), *n.* [L. *com*, with, and *mensa*, table.] 1.† One that eats at the same table. *Chaucer; Bp. Hall.*—2. One of two animals or plants that are always found together; an animal which lives on or in another, without being parasitic, thus the Pinnotheres or pea-crabs live within the cavity of shell-fish, and find their food in the water introduced for the benefit of their host.

Commensal (kom-men'sal), *a.* Having the character of a commensal. See the noun.

Commensalism (kom-men'sal-izm), *n.* The state of being commensal. See COMMENSAL, *n.*

Commensality† (kom-men-sal'i-ti), *n.* Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table. 'Promiscuous *commensality.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Commensation† (kom-men-sā'shon), *n.* Eating at the same table. 'Pagan *commensation.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Commensurability, Commensurableness (kom-men'sū-ra-bil"i-ti, kom-men'sū-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure. *Sir T. Browne.*

Commensurable (kom-men'sū-ra-bl), *a.* [Fr., from prefix *com*, and L. *mensura*, measure. See MEASURE.] Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. Commensurable numbers are those which may be measured or divided by another number without a remainder; as 12 and 18, which may be measured by 6 and 3.

Commensurably (kom-men'sū-ra-bli), *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

Commensurate (kom-men'sū-rāt), *a.* [L. prefix *com*, and *mensura*, measure.] 1. Reducible to a common measure.—2. Of equal size; having the same boundaries. 'The inferior commissariats which had usually been *commensurate* with the dioceses.' *Chambers's Ency.*—3. Corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate; as, we find nothing in this life *commensurate* to our desires.

When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property—namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of *commensurate* duties? *Coleridge.*

Commensurate (kom-men'sū-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commensurated;* ppr. *commensurating.* 1. To reduce to a common measure. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. To adapt; to proportionate. '*Commensurating* the forms of absolution to the degrees of preparation and necessity.' *Fuller.*

Commensurately (kom-men'sū-rāt-li), *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.

Commensurateness (kom-men'sū-rāt-nes), *n.* State or quality of being commensurate.

Commensuration (kom-men'sū-rā"shon), *n.* Proportion; a state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

Comment (kom-ment'), *v.i.* [L. *commentor*, to cast in the mind, think, devise, compose, from *commentus*, pp. of *comminiscor*, to reflect on, to devise—*com*, with, together with, and the stem *min*, seen in *memini*, to remember, and in E. *mind.*] To make remarks or observations, either on a book or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions; especially, to write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to explain; to annotate. 'And *comment* then upon his sudden death.' *Shak.* 'I must translate and *comment.*' *Pope.*

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment* on him and illustrate him. *Dryden.*

Comment† (kom-ment'), *v.t.* To comment on; to expound.

This was the text *commented* by Chrysostom and Theodoret. *Reeves.*

Comment (kom'ment), *n.* 1. A remark or observation; a remark or note in writing; especially, a note intended to illustrate a writing or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition. 'All the volumes of philosophy, with all their *comments.*' *Prior.*—2. Talk; discourse.

She hated all the knights, and heard in thought
Their lavish *comment* when her name was named. *Tennyson.*

Comment† (kom-ment'), *v.t.* [L. *commentior*, to invent or devise a falsehood—*com*, and *mentior*, to lie, from same root as *commentor.* See COMMENT, *v.i.*] To feign; to devise. *Spenser.*

Commentary (kom'ment-ar-i), *n.* 1. A series or collection of comments or annotations; explanation of difficult and obscure passages in an author.—2. An historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions; as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar.

Commentary (kom'ment-ar-i), *v.t.* To write notes or comments upon. [Rare.]

Commentate (kom-ment'āt), *v.i.* To make comments; to write a commentary or annotations. '*Commentate* upon it and return it improved.' *Lamb.* [Rare.]

Commentation (kom-ment-ā'shon), *n.* The act of one who comments; annotation.

The spirit of *commentation* turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics and morals, with far more avidity than to physics. *Whewell.*

Commentative (kom-ment'a-tiv), *a.* Making or containing comments.

Commentator (kom'ment-ā-tėr), *n.* One who writes a commentary; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator.

How *commentators* each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candles to the sun. *Young.*

Commentatorial (kom-ment'a-tō"ri-al), *a.* Relating to or characteristic of commentators. *Whewell.*

Commentatorship (kom'ment-ā-tėr-ship), *n.* The office of a commentator.

Commenter, Commentor (kom'ment-ėr), *n.* 1. One that comments or makes remarks. 2.† A commentator or annotator.

As slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words and sense. *Donne.*

Commentitious† (kom-men-ti'shus), *a.* [L. *commentitius*, from *commentior*, to lie. See COMMENT, *v.t.* to feign.] Invented; feigned; imaginary.

To gather up the sparks of truth and studiously cull out what is *commentitious.* *Milton.*

Commenty† (kom'men-ti), *n.* 1. Community. *Hardyng.*—2. Commonalty; common people.

Commerce (kom'mėrs, formerly kom-mers'), *n.* [Fr. *commerce*, L. *commercium*—*com*, together with, and *merx, mercis*, merchandise.] 1. An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries or communities; mercantile pursuits; trade; traffic; as, the *commerce* between Britain and the United States; to be engaged in *commerce.* 'Any country that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world.' *Locke.* 2. Social intercourse between individuals; mutual dealings in common life. 'In the ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life.' *Addison.*—3. Carnal intercourse between the sexes.—4. A game at cards which is played by exchanging or bartering cards.—SYN. Trade, traffic, dealing, intercourse, communion, communication.

Commerce (kom-mėrs'), *v.i.* 1.† To traffic; to carry on trade. *Sir W. Raleigh.*—2. To hold intercourse; to commune.

Hid his face
From all men, and *commercing* with himself,
He lost the sense that handles daily life. *Tennyson.*

Commerceless (kom'mėrs-les), *a.* Destitute of commerce. 'The savage *commerceless* nations of America.' *Dean Tucker.* [Rare.]

Commercer (kom-mėrs'ėr), *n.* One who traffics or holds intercourse with another. *W. Montague.*

Commercial (kom-mėr'shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to commerce or trade; as, *commercial* concerns; *commercial* relations.—2. Carrying on commerce; as, a *commercial* nation.—3. Proceeding from trade; as, *commercial* benefits or profits.—*Commercial law*, that which relates to trade, navigation, maritime contracts, such as those of insurance, bottomry, bills of lading, charter parties, seamen's wages, general average, and also to bills of exchange, bills of credit, factors and agents. The body of rules constituting this law is substantially the same throughout Europe and in the United States; the rules, treatises, and decisions of one country and one age being in general applicable to the questions arising in any other.—*Commercial room*, in hotels, a room set apart for the accommodation of commercial travellers; a public room.

Commercially (kom-mėr'shal-li), *adv.* In a commercial view or manner.

Commerciate† (kom-mėr'shi-āt), *v.i.* To have commerce; to hold intercourse; to associate. *Dr. G. Cheyne.* [Rare.]

Commere† (kom'mār), *n.* [Sc. *cummer, kimmer*, from Fr. *commère*, gossip, from L. *cum*, with, and *mater*, a mother.] A gossip; a goody; a godmother.

Commigrate (kom'mi-grāt), *v.i.* [L. *commigro—com*, and *migro*, to migrate.] To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Commigration (kom-mi-grā'shon), *n.* The act of migrating in a body. '*Commigrations* or removals of nations.' *Hakewill.* [Rare.]

Comminate† (kom'mi-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *comminor, comminatus*, to threaten—*com*, together, and *minor*, to threaten.] To threaten; to denounce. *G. Hardinge.*

Commination (kom-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *comminatio—com*, and *minatio*, a threatening, from *minor*, to threaten. See MENACE.] 1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance. 'With terrible *comminations* to all them that did resist.' *Foxe.* 'Those thunders of *commination* which not unfrequently roll from orthodox pulpits.' *Is. Taylor.* Specifically—2. An office in the liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday or on the first day of Lent, containing a recital of God's anger and threatenings towards sinners.

Comminatory (kom-min'a-tor-i), *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment. *B. Jonson.*

Commingle (kom-ming'gl), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *commingled;* ppr. *commingling.* [Prefix *com*, and *mingle.*] To mix together; to mingle in one mass or intimately; to blend. '*Com-*

mingled with the gloom of imminent war.' *Tennyson.*

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle.* *Bacon.*

Comminuate† (kom-min'ū-āt), *v. t.* For *comminute. Quoted by Latham.*

Comminuible† (kom-min-ū'i-bl), *a.* [See below.] Reducible to powder.

The best diamonds are *comminuible.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Comminute (kom'mi-nūt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *comminuted;* ppr. *comminuting.* [L. *comminuo, comminutum,* to make small—*com,* with, and *minuo,* to lessen; root *min,* as in *minor,* less.] To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder by breaking, pounding, rasping, or grinding; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate.

Those (fishes) that form this genus . . . feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they *comminute* with their teeth before they swallow them. *Pennant.*

Comminuted, Comminute (kom'mi-nūt-ed, kom'mi-nūt), *a.* Divided into very small parts; in *surg.* broken or smashed into small parts; characterized by such breaking.

A *comminuted* fracture is one in which the bone is broken into a number of pieces. *Dunglison.*

Comminution (kom-mi-nū'shon), *n.* 1. The act of comminuting or reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization; in *surg.* the fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.—2.† Attenuation or diminution by small abstractions.

In fusion there is manifestly a *comminution* of the melted body. *Boyle.*

Commiserable† (kom-miz'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [See COMMISERATE.] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; capable of exciting sympathy or sorrow. 'This noble and *commiserable* person, Edward.' *Bacon.*

Commiserate (kom-miz'ėr-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *commiserated;* ppr. *commiserating.* [L. *commiseror—com,* and *miseror,* to pity. See MISERABLE.] 1. To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for, through sympathy; to compassionate; to pity: applied to persons or things; as, to *commiserate* a person or his condition.

We should *commiserate* those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease, or want. *Sir J. Denham.*

2.† To regret; to lament; to be sorry for.

We should *commiserate* our ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

SYN. To pity, compassionate, feel for, lament, condole with.

Commiseration (kom-miz'ėr-ā''shon), *n.* The act of commiserating; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.—SYN. Pity, compassion, sympathy, fellow-feeling, tenderness, concern.

Commiserative (kom-miz'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* Compassionate. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Commiseratively (kom-miz'ėr-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion. *Sir T. Overbury.*

Commiserator (kom-miz'ėr-ā-tėr), *n.* One who commiserates or pities. *Sir T. Browne.*

Commissarial (kom-mis-sā'ri-al), *a.* [See COMMISSARY.] Pertaining to a commissary.

Commissariat (kom-mis-sā'ri-at), *n.* [Fr. See COMMISSARY.] 1. The department of an army whose duties consist in supplying transports, provisions, forage, camp equipage, &c., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department. In 1858 and 1859 the British commissariat was reorganized, and remained a war-office department, under a commissary-general-in-chief, until 1870, when it was merged, with other supply departments, in the control department, which performs all the civil administrative duties of the army.—2. The office or employment of a commissary.—3. In *Scots law,* the jurisdiction of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends. See extract.

The inferior *commissariats,* which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses, had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate *commissariat,* of which the sheriff is commissary. *Chambers's Ency.*

Commissary (kom'mis-sar-i), *n.* [Fr. *commissaire,* L.L. *commissarius,* one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, from L. *committo, commissum,* to commit, intrust to—*com,* and *mitto, missum,* to send.] 1. In a general sense, a commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty in the place, or as the representative, of his superior.—2. *Eccles.* an officer of the bishop who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or one intrusted with the performance of the duties in the bishop's absence.—3. In *Scots law,* the judge in a commissary-court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary-court. See COMMISSARY-COURT.—4. *Milit.* a name given to officers or officials of various kinds, especially to officers of the commissariat department, and in the English army also to officers in the ordnance store department. A commissary general ranks with a major-general, a deputy commissary general with a colonel, a commissary with a major, a deputy commissary with a captain, an assistant commissary with a lieutenant. In the United States, an officer whose duty is to furnish food for the army is called the *commissary of subsistence.*

Commissary-court (kom'mis-sar-i-kōrt), *n.* In *Scots law,* (*a*) a supreme court established in Edinburgh in the sixteenth century, to which were transferred the duties formerly discharged by the bishops' commissaries. It had jurisdiction in actions of divorce, declarator of marriage, nullity of marriage, and the like. Its powers having come gradually to be conjoined with those of the Court of Session, the court was abolished in 1836. (*b*) A sheriff or county court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland, and discharges relative incidental functions. The sheriff, as judge of this court, is called *commissary,* and the county over which the court has jurisdiction a *commissariat.*

Commissary-general (kom'mis-sar-i-jen'ėr-al), *n.* The head of the commissariat. See COMMISSARY.

Commissaryship (kom'mis-sar-i-ship), *n.* The office of a commissary.

Commission (kom-mi'shon), *n.* [L. *commissio, commissionis,* a letting go together; L.L., a delegation of any business to one, a commission—L. *com,* together, and *mitto, missum,* to send.] 1. The act of committing: (*a*) the act of doing something wrong; the act of perpetrating; as, the *commission* of a crime. (*b*) The act of intrusting, as a charge or duty.—2. The thing committed, intrusted, or delivered; specifically, the warrant by which any trust is held, or any authority exercised; as, (*a*) a warrant granted by the crown or by parliament to a person, or to a body of persons, to inquire into and report on any subject. (*b*) The document issued by the crown to officers in the army and navy, judges, justices of the peace, and others, conferring authority to perform the various duties. (*c*) A writ which issues from a court of law for various purposes such as the taking of evidence from witnesses who are unable to appear in court.—3. Charge; order; mandate; authority given.

He bore his great *commission* in his look. *Dryden.*

4. By a metonymy, a number of persons joined in an office or trust; hence, *to put into commission,* to intrust to some special or extraordinary administrator or administrators, the ordinary administration being in abeyance.

On the 7th of January, 1687, the *Gazette* announced to the people of London that the Treasury was *put into commission.* *Macaulay.*

5. In *com.* (*a*) the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another; position or business of an agent; agency. To trade or do business *on commission* is to buy or sell for another by his authority. (*b*) The allowance made to a factor or commission-merchant for transacting business.—6† [Probably from Sp. *camison,* a long wide shirt, from *camisa,* a shirt, Fr. *chemise.*] A shirt. [Slang.]

A garment shifting in condition,
And in the canting tongue is a *commission.*
John Taylor.

—*Commission of bankruptcy,* a commission formerly issued by the lord-chancellor, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's lands and effects for the creditors.—*Commission of delegates.* Same as *Court of Delegates* (which see under DELEGATE).—*Commission of lunacy* is a commission issuing from the Court of Chancery to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.—*Commission* or *commissioned officer.* See COMMISSIONED.—*Commission of the peace,* a commission issuing under the great seal for the appointment of justices of the peace.—*To put a ship into commission,* in the royal navy, to equip and man it and send it out on service.—SYN. Charge, warrant, authority, mandate, office, agency, percentage, brokerage, allowance.

Commission (kom-mi'shon), *v. t.* 1. To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by commission.

He (Moses) was even then *commissioned* by God governor of Israel. *South.*

2. To send with a mandate or authority.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latin land. *Dryden.*

SYN. To appoint, depute, authorize, empower.

Commission-agent (kom-mi'shon-ā-jent), *n.* One who buys or sells goods for another on commission.

Commissionaire (kom-mēs-yōn-ār), *n.* [Fr.] An attendant attached to hotels, who performs certain miscellaneous services, such as attending the arrival of railway-trains and steamboats to secure customers, looking after luggage, &c.; also a kind of messenger or light porter in general; thus in some large towns bodies of commissionaires have been organized, drawn from the ranks of military pensioners.

Commissional, Commissionary (kom-mi'shon-al, kom-mi'shon-ar-i), *a.* Pertaining to a commission; conferring a commission or conferred by a commission. 'The king's letters *commissional.' Le Neve.* '*Commissionary* authority.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Commissionate† (kom-mi'shon-āt), *v. t.* To authorize. *Dr. H. More.*

Commission-day (kom-mi'shon-dā), *n.* The opening day of the assizes.

Commissioned (kom-mi'shond), *p.* and *a.* Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized; as, a *commissioned* officer.—*Commissioned officers,* in the army and navy, are officers who hold commissions from the crown, in distinction from non-commissioned officers, as sergeants, &c.

Commissioner (kom-mi'shon-ėr), *n.* 1. One who commissions.—2. A person included in a warrant of authority; one who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business for the person or government which employs him and gives him authority. 'Itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office.' *Swift.* Specifically, (*a*) an officer having charge of some department of the public service, which is put into commission. (*b*) A steward or private factor on an estate, who holds a power from his constituent to manage affairs with full authority.—3. A commissionaire.—4. One of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland, corresponding to a bailie or town-councillor in a corporate town.—*Commissioners of audit.* See AUDIT.—*Bankruptcy commissioners.* See BANKRUPTCY.—*Charity commissioners,* a body exercising authority over all charities in England and Wales, except those in the city of London.—*Civil-service commissioners,* a body appointed to superintend the examination of candidates for situations in public offices.—*Commissioners of justiciary,* the judges of the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, consisting of the lord justice-general, the lord justice-clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session.—*Lords-commissioners of the treasury.* See TREASURER.—The *Lord High-commissioner* to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is the representative of the sovereign in that assembly.—*Commissioners of supply,* in Scotland, commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuation of Lands Act, within their respective counties.—*Commissioners of Teinds.* See TEINDS.

Commission-merchant (kom-mi'shon-mėr-chant), *n.* Same as *Commission-agent.*

Commissionship (kom-mi'shon-ship), *n.* The office of a commissioner. [Rare and erroneous form.]

He got his *commissionship* in the great contest for the county. *Sir W. Scott.*

Commissive (kom-mis'siv), *a.* Committing. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Commissural (kom-mis-sūr'al), *a.* Belonging to a commissure, or a line or part by which other parts are connected together.

Commissure (kom'mis-sūr), *n.* [Fr. *commissure,* from L. *commissura,* a joining to-

gether, joint, seam — *com*, together, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.] A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite; a juncture; specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* a suture of the cranium or skull; the angles formed by the eyelids, lips, &c., at the place of union; also applied to certain bands of nervous matter connecting the two hemispheres of the cerebrum or true brain. (*b*) In *arch.* the joints of two stones or application of the surface of one to that of another. (*c*) In *bot.* the line or place of junction of two opposite carpels, as in the parsnip, caraway, &c.

Commit (kom-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *committed;* ppr. *committing.* [L. *committo*, to make over in trust, to set to work, do wrong —*com*, together, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To give in trust; to put into charge or keeping; to intrust; to surrender, give up, consign: with *to*. '*Commit* him *to* the grave.' *Shak.*

The things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same *commit* thou *to* faithful men. 2 Tim. ii. 2.

—*To commit one's self to* anything or *to do* anything, to speak or act in such a manner as virtually to bind one's self to a certain line of conduct; as, he has *committed himself to* support the foreign policy of the government. Hence, without a complementary phrase—2. To expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; to compromise: generally with reflexive pronouns; as, to *commit one's self.*

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honour of your sovereign. *Junius.*

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall's Life of Washington.*

3. To put into or send for confinement; to imprison.

These two were *committed*, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

4. To refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report: a term in legislation; as, the petition or the bill is *committed.*—5. To do something wrong; to perpetrate; as, to *commit* murder, treason, felony, or trespass: sometimes used jocularly of doing something indifferent or praiseworthy.

He had always a great notion of *committing* the amiable. *Dickens.*

6. To join or put together for a contest; to match: followed by *with*: a Latinism. [Rare.]

How . . . does Philopolis . . . *commit* the opponent *with* the respondent. *Dr. H. More.*

7.† To confound. '*Committing* short and long quantities.' *Milton.* — *To commit to memory*, to learn by heart.—*Intrust, Commit, Consign. Intrust*, to put into the care of another, implying a degree of confidence in the person to whom the trust is given; *commit*, to give into the care of another, implying some sort of formality in the act; *consign*, to give over to another in the most positive manner and with formality, implying that the thing given over passes entirely into another's charge.

Commit† (kom-mit'), *v.i.* To be guilty of incontinency.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Shak.*

Commitment (kom-mit'ment), *n.* 1. The act of committing: (*a*) the act of delivering in charge or intrusting; committal. (*b*) The act of delivering in charge to the authorities of a prison; a sending to or putting in prison; imprisonment; as, the *commitment of* a person to the Tower or to Newgate.

In this dubious interval, between the *commitment* and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. *Blackstone.*

(*c*) The act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration: a term in legislation; as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill to a committee for consideration and report.

The Parliament . . . which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment.* *Milton.*

(*d*) The act of perpetrating; commission. *Clarendon.* (*e*) The act of pledging or engaging one's self; as, the writer's *commitment* to the theory of spontaneous generation.—2. An order for confining in prison: more often termed a *Mittimus.*

Committable (kom-mit'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being committed. *South.*

Committal (kom-mit'al), *n.* The act of committing in all its senses; commitment; commission; as, the *committal* of a trust to a person, of a body to the grave, of a criminal to prison; the *committal* (compromising, betrayal, exposure) of one's self; committal of a person to prison; but the *commission* rather than the *committal* of offences.

Committee (kom-mit'ē), *n.* [From *commit.*] 1. One or more persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them either by a legislative body, or by a court, or by any corporation, or by any society or collective body of men acting together. In parliament, when a committee consists of the whole members of the body acting in a different capacity from that which usually belongs to them it is called a *committee of the whole house*, the business of which is conducted under somewhat different regulations from those under which the business of the house when not in committee is carried on. Familiar examples of committees of the whole house are *committees of supply* and *committees of ways and means.* The functions and duties of the former relate to the expenditure of the nation, and those of the latter to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained.—*Standing committees* are such as continue during the existence of parliament, and to these are committed all matters that fall within the purposes of their appointment, as the committee of elections or of privileges, &c. —*Select committees* are appointed to consider and report on particular subjects.—2. (pron. kom-mit-tē'.) In *law*, one to whom the care of an idiot or a lunatic is committed, the lord-chancellor being the *committor.*

Committee-man (kom-mit'ē-man), *n.* A member of a committee.

Committee-room (kom-mit'ē-röm), *n.* A room in which a committee holds its meetings.

Committeeship (kom-mit'ē-ship), *n.* The office of a committee. *Milton.*

Committer (kom-mit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who commits; one who does or perpetrates.—2.† A fornicator; an adulterer.

If all *committers* stood in a rank, they'd make a lane in which your shame might dwell. *Dekker.*

Committible† (kom-mit'i-bl), *a.* That may be committed. 'Mistakes *committible.*' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Committor (kom-mit-tor'), *n.* See COMMITTEE, 2.

Commix (kom-miks'), *v.t.* or *i.* [L. *commisceo*, *commixtus*—*com*, together, and *misceo*, to mix. See MIX.] To mix or mingle; to blend. 'Boldly *commixing* with the clouds of heaven.' *J. Baillie.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds, or on the earth out of dust and rain-water *commixed.* *Ray.*

Commixion† (kom-mik'shon), *n.* Same as *Commixtion.*

Commixtion (kom-miks'tyon), *n.* 1. Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound. [Rare.]

Were thy *commixtion* Greek and Trojan so
That thou should'st say, 'This hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan.' *Shak.*

2. In *Scots law*, the blending of different substances belonging to different proprietors, as two kinds of corn, giving rise to certain questions regarding rights of property.

Commixture (kom-miks'tūr), *n.* 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound; mingling; incorporation. 'The *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet.' *Bacon.* 'A *commixture* of truth.' *Iz. Walton.*—2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound. *Bacon.*

Commodate (kom'mō-dāt), *n.* [L. *commodatum*, a loan.] In *law*, a species of loan, gratuitous on the part of the lender, by which the borrower is obliged to restore the same individual subject which was lent, in the same condition in which he received it.

Commodation† (kom-mō-dā'shon), *n.* Convenience; utility; adaptation for use. *Sir M. Hale.*

Commode (kom-mōd'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *commodus*, convenient. See COMMODIOUS.] 1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies.—2. A chest of drawers, often with shelves and other conveniences added.—3. A night-stool.—4.† A procuress; a bawd. *Foote.*

Commodious (kom-mō'di-us), *a.* [L.L. *commodiosus*, convenient, useful, from L. *commodus*, useful—*com*, together, and *modus*, measure, mode.] 1.† Suitable; fit; proper; useful; serviceable; beneficial; convenient in a general sense. 'Wine and many things else *commodious* for mankind.' *Raleigh.* 'The ocean, most *commodious* for traffic to all parts of the world.' *Camden.*

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious* they do greatly deceive themselves. *Hooker.*

2. Roomy and convenient; spacious and suitable; as, a *commodious* dwelling; a *commodious* harbour.—SYN. Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful, comfortable.

Commodiously (kom-mō'di-us-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be commodious; as, a house *commodiously* constructed.—2.† Suitably; usefully; serviceably; conveniently.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends. *Hooker.*

3.† Agreeably; comfortably. 'To pass *commodiously* this life.' *Milton.*

Commodiousness (kom-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commodious; suitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness; as, the *commodiousness* of a house. 'The *commodiousness* of the harbour.' *Johnson.*

Commoditable† (kom-mod'it-a-bl), *a.* Fit for purchase or sale. Quoted by *Fitzedward Hall.*

Commodity (kom-mod'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *commodité*, convenience, commodity; L. *commoditas*, fitness, convenience. See COMMODIOUS.] 1.† Profit; advantage; interest. 'The incommodities and *commodities* of usury.' *Bacon.*

I will turn diseases to *commodity.* *Shak.*

Howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker.*

2.† Convenience; opportunity; suitableness; commodiousness.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a footpath, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. *B. Jonson.*

3. What is useful; specifically, an article of merchandise; anything movable that is bought and sold, as goods, wares, produce of land and manufactures.

Some offer me *commodities* to buy. *Shak.*

Commodities are movables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

4.† Quantity of wares; parcel; supply.

Now Jove, in his next *commodity* of hair, send thee a beard! *Shak.*

—*Commodity of brown paper*, a phrase much used by the old dramatists to signify worthless goods taken in payment by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers.

Here's young master Rash; he's in (prison) for a *commodity of brown paper* and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds. *Shak.*

Commodore (kom'mō-dōr), *n.* [Either from Sp. *comendador*, a commander; or, according to Marsh, from Pg. *capitão mor*, superior captain.] 1. An officer, generally a captain, holding a temporary commission with a rank between that of captain and admiral, who commands a ship or detachment of ships in the absence of an admiral. 2. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company.—3. The senior captain of a line of merchant vessels.—4. The president of a yachting club.—5. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

Commodulation† (kom-mod'ū-lā''shon), *n.* [Prefix *com*, with, and *modulation.*] Proportion. *Hakewill.*

Commoigne† (kom'moin), *n.* [O.Fr., from L.L. *commonachus*—prefix *com*, and *monachus*, a monk. See MONK.] A monk of the same convent. *Selden.*

Commolition (kom-mo-li'shon), *n.* [L. *com*, with, and *molo*, *molitus*, to grind.] The act of grinding together. *Sir T. Browne.*

Common (kom'mon), *a.* [From Fr. *commun*, L. *communis*—*com*, together, and *munis*, ready to be of service, obliging.] 1. Belonging or pertaining equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; as, life and sense are *common* to man and beast; the *common* privileges of citizens; the *common* wants of men. 'The *common* enemy of man.' *Shak.*

One writes that 'other friends remain,'
That 'Loss is *common* to the race.' *Tennyson.*

2. Belonging to all, that is, either to the human race generally, or to all the people of a certain country, region, or locality; general; universal; public. 'The *common*

air.' *Shak.* 'Such actions as the *common* good requireth.' *Hooker.* 'Things *common* by nature.' *Locke.* 'Set me in the *common* stocks.' *Shak.*—3. Of frequent or usual occurrence; not extraordinary; general; frequent; usual; ordinary; habitual. 'The *commonest* operations in nature.' *Swift.*

It is no act of *common* passage, but
A strain of rareness. *Shak.*

4. Not distinguished by rank or character: not of superior excellence; ordinary; of low or mean rank or character; as, a *common* soldier. 'Grow themselves to *common* players.' *Shak.* 'Sort our nobles from our *common* men.' *Shak.* 'The *common* matter-of-fact world of sense and sight.' *Dr. Caird.* 5. Prostitute; lewd. 'A dame who herself was *common*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—6. In *gram.* applied (*a*) to a verb that signifies both action and passion, as Latin *aspernor*, I despise or am despised; (*b*) to such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as parent; (*c*) to such nouns as are the names of all the objects possessing the attributes denoted by the noun: in this sense opposed to *proper*; as, river is a *common* noun, but Thames is a *proper* one.—*Common bail.* See BAIL.—*Common bench*, † the Court of Common Pleas.—*Common bud*, in *bot.* that which is at once a leaf-bud and a flower-bud.—*Common carrier.* See CARRIER.—*Common centering*, centering without a truss, but with merely a tie-beam.—*Common chord.* See CHORD.—*Common council*, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. The common councils sometimes consist of two houses, chambers, or courts, and sometimes form only one. Thus the common council of London consists of two houses, the upper house, composed of the lord-mayor and aldermen, elected for life, and the lower house of the common council men, elected annually.—*Common council man*, a member of a common council.—*Common divisor*, or *common measure*, in *math.* a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder.—*Common good*, in *Scots law*, in its widest sense, all the property of a corporation over which the magistrates have a power of administration solely for behoof of the corporation.—*Common law*, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law; sometimes from the civil or canon law; and occasionally from the *lex mercatoria*, or commercial and maritime jurisprudence. It consists of that body of rules, principles, and customs which have been received from our ancestors, and by which courts have been guided in their judicial decisions. The evidence of this law is to be found in the reports of those decisions and the records of the courts. Some of these rules may have originated in edicts or statutes which are now lost, or in the terms and conditions of particular grants or charters; but it is most probable that many of them originated in judicial decisions founded on natural justice and equity, or on local customs. Wherever statute law, however, runs counter to common law, the latter is entirely overruled; but common law, on the other hand, asserts its pre-eminence where equity is opposed to it. By the Judicature Act, 1873, all branches of the Supreme Court of Judicature are to administer law and equity concurrently.—*Common measure.* See above, *Common Divisor.*—*Common pasturage*, in *Scots law*, a known rural servitude by which the owner of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of cattle on the grass grounds of the servient tenement.—*Common Pleas*, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England, presided over by a lord chief-justice and five (at an earlier period four) puisné judges, and having cognizance of all civil causes, real, personal, or mixed, as well by original writ as by removal from the inferior courts. It is now a division of the High Court of Justice. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having, in some cases, both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole state. In other states the jurisdiction is limited to a county.—*Common Prayer*, the liturgy, or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels, and which the clergy are to use under a certain penalty. The Book of Common Prayer is used also by the English speaking Episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the colonies, as well as by some non-episcopal bodies, with or without certain alterations.—*Common seal*, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of their incorporation.—*Common sense*, (*a*) † a supposed sense which was held to be the common bond of all the others. (*b*) Sound practical judgment; the natural sagacity or understanding of mankind in general, in contradistinction to the endowments of genius or the acquisitions of learning; good sense in relation to common things or business.

There is a certain degree of sense which is necessary to our being subjects of law or government, capable of managing our own affairs, and answerable for our conduct to others. This is called *common sense*, because it is common to all men with whom we can transact business. *Reid.*

Common sense (the philosophy of) is that philosophy which accepts the testimony of our faculties as trustworthy within their respective spheres, and rests all human knowledge on certain first truths or primitive beliefs, which are the constitutive elements or fundamental forms of our rational nature and the regulating principles of our conduct. *Fleming.*

—*Common sergeant*, a judicial officer of the corporation of the city of London; an assistant to the recorder.—*Common time*, in *music*, time or rhythm with two, four, or eight beats to a bar. Called also *Double* or *Duple Time.*—*In common*, equally with another, or with others; to be equally used or participated by two or more; as, tenants *in common*; to provide for children *in common*; to assign lands to two persons *in common*, or to twenty *in common*; we enjoy the bounties of Providence *in common.*—*Common, General, Universal. Common* merely denotes what may frequently be met with, or what is ordinary, but it does not necessarily imply a majority; *general*, stronger than *common*, implies a majority; *universal* and *general* are related to one another as the whole to the part; *general* includes the greater part or number, or admits of exceptions; *universal* takes in every individual, and admits of no exceptions.

Common (kom'mon), *n.* 1. A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number.—2. In *law*, (*a*) an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors. (*b*) The profit which a man has in the land of another. (*c*) A right which a person has to pasture his cattle on land of another, or to dig turf, or catch fish, or cut wood, or the like; called common of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, and of estovers. Common, or right of common, is said to be *appendant*, *appurtenant*, *because of vicinage*, or *in gross. Common appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. This is a matter of most universal right. *Common appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts besides those which are generally commonable: this is not of common right, but can be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription. *Common because of vicinage*, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right. *Common in gross* or *at large*, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.—3. *pl.* See COMMONS.

Common (kom'mon), *v.i.* 1. † To participate in common; to enjoy or suffer in common. 'We *commoned* of sorrow and heaviness.' *Sir T. More.*—2. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson.*—3. To board together; to eat at a table in common. *Wheatley.*—4. † To confer; to discourse together; to commune: sometimes followed by *of*.

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers means of entreaty were *commoned of*. *Grafton.*

Commonable (kom'mon-a-bl), *a.* 1. Held in common.—*Commonable lands*, a common in which the greater part of the land is arable.—2. Pasturable on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

Commonage (kom'mon-āj), *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using anything in common with others. *Fuller.*

Commonalty † (kom-mon-al'i-ti), *n.* Same as *Commonalty. Grafton.*

Commonalty (kom'mon-al-ti), *n.* 1. The common people; all classes and conditions of people who are below the rank of nobility are legally regarded as belonging to the commonalty.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone.*

2. † The bulk of mankind. 'The secret acknowledgment of the *commonalty* bearing record of the God of gods.' *Hooker.*

Commonance † (kom'mon-ans), *n.* In *law*, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common or commoning in open field.

Commoner (kom'mon-èr), *n.* 1. † One of the common people. *Shak.*—2. A person under the degree of nobility.

All below them (the peers), even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other. *Hallam.*

3. † A member of the House of Commons. *Swift.*—4. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*—5. A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table, and corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge.—6. † A prostitute. 'A *commoner* o' the camp.' *Shak.*—7. † A partaker; one sharing with another.

Lewis . . . resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal or woe. *Fuller.*

Commoney (kom'mon-i), *n.* One of a common kind of boys' playing marbles. *Dickens.*

Commonition † (kom-mo-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *commonitio.* See MONITION.] Advice; warning; instruction. *Bailey.*

Commonitive † (kom-mon'i-tiv), *a.* Warning; monitory. 'Whose cross was only commemorative and *commonitive*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Commonitory (kom-mon'i-tor-i), *a.* Giving admonition. 'Letters *commonitory*, exhortatory, and of correction.' *Foxe.*

Common-kissing (kom'mon-kis-ing), *a.* Kissing or saluting all without distinction. '*Common-kissing* Titan' (= the sun). *Shak.*

Common-lawyer (kom'mon-la'yèr), *n.* One versed in common law.

Common-looking (kom'mon-luk-ing), *a.* Having a common appearance; looking as if a common person; looking as if somewhat mean or vulgar; as, a *common-looking* person; a *common-looking* dress.

Commonly (kom'mon-li), *adv.* In a common manner: (*a*) † jointly; familiarly.

As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
The blessed Angels to and fro descend . . .
As *commonly* as friend does with his friend.
Spenser.

(*b*) Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

Commonness (kom'mon-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.

Commonplace (kom'mon-plās), *a.* Not new or extraordinary; common; trite; as, a *commonplace* observation. 'Some trite *commonplace* sentence, to prove the value and fleetness of time.' *Chesterfield.*

Commonplace (kom'mon-plās), *n.* 1. A memorandum of something that is likely to be frequently referred to; any object of frequent reference.

Consider the laws as so many *commonplaces* in your study of the science of government. *Raleigh.*

Whatever in my small reading occurs concerning this our fellow-creature (the ass), I do never fail to set it down by way of *commonplace*. *Swift.*

2. A well-known or customary remark; a trite saying.

It is a *commonplace* that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their chief strength. *Quart. Rev.*

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character. 'Thou unassuming *commonplace* of nature.' *Wordsworth.*

Commonplace (kom'mon-plās), *v.t.* To enter particulars regarding in a commonplace-book. 'Collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history.' *Felton.*

Commonplace (kom'mon-plās), *v.i.* To indulge in commonplace statements. *Bacon.*

Commonplace-book (kom'mon-plās-buk), *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

If I would put anything in my *commonplace-book*, I find out a head to which I may refer it. *Locke.*

Commonplaceness (kom'mon-plās-nes), *n.* The quality of being commonplace.

Commons (kom'monz), *n. pl.* 1. The common people, or such as inherit or possess no honours or titles; the vulgar.

Come in your war array, gentles and *commons*. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. In Great Britain, the lower house of parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, chosen by men possessed of the property or qualifications required by law. This body is called the *House of Commons*.—3. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall; food or fare in general.

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden.*

—*Short commons*, insufficient fare; scant diet; small allowance.—*Doctors' Commons*, in London, a college for proctors or professors of the civil law, where the civilians used to common together. The buildings, situated near St. Paul's Cathedral, include a court-house, as also a great registry of wills.

Common-sense (kom'mon-sens), *a.* Characterized by common or good sense; as, he took a *common-sense* view of the question.

Commonty (kom'mon-ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, a piece of land belonging to two or more common proprietors, and in general burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, &c.; a common.

Commonty† (kom'mon-ti), *n.* A corruption of *Comedy*. Spelled in some editions *Comonty*.

Is not a *commonty* a Christmas gambol? *Shak.*

Commonweal (kom'mon-wēl), *n.* [*Common* and *weal*.] A commonwealth. 'So kind a father of the *commonweal*.' *Shak.* [Now little used.]

Commonwealth (kom'mon-welth), *n.* [*Common* and *wealth*, meaning strictly common wellbeing or common good.] 1. The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the public.

You are a good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shak.*

2. A republican state; specifically, the form of government which existed in England from the death of Charles I. in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659.

Not content with limiting the power of the monarch, they (the Independents) were desirous to erect a *commonwealth* on the ruins of the old English polity. *Macaulay.*

Commonwealth's-man (kom'mon-welths-man), *n.* One who favoured the English Commonwealth.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *Commonwealth's-man* of the same name. *Johnson.*

Commorance, Commorancy (kom'morans, kom'mo-ran-si), *n.* [L. *commorans, commoror*—prefix *com*, and *moror*, to stay or delay.] In *law*, a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; abode; habitation.

Commorancy consists in usually lying there. *Blackstone.*

Commorant (kom'mo-rant), *a.* In *law*, dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting. *Ayliffe.*

Commoration† (kom-mo-rā'shon), *n.* A staying or tarrying. *Bp. Hall.*

Commorient† (kom-mō'ri-ent), *a.* [L. *commoriens—com*, and *morior*, to die.] Dying at the same time. '*Commorient* fates and times.' *Sir G. Buck.*

Commorse† (kom-mors'), *n.* [Formed on the model of *remorse*.] Compassion; pity; sympathy.

Yet doth calamity attract *commorse*. *Daniel.*

Commother† (kom'muTH-ér), *n.* [Prefix *com*, with, and *mother;* formed in imitation of Fr. *commère*, a godmother.] A godmother.

Commotion (kom-mō'shon), *n.* [L. *commotio*, a commotion, from *commoveo—com*, with, and *moveo*, to move. See MOVE.] 1. Agitation; as, the *commotion* of the sea. 2. Tumult of people; disturbance; disorder, which may amount at times to sedition or insurrection; as, the *commotions* of a state.

When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. Luke xxi. 9.

3. Mental agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement: usually with a qualifying word or phrase; as, mental *commotion*.

He could not debate anything without some *commotion*. *Clarendon.*

Commotioner† (kom-mō'shon-ér), *n.* One who excites commotion. 'A dangerous *commotioner*.' *Bacon.*

Commove† (kom-möv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commoved;* ppr. *commoving*. [L. *commoveo*. See COMMOTION.] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle. 'Like wild waves all our designs *commove*.' *Drummond.*

Communal (kom-mūn'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a commune.

He prohibited the nomination of any judicial officer excepting by the crown, or the exercise of any *communal* jurisdiction by private persons. *Brougham.*

2. Pertaining to communalism.

Communalism (kom'mūn-al-izm), *n.* The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts, adopted by the advanced republicans of France and elsewhere. The doctrine is that every commune, or at least every important city commune, as Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, &c., should be a kind of independent state in itself, and France merely a federation of such states. This system must not be confounded with *Communism*, with which, however, it is naturally and historically allied, though the two are perfectly distinct in principle.

Communalist (kom'mūn-al-ist), *n.* One who adheres to communalism.

Communalistic (kom'mūn-al-is"tik), *a.* Pertaining to communalism; as, *communalistic* doctrines.

Commune (kom-mūn'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *communed;* ppr. *communing*. [Fr. *communier;* L. *communico*, to make common, communicate, from *communis*, common. See COMMON.] 1. To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually; to interchange ideas or feelings.

And there will I meet and *commune* with thee. Ex. xxv. 22.

His was a most masculine mind, which had chosen to dwell much apart, to *commune* very much with itself, or with the mother whose idiosyncracy very much resembled his own. *Edin. Rev.*

2. To partake of the sacrament or Lord's supper; to receive the communion: a common use of the word in America, as it is in Wales. *Bp. Burnet.*

Commune (kom'mūn), *n.* Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation. 'Days of happy *commune*.' *Tennyson.*

And I held *commune* with him not of words
But thought with thought. *Southey.*

Commune (kom'mūn), *n.* 1. A small territorial district in France; one of the subordinate divisions into which France is parcelled out: the name is also given to similar divisions in some other countries, as Belgium. In the country a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages, while some large cities are divided into a number of communes. In either case each commune is governed by an officer called a mayor.—2. The inhabitants of a commune; the members of a communal council.—*The commune of Paris*, (*a*) a revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1789, and soon usurped the supreme authority in the state, amongst its chiefs being Chaumette, Hébert, Danton, and Robespierre. (*b*) A committee or body of communalists who in 1871 for a brief period ruled over Paris after the evacuation of the German troops, and who had to be suppressed by troops collected by the national assembly of France, not without severe fighting. They maintained, in accordance with their communalistic notions, that similar communes should be established throughout France. See COMMUNALISM.

Commune,† *a.* and *n.* Common: as a noun, a commoner, and collectively the commonalty. *Chaucer.*

Communicability (kom-mū'ni-ka-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted. *Bp. Pearson.*

Communicable (kom-mū'ni-ka-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L.L. *communicabilis*.] 1. Capable of being communicated: (*a*) capable of being imparted from one to another; as, knowledge is *communicable* by words. 'Lost bliss to thee no more *communicable*.' *Milton.*

Eternal life is *communicable* to all. *Hooker.*

(*b*) Capable of being recounted.

Things not revealed which the invisible king,
Only omniscient, hath suppressed in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heaven.
Milton.

2. Communicative; ready to impart.

Be *communicable* with your friends. *B. Jonson.*

Perhaps Sir Hugo would have been *communicable* enough without that kind motive. *George Eliot.*

Communicableness (kom-mū'ni-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being communicable. *Bp. Morton.*

Communicably (kom-mū'ni-ka-bli), *adv.* In a communicable manner; with communication.

Communicant (kom-mū'ni-kant), *a.* Communicating; imparting. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Communicant (kom-mū'ni-kant), *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the Lord's supper. 'A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*.' *Atterbury.*

Communicate (kom-mū'ni-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *communicated;* ppr. *communicating*. [L. *communico*, from *communis*, common.] 1. To impart to another or others; to give to another, as a partaker; to bestow or confer for joint possession, generally or always something intangible; as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions, or facts. Formerly this verb had *with* before the person receiving, now *to* usually precedes the receiver.

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby. *Clarendon.*

They read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Jer. Taylor.*

2.† To share in or participate. 'To thousands that *communicate* our loss.' *B. Jonson.*—3. To admit to the sacraments of the church; to administer the eucharist or communion to. [Rare.]

The chalice should never have turn-over lips, which are extremely liable to cause accident in *communicating* the faithful. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Communicate (kom-mū'ni-kāt), *v.i.* 1. To share; to participate: followed by *in*, formerly also by *with* before the thing shared; as, to *communicate in* one's sin. 'Did afterwards *communicate in* the benefits sent from the Lord.' 2 Maccab. v. 20.

Ye have well done that ye did *communicate with* my affliction. Phil. iv. 14.

2. To have a communication or passage from one to another: said of things, and generally followed by *with*. 'The houses *communicate*.' *Johnson.*

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals which all *communicate with* one another. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts: said of persons.

But in dear words of human speech
We two *communicate* no more. *Tennyson.*

4. To partake of the Lord's supper or communion.

The primitive Christians *communicated* every day. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*Communicating doors*, in *arch.* doors which, when open, throw two apartments into one.

Communicate† (kom-mū'ni-kāt), *p.* and *a.* Communicated; shared. *Bacon.*

Communication (kom-mū'ni-kā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of communicating: (*a*) the act of imparting, conferring, or bestowing; as, the *communication* of secrets. (*b*) The act of sharing or participating. (*c*) Interchange of thoughts or opinions, by speech or writing. 'In the way of argument and friendly *communication*.' *Shak.*

Use no French, but mere English, to the French in all *communication* whatsoever. *Camden.*

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

(*d*) Association; frequent intercourse.

Evil *communications* corrupt good manners. 1 Cor. xv. 33.

(*e*) Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

All by communicating of one, become, as to that *communication*, one. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Means of communicating; connecting passage; means of passing from place to place, as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or countries, a gallery between apartments in a house, &c. 3. That which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by word or writing; a document or message imparting information; as, the general received an important *communication*.—4. In *rhet.* a figure by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we* instead of *I* or *you*.

Communicative (kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* 1. Inclined to communicate or confer; ready

to impart to others; liberal; as, to be mutually *communicative* of benefits.

They deserve not the name of that liberal and *communicative* profession (gardening). *Evelyn.*

2. Disposed to impart or disclose knowledge, opinions, or facts; free in communicating; not reserved; open.

Mr. Boswell's frankness and gaiety made everybody *communicative*. *Johnson.*

3.† Capable of being communicated; communicable. 'That beauty was too *communicative* and divine a thing to be made a property, and confined to one at once.' *Shaftesbury.*

Communicatively (kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication. *Milton.*

The manifestation of his glory shall arise to us; we shall have it *communicatively*. *Goodwin.*

Communicativeness (kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve. *Hammond.*

Communicator (kom-mū'ni-kā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which communicates. *Boyle.*

Communicatory (kom-mū'ni-kā-tor-i), *a.* Imparting knowledge. '*Communicatory* letters.' *Barrow.*

Communion (kom-mūn'yon), *n.* [L. *communio, communionis*, participation in common, from *communis*, common. See COMMON.] 1. Participation of something in common; fellowship; concord; bond or association.

What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 Cor. vi. 14.

2. Intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or acts; communication; dealings. 'An hour's *communion* with the dead.' *Tennyson.*

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

They eat, they drink, and in *communion* sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton.*

3. Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; union with a church; as, members in full *communion*.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

4. A body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline.

The three grand *communions* into which the Christian church is divided are those of the Greek, the Romish, and the Protestant churches. *Webster.*

5. The act of partaking in the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Of the several names by which the supper of the Lord has been distinguished, that of the holy *communion* is the one which the Church of England has adopted. *Eden.*

6.† Common action; public act.

Men . . . served and praised God by *communion* and in public manner. *Raleigh.*

—*Communion elements*, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. —*Communion service*, in the liturgy of the Episcopal Church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.—*Communion table*, the table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper.—*Close communion*. See under CLOSE, *a.*—SYN. Fellowship, converse, intercourse, unity, concord, agreement.

Communionable (kom-mūn'yon-a-bl), *a.* Admissible to communion. *Is. Taylor.*

Communionist† (kom-mūn'yon-ist), *n.* One of the same communion. [Rare.]

Communism (kom'mūn-izm), *n.* [Fr. *communisme*, from *commun*, common.] 1. The economic system or theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in a common interest, an equitable division of labour, and the formation of a common fund for the supply of all the wants of the community; the doctrine of a community of property, or the negation of individual rights in property.

The former (Louis Blanc) advocates equality of distribution only as a transition to a still higher standard of justice, that all should work according to their capacity and receive according to their wants. The characteristic name for this economical system is *communism*. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Sometimes improperly used for *Communalism* (which see).

Communist (kom'mūn-ist), *n.* One holding the doctrines of Communism.

The word Socialism, which originated among the English *communists*, is now, on the Continent employed in a large sense. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Bible Communist*. One of an American communistic sect, called also *Perfectionists*. See PERFECTIONIST.

Communistic (kom-mūn-ist'ik), *a.* Relating to communists or communism; according with the principles of communism; as, *communistic theories; communistic arrangements.* '*Communistic* labour.' *J. S. Mill.*

Communistically (kom-mūn-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In accordance with communism; in a communistic form or way.

Community (kom-mū'ni-ti), *n.* [L. *communitas*. See COMMON.] 1. Common possession or enjoyment; as, a *community* of goods.

It is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

2. A society of people having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. 'The laws that secure a civil *community*.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—3. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the public, or people in general: used in this sense always with the definite article. 'Burdens upon the poorer classes of *the community*.' *Hallam.* 4. Common character.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth is, however, most clearly seen on observing that they both result in the same way. *H. Spencer.*

5.† Commonness; frequency. 'Sick and blunted with *community*.' *Shak.*

Commutability (kom-mūt'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See COMMUTE.] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness.

Commutable (kom-mūt'a-bl), *a.* [L. *commutabilis*. See COMMUTE.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.

Here the predicate and subject are not *commutable*. *Whately.*

Commutableness (kom-mūt'a-bl-nes). Same as *Commutability*.

Commutation (kom-mū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *commutatio*. See COMMUTE.] 1. A passing from one state to another; alteration; change.

So great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. *South.*

2. The act of giving one thing for another; exchange; barter. 'By giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*.' *South.*

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act of substituting one thing for another; substitution.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Sir T. Browne.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance. *Blackstone.*

(*b*) The act of substituting one sort of payment for another, or of making a money payment in lieu of the performance of some sort of compulsory duty or labour: this is now the usual signification of the word.—*Commutation of tithes*. See TITHES.—*Angle of commutation*, in *astron.* is the distance between the sun's true place, seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.—*Commutation roads*, county or parish roads: so called from the fact that owners of horses were at one time bound to give service of man and horse upon them, which was afterwards commuted for the payment of a proportional sum of money, the road trustees themselves providing the labour.

Commutative (kom-mūt'a-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *commutatif*. See COMMUTE.] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual; as, *commutative* justice, that is justice which is mutually done and received between men in society. *Sir T. Elyot.* 'To cultivate an habitual regard to *commutative* justice.' *Burke.*—*Commutative contract*, one in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent.

Commutatively (kom-mūt'a-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of exchange. *Sir T. Browne.*

Commutator (kom'mū-tā-tėr), *n.* In *elect.* an apparatus used in connection with many electrical instruments for reversing the current from the battery, without the necessity of changing the arrangement of the conductors from the poles.

Commute (kom-mūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *commuted*; ppr. *commuting*. [L. *commuto*—prefix *com*, and *muto*, to change. See MUTABLE and MUTATION.] To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This smart was *commuted* for shame. *Hammond.*

Specifically, (*a*) to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading. *Macaulay.*

(*b*) To substitute one sort of burden for another, especially to substitute money payment for the performance of a payment in kind or a compulsory duty; as, to *commute* tithes.

Commute (kom-mūt'), *v.i.* 1.† To serve as a substitute.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South.*

2. To pay in money instead of in kind or in duty; to pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments.

He thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *Jer. Taylor.*

Commutual (kom-mū'tū-al), *a.* [Prefix *com*, and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal. [Rare and poetical.]

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope.*

Comocladia (kō-mō-klā'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *komē* hair, and *klados*, a branch, in reference to the dense silky covering on the young branches.] A genus of plants. See MAIDENPLUM.

Comose (kō-mōs'), *a.* Hairy; comate.

Compack† (kom-pak'), *v.t.* [See COMPACT, closely united.] To compose or form. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Compact (kom-pakt'), *a.* [L. *compactus*, pp. of *compingo, compactum*, to join or unite together, to make fast or close—*com*, together, and *pango*, to fix.] 1. Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles close; solid; dense. 'Glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies.' *Sir I. Newton.*

Jerusalem is builded as a city that is *compact* together. Ps. cxxii. 3.

2. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; as, a *compact* discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must (in translating it) study the utmost force of our language. *Felton.*

3. Compacted; joined; held together. 'A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together.' *Peacham.*—4. Composed; consisting. '*Compact* of thankless earth.' *Tennyson.* [Poetical.]

My heart is not *compact* of flint nor steel. *Shak.*

SYN. Firm, close, solid, dense, brief, *pithy*, sententious.

Compact† (kom'pakt), *n.* Structure; frame.

He was of a mean or low *compact*, but without disproportion and unevenness either in lineaments or parts. *Sir G. Buck.*

Compact (kom-pakt'), *v.t.* 1. To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close, as the parts which compose a body. 'For the purpose of producing an uniform shaking motion . . . in order to *compact* the pulp' (in making paper). *Ure.*

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system. 'The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted*.' Eph. iv. 16.

Compact (kom'pakt; formerly kom-pakt'), *n.* [L. *compactum*, a compact, from *compaciscor, compactus*, to make an agreement—*com*, together, and *paciscor*, to fix, settle, covenant.] An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in general to any covenant or contract between individuals, members of a community, or nations.

What is the course and drift of your *compact*? *Shak.*

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, &c. *Blackstone.*

Wedlock is described as the indissoluble *compact*. *Macaulay.*

Compact† (kom'pakt), *a.* Leagued with; confederated.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone. *Shak.*

Compacted (kom-pakt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Pressed close; firmly united or connected; worked together so as to be compact. 'This earth's *compacted* sphere.' *Roscommon.* [Rare.]

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength
Stretch'd and dissolved into unsinew'd length. *Sir J. Denham.*

Compactedly (kom-pakt'ed-li), *adv.* In a compact manner; compendiously; closely. *Lovelace.* [Rare.]

Compactedness (kom-pakt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density. *Sir K. Digby.*

Compacter (kom-pakt'ėr), *n.* One who makes a compact.

Compactible (kom-pakt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being joined or compacted.

Compaction† (kom-pak'shon), *n.* The act of making compact; the state of being compact. 'Buildings which stand by architecture and *compaction.*' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Compactly (kom-pakt'li), *adv.* In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neatly.

You have put all this together most *compactly.* *Lamb.*

Compactness (kom-pakt'nes), *n.* State of being compact; firmness; close union of parts; density. *Boyle.*

Compacture† (kom-pakt'ūr), *n.* [L. *compactura.*] Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining. 'With comely compass and *compacture* strong.' *Spenser.*

Compages, Compage (kom-pā'jēz, kom-pāj'), *n.* [L. *compages,* from *compingo.* See COMPACT, close.] A system or structure of many parts united. 'A regular *compages* of pipes and vessels for the fluids to pass through.' *Ray.*

The ship of civilization, either ancient or modern, is a vast jointed *compage* of timbers, and of boards, bolted and bound together. *Is. Taylor.*

Compaginate† (kom-paj'i-nāt), *v.t.* [See below.] To set together; to unite or hold together. *Montagu.*

Compagination† (kom-paj'i-nā"shon), *n.* [L. *compagino, compaginatum,* to join together, *compago, compaginis,* a joining—*con,* together, and *pango,* to fix. See COMPACT, closely united.] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture. 'A *compagination* of many parts.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Companable,† **Compaignable,**† *a.* [O.Fr. *compaignable,* sociable.] Companionable; sociable. *Chaucer.*

Companableness† (kom'pa-na-bl-nes), *n.* Sociableness. 'Hearty *companableness.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Companage,† *n.* [L. *com* for *con,* together, and *panis,* bread.] All kinds of sustenance, except bread and drink. *Wharton.*

Companator (kom-pā'nā-tėr), *n.* Same as *Impanator.*

Companiable† (kom-pan'i-a-bl), *a.* Maintaining friendly intercourse; companionable; social.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and respective. *Bacon.*

Companiableness† (kom-pan'i-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being companionable; sociableness.

His retiredness was for prayer, his *companiableness* was for preaching. *Bp. Hall.*

Companion (kom-pan'yon), *n.* [Fr. *compagnon;* O.Fr. *compainon, companion*—L. *com,* together, and *panis,* bread. Lit. a sharer of one's bread; a mess-fellow.] 1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates and converses; a mate; a comrade.

A *companion* of fools shall be destroyed. Prov. xiii. 20.

2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and travelling together are called companions. 'Set Caliban and his *companions* free.' *Shak.*—3. Partner; associate. 'Epaphroditus, my . . . *companion* in labour.' Phil. ii. 25. '*Companion* of his woe.' *Milton.*—4.† A fellow: used contemptuously. 'I scorn you, scurvy *companion.*' *Shak.*—*Companions of the Bath,* the third or lowest class of the members of the order of the Bath.—SYN. Associate, comrade, mate, compeer, partner, ally, confederate, coadjutor, accomplice.

Companion (kom-pan'yon), *a.* Accompanying; united with.

The effects of pure monarchy, and its *companion* aristocracy, upon the character and habits of the nation are easily traced. *Brougham.*

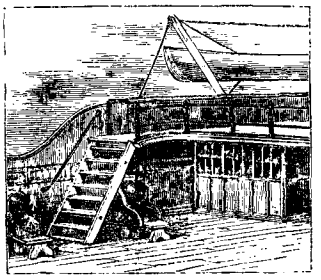
Companion (kom-pan'yon), *v.t.* 1. To be a companion to; to accompany.

Nor can he (St. Thomas) be considered as having entirely abdicated his early right, as his statue, standing on a crocodile, still *companions* the winged lion on the opposite pillar of the piazzetta. *Ruskin.*

Methinks 'twould be a guilt—a very guilt—
Not to *companion* thee. *Keats.*

2. To make equal; to put on the same level. '*Companion* me with my mistress.' *Shak.* [Rare in both senses.]

Companion (kom-pan'yon), *n.* [Comp. O.Sp. *compaña,* an outhouse.] *Naut.* (*a*) the framing and sash-lights upon the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and deck below. *Sailor's Word-book.* (*b*) A raised hatch or cover to the cabin stair of a merchant vessel. *Young's Naut. Dict.*—*Companion ladder,* the steps



Companion Ladder, from model in Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

or ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter-deck.—*Companion way,* the staircase at the entrance to a cabin.

Companionable (kom-pan'yon-a-bl), *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable. '*A companionable* sadness.' *Iz. Walton.* 'A more *companionable* wit.' *Clarendon.* 'Each *companionable* guest.' *Mallet.*

A serious, sincere character (Mahomet); yet amiable, cordial, *companionable,* jocose even. *Carlyle.*

Companionableness (kom-pan'yon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

He had a great *companionableness* in his nature. *Clarendon.*

Companionably (kom-pan'yon-a-bli), *adv.* In a companionable manner. *Clarendon.*

Companionless (kom-pan'yon-les), *a.* Having no companion. 'I, the last, go forth *companionless.*' *Tennyson.*

Companionship (kom-pan'yon-ship), *n.* 1. The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association.

'Tis Alcibiades and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship.* *Shak.*

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere *companionship.* *Irving.*

2. In *printing,* a number of workmen engaged in setting up one or more works, under the management of a clicker.

Company (kum'pa-ni), *n.* [Fr. *compagnie;* O.Fr. also *companie.* See COMPANION.] 1. The state of being a companion; companionship; fellowship; society. 'The little wife would weep for *company.*' *Tennyson.*

Brethren, farewell, your *company* along
I will not wish. *Milton.*

2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men or other animals, in a very indefinite sense. 'Forbear till this *company* be past.' *Shak.*—3. Persons that associate with others for friendly intercourse, conversation, or pleasure; hence, guests at a person's house; society; as, to entertain *company.*

A crowd is not *company,* and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon.*

4. A number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly; as, a *company* of players; an insurance *company.* 'High in office in the Goldsmiths' *Company.*' *Dickens.* 'A company forges the wine.' *Tennyson.* [The word is applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies; but when there are only a few individuals associated the concern is generally called a *copartnery,* the term *company* being usually reserved for large associations.]—5. The members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title of the firm: usually contracted when written; as, Messrs. Smith & *Co.*—6. *Milit.* a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion, corresponding to a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, and commanded by a captain.—7. *Naut.* (*a*) the crew of a ship, including the officers. (*b*) A fleet.—*To bear* (a person) *company,* to accompany; to attend; to go with: denoting a temporary association.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company.* *Pope.*

—*To be good company,* to be fitted to entertain company.—*To keep* (a person) *company,* (*a*) to accompany; to attend. Prov. xxix. 3. (*b*)† To associate with, as a suitor or lover.

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her *company?* *Shak.*

—*To keep company with,* to frequent the society of, as a suitor or sweetheart; as, to *keep company with* a girl. [Rather vulgar.] SYN. Companionship, sociality, society, assembly, assemblage, collection, group, crowd, band, troop.

Company† (kum'pa-ni), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *companied;* ppr. *companying.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to. 'The soldier that did *company* these three.' *Shak.*

Company† (kum'pa-ni), *v.i.* 1. To associate with; to frequent the company of.

I wrote unto you in an epistle not to *company* with fornicators. 1 Cor. v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. *Spenser.*—3. To have commerce with the other sex. *Bp. Hall.*

Comparable (kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *comparabilis.* See COMPARE.] Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; worthy to be estimated as equal. 'A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age.' *Knolles.*

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison.*

Comparableness (kom'pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* State of being comparable. *Bailey.*

Comparably (kom'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. *Wotton.*

Comparate (kom'pa-rāt), *n.* In *logic,* one of two things compared to one another. *Dalgarno.*

Comparation† (com-pa-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *comparatio,* from *comparo,* to prepare or compare.] Provision; the act of providing or making ready. *Cockeram.*

Comparative (kom-par'a-tiv), *a.* [L. *comparativus.* See COMPARE.] 1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. The *comparative* weight of a body is that which is estimated by comparing it with the weight of another body. A body may be called heavy when it is compared with a feather, and yet be called light when compared with iron.

The blossom is a positive good: the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison, especially founded on the comparison of different branches of the same science or study; as, *comparative* anatomy; *comparative* grammar. See under ANATOMY and GRAMMAR.—3. Having the power of comparing different things. 'The *comparative* faculty.' *Glanville.*—4. Quick at comparisons: a jocular use of Falstaff's. 'The most *comparative,* rascalliest, sweet young prince.' *Shak.*—5. In *gram.* expressing a greater degree. The *comparative* degree of an adjective or adverb expresses a greater degree of the quality expressed by the positive than is expressed or implied regarding that with which the comparison is made; as in the sentence, James and John are both little, but John is the taller of the two, *taller* is the comparative degree of *tall,* and here asserts a greater degree of tallness in John than in James.—6.† Proportionate; corresponding.

Thou went dignified enough
Even to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be styled
The under-hangman of his kingdom. *Shak.*

Comparative (kom-par'a-tiv), *n.* 1. In *gram.* the comparative degree. See the adjective.—2.† One who is equal or pretends to be an equal; a rival.

Gerard ever was
His full *comparative.* *Beau. & Fl.*

3.† One who makes comparisons or sarcasms; one who affects wit; a scoffer. 'Every beardless vain *comparative.*' *Shak.*

Comparatively (kom-par'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively,* and not positively or simply. *Bacon.*

Compare (kom-pār'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compared;* ppr. *comparing.* [L. *comparo,* to put together, unite, match, compare, also to prepare—*com* for *con,* together, and *paro,* to prepare.] 1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, espe-

cially with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement, resemblances or differences; as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth: generally with *with*, sometimes with *to*, preceding the object with which anything is compared. 'To *compare* small things *with* great.' *Milton.*

The doctrines of this religion, though in many respects very pure and even philosophical, when *compared to* the depraved and gross superstitions of India and Africa, yet inculcate the most absolute Fatalism. *Brougham.*

2. To liken: to represent as similar for the purpose of illustration: with *to* preceding the secondary object.

Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon.*

3. In *gram.* to inflect an adjective in the degrees of comparison; as, black, blacker, blackest.—4. To get; to procure; to obtain: a Latinism.

From back and belly still did spare,
To fill his bags and richesse to *compare*. *Spenser.*

Compare (kom-pār'), *v.i.* 1. To hold or stand comparison; to be held like or equal. 'No person can *compare* with him.' *Milton.* 2.† To vie. 'With her beauty bounty did *compare*.' *Spenser.*

Compare (kom-pār'), *n.* 1. Comparison. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Their small gallies may not hold *compare*
With our tall ships. *Waller.*

2.† Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison. 'Protest, and oath, and big *compare*.' *Shak.*

Comparer (kom-pār'ėr), *n.* One who compares. *Bp. Lavington.*

Comparison (kom-par'i-son), *n.* [Fr. *comparaison*, L. *comparatio*. See COMPARE.] 1. The act of comparing; the act of voluntarily carrying the mind from one object to another, in order to discover some relation subsisting between them; a comparative estimate.

Verges. Yes, I thank God I am as honest as any man living that is an old man and no honester than I.
Dog. Comparisons are odorous: palabras, neighbour Verges. *Shak.*

2. The state of being compared or estimated; proportion; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; as, the one is so much superior to the other that there is no *comparison* between them.

Who is left among you that saw this house in its first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in *comparison* of it as nothing? Hag. ii. 3.

¶ *In comparison of* was formerly common, but it seems to be now going out of use, *in comparison with* taking its place; as, *in comparison with* Shakspere our modern dramatists occupy a low place.]—3. Something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel.

Whereto shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? Mark iv. 30.

The tints are such
As may not find *comparison* on earth. *Shelley.*

4. In *gram.* the inflection of an adjective or adverb to express degrees of the original quality; as strong, stronger, strongest; glorious, more glorious, most glorious.—5. In *rhet.* a figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, which is common to them both; as, a hero is like a lion in courage. Here courage is regarded as common to a hero and a lion, and constitutes the point of resemblance.—6. In *phren.* one of the reflecting faculties, whose supposed function is to give the power of perceiving resemblances and analogies, and to produce a tendency to compare one thing with another.

Comparison† (kom-par'i-son), *v.t.* To compare.

Like to a foole naturall, am I *comparisoned*. *Chaucer.*

Compart (kom-pärt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *compartir*—prefix *com*, and *partir*, L. *partior*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] To divide; to mark out into parts or subdivisions. [Rare.]

The crystal surface is *comparted* all,
In niches verged with rubies. *Glover.*

Compart† (kom'pärt), *n.* A part existing along with others; a fellow-member; an element. '*Comparts* of the same substance.' *Dr. J. Scott.*

Compartiment† (kom-pär'ti-ment), *n.* [Fr.] Compartment. 'Divided into twelve *compartiments*.' *Pope.*

Compartition† (kom-pär-ti'shon), *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *partition*.] 1. The act of dividing into parts; specifically, in *arch.* the division or disposition of the whole ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments. *Wotton.*—2. A division; part divided; a separate part. *Wotton; Sir T. Browne.*

Compartment (kom-pärt'ment), *n.* [Fr. *compartiment*; L.L. *compartimentum*, from L. *compartior*, to divide, share, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] A division or separate part of a general design, as of a building, railway-carriage, picture, plan, or the like.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings. *Peacham.*

There was a train just stopping, and she opened the door of one of the *compartments* and entered it. *Mrs. Riddell.*

—*Compartment ceiling*, in *arch.* a ceiling divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by mouldings.—*Compartment tiles*, in *arch.* tiles of different colours so arranged as to form compartments.

Compartner† (kom-pärt'nėr), *n.* A sharer; a copartner. *Bp. Pearson.*

Compartnership† (kom-pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* Copartnership (which see). 'My wife's *compartnership*.' *Ford.*

Compasant (kom'pa-zant), *n.* A seaman's corruption of *Corposant* (which see).

Compass (kum'pas), *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Pg. *compas*; L.L. *compassus*, a circle—L. *com*, and *passus*, a step.] 1. A passing round; a circular course; a circuit.

Time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run his *compass*. *Shak.*
They fetched a *compass* of seven days' journey. 2 Ki. iii. 9.

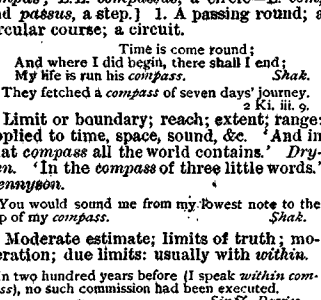
2. Limit or boundary; reach; extent; range: applied to time, space, sound, &c. 'And in that *compass* all the world contains.' *Dryden.* 'In the *compass* of three little words.' *Tennyson.*

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my *compass*. *Shak.*

3. Moderate estimate; limits of truth; moderation; due limits: usually with *within*.

In two hundred years before (I speak *within compass*), no such commission had been executed. *Sir J. Davies.*

4. An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian or the position of objects with respect to that meridian. The mariner's or ship compass consists of three parts: namely, the box, the card or fly, and the needle. The box, which contains the card and needle, is a circular brass receptacle, hung within a wooden one by two concentric rings called gimbals, so fixed by the cross-centres to the box that the inner one, or compass-box, shall retain an horizontal position in all motions of the ship. The circular card is divided into thirty-two equal parts by lines drawn from the centre to the circumference, called points or rhumbs; the intervals between the points are also divided into halves and quarters; and the whole circumference into equal parts or degrees, 360 of which complete the circle; and, consequently, the distance or angle comprehended between any two rhumbs is equal to 11¼°. The four principal are called cardinal points: viz. North, South, East, and

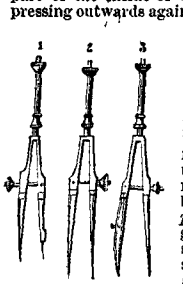


Compass Face or Card.

West. The names of the rest are compounded of these. The needle is a small bar of magnetized steel. It is fixed in the under side of the card, and in the centre is placed a conical socket, which is poised on an upright pointed pin fixed in the bottom of the box; so that the card, hanging on the pin, turns freely round its centre; and one of the points, by the property of the needle, will always be directed towards the north pole. The needle, however, is liable to a certain deviation owing to the magnetism of the ship itself, and this is especially strong in iron ships. (See *Deviation of the compass*, under DEVIATION.) To obviate this defect Sir W. Thomson has invented a compass having a number of needles arranged in a particular manner instead of one. In the compass used by land-surveyors and others the needle is not fixed to the card, but plays alone, the card being drawn on the bottom of the box.—The *azimuth compass* differs in some respects from the foregoing. See AZIMUTH.—*Hanging compass*, a mariner's compass suspended with its face downwards to the roof of a cabin or to a pole on deck. In the former position it is sometimes called a *Tell-tale*, because it shows to one below if the proper course of the ship is maintained by the steersman.—5. A mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, distances between two points, &c.: often with the plural designation *compasses*, or a *pair of compasses*.

In his hand
He took the golden *compasses*, prepared
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
The universe and all created things. *Milton.*

—*Common compasses*, or *dividers*, consist simply of two pointed legs, movable on a joint or pivot, and used for measuring and transferring distances. For describing circles the lower end of one of the legs is removed, and its place supplied by a holder for a pencil or pen.—*Hair compasses*, compasses having a spring attached to the upper part of the inside of one of the legs, and pressing outwards against the lower part of the other, thus constantly tending to keep the legs apart. By means of a finely-threaded screw the spring can be compressed or relaxed with the utmost nicety, and the distance of the legs regulated to a hair's-breadth.—*Bow compasses*, the name given to several instruments for measuring distances, describing arcs, &c., having the two legs united at top by a bow or spring so as to tend to move apart, the distance between the legs being adjusted by means of a screw and nut. For larger varieties see BOW-COMPASS.—*Triangular compasses*. See TRIANGULAR.—*Proportional compasses*. See PROPORTIONAL.



Bow Compasses.
1, 2. For using as dividers.
3. With pen leg for describing circles.

Compass (kum'pas), *v.t.* 1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole; to inclose, encircle, environ, surround; as, to *compass* with the arms. '*Compass'd* by the inviolate sea.' *Tennyson.*

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about. *Shak.*
With favour wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield. Ps. v. 12.

2. To go or walk about or round.

The seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times. Josh. vi. 3, 4.

3. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within one's power; to accomplish.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*
How can you hope to *compass* your designs? *Denham.*

4. To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive. [Obsolete except as a legal term.]

Compassing and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

5. To bend in the form of a circle or curve; to make circular or curved; as, to *compass* timber for a ship. 'To be *compassed* like a good bilbo in the circumference of a peck.' *Shak.* [Obsolete except in carpentry.]

Compassable (kum'pas-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being compassed.

Compass-box (kum'pas-boks), *n.* The glass-covered box containing the compass needle and card. See COMPASS, 4.

Compass-card (kum'pas-kärd), *n.* The circular card belonging to a compass. See COMPASS, 4.

Compass-dial (kum'pas-dī-al), *n.* A small sun-dial fitted into a box for the pocket, by which the hour can be ascertained by the needle.

Compassed (kum'past), *p.* and *a.* 1. Surrounded; obtained; accomplished. — 2.† Round; arched. 'His *compassed* crest.' *Shak.* 'The *compassed* window.' *Shak.*

Compassemente,†Compassynge,† *n.* Contrivance; purpose; design. *Chaucer.*

Compassing (kum'pas-ing), *p.* or *a.* In *ship-building*, incurvated, curved or bent; as, *compassing* timbers. See COMPASS, *v. t.* 5.

Compassion (kom-pá'shon), *n.* [Fr. *compassion*, L. *compassio, compassionis—com*, together, and *patior, passus*, to suffer.] 1. A suffering with another; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; sympathy; pity; commiseration.

He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity. Ps. lxxviii. 38.

2.† An act of mercy.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his *compassions* fail not. Lam. iii. 22.

Compassion† (kom-pa'shon), *v. t.* To compassionate; to pity; to commiserate.

O heavens, can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him? *Shak.*

Compassionable (kom-pa'shon-a-bl), *a.* Deserving of pity. [Rare.]

He is for some time a raving maniac, and then falls into a state of gay and *compassionable* imbecility. *Crabbe.*

Compassionary† (kom-pa'shon-ar-i), *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

Compassionate (kom-pa'shon-āt), *a.* 1. Characterized by compassion; full of pity; having a heart that is tender and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants, and infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South.*

2.† Calling for or calculated to excite compassion; pitiable; pitiful.

I pity you . . . your case is a *compassionate* one. *A. Murphy.*

3.† Plaintive; complaining.

It boots thee not to be *compassionate*:
After our sentence plaining comes too late. *Shak.*

4.† Sympathetic. *Donne.* — *Compassionate allowance*, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows and children and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in necessitous circumstances. — SYN. Tender, merciful, melting, soft, indulgent, kind.

Compassionate (kom-pa'shon-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *compassionated*; ppr. *compassionating*. To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for. '*Compassionates* my pains, and pities me.' *Addison.*

Compassionate† (kom-pa'shon-āt), *n.* One who compassionates, pities, or commiserates. *Quoted by Fitzedward Hall.*

Compassionately (kom-pa'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully. *Clarendon.*

Compassionateness (kom-pa'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

Compassionative† (kom-pa'shon-āt-iv), *a.* Same as *Compassionate*. *Sir K. Digby.*

Compassless (kum'pas-les), *a.* Having no compass.

Compass-needle (kum'pas-nē-dl), *n.* The magnetized needle of a compass. See COMPASS, 4.

Compass-plane (kum'pas-plān), *n.* In *carp.* a plane having the sole convex in the direction of its length for curved timber.

Compass-plant (kum'pas-plant), *n.* A plant, the *Silphium laciniatum*, nat. order Compositæ, common on the prairies of North America. It is disposed to present the edges of its leaves north and south, hence its name.

Compass-roof (kum'pas-röf), *n.* Same as *Span-roof*. *Oxford Glossary.*

Compass-saw (kum'pas-sa), *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, so that it may be made to cut round in a circle of moderate radius.

Compass-signal (kum'pas-sig-nal), *n.* A signal denoting a point of the compass.

Compass-timber (kum'pas-tim-bėr), *n.* In *carp.* curved or crooked timber.

Compass-window (kum'pas-win-dō), *n.* In *arch.* a circular bay-window or oriel.

Compast† (kum'past), *a.* Same as *Compassed*. *Spenser.*

Compaternity† (kom-pa-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *paternity*.] The relation of a godfather.

Gossipred or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Sir J. Davies.*

Compatibility (kom-pat'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* [See COMPATIBLE.] The quality of being compatible; consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; suitableness; as, a *compatibility* of tempers. 'The *compatibility* and concurrence of such properties in one thing.' *Barrow.*

Compatible (kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* [Fr. *compatible*, L.L. *compatibilis*, from *compatior*—L. *com*, together, and *patior*, to suffer.] 1. Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; as, a generous and a servile temper are not *compatible* with one another. — 2. Capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; not incongruous: in both senses used either absolutely or followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to*. 'Not repugnant but *compatible*.' *Sir T. More.*

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible to* an intellectual nature. *Sir M. Hale.*

Let us not require a union of excellencies not quite *compatible with* each other. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

SYN. Consistent, suitable, agreeable, accordant, concordant, congruous, congenial, harmonizing.

Compatibleness (kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* The same as *Compatibility*.

Compatibly (kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

Compatient† (kom-pā'shent), *a.* [L. *compatiens*, pp. of *compatior—com*, together, and *patior*, to suffer.] Suffering together. 'The same *compatient* and commorient fates.' *Sir G. Buck.*

Compatriot (kom-pā'tri-ot), *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *patriot*; Fr. *compatriote*.] One of the same country. 'The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own *compatriots*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Clement VI. with his easy temper was least likely to restrain that proverbial vice of popes—nepotism. On his brothers, nephews, kindred, relatives, *compatriots*, were accumulated grants, benefices, promotions. *Milman.*

Compatriot (kom-pā'tri-ot), *a.* 1. Of the same country.

To my *compatriot* youth
I point the high example of thy sons. *Akenside.*

2. Animated by love of a common country; united in patriotism; patriotic.

She (Britain) rears to freedom an undaunted race,
Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind. *Thomson.*

[Rare in both senses.]

Compatriotism (kom-pā'tri-ot-izm), *n.* The state of being a compatriot or fellow-countryman. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Compear (kom-pēr'), *v. i.* [L. *compareo—com*, and *pareo*, to appear; comp. *appear*.] In *Scots law*, to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel.

Compearance (kom-pēr'ans), *n.* In *Scots law*, a term applied to the appearance made for a defender by himself or by his counsel in an action.

Compearer (kom-pēr'ėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, an interlocutor by which one who, although not called as a party to an action, yet conceives he has an interest in it, is permitted to compear and sist himself as party to it.

Compeer (kom-pēr'), *n.* [L. *compar—com*, and *par*, equal. See PEER.] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate. 'His *compeer* in arms.' *Ford.* 'And him thus answered soon his bold *compeer*.' *Milton.*

Heroes and kings of ages past
Are thy *compeers*. *W. Whitehead.*

Compeer† (kom-pēr'), *v. t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with. 'He *compeers* the best.' *Shak.*

Compeer† (kom-pēr'), *v. i.* [See COMPEAR.] To appear.

Compel (kom-pel'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *compelled*; ppr. *compelling*. [L. *compello, compulsum*, to drive together—*com*, and *pello*, to drive; whence also *compulsion, compulsory*, &c.] 1. To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force; as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. Luke xiv. 23.

2. To subject; to cause to submit.

I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson.*

3. To take by force or violence. [Rare.]

The subjects' grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
A sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*

4. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company. 'In one troop *compelled*.' *Dryden.* [A Latinism, and rare.]—5. To overpower; to overcome; to hold. 'And easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Compellable (kom-pel'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being compelled or constrained.

Joint tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. *Blackstone.*

Compellably (kom-pel'a-bli), *adv.* By compulsion. *Todd.*

Compellation (kom-pel-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *compellatio*, the act of accosting, from *compello, compellare*, to address.] Style or manner of address; word of salutation. 'Metaphorical *compellations*.' *Milton.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings of France is by '*Sire*.' *Sir W. Temple.*

He useth this endearing *compellation*, 'my little children.' *Bp. Beveridge.*

Compellative (kom-pel'a-tiv), *n.* [From L. *compello*, to address.] In *gram.* a term sometimes given to the name by which a person is addressed.

Compellatory (kom-pel'a-tor-i), *a.* Tending to compel; compulsory. 'Process *compellatory*.' *Sir W. Cavendish.* [Rare.]

Compeller (kom-pel'ėr), *n.* One who compels or constrains.

Compellingly (kom-pel'ing-li), *adv.* In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsively.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, obscurely, peradventure, but not evidently, *compellingly*, necessarily. *Jer. Taylor.*

Compend (kom'pend), *n.* Same as *Compendium*. *Bp. Burnet.*

Compendiarious† (kom-pen'di-ā''ri-us), *a.* Short; compendious. *Bailey.*

Compendiate† (kom-pen'di-āt), *v. t.* [See COMPENDIUM.] To sum or collect together. 'That which *compendiateth* all blessing—peace upon Israel.' *Bp. King.*

Compendiosity† (kom-pen'di-os''i-ti), *n.* Compendiousness; brevity. *Bailey.*

Compendious (kom-pen'di-us), *a.* [L. *compendiosus*, from *compendium* (which see).] 1. Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; short; abridged; concise; as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority—that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2.† Short; direct; not circuitous.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours and gained time. *Woodward.*

SYN. Short, summary, abridged, condensed, shortened, compressed, succinct, brief, concise.

Compendiously (kom-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* In a compendious, short, or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome. *Sir T. More; Holland.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

Compendiousness (kom-pen'di-us-nes), *n.* The state of being compendious; shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass. 'The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion.' *Bentley.*

Compendium (kom-pen'di-um), *n.* [L. *compendium*, a shortening, abbreviating—*com*, with, and *pendo*, to weigh.] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads or general principles of a larger work or system; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. 'A short system or *compendium* of a science.' *Watts.—Abridgment, Compendium, Epitome, Abstract.* See under ABRIDGMENT.

Compensable† (kom-pen'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being compensated. *Cotgrave.*

Compensate (kom-pen'sāt or kom'pen-sāt: Tennyson has both), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *compensated*; ppr. *compensating*. [L. *compenso, compensatum—com*, together, and *penso*, freq. of *pendo, pensum*, to weigh; lit. to weigh together; hence, to balance, to give an equivalent for.] 1. To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent to; as, to *compensate* a labourer for his work or a merchant for his losses.—2. To make up for; to counterbalance; to make amends for. 'For often fineness *compensated* size.' *Tennyson.*

The length of the night and the dews do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

(She) throve not in her trade, not being bred
To barter, nor *compensating* the want
By shrewdness. *Tennyson.*

SYN. To recompense, remunerate, reward, indemnify, requite, countervail, counterbalance.

Compensate (kom-pen'sāt), *v.i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent; followed by *for*; as, what can *compensate for* the loss of honour?

Compensation (kom-pen-sā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of compensating; counterbalance; as, nature is based on a system of *compensation*. 2. That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; indemnity; recompense.

The parliament which dissolved the monastic foundations . . . vouchsafed not a word toward securing the slightest *compensation* to the dispossessed owners. *Hallam.*

3. That which supplies the place of something else or makes good a deficiency; as, the speed of the hare is a *compensation* for its want of any weapon of defence.—4. In *law*, a set-off; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.—*Compensation balance, compensation pendulum*, a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the tendency of variations of temperature to produce variations in the rate of vibration or oscillation. This may be accomplished in various ways, as by compensation bars. See below, and see also PENDULUM.—*Compensation bars*, bars formed of two or more metals of different expansibilities, so that the expansion of one counteracts the expansion of another. They are used to produce perfect equality of motion in the balances of watches and chronometers and the pendulums of clocks.—SYN. Amends, indemnity, indemnification, recompense, remuneration, requital, satisfaction, set-off.

Compensative (kom-pen'sa-tiv), *a.* Making amends or compensation. 'The *compensative* justice of the old drama.' *Hazlitt.*

Compensative (kom-pen'sa-tiv), *n.* That which compensates; compensation. 'This is the sorry *compensative*.' *Lamb.*

Compensator (kom'pen-sā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which compensates; specifically, *naut.* a contrivance on board ships for neutralizing the effects of local attraction on the compass-needle. See under MAGNETIC.

Compensatory (kom-pen'sa-tor-i), *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends. 'Tribute not penal nor *compensatory*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Compense † (kom-pens'), *v.t.* To recompense; to compensate; to counterbalance. *Bacon.*

Comperendinate † (kom-pėr-en'di-nāt), *v.i.* [L. *comperendino, comperendinatum*, to cite a defendant to a new trial on a subsequent day.] To delay. *Bailey.*

Compete (kom-pēt'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *competed*; ppr. *competing*. [L. *competo*, to meet, to strive after—*com*, together, and *peto*, to make for, to seek.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry; to vie.

Men have gone on warring, grudging, struggling, *competing*, from the beginning, and they will do so to the end. *Kingsley.*

The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete* with the inspired authors. *Milner.*

[This word is often said to be modern, and of Scottish origin, but Latham quotes a passage from Bp. Hall in which it is used, and *competition* and *competitor* are both of considerable age. It is now in common use.]

Competence, Competency (kom'pē-tens, kom'pē-ten-si), *n.* [From *competent*.] 1. State of being competent; fitness; suitableness; adequateness; ability; as, there is no doubt of his *competence* for the task. 'The *competency* of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause.' *Burke.*—2. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity. 'Happy years of health and *competence*.' *Tennyson.*

'Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shak.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words—health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, (*a*) legal capacity, qualification, or sufficiency; fitness; as, the *competency* of evidence; the *competence* of a witness, which consists in his having the qualifications required by law, as age, soundness of mind, impartiality, &c. (*b*) Legal right or authority; power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as, the *competency* of a judge or court to examine and decide.

Elizabeth, conscious that her own title was open to grave objections, and unwilling to admit even a reversionary right in her rival and enemy the Queen of Scots, induced the parliament to pass a law, enacting that whoever should deny the *competency* of the reigning sovereign, with the assent of the states of the realm, to alter the succession, should suffer death as a traitor. *Macaulay.*

Competent (kom'pē-tent), *a.* [Fr. *competent*, from *competer*, to be sufficient; L. *competo*, to be meet or fit, to be suitable, also to strive after—*com*, together, and *peto*, to seek.] 1. Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or fit for the purpose; adequate; as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; an army *competent* to the defence of the kingdom. 'A *competent* knowledge of the world.' *Atterbury.*

His indignation derives itself out of a very *competent* injury. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, having legal capacity or power; as, a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court, it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness, it implies a legal right or capacity to testify.

A *competent* judge is one who has jurisdiction in the case. *Johnson.*

3. Incident; rightfully or lawfully belonging: followed by *to*.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent to* any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not *competent to* the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

—*Competent and omitted*, in *Scots law*, a term applied to pleas which might have been maintained in the course of a suit, but which have not been stated.

Competently (kom'pē-tent-li), *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably; as, the fact has been *competently* proved.

Some places require men *competently* endowed. *Wotton.*

Competible † (kom-pet'i-bl), *a.* Compatible. *Glanville; Sir M. Hale; Dr. H. More.*

It is not *compatible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond.*

Competibleness † (kom-pet'i-bl-nes), *n.* Compatibleness.

Competition (kom-pē-tish'on), *n.* [L. L. *competitio*. See COMPETE and COMPETENCE.] 1. The act of seeking or endeavouring to gain what another is endeavouring to gain at the same time; mutual contest or striving for the same object; strife for superiority; rivalry; as, the *competition* of two candidates for an office: formerly it might be followed by *to*, now always *for* before the thing sought.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

There is no *competition* but *for* the second place. *Dryden.*

2. A trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness; as, the prize was decided by written *competition*; the *competitions* for appointments in the civil service.—3. In *Scots law* competition is applied chiefly to those contests which arise on bankruptcy, between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences.—*Emulation, Competition, Rivalry.* 'See under EMULATION.

Competitive (kom-pet'i-tiv), *a.* Relating to competition; emulous; as, a *competitive* trial. 'The co-operative in lieu of the *competitive* principle.' *Quart. Rev.*

Competitor (kom-pet'i-tėr), *n.* [L. *competitor* (*i* long), from *competo*, to seek after. See COMPETE.] 1. One who competes; one who seeks and endeavours to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shak.*

2. † A companion; a confederate; an associate; a fellow. 'Thou my brother, my *competitor*, . . . my mate.' *Shak.*

Every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels, and still their power grows strong. *Shak.*

Competitory (kom-pet'i-tor-i), *a.* Acting in competition; rival. *Faber.* [Rare.]

Competitress, Competitrix (kom-pet'i-tres, kom-pet'i-triks), *n.* A female competitor.

Queen Anne now being without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Ld. Herbert.*

Compilation (kom-pi-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of compiling or collecting: now only used of the act of compiling from written or printed documents or books, the act of drawing materials for tables, pamphlets, or books from the labours of others; but formerly used more generally.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward.*

2. That which is compiled; a book or treatise drawn up by compiling.

Compilator † (kom-pi-lā'tėr), *n.* A collector. *Chaucer.*

Compile (kom-pīl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compiled*; ppr. *compiling*. [L. *compilo*, to plunder, pillage—*com*, together, and *pilo*, to pillage.] 1. To draw up, write out, or compose by collecting materials from various sources; to collect or put together by utilizing the writings of others; as, to *compile* a dictionary or a gazetteer. 'As I finde in a book *compiled*.' *Gower.*

They have often no other task than to lay two books before them, out of which they *compile* a third, without any new materials of their own. *Johnson.*

2. † To write; to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. † To contain; to comprise. *Spenser.*—4. † To make up; to compose; to put together; to construct. 'Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds.' *Donne.*

Before that Merlin died he did intend
A brazen wall in compass to *compile*. *Spenser.*

5. † To settle; to reconcile. *Spenser.*

Compilement † (kom-pīl'ment), *n.* The act of piling together, or heaping up. *Woodward.*

Compiler (kom-pīl'ėr), *n.* One who compiles. *Bacon; Swift.*

Compinge † (kom-pinj'), *v.t.* [L. *compingo*, to fix together, to confine—*com*, together, and *pango*, to fasten, to drive in.] To compress; to shut up. *Burton.*

Complacence, Complacency (kom-plā'sens, kom-plā'sen-si), *n.* [L. L. *complacentia*. See COMPLACENT.] 1. A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure or joy. 'O thou, my sole *complacence!*' *Milton.*—3. Agreeable softness or suavity of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure; civility; complaisance.

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

Complacent (kom-plā'sent), *a.* [Corresponding in form to L. *complacens, complacentis*, pleasing, ppr. of *complaceo*, to please—*com*, and *placeo*, to please; but derived rather from the noun *complacence*.] Accompanied with a sense of quiet enjoyment; displaying complacency; gratified; satisfied; as, a *complacent* look or smile.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings. *Burke.*

Complacential † (kom-pla-sen'shal), *a.* Marked by complacence; causing gratification. 'The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love.' *Baxter.*

Complacently (kom-plā'sent-li), *adv.* In a complacent manner; as, to smile *complacently*.

Complain (kom-plān'), *v.i.* [Fr. *complaindre*, from L. L. *complangere*—L. *com*, together, and *plango*, to strike, to beat, as the breast in extreme grief, to make a noise, bewail. Root *plag*, as in L. *plaga*, Gr. *plēgē*, a blow.] 1. To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or the like; to lament; to murmur; to find fault.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul.
Job vii. 11.

In midst of water I *complain* of thirst. *Dryden.*

2. To make a formal accusation against a person; to make a charge.

Now, Master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the council. *Shak.*

This verb is now regularly followed by *of* before the cause of grief or censure; as, to *complain of* thirst, *of* ignorance, *of* vice, *of* an offender. Formerly it was followed also by *on*. 'Shall I *complain on* you to our mistress?' *Shak.*—SYN. To lament, bewail, repine, murmur, regret, grieve, mourn.

Complaint † (kom-plānt'), *v.t.* To lament; to bewail.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Daniel.*

Complain (kom-plān'), *n.* Complaint; outcry. [Poetical.]

Then came a conquering earth-thunder, and rumbled
That fierce *complain* to silence. *Keats.*

Complainable † (kom-plān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being complained of. *Feltham.*

Complainant (kom-plān'ant), *n.* [Fr. *complaignant.*] 1. One who makes a complaint; a complainer.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants.* *Jeremy Collier.*

2. One who suffers from ill health.

Taxed as she was to such an extent that she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant *complainant.* *H. Spencer.*

3. In *law*, one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender for the recovery of a right or penalty; a plaintiff; a prosecutor.

Complainer (kom-plān'ėr), *n.* One who complains or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.

Speechless *complainer*, I will learn thy thought. *Shak.*

Complainful (kom-plān'fuł), *a.* Full of complaint. [Rare and poetical.]

Complaining (kom-plān'ing), *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury; a complaint.

They vented their *complainings.* *Shak.*

Complaining (kom-plān'ing), *a.* Expressive of complaint; as, to speak in a *complaining* tone.

Complainingly (kom-plān'ing-li), *adv.* In a complaining manner; murmuringly. *Byron.*

Complaint (kom-plānt'), *n.* [Fr. *complainte.* See COMPLAIN.] 1. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault.

Even to-day is my *complaint* bitter. Job xxiii. 2.
The *complaints* I hear of thee are grievous. *Shak.*
I do not breathe,
Nor whisper any murmur of *complaint.* *Tennyson.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint or murmuring.

The poverty of the clergy hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness in the body; a malady; a disease: usually applied to disorders not violent. *Arbuthnot.*—4. Accusation; a charge against an offender made or presented to the proper officer or court; representation of injuries in a general sense.

The Jews . . . laid many and grievous *complaints* against Paul which they could not prove.
Acts xxv. 7.

Complaintful (kom-plānt'fuł), *a.* Full of complaint. *Huloet.* [Rare.]

Complaisance (kom'plā-zans), *n.* [Fr. *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, the part. pres. of *complaire*, to please, to gratify = L. *complaceo.* See COMPLACENT.] 1. A pleasing deportment; that manner of address and behaviour in social intercourse which gives pleasure; affability; civility; courtesy.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. *Addison.*

2. Desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige; the *principle* for the *act.*

No man carries further than I do the policy of making government pleasing to the people. But the widest range of this political *complaisance* is confined within the limits of justice. *Burke.*

SYN. Civility, courtesy, urbanity, suavity, affability, good breeding.

Complaisant (kom'plā-zant), *a.* 1. Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; as, a *complaisant* gentleman.

As for our Saviour, he was, if I durst use the word, the most *complaisant* person that ever perhaps appeared in the world. *Abp. Sharp.*

2. Exhibiting complaisance; proceeding from a complaisant or obliging disposition; as, *complaisant* deportment or treatment.

My satire seems too bold,
Scarce to wise Peter *complaisant* enough. *Pope.*

Complaisantly (kom'plā-zant-li), *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment. *Pope.*

Complaisantness (kom'plā-zant-nes), *n.* Civility; complaisance. [Rare.]

Complanate (kom-plā'nāt), *v.t.* [L. *complano, complanatum*—*com*, and *planus*, plain.] To make level; to reduce to an even surface. *Derham.* [Rare.]

Complanate (kom-plā'nāt), *a.* Flattened; made level, or with a smooth surface. [Rare.]

Complease † (kom-plēz'), *v.t.* To assent to; to acquiesce in. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Compleat † (kom-plēt'), Same as *Complete. Junius.*

Complected (kom-plekt'ed), *a.* [L. prefix *com*, and *plecto*, to weave.] Woven together; interwoven. 'Infinitely *complected* tissues.' *Carlyle.*

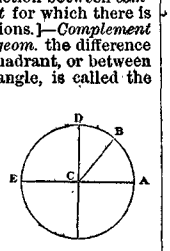
Complement (kom'plē-ment), *n.* [L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, from *compleo*, to complete. See COMPLETE, *a.*] 1. Full quantity or number; full amount; as, a company has its *complement* of men; a ship has its *complement* of stores.

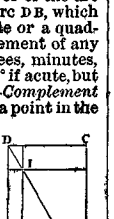
They, as they feasted, had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Spenser.*

2. Perfect state; fulness; completeness. *Spenser.* In *her*, the moon when full is said to be *in her complement.*—3. What is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; difference.

One custom is to place it both in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker.*

4. Specifically, in *music*, the interval wanting to complete an octave; as, the *complement* of a third is a sixth; that of a fourth, a fifth; of a fifth, a fourth.—5. † That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; outward show; accessory. 'Garnished and decked in modest *complement.*' *Shak.* 'Without vain art or curious *complement.*' *Spenser.*—6. † Courtesy; compliment. 'Since lowly feigning was called *complement.*' *Shak.* [Modern editions of Shakspere make a distinction between *complement* and *compliment* for which there is no authority in old editions.]—*Complement of an arc* or *angle*, in *geom.* the difference between an arc and a quadrant, or between an angle and a right angle, is called the *complement* of that arc or angle. Let DEA be a circle, of which the diameter is EA and centre C; and let ACB be an angle at the centre, measured by the arc AB; also, from C let CD be drawn at right angles to AC; then the complement of the angle ACB or of the arc AB is the angle BCD or the arc BD. In like manner the complement of the obtuse angle ECB, or of the arc EDB, is the angle DCB or the arc DB, which is its excess above a right angle or a quadrant; hence, to find the complement of any given angle expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, subtract it from 90° if acute, but if obtuse subtract 90° from it.—*Complement of a parallelogram.* If, through a point in the diagonal, two lines be drawn parallel to the sides, the whole parallelogram is then divided into two parallelograms on the diagonal, and two which only touch the diagonal at one angle. The latter pair are called complements to the former; thus, AI and IC are the complements of the parallelogram ABCD.—*Complement of a star*, in *astron.* the angular distance of the star from the zenith.—*Complement of the curtain*, in *fort.* that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.—*Arithmetical complement of a logarithm.* See ARITHMETICAL.





Complemental (kom-plē-ment'al), *a.* 1. Forming a complement; supplying a deficiency; completing.—2. In *zool.* applied to imperfect organisms, such as are found in cirripeds, which are in reality rudimentary males, perfect male animals being abundant. *Darwin.*—3. † Complimentary. 'Complemental flattery with silver tongue.' *Beaumont.*

Complementary (kom-plē-ment'a-ri), *a.* Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.—*Complementary colours.* See COLOUR.

Complementary † (kom-pli-ment'a-ri), *n.* One skilled in compliments. 'Cunning *complementaries.*' *B. Jonson.*

Complete (kom-plēt'; formerly also kom'plēt), *a.* [L. *completus*, pp. of *compleo, completum*, to fill up—*com*, intens., and *pleo*, to fill, which is ultimately from same root as E. *fill.*] 1. Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect. 'A thousand *complete* courses of the sun.' *Shak.* 'The *complete* and endless felicity of another life.' *Stillingfleet.*

And ye are *complete* in him, which is the head of all principality and power. Col. ii. 10.

Nor can pronounce upon it
If one should ask me whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and gipsy bonnet,
Be the neater and *completer.* *Tennyson.*

2. Thorough; consummate; in every respect.

The landowners' peasants are *complete* slaves. *Brougham.*

3. Finished; ended; concluded; as, the edifice is *complete.*

This course of vanity almost *complete,*
Tired in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

—*Complete flower*, in *bot.* one furnished with all the organs; with a calyx and corolla, as well as stamens and pistils.—*Whole, Entire, Complete, Total.*

Nothing is *whole* that has anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts and those parts fully developed. *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire* to their unity; *whole* to their junction; *total* to their aggregate. A *whole* orange; an *entire* set; a *complete* facsimile; the *total* expense. *Angus.*

SYN. Full, entire, utter, total, absolute, perfect, thorough, plenary, finished, faultless.

Complete (kom-plēt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *completed*; ppr. *completing.* 1. To finish; to end; to perfect; as, to *complete* a bridge or a course of instruction.—2. To fulfil; to accomplish; to realize; as, to *complete* hopes, desires, or prophecy.

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope.*

SYN. To perform, execute, terminate, conclude, finish, end, achieve, realize, effect, consummate, accomplish.

Completely (kom-plēt'li), *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite: as, to be *completely* mistaken. 'Completely witty.' *Swift.*

Completely shiftless was thy native plight. *Beaumont.*

Completement † (kom-plēt'ment), *n.* The act of completing; a finishing. *Dryden.*

Completeness (kom-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being complete; perfection.

Completion (kom-plē'shon), *n.* 1. Act of completing, finishing, or perfecting; state of being complete or completed; perfect state; as, the *completion* of a building; the *completion* of one's education. 'Other larger views than seem necessary to the *completion* of the argument.' *Bp. Hurd.*

A slow-develop'd strength awaits
Completion in a painful school. *Tennyson.*

2. Fulfilment; accomplishment. 'The *completion* of those prophecies.' *Atterbury.*

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

Completive (kom-plē'tiv), *a.* Completing or tending to complete; making complete. 'The *completive* power of the tense.' *Harris.*

Completory (kom-plē'to-ri), *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing. 'His crucifixion . . . *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions.' *Barrow.*

Completory (kom-plē'to-ri), *n.* Same as *Compline.*

Complex (kom'pleks), *a.* [L. *complexus*, pp. of *complector, complexus*, to fold or twine together—*com*, together, and root *plec, plic*, to fold.] 1. Composed of two or more parts or things; including two or more particulars connected; composite; not simple; as, a *complex* being; a *complex* idea; a *complex* term.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe. *Locke.*

Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them, as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'cards;' *complex* is of several with such a relation, as of 'a man on horseback,' 'a pack of cards.' *Whately.*

2. Involved; intricate; complicated; perplexed.

When the actual motions of the heavens are calculated in the best possible way, the process is difficult and *complex.* *Whewell.*

Complex (kom'pleks), *n.* Assemblage of things related as parts of a system.

That full *complex*
Of never-ending wonders. *Thomson.*

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *South.*

Complexed † (kom-plekst'), *a.* Same as *Complex. Sir T. Browne.*

Complexedness † (kom-pleks'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being complex; compound state; complication. 'The *complexedness* of these moral ideas.' *Locke.*

Complexion (kom-plek'shon), *n.* [L. *complexio, complexionis*, a combination, connection in L.L., a physical constitution or habit, from *complector, complexus*, to fold or twine together. See COMPLEX.] 1. † The temperament, habitude, or natural disposi-

tion of the body or mind; the peculiar cast of the constitution; physical character; nature. 'A man of feeble *complexion* and sickly.' *Jul. Berners.*

And Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was fledged; and then it is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam. *Shak.*

2. The colour or hue of the skin, particularly of the face.

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will?
Sir F. Davies.

3. The general appearance of anything; aspect.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of the day. *Shak.*

4.† The state of being complex; complexity; involution.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet, where the composition of the argument is plain, the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Watts.*

Complexion† (kom-plek'shon), *v.t.* To characterize by or endow with a disposition or temperament.

Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are *complexioned* for humility. *Sir T. Browne.*

Complexionably† (kom-plek'shon-ab-li), *adv.* Same as *Complexionally*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Complexional (kom-plek'shon-al), *a.* 1.† Pertaining to or depending on the disposition or temperament. '*Complexional* prejudices.' *Fiddes.*—2. Pertaining to the complexion.

Complexionally† (kom-plek'shon-al-li), *adv.* In the way of temperament; constitutionally.

Where are the jesters now? the men of health *Complexionally* pleasant? *Blair.*

Complexionary (kom-plek'shon-ar-i), *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. 'This *complexionary* art.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Complexioned (kom-plek'shond), *a.* 1.† Having a certain disposition.—2. Having a certain hue, especially of the skin: in both senses used chiefly in composition; as, dark-*complexioned*, fair-*complexioned*.

A flower is the best-*complexioned* grass; as a pear is the best-coloured clay. *Fuller.*

Complexity (kom-pleks'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being complex; as, involved in great *complexity*.—2. Anything complex; intricacy; involvement; entanglement. 'Many-corridor'd *complexities* of Arthur's palace.' *Tennyson.*

His (Plato's) ethics are the ethics of a logician, not of a large-souled man, familiar with and sympathizing with the *complexities* of life; they are suited only to an impossible state of humanity. *G. H. Lewes.*

Complexly (kom'pleks-li), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply. *Goodwin; Blair.*

Complexness (kom'pleks-nes), *n.* Same as *Complexity*. *Adam Smith.*

Complexure† (kom-pleks'ūr), *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others. *Mountagu.*

Complexus (kom-pleks'us), *n.* [L.] 1. An aggregation of involutions or complications.

The mind is displayed, even in its highest faculties, as a *complexus* of insoluble antipathies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. In *anat.* a broad and pretty long muscle, lying along the back part and side of the neck.

Compliable (kom-plī'a-bl), *a.* [See COMPLY.] Capable of bending or yielding; compliant. 'Another *compliable* mind.' *Milton.*

The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion *compliable* and accommodated to their passions. *Fortin.*

Compliably (kom-plī'a-bli), *adv.* In a compliant manner; pliably; yieldingly.

Compliance (kom-plī'ans), *n.* 1. The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission. '*Compliance* with our desire.' *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes. *Rowe.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance*. *Clarendon.*

SYN. Concession, submission, consent, obedience, performance, execution.

Compliancy (kom-plī'an-si), *n.* A disposition to yield to others; the habit of yielding to others; compliance.

His whole bearing betokened *compliancy*. *Goldsmith.*

Compliant (kom-plī'ant), *a.* 1.† Yielding; bending; pliant. 'The *compliant* boughs.' *Milton.*—2. Yielding to request or desire; ready to accommodate; obliging. 'To show how *compliant* he was to the humours of the princes.' *Bp. Burnet.*

Compliantly (kom-plī'ant-li), *adv.* In a yielding manner. *C. Richardson.*

Complicacy (kom'pli-ka-si), *n.* A state of being complex or intricate. *Mitford.* [Rare.]

Complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *complicated*; ppr. *complicating*. [L. *complico—com*, and *plico*, to fold, weave, or knit. See COMPLEX.] 1. To fold or twist together; to entangle; to intertwine; to interweave; to render complex or intricate; to involve. 'Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail.' *Young.*

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men we should make restitution. *Tillotson.*

2. To form by complication.

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas. *Locke.*

Complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *a.* 1. Composed of two or more parts united; complex.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

2. In *bot.* folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses.

Complicated (kom'pli-kāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.

For our hearts deceive us, our purposes are *complicated*, and we know not which end is principally intended. *Jer. Taylor.*

Complicately (kom'pli-kāt-li), *adv.* In a complex manner. *Boyle.*

Complicateness (kom'pli-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy. *Sir M. Hale.*

Complication (kom-pli-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of complicating or state of being complicated; entanglement; complexity.

All the parts in *complication* roll. *Jordan.*

2. Something complicated; a whole consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united; as, to be affected by a *complication* of diseases.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas . . . the mind is bewildered. *Watts.*

3. What complicates or causes complication.

Complicative (kom'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* Tending or adapted to involve or complicate.

Complice† (kom'plis), *n.* [Fr. *complice*. See ACCOMPLICE.] An accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices*. *Shak*

Complicity (kom-plis'i-ti), *n.* [From *complice*, an accomplice.] The state of being an accomplice; partnership in crime. '*Complicity*, a consenting or partnership in evil.' *Blount.*

The charge, however, of *complicity* in the designs of his patron was never openly repelled. *Hallam.*

Complier (kom-plī'ėr), *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance. *Swift.*

Compliment (kom'pli-ment), *n.* [Fr. *compliment*, It. *complimento*, from *complire*, to fill up, to satisfy, L. *compleo*, *complere*, to fill up, to complete. 'A compliment, therefore, is what completes or satisfies, the word being a slightly varying form of *complement*, which formerly was also used in this sense.] 1. An act or expression of civility, respect, or regard; delicate flattery; commendation; praise. 'Hollow *compliments* and lies.' *Milton.* 'The tinsel clink of *compliment*.' *Tennyson.*

'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was called *compliment*.
Shak.

Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken, and cost one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. *Chesterfield.*

2. A present or favour bestowed; a gift. *Sir J. Sinclair.* [Scotch.]—*To stand on compliment*, to behave with ceremony.—*Adulation, Flattery, Compliment.* See under ADULATION.

Compliment (kom'pli-ment), *v.t.* 1. To pay a compliment to; to flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying the like; with *on* or *upon* before that which expresses the ground of the compliment; as, to *compliment* a man *on* his personal appearance.

I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler.*

Monarchs . . .
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends.
Prior.

2. To congratulate; as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.—3. To bestow a present on; to manifest kindness or regard for by a present or other favour; as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition. [Scotch.]—SYN. To praise, flatter, adulate.

Compliment (kom'pli-ment), *v.i.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony or ceremonious language. [Rare.]

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with each other. *Boyle.*

Complimental† (kom-pli-ment'al), *a.* Complimentary; expressive of or implying compliments. '*Complimental* lies.' *Raleigh.* '*Complimental* talk.' *Gay.* 'Complimental expressions.' *Wilkes.*

Complimentally† (kom-pli-ment'al-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner; by way of compliment.

He has had the good fortune to make some discoveries, and the honour to have them publickly, and but too *complimentally* taken notice of by the virtuosi. *Boyle.*

Complimentalness† (kom-pli-ment'al-nes), *n.* The quality of being complimentary. '*Complimentalness* as opposed to plainness (of speech).' *Hammond.*

Complimentarily (kom-pli-ment'a-ri-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner.

Complimentary (kom-pli-ment'a-ri), *a.* Full of or using compliments; intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or praise; as, you are very *complimentary* in your language; *complimentary* remarks.

I made *complimentary* verses on the great lords and ladies of the court. *Bp. Hurd.*

Complimentative† (kom-pli-ment'a-tiv), *a.* Complimentary. *Boswell.*

Complimenter (kom'pli-ment-ėr), *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

Compline, Complin (kom'plin), *n.* [Properly an adjective, from Fr. *complie*, from L. *completæ (horæ)*, 'complete hours:' so called because this service completes and closes the religious exercises of the day.] The last of the seven canonical hours in the Romish breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset. Called also *Completory*.

The custom of godly men hath been to shut up the evening with a *compline* of prayer at nine of the night. *Hammond.*

Complish† (kom'plish), *v.t.* To accomplish; to fulfil.

Complore† (kom-plōr'), *v.i.* [L. *com*, together, and *ploro*, to lament.] To lament together. *Cockeram.*

Complot (kom'plot), *n.* [Fr. *complot*, a plot, for *comploit*, from L. *complicitum*. See COMPLICATE.] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak.*

Complot (kom-plot'), *v.t.* To plan together; to contrive; to plot. *Shak.*

Complot (kom-plot'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *complotted*; ppr. *complotting*. To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal. 'Having *complotted* with the Duke of Norfolk.' *Bacon.*

Complotment (kom-plot'ment), *n.* A plotting together; conspiracy.

'What was the cause of their multiplied, variated *complotments* against her? *Dean King.*

Complotter (kom-plot'ėr), *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator. *Dryden.*

Complottingly (kom-plot'ing-li), *adv.* By complotting; by conspiracy or plot.

Complutensian (kom-plū-ten'si-an), *a.* A term applied to the first polyglot edition of the Bible published at *Complutum* or Alcala de Henares, in Spain, 1514–1517, by Cardinal Ximenes.

Compluvium (kom-plū'vi-um), *n.* [L., from *com*, together, and *pluvia*, rain.] An opening in the roof of the atrium or entrance-hall of ancient Roman houses, left for the purpose of admitting light. The roof was mode to slope towards the compluvium, so as to collect the rain-water, hence the name. See ATRIUM and IMPLUVIUM.

Comply (kom-plī'), *v.i.* pret. *complied*; ppr. *complying*. [From L. *complere*, to fill up, satisfy (whence *complete*, *compliment*), on type of *supply* from *supplere—com*, with, and *plere*, to fill. The meaning has no doubt been affected by *ply* and *pliant*.] 1. To adopt a certain course of action at the desire of another; to yield; to acquiesce; to consent; to agree; as, to *comply* with a promise, with an award, with a command.

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*,
Scandalous or forbidden, in our laws. *Milton.*

He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still. *Hudibras.*

2. To accommodate or suit itself; to accord; to suit: said of things. [Rare.]

The altar was shaped so as to *comply* with the inscription that surrounded it. *Addison.*

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits. *Tillotson.*

[Used absolutely or followed by *with* in both senses.]

Comply† (kom-plī'), *v.t.* To fulfil; to perform or execute. [Rare.]

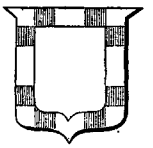
My power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my
Request concerning thee. *Chapman.*

Compo (kom'pō), *n.* [Contr. for *compound, compost*, or *composition.*] 1. A concrete or mortar largely used for covering the outside of brick houses, so as to give them the appearance of stone.—2. *Naut.* the monthly portion of wages paid to a ship's company.

Componderate† (kom-pon'dėr-āt), *v.a.* [L. *compondero*—prefix *com*, with, and *pondero*, to weigh.] To weigh together. *Cockeram.*

Compone† (kom-pōn'), *v.t.* [See COMPOSE.] To arrange; to settle. 'A good pretence for *componing* peace between princes.' *Strype.*

Componé, Componed (kom-pō'nā, kom-pōnd'), *a.* [Fr. *componé.*] In *her.* composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row: said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary.—*Bordure componé*, a border round the shield composed of angular parts or checkers of two colours. In modern heraldry it is a mark of illegitimacy. Spelled also *Compony.*



Bordure-Componé.

Componency (kom-pō'nen-si), *n.* Composition; structure; nature. *Warburton.*

Component (kom-pō'nent), *a.* [L. *componens, compono—com*, together, and *pono*, to place.] Composing; constituting; entering into as a part. 'The *component* parts of a natural body.' *Newton.*

Component (kom-pō'nent), *n.* A constituent part; as, quartz, felspar, and mica are the *components* of granite. *Sir K. Digby; Johnson.*

Compony (kom-pō'ni), *a.* Same as *Componé.*

Comport (kom-pōrt'), *v.i.* [Fr. *comporter*, to admit of, to allow, to endure, from L. *comportare*, to bear or carry together—*com*, and *porto*, to carry.] 1. To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit.

How ill this dulness does *comport with* greatness! *Beau. & Fl.*

2.† To bear; to endure.

Shall we not meekly *comport with* an infirmity? *Barrow.*

[Generally in both uses followed by *with.*]

Comport (kom-pōrt'), *v.t.* To behave; to conduct: with a reciprocal pronoun.

It is curious to observe how Lord Somers *comported himself* on that occasion. *Burke.*

2.† To bear; to endure.

The malcontented sort
That never can the present state *comport.* *Daniel.*

Comport† (kom-pōrt'), *n.* Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting.

I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport.* *Dryden.*

Comportable† (kom-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* Suitable; consistent. 'Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method.' *Wotton.*

Comportance† (kom-pōrt'ans), *n.* Behaviour; deportment. *Spenser.*

Comportation† (kom-pōrt-ā'shon), *n.* An assemblage or collection. 'A collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings.' *Bp. Richardson.*

Comportment (kom-pōrt'ment), *n.* Behaviour; demeanour; deportment. 'Her serious and devout *comportment.*' *Addison.*

Composant (kom'pō-zant), *n.* Same as *Corposant.*

Compose (kom-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *composed;* ppr. *composing.* [From Fr. *composer*, to compose, from prefix *com*, and *poser*, to place, L. *pausare* (see POSE), but from very early times identified with and taking its meanings from L. *compono, compositum*, to compose, to compound, to settle, &c., from *com*, and *pono*, to place. The case is similar with *dispose, expose.*] 1. To form by uniting two or more things; to put together; to form, frame, or fashion. 'A casque *composed* by Vulcan's skill.' *Shak.*

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;
Frank nature, rather curious than in haste,
Hath well *composed* thee. *Shak.*

2. To form by being combined or united; to form the substance or constituents of; to constitute; to make; as, levies of raw soldiers *compose* his army; the parliament of Great Britain is *composed* of two houses, lords and commons.

Nor did Israel 'scape
Th' infection when their borrowed gold *composed*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton.*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

3. To write as an author; to become the author of; as, to *compose* a sermon or a book.—4. To write as a musical composer; as, to *compose* a sonata for the piano.—5. To calm; to quiet; to appease.

Compose thy mind,
Nor frauds are here contrived, nor force design'd. *Dryden.*

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go freely, search where'er you please. *Prior.*

6. To settle; to adjust; as, to *compose* differences. 'I desire to *compose* the dispute.' *Dr. H. More.*—7. To place in proper form or in a quiet state.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose.* *Dryden.*

8. To dispose; to put in a proper state or temper for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

Compose yourself to the situation, for to the situation you must come. *Dickens.*

9. In the *fine arts*, to arrange the leading features of. See COMPOSITION, 1 (*e*).

The genius that *composed* such works as the Standard and Last Supper, need not to have shrunk from competition with Michel Angelo, young as he was. *B. R. Haydon.*

10. In *printing*, to set in proper order for printing, as types in a composing-stick. *Boswell.*

Compose (kom-pōz'), *v.i.* 1. To practise literary, musical, or artistic composition.

Follow your calling, think the Muses foes,
Nor lean upon the pestle and *compose.* *Crabbe.*

2.† To come to an agreement; to adjust differences; to agree. *Shak.*

Composed (kom-pōzd'), *a.* Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sate,
Composed his posture and his look sedate. *Pope.*

Composedly (kom-pōz'ed-li), *adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; sedately.

The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

Composedness (kom-pōz'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity. 'Serenity and *composedness* of mind.' *Bp. Wilkins.*

Composer (kom-pōz'ėr), *n.* One who or that which composes; as, (*a*) one who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author. 'Able writers and *composers.*' *Milton.* (*b*) One who composes musical pieces; a musical author. [This is the usual sense when used absolutely.]

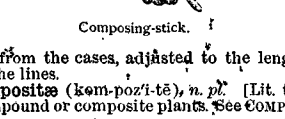
His (Mozart's) most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer.* *Moore.*

(*c*) One who or that which quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference. 'Sweet *composers* of the pensive soul.' *Gay.* (*d*)† In *printing*, a compositor. *Abp. Laud.*

Composing-frame (kom-pōz'ing-frām), *n.* In *printing*, an elevated working frame on which the type-cases rest at two different slopes.

Composing-rule (kom-pōz'ing-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a piece of brass rule which is laid in a compositor's composing-stick, and upon which he arranges the types; it facilitates the process, and by means of it the compositor empties his stick when it is full.

Composing-stick (kom-pōz'ing-stik), *n.* In *printing*, an instrument in which types are



Composing-stick.

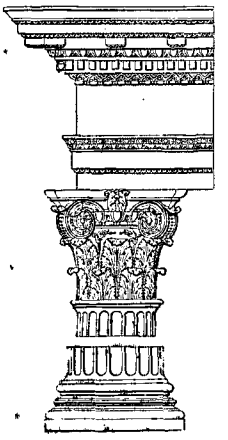
set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.

Compositæ (kom-poz'i-tē), *n. pl.* [Lit. the compound or composite plants. See COMPOSITE.] The largest known nat. order of plants, containing over 12,000 described species of herbs or shrubs distributed all over the world. The flowers (generally called *florets*) are numerous (with few exceptions) and sessile, forming a close head on the dilated top of the receptacle, and surrounded by an involucre of whorled bracts. The flowers are monopetalous, and the order is divided into three natural groups from the form of the corolla: (1) *Tubuliflorœ*, in which it is tubular, with five, rarely four, teeth; (2) *Labiatiflorœ*, in which it is divided into two lips; and (3) *Liguliflorœ*, in which it is slit or ligulate. The stamens are inserted on the corolla, and their anthers are united into a tube (syngenesious). The style is two-cleft at the apex. The fruit is dry and seed-like. The head of numerous florets was called by the older botanists a compound flower, hence the name. The indigenous species in Britain are common weeds, like the daisy, dandelion, thistle, &c. Many plants of the order are cultivated in gardens, such as the asters, marigold, &c.

Composite (kom'poz-it), *a.* [L. *compositus*, from *compono, compositum*, to compose, to compound.] 1. Made up of distinct parts, elements, or substances; compounded; as, a *composite* language.

Happiness, like air and water, . . . is *composite.* *Landor.*

2. In *arch.* a term applied to the last of the five orders; so called because the capital belonging to it is *composed* out of those of the other orders, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan and Doric, a row of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is called also the *Roman* or the *Italic* order.—*Composite arch*, a name for the lancet or pointed arch.—3. In *ship-building*, having a wooden skin on an iron framework; as, a *composite* vessel; a vessel built on the *composite* principle.—4. In *bot.* belonging to the order Compositæ; having the characters of this order; as, a *composite* plant; *composite* (or compound) flowers, that is, such as are arranged in dense heads or capitula, and are characteristic of the order Compositæ.—*Composite carriage*, a railway carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third.—*Composite numbers*, such as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3, so that 4 is the lowest composite number.



Composite Order.

Composite (kom'poz-it), *n.* Anything made up of parts or of different elements; a compound; a composition.

Each man's understanding is a *composite* of natural capacity and superinduced habit. *Harris.*

Composition (kom-pō-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *compositio*, Fr. *composition*, the meanings being partly from *compose*, partly from the verb *compound.*] 1. The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed or compounded; as, (*a*) the act of producing some literary or musical piece. 'The constant habit of elaborate *composition.*' *Macaulay.* (*b*) In the phraseology of schools, the act of writing for practice in English or a foreign language; as, to learn Latin and Greek *composition.* (*c*)† Adjustment; orderly disposition; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all those faculties at once. *B. Jonson.*

(*d*) The act of coming to an agreement or arrangement: a sense formerly common, but now scarcely used except in the specific signification of the act of making a mutual

agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required by the original contract or by law, as by the payment of a different sum, or by making other compensation; as, a bankrupt is cleared by *composition* with his creditors. —*Deeds of composition*, relating to the debts and liabilities of a debtor and his release therefrom, if executed or assented to by a majority of the creditors representing three-fourths in value, are binding on the rest of the creditors, on the observance of certain formalities. See below, 2 (*b*) (3). (*e*) In the *fine arts*, that combination of the several parts, whereby a subject or object is agreeably presented to the mind, each part being subordinate to the whole, as the arrangement of figures, trees, vessels, &c., in a painting or piece of sculpture, or of doors, windows, piers, columns, pilasters, cornices, &c., in a building, with the view of setting off the whole to the best advantage. (*f*) In *gram.* the act of forming compound words. (*g*) In *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.—2. The result of an act of composition: (*a*) the arrangement of parts in a whole; mode of arrangement.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. *Bacon.*

These are the chief and prevailing ingredients in the *composition* of that man, whom we call a scorner. *Atterbury.*

(*b*) Anything composed or compounded; as, (1) a material compounded of two or more ingredients.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks like marble. *Addison.*

(2) A literary, musical, or artistic production.

Long sentences in a short *composition*, are like large rooms in a little house. *Shenstone.*

(3) An agreement concluded; specifically, an arrangement with creditors. See above, 1 (*d*).

And telle he must his tale as was reson
By forward, and by *composition*. *Chaucer.*

Thus we are agreed:
I crave our *composition* may be written. *Shak.*

[In *gram. compound* and not *composition* is used for a word formed by composition.] 3.† Relation in a group; the state of being placed together; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their simple natures, and then view them in *composition* with others. *Watts.*

4. Consistency; congruity. [Rare.]

There is no *composition* in those news,
That gives them credit. *Shak.*

5. Well proportioned arrangement of parts; harmonious combination or mixture.

A Quaker is made up of ice and flame. He has no *composition*, no mean temperature. *Coleridge.*

[Perhaps a solitary example.]—6.† The synthetical mode of procedure in investigation or exposition; synthesis.

The investigation of difficult things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. *Newton.*

7. The amount or rate paid in compounding with creditors; as, to pay a *composition* of five shillings a pound.—*Composition of forces* or *motions*, *in mech.* the union or assemblage of several forces or motions that are oblique to one another, into an equivalent force or motion in another direction. Thus two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, compose one force acting in the direction of the diagonal, and if the lengths of the adjacent sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, the diagonal will represent the magnitude of the compound force or *resultant*. See FORCE, RESULTANT.—*Composition of proportion*, in *math.* the substitution, in a series of four proportionals, of the sum of the first and second terms for the first term, and the sum of the third and fourth for the fourth, the same equality of proportion subsisting in the second series as in the first. Thus, if $a:b::c:d$; then by *composition*, $a+b:b::c+d:d$.—*Composition of ratios.* See COMPOUND.—*Composition cloth*, a material made from long flax, and dressed with a solution which renders it waterproof. It is used for luggage, trunk covers, &c.—*Composition metal*, a kind of brass made of copper, zinc, &c., used instead of copper, which is dearer, as sheathing for vessels.

Compositive (kom-poz'i-tiv), *a.* Having the power of compounding or composing; proceeding by composition. *Bosworth.*

Compositor (kom-poz'i-tėr), *n.* In *printing*, one who sets types and makes up the pages and forms.

Compos mentis (kom'pos men'tis). [L.] Of sound mind.—*Non compos mentis*, being of unsound mind.

Compossessor† (kom-poz-zes'sėr), *n.* [Prefix *com*, with, and *possessor*.] A joint possessor. *Sherwood.*

Compossibility (kom-pos'si-bil"i-ti), *n.* Possibility of existing together.

Compossible (kom-pos'si-bl), *a.* [L. *com*, with, and *possibilis*, possible.] Capable of existing together; consistent. *Chillingworth.*

Compost (kom'post), *n.* [O.Fr. *composte*, It. *composta*, a mixture, from L. *compositum*, from *compono*. See COMPOUND.] 1.† A mixture. 'A *compost* of more bitter than sweet.' *Hammond.*—2. In *agri.* a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.

And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds
To make them ranker. *Shak.*

3. A composition for plastering the exterior of houses, usually called *Compo*.

Compost (kom'post), *v.t.* 1. To manure with compost.

By . . . forbearing to *compost* the earth, watermint turneth into field-mint. *Bacon.*

2. To plaster.

Composture† (kom-pos'tūr), *n.* Compost; manure. *Shak.*

Composure (kom-pō'zhūr), *n.* 1.† The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition.

For though the world is full of such *composures*, yet every man's own is fittest, readiest, and most savory to him. *G. Herbert.*

Since the life of the first men was certainly rural, we may reasonably conjecture that . . . their *composures* . . . were pastoral hymns. *Johnson.*

2.† Combination; arrangement; order; adjustment; disposition.

Hence languages arise when, by institution and agreement, such a *composure* of letters, such a word is intended to signify a certain thing. *Holder.*

In *composure* of his face,
Lived a fair but manly grace. *Crashaw.*

3.† Frame; composition; hence, make; temperament.

His *composure* must be rare indeed
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shak.*

4. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

When the passions are silent, the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts.*

5.† Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [Rare.]

The treaty of Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. *Eikon Basilike.*

6.† Combination; bond.

It was a strong *composure* a fool could disunite. *Shak.*

Compot (kom'pot), *n.* Same as *Compote*.

Compotation (kom-pō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *compotatio—com*, with, and *potatio*, from *poto*, to drink.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

The fashion of *compotation* was still occasionally practised in Scotland. *Sir W. Scott.*

Compotator (kom-pō-tā'tėr), *n.* [See above.] One who drinks with another. 'Our companions and *compotators*.' *Pope.*

Compote (kom'pōt), *n.* [Fr.] Fruit, generally stone-fruit, stewed or preserved in syrup.

Compotor (kom-pō'tėr), *n.* A compotator. *Walker.* [Rare.]

Compound (kom'pound), *a.* [Originally a participle of O.E. *compone*, *compoune*, to compound. See the verb.] Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple. The word is frequently used in *bot.* as, (*a*) a *compound corymb*, a corymb formed of several small corymbs. (*b*) A *compound flower*, the flower of a plant of the order Compositæ (which see). (*c*) A *compound fructification*, a fructification consisting of several confluent florets. (*d*) A *compound leaf*, a leaf composed of several leaflets on one petiole, called a common petiole. (*e*) A *compound raceme*, a raceme composed of several racemules or small racemes. (*f*) A *compound spike*, a spike composed of several spicules or spikelets. (*g*) A *compound stem*, one that divides into branches. (*h*) A *compound umbel*, an umbel which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top.—*Compound* is also a common term in *arith.* and *math.*—*Compound fraction.* See FRACTION.—*Compound number*, is that which may be divided by some other number besides unity without a remainder, as 18, which may be divided by 2, 6, and 9.—*Compound proportion.* See under PROPORTION.—*Compound quantities*, (*a*) in *alg.* such quantities as are joined by the signs + and −, plus and minus, and expressed by more letters than one or by the same letters unequally repeated. Thus $a+b-c$ and b^2-b are compound quantities. (*b*) In *arith.* quantities which consist of more than one denomination, as five pounds, six shillings, and ninepence, or four miles, three furlongs, and ten yards; hence, the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition*, *compound subtraction*, *compound multiplication*, and *compound division*.—*Compound ratio*, is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus 6 to 72 is in a ratio compounded of 2 to 6 and of 3 to 12, because $\frac{2}{6}\times\frac{3}{12}=\frac{6}{72}$. In like manner the ratio of ab to cd is in a ratio compounded of a to c and of b to d; for $\frac{ab}{cd}=\frac{a}{c}\times\frac{b}{d}$. Hence, it follows, that in any continued proportion the ratio of the first term to the last is compounded of all the intermediate ratios. See RATIO.—*Compound animals*, animals, many of which by no means belong to the lowest types, in which individuals, distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole. Such are the polyzoa and some of the ascidia.—*Compound archway*, in *medieval arch.* a series of arches of different sizes, inclosed in one of larger dimensions.—*Compound fracture*, in *surg.* see FRACTURE.—*Compound householder*, a householder who compounds with his landlord for his rates, that is, whose rates are included in his rent.

I shall designate these inhabitants of towns by a phrase by which they are best known, though I am not sure that it is one of exact legal precision; I shall term them *compound householders*. *Gladstone.*

—*Compound interest.* See INTEREST.—*Compound larceny.* See LARCENY.—*Compound motion.* See MOTION.—*Compound time*, in *music*, is when two or more measures are joined in one, as $\frac{6}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.—*Compound word*, in *gram.* a word composed of two or more words, as *ink-stand*, *writing-desk*, *table-cloth*. The term is not properly applied to derivatives formed by means of prefixes or suffixes not separately significant, as *return*, *resentment*.

Compound (kom'pound), *n.* Something produced by compounding two or more ingredients, parts, or elements.

Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. *South.*

No *compound* of this earthly ball
Is like another, all in all. *Tennyson.*

Many words that are really compound have lost the appearance of *compounds*, and look like simple words. *Prof. Bain.*

Compound (kom-pound'), *v.t.* [O.E. *compone*, *compoune*, with *d* added, as in *expound*, *propound*, *sound*; vulgar *drownd*, &c., from L. *compono*, to put together, to compose—*com*, together, and *pono*, to set or put.] 1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients, elements, or parts into one; as, to *compound* drugs.

Compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the declivities of the mountains. *Burke.*

2. To unite or combine.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison.*

3.† To compose; to constitute. 'His pomp and all what state *compounds*.' *Shak.*—4. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement, as a difference or controversy; to compose.

I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife. *Shak.*

5. To discharge, as a debt, by paying a part or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required; as, to *compound* tithes. See the verb intransitive.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound*? *Gay.*

—*To compound felony*, to accept a consideration for forbearing to prosecute; to agree to receive one's goods again from a thief on condition of not prosecuting. This offence is termed *theft-bote*, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Compound (kom-pound'), *v.i.* 1. To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first de-

mand; to arrange or settle by compromise: now followed in all its senses by *for* before the thing accepted or remitted, and *with* before the person with whom the agreement is made; formerly sometimes by *on* before the thing.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen *for* thirty pounds. *Carew.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded with* the Galenists, and brought into practice a mixed use of chemical medicines. *Sir W. Temple.*

We here deliver
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal of the senate, what
We have *compounded on.* *Shak.*

2. To bargain in the lump; to agree.

Compound with him by the year. *Shak.*

3. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law; as, a bankrupt *compounds with* his creditors; a farmer *compounds for* his tithes. See COMPOSITION, 1 (*d*). —*To compound with a felon.* See under the verb transitive.

Compound (kom'pound), *n.* [A corruption of the Portuguese word *campanha*, a yard or court.] In the East Indies, the inclosure in which isolated houses stand. The compound contains the dwelling, which is generally in the centre, the out-offices, stable or awning for horses, the farm-yard, and the garden.

Compoundable (kom-pound'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being compounded. *Sherwood.*

Compounder (kom-pound'ėr), *n.* One who compounds; as, (*a*) one who mixes different things; as, a *compounder* of drugs. (*b*) One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement; one who brings about or enters into a compromise. 'Softners, sweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers.' *Swift.* 'Compounders in politics.' *Burke.* [Rare.] (*c*) One who compounds with a debtor or felon.

Religious houses made *compounders*
For the horrid actions of their founders.
Hudibras.

(*d*) One at a university who pays extraordinary fees, according to his means, for the degree he is to take. *Wood.* (*e*) In *Eng. hist.* a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution. The Compounders wished for a restoration, but would have it only on condition of its being accompanied by a general amnesty, and by guarantees for the security of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of the realm. See NON-COMPOUNDER.

Compoundress (kom-pound'res), *n.* A female compounder. '*Compoundress* of any quarrel that may intervene.' *Howell.*

Compounded, † *pp.* Composed; put together. *Chaucer.*

Comprador (kom-prä'dōr), *n.* [Pg.] In the Chinese ports, as Canton, &c., a native trading manager for European merchants or residents. Every European house of business has its comprador, who is its factotum on all ordinary occasions, even to the regulation of a resident's household.

Comprecation† (kom-prē-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *com*, together, and *precatio*, a praying.] A praying together; united or public supplication or prayer.

Next to deprecation against evil, may succeed *compreca*tion for that which is good. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Comprehend (kom-prē-hend'), *v. t.* [L. *comprehendo—com*, together, *præ*, before, and an obs. *hendere*, to catch.] 1. To take in or include within a certain scope; to include by implication or signification; to embrace; to comprise; to imply; as, Great Britain *comprehends* England and Scotland. 'An art which *comprehends* so many several parts.' *Dryden.*

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Rom. xiii. 9.

The virtues required in the heroic poem (and indeed in all writings published) are *comprehended* in this one word, Discretion. *Hobbes.*

2. To take into the mind; to grasp by the understanding; to possess or have in idea; to understand; to conceive or imagine. 'Fantasies that apprehend more than cool reason ever *comprehends.*' *Shak.*

God doeth great things, which we cannot *comprehend.* Job xxxvii. 5.

'Tis unjust that they who have not the least notion of heroick writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

—*Apprehend, Comprehend.* See APPREHEND.

Comprehender (kom-prē-hend'ėr), *n.* One who comprehends; one who understands thoroughly. 'Rather apprehenders than *comprehenders* thereof.' *Cudworth.*

Comprehendible (kom-prē-hen'di-bl), *a.* Same as *Comprehensible.* *Bentham.*

Comprehensibility (kom-prē-hen'si-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being comprehensible; comprehensibleness.

Comprehensible (kom-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis.*] 1. Capable of being comprehended or included; possible to be comprised. 'Knowledge not *comprehensible* by axiom.' *Bacon.*—2. Capable of being understood; conceivable by the mind; intelligible. 'An actual, bodily, *comprehensible* place of torment.' *Milman.*

Comprehensibleness (kom-prē-hen'si-blnes), *n.* Capability of being understood. *Dr. H. More.*

Comprehensibly (kom-prē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; conceivably.

Comprehension (kom-prē-hen'shon), *n.* [L. *comprehensio*, from *comprehendo*, *comprehensum.* See COMPREHEND.] 1. The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

Was it less easy to obtain, or at least to ask for, their concurrence in a *comprehension* or toleration of the Presbyterian clergy. *Hallam.*

2. † That which comprehends or contains within itself; a summary; an epitome. 'Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them.' *Chillingworth.*—3. Act of taking into the mind; capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing. 'How much soever any truths may seem above our understanding and *comprehension.*' *Bp. Beveridge.* 4. In *rhet.* a trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.—5. In *logic*, all those attributes which make up the notion signified by a general term; all those attributes which are essential to the existence of an object as such.

Body, in its *comprehension* takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts.*

—*Apprehension, Comprehension.* See APPREHENSION.

Comprehensive (kom-prē-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Having the quality of comprehending or embracing a great number or a wide extent; of extensive application; wide in scope. 'Large and *comprehensive* ideas.' *Channing.* 'So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, and so catholic a grace is charity.' *Bp. Sprat.* More specifically—2. Comprehending much in a comparatively small compass. 'A very *comprehensive* definition.' *Bentley.* 'A most *comprehensive* prayer.' *Is. Taylor.*—3. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

His hand unstained, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head. *Pope.*

Comprehensively (kom-prē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of scope; so as to contain much in small compass.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs, in which the words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

Comprehensiveness (kom-prē-hen'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being comprehensive; as, (*a*) the quality of comprehending or embracing a great many particulars; extensiveness of scope or range; as, the *comprehensiveness* of a view. (*b*) The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

2. The power of having regard to a number of things at once and bringing them to bear on one point in a mental process; greatness of intellectual range; capaciousness of mind.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority (over Descartes) in *comprehensiveness* of mind. *J. D. Morell.*

Comprehensor† (kom-prē-hen'sėr), *n.* One who lays hold of; one who comprehends or has obtained possession, as of knowledge.

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrimage, and from a traveller shall come to be a *comprehensor*, then farewell faith, and welcome vision. *Bp. Hall.*

Compresbyterial† (kom-pres'bi-tē''ri-al), *a.* Along with a presbytery or other members of a presbytery. 'Coequal and *compresbyterial* power.' *Milton.*

Compress (kom-pres'), *v. t.* [L. *comprimo*, *compressum—com*, together, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press.] 1. To press together; to force, urge, or drive into a smaller compass; to condense. 'Can infect the air, as well as move it or *compress* it.' *Raleigh.* 'Rais'd her head with lips *comprest.*' *Tennyson.*

The air in a valley is more *compressed* than that on the top of a mountain. *G. Adams.*

In Homer . . . we find not a few of these sagacious, curt sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of *compressing* their experience of human life. *Prof. Blackie.*

2. † To embrace sexually. *Heywood; Gray.* SYN. To crowd, press, squeeze, condense.

Compress (kom'pres), *n.* In *surg.* a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.

Compressed(kom-prest'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Pressed into narrow compass; condensed.—2. Flattened laterally or lengthwise; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as, a *compressed* stem; the *compressed* bill of a bird: chiefly used in *bot.* and *zool.*—*Compressed-air engine*, in *mech.* an engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in the cylinder.

Compressibility (kom-pres'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids. 'The great *compressibility*, if I may so speak, of the air.' *Boyle.* The compressibility of bodies arises from their porosity, and hence, when a body is compressed into a smaller bulk the size of its pores is diminished, or its constituent particles are brought into closer contact, while its quantity of matter remains the same. All bodies are probably compressible in a greater or less degree. Those bodies which return to their former shape and dimensions when the compressing force is removed are termed elastic.

Compressible (kom-pres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being compressed or forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable; as, elastic fluids are *compressible.*

Compressibleness (kom-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

Compression (kom-pre'shon), *n.* The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing into closer union or density; the state of being compressed: used both in a literal and figurative sense. '*Compression* of gases.' *Geo. Fownes.* '*Compression* of thought.' *Johnson.*—*Compression, Condensation. Compression* is the action of any force on a body, without regarding its effects; whereas *condensation* denotes the state of a body that is actually reduced into a less bulk, and is an effect of *compression*, though it may be brought about by other means. The distinction, however, is not always attended to.

Compressive (kom-pres'iv), *a.* Having power to compress; tending to compress.

Compressor (kom-pres'ėr), *n.* [L.] One who or that which compresses. Specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* a name given to those muscles which press together the parts on which they act; as, the *compressor naris*, a muscle of the nose, the *compressor prostatæ*, the *compressor urethræ*, &c. (*b*) In *surg.* a name given to instruments of various forms, used for compressing different parts of the body. (*c*) An appendage to a microscope, used for compressing objects with the view of rendering the examination of them more complete. (*d*) In *gun.* a mechanism for compressing a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil. (*e*) In *pneum.* a machine for compressing air.

Compressure (kom-pre'shūr), *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure. [Rare.]

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle.*

Compriest † (kom'prēst), *n.* A fellow-priest.

Will he then praise him for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compriests.* *Milton.*

Comprint (kom-print'), *v.i.* In *law*, to print a work belonging to another surreptitiously. [Rare.]

Comprint (kom'print), *n.* The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another, to the prejudice of the proprietor; a work thus printed.

Comprisal (kom-prīz'al), *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending; inclusion. 'A *comprisal* . . . and sum of all wickedness.' *Barrow.* [Rare.]

Comprise (kom-prīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *comprised;* ppr. *comprising.* [Fr. *compris*, part. of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendo*, to comprehend. See COMPREHEND, which is the same word under a different form.] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the German Empire *comprises* a number of separate states.

Yet leave our cousin Katharine here with us:
She is our capital demand, *comprised*
Within the fore-rank of our articles. *Shak.*

Friendship does two souls in one *comprise.*
Roscommon.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

SYN. To embrace, include, comprehend, contain, encircle, inclose, involve, imply.

Comprobate† (kom'prō-bāt), *v.i.* To agree or concur in testimony. '*Comprobate* with Holye Scripture.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Comprobation† (kom-prō-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *comprobatio*, *comprobo*—*com*, and *probo*, to prove.] 1. Joint attestation or proof; concurrent testimony. '*Comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Joint approval; approbation; concurrence. 'To whom the earl of Pembrooke imbosomes the whole design, and-presses his *comprobation* in it.' *Sir G. Buck.*

Compromise (kom'prō-mīz), *n.* [Fr. *compromis*, a compromise, originally a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, from *compromettre*, L. *compromitto*, to give bond to stand to an award—*com*, and *promitto*, to promise. See PROMISE.] 1. A mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

The parties are persuaded by friends or by their lawyers to put the matter in *comprymise.*
Ed. Knight.

2. A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; *fig.* a combination of two rival systems, principles, &c., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible; as, to attempt a *compromise* between the paths of ease and ambition.

O inglorious league!
Shall we upon the footing of our land,
Send fair-play orders and make *compromise,*
Insinuation, parley and base truce
To arms invasive? *Shak.*

All government . . . is founded on *compromise* and barter. *Burke.*

3. What results from, or is founded on, such an agreement, as a specific arrangement, a course of conduct, or an institution; a mutual concession; as, his conduct was a *compromise* between his pride and his poverty.

Compromise (kom'prō-mīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compromised;* ppr. *compromising.* 1. To adjust or combine by a compromise; to settle by mutual concessions.

The controversy may easily be *compromised.*
Fuller.

2.† To bind by a mutual agreement; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromised,*
That all the eanlings who were streaked and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*

3. To put to risk or hazard, or to expose to serious consequences, by some act or declaration which cannot be recalled; to put in jeopardy; to prejudice; to endanger the interests of: often with reflexive pronouns; as, he *compromised himself* by his rash statements. 'To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances.' *Motley.* [This is a modern meaning, *compromit* being formerly used instead.]

Compromise (kom'prō-mīz), *v.i.* To make a compromise; to agree; to accord; to compound. [Rare.]

Compromiser (kom'prō-mīz-ėr), *n.* One who compromises.

Compromissorial† (kom'prō-mis-sō"ri-al), *a.* Relating to a compromise. *Bailey.*

Compromit (kom'prō-mit), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *compromitted;* ppr. *compromitting.* [Fr. *compromettre.* See COMPROMISE, *n.*] 1.† To pledge; to engage; to promise. '*Compromytting* themselves . . . to abide and performe all such sentence and awarde.' *Sir T. Elyot.* 2. To put to hazard by some previous act or measure which cannot be recalled; to endanger; to compromise. [Old and American.]

The ratification of the late treaty could not have *compromitted* our peace. *Henry Clay.*

Comprovincial (kom-prō-vin'shal), *n.* [Prefix *com*, and *provincial.*] One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

Comprovincial (kom-prō-vin'shal), *a.* Belonging to or contained in the same province.

Six islands, *comprovinciall,*
In ancient times unto Great Britainee. *Spenser.*

Compsognathus (komp-sog'nath-us), *n.* [Gr. *kompsos*, elegant, and *gnathos*, the jaw or mouth.] An extinct reptile (*Compsognathus longipes*), belonging to the order Dinosauria, occurring in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, and remarkable for the singular affinities which it exhibits to the true birds. According to Huxley, 'it is impossible . , . to doubt that it hopped or walked in an erect or semi-erect position, after the manner of a bird, to which its long neck, slight head, and small anterior limbs must have given it an extraordinary resemblance.'

Compt† (kount), *n.* [Fr. *compte.* See COUNT.] Account; computation; reckoning.

That thou didst love her, strikes some scores away
From the great *compt.* *Shak.*

Compt† (kount), *v.t.* To compute. See COUNT.

Compt† (komt), *a.* [L. *comptus.*] Neat; spruce. 'A *compt*, accomplished prince.' *Vicars.*

Compter† (kount'ėr), *n.* A round piece of metal used in calculation; a counter. *Shak.*

Comptible† (komt'i-bl), *a.* 1. Accountable.—2. Sensitive.

I am very *comptible*, even to the least sinister usage.
Shak.

Comptly† (komt'li), *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood.*

Comptness† (komt'nes), *n.* Neatness.

Comptoir (kōn-twar'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A counter.—2. A counting-house.

Comptrol (kon-trōl'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *Control.*

Comptroller (kon-trōl'lėr), *n.* A controller; an officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts; one who examines the accounts of collectors of public money; as, the *comptroller* of the customs. See CONTROLLER.

Comptrollership (kon-trōl'lėr-ship), *n.* The office of comptroller.

Compulsative, Compulsatory (kom-pul'sa-tiv, kom-pul'sa-tor-i), *a.* [L. *compulsare, compulsatum*, to press or strike often or violently, aug. of *compello, compulsum*, to drive together, compel. See COMPEL.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. [Rare.]

To recover of us by strong hand
And terms *compulsatory*, those foresaid lands. *Shak.*

Compulsatively (kom-pul'sa-tiv-li), *adv.* By constraint or compulsion. [Rare.]

Compulsion (kom-pul'shon), *n.* [L. *compulsio, compulsionis*, constraint, compulsion. See COMPULSATIVE.] The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will. 'Impositions endured through *compulsion.*' *Hallam.*

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion.* *Shak.*

Compulsive (kom-pul'siv), *a.* Exercising compulsion; compulsory; as, uniformity of opinions cannot be effected by *compulsive* measures. [Now rare.]

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

Compulsively (kom-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By or under compulsion; by force. 'To forbid divorce *compulsively.*' *Milton.*

It is pre-eminently as a critic that we feel bound to reconsider his (Sainte Beuve's) claim to the high place among the classics of his tongue which the general voice of his countrymen has gradually and reluctantly, but *compulsively* rather than impulsively, assigned to him. *Quart. Rev.*

Compulsiveness (kom-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Force; compulsion.

Compulsorily (kom-pul'sō-ri-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint. *Bacon.*

Compulsory (kom-pul'sō-ri), *a.* 1. Exercising compulsion; compelling; constraining. '*Compulsory* power.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. Enforced; due to compulsion; obligatory.

He erreth in this, to think that actions proceeding from fear are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary but free actions.
Bramhall.

This contribution threatening to fall infinitely short of their hopes, they soon made it *compulsory.*
Burke.

This kind of *compulsory* saving, however, would not have caused any increase of capital, unless a part of the amount had been saved over again, voluntarily, by the master. *J. S. Mill.*

Compulsory (kom-pul'sō-ri), *n.* That which has the power of compelling; constraining authority. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Compunct† (kom-pungkt'), *a.* Feeling compunction; conscience-stricken. 'Contrite and *compunct.*' *Stow.* [Rare.]

Compuncted† (kom-pungk'ted), *a.* Feeling compunction. *Foxe.*

Compunction (kom-pungk'shon), *n.* [L. *compunctio, compungo*—*com*, and *pungo*, to prick or sting. See PUNGENT.] 1.† A pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid spirit which with such activity and *compunction* invadeth the brains and nostrils.
Sir T. Browne.

2. The stinging or pricking of the conscience or of the heart; regret, as for wrong-doing or for causing pain to some one; uneasiness caused by tenderness of conscience or feelings; contrition; remorse. 'The *compunction* which such a man feels when he is obliged . . . to punish those crimes in which he had so long and so freely indulged himself.' *Bp. Hurd.*

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king with expressions of great *compunction.* *Clarendon.*

Compunctionless (kom-pungk'shon-les), *a.* Not feeling compunction.

Compunctious (kom-pungk'shus), *a.* Causing compunction; stinging the conscience; causing misgiving. '*Compunctious* visitings of nature.' *Shak.*

Compunctiously (kom-pungk'shus-li), *adv.* With compunction.

Compunctive† (kom-pungk'tiv), *a.* 1. Causing compunction.—2. Sensitive to remorse; capable of repentance.

Give me all faith, all charity, and a spirit highly *compunctive.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Com-pupil (kom-pū'pil), *n.* A fellow-pupil or student. 'Donne and his sometime *com-pupil* in Cambridge . . . Samuel Brook.' *Iz. Walton.* [Rare.]

Compurgation (kom-pėr-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *compurgo*—*com*, and *purgo*, to purge or purify.] An ancient mode of trial in England, where the accused was permitted to call a certain number of persons who joined their oaths to his in testimony to his innocence. They were persons taken from the neighbourhood, or otherwise known to the accused, and acted rather in the character of jurymen than that of witnesses, for they swore to their belief, not to what they knew; that is, on the accused making oath of his innocence they swore that they believed he was speaking the truth. Compurgation in the ecclesiastical courts was not abolished till the reign of Elizabeth.

Compurgator (kom'pėr-gā-tėr), *n.* One who by oath justifies another's innocence. See COMPURGATION.

Compurgatorial (kom'pėr-gā-tō"ri-al), *a.* Relating to compurgation.

The consuls of Avignon, Nismes, and St. Gilles took their *compurgatorial* oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations. *Milman.*

Compursion† (kom-pėr'shon), *n.* A pursing up or wrinkling together. '*Compursions* of the mouth.' *Sterne.* [Rare.]

Computability (kom-pūt'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being computable.

Computable (kom-pūt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned. 'Not easily *computable* by arithmetic.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Computate† (kom'pū-tāt), *v.t.* Same as *Compute. Cockeram.*

Computation (kom-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *computatio*, from *computo.* See COMPUTE.] 1. The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating; calculation. 'By just *computation* of the time.' *Shak.*

By our best *computation* we were then in 51 degrees of latitude. *Hackluyt.*

2. The result of a computation; the sum, quantity, or amount ascertained by computing or reckoning.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature.
Addison.

SYN. Reckoning, calculation, estimate, account.

Computator (kom-pū-tā'tėr), *n.* A computer; a calculator. *Sterne.*

Compute (kom-pūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *computed;* ppr. *computing.* [L. *computo*, to calculate—*com*, together, and *puto*, originally to cleanse, and hence to clear up, settle, adjust, reckon, value, esteem. Probably from root of *purus*, pure.] To determine by calculation; to count; to reckon; to calculate; to estimate: often with a clause as object; as, to *compute* how far the moon is from the earth. 'Two days, as we *compute* the days in heaven.' *Milton.*

I could demonstrate every pore
Where memory lays up all her store;
And to an inch *compute* the station
'Twixt judgment and imagination. *Prior.*

Compute (kom-pūt'), *v.i.* To reckon.

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Hotder.*

Compute† (kom-pūt'), *n.* Computation. 'True and just *compute*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Computer (kom-pūt'ėr), *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

Computist† (kom-pūt'ist), *n.* A computer. *Sir T. Browne.*

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Wotton.*

Comrade (kom'rād; formerly also kom-rād'), *n.* [O.E. *camarade, camerade*, from Sp. *camarada*, Fr. *camarade*, originally a military term signifying a member of the same chamber, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] An associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a mate. 'To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.' *Shak.*

Where is his son,
The nimble-footed madcap Prince of Wales,
And his *comrades*, that daffed the world aside,
And bid it pass? *Shak.*

Thus he moved the prince
To laughter and his *comrades* to applause. *Tennyson.*

Comradeship (kom'rād-ship), *n.* State of being a comrade.

Com-rogue† (kom'rōg), *n.* A fellow-rogue. *B. Jonson.*

You may seek them in Bridewell, or the Hole: here are none of your *com-rogues*. *Massinger.*

Coms, Cooms (komz, kömz), *n. pl.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk.] The points of the radicles of malted grain, which, after kiln-drying, drop off during the process of turning; malt-dust.

Con-. A Latin prefix, a form of the preposition *cum*, with; as, *con*course; *con*dition, *con*stant, *con*tend, *con*nection. This preposition when used as a prefix assumes various forms through the influence of the initial letter of the word or stem to which it is affixed. Thus, before a labial, it becomes *com;* as, *com*press, *com*bine; before a vowel or *h* it becomes *co;* as, *co*alesce, *co*here; before *l* it becomes *col;* as, *col*lect; before *r* it becomes *cor*. It adds the notion of connection, or intensifies the meaning.

Con (kon). [Abbrev. from L. *contra*, against.] In the phrase *pro and con*, for and against, *con* denotes the contrary or negative side of a question. When used as a noun it denotes a person who is in the negative; or more commonly a statement, argument, point, or consideration, in opposition to or militating against what has been proposed; as, to take up the *pros and cons* of an argument.

Of many knotty points they spoke,
And *pro and con* by turns they took. *Prior.*

Con (kon), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conned;* ppr. *conning.* [In first sense from A. Sax. *cunnan*, to know, to be able; in second from A. Sax. *cunnian*, to try, to examine, from the same verb. See CAN, KNOW.] 1.† To know.

Of muses, Hobinol, I *conne* no skill. *Spenser.*
They say they *con* to heaven the highway. *Spenser.*

2. To peruse carefully and attentively; to study over; to learn; as, to *con* a lesson.

Here are your parts, and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shak.*

A brave Samuel Johnson, in his forlorn garret, might *con* over the biographies of authors in that way! *Carlyle.*

—*To con thanks*,† to be pleased or obliged, or to thank. [Equivalent to Fr. *savoir gré.*]

I *con* you no *thanks* for it. *Shak.*

Con, Conn (kon or kun), *v.t.* *Naut.* to direct the man at the helm of a vessel how to steer; as, to *con* a ship.

Conacre (kon-ā'kėr), *a.* In Ireland, pertaining to the custom of letting land in small portions to poor people for a single crop, the rent being paid in money or in labour.

The fields had been let out under the *conacre* system, at so much a rood, for the potato-season. *Trollope.*

Conacre (kon-ā'kėr), *v.t.* To let on the conacre system.

Conarium (kō-nā'ri-um), *n.* [L. *conus*, Gr. *kōnos*, a cone.] A name once given to the pineal gland.

Conation (ko-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *conor, conatus*, to attempt, to strive after.] In *metaph.* a word invented by Sir W. Hamilton to design the faculty of voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.

Conative (kon'a-tiv), *a.* Relating to the faculty of conation.

This division of mind into the three great classes of the cognitive faculties, the feelings, . . . and the exertive or *conative* powers, . . . was first promulgated by Kant. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conatus (ko-nā'tus), *n.* A tendency simulating an effort on the part of a plant or animal to supply a want; a nisus.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley.*

Concamerate (kon-kam'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *concamero*, to arch—*con*, and *camera*, an arch, arched roof, or chamber.] To arch over; to vault. 'One *concamerated* bone.' *N. Grew.* [Rare.]

Concameration (kon-kam'ėr-ā''shon), *n.* An arching; an arch or vault. [Rare.]

The inside of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Concatenate (kon-kat'e-nāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concatenated;* ppr. *concatenating.* [L. *concateno, concatenatum*, to link together—*con*, together, and *catena*, a chain. See CHAIN.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy. *Barrow.*

Concatenate† (kon-kat'e-nāt), *a.* Linked together. 'The elements be so *concatenate*.' *Ashmole.*

Concatenation (kon-kat'e-nā''shon), *n.* The state of being concatenated or linked together; a series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other. 'The consonancy and *concatenation* of truth.' *B. Jonson.* 'A due *concatenation* of causes and effects.' *Horne.* 'A *concatenation* of explosions.' *Irving.*

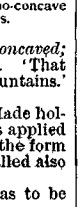
Concause† (kon-kąz'), *n.* Joint cause. *Fotherby.*

Concavation (kon-kā-vā'shon), *n.* [See CONCAVE.] The act of making concave.

Concave (kon'kāv), *a.* [L. *concavus*—*con*, and *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.] 1. Hollow and curved or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; presenting a hollow or incurvation towards some direction expressed or understood; incurved. A surface is *concave* when straight lines drawn from point to point in it fall between the surface and the spectator; and *convex* when the surface comes between him and such lines. '*Concave* shores.' *Shak.*—2. Hollow; empty. [Rare.]

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut. *Shak.*

—*Concave lens*, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides concave. See LENS.—*Concave mirror*, in *optics*. See MIRROR.—*A concave leaf*, in *botany*, a leaf with its edge raised above the disc.


Concave or Plano-concave Lens.

Concave (kon'kāv), *n.* A hollow; an arch or vault; a cavity. 'The *concave* of this ear.' *B. Jonson.* 'The *concave* of the blue and cloudless sky.' *Wordsworth.*

Concave (kon'kāv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concaved;* ppr. *concaving.* To make hollow. 'That western bay *concaved* by vast mountains.' *Anna Seward.* [Rare.]

Concaved (kon'kāvd), *p.* and *a.* Made hollow. In *her.* an epithet sometimes applied to ordinaries, &c., when bowed in the form of an arch; as, a chief *concaved*. Called also *Arched*.

Concavely (kon'kāv-li), *adv.* So as to be concave; in a concave manner.

Concaveness (kon'kāv-nes), *n.* Hollowness; concavity. *Johnson.*

Concavity (kon-kāv'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *concavité*, L. *concavitas*.] 1. Hollowness.—2. A concave surface, or the space contained in it; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or the space within such body. 'The *concavities* of the shells.' *Woodward.*

Look upon the outside of a dome, your eye half surrounds it; look up into the inside, and at one glance you have all the prospect of it; the entire *concavity* falls into your eye at once. *Addison.*

Concavo-concave Lens.

Concavo-concave (kon-kā'vō-kon-kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens; but lenses of this kind are more frequently termed double concave lenses. See LENS.

Concavo-convex (kon-kā'vō-kon-veks), *a.* A term applied to a lens which is concave on one side and convex on the other, but so that the convex surface has the least curvature, and would not, if continued, meet the concave surface. See CONVEX.

Concavo-convex Lens.

Concavous† (kon-kā'vus), *a.* Concave. '*Concavous* parts of the liver.' *Abp. Potter.*

Concavously† (kon-kā'vus-li), *adv.* In a concave manner; so as to show a concave surface; concavely.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted. *Sir T. Browne.*

Conceal (kon-sēl'), *v.t.* [From L. *concelo*, to conceal—*con*, together, and *celo*, to hide, which is cog. with A. Sax. *helan*, to cover, E. *hell, hole, hull*, &c.] 1. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; a mask *conceals* the face.

What profit is it if we slay our brother, and *conceal* his blood? Gen. xxxvii. 26.

2. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration; as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One. Job vi. 10.

My gracious lord, that which I would discover
The law of friendship bids me to *conceal*. *Shak.*

—*Conceal, Hide, Disguise, Secrete. Conceal*, a generic term for to hide from sight or observation, generally implying less of action than either *hide, disguise*, or *secrete*. Everything hidden, disguised, or secreted is concealed; but it is not always hidden, disguised, or secreted when it is concealed. *Hide*, to withdraw or put away from sight, as into an obscure place: often used in a sense less active than *disguise* or *secrete;* as, to *hide* treasure; a cottage *hidden* amid woods. *Disguise*, to conceal by giving a false appearance to; as, to *disguise* one's self; to *disguise* one's feelings. *Secrete, lit.* to set apart or aside, to conceal by putting away in a secret place.—SYN. To hide, secrete, screen, cover, disguise, dissemble.

Concealable (kon-sēl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being concealed, hid, or kept close. 'The omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Concealedly (kon-sēl'ed-li), *adv.* In a concealed, concealing, or clandestine manner; so as not to be detected.

Worldly lusts and interests slily creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts. *Bp. Gauden.*

Concealedness (kon-sēl'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being concealed. *Johnson.*

Concealer (kon-sēl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who conceals.

The *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

2.† A person formerly employed in England to find out concealed lands, that is, lands privily kept from the king by persons having nothing to show for their title to them.

Concealment (kon-sēl'ment), *n.* 1. The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret.

She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*

Specifically, in *law*, the suppression of truth to the injury or prejudice of another.—2. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy.

Some dear cause
Will in *concealment* wrap me for a while. *Shak.*

3. Shelter from observation; cover from sight.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.
Thomson.

4. In *Eng. hist.* property concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of monasteries, &c., at the time of the Reformation. 5.† Secret knowledge; a secret.

A worthy gentleman
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*. *Shak.*

SYN. Secrecy, disguise, hiding, retreat, hiding-place.

Concede (kon-sēd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conceded*; ppr. *conceding*. [L. *concedo*, to go with, give way, to yield—*con*, together, and *cedo*, to go, yield.] 1. To admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; as, the advocate *concedes* the point in question. 'Assumed as a principle to prove another thing which is not *conceded* as true itself.' *Sir T. Browne.* Often governing a clause introduced by *that*.

So far from *conceding* that the creations of art are unreal, there is a sense in which it may be maintained that all great works of art are more real . . . than the matter-of-fact world, for which exclusive reality is claimed. *Dr. Caird.*

2. To make a concession of; to grant as a privilege; to yield up; to grant; to allow; to surrender; as, the Egyptian government *conceded* the privilege of cutting the Suez Canal to a Frenchman.

Concede (kon-sēd'), *v.i.* To make concession; to grant a request or petition; to yield.

I wished you to *concede* to America at a time when she prayed concession at your feet. *Burke.*

Conceder (kon-sēd'ėr), *n.* One who concedes.

Conceit (kon-sēt'), *n.* [O.E. *conseyte*, *conceipt*, O.Fr. *concept*, from L. *conceptus*, a receiving, conception, from *concipio*, to conceive—*con*, and *capio*, to take or seize; comp. *deceit*, *receipt*.] 1.† That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; conception; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon.*

2.† Power or faculty of conceiving; understanding; apprehension.

How often did her eyes say to me that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Opinion; estimation; view or belief.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxvi. 12.

By a little studying in learning and a great *conceit* of himself he has lost his religion. *Bentley.*

4. An ill-grounded opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion.

The form which this *conceit* usually assumes is that of supposing that nature lends more assistance to human endeavours in agriculture than in manufactures. *J. S. Mill.*

5. An ill-grounded opinion of one's own importance; self-conceit; vanity; as, a person full of *conceit*. 'Plumed with *conceit*.' *Cotton.*—6. A witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; something witty, amusing, or well-conceived; a quaint or humorous fancy; wit; humour; ingenuity: in modern usage it is more especially applied to a quaint or odd thought or fancy out of place; a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shak.*

The later writers, in order to gain more applause, deviated in some manner from the spirit of Petrarch, seeking ingenious thoughts, florid *conceits*, splendid ornaments. *Hallam.*

—*Out of conceit with*, not having a favourable opinion of; no longer pleased with.

What hath chiefly put me *out of conceit with* this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment. *Swift.*

Conceit (kon-sēt'), *v.t.* 1.† To conceive; to imagine; to think; to form an idea of.

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a murderer. *Shak.*

2. With the reflexive pronoun, to imagine wrongly; to err in believing. [Rare.]

The strong, by *conceiting themselves* weak, are thereby rendered inactive. *South.*

We *conceit ourselves* that we contemplate absolute existence when we only speculate absolute privation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conceit† (kon-sēt'), *v.i.* To form a notion; to conceive. 'Those whose vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes.' *Milton.*

Conceited (kon-sēt'ed), *a.* 1.† Endowed with fancy or imagination; ingenious; well or wittily conceived or expressed. '*Conceited* masques, rich banquets.' *Drayton.* 'An admirable *conceited* fellow.' *Shak.* 'Active of body, pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit.' *Knolles.*—2.† Ingeniously or curiously contrived; fanciful. 'A *conceited* chair to sleep in.' *Evelyn.*—3. Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; self-conceited; vain; egotistical. 'Some empty *conceited* heads.' *Felton.* It may have *of* before the object of conceit. 'How *conceited of* their own wit, science, and politeness.' *Bentley.*

Conceitedly (kon-sēt'ed-li), *adv.* 1. In a conceited manner; with vanity or egotism; as, he spoke *conceitedly* of his attainments. 2.† Wittily; ingeniously. 'Cicero most pleasantly and *conceitedly* (said).' *Holland.*—3.† Fancifully; whimsically. '*Conceitedly* dress her.' *Donne.*

Conceitedness (kon-sēt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being conceited; an overweening fondness of one's own person or endowments; vanity; conceit. 'Aristotle's pride, *conceitedness*, and unthankfulness towards Plato.' *Dr. H. More.*

As arrogance and *conceitedness* of our own abilities are very shocking and offensive to men of sense and virtue, we may be very sure they are highly displeasing to that Being who delights in a humble mind. *Addison.*

Conceitless† (kon-sēt'les), *a.* Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery? *Shak.*

Conceivability (kon-sēv'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Conceivableness.

Conceivable (kon-sēv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being conceived, thought, imagined, or understood. 'Whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power.' *Bp. Wilkins.*

If . . . those propositions only are *conceivable* of which subject and predicate are capable of unity of representation, then is the subjectivity of space inconceivable. *H. Spencer.*

Conceivableness (kon-sēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conceivable. *H. Spencer.*

Conceivably (kon-sēv'a-bli), *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner. *Sir T. Browne; Whately.*

Conceive (kon-sēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conceived*; ppr. *conceiving*. [O.Fr. *concever*, *conceveir*, Fr. *concevoir*, from L. *concipere*, to conceive, perceive, receive, comprise—*con*, together, and *capio*, to take, receive.] 1. To become pregnant with; to develop in the womb in an embryonic state. 'Sinful man *conceived* and born in sin.' *Tennyson.*

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age. Luke i. 36.

2. To form in the mind; to devise.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. Jer. xlix. 30.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life. *Gibbon.*

3. To realize in the mind; to form a conception of; to place distinctly before the thoughts; to comprehend: often used as a specific term in philosophy. See CONCEPTION, 2.

We can neither *conceive*, on the one hand, an ultimate minimum of space or time; nor can we, on the other, *conceive* their infinite divisibility. In like manner, we cannot *conceive* the absolute commencement of time, nor the utmost limit of space, and are yet equally unable to *conceive* them without any commencement or limit. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. To think; to imagine; to suppose possible.

You can hardly *conceive* this man to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

5.† To admit into the mind; to feel. 'Such a pleasure as incaged birds *conceive*.' *Shak.* 6.† To become aware of or acquainted with.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother
He straight declined, droop'd, took it deeply,
Fasten'd and fix'd the shame on't in himself. *Shak.*

7. To express; to embody in words; as, I received a letter *conceived* in the following terms. [An incorrect use of the word.]—SYN. To apprehend, imagine, suppose, understand, comprehend, believe, think.

Conceive (kon-sēv'), *v.i.* 1. To have a fetus formed in the womb; to become pregnant.

Thou shalt *conceive*, and bear a son. Judg. xiii. 3.

2.† To hold an opinion: with *of*.

The grieved commons
Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be nois'd
That through our intercession this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shak.*

3. To have or form a conception or idea; to think: with *of*.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive of* things completely in all their parts. *Watts.*

Conceiver (kon-sēv'ėr), *n.* One that conceives. *Sir T. Browne.*

Concelebrate† (kon-sel'ē-brāt), *v.t.* [L. *concelebro*.] To celebrate together. *Sherwood.*

Concent† (kon-sent'), *n.* [L. *concentus*, from *concino*, to sing in accordance—*con*, and *cano*, to sing.] 1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony. 'That undisturbed song of pure *concent*.' *Milton.*—2. Consistency; accordance. 'In *concent* to his own principles.' *Atterbury.*

Concent† (kon-sent'), *v.t.* To make to accord; to harmonize.

Such musick is wise words, with time *concented*. *Spenser.*

Concentful† (kon-sent'fụl), *a.* Harmonious. 'So *concentful* an harmony.' *Fotherby.*

Concentrate (kon-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concentrated*; ppr. *concentrating*. [See CONCENTRE.] 1. To bring to a common centre or point of union; to cause to come together; to bring nearer to each other; to bring to bear on one point; to direct towards one object; as, to *concentrate* rays of light into a focus.

He hastily *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp. *Motley.*

The magistracy are now *concentrating* their efforts on the suppression of begging. *Examiner newspaper.*

2. In chemical manipulations, to intensify by removing non-essential matter; to reduce to a state of great strength and purity; to rectify. 'Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength.' *Arbuthnot.* See CONCENTRATION (*b*).

Concentrate (kon-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *v.i.* To approach or meet in a common point or centre.

Concentrated (kon-sen'trāt-ed or kon'sen-trāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Brought to a common point or centre.—2. Increased in strength by concentration (which see); as, a *concentrated* solution of morphia; *concentrated* sulphuric acid.—3. In *pathol.* a term applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.

Concentration (kon-sen-trā'shon), *n.* The act of concentrating; as, (*a*) the act of collecting into a central point; the act of directing to one object; the state of being brought to a common point or centre; as, the *concentration* of troops in one place; the *concentration* of one's energies.

The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual *concentration*. *B. R. Haydon.*

(*b*) In *chem.* the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated must, therefore, be less readily evaporated than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalies, &c.

Concentrative (kon-sen'tra-tiv), *a.* Tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration. 'A *concentrative* act, or act of attention.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Concentrativeness (kon-sen'tra-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phren.* one of the propensities whose function is supposed to bestow the power of concentrating two or more mental powers at one and the same time upon any particular object.

Concentrator (kon'sen-trā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which concentrates; specifically, an apparatus for the separation of dry, comminuted ore, according to the gravity of its particles, by exposing a falling sheet of ore dust to intermittent puffs of air. *E. H. Knight.*

Concentre (kon-sen'tėr), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *concentred*; ppr. *concentring*. [Fr. *concentrer*—L. *con*, together, and *centrum*, a centre.] To converge to or meet in a common centre; to combine or be united in one object. 'God, in whom all perfections *concentre*.' *Bp. Beveridge.*

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that in some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Sir M. Hale.*

Concentre (kon-sen'tėr), *v.t.* To draw or direct to a common centre; to bring together; to concentrate. 'In the *concentring* all their precious beams.' *Milton.* 'The wretch *concentred* all in self.' *Sir W. Scott.*

By no other intellectual application is the soul thus reflected on itself, and its faculties *concentred* in such independent, vigorous, unwonted, and continuous energy. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Concentric (kon-sen'trik), *a.* [L. *concentricus*—*con*, and *centrum*, centre.] Having a common centre; as, *concentric* circles, ellipses, spheres, &c.; the *concentric* coats of onions, or bulbs with many layers; the *concentric* orbits of the planets. '*Concentric* circles upon the surface of the water.' *Newton.*

Those, like so many spheres, but one heaven make,
For they are all *concentric* unto thee. *Donne.*

Concentrical (kon-sen'trik-al), *a.* Same as *Concentric. Boyle; Arbuthnot.*

Concentrically (kon-sen'trik-al-li), *adv.* In a concentric manner; in a common centre.

All the torrents which descend from the southern side of the Alps, and from the northern slope of the Apennines, meet *concentrically* in the recess or mountain bay which the two ridges inclose. *Ruskin.*

Concentricate (kon-sen'tri-kāt), *v.t.* To concentrate. *Latham.*

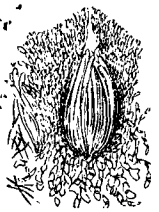
Concentricity (kon-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* State of being concentric.

Concentual (kon-sen'tū-al), *a.* [From *concent.*] Harmonious; accordant. 'This consummate or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere.' *T. Warton.* [Rare.]

Concept (kon'sept), *n.* The subject of a conception; the object conceived by the mind; a notion.

(Kant and his followers) say they are of three kinds—1. *Pure concepts*, which borrow nothing from experience; as the notions of cause, time, and space. 2. *Empirical concepts*, which are altogether derived from experience; as the notion of colour or pleasure. 3. *Mixed concepts*, composed of elements furnished partly by experience and partly by the pure understanding. *Fleming.*

Conceptacle (kon-sep'ta-kl), *n.* [L. *conceptaculum*, from *concipio.* See CONCEIVE.] 1. That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. *Woodward.* 2. In *bot.* the thickened capsular fruit of some algæ, in which spores and antheridia are both contained. Applied also to a similar organ in the fungi.



Conceptacle of an Alga, embedded in cellular tissue.

Conceptibility † (kon-sep'ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being conceivable. *Cudworth.*

Conceptible † (kon-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [See CONCEIVABLE.] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible. 'Attributes easily *conceptible* by us.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Conception (kon-sep'shon), *n.* [L. *conceptio*, from *concipio.* See CONCEIVE.] 1. The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo of an animal.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception.* Gen. iii. 16.

Fig.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*

2. The act of conceiving in the mind; the power of conceiving in the mind; that which is conceived in the mind; as, (*a*) a product of the imaginative or inventive faculty. 'The *conceptions* of its poets, the creations of its sculptors.' *Dr. Caird.* (*b*) In *philos.* (1) that mental act or combination of acts by which an absent object of perception is brought before the mind by the imagination. In this sense we form a *conception* of a book, when we imagine a book, although the book imagined must have a definite size, form, and colour, none of which is included in the meaning of the word 'book.'

Under the article of *conception*, I shall confine myself to that faculty whose province it is to enable us to form a notion of past sensations, or of the objects of sense that we have formerly perceived. *Stewart.*

Mr. Stewart has even bestowed on the reproductive imagination the term *Conception*;—happily, we do not think; as both in grammatical propriety, and by the older and correcter usage of philosophers, this term (or rather the product of this operation—*Concept*) is convertible with *general notion*, or more correctly, *notion*, simply, and in this sense is admirably rendered by the *Begriff* (what is grasped up) of the Germans. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

(2) That which constitutes the meaning of a word, and which is not capable of being presented to the mind by a single act of imagination; a notion; also the mental operation by which such notions or conceptions are formed. In this sense we form the *conception* of a book when we consider the attributes of a book together, and recognize them as existing in a number of individual instances which form a class by themselves in virtue of this fact.

The first and most important of (the three *conceptions* round which the speculation carried on by Kant and Fichte clusters), is what we have called the metaphysical *conception*—the *conception* of immaterial substance. Substance, the perdurable basis of all phenomena, is the deepest thought of metaphysical speculation. *Scotsman newspaper.*

See also the extract from Sir W. Hamilton above. (*c*) Thought, notion, or idea in the loose sense; as, you have no *conception* how clever he is.

But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that a pagan magistrate could have no *conception* of it but as a new sect of philosophy. *Warburton.*

3. † A conceit; a fanciful thought. 'Full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms.' *Dryden.*—*Immaculate conception.* See IMMACULATE.—SYN. Notion, idea, image, thought, concept, apprehension, sentiment, view.

Conceptional (kon-sep'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

There is movement in the whole vocabulary of language, from the designation of what is coarser, grosser, more material, to the designation of what is finer, more abstract and *conceptional*, more formal. *Whitney.*

Conceptionalist (kon-sep'shon-al-ist), *n.* A conceptualist.

Conceptious † (kon-sep'shus), *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful. 'Thy fertile and *conceptious* womb.' *Shak.*

Conceptive (kon-sep'tiv), *a.* Capable of conceiving; (*a*) physically.

The uterine parts may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Sir T. Browne.*

(*b*) Mentally.

The alleged inconceivableness of a minimum or a limit . . . is not due to an arrest of the *conceptive* power, but a baffling of it. *H. Spencer.*

Conceptual (kon-sep'tū-al), *a.* Pertaining to conception, mental or physical.

Every *conceptual* act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a nomenclatory one. *Whitney.*

Conceptualism (kon-sep'tū-al-izm), *n.* In *metaph.* a doctrine in some sense intermediate between realism and nominalism. See extract under CONCEPTUALIST.

Conceptualist (kon-sep'tū-al-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine that the mind has the power of assigning an independent existence to general conceptions.

The *conceptualists* assign to universals an existence which may be called logical or psychological, that is, independent of single objects, but dependent upon the mind of the thinking subject, in which they are as notions or conceptions. *Fleming.*

Conceptualistic (kon-sep'tū-al-is"tik), *a.* Pertaining to conceptualism or conceptualists.

Concern (kon-sėrn'), *v.t.* [L. *concerno*, to mix, mingle together, as in a sieve—*con*, together, and *cerno*, to sift; cog. with Gr. *krinō*, to separate.] 1. To relate or belong to.

Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xxviii. 31.

2. To affect the interest of; to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

3. With the reflexive pronoun, to take or have an interest in; to occupy or busy one's self with; as, a good prince *concerns himself* in the happiness of his subjects.

Being a layman I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy; to cause concern to: generally in pp.; as, to be deeply *concerned* about the safety of a friend.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in, and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

Concern (kon-sėrn'), *n.* 1. That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair. 'Exposing the private *concerns* of families.' *Addison.*—2. Interest; matter of importance; that which affects one's welfare or happiness.

'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

3. Compassionate or affectionate regard; solicitude; anxiety; agitation or uneasiness of mind; disturbed state of feeling.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not. *Swift.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle. *Addison.*

4. An establishment or firm for the transaction of business; a manufacturing or commercial establishment. 'The stoppage of one or two more banking *concerns*.' *Sat. Rev.*—5. Loosely applied to almost any object whatever, especially one that is large and constructed of different pieces. 'The hackney-coach—a great, lumbering, square, *concern*.' *Dickens.* [Colloq.]—*Care, Solicitude, Concern, Anxiety.* See under CARE.

Concernancy † (kon-sėr'nan-si), *n.* Concern; business; import. *Shak.*

Concerned (kon-sėrnd'), *p.* and *a.* Having concern; interested; engaged; anxious.

Concernedly (kon-sėrn'ed-li), *adv.* In a concerned manner; with anxiety or solicitude; with interest. *Clarendon.*

Concernedness (kon-sėrn'ed-nes), *n.* State of being concerned. 'Earnestness and *concernedness*.' *Abp. Sharp.*

Concerning (kon-sėr'ning), *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; with relation to. [This word, originally a participle, is now fully established as a preposition, being freely used without being made to agree with any other word.]

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city for the which thou hast spoken. Gen. xix. 21.

Concerning † (kon-sėr'ning), *a.* Important. 'So great and so *concerning* a truth.' *South.*

Concerning † (kon-sėr'ning), *n.* Affair of importance; concern; business.

We shall write to you
As time and our *concernings* shall importune. *Shak.*

Concernment (kon-sėrn'ment), *n.* 1. A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

Propositions which extend only to the present life are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*. *Watts.*

The great *concernment* of men is with men. *Locke.*

2. State of concerning or bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment.

He justly fears a peace would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryden.*

Experimental truths are matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

3. State of being concerned or occupied; interference; participation.

He married a daughter to the earl without any other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

4. State of being concerned or anxious; concern; solicitude; anxiety.

Their ambition is manifest in their *concernment.* *Dryden.*

Concert (kon-sėrt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *concerter*, from It. *concertare*, to concert, to contrive, apparently from L. *con*, together, and *certare*, to contend, but rather misspelled from L. *consero, consertus*, to join together, to unite, to employ.] 1. To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to settle or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement of two or more parties; as, to *concert* a scheme.

The two rogues, having *concerted* their plan, parted company. *Defoe.*

2. To plan; to devise.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defence before the people than to plan the operations of a campaign. *Burke.*

3. [From the noun *concert.*] To sing in concert. [Rare.]

And we, with Nature's heart in tune,
Concerted harmonies. *Motherwell.*

Concert (kon-sėrt'), *v.i.* To act in concert: with *with.* [Rare.]

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert with* Talbot. *Bp. Burnet.*

Concert (kon'sėrt), *n.* [From above verb, but in 2 and following meanings the L. *concentus*, a singing together, seems to have had an influence.] 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; as, the emperor and the pope acted in *concert.*

All these discontents have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert.* *Swift.*

2. The music of a company of players or singers, or of both united; a public or private musical entertainment, at which a number of vocalists or instrumentalists, or both, perform singly or combined.—3. Any public musical entertainment.—4. In *music*, concord; harmony.

Compositions, called playhouse or act tunes, were written and played in *concert*, and not in unison as formerly. *Stainer & Barrett.*

—*Concert pitch.* See PITCH.

Concertante (kon-chär-tan'tā), *n.* [It., ppr. of *concertare*, to form a concert.] A piece of music composed for several principal instruments or voices, with an accompaniment for the band, differing from a concerto, which has but one principal instrument.

Concertation † (kon-sėr-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *con-*

certatio, a contending together. See CONCERT, *v. t.*] Strife; contention.

After the *concertation* when they could not agree, the king coming between them, called away the bishops from the monks. *Foxe.*

Concertative† (kon-sėr'ta-tiv), *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

Concerted (kon-sėrt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Mutually contrived or planned; as, a *concerted* scheme. —*Concerted piece*, in *music*, a composition in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, &c.

Concertina (kon-sėr-tē'na), *n.* [From *concert.*] A musical instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polygonal in shape, on which are placed the various stops or studs, by the act on of which air is admitted to the free metallic reeds which produce the sounds. In the English concertina the finger-stops are in four rows, the two inner rows being confined to the notes of the natural scale, and the two outer to the sharps and flats. The compass of the instrument is three octaves and three notes, and the sounds in the scale are double, that is, in pressing a stud the same note is produced when the bellows is drawn out as when it is pushed in. The German concertina is an inferior instrument, having a less extensive compass, and being capable of producing music only in a very limited number of keys, while the English concertina can be played in any key.

Concertion (kon-sėr'shon), *n.* Concert; contrivance; adjustment. *Young.*

Concertment (kon-sėrt'ment), *n.* The act of concerting. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

Concerto (kon-chär'tō), *n.* [It.] A piece of music for a concert; originally, a composition in which many performers played in unison, but in which one or two instruments took the lead; but now a species of composition, usually in a symphonic form, written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra.

Concession (kon-se'shon), *n.* [L. *concessio*, from *concedo*. See CONCEDE.] 1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding: usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom it is made. 'Not permitted by the *concession* of God.' *Jer. Taylor.*

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Sir M. Hale.*

By some mutual *concessions* the business was adjusted. *Hallam.*

Specifically, in *rhet.* the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which cannot be denied, or to show that even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds.—2. The thing yielded; a grant.

A gift of more worth, in a temporal view, was the grant to the king of the cruzada, the excusada, and other *concessions* of ecclesiastical revenue. *Prescott.*

[This sense has been specially applied to grants of land, privileges, or immunities to certain individuals or companies to enable or empower them to do certain things, as to construct railways, canals, &c.

A Frenchman has obtained the *concession* (the privilege of making the Suez Canal), and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen. *Edin. Rev.*]

Concessionary† (kon-se'shon-ar-i), *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance. *Bailey.*

Concessionary (kon-se'shon-ar-i), *n.* A concessionnaire.

Concessionist (kon-se'shon-ist), *n.* One who makes or favours concession. *Quart. Rev.*

Concessionnaire (koń-ses-syŏn-ār), *n.* [Fr.] A person to whom a privilege or concession has been made; a grantee.

Concessive (kon-ses'iv), *a.* Implying concession. 'A *concessive* conjunction.' *Bp. Lowth.*

Concessively (kon-ses'iv-li), *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Concessory (kon-ses'or-i), *a.* Conceding; permissive. [Rare.]

These laws are not prohibitive, but *concessory*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Concete,† *n.* Conception; apprehension. *Chaucer.*

Concettism (kon-set'tizm), *n.* The use of affected wit or concetti. *Kingsley.*

Concetto (kon-chet'tō), *n.* pl. **Concetti** (kon-chet'tē). [It. See CONCEIT.] Affected wit; an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit. 'A kind of counter-taste founded on surprise and curiosity which may be expressed by the *concetto*.' *Shenstone.* 'Concetti and antitheses.' *Chesterfield.*

Conch (kongk), *n.* [L. *concha*, Gr. *kongchē*, Skr. *çankha*, a shell.] 1. A marine shell, especially that of the *Strombus gigas*, sometimes called fountain shell, from its use in gardens. 'Orient pearls which from the *conchs* he drew.' *Dryden.*—2. A spiral shell used by the mythological divinities called Tritons as a trumpet.

There is the Trophonius' cave in which, by some artifice, the leaden Tritons are made not only to spout water, but to play the most dreadful groans out of their lead *conchs*. *Thackeray.*

3. The external portion of the ear, more especially the hollow part of it. Called also *Concha.*—4. In *arch.* the plain ribless surface of a vault or pendentive; the semidome of an apse; the apse itself. 'The *conch* or apse before which stood the high altar.' *Milman.* Called also *Concha.* See APSE.—5. One of the inhabitants of the Bahamas and other neighbouring islands: so called by way of nickname from the commonness of the conch-shell there. 'The aforesaid postmaster, a stout *conch*, with a square-cut coatee and red cape and cuffs.' *Mich. Scott.*

Concha (kong'ka), *n.* Same as *Conch*, 3 and 4.

Conchacea† (kong-kā'sē-a). Same as *Conchifera.*

Conchifer (kong'ki-fėr), *n.* [L. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear.] A mollusc of the class Conchifera.

Conchifera (kong-kif'ėr-a), *n. pl.* [L. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to carry.] Lamarck's name for that large class of acephalous molluscous animals which are protected by shells consisting of two pieces, and commonly known by the name of bivalves. They include the Lamellibranchiata and the Brachiopoda, which two classes, however, differ widely from one another.

Conchiferous (kong-kif'ėr-us), *a.* Belonging to the Conchifera. 'The *conchiferous* or bivalve Acephala.' *R. Garner.*

Conchiform (kong'ki-form), *a.* [L. *concha*, a shell, and *forma*, shape.] Shell-shaped.

Conchite† (kong'kit), *n.* A fossil conch or shell. *Bp. Nicolson.*

Conchitic (kong-kit'ik), *a.* Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: applied to limestones, and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature. *Page.*

Conchoid (kong'koid), *n.* [Gr. *kongchoeidēs*, from *kongchē*, a shell, and *eidos*, form.] The name of a curve of the fourth order, given to it by its inventor Nicomedes.

Conchoidal (kong-koi'dal), *a.* In *mineral.* having convex elevations and concave depressions like shells: applied principally to a surface produced by breaking, certain minerals being said to have a *conchoidal* fracture.

Conchological (kong-kō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to conchology. 'The *conchological* labours of Linnæus and his followers.' *Ency. Brit.*

Conchologist (kong-kol'o-jist) *n.* 1. One versed in conchology.—2. The name given to the carrier shells (genus Phorus), from their often attaching shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow.

Conchology (kong-kol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kongchē*, a shell, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of shells; that department of zoology which treats of the nature, formation, and classification of the shells with which the bodies of many mollusca are protected; or the word may be used also to include a knowledge of the animals themselves, in which case it is equivalent to *malacology.* In systems of conchology shells are usually divided into three orders, Univalves, Bivalves, and Multivalves, according to the number of plates of which they are composed.

Conchometer (kong-kom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *kongchē*, a shell, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring molluscous shells and the angle of their spire.

Concho-spiral (kong'kō-spī-ral), *n.* A variety of spiral curve existing in certain shells. *Agassiz.*

Conchylaceous, Conchyliaceous (kong-ki-lā'shus, kong-kil'i-ā"shus). *a.* [L. *conchylium*, from Gr. *kongchylion*, dim. of *kongchē*, a shell.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as, *conchyliaceous* impressions.

Conchyliologist, Conchyliology (kong-kil'i-ol"o-jist, kong-kil'i-ol"o-ji). [From L. *conchylium.* See above.] Forms sometimes formerly used as synonyms of *Conchologist* and *Conchology.*

Conchyliometry (kong-kil'i-om"et-ri), *n.* [L. *conchylium* (see above), and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The art or science of measuring shells or their curves.

Conchylious (kong-kil'i-us), *a.* [L. *conchylium.* See above.] Belonging or pertaining to the shelled mollusca.

Conciator (kon'shi-ā-tėr), *n.* [L. *conciare*, *conciatum*, to refit, from *comptus*, pp. of *comere*, to dress, adorn.] In *glass-making*, the person who weighs and proportions the materials to be made into glass.

Concierge (koń-syārzh), *n.* [Fr.] One who attends at the entrance to an edifice, public or private; a door-keeper to a hotel, house, prison, &c.; a janitor, male or female; a porter.

Conciliable† (kon-sil'i-a-bl), *n.* [L. *conciliabulum*, dim. of *concilium*, a council.] A small assembly; a conventicle.

Some have sought the truth in conventicles and *conciliables* of heretics and sectaries. *Bacon.*

Conciliable (kon-sil'i-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reconciled or conciliated.

Nor doth he put away adulterously who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter disconformity, not *conciliable*, because not to be amended without a miracle. *Milton.*

Conciliabule (kon-sil'i-a-būl), *n.* [See CONCILIABLE, *n.*] *Eccles.* a small assembly; an obscure council. *Milman.* [Rare.]

Conciliar (kon-sil'i-ėr), *a.* [From L. *concilium*, a council.] Pertaining or relating to a council. '*Conciliar* debates.' *Baker.*

Conciliary (kon-sil'i-a-ri), *a.* Same as *Conciliar. Jer. Taylor.*

Conciliate (kon-sil'i-āt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *conciliated*; ppr. *conciliating.* [L. *concilio*, *conciliatum*, to bring together, unite, as in thought or feeling, from *concilium*, plan, purpose, council. See COUNCIL.] 1. To reconcile or bring to a state of friendship; to make friendly or satisfied; to pacify; to soothe.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent, that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam.*

2. To lead or draw to by moral influence or power; to win, gain, or engage, by something adapted to secure regard or favour.

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief to his doctrine from the Jews. *Cudworth.*

It were to be supposed . . . that these evangelists and apostolical men and founders of uncorrupted Christianity in many places, had the power of working miracles, to introduce themselves to strangers, and to *conciliate* their regard and respect. *Jortin.*

3. To gain or secure by a secret though not moral influence. 'A philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.] 4. To reconcile, harmonize, or show to be compatible.—SYN. To win, gain, engage, propitiate, reconcile, appease.

Conciliating (kon-sil'i-āt-ing), *a.* Winning; pacifying; having the quality of gaining favour; as, a *conciliating* address.

Conciliation (kon-sil'i-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of reconciling persons at variance; the act of making friends; as, he applied himself to the *conciliation* of the rival lords.

The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke.*

2. The act of winning or gaining; as, the *conciliation* of favour, esteem, affection, and the like.—3. The act of reconciling, or rendering or showing to be compatible; the act of harmonizing or showing to be in harmony.

St. Austin repeatedly declares the *conciliation* of the foreknowledge, predestination, and free grace of God with the free will of man, to be a most difficult question, intelligible only to few. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conciliative (kon-sil'i-ā-tiv), *a.* Reconciling; pacific; conciliatory. *Coleridge.*

Conciliator (kon-sil'i-ā-tėr), *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles. 'The *conciliator* of Christendom.' *Bp. Hacket.*

Conciliatory (kon-sil'i-a-tor-i), *a.* Tending to conciliate or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific; as, the general made *conciliatory* propositions to the insurgents; the legislature adopted *conciliatory* measures. 'The amiable, *conciliatory* virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom.' *Burke.* SYN. Pacific, winning, engaging.

Concinnate† (kon-sin'āt), *v. t.* [L. *concinno*, *concinnatum.* See CONCINNITY.] To place fitly or becomingly together; to make neat;

to clear; to purify. 'A receit to trim and *concinnate* wine.' *Holland.*

Concinnation† (kon-sin-nā'shon), *n.* Putting in a decent or becoming form. 'The building, *concinnation*, and perfecting of the saints.' *Bp. Reynolds.*

Concinnity† (kon-sin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *concinnitas*, fitness, neatness, from *concinnus*, neat.] Fitness; suitableness; neatness. 'An exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy.' *Howell.* 'The college . . . so amply celebrated for the *concinnity* of its building.' *L. Addison.* [Rare.]

Concinnous† (kon-sin'us), *a.* [L. *concinnus*. See CONCINNITY.] Suitable; agreeable; harmonious. *Johnson; Maunder.*

Concionary† (kon'shi-o-na-ri), *a.* Same as *Concionatory. Selden.*

Concionate† (kon'shi-o-nāt), *v.i.* To preach. *Lithgow.*

Concionative, Concionatory (kon'shi-ō-nā-tiv, kon'shi-ō-nā''tor-i), *a.* [L. *concionatorius*, from *concio*, an assembly.] Pertaining to preaching; suited to or used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies. '*Concionatory* invectives.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

Concionator† (kon'shi-ō-nā-tėr), *n.* 1. A preacher. *Cockeram.*—2. A common councilman; a freeman. *Wharton.*

Concise (kon-sīs'), *a.* [L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, from *concido—con*, and *cædo*, to cut.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive; employing as few words as possible; as, in Genesis we have a *concise* account of the creation.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.*

Where the author is . . . too brief and *concise*, amplify a little. *Watts.*

—*Concise, Succinct, Condensed. Concise* refers to style in speaking or writing, and signifies expressing much in a few words. *Succinct* is more frequently applied to the subject-matter. Both terms signify brevity and comprehensiveness combined, but we speak of a *concise* style or phrase; a *succinct* narrative or account. *Condensed* relates more to the mode of treatment by which a matter is brought or compressed into a smaller space than it might have occupied.—SYN. Brief, short, compendious, comprehensive, summary, succinct, laconic.

Concisely (kon-sīs'li), *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; in few words.

But to return to this digression, though it was almost necessary, all the rules of painting are methodically, *concisely*, and yet clearly delivered in this present treatise which I have translated. *Dryden.*

Conciseness (kon-sīs'nes), *n.* The quality of being concise; brevity in speaking or writing. 'The *conciseness* of Demosthenes the Greek orator.' *Dryden.*

Concision (kon-si'zhon), *n.* [L. L. *concisio*, from *concisum*, *concido*, to cut off. See CONCISE.] 1.† A division; a schism; a faction; a sect.

Those of the *concision* who made it (that is, the concision) would do well to consider whether that which our Saviour assures us will destroy a kingdom be the likeliest way to settle and support a church. *South.*

Hence—2. The word used by the translators of the authorized version of the Bible to render the Greek *katatomē*, the word used by St. Paul in Phil. iii. 2, apparently in contempt, instead of *peritomē*, for circumcision.

Beware of dogs; beware of evil-workers; beware of the *concision*. Phil. iii. 2.

3. Conciseness. 'His wonted vigour and *concision*.' *Brougham.* [Rare.]

No doubt, if I had wish'd to pay my court
To critics, or to hail the setting sun
Of tyranny of all kinds, my *concision*
Were more. *Byron.*

Concitation† (kon-si-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *concitatio*, from *concito*, to stir or disturb—prefix *con*, intens., and *cito*, to stir.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion. 'The *concitation* of humours.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Concite† (kon-sīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concited*; ppr. *conciting*. [L. *concito*.] To excite. *Cotgrave.*

Concitizen (kon-sit'i-zen), *n.* A fellow-citizen. *Knox.* [Rare.]

Conclamation (kon-kla-mā'shon), *n.* [L. *conclamatio*, from *conclamo*—prefix *con*, together, and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM.] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry. *May.*

Conclave (kon'klāv), *n.* [L. *conclave*, a room locked by a key, a cabinet, a closet—*con*, together, and *clavis*, a key.] 1. A private apartment, particularly the place in which the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meet in privacy for the election of a pope.—

2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals.

I bid him welcome
And thank the holy *conclave* for their loves. *Shak.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South.*

3. A private meeting; a close assembly. 'In close recess and secret *conclave* sat.' *Milton.*

The verdicts, pronounced by this *conclave* (Johnson's club) on new books, were speedily known over all London. *Macaulay.*

Conclavist (kon'klāv-ist), *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave for the choice of a pope.

Conclimate (kon-klī'māt), *v.t.* [Prefix *con*, and *climate*.] To acclimatize. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Conclude (kon-klūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concluded*; ppr. *concluding*. [L. *concludo*—prefix *con*, together, and *claudo*, to shut, whence also *clause*.] 1. To shut up; to inclose. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The very person of Christ . . . was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave. *Hooker.*

I dreamt
Of some vast charm *concluded* in a star
To make fame nothing. *Tennyson.*

2.† To include; to comprehend.

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. Rom. xi. 32.

The Scripture hath *concluded* all under sin. Gal. iii. 22.

3. To infer or arrive at by reasoning; to deduce, as from premises; to infer to be: often governing a clause.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by anything that befals him. *Tillotson.*

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else *conclude* my words effectual. *Shak.*

4. To make a final judgment or determination concerning; to judge.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Addison.*

5. To end; to finish.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

6. To settle or arrange finally. 'To *conclude* a peace.' *Shak.*

You sent a large commission to *conclude* a league between his highness and Ferrara. *Shak.*

7. To stop or restrain, or as in law to estop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession: generally in the passive; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

If they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Sir M. Hale.*

I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a *res judicata*, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Kent.*

SYN. To infer, decide, determine, close, finish, terminate, end.

Conclude (kon-klūd'), *v.i.* 1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to gather up the consequences or consequence; to infer; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this.
Sir J. Davies.

2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot *conclude* but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak.*

3. To come to a decision; to resolve; to determine: generally followed by an infinitive or a clause.

They did *conclude* to bear dead Lucrece thence. *Shak.*

4. To end.

A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*

Concludence, Concludency† (kon-klūd'ens, kon-klūd'en-si), *n.* Inference; logical deduction from premises; consequence. 'A necessary and infallible *concludency* in these evidences of fact.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Concludent† (kon-klūd'ent), *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive. 'Arguments highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Concluder (kon-klūd'ėr), *n.* One who concludes. 'Not forward *concluders* in these times.' *Mountagu.*

Concluding (kon-klūd'ing), *a.* Final; ending; closing; as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.

Concludingly† (kon-klūd'ing-li), *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Sir K. Digby.*

Concludible† (kon-klū'zi-bl), *a.* Capable of being concluded or inferred; determinable.

'Tis certainly *conclusible* . . . that they will voluntarily do this. *Hammond.*

Conclusion (kon-klū'zhon), *n.* [L. *conclusio.*] 1. The end, close, or termination; the last part; as, the *conclusion* of an address: often in the phrase *in conclusion*=finally, lastly, to conclude, and formerly also=in short.—2. Final result.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter. Fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. Eccl. xii. 13.

3. Determination; final decision; as, after long debate the House of Commons came to this *conclusion.*

And the *conclusion* is she shàll be thine;
In practice let us put it presently. *Shak.*

4. Consequence; inference; deduction from propositions, facts, experience, or reasoning; specifically, in *logic*, the inference of a syllogism as drawn from the premises.

He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied the *conclusion*. *Addison.*

5. Something concluded or accomplished; something actually done.

Iago. Nay, this was but his dream.
Oth. But this denoted a foregone *conclusion*. *Shak.*

6. An experiment. [Obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions.*]

We practise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. *Bacon.*

Her physician tells me
She hath pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shak.*

And like the famous ape,
To try conclusions in the basket creep,
And break your neck down. *Shak.*

7. In *law*, (*a*) the charging of one's self with some duty, or the like; an estoppel. (*b*) The end of a pleading or conveyance.—*Conclusion to the country*, the conclusion of a pleading by which a party 'puts himself upon his country,' that is, appeals to the verdict of a jury. See under COUNTRY.

Conclusional† (kon-klū'zhon-al), *a.* Concluding. *Bp. Hooper.*

Conclusive (kon-klū'siv), *a.* 1. Decisive; giving a final determination; putting an end to debate or argument; leading to a conclusion or determination.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *Eikon Basilike.*

If the world be finite in dimensions it is movable by the power of God; and therefore my argument drawn from that movableness is *conclusive*. *Clarke.*

2. Specifically, bringing out or leading to a regular logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

—*Final, Conclusive, Ultimate.* See under FINAL. — SYN. Final, convincing, satisfactory.

Conclusively (kon-klū'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

The question has been most ably and *conclusively* cleared up in one of the reports of the select committee. *Burke.*

Conclusiveness (kon-klū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive; the power of determining the opinion or of settling a question; as, the *conclusiveness* of evidence or of an argument. 'The *conclusiveness* of the proof.' *J. S. Mill.*

Conclusory (kon-klū'sor-i), *a.* Conclusive. [Rare.]

Conclusum (kon-klū'zum), *n.* [Neut. of pp. of *concludo*, *conclusum*. See CONCLUDE.] In *diplomacy*, see extract.

A *conclusum* is a *résumé* of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed, and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Concoagulate (kon-kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *con*, and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal together; to form one homogeneous mass.

For some solutions require more, others less, spirit of wine to *concoagulate* adequately with them. *Boyle.*

Concoagulation (kon-kō-ag'ū-lā''shon), *n.* A coagulating together, as different substances or bodies in one homogeneous mass;

crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum. 'A *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum.' *Boyle.*

Concoct (kon-kokt'), *v.t.* [L. *concoquo, concoctum—con*, and *coquo*, to cook. See COOK.] 1.† To digest by the stomach so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment.

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

2.† To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter. 'High *concocted* venom.' *Thomson.*—3.† To ripen; to develop.

The root which still continueth in the earth is still *concocted* by the earth. *Bacon.*

4. *Fig.* to form and prepare in the mind; to devise; to plan; to plot; as, to *concoct* a scheme or a conspiracy.—5.† To bring to maturity; to accomplish; to achieve.

He was a man unable to *concoct* any great fortune. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Concocter (kon-kokt'ėr), *n.* One who concocts. 'This private *concocter* of malcontent.' *Milton.*

Concoction (kon-kok'shon), *n.* [L. *concoctio.* See CONCOCT.] 1.† Digestion or preparation of food in the stomach.

The meats and drinks received into the stomach be altered by *concoction* and digestion. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2.† The process by which morbid matter was formerly supposed to be separated from the blood or humours, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off; maturation. 3.† A ripening; the advance of anything toward perfection.

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction.* *Bacon.*

4. The act of devising or preparing in the mind; as, the *concoction* of a scheme or plot.

This was an error in the first *concoction*, and therefore never to be mended in the second or third. *Dryden.*

Concoctive (kon-kokt'iv), *a.* 1.† Digestive; having the power of digesting.

Hence the *concoctive* powers, with various art, Subdue the cruder aliments to chyle. *Armstrong.*

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature. *Thomson.*

Concolour† (kon-kul'ėr), *a.* [L. *concolor.*] Of one colour; without variety. '*Concolour* animals.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Concomitance, Concomitancy (kon-kom'i-tans, kon-kom'i-tan-si), *n.* 1. The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. A doctrine to the effect that the body and blood of Christ are both received by communicating in one species only. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

And therefore the dream of the Church of Rome that he that receives the body receives also the blood, because by *concomitance* the blood is received in the body, is neither true nor pertinent to this question. *Jer. Taylor.*

Concomitaneous (kon-kom-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* Accompanying. '*Concomitaneous* with most of other vices.' *Feltham.*

Concomitant (kon-kom'i-tant), *a.* [From L. *com*, together, and *comitor*, to accompany, from *comes*, a companion. See COUNT, a nobleman.] Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: may be followed by *with* or *to.*

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

As the beauty of the body accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency *concomitant to* virtue. *Hughes (quoted by Crabb).*

Concomitant (kon-kom'i-tant), *n.* A thing that accompanies another; an accompaniment; an accessory.

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness. *South.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness. *Addison.*

Formerly it might be applied to persons.

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir-apparent and only son. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Concomitantly (kon-kom'i-tant-li), *adv.* So as to be concomitant; in company; unitedly. 'A few curious particulars . . . which *concomitantly* illustrate the history of the arts.' *H. Walpole.*

Concomitate† (kon-kom'i-tāt), *v.t.* To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

Concomitation (kon-kom'i-tā"shon), *n.* Same as *Concomitance*, 2. 'Transubstantiation and *concomitation.*' *Foxe.*

Concord (kong'kord), *n.* [Fr, *concorde*; L. *concordia*, from *concors—con*, and *cor, cordis*, the heart. See ACCORD.] 1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; peace; harmony.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi. 15.

Love quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end. *Milton.*

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.

If, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations, war were sprung.
Milton.

3. In *music*, the pleasing combination of two or more sounds; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. The concords are the 8th (or octave), 5th, 3d, and 6th. Their ratios are 2 : 1, 3 : 2, 5 : 4, 5 : 3. The first two are called *perfect*, because, as concords, not liable to any alteration by sharps or flats. The last two are called *imperfect*, because alterable. See CHORD. '*Concordes*, discordes, notes, and cliffes, in tunes of unisonne.' *Gascoigne.* 'The true *concord* of well tuned sounds.' *Shak.*—4.† A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty. 'The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king.' *Sir J. Davies.*

After which *concord* made, the cardinal and the archbishop of York did many things without the consent of the king or the duke. *Hall.*

5. In *law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court, prior to the abolition of fines of land by the act 3 and 4 William IV. lxxiv. This was an acknowledgment from the deforciants that the land in question was the right of the complainant.—6. In *gram.* agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case; or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person.—*Form of concord (ecoles.)*, the title of a Lutheran document concerning disputed doctrines, in which sundry Protestant opinions were condemned, drawn up at Torgau, 1576.

Concord† (kon-kord'), *v.i.* To agree; to cooperate. 'Friends and associates ready to *concord* with them in any desperate measure.' *Clarendon.*

Concordable (kon-kord'a-bl), *a.* Capable of according; agreeing; harmonious. *Todd.*

Concordably (kon-kord'a-bli), *adv.* With concord or agreement.

Concordance (kon-kord'ans), *n.* [Fr. *concordance.* See CONCORD.] 1. The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony. 'Where all the elements *concordance* have.' *W. Browne.* 'Contrasts and yet *concordances.*' *Carlyle.*—2.† In *gram.* concord. *Ascham.* 3. A book in which the principal words used in any work, as the Scriptures, Shakspere, Milton, Tennyson, &c., are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, and verse, or act, scene, line, or other subdivision in which each word occurs, are noted; designed to assist an inquirer in finding any passage by means of any leading word which he can recollect. 'The Latin *concordances* of St. Hierom's bible.' *Jer. Taylor.*

His knowledge of the Bible was such that he might be called a living *concordance.* *Macaulay.*

Concordancy† (kon-kord'an-si), *n.* Agreement. *W. Montague.* [Rare.]

Concordant (kon-kord'ant), *a.* [From L. *concordans*, ppr. of *concordare*, to agree. See CONCORD.] Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious. '*Concordant* discords.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Sir T. Browne.*

Concordant† (kon-kord'ant), *n.* That which is accordant or harmonious. *Mountagu.*

Concordantly (kon-kord'ant-li), *adv.* In a concordant manner. *W. Montague.*

Concordat (kon-kor'dat), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *concordatum*, from L. *concordo, concordatum*, to be of one mind, to agree. See CONCORD.] An agreement; compact; convention; but almost always in the special senses of (*a*) in *canon law*, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, and the like. (*b*) A formal agreement between the see of Rome and any secular government, for the settling of ecclesiastical relations. The most celebrated concordat was that agreed upon between Cardinal Gonsalvi, in the name of Pius VII., and the first consul Bonaparte in July, 1801. By it the head of the state had the nomination of bishops to the vacant sees; the clergy became subject in temporal matters to the civil power; all immunities, ecclesiastical courts, and jurisdictions were abolished in France, and even the regulations of the public worship and religious ceremonies and the pastoral addresses of the clergy, were placed under the control of the secular authorities. Most of these provisions remain in France at the present day. Since the middle of the eighteenth century concordats have generally been adverse to the power of the popes.

Concordate (kon-kord'āt), *n.* Same as *Concordat. Swift.*

Concordist (kon-kord'ist), *n.* The compiler of a concordance. *Worcester.*

Concordly† (kon-kord-li), *adv.* Concordantly. *Foxe.*

Concorporal† (kon-kor'po-ral), *a.* Of the same body. *Bailey.*

Concorporate (kon-kor'po-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concorporated*; ppr. *concorporating.* [L. *concorporo—con*, together, and *corpus*, a body.] To unite in one mass or body; to unite in any close union; to incorporate. 'To be *concorporated* in the same studies and exercises, in the same affections, employments, and course of life.' *Holland.* '*Concorporating* things inconsistent.' *Boyle.*

We are all *concorporated*, as it were, and made copartners of the promise in Christ. *Abp. Ussher.*

Concorporate (kon-kor'po-rāt), *v.i.* To unite in one mass or body. 'To bring the stock and graff to (if I may so speak) *concorporate.* *Boyle.*

Concorporate (kon-kor'po-rāt), *a.* United in the same body. *B. Jonson.*

Concorporation (kon-kor'po-rā"shon), *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.

Concourse (kong'kōrs), *n.* [Fr. *concours*; L. *concursus*, from *concurro*, to run together—*con*, and *curro*, to run.] 1. A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. A meeting or coming together of people; an assembly; a throng; a crowd. 'Great *concourse* of people.' *Fabyan.* '*Concourse* in arms, fierce faces threatening war.' *Milton.* 'The banquet and *concourse* of knights and kings.' *Tennyson.*

Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan in gay fantastic cars, shining in silk brocade, and with sumptuous caparisons for their horses. *Prescott.*

3. An assemblage of things; agglomeration; cluster. 'Under some *concourse* of shades whose branching arms,' &c. *Milton.*—4. The place or point of meeting; the point of contact or junction of two or more bodies. [Rare.]

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

5.† Concurrence; aid; co-operation.

Why should he despair of success, since effects naturally follow their causes, and the divine Providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings. *Barrow.*

6. In *Scots law*, concurrence by a person having legal qualification to grant it. Thus to every libel in the Court of Justiciary the lord-advocate's *concourse* or concurrence is necessary.—*Concourse of actions*, in *Scots law*, is where, for the same cause, a prosecution which proceeds *ad vindictam publicam*, and a prosecution or action *ad civilem effectum*, go on concurrently.

Concreate (kon'krē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *concreated*; ppr. *concreating.* [Prefix *con*, and *create.*] To create with or at the same time. 'A rule *concreated* with man.' *Feltham.*

If God did *concreate* grace with Adam, that grace was nevertheless grace for being given him as soon as he was made. *Jer. Taylor.*

Concredit† (kon-kred'it), *v.t.* To intrust. *Barrow.*

Concremation† (kon-krē-mā'shon), *n.* [L. *concremo*, to burn together—*con*, and *cremo*, to burn.] The act of burning different things together; the burning or cremation of a dead body.

When some one died drowned or in any other way which excluded *concremation* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread. *Quoted by H. Spencer.*

Concrement† (kong'krē-ment), *n.* [L.L. *concrementum*, from *concresco*, to grow together. See CONCRETE.] A growing together; the collection or mass formed by

concretion or natural union. 'The *concrement* of a pebble or flint.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Concrescence (kon-kres'ens), *n.* [L. *concrescentia, concresco.* See CONCRETE.] Growth or increase. *Raleigh.* [Rare.]

Concrescible (kon-kres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of concreting; capable of being congealed or changed from a liquid to a solid state.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil. *Trans. Fourcroy.*

Concrescive (kon-kres'iv), *a.* Growing together; uniting. [Rare.]

Concrete (kong'krēt), *a.* [L. *concretus*, from *concresco*, to grow together—*con*, and *cresco*, to grow.] 1. Formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; forming a mass; united in a solid form.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. In *logic*, (*a*) a term applied to an object as it exists in nature, invested with all its attributes, or to the notion of such an object. (*b*) A term applied to names of concrete things; as, a *concrete* term.

A *concrete* notion is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities. *Fleming.*

Concrete is opposed to abstract. The names of individuals are *concrete*, those of classes abstract. A *concrete* name is a name which stands for a thing; as, '*this table*;' an abstract name is a name which stands for the attribute of a thing; as, 'this table is *square*.' *J. S. Mill.*

—*Concrete number.* See under ABSTRACT (*a*). 3. In *music*, a term appellative of a sound or movement of the voice which slides continuously up or down, as distinguished from a *discrete* movement, in which the voice leaps at once from one line of pitch to another.

Concrete (kong'krēt), *n.* 1. A mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union, or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body; a compound.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into distinct substances. *Boyle.*

2. In *gram.* and *logic*, a concrete term. See the adjective, 2 (*b*).—3. A compact mass of gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar. It is employed extensively in building under water, for example, to form the bottom of a canal or the foundations of any structure raised in the sea, as piers, breakwaters, &c. The walls of houses are sometimes formed of this compound, the ingredients being first firmly rammed into moulds of the requisite shape, and allowed to set.

Concrete (kon-krēt'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *concreted;* ppr. *concreting.* To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; to form concretions; to coagulate; to congeal; to thicken.

The particles of tinging substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord *concrete* and fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete.* *Arbuthnot.*

Concrete (kon-krēt'), *v.t.* 1. To form into a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion. 'Were we necessitated to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view but associated.' *Harris.*

Concretely (kon-krēt'li), *adv.* In a concrete manner; not abstractly. 'The properties of bodies . . . taken *concretely* together with their subjects.' *Cudworth.*

Concreteness (kon-krēt'nes), *n.* A state of being concrete.

Concrete-press (kong'krēt-pres), *n.* A machine for making concrete blocks.

Concretion (kon-krē'shon), *n.* 1. The act of concreting; the act of growing together, or becoming naturally united so as to form one mass.—2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation, or induration; a clot; a lump. '*Concretions* of slime.' *Bacon.* 3. In *geol.* a nodule, as of chert, ironstone, the grains and spherules of oolite, and the grape-like clusters of magnesian limestone, formed by molecular aggregation as distinct from crystallization.—4. In *logic*, the act of regarding in the concrete or as existing in nature: opposed to *abstraction.*

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself. *Harris.*

—*Morbid concretions*, in the animal economy, are hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body, as well in the solids as in those cavities destined to contain fluids; in the former case they are usually denominated *concretions* or *ossifications*, and are named from the parts of the body in which they occur; as, *pineal concretions, salivary concretions, hepatic concretions*, &c.

Concretional (kon-krē'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion. *Brande & Cox.*

Concretionary (kon-krē'shon-ar-i), *a.* Formed by concretion; concretional.—*Concretionary deposits*, in *geol.* a term applied to designate those recent alluvial strata which include calcareous and other deposits from springs, stalactites, travertines, bog-iron ore, and salt.—*Concretionary structure*, in *geol.* a structure such as that exhibited by masses formed by aggregation as distinct from crystallization. See CONCRETION.

Concretive (kon-krē'tiv), *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles. '*Concretive* juices.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Concretively (kon-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a concretive manner.—2.† Concretely; not abstractly. *Jer. Taylor.*

Concreture † (kon-krē'tūr), *n.* A mass formed by concretion. *Johnson.*

Concrew † (kon-krö'), *v.i.* [For *concrue*, from L. *concresco*, to grow together—*con*, together, and *cresco*, to grow; comp. *accrue.*] To grow together. *Spenser.*

Concrimination (kon-krim'i-nā"shon), *n.* A joint accusation. *Maunder.*

Concubaria † (kon-kū-bā'ri-ä), *n.* A fold, pen, or place where cattle lie. *Cowell.*

Concubinacy † (kon-kū'bi-na-si), *n.* The practice of concubinage.

Their country was wery infamous for *concubinacy*, adultery, and incest. *Strype.*

Concubinage (kon-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* [Fr. See CONCUBINE.] 1. The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without a legal marriage; the state of being a concubine.

The bad tendency of Mr. Pope's 'Eloisa to Abelard' is remarked by Sir John Hawkins . . . as depreciating matrimony and justifying *concubinage.* *Ep. Horne.*

2. In *law*, an exception against a woman suing for dower, on the ground that she was the concubine and not the wife of the man of whose lands she seeks to be endowed.—3. An inferior kind of marriage allowed in some countries, performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. See CONCUBINE, 3.

Concubinal (kon-kū'bi-nal), *a.* Pertaining to concubinage.

Concubinarian (kon-kū'bi-nā"ri-an), *a.* Connected with concubinage; living in concubinage. 'The married and *concubinarian*, as well as looser clergy.' *Milman.*

Concubinary (kon-kū'bi-nar-i), *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage. *Bp. Hall.* 'These *concubinary* priests.' *Foxe.*

Concubinary (kon-kū'bi-nar-i), *n.* One who indulges in concubinage. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Concubinate † (kon-kū'bi-nāt), *n.* [L. *concubinatus.*] Concubinage.

Such marriages were esteemed illegitimate and no better than a mere *concubinate.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Concubine (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* [From L. *concubina*, from *concumbo*, to lie together—*con*, and *cumbo* or *cubo*, to lie down.] 1.† A paramour, male or female.

The lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the king's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and *concubines.* *Indictment of Anne Boleyn.*

2. A woman who cohabits with a man without being legally married to him; a kept-mistress: this is the sense in which the word is now used.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine.* *Shak.*

Indeed, a husband would be justly derided who should bear from a wife of exalted rank and spotless virtue half the insolence which the King of England bore from *concubines*, who owed everything to his bounty. *Macaulay.*

3. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws.

Conculcate † (kon-kul'kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conculcated;* ppr. *conculcating.* [L. *conculco—con*, and *calcare*, to tread, from *calx*, the heel.] To tread on; to trample under foot. '*Conculcating* and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God.' *Mountagu.*

Conculcation † (kon-kul-kā'shon), *n.* A trampling under foot. 'The *conculcation* of the outer court of the temple by the Gentiles.' *Dr. H. More.*

Concumbency † (kon-kum'ben-si), *n.* The act of lying together.

When Jacob married Rachel and lay with Leah, that *concumbency* made no marriage between them. *Jer. Taylor.*

Concupiscence (kon-kū'pi-sens), *n.* [L. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco*, to covet or lust after—*con*, and *cupio*, to desire or covet.] Lustful feeling; lust; sinful desire. 'Vain delight and foul *concupiscence.*' *Gascoigne.*

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscence.* Rom. vii. 8.

Which lust or evil *concupiscence* he at last defines to be an insatiable intemperance of the appetite, never filled with a desire, never ceasing in the persecution of evil. *Hammond.*

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin. *Hooker.*

Concupiscent (kon-kū'pi-sent), *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous; lustful. 'The *concupiscent* clown is overdone.' *Lamb.* [Rare.]

Concupiscential † (kon-kū'pi-sen"shi-al), *a.* Relating to concupiscence. *Johnson.*

Concupiscentious † (kon-kū'pi-sen"shi-us), *a.* Concupiscent. *Goodrich.*

Concupiscible (kon-kū'pis-i-bl), *a.* Liable to be affected by concupiscence, or carnal desire; concupiscent; lustful. 'His *concupiscible* intemperate lust.' *Shak.* 'The appetitive and *concupiscible* soul.' *Holland.* 'Two inclinations, irascible and *concupiscible.*' *Burton.*

Concupiscibleness (kon-kū'pi-si-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being concupiscible; concupiscence. [Rare.]

Concupy (kong'kū-pi), *n.* An abbreviation of *Concupiscence*, put by Shakspere into the mouth of Thersites.

He'll tickle it for his *concupy. Troilus and Cressida.*

Concur (kon-kėr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *concurred;* ppr. *concurring.* [L. *concurro*, to run together—*con*, and *curro*, to run. To *curro* belong also *course, current, incur, recur*, &c.] 1.† To run together; to meet together in a point.

Anon they fierce encountering both *concurred,*
With grisly looks and faces like their fates.
J. Hughes.

Is it not now utterly incredible that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to *concur?* *Bentley.*

2. To agree, join, or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind: used absolutely or followed by *with.* 'Those who had *concurred* in the challenge.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Mr. Burke *concurred with* Lord Chatham in opinion. *Fox.*

3. To assent: with *to.*

As my will
Concurred not *to* my being, it were but right
And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton.*

4. To unite or be conjoined; to meet together; to be combined. 'In whom all these qualities do *concur.*' *Whitgift.*

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

5. To unite in contributing to a common object; as, various causes may *concur* in the changes of temperature.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Jeremy Collier.*

6. To coincide; to have points of agreement.

O, ho! do you come near me now? no worse man than Sir Toby to look to me! This *concurs* directly with the letter: she sends him on purpose that I may appear stubborn to him. *Shak.*

SYN. To agree, join, unite, combine, meet, conjoin, coincide, approve.

Concurrence, Concurrency (kon-ku'rens, kon-ku'ren-si), *n.* 1. The act of concurring; a meeting or coming together; union; conjunction; combination of agents, circumstances, or events.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addison.*

2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design, implying joint approbation; agreement; consent; approbation.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence.

We are to trust firmly in the Deity, but so as not to forget that he commonly works by second causes, and admits of our endeavours with his *concurrence*. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting, as of claims or power; joint rights: a term implying equality in different persons or bodies; as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.

Concurrent (kon-ku'rent), *a.* 1. Concurring or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Sir J. Davies.*

The Egyptians, as we are assured by the *concurrent* testimony of antiquity, were amongst the first who taught that the soul survived the body and was immortal. *Warburton.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

3. Joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects; as, the *concurrent* jurisdiction of courts of law.—SYN. Meeting, uniting, accompanying, conjoined, associated, coincident, united.

Concurrent (kon-ku'rent), *n.* 1. One who concurs; one agreeing to or pursuing the same course of action.

So noble and so disinterested doth divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude to their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *Boyle.*

Specifically—2. In *law*, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.—3. That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents* . . . time, industry, and faculties. *Dr. H. More.*

4.† One having an equal claim, or joint right; rival claimant; rival; opponent. 'Leaving no other successor than his *concurrent*.' *Raleigh.*

As for the Mirmillones, he deprived them of their armour. One of them, named Columbus, fortuned to foil his *concurrent*, howbeit he had gotten before some small hurt. *Holland.*

St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent*. *Carew.*

5. The name given to the day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar; so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

Concurrently (kon-ku'rent-li), *adv.* So as to be concurrent; in union or combination; unitedly. 'The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost . . . *concurrently* making one entire Divinity.' *Cudworth.*

Concurrentness (kon-ku'rent-nes), *n.* The state of being concurrent; concurrence. *Sir W. Scott.*

Concurring (kon-kur'ing), *ppr.* and *a.* Concurrent; agreeing; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting. 'Concurring signs.' *Milton.*

Concuss (kon-kus'), *v.t.* [L. *concutio, concussum*, to shake, and as a law term to extort. See CONCUSSION.] 1. To shake or agitate. 'Concussed with uncertainty.' *Daniel.* [Rare.]—2. To force by threats to do something, especially to give up something of value; to intimidate into a desired course of action; to coerce; as, he was *concussed* into signing the document.

Concussation† (kon-kus-ā'shon), *n.* [See CONCUSSION.] A violent shock or agitation. 'Vehement *concussations*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Concussion (kon-ku'shon), *n.* [L. *concussio, concussionis*, a shaking, a shock, and as a law term, extortion by threats, from *concutio, concussum*, to shake violently—*con*, together, and *quatio, quassum* (in composition *cutio, cussum*), to shake. See QUASH.] 1. The act of shaking, particularly by the stroke or impulse of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being shaken; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly into collision; a shock; agitation. 'A *concussion* of the whole globe.' *Woodward.*—3. In *surg.* a term applied to injuries sustained by the brain and other viscera, from falls, blows, &c.—4. The act of extorting money or something of value by threats or force; extortion.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusation fill. *Daniel.*

Concussionary† (kon-ku'shon-ar-i), *n.* One guilty of the offence of concussion; an extortioner. 'Publicke *concussionary* or extortioner.' *Time's Storehouse.*

Concussion-fuse (kon-ku'shon-fūz), *n.* A fuse which is ignited and explodes the shell by the concussion of the shell in striking.

Concussive (kon-kus'iv), *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking; agitating. *Johnson.*

Condemn (kon-dem'), *v.t.* [L. *condemno—con*, intens., and *damno*, to condemn, whence *damn.*] 1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. [The word often expresses more than *censure* or *blame*, and conveys the idea of a solemn pronunciation of an adverse judgment, either formally and openly, or in one's own mind, on grave offences or those who commit them.]

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it. *Shak.*

We *condemn* mistakes with asperity, where we pass over sins with gentleness. *Beckminster.*

2. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom: opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; the penalty expressed by the infinitive or by a noun or noun-phrase preceded by *to*; as, to *condemn* a person *to pay* a fine, or *to* imprisonment.

The Son of man will be betrayed to the chief priests, and to the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death. Mat. xx. 18.

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. John *iii.* 18.

Formerly such expressions as to *condemn in* a fine were used.

And the king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land *in* a hundred talents of silver. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.

3. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; as, the ship was *condemned* as not sea-worthy; three tons of mutton were *condemned* by the inspector of food.—4. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.—SYN. To blame, censure, reprove, reproach, upbraid, reprobate, doom, sentence, adjudge.

Condemnable (kon-dem'na-bl), *a.* Worthy of being condemned; blamable; culpable. '*Condemnable* superstition.' *Sir T. Browne.*

And there is no reason why it should be allowable to eat broth for instance in a consumption, and be *condemnable* to feed upon it to maintain health. *Boyle.*

Condemnation (kon-dem-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *condemnatio.*] 1. The act of condemning: (*a*) censure; disapprobation; reproof.

O perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue,
Either of *condemnation* or approof. *Shak.*

(*b*) The judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment; as, the prisoner was reconveyed to prison after his *condemnation*. 'A legal and judicial *condemnation*.' *Paley.*—2. The state of being condemned.

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation*. *Irving.*

3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

Condemnatory (kon-dem'na-tor-i), *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure; as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree. 'A severe *condemnatory* prayer.' *Clarke.*

Condemned (kon-demd'), *a.* Of or pertaining to condemnation or condemned persons.—*Condemned cell* or *ward*, in *prisons*, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is detained till his execution.

Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds of iron on his legs in the *condemned ward* of Newgate. *Macaulay.*

Condemnedly (kon-dem'ned-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving condemnation; blamably. *Feltham.* [Rare.]

Condemner (kon-dem'ér), *n.* One who condemns.

A foolish thing it is indeed to be one's own accuser and *condemner*, yet such a fool is every swearer. *Bp. Beveridge.*

Condensability (kon-den'sa-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being condensable.

Condensable (kon-den'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state; as, vapour is *condensable*. 'Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Condensate (kon-den'sāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condensated*; ppr. *condensating*. [See CONDENSE.] To condense; to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense. '*Condensate* and compact itself into less room.' *Hammond.* [Now rare.]

Condensate (kon-dens'āt), *v.i.* To become more dense, close, or hard. *Bailey.*

Condensate,† Condensated (kon-den'sāt, kon-den'sāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact. 'Water . . . thickened or *condensate*.' *Peacham.*

Condensation (kon-den-sā'shon), *n.* [L. *condensatio.* See CONDENSE.] 1. The act of making, or state of being made, more dense or compact; the act of reducing the volume or compass of, or state of being so reduced; closer union of parts; consolidation: used both in a literal and figurative sense. 'The same vapours, being by further *condensation*, formed into rain.' *Derham.*

He (Goldsmith) was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*. *Macaulay.*

2. In *chem.* and *physics*, the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form.—*Surface condensation*, a mode of condensing steam by bringing it in contact with cold metallic surfaces in place of by injecting cold water.—*Compression, Condensation.* See COMPRESSION.

Condensative (kon-den'sa-tiv), *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense. *Todd.*

Condense (kon-dens'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condensed*; ppr. *condensing*. [L. *condenso—con*, and *denso*, to make thick or close. See DENSE.] 1. To make more dense or compact; to reduce the volume or compass of; to bring into closer union of parts; to consolidate; to compress: used both in a literal and figurative sense.

(Spirits) in what shape they chose,
Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure,
Can execute their aery purposes,
And works of love or enmity fulfil. *Milton.*

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula—dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. *Motley.*

2. In *chem.* and *physics*, to reduce into another and denser form, as a gas or vapour to the condition of a liquid or solid, as by abstraction of heat, pressure, or evaporation. SYN. To compress, contract, crowd, thicken, inspissate, abridge.

Condense (kon-dens'), *v.i.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick. 'Vapours when they begin to *condense* and coalesce.' *Newton.*

Nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit. *H. Spencer.*

Condense† (kon-dens'), *a.* Close in texture or composition; compact; dense. 'Solid and *condense*.' *Raleigh.* 'The huge *condense* bodies of planets.' *Bentley.*

Condensed (kon-denst'), *a.* Made dense or close in texture or composition; compressed; compact; as, a *condensed* style.—*Concise, Succinct, Condensed.* See under CONCISE.

Condenser (kon-den'sér), *n.* He who or that which condenses; specifically, (*a*) a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping; called also a *Condensing Syringe*. (*b*) A vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form, either by injection of a quantity of cold water, as in the condenser of a steam-engine; or when this is inadmissible, as in the case of alcoholic vapour, by placing the condenser in another vessel through which is maintained a constant current of water, the condenser being so constructed as to expose the steam or vapour in thin strata over an extended surface, to the action of the cooling medium. (*c*) In *optics*, a lens to gather and concentrate the rays collected by the mirror and direct them upon the object. (*d*) In *wool manuf.* a machine which has nearly superseded the slubbing-billy in the manufacture of wool into yarn, substituting power for manual labour. It is attached to the carding machine, and the wool comes off from it slubbed at once. *Condenser of electricity*, any apparatus by which the electric fluid can be accumulated; but the term is chiefly applied to such instruments as are employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of the fluid.—*Surface condenser.* See under CONDENSATION.

Condensible (kon-den'si-bl), *a.* Same as *Condensable*. *H. Spencer.*

Condensity† (kon-den'si-ti), *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. *Bailey.*

Conder (kon'dėr), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *conduire*, to conduct.] 1.† A person who stood upon a cliff or elevated part of the sea-coast in the time of the herring-fishery to point out to the fishermen by signs the course of the shoals of fish.—2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship.

Condescence† (kon'dē-sens), *n.* [Contr. of *condescendence*.] Descent from superiority; condescension. 'See the *condescence* of this great king.' *Dr. Puller.*

Condescend (kon-dē-send'), *v.i.* [Fr. *condescendre*—L. *con*, with, and *descendo*. See DESCEND.] 1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity to do some act to an inferior which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require: followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to*, the infinitive expressing that which one consents to do, *to* before a thing, that which one voluntarily consents to accept, and *to* before a person, the level to which one voluntarily descends.

Mind not high things, but *condescend to* men of low estate. Rom. xii. 16.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condescend*,
On these conditions, *to* become your friend. *Dryden.*

Can they think me so broken, so debased,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milton.*

2.† To assent; to agree.

Thereto they both did frankly *condescend*. *Spenser.*

3. To make a plain statement; as, to *condescend* upon the particulars of a case. [Scotch.]—SYN. To yield, submit, stoop, descend, deign, vouchsafe.

Condescendence (kon-dē-send'ens), *n.* 1. The act of condescending; condescension.

By the warrant of St. Paul's *condescendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men. *W. Montague.*

2. In *Scots law*, one of the written pleadings in a process put in by the pursuer, and containing a distinct statement of the facts and allegations, together with the pleas in law on which his case is founded.

Condescendency† (kon-dē-send'en-si), *n.* Condescension.

The respect and *condescendency* which you have already shewn me, is that for which I can never make any suitable return. *Boyle.*

Condescending (kon'dē-send-ing), *a.* Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors. 'A very *condescending* air.' *Watts.*

Condescendingly (kon'dē-send"ing-li), *adv.* In a condescending manner; so as to show condescension; as, to address a person *condescendingly*. *Dr. H. More; Atterbury.*

Condescension (kon-dē-sen'shon), *n.* The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping to an equality with inferiors; a waiving of claims due to one's rank or position; affability on the part of a superior; courtesy; complaisance.

Go, heavenly guest, . . .
Gentle to me and affable hath been
Thy *condescension*. *Milton.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

Condescensive† (kon-dē-sen'siv), *a.* Condescending; courteous. '*Condescensive* tenderness.' *Barrow.*

Condescent† (kon'dē-sent), *n.* Condescension. 'So slight and easy a *condescent*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Condign (kon-dīn'), *a.* [L. *condignus*, well worthy—*con*, and *dignus*, worthy. See DIGNITY.] 1. Well-deserved; merited; suitable: now always applied to punishment or something equivalent. 'A *condign* punishment.' *Shak.*

In a certain bull he reproves the Archbishop of Glasgow and other prelates of Scotland, and treats them as acting unworthily of their holy calling, and threatens them with *condign* censure. *Milman.*

2.† Merited or deserved: in a good sense. '*Condign* praise.' *Shak.*—3.† Deserving; worthy.

Herselfe of all that rule, she deemed most *condigne*. *Spenser.*

Condignity† (kon-dig'ni-ti), *n.* Merit; desert: used chiefly in school divinity to signify the merit of human actions which claims reward on the score of justice.

Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings. *Bp. Bull.*

Condignly (kon-dīn'li), *adv.* In a condign manner; according to merit. '*Condignly* punished.' *L. Addison.*

Condignness (kon-dīn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being condign. *Bailey.*

Condiment (kon'di-ment), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, a sauce or condiment, from *condio*, to season, pickle, or preserve.] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste; seasoning.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

Condisciple (kon-dis-sī'pl), *n.* [L. *condiscipulus*—*con* and *discipulus*. See DISCIPLE.] A school-fellow; a learner in the same school or under the same instructor. 'To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together.' *Dr. W. Martin.* [Rare.]

Condite† (kon-dīt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condited*; ppr. *conditing*. [L. *condio*, *conditum*, to preserve, pickle.] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; as, to *condite* pears, plums, quinces, mushrooms, &c. *N. Grew.*

Condite† (kon'dit), *a.* Seasoned; preserved; candied. 'The *condite* fruit of wild roses.' *Burton.*

Conditement† (kon-dīt'ment), *n.* 1. A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.—2. Seasoning; spice; savour.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some *conditement* of the mathematicks. *Bp. Hacket.*

Condition (kon-di'shon), *n.* [L. *conditio*, *conditionis*, from *condo*, to build, set, fix, ordain—*con*, together, and *do*, to give, put, place.] 1. A particular mode of being; situation; predicament; case; state: applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things.

What man's *condition* can be worse
Than his whom plenty starves and blessings curse? *Cowley.*

The count himself, not at that moment trusting his soldiery, who were in an extremely mutinous *condition*, was desirous of falling back before his formidable antagonist. *Motley.*

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

3.† State of the mind in regard to temper, character, or habit; mental temperament; moral state; disposition. 'The *condition* of a saint, and the complexion of the devil.' *Shak.*

Is't possible that so short a time can alter the *condition* of a man? *Shak.*

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that sex. *South.*

4. That which must exist or be present as the ground or necessary adjunct of something else; that which is necessary as a preliminary or accompaniment to something else; that which is requisite to be done, happen, exist, or be present in order to something else being done, taking effect, or happening; prerequisite; as, I will pay the money on *condition* you refund it.

Many are apt believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

The absolute and the infinite are names indicating not an object of thought or of consciousness at all, but the mere absence of the *conditions* under which consciousness is possible. *Mansel.*

5. A term in a contract, covenant, bond, or agreement; a clause in a bond or other contract embodying terms or stipulations that must be implemented, otherwise the penalty of the bond will be incurred; stipulation; sometimes also contract; treaty.

He sendeth an ambassage, and desireth *conditions* of peace. Luke xiv. 32.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single bond; and in a merry sport
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums as are
Expressed in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh. *Shak.*

—*Precedent condition*, one that must be performed before the advantage can arise.—*Subsequent condition*, the term used where the advantage immediately arises, but the stipulation remains to be performed.—*Condition in a deed* or *express*, that which is joined by express words to a feoffment, lease, or other grant.—*A condition in law*, a condition not expressed, but which the law understands to be implied.—*Condition inherent* is that which descends to the heir, with the land granted, &c.—*Condition collateral* is that which is annexed to any collateral act.—*Conditions of sale*, the particular terms set forth in writing in accordance with which property is to be sold at auction. 6. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property; as, persons of the best *condition*.

Honour and shame from no *condition* rise;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope.*

The inhabitants of Russia are divided into the following *conditions*, viz. the clergy, the nobility, the merchants and burghers, the peasants. *Brougham.*

SYN. State, situation, circumstances, station, case, plight, predicament, stipulation, article, terms, provision, arrangement.

Condition (kon-di'shon), *v.t.* 1. To form the condition of; to regulate or determine.

Yet seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow, *conditioning* their march,
And slow and sure comes up the golden year. *Tennyson.*

2. To contract; to stipulate; to arrange.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh.*

3. In *metaph.* to place or cognize under conditions. See CONDITIONED, 2.—4. In *mercantile law*, to test a commodity in order to ascertain its condition; specifically, to test silk in order to know the proportion of moisture it contains; as, to *condition* silk.—*Conditioning house*, a trade establishment where silk is tested. *Simmonds.*—5. In *United States colleges*, to put under conditions; to require to pass a new examination as a condition of remaining in the class or college, as a student in some branch of study in which he has failed. *Goodrich.*

Condition (kon-di'shon), *v.i.* 1. To make terms; to stipulate. [Rare.]

Sir, I must *condition*
To have this gentleman by, a witness. *B. Jonson.*

2. In *metaph.* to place or cognize a thing under conditions or relations.

To think of a thing is to *condition*; and conditional limitation is the fundamental law of the possibility of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conditional (kon-di'shon-al), *a.* 1. Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms.

Every covenant of God with man, on the system of God's revealed will, is a covenant of grace or favour, which therefore may be justly made, as in fact it is made, with this *conditional* punishment annexed and declared. *Warburton.*

—*A conditional fee*, in *law*, is one which is granted upon condition that if the donee shall die without such particular heirs as are specified the estate shall revert to the donor; hence, it is a fee restrained to particular heirs to the exclusion of others.—*Conditional limitation*, a limitation which partakes of the nature both of a condition and a remainder. Such is the limitation to A for life, in tail or in fee, provided that, when C returns from Rome, it shall henceforth remain to the use of B in fee.—*Conditional obligation*, in *civil law*, an obligation depending on the existence of a condition. Conditions annexed to obligations are divided into *possible* and *impossible*; the former are such as may naturally or legally happen; the latter such as are contrary to the law or to good morals. *Possible* conditions are distinguished into *potential* or *potestative*, *i.e.* such as are within the power of the party burdened with them; and *casual*, being such as depend upon a certain event over which the party has no control.—2. In *gram.* and *logic*, expressing or involving a condition; as, a *conditional* word, mode, or tense; applied more specifically, in *logic*, sometimes to denote that class of propositions and syllogisms which is subdivided into hypothetical, disjunctive, and hypothetico-disjunctive or dilemmatic, sometimes as equivalent to hypothetical.

All hypothetical propositions, therefore, though disjunctive in form, are *conditional* in meaning; and the words hypothetical and *conditional* may be, as indeed they generally are, used synonymously. *J. S. Mill.*

Conditional (kon-di'shon-al), *n.* 1. A word expressing a condition.—2. A conditional clause; a limitation; a condition. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Conditionality (kon-di'shon-al"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms. *Dr. H. More.*

Conditionally (kon-di'shon-al-li), *adv.* In a conditional manner; with certain limitations; on particular conditions, terms, or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices. *South.*

Conditionary † (kon-di'shon-ar-i), *a.* Conditional; stipulated. *Norris.*

Conditionate † (kon-di'shon-āt), *a.* Conditional; established on certain terms.

Barac's answer is faithful, though *conditionate*. *Bp. Hall.*

Conditionate (kon-di'shon-āt), *v.t.* To put under conditions; to regulate. *Sir T. Browne.*

Conditioned (kon-di'shond), *a.* 1. Having a certain state or qualities. This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term; as, *well conditioned; ill conditioned.*—2. In *metaph.* placed or cognized under conditions or relations.

In our opinion the mind can conceive, and consequently can know, only the *limited* and the *conditionally limited*. The unconditionally unlimited or the *infinite*, the unconditionally limited or the *absolute*, cannot positively be construed to the mind; they can be conceived only by thinking away from or abstraction of those very conditions under which thought itself is realized; consequently, the notion of the *unconditioned* is only negative—negative of the conceivable itself. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conditionly † (kon-di'shon-li), *adv.* On certain terms. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Conditory (kon'di-tor-i), *n.* [L. *conditorium*, from *condo*, to hide.] A repository for holding things. [Rare.]

Condolatory (kon-dō'la-tor-i), *a.* Expressing condolence. *Smart.*

Condole (kon-dōl'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *condoled;* ppr. *condoling.* [L. *condoleo—con*, with, and *doleo*, to feel pain, to sympathize, whence *doleful, dolour.*] To express pain or grief at the distress or misfortunes of another; to express sympathy to one in grief or misfortune: followed by *with* before the person for whom we feel grief; as, to *condole with* a friend who has lost his wife.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice rather than *condole with* you. *Sir W. Temple.*

Condole † (kon-dōl'), *v.t.* To lament or grieve over with another; to express sympathy on account of.

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these, perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton.*

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery and afterward *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden.*

Sometimes used with a personal objective. 'Let us *condole* the knight.' *Shak.*

Condolement † (kon-dōl'ment), *n.* 1. The act of condoling; condolence.

They presented an address of *condolement* for the loss of his (William III.'s) queen. *Life of A. Wood.*

2. The act of sorrowing or mourning; grief; lamentation.

To persever
In obstinate *condolement* is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shak.*

Condolence (kon-dōl'ens), *n.* The act of expressing grief or sympathy for the distress or misfortune of another; expression of sympathy. 'For which reason their congratulations and their *condolences* are equally words of course.' *Steele.* 'A special message of *condolence*.' *Macaulay.*—SYN. Sympathy, commiseration, compassion.

Condoler (kon-dōl'ėr), *n.* One who condoles. *Johnson.*

Condonation (kon-dō-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *condonatio*, from *condono*, to pardon. See CONDONE.] 1. The act of pardoning a wrong act; as, the *condonation* of an offence against us.

And we teach and believe that when sinners are pardoned by God, God doth not change the mind of the sinner . . . but that the same (sin) remaining in the soule of men, in like manner as it did before *condonation*, is only taken away by a not imputation of the guilt. *Mountagu.*

Specifically—2. In *law*, the act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offence committed by the other, as the act of a husband taking back his wife knowing that she has committed adultery.

The immediate effect of *condonation* is to bar the party condoning of his or her remedy for the offence in question. *Mozley and Whiteley.*

Condone (kon-dōn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *condoned;* ppr. *condoning.* [L. *condonare*, to pardon—*con*, together, *donare*, to present, from *donum*, a gift, from root of *dare*, to give.] 1. To pardon; to forgive; to overlook; as, to *condone* an offence or a mistake (we do not say to condone a person).

Condone, an old legal technicality, has, of late, received a popular welcome, as a stately euphemism for 'pardon' or 'overlook.' *Fitzedward Hall* (1873).

Specifically—2. In *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of, a violation of the marriage vow. See CONDONATION, 2.

Condor (kon'dėr), *n.* [Sp., from Peruv. *cuntur.*] A South American bird, the *Vultur gryphus* or *Sarcorhamphus gryphus* of naturalists, one of the largest of the known Vulturidæ or vulturine birds, of whose size and strength very exaggerated accounts were formerly current. It resembles, in its most essential characters, the vultures of the old continent, differing from them chiefly in

Condor (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*).

the large cartilaginous caruncle which surmounts its beak, and in the large size of its oval and longitudinal nostrils, placed almost at the very extremity of the cere. Its greatest expanse of wing is about 14 feet, but it seems rarely to attain that size. Humboldt met with none that exceeded 9 feet. These birds are found most commonly in the Andes chain, frequenting regions from 10,000 or 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, where they breed, making no nest, but laying their eggs on the bare rocks. They are never seen in large companies, but in groups of three or four, and only descend to the plains when impelled by hunger. Then two of them will successfully attack sheep, goats, deer, &c., though as a rule they prefer to feast on carrion.

Condottiere (kon-dot-tyā'rā), *n.* pl. **Condottieri** (kon-dot-tyā'rē). [It.] In *Italian hist.* one of a class of mercenary military adventurers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. See FREE-LANCE.

There is a leader
Of bold *condottieri* not far distant. *F. Baillie.*

Conduce (kon-dūs'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *conduced;* ppr. *conducing.* [L. *conduco*, to bring together, to conduce—*con*, and *duco*, to lead; *conduct* is from the same verb.] To combine with other things in bringing about or tending to bring about a result; to lead or tend; to contribute: followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to;* as, temperance and exercise *conduce to* good health. 'As if works could no way *conduce unto* the attaining of salvation.' *Joseph Mede.* 'Aqueducts, cascades, and all other appendages *conducing* to convenience or pleasure.' *Derham.*

The reasons you allege do more *conduce*
To the hot passion of distempered blood. *Shak.*

SYN. To contribute, forward, advance, promote.

Conduce † (kon-dūs'), *v.t.* 1. To conduct.

There was sent into my lodgings the Cardinal of Bourbon to *conduce* me to my lady's presence. *Wolsey.*

2. To bring about. 'To *conduce* the peace.' *Sir T. More.*

Conducement † (kon-dūs'ment), *n.* A leading or tending to; tendency.

Conducent (kon-dū'sent), *a.* Tending or contributing to. 'Any act fitting or *conducent* to the good success of this business.' *Abp. Laud.* [Rare.]

Conducibility † (kon-dū'si-bil"i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being conducive; conduciblenes. 'Duties . . . deriving their obligation from their *conducibility* to the promoting of our chief end.' *Bp. Wilkins.* [Rare.]

Conducible † (kon-dū'si-bl), *a.* [L. *conducibilis.* See CONDUCE.] Conducive. 'Very *conducible* to the understanding of the scriptures.' *Bale.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service; all his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

Conducible † (kon-dū'si-bl), *n.* That which conduces or tends to promote. 'Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereto.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Conducibleness † (kon-dū'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of conducing, leading, or contributing to any end.

Which two contemplations are not inferior to any for either pleasantness in themselves or *conducibleness* for the finding out of the right frame of nature. *Dr. H. More.*

Conducibly † (kon-dū'si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to promote.

Conducive (kon-dū'siv), *a.* Having the quality of conducing, promoting, or furthering; tending to advance or bring about. '*Conducive* to the happiness and well-being of men.' *Clarke.*

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison.*

All agree that Moses' main end was the abolition of idolatry and preservation of the unity. The institution of the Sabbath is shown by Spenser and others to be, of all the ceremonial, the very rite most *conducive* to this end. *Warburton.*

Conduciveness (kon-dū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conducive or tending to promote. *Boyle.* 'Its *conduciveness* to the practice of our duty.' *Abp. Secker.*

Conduct (kon'dukt), *n.* [L.L. *conductus*, L. *conductus*, pp. of *conduco.* See CONDUCE, DUKE.] 1. The act of guiding or commanding; mode of carrying on or conducting; mode of handling or wielding; administration; management. 'The nice *conduct* of a clouded cane.' *Pope.*

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley.*

If the Jews under his *conduct* should endeavour to recover their liberties and fail in it, they knew that the nation would be severely punished by the Romans. *Fortin.*

The *conduct* of the state, the administration of its affairs, its policy, and its laws are far more uncertain. *Brougham.*

2. Mode of development, as of the action of a poem or the plot of a drama.

The book of Job, indeed, in *conduct* and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his (Æschylus') dramas. *Macaulay.*

3. Skilful management or administration; tact and dexterity in affairs; good generalship. 'Attacked . . . with so little *conduct* that his forces were totally routed.' *Principal Robertson.*

Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of *conduct* and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him. *Junius.*

4. Personal behaviour; way of acting generally or on a particular occasion; deportment: applied indifferently to a good or bad course of action; as, laudable *conduct;* detestable *conduct;* his *conduct* was unimpeachable.

Here lies honest William, whose heart was a mint,
While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was in't;
The pupil of impulse it forced him along,
His *conduct* still right, with his argument wrong.
Goldsmith.

5. The act of conveying or guarding; guidance or bringing along under protection.

Follow me, that will to some provision
Give thee quick *conduct.* *Shak.*

6. † Guard on the way; convoy; escort; conductor; guide.

Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct.*
B. Jonson.
His majesty,
Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shak.*

7. † That which conveys or carries; a channel; a conduit. *South.*—8. The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College.—*Safe conduct*, a writing granted as a passport by a person in authority to a stranger or enemy to secure his safety in passing through the country or among the people over whom the granter's power extends.

He (Marmion) had *safe conduct* for his band
Beneath the royal seal and hand. *Sir W. Scott.*

SYN. Carriage, deportment, behaviour, demeanour, management.

Conduct (kon-dukt'), *v.t.* 1. To accompany and show the way; to guide; to lead; to escort; to usher in; to introduce; to attend.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shak.*
I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe. *Milton.*

2. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command.

Cortes himself conducted the third and smallest division. *Principal Robertson.*

3. To direct; to manage: applied to things; as, the farmer *conducts* his affairs with prudence.—4. With reflexive pronouns, to behave; as, he *conducted himself* nobly.—5. In *physics*, to carry, transmit, or propagate; as, a metal rod *conducts* heat better than a wooden one.—6. To lead or direct as musical conductor; as, to *conduct* an orchestra.

Conduct (kon-dukt'), *v.i.* 1. In *physics*, to carry, transmit, or propagate motion or

force or its modes, as heat, electricity, sound, light, and the like.—2. To act as musical conductor.—3. To conduct one's self; as, he *conducts* well, for he *conducts himself* well. [American provincial.]

Conductibility (kon-duk'ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* 1. Capability of being conducted; as, the *conductibility* of the electric fluid or of heat. 2. Conductivity.

Conductible (kon-duk'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being conducted or conveyed. *Wheatstone.*

Conduction (kon-duk'shon), *n.* 1.† The act of training up.

Every man has his beginning and *conduction*. *B. Jonson.*

2. In *physics*, transmission through or by means of a conductor. 'The law of *conduction* in the simple case of metallic bars heated at one end.' *Whewell.*

The escape of heat through space is called the radiation of heat, and its communication by contact *conduction*. *Brande & Cox.*

Conductitious† (kon-duk-ti'shus), *a.* [L. *conductitius*, from *conduco*, to hire.] Hired; employed for wages.

They were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious* and removable at pleasure. *Ayliffe.*

Conductive (kon-duk'tiv), *a.* In *physics*, having the power or quality of conducting. '*Conductive* bodies.' *Whewell.*

Conductivity (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* In *physics*, the power of conducting, as heat, electricity, &c.; the quality of being conductive.

The interior or exterior *conductivity* of bodies are numbers which enter as elements or coefficients into the mathematical calculations founded on the doctrines of conduction and radiation. *Whewell.*

Conductor (kon-duk'tėr), *n.* 1. A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way. 'Zeal the blind *conductor* of the will.' *Dryden.*

You come (*I* know) to be my Lord Fernando's *Conductor* to old Cassilane. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army.

Gent. Who is *conductor* of his people?
Kent. As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloucester. *Shak.*

3. A director; a manager.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor*. *Addison.*

Specifically—4. The director of a chorus or orchestra; he who marks time or accent and expression by motions of his arms or hands, with or without a baton.—5. The person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, a railway train, or the like, as contradistinguished from the driver. [On the railways of this country this functionary is always called a *guard*; in America, a *conductor*.]—6. In *surg.* an instrument formerly used to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying open sinuses and fistulas.—7. In *physics*, a body that receives and transmits or communicates force in any of its forms; as, metals are *conductors* of electricity and of heat; water is a good *conductor* of sound. Hence specifically—8. A lightning-rod.—*Prime conductor*, that part of an electric machine which collects and retains the electricity.

Conductory (kon-duk'to-ri), *a.* Having the property of conducting.

Conductress (kon-duk'tres), *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress. 'A prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family.' *Johnson.*

Conduit (kon'dit or kun'dit), *n.* [Fr. *conduit*, the part. of *conduire*, L. *conducere*, *conductum*, to conduct.] 1. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid. 'The *conduits* of the body.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Of the same house Publius and Quintus were
That our best water brought by *conduits* hither. *Shak.*

Be strong in faith for now the time is nigh
That from the *conduits* of the lofty sky
The flood shall fall. *Drayton.*

This is the fountain of all those bitter waters, of which, through an hundred different *conduits*, we have drunk. *Burke.*

2. A built fountain to which water was brought by pipes and from which it was drawn for use.

The Cheapside *conduits* were the most used, as they were the largest and most decorative of these structures. The Great *Conduit* in the centre of this important thoroughfare was an erection like a tower surrounded by statuary. *Chambers's Book of Days.*

3. A medium or means of conveying. [Rare.]

These organs are the nerves, which are the *conduits* to convey them (sensations) from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

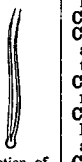
4. A narrow walled passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments.

Conduit† (kon'dit or kun'dit), *v.t.* To convey, conduct, or transmit as by a conduit. [Rare.]

And his corruption even to this day is still *conduited* to his undone posterity. *Feltham.*

Conduplicate (kon-dū'pli-kāt), *v.t.* To double; to fold together. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

Conduplicate, Conduplicated (kon-dū'pli-kāt, kon-dū'pli-kāt-ed), *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*, from *conduplico*, to double or fold—*con*, together, and *duplico*. See DOUBLE.] Doubled or folded over or together; specifically, in *bot.* applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces.



Section of Conduplicate leaf.

Conduplication (kon-dū'pli-kā"shon), *n.* [L. *conduplicatio*.] A doubling; a duplication. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Condurrite (kon-dur'rīt), *n.* A peculiar ore of copper, originally found in a vein in *Condurrow* mine in Cornwall. Its general colour is brownish black, with sometimes a tinge of blue. It contains a considerable proportion of arsenious acid.

Condyle (kon'dil), *n.* [L. *condylus*, Gr. *kondylos*, a knob formed by a bent joint, a knuckle, a joint.] In *anat.* a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone: more especially applied to the prominence of the occipital bone for articulation with the spine.

Condyloid (kon'dil-oid), *a.* [Gr. *kondylos*, a condyle, and *eidos*, form.] In *anat.* resembling or shaped like a condyle.—*Condyloid process*, the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw.—*Condyloid foramina*, the foramina of the occipital bone.

Condylopod, Condylope (kon-dil'ō-pod, kon'di-lōp), *n.* [Gr. *kondylos*, a joint, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] A member of the Condylopoda (which see).

Condylopoda (kon-di-lop'o-da), *n. pl.* [See CONDYLOPOD.] A name (not used in modern zoology) given by Latreille to members of that subdivision of the Articulata which have jointed feet, as insects, crabs, and spiders.

Condylura (kon-di-lū'ra), *n.* [Gr. *kondylos*, a condyle, and *oura*, a tail.] A genus of insectivorous mammifers, of the mole family (Talpidæ), of which the best known species is *Condylura cristata* or star-nose, so called from having the termination of the nostrils surrounded by movable cartilaginous points, that radiate like a star when expanded. The body is thick and furry; the eyes extremely small; the anterior feet short and large; the toes furnished with robust claws proper for digging. It is confined to North America.

Cone (kōn), *n.* [Fr., from L. *conus*, Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, from root seen in Skr. *ço*, to bring to a point.] 1. A solid body or figure generated, or conceived to be generated, by the revolution of a right-angled triangle round one of its sides, thus having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex; a solid figure rising straight up from a circular base and tapering to a point. This is the ordinary meaning of cone, but in *geom.*, which gives a wider meaning to the word cone, is distinguished as a *right circular cone*. A cone in *geom.* may be defined as the figure described by a line one end of which is held fixed in the centre of one end of a cylinder while the other end is passed round the circumference of the other end of the cylinder. The cone will be *right* or *oblique* (or *scalene*) according as the cylinder is the one or the other; but whereas the sides of a cylinder are always equal, those of an oblique cone are unequal.—2. Anything shaped like, or approaching the shape of a cone; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* a dry compound fruit consisting of many open scale-like pistils closely pressed together, each of which has a seed at its base, such as the fruits of the Coniferæ; a strobilus; in a more general way, an inflorescence having a cone-like shape.

Those three chestnuts near, that hung
In masses thick with milky *cones*. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) One of the molluscous shells called cone-shells. (*c*) The hill surrounding the crater of a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of the ejected material. (*d*) A storm-cone (which see).—*A cone of rays*, in *optics*, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon the surface of a glass.

Cone (kōn), *v.t.* To shape so as to resemble the segment of a cone; as, to *cone* the tires of railway-carriage wheels. *Goodrich.*

Cone-in-cone (kōn'in-kōn), *a.* In *geol.* a term used of a peculiar structure formed in coal, limestone, and certain other mineral substances, giving the mass the appearance of being made of an infinite number of hollow cones inserted within each other.

Coneine (kō'nē-in), *n.* See CONIA.

Conenchyma (kō-nen'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] In *bot.* the conical cells which constitute hairs.

Cone-patl (kō'nā-pat-l), *n.* The Mexican name for the skunk (*Mephitis americana*).

Cone-pulley (kōn'pul-i), *n.* A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone, that is, gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end.

Cone-shell (kōn'shel), *n.* The name given to the shells or the molluscs themselves of the gasteropodous genus Conus, family Conidæ, of order Pectinibranchiata, characterized by a shell of a conical form. See CONIDÆ.

Conessi-bark (ko-nes'sē-bärk), *n.* The produce of *Wrightia antidysenterica*, an apocynaceous plant, a native of the coast of the peninsula of India, especially Malabar, recommended as an astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Coney, *n.* See CONY.

Coney-fish (kō'ni-fish), *n.* See BURBOT.

Confab (kon-fab'), *n.* [Contr. from *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation. [Colloq.]

I overheard a most diverting *confab* amongst that group of ladies yonder. *O'Keefe.*

Confabular (kon-fab'ū-lėr), *a.* Relating to conversation; conversational. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Confabulate (kon-fab'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *confabulor*—*con*, and *fabulor*, to tell. See FABLE.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds *confabulate* or no.
'Tis clear that they were always able
To hold discourse at least in fable. *Cowper.*

Confabulation (kon-fab'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *confabulatio*.] A talking together; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation; as, the two had a long *confabulation*.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times. *Burton.*

Confabulator (kon-fab'ū-lā-tėr), *n.* One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.

That knot of *confabulators* is composed of the richest manufacturers in the place. *Lord Lytton.*

Confabulatory (kon-fab'ū-la-tor-i), *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. 'A *confabulatory* epitaph.' *Weever.* [Rare.]

Confalon (kon'fal-on), *n.* [From *gonfalon*, a standard, because they carried the standard of the Holy Virgin.] One of a Roman Catholic order or association of seculars, called also *Penitents*, who were erected into a confraternity by Pope Clement IV. in 1267. The principal end of this association, on its formation, was to deliver Christian prisoners from the Saracens.

Confamiliar† (kon-fa-mil'yėr), *a.* Closely connected; belonging to the same family in the way of classification.

More *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions than others. *Glanville.*

Confarreation (kon-fa'rē-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *confarreatio*, *confarreationis*—*con*, together, and *far*, a sort of grain.] The solemnization of marriage among the Romans by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour with salt and water, called *far* or *panis farreus*, in presence of the high-priest and at least ten witnesses.

Confate (kon-fāt'), *v.t.* To decree or determine together with something else; to fate or decree at the same time. [Rare.]

In like manner his brother Stoic Chrysippus insists . . . that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician. *Abr. Tucker.*

Confect† (kon-fekt'), *v.t.* [L. *confici*, *confectum*, to prepare—*con*, and *facio*, to make, whence Fr. *confire*, to preserve. See COMFIT.] 1. To make into sweetmeats. 'Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. To put together; to construct; to compose; to form.

Of this also were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. *Sir T. Herbert.*

Confect† (kon'fekt), *n.* Something prepared, with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots; and the like; a confection; a comfit; a sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*. *Harvey.*

Confection (kon-fek'shon), *n.* [L. *confectio*. See CONFECT.] 1. Anything prepared or preserved with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat.—2.† A composition or mixture.

Bread is *confection* made of manye graynes. *Crowley.*

3. A composition of drugs. 'The *confection* which I gave him for a cordial.' *Shak.*

Confectionary† (kon-fek'shon-ar-i), *n.* A confectioner.

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries* and to be cooks. 1 Sam. viii. 13.

Confectionary (kon-fek'shon-ar-i), *a.* Relating to confections; as, *confectionary* wares. 'The biscuit or *confectionary* plum.' *Cowper.*

Confectioner (kon-fek'shon-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell sweetmeats or confections, such as candies, bonbons, or comfits, &c. 'Most of the shops of the best *confectioners* in London ransacked to furnish out a banquet.' *Massinger.*

Confectionery (kon-fek'shon-ėr-i), *n.* 1. A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold.—2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.

Confectory† (kon-fek'tor-i), *n.* A place where confections are made; a confectionery.

Confectory† (kon-fek'tor-i), *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

In which the wanton might,
Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how
To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.
Beaumont.

Confecture,† *n.* [Fr.] A medicine composed of different drugs. *Chaucer.*

Confeder† (kon-fed'ėr), *v.i.* To confederate.

Having *confedered* with Oneale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates. *Holinshed.*

Confederacy (kon-fed'ėr-a-si), *n.* [Low L. *confœderatio—con*, and *fœderatio*, from L. *fœdus*, a league. See FEDERAL.] 1. A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; a league; compact; alliance. 'Under the countenance and *confederacy* of Lady Eleanor.' *Shak.*

For he hath heard of our *confederacy*,
And 'tis but wisdom to make strong against him.
Shak.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice. *Addison.*

2. The persons, states, or nations united by a league.

Boadicea, standing loftily charioted, . . .
Girt by half the tribes of Britain, near the colony Camulodune,
Yell'd and shriek'd between her daughters o'er a wild *confederacy*. *Tennyson.*

3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act.—SYN. League, covenant, compact, alliance, combination, coalition, confederation.

Confederate (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *a.* [L. L. *confœderatus*.] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy; pertaining to a confederacy.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shak.*

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside. There's not a chain
That hellish foes, *confederate* for his harm,
Can wind around him but he casts it off,
With as much ease as Samson his green withes.
Cowper.

—*Confederate States*, the name given to eleven of the Southern States of America, which attempted to secede from the Union on the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Abolitionist candidate, to the presidency in November, 1860, thus leading to a great civil war, which was not terminated till 1865.

Confederate (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *n.* 1. One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an associate. 'The beast Caliban and his *confederates*.' *Shak.*

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates* are in arms. *Shak.*

Specifically—2. One who took side with the Confederate States of America in the civil war which followed their attempt to secede from the Union. Opposed to *Federal*. See *Confederate States* under CONFEDERATE, *a.*

Confederate (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *confederated;* ppr. *confederating.* To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

Confederate (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *v.t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

With these the Percies them *confederate*. *Daniel.*

Confederater,† Confederator† (kon-fed'ėr-ā-tėr), *n.* A confederate.

The King shall pay one hundred thousand crowns, whereof the one halfe the *confederators* shall and may employ when neede shall require. *Grafton.*

Confederation (kon-fed'ėr-ā''shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. L. *confœderatio—con* and *fœderatio*. See CONFEDERACY.] 1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance: used particularly of princes, nations, or states, but also more loosely as in second quotation below.

The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*. *Bacon.*

The Pleiades where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same *confederation* with those which half the world do at one time see. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The parties to a league; especially, states united by a confederacy.

Confederative (kon-fed'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* Of or belonging to a confederation.

Confer (kon-fėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conferred;* ppr. *conferring.* [L. *confero*, to bring together, to compare, to bestow, to consult, &c.—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.] 1.† To compare; to examine by comparison; to collate. 'If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature.' *Boyle.*—2. To give or bestow: followed by *on* or *upon*. 'And *confer* fair Milan with all the honours *on* my brother.' *Shak.*

Coronation *confers on* the king no royal authority. *South.*

The common method of God's providence is to suffer all his creatures to act according to the powers which he hath *conferred upon* their natures. *Abp. Sharp.*

3.† To bring or carry to; hence, to contribute; to conduce.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glanville.*

—*Give, Confer, Grant.* See under GIVE.

Confer (kon-fėr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *conferred;* ppr. *conferring.* [See above.] To consult together on some special subject; to compare opinions; to carry on a discussion or deliberation: formerly often simply to discourse, to talk, but *confer* now implies conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere light talk or familiar conversation.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council they *conferred* among themselves. Acts iv. 15.

We have some secrets to *confer* about. *Shak.*

They sit *conferring* by the parlour fire. *Shak.*

Conferee (kon-fėr-ē'), *n.* 1. One who is conferred with.—2. One on whom something is conferred.

Conference (kon'fėr-ens), *n.* [Fr. *conference*. See CONFER.] 1.† Comparison; examination of things by comparison. 'The mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations.' *Hooker.*—2. The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview and statement or interchange of opinions; as, we held a *conference* as to how we should proceed. Specifically, (*a*) in *politics*, a meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries.

It has become rather difficult to draw any certain line between a *congress* and a *conference*. In theory, however, a *congress* has the power of deciding and concluding, while a *conference* can only discuss and prepare. Thus the *conferences* of Moerdyk and Gertrudenberg simply prepared the way for the treaties of Utrecht, while the *congresses* of Munster, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rastadt, Erfurt, Prague, Chatillon, Vienna, Laybach, and Verona were all more or less direct in their action and results. *Blackwood's Mag.*

(*b*) In *English parliamentary usage*, a species of negotiation between the two houses conducted by managers appointed on both sides, for the purpose of reconciling differences. (*c*) The title given to the supreme assembly of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for transacting business of an ecclesiastical nature.—3. Discourse; oral discussion; talk; conversation. 'To have some *conference* with your grace.' *Shak.* 'Free and friendly *conference*.' *Shak.*

Reading maketh a full man, *conference* a ready man, and writing an exact man. *Bacon.*

I will fetch you a toothpicker now from the furthest inch of Asia, bring you the length of Prester John's foot . . . rather than hold three words' *conference* with this harpy. *Shak.*

[The word would hardly be used now as in the above passages.]

Conferential (kon-fėr-en'shal), *a.* Of or relating to conference. [Rare.]

Conferrable (kon-fer'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being conferred or bestowed. *Edin. Rev.*

Conferrer (kon-fer'ėr), *n.* 1. One who confers or consults.—2. One who bestows.

Conferruminate, Conferruminated (kon-fėr-ru'mi-nāt, kon-fer-ru'mi-nāt-ed), *a.* [L. *conferruminare*, to solder together—*con*, and *ferruminare*, to solder, from *ferrumen*, solder, from *ferrum*, iron.] Soldered together. In *bot.* united together, so as to be undistinguishable. [Rare.]

Conferva (kon-fėr'va), *n.* [L. *conferva*, an aquatic plant, from *confervere*, to boil together, from these plants being often buoyed up by bubbles of gas, as if the water were boiling.] A genus of chlorospermatous algæ, consisting of marine and a few fresh-water species. The plants consist of simple hair-like membranaceous or cartilaginous filaments, formed of oblong cells filled with granular endochrome. They are reproduced by zoospores formed from the cell contents, and each furnished with two or four cilia.

Conferva (*Cladophora nuda*). *a*, branched filament magnified.

Confervaceæ (kon-fėr-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of marine or fresh-water algæ having green fronds which are composed of articulated filaments, simple or branched. The cells are shortish, cylindrical, an they are not reproduced by conjugation out by zoospores. Conferva is the type genus.

Confervaceous (kon-fėr-vā'shus), *a.* Of or belonging to the Confervaceæ; having the character of the Confervaceæ.

Confervite (kon-fėr'vit), *n.* A fossil plant, occurring chiefly in the chalk formation, apparently allied to the aquatic confervæ. *Page.*

Confervoid (kon-fėr'void), *a.* In *bot.* formed of a single row of cells; or having articulations like a conferva. In a more general sense, resembling a conferva; partaking of the character of a conferva.

Confervoideæ (kon-fėr-voi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* A name often employed for the green-spored algæ or Chlorospermeæ, the lowest order of water plants. The order includes the Batrachospermeæ, Confervaceæ, Oscillatoriaceæ, Desmidiaceæ, Diatomaceæ, &c.

Confess (kon-fes'), *v.t.* [Fr. *confesser*, from L. *confiteor, confessum—con*, and *fateor*, to own or acknowledge.] 1. To own, acknowledge, or avow; to make avowal or admission of, as of a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; to own to. 'And there *confess* humbly our faults, and pardon beg.' *Milton.* 'Do you *confess* the bond?' *Shak.* Sometimes used reflexively. 'Wherein I *confess me* much guilty.' *Shak.* Colloquially the word is often used with a slightly apologetic effect, with a statement or clause as object; as, I *confess* I was mistaken in thinking so; I am very fond of fruit, I must *confess*. Specifically—2. *Eccles.* (*a*) to acknowledge (sins) to a priest in private with a view to absolution: sometimes with the reflexive pronoun.

He hath *confessed himself* to Morgan, whom he supposes to be a friar. *Shak.*

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison.*

(*b*) To hear or receive the confession of, as a priest that of a penitent.

I have *confessed* her and I know her virtue. *Shak.*

3. To acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; to recognize; to own; to avow; to declare belief in.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven. Mat. x. 32.

4. To grant; to admit; not to dispute.

If that the king
Have any way our good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shak.*

5. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest; to reveal. [Poetical.]

Tall thriving trees *confessed* the fruitful mould. *Pope.*

The lovely stranger stands *confessed*
A maid in all her charms. *Goldsmith.*

Right up Benlomond could he press,
And not a sob his toil *confess*. *Scott.*

—*Acknowledge, Confess.* See under ACKNOWLEDGE.—SYN. Admit, grant, concede, avow, own, assent, recognize, prove, exhibit, attest.

Confess (kon-fes'), *v.i.* To make confession or avowal; to disclose faults; specifically, to make known one's sins or the state of the conscience to a priest; as, this man went to the priest to *confess*.

Confessant† (kon-fes'ant), *n.* One who confesses to a priest.

The *confessant* kneels down before the priest sitting on a raised chair above him. *Bacon.*

Confessary† (kon-fes'a-ri), *n.* One who makes a confession. 'Treacherous *confessaries*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Confessed (kon-fest'), *p.* and *a.* Admitted; avowed; undeniable; clear; patent. 'Good—great and *confessed* good.' *Locke.*

Confessedly (kon-fes'ed-li), *adv.* By one's own confession or acknowledgment; by general confession or admission; admittedly.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

The temperate and moderate enjoyment of all the good things of this present world . . . is plainly and *confessedly* the certainest and most direct method to preserve the health and strength of the body. *Clarke.*

Confesser (kon-fes'ér), *n.* One who confesses.

Confession (kon-fe'shon), *n.* 1. The act of confessing: (*a*) the acknowledgment of anything adverse to one's interest or reputation.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded,
But, with a crafty madness keeps aloof
When we would bring him on to some *confession*
Of his true state. *Shak.*

(*b*) The act of making an avowal; profession.

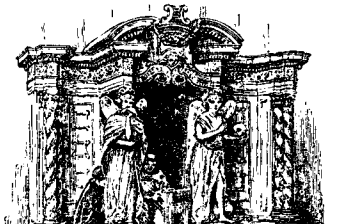
I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good *confession*.
1 Tim. vi. 13.

(*c*) A disclosing of sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* part of the sacrament of penance: often called *Auricular Confession*.

Auricular confession, as commonly called, or the private and special *confession* of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the Church of Rome . . . was left to each man's discretion. *Hallam.*

(*d*) In *law*, the acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a justice of the peace, &c., on which judgment is entered and execution issued.—*Confession and avoidance*, in *law*, when a party, in pleading, confesses the facts in the declaration to be true, but shows some new matter up by way of avoiding the legal effect.—*Confession by culprit*, the acknowledgment of the offence charged against a culprit when he is asked to plead to the indictment.—2. A formulary which comprises the articles of faith; a creed to be assented to or signed as a preliminary to admission into a church: usually called a *Confession of Faith*.

Confessional (kon-fe'shon-al), *n.* [Fr. *confessional*, L.L. *confessionale*.] A compartment or cell, generally of wood, in which a priest sits to hear confession, having a



Confessional, Cathedral of St. Gudule, Brussels.

small opening or hole at each side through which the penitent, kneeling without, makes confession. Many confessionals are constructed in three divisions, the central one having a seat for the priest, and some are elaborately carved. Called also a *Confession-chair, Shriving-pew, Confessionary*.

Confessional (kon-fe'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a confession, for example, to a confession of faith. 'The old *confessional* barriers of the Scottish faith.' *Dr. Tulloch.*

Confessionalist (kon-fe'shon-al-ist), *n.* A priest who sits in the confessional; a confessor.

Confessionary (kon-fe'shon-ar-i), *n.* [L.L. *confessionarium*.] A confession-chair; a confessional. [Rare.]

Confessionary (kon-fe'shon-ar-i), *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession. 'A kind of *confessionary* litany.' *Dr. Prideaux.*

Confession-chair (kon-fe'shon-chär), *n.* Same as *Confessional*.

Confessionist (kon-fe'shon-ist), *n.* 1. One who makes a profession of faith. 'Protestant and Romish *confessionists*.' *Mountagu.*—2. A term applied to the Lutherans who held to the Augsburg formulary. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*

Confessor (kon-fes'ér; formerly, and still often when the distinctive cognomen of the English king, kon'fes-ér), *n.* [Fr. *confesseur*, Sp. *confesor*.] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges a crime, or fault.—2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion; specifically, one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in defiance of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with *martyr*; afterwards it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace. It was used also for such Christians as lived a good life and died with the reputation of sanctity; as, Edward the *Confessor*.

With him we likewise seat
The sumptuous shrined king, good Edward, from the rest
Of that renowned name, by *Confessor* express'd. *Drayton.*

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*. *Bacon.*

3. One who hears confessions; specifically, a priest who hears confession and assumes power to grant absolution. 'Sometyme *confessour* to the kynge your father.' *Ld. Berners.*

Such is my name, and such my tale,
" *Confessor!* to thy secret ear,
I breathe the sorrows I bewail,
And thank thee for the generous tear
This glazing eye could never shed. *Byron.*

The Count of Cartel Melhor, a Portuguese nobleman, . . . undertook to procure a *confessor* (for Charles II.). *Macaulay.*

Confest (kon-fest'), *p.* and *a.* Same as *Confessed*.

Confestly† (kon-fest'li), *adv.* Same as *Confessedly*. 'That principle *confestly* predominant in our nature.' *Dr. H. More.*

Conficient† (kon-fi'shent), *a.* Efficient; effective; able. *Bailey.*

Confidant (kon'fi-dant or kon-fi-dant'), *n. masc.* **Confidante** (kon-fi-dant'), *n. fem.* [O.Fr.] A person intrusted with the confidence of another; one to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend. 'Hobby being a *confidant* of the Protector's.' *Ep. Burnet.*

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

In this conjuncture, the nutrix, who is not drawn, as in modern tragedy, an unmeaning *confidante* . . . endeavours, with the highest beauty of character, to divert these horrid intentions. *Bp. Hurd.*

Confide (kon-fid'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *confided*; ppr. *confiding*. [L. *confido—con*, and *fido*, to trust. See FAITH.] To trust; to rely; to believe: followed by *in*; as, the prince *confides in* his ministers.

He alone wont betray, *in* whom none will *confide*. *Congreve.*

Used absolutely.

Judge before friendship, then *confide* till death. *Young.*

Confide (kon-fid'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confided*; ppr. *confiding*. To intrust; to commit to the charge of, with reliance on the fidelity, competence, discretion, secrecy, &c., of the party to whom the thing is committed: followed by *to*; as, to *confide* something valuable *to* one; to *confide* a secret *to* some one; a prince *confides* a negotiation *to* his envoy.

Thou art the only one *to* whom I dare *confide* my folly. *Lord Lyttelton.*

Confidence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* [L. *confidentia*, from *confidens, confidentis*, ppr. of *confido*, to trust. See CONFIDE.] 1. An assurance of mind or firm belief in the integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact; trust; reliance. 'A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God.' *Macaulay.*

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put *confidence* in man. Ps. cxviii. 8.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South.*

2. Reliance on one's own abilities, fortune, or circumstances; belief in one's own competency; self-reliance; assurance.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon.*

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports.

The Lord shall be thy *confidence*. Prov. iii. 26.

4. Assurance of safety; security.

They shall build houses and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with *confidence*. Ezek. xxviii. 26.

5. Boldness; courage; defiance of danger. 'Preaching the kingdom of God with all *confidence*.' Acts xxviii. 31.

But *confidence* then bore thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

6. A secret; a private or confidential communication; as, the two were soon so friendly as to exchange *confidences* together.—*To take a person into one's confidence*, often specifically to communicate some private matter or matters to him.

Confident (kon'fi-dent), *a.* 1. Having full belief; fully assured.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Confiding; not entertaining suspicion or distrust.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shak.*

3. Relying on one's self; full of assurance; bold, sometimes overbold. 'Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident* as unwonted to be overcome.' *Sir P. Sidney.*

The fool rageth and is *confident*. Prov. xiv. 16.

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight. *Shak.*

4.† Trustworthy. 'A *confident* servant of my master's.' *Trans. of Aleman's Spanish Rogue* (1623).—5. Giving occasion for confidence. [Rare.]

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*Confident person*, in *Scots law*, is a term applied in particular to a partner in trade, a factor, or steward; a confidential man of business, or a servant or other dependant.

Confident† (kon'fi-dent), *n.* One intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend; a confidant.

You love me for no other end
Than to become my *confident* and friend;
As such I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryden.*

Confidential (kon-fi-den'shal), *a.* 1. Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs; as, a *confidential* friend or clerk.—2. Intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret. 'Confidential messages.' *Burke.* 'A *confidential* correspondence.' *Chesterfield.*—*Confidential communication.* See *Privileged Communication* under PRIVILEGED.

Confidentiality (kon-fi-den'shi-al"i-ti), *n.* In *law*, the term applied to the relation existing between a client and his counsel or agent, between husband and wife, &c., in reference to communications made by one party to the other, and which neither can be compelled to divulge. See *Privileged Communication* under PRIVILEGED.

Confidentially (kon-fi-den'shal-i), *adv.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secrecy; as, to tell a person something *confidentially*.

Confidently (kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; dogmatically.

We will not be the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too *confidently*. *Atterbury.*

Many men least of all know what they themselves most *confidently* boast. *B. Jonson.*

Confidentness (kon'fi-dent-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being confident; confidence.

Confider (kon-fid'ér), *n.* One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another. *W. Montague.*

Confiding (kon-fid'ing), *p.* and *a.* Trusting; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous; as, a person of a most *confiding* disposition.

Confidingly (con-fid'ing-li), *adv.* In a confiding manner; trustfully.

Confidingness (kon-fīd'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being confiding; confiding disposition; trustfulness.

Configurate (kon-fig'ū-rāt), *v.t.* [See CONFIGURE.] To exhibit uniformity of plan or balance of parts. [Rare.]

In comely architecture it may be
Known by the name of uniformity;
Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole structure doth *configurate*.
Jordan.

Configuration (kon-fig'ū-rā"shon), *n.* [L. *configuratio*. See CONFIGURE.] 1. External form, figure, or shape of a thing as resulting from the disposition and shape of its parts; external aspect or appearance; shape or form.

It is the variety of *configurations* (of the mouth) in these openings only which gives birth and origin to the several vowels. *Harris.*

2. In *astrol.* relative position or aspect of the planets. 'The aspects, conjunctions, and *configurations* of the stars.' *Sir T. Browne.*

They (astrologers) undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life, from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. *Whewell.*

Configure† (kon-fig'ūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *configured*; ppr. *configuring*. [L. *configuro—con*, and *figuro*, to form; *figura*, figure.] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape. '*Configuring* themselves into human shape.' *Bentley.*

Confinable (kon-fin'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being confined or limited. 'Not *confinable* to any limits.' *Bp. Hall.*

Confine (kon'fin), *n.* [L. *confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining; whence *confine*, a border or confine, *confinis*, a neighbour, and a limit—*con*, and *finis*, end, border, limit. See FINE.] 1. Border; boundary; limit; frontier; precinct; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural, and in a literal sense chiefly with regard to countries, districts, cities, or any area of considerable extent; as, the *confines* of France or of Scotland; figuratively, we may speak of the *confines* of light, of death, the grave, &c. 'Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea.' *Locke.* 'The *confines* of the world.' *Locke.*

And now in little space
The *confines* met of empyrean heaven,
And of this world. *Milton.*

2.† Territory; region; district.

And Cæsar's spirit . . .
Shall in these *confines* with a monarch's voice
Cry 'Havoc,' and let slip the dogs of war. *Shak.*

3.† A place of confinement; a prison. '*Confines*, wards, and dungeons.' *Shak.*—4.† An occupant of a contiguous district. 'Exchangynge gold for household stuff with their *confines*.' *Eden.*

Confine (kon'fin), *a.* Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Confine† (kon-fīn'), *v.i.* To have a common boundary; to border; to be contiguous: followed by *on* or *with*. 'Where your gloomy bounds *confine with* heaven.' *Milton.*

Betwixt heaven, earth, and skies there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

Confine (kon-fīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confined*; ppr. *confining*. [Fr. *confiner*. See the noun.] 1. To restrain within limits; to inclose; hence, to imprison; to immure; to shut up. 'Did *confine* thee into a cloven pine.' *Shak.* 'Whose honour cannot be measured or *confined*.' *Shak.*

Slave to myself I will not be,
No other tie shall shackle me,
Nor shall my future actions be *confined*
By my own present mind. *Cowley.*

2. To limit or restrain voluntarily in some act or practice: with the reflexive pronoun and *to*.

He is to *confine himself to* the compass of numbers and the slavery of rhyme. *Dryden.*

In the gout I *confine myself* wholly *to* the milk diet. *Sir W. Temple.*

—*To be confined*, to be in child-bed.—SYN. To bound, limit, restrain, circumscribe, restrict.

Confined (kon-fīnd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close; narrow; mean; as, a *confined* mind.—2. In *med.* constipated: applied to the bowels.

Confineless† (kon-fīn'les), *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end. 'My *confineless* harms.' *Shak.*

Confinement (kon-fīn'ment), *n.* 1. The state of being confined; restraint within limits; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; imprisonment. 'Under *confinement* in the Tower.' *Strype.*

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement*, when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

2. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by child-birth; the lying-in of a woman.

Confiner (kon-fīn'ėr), *n.* One who or that which confines.

Confiner† (kon-fīn'ėr or kon'fīn-ėr), *n.* A borderer; one who lives on confines, or near the border of a country; a neighbour.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shak.*

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, they are neighbours and *confiners* in art. *Sir T. Browne.*

Confinity† (kon-fin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *confinitas*.] Contiguity; nearness; neighbourhood. *Bailey.*

Confirm (kon-fėrm'), *v.t.* [L. *confirmo—con*, and *firmo*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm.] 1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen; as, health is *confirmed* by exercise.

According to the politician's creed, religion being useful to the state, and yet only a well-invented fiction, . . . all inquiries into its truth naturally tend, not to *confirm*, but to unsettle this necessary support of civil government. *Warburton.*

2. To settle or establish.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shak.*

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. Maccab. xi. 57.

3. To make certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt; to assure; to verify; as, my suspicions are now fully *confirmed*.

These likelihoods *confirm* her flight. *Shak.*

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. 1 Cor. i. 6.

4. To sanction; to ratify; as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

That treaty so prejudicial ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

5. To strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion.

Confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. Acts xiv. 22.

Confirmed then I resolve
Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milton.*

6. *Eccles.* to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by the imposition of hands; to administer the rite of confirmation to.

Those who are *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond.*

SYN. To strengthen, corroborate, establish, fix, settle, verify, assure.

Confirmable (kon-fėrm'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being confirmed, established, or ratified; capable of being made more certain. '*Confirmable* by many examples.' *Sir T. Browne.* 2. Corroboratory. '*Confirmable* in their declaration as witnesses.' *R. Parke.* [Rare.]

Confirmance (kon-fėrm'ans), *n.* Confirmation; establishment of confidence. [Rare.]

For their *confirmance*, I will therefore now
Slepe in our black barke. *Chapman.*

Confirmation (kon-fėrm-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of confirming: (*a*) the act of establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing, or making more certain or firm; establishment.

In the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye are all partakers of my grace. Phil. i. 7.

(*b*) The act of rendering more clear or showing to be true, as by new evidence; the act of corroborating; as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

A false report hath
Honoured with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shak.*

(*c*) The act of rendering valid or ratifying, especially by formal assent; as, the *confirmation* of an appointment, grant, treaty, promise, covenant, or stipulation.

It was found impossible to obtain a repeal of the act of supremacy without the pope's explicit *confirmation* of the abbey lands to their new proprietors. *Hallam.*

(*d*) *Eccles.* the act or ceremony of laying on of hands by a bishop in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges; the person to be confirmed now taking upon himself the baptismal vows made in his name at his baptism. This is practised in the Greek, Roman Catholic, and English churches.

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfilment of their Christian duties by the grace therein bestowed upon them. *Hook.*

2. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony.

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right *in esse* from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—*Charter of confirmation*, in *Scots law*, one of the most ordinary methods of completing a purchaser's title; it ratifies and confirms the right granted to the purchaser, and the sasine following upon it.—*Confirmation of executor*, the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased, to intromit with and administer the defunct's movable effects, for behoof of the executor himself or of those interested in the succession.

Confirmative (kon-fėrm'a-tiv), *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish; confirmatory; as, what you say is quite *confirmative* of my statement.

Confirmatively (kon-fėrm'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a confirmative manner; so as to confirm.

Confirmator (kon-fėrm-ā'tėr), *n.* He who or that which confirms. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Confirmatory (kon-fėrm'a-tor-i), *a.* 1. Serving to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned illustrations and *confirmatory* proofs. *Bp. Barlow.*

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation. 'The *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues.' *Bp. Compton.*

Confirmed (kon-fėrmd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Made more firm; strengthened; established; fixed; settled; decided; as, a *confirmed* blackguard; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *confirmed* valetudinarian.

Those affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason. *Lord Lytton.*

2. *Eccles.* admitted to the full privileges of the church.

Confirmedly (kon-fėrm'ed-li), *adv.* In a confirmed manner.

Confirmedness (kon-fėrm'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being confirmed. '*Confirmedness* of habit.' *Dr. H. More.*

Confirmee (kon-fėrm-ē'), *n.* In *law*, one to whom anything is confirmed or secured.

Confirmer (kon-fėrm'ėr), *n.* One who or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester.

Confirmingly (kon-fėrm'ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to strengthen or corroborate. *B. Jonson.*

Confiscable (kon-fis'ka-bl), *a.* Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Confiscate (kon-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confiscated*; ppr. *confiscating*. [L. *confisco*, *confiscatum*, to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate—*con*, together, and *fiscus*, a money-bag, the state treasury, public revenue.] 1. To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; to appropriate, as a penalty, to public use.

It was judged he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized. *Bacon.*

2. More generally, to appropriate under legal authority as forfeited; as, a railway company has power to *confiscate* a season-ticket found in the possession of any one but the person in whose name it is made out.

Confiscate (kon-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt), *a.* 1. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

Thy lands and goods
Are by the laws of Venice *confiscate*. *Shak.*

2. Appropriated under legal authority as forfeited.

Confiscation (kon-fis-kā'shon), *n.* The act of confiscating or appropriating as forfeited. 'The *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion.' *Hallam.*

Confiscator (kon'fis-kā-tėr), *n.* One who confiscates. *Burke.*

Confiscatory (kon-fis'ka-tor-i), *a.* Consigning to forfeiture; relating to confiscation. 'Those terrible *confiscatory* and exterminatory periods.' *Burke.*

Confit† (kon'fit), *n.* [See COMFIT.] A sweetmeat.

Confitent† (kon'fi-tent), *n.* [L. *confitens.* See CONFESS.] One who confesses his sins and faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent. *Dr. H. More.*

Confiteor (kon-fit'ē-or), *n.* [L., I confess.] The technical name for the confession in the Latin Church. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

Confiture† (kon'fi-tūr), *n.* [See COMFIT, COMFITURE.] 1. The act of making confections. *Holland.* —2. A sweetmeat; confection; comfit. *Bacon.*

Confix† (kon-fiks'), *v. t.* [L. *configo, confixum* —*con,* intens., and *figo, fixum,* to fix.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees,
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shak.*

Confixure† (kon-fiks'ūr), *n.* The act of fastening. *W. Montagu.*

Conflagrant (kon-flā'grant), *a.* [L. *conflagrans, conflagro* — *con,* with, and *flagro,* to burn, whence *flagrant.*] Burning together; involved in a common flame. [Rare.]

Tofflissölve
Satan with his perverted world; then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,
New heavens, new earth, ages of endless date,
Founded in righteousness and peace and love.
Milton.

Conflagration (kon-fla-grā'shon), *n.* [L. *conflagratio.* See above.] A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles; as, the *conflagration* of a city or of a forest; the final *conflagration* of the world. 'The *conflagration* of all things under Phaëton.' *Sir T. Browne.* 'Floods and *conflagrations.*' *Bentley.*

Conflate (kon-flāt'), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *conflated;* ppr. *conflating.* [L. *conflo, conflatum,* to blow—*con,* and *flo,* to blow, which is from same root as E. *blow.*] To blow together; to waft together from several sources; to bring together; to collect.

The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation, is there as a thing high and lifted up. *Carlyle.*

Conflate† (kon'flāt), *a.* Blown together; wafted together from several sources; heterogeneous. *Mir. for Mags.*

Conflation (kon-flā'shon), *n.* [L. *conflatio.* See CONFLATE.] 1. The act of blowing two or more musical instruments together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A melting or casting of metal. *Johnson.* [In both uses now probably obsolete.]

Conflexure† (kon-fleks'ūr), *n.* A bending. *Bailey.*

Conflict (kon'flikt), *n.* [L. *conflictus,* a conflict, a striking together, from *confligo—con,* together, and *fligo,* to strike, to dash.] 1. A fighting or struggle for mastery; a combat; a battle; a striving to oppose or overcome; active opposition; contention; controversy; strife. 'The luckless *conflict* with the giant stout.' *Spenser.* 'The shadow of spiritual doubt and *conflict.*' *Dr. Caird.*

Leonato. You must not, sir, mistake my niece. There is a kind of merry war betwixt Signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them.
Beatrice. Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict,* four of his five wits went halting off.
Shak.

They closed
In *conflict* with the crash of shivering points.
Tennyson.

2. A dashing together; violent action; as, the *conflict* of the winds and waves.—*Conflict of laws,* the opposition between the municipal laws of different countries, in the case of an individual who may have acquired rights or become subject to duties within the limits of more than one kingdom or state.—*Battle, Fight, Combat, Engagement, Conflict.* See under BATTLE.—SYN. Collision, contest, struggle, combat, strife, contention, opposition, antagonism, war, battle, fight, pang, agony.

Conflict (kon-flikt'), *v. i.* 1. To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence. 'The *conflicting* elements.' *Shak.*

Lash'd into foam the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.
Thomson.

2. To contend; to fight; to strive or struggle, to resist and overcome.

A man should be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Abp. Tillotson.*

3. To be in opposition; to be contrary; as, the evidence given by the second witness *conflicted* with that given by the first.—SYN. To fight, contend, contest, oppose, resist, struggle, combat.

Conflicting (kon-flikt'ing), *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory; incompatible; as, *conflicting* jurisdiction; the evidence was very *conflicting.*

Confliction (kon-flik'shon), *n.* Act of conflicting or clashing; state of being in conflict with; want of harmony. [Rare.]

This question is, however, one of complicated difficulties, from the *confliction,* in every form and degree, of public expediency and private rights.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Conflictive (kon-flik'tiv), *a.* Tending to conflict; conflicting. '*Conflictive* systems of theology.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conflow† (kon-flō'), *v. i.* [Prefix *con,* together, and E. *flow.*] To flow together; to join; to unite. 'Brooks *conflowing* thither on every side.' *Holland.*

Confluctuate† (kon-fluk'tū-āt), *v. i.* [L. *confluctuo—con,* together, and *fluctuo,* to flow.] To flow together. *Ash.*

Confluence (kon'flū-ens), *n.* [L. *confluentia,* from *confluo—con,* and *fluo,* to flow.] 1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water or other fluid; also, the place of meeting; as, the *confluence* of the Ohio and Mississippi. 'A riotous *confluence* of water-courses.' *Tennyson. Fig.* 'The *confluence* . . . of all true joys.' *Boyle.*—2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse. 'A *confluence* of people from all parts of the country.' *Sir W. Temple.*

You see this *confluence,* this great flood of visitors.
Shak.

Confluent (kon'flū-ent), *a.* [L. *confluens.*] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; meeting.

The vilest cockle, gaping on the coast,
That rounds the ample seas, as well may boast,
The craggy rock projects above the sky
That he in safety at its foot may lie,
And the whole ocean's *confluent* waters swell
Only to quench his thirst, or move and blanch his shell. *Prior.*

These *confluent* streams make one great river's head. *Blackmore.*

2. In *anat.* see extract.

In *anat. confluent* notes the cohesion or blending together of two bones which were originally separate; *connate,* that the ossification of the common fibrous or cartilaginous bases of two bones proceeds from a common centre or point, and so converts such bases into one bone, as in the radius and ulna, in the tibia and fibula of a frog. *Hoblyn.*

3. In *bot.* united at some part; as, *confluent* leaves, that is, leaves united at the base; *confluent* lobes.—4. In *pathol.* (*a*) running together; as, *confluent* pustules. (*b*) Characterized by confluent pustules; as, *confluent* small-pox.

Confluent (kon'flū-ent), *n.* 1. A tributary stream.—2.† The place of joining or confluence of two streams. 'The *confluent* where both streams meet together.' *Holland.*

Conflux (kon'fluks), *n.* [L. *confluo, confluxi,* to flow together. See CONFLUENCE.] 1. A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid.

As knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shak.

I walked till I came to the *conflux* of two rivulets.
Cook.

2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth or entering in. *Milton.*

Confluxibility† (kon-fluks'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. 'The gravity and *confluxibility* of the liquors.' *Boyle.*

Confluxible† (kon-fluks'i-bl), *a.* Inclined to flow or run together.

Confluxibleness† (kon-fluks'i-bl-nes). Same as *Confluxibility.*

Confocal (kon-fō'kal), *a.* [Prefix *con,* with, and *focal.*] In *math.* having the same focus; as, *confocal* quadrics; *confocal* conics. *Brande & Cox.*

Conform (kon-form'), *a.* [L. *conformis—con,* and *forma,* form.] Conformable.

Care must be taken that the interpretation given be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other scriptures. *Bp. Hall.*

Conform (kon-form'), *v. t.* [L. *conformo—con,* and *formo,* to form or shape, from *forma,* form.] 1. To make of the same form or character; to make like: with *to;* as, to *conform* anything *to* a model.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed to* the image of his Son.
Rom. viii. 29.

2. To bring into harmony or correspondence to make agreeable; to adapt; to submit: often with reflexive pronouns.

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Our purer essence then will overcome
Their noxious vapours, or, inured, not feel;
Or changed at length, and to the place *conform'd*
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton.*

Conform (kon-form'), *v. i.* 1. To act in conformity to or compliance with; to obey: with *to;* as, to *conform to* the fashion or *to* custom. 'A rule *to* which experience must *conform.*' *Whewell.* Specifically—2. *Eccles.* to comply with the usages of the Established Church: in this sense often used absolutely.

Pray tell me, when any dissenter *conforms,* and enters into the church-communion, is he ever examined to see whether he does it upon reason and conviction? *Locke.*

About two thousand ministers of religion, whose conscience did not suffer them to *conform,* were driven from their benefices in one day. *Macaulay.*

Conformability (kon-form'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being conformable; specifically, in *geol.* the relation of two strata, the one of which reposes on the other and is parallel to it. See CONFORMABLE.

Conformable (kon-form'a-bl), *a.* 1. Corresponding in form, character, manners, opinions, &c.; resembling; like; similar.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. In harmony or conformity; agreeable; suitable; consistent; adapted. '*Conformable* to all the rules of correct writing.' *Addison.*

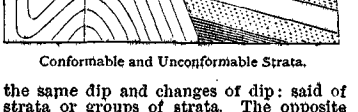
How were it possible that to such a faith our lives should not be *conformable?* *Chillingworth.*

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing perfectly *conformable* with that character we find of her. *Addison.*

3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable.* *Shak.*

[In all the preceding senses, generally followed by *to,* sometimes by *with.*]—4. In proper form; convenient. 'To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]—5. In *geol.* lying in parallel or nearly parallel planes; having



Conformable and Unconformable Strata.

the same dip and changes of dip: said of strata or groups of strata. The opposite term is *unconformable,* which is used when one set of strata is so connected with another that the planes of stratification of the one series have a different direction from those of the other series.

Conformableness (kon-form'a-bl-nes), *n.* State of being conformable. *Ash.*

Conformably (kon-form'a-bli), *adv.* In a conformable manner; in conformity with; suitably; agreeably. '*Conformably* to the law and nature of God.' *Bp. Beveridge.*

Conformance (kon-form'ans), *n.* The act of conforming; conformity. *Southey.* [Rare.]

Conformant† (kon-form'ant), *a.* Conformable.

Herein is divinity *conformant* unto philosophy.
Sir T. Browne.

Conformate (kon-form'āt), *a.* Having the same form. [Rare.]

Conformation (kon-form-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure.

When there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth as that the five may pass freely into these spiracles it then readily gets out.
Woodward.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs.
Holder.

2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness or conformity: with *to.* 'The *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion.' *Watts.*

Conformer (kon-form'ėr), *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines. '*Conformers* unto the said doctrine of that church.' *Mountagu.*

Conformist (kon-form'ist), *n.* One who conforms or complies; specifically, one who complies with the worship of the Church of England or of the Established Church, as distinguished from a Dissenter or Nonconformist.

The case is the same if the husband should be the *conformist;* though how the law is to operate in this case I do not see: for the act expressly says that the child shall be taken from such Popish parent. *Burke.*

Conformity (kon-form'i-ti), *n.* 1. Correspondence in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity; likeness; correspondence; harmony: in this and next meaning followed by *to* or *with* before the object with which another agrees, and *in* before the matter in which there is agreement; as, a ship is constructed in *conformity to* or *with* a model; *conformity in* shape.

Space and duration have a great *conformity in* this, that they are justly reckoned among our simple ideas. *Locke.*

In *conformity*, indeed, *to* the unfeigned friendship which had been so long cemented between us, I rejoice in every advantage that can attend you. *Melmoth.*

2. Correspondence with the decrees or dictates of; submission; accordance.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotson.*

The whole nation was sick of the government of the sword, and pined for government by the law. The restoration, therefore, even of anomalies and abuses, which were in strict *conformity with* the law, and which had been destroyed by the sword, gave general satisfaction. *Macaulay.*

Specifically—3. *Eccles.* compliance with the usages or principles of the English Church. 'A proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing *conformity.*' *Hallam.—Bill of conformity,* in *law,* when an executor or administrator finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate except under the direction of the Court of Chancery, he files a bill against the creditors generally, for the purpose of having all their claims adjusted and a final decree settling the order and payment of the assets. This bill is called a *bill of conformity.*

Confortation † (kon-fêr-tā'shon), *n.* [See COMFORT.] The act of strengthening.

For corroboration and *confortation* take such bodies as are of astringent quality. *Bacon.*

Confound (kon-found'), *v.t.* [Fr. *confondre,* from L. *confundo—con,* together, and *fundo,* to pour out; lit. to pour or throw together.] 1. To mingle confusedly together; to mix in a mass or crowd so that individuals cannot be distinguished; to throw into disorder; to confuse. 'With bluster to *confound* sea, earth, and shore.' *Milton.* 'Confusion worse *confounded.*' *Milton.*

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. Gen. xi. 7.

2. To mistake one for another; to make a mistake between; to regard as identical though different.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded.* *Boyle.*

The tinkers then formed an hereditary caste. They were generally vagrants and pilferers, and were often *confounded* with the gipsies. *Macaulay.*

3. To throw into consternation; to perplex with terror, surprise, or astonishment; to stupefy with amazement; to abash.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

The sparrow's chirrup on the roof,
The slow clock ticking, and the sound
Which to the wooing wind aloof
The poplar made, did all *confound*
Her sense. *Tennyson.*

4. To destroy; to overthrow; to ruin. 'One man's lust these many lives *confounds.*' *Shak.* 'So deep a malice to *confound* the race of mankind.' *Milton.* Hence such interjectional phrases as *confound* it! *confound* the fellow!

Which infinite calamity shall cause
To human life, and household peace *confound.*
Milton.

5. † To waste or spend uselessly, as time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.
Shak.

—*Abash, Confuse, Confound.* See under ABASH.

Confounded (kon-found'ed), *a.* Excessive; odious; detestable; as, a *confounded* lie; a *confounded* humbug. [Colloq.]

He was a most *confounded* Tory. *Swift.*

Confoundedly (kon-found'ed-li), *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully; odiously; detestably; as, he was *confoundedly* avaricious. [Colloq.]

Secure of our hearts, yet *confoundedly* sick,
If they were not his own by finessing and trick.
Goldsmith.

Confoundedness (kon-found'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being confounded. *Milton.*

Confounder (kon-found'ėr), *n.* One who or that which confounds: (*a*) one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, and puts to shame or silence. 'Ignorance . . . the common *confounder* of truth.' *B. Jonson.*

Close around him and confound him,
The *confounder* of us all. *J. H. Frere.*

(*b*) One who mistakes one thing for another, or who mentions things without due distinction. *Dean Martin.*

Confract † (kon'frakt), *a.* [L. *confractus—con,* intens., and *frango, fractus,* to break.] Broken. 'The body being into dust *confract.*' *Dr. H. More.*

Confraction † (kon-frak'shon), *n.* [See above.] The act of breaking up. *Feltham.*

Confragose † (kon-fra-gōs'), *a.* [L. *confragosus—con,* together, and *frango,* to break.] Broken; rough; uneven. '*Confragose* cataracts.' *Evelyn.*

Confraternity (kon-fra-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [It. *confraternita,* Fr. *confraternité—con,* and L. *fraternitas,* fraternity, from *frater,* brother.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; as, the *confraternity* of Jesuits.

The *confraternities* are in the Roman Church what corporations are in a commonwealth. *Brevint.*

Confrère (kōn-frār), *n.* [Fr. See FRIAR.] A colleague; a fellow-member; an associate in something.

Confrication † (kon-fri-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *confricatio, confricationis,* a rubbing together—L. *con,* together, and *frico, fricatum,* to rub.] A rubbing together; friction. *Bacon.*

Confrier, Confriar † (kon-frī'ėr, kon-frī'ar), *n.* [Prefix *con,* and *frier, friar.*] One of the same religious order. 'Brethren or *confriers* of the said religion.' *Weever.*

Confront (kon-frunt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *confronter*—L. *con,* together, and *frons, frontis,* the countenance or front.] 1. To stand facing; to face; to stand in front of.

He spoke and then *confronts* the bull. *Dryden.*

2. To stand in direct opposition to; to meet in hostility; to oppose.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows;
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shak.*

John Hampden . . . had the courage to *confront* the whole power of the government. *Macaulay.*

3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of, as an accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth: followed by *with;* as, the witness was *confronted with* the accused. 4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another: with *with.* [Rare.]

When I *confront* a medal *with* a verse I only show you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison.*

Confrontation (kon-fron-tā'shon), *n.* The act of confronting: (*a*) the act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth. (*b*) The act of bringing two objects together for comparison. *Swinburne's Travels.* [Rare.]

Confronté (kon-frunt'ė), *n.* [Fr.] In *her.* front to front. See under AFFRONTÉ.

Confronter (kon-frunt'ėr), *n.* One who confronts.

Confrontment (kon-frunt'ment), *n.* Act of confronting; comparison. [Rare.]

Confucian, Confucianist (kon-fū'shi-an, kon-fū'shi-an-ist), *n.* A follower of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher.

Confucian (kon-fū'shi-an), *a.* Relating to Confucius.

Confucianism (kon-fū'shi-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines or system of morality taught by Confucius, which has been long adopted in China as the basis of jurisprudence and education. It inculcates the worship of no god, and can scarcely therefore be called a religion.

Confucianism appeals to 'practical' men. It lauds the present world; rather doubts than otherwise the existence of a future one; and calls upon all to cultivate such virtues as are seemly in citizens—industry, modesty, sobriety, gravity, decorum, and thoughtfulness. . . . *Confucianism,* in consequence, almost immediately after the death of its founder, became the religion of the state, to which it has proved an admirable ally; its theory of government being nothing less than a paternal despotism. *Chambers's Ency.*

Confusability (kon-fūz'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Capability of being confused. *North Brit. Rev.*

Confusable (kon-fūz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being confused.

Confuse (kon-fūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confused;* ppr. *confusing.* [L. *confusus;* Fr. *confus,* from L. *confundo.* See CONFOUND.] 1. To mix up without order or clearness; to bring disorder among; to throw together indiscriminately; to derange; to disorder; to jumble; to involve; as, a careless bookkeeper has *confused* the accounts; the clamour *confused* his ideas.

What the people but a herd *confused,*
A miscellaneous rabble? *Milton.*

2. To perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; to embarrass; to disconcert; to cause to lose self-possession; to confound. 'Has the shock, so harshly given, *confused* me.' *Tennyson.*

Confused and sadly she at length replied. *Pope.*

The want of arrangement and connexion *confuses* the reader. *Whately.*

—*Abash, Confuse, Confound.* See under ABASH.—SYN. To derange, disorder, jumble, involve, abash, disconcert, confound, embarrass, distract.

Confuse † (kon-fūz'), *a.* 1. Mixed. 'A *confuse* cry.' *Barret.*—2. Perplexed. 'I am so *confuse* that I cannot say.' *Chaucer.*

Confused (kon-fūzd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Mixed up together without order or arrangement; indiscriminately mingled; involved; disordered. 'Thus roving on in *confused* march forlorn.' *Milton.* 'All that crowd *confused* and loud.' *Tennyson.*

Some therefore cried one thing, and some another; for the assembly was *confused,* and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together. Acts xix. 32.

2. Perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted. 'Remaining utterly *confused* with fears.' *Tennyson.*—SYN. Mixed, indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, involved, deranged, disordered, abashed, agitated, disconcerted.

Confusedly (kon-fūz'ed-li), *adv.* In a confused manner; in a mixed mass; without order; indiscriminately; with agitation of mind. 'Mixt *confusedly.*' *Milton.*

Confusedness (kon-fūz'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being confused; want of order, distinction, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

Confusely † (kon-fūz'li), *adv.* Confusedly; obscurely.

As when a name lodg'd in the memory,
But yet through time almost obliterate,
Confusely hovers near the phantasy.
Dr. H. More.

Confusion (kon-fū'zhon), *n.* [L. *confusio.* See CONFUSE, CONFOUND.] 1. A state in which things are so confused or mixed together as to cause perplexity or obscurity; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition; as, the *confusion* of the crowd; a *confusion* of ideas. 'The *confusion* of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable.' *Whewell.*

God only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought:
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues' *confusion* was to ruin brought.
Sir T. Davies.

The whole city was filled with *confusion.*
Acts xix. 29.

And never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to impaint his cause;
Nor moody beggars starving for a time
Of pellmell havoc and *confusion.* *Shak.*

2. Perturbation of mind; embarrassment; distraction.

Confusion dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart. *Spectator.*

3. Abashment; shame.

We lie down in our shame, and our *confusion* covereth us. Jer. iii. 25.

So that we have no kind of thing in the world but our sins and follies that we can call our own; and those, God knows, are so far from affording matter of boasting to us, that they ought to fill us with shame and *confusion.* *Abp. Sharp.*

4. Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!
Confusion on thy banners wait. *Gray.*

5. A crime against nature. Lev. xviii. 23.—6. † One who confuses; a confounder. *Chapman.*—7. In *Scots law,* a mode of extinguishing a debt, as where the debtor succeeds to the creditor, or the creditor to the debtor, so that the same person becomes both debtor and creditor.—*Confusion of goods* is where the goods of two persons are so intermixed that the several portions can be no longer distinguished.

Confusive (kon-fū'siv), *a.* Having a tendency to confusion. 'A *confusive* mutation in the face of the world.' *Bp. Hall.*

When lo! ere yet I gained its lofty brow
The sound of dashing floods and dashing arms,
And neighing steeds *confusive* struck mine ear.
T. Warton.

Confutable (kon-fūt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being confuted, disproved, or overthrown; capable of being proved false, defective, or invalid. 'A conceit *confutable* by daily experience.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Confutant † (kon-fūt'ant), *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute. *Milton.*

Confutation (kon-fū-tā'shon), *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theory, or error. 'A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world.' *Bentley.* 'His great pains in the *confutation* of Luther's books.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Confutative (kon-fūt'a-tiv), *a.* Adapted or designed to confute; as, a *confutative* argument. *Warburton.*

Confute (kon-fūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *confuted;* ppr. *confuting.* [L. *confuto,* to prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water; hence figuratively, to put down by words, to confute—*con,* together, and *futis,* a pitcher, from *fundo,* to pour.] 1. To prove to be false, defective, or invalid; to disprove; to overthrow; as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, error. 'I *confute* a good profession by a bad conversation.' *Fuller.*

No man's error can be *confuted* who together with his error doth not believe and grant some true principle that contradicts his error. *Chillingworth.*

2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof.

Satan stood . . . *confuted* and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift. *Milton.*

But since no reason can *confute* ye
I'll try to force you to your duty. *Hudibras.*

Confute † (kon-fūt'), *n.* Confutation. 'Ridiculous and false, below *confute.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Confutement (kon-fūt'ment), *n.* Confutation; disproof. *Milton.*

Confuter (kon-fūt'ėr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes. *Milton.*

Cong (kong), *n.* A medical abbreviation for *Congius,* a gallon of 4 quarts.

Congé (kon'jē; Fr. pron. kŏn-zhā), *n.* [Fr., leave, permission; Pr. *comjat, conjat;* from L. *commeatus,* leave of absence, furlough, from *commeo, commeatum,* to go or come—*com,* and *meo,* to go. Compare L. *somniare,* with Fr. *songer;* L. *serviens, servientis,* with Fr. *sergent,* &c.] 1. Leave to depart; farewell; dismissal: generally in such phrases as to take one's *congé;* to give one his *congé.*

They courteous *congé* tooke, and forth together yode.
Spenser.

After this the regent would write to him from Brussels that she was pleased to learn from her brother that he was soon to give him his *congé.*
Prescott.

Should she pay off old Briggs and give her her *congé?* *Thackeray.*

2. An act of respect performed by persons on separating or taking leave; hence, a customary act of civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *congé* profound.
Swift.

—*Congé d'élire (eccles.),* the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. Though nominally choosing their bishop yet the dean and chapter are bound to elect, within a certain time, such person as the crown shall recommend, on pain of incurring the penalties of a *præmunire.*

Congé (kon'jē), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* the same as *Apophyge* (which see).

Congeable (kon'jē-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *congé,* leave.] In *law,* lawful; lawfully done; done with permission; as, entry *congeable.*

Congeal (kon-jēl'), *v.t.* [L. *congelare—con,* together, and *gelare,* to freeze, from *gelu,* cold, whence also *gelid, jelly.*] 1. To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold or a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling; to freeze; to stiffen; to coagulate. 'Like unto slime which is *congealed.*' *Gower.*

(The island of Sal) hath its name from the abundance of salt that is naturally *congealed* there, the whole island being full of large salt ponds.
Dampier.

Thick clouds ascend—in whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congealed.*
Thomson.

2. To check the flow of; to make run cold.

Sadness hath *congealed* your blood. *Shak.*

Congeal (kon-jēl'), *v.i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to coagulate. 'Molten lead when it begineth to *congeal.*' *Bacon.*

When water *congeals,* the surface of the ice is smooth and level. *T. Burnet.*

Congealable (kon-jēl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being congealed, or of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

And yet this hot and subtile liquor, I have found upon trial, purposely made, to be more easily *congealable* . . . by cold than even common water.
Boyle.

Congealableness (kon-jēl'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being congealable. *Boyle.*

Congealed (kon-jēld'), *p.* and *a.* Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other process; coagulated; solidified; frozen. '*Congealed* and blighted Laplanders.' *Sidney Smith.*

See! dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths and bleed afresh.
Shak.

Congealedness (kon-jēl'ed-nes), *n.* State of being congealed. *Dr. H. More.*

Congealment (kon-jēl'ment), *n.* 1. The act or process of congealing; congelation.—2. † That which is formed by congelation; a concretion; a clot.

They with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shak.*

Congé d'eslire, Congé d'élire (kŏn'zhā-dā-lēr), *n.* [Fr.] See under CONGÉ, *n.*

Congee (kon'jē), *n.* Act of reverence; congé.

Congee (kon'jē), *v.i.* 1. † To take leave with the customary civilities.

I have *congeed* with the duke. *Shak.*

2. To use ceremonious and respectful inclinations of the body; to bow.

I do not like to see the church and synagogue kissing and *congeeing* in awkward postures of an affected civility. *Lamb.*

Congee (kon-jē'), *n.* In the East Indies, 1. Boiled rice.—2. A jail; a lock-up.

Congee-water (kon'jē-wą'tėr), *n.* In the East Indies, water in which rice has been boiled. '*Congee-water* . . . said to be very antidysenteric.' *W. H. Russell.*

Congelable (kon-jēl'a-bl), *a.* Same as *Congealable. Arbuthnot.*

Congelation (kon-jē-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *congelatio.*] 1. The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; the process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; concretion.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid.
Arbuthnot.

2. What is congealed or solidified; a concretion.

Near them little plates of sugar plums, disposed like so many heaps of hailstones, with a multitude of *congelations* in various colours. *Tatler.*

Congemination † (kon-jem-i-nā'shon), *n.* The act of doubling. *Cotgrave.*

Congener (kon-jē'nėr or kon'jen-ėr), *n.* [L., of the same race—*con,* together, and *genus, generis,* a race.] A thing of the same kind or nearly allied; specifically, in *nat. hist.* a plant or animal belonging to the same genus.

Might not canary birds be naturalized to this climate, provided their eggs were put in the spring into the nests of some of their *congeners,* as goldfinches, greenfinches, &c.? *Gilbert White.*

Congeneracy (kon-jen'ėr-a-si), *n.* Similarity of nature. [Rare.]

They are ranged neither according to the merit, nor the *congeneracy,* of their conditions.
Sir T. Browne.

Congeneric, Congenerical (kon-jē-ner'ik, kon-jē-ner'ik-al), *a.* Being of the same kind or nature; belonging to the same genus; being congeners. *Owen.*

Congenerous (kon-jen'ėr-us), *a.* 1. Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause. 'Bodies of a *congenerous* nature.' *Sir T. Browne.* 'Apoplexious and other *congenerous* diseases.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. In *anat.* applied to muscles which concur in the same action.—3. In *nat. hist.* belonging to the same genus.

Congenerousness † (kon-jen'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being of the same nature, or of belonging to the same class. *Hallywell.*

Congenial (kon-jē'ni-al), *a.* [L. *con,* and *genialis,* E. *genial.*] 1. Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; sympathetic; suited for each other; as, *congenial* souls.

Smit with the love of sister arts we came
And met *congenial.* *Pope.*

2. Naturally suited or adapted: 'Congenial clime.' *Fox.* 'Congenial work.' *Is. Taylor.*

For the expression of that ideal the resources of art were quite sufficient; and, in representing it, art had its *congenial* function. *Dr. Caird.*

Congeniality, Congenialness (kon-jē'ni-al"i-ti, kon-jē'ni-al-nes), *n.* The state of being congenial; participation of the same nature; natural affinity; suitableness.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed. *Motley.*

Congenialize (kon-jē'ni-al-īz), *v.t.* To make congenial. *Eclec. Rev.*

Congenially (kon-jē'ni-al-li), *adv.* In a congenial manner.

Congenious † (kon-jē'ni-us), *a.* Of the same kind.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body. *Hales.*

Congenital (kon-jen'it-al), *a.* [L. *congenitus—con,* and *genitus,* born, pp. of *genere* (*gignere*), to produce.] Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth; thus, a *congenital* disease is one which existed at birth; a *congenital* deformity, a deformity which existed at birth.

Congenite † (kon-jen'īt), *a.* Born along with; implanted at birth; connate.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem to be *congenite* with us. *Sir M. Hale.*

Conger, Conger-eel (kong'gėr, kong'gėr-ēl), *n.* [L. *conger,* a conger-eel.] The sea-eel (*Conger vulgaris*), a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet, and weighing 100 lbs. Its colour is pale brown above and grayish white below; it is very common in our seas, being most usually found on the rocky portions of the coast. Its flesh is eaten, but is considered rather coarse.

Congeries (kon-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L., from *congero,* to bring together, to amass—*con,* and *gero,* to bear.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an aggregate; a combination. 'The *congeries* of land and water, or our globe.' *Cook.*

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle.*

Congest (kon-jest'), *v.t.* [L. *congero, congestum—con,* and *gero,* to bear.] 1. † To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; to heap together. 'Calumnies . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England.' *Mountagu.* 'In which place is *congested* the whole sum.' *Fotherby.*—2. In *med.* to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in; as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

Congested (kon-jest'ed), *a.* 1. In *bot.* crowded very closely.—2. In *med.* containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion.

Congestible † (kon-jest'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being collected into a mass. *Bailey.*

Congestion (kon-jest'yon), *n.* [L. *congestio,* a heaping up, accumulation.] 1. † The act of gathering together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

By *congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely fraughted with, they were first formed. *Drayton.*

2. In *med.* an excessive accumulation of blood in an organ, the functions of which are thereby disordered.

Congestive (kon-jest'iv), *a.* Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, &c., in some part of the body. A *congestive disease* is one which arises from congestion.

Congiary (kon'ji-a-ri), *n.* [L. *congiarium,* from *congius,* a Roman measure of capacity. See CONGIUS.] 1. A largess or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, afterwards of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome. 'Many *congiaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them.' *Holland.*—2. A coin struck in commemoration of the Roman *congiaria.*

Congius (kon'ji-us), *n.* [L.] 1. A measure of capacity among the Romans, the eighth part of the amphora, and equal to about 6 English pints.—2. In *phar.* a gallon.

Conglaciate † (kon-glā'shi-āt), *v.i.* [L. *conglacio—con,* and *glacio,* to freeze; *glacies,* ice.] To turn to ice; to freeze. *Sir T. Browne.*

Conglaciation † (kon-glā'shi-ā"shon), *n.* The act of changing into ice or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Conglobate (kon'glō-bāt), *a.* [L. *conglobatus,* from *conglobo—con,* and *globo,* to collect or to make round, from *globus,* a ball.

See GLOBE.] Formed or gathered into a ball or small spherical body; combined into one mass.—*Conglobate gland*, in *anat.* a gland which consists of a contortion of lymphatic vessels connected together by cellular structure, having neither a cavity nor excretory duct, as the axillary glands.—*Conglobate flower*, in *bot.* a compound flower growing in the form of a sphere or globe.

Conglobate (kon'glō-bāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conglobated;* ppr. *conglobating.* To collect or form into a ball; to combine into one mass. 'Matter . . . *conglobated* before its diffusion.' *Johnson.* '*Conglobated* bubbles undissolved.' *Wordsworth.* [Rare.]

Conglobate (kon'glō-bāt), *v.i.* To assume a round or roundish form; to become united into one mass.

This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg. *Sir T. Browne.*

Conglobately (kon'glō-bāt-li), *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

Conglobation (kon-glō-bā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of forming or gathering into a ball.—2. A round body. *Sir T. Browne.*

Conglobe (kon-glōb'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conglobed;* ppr. *conglobing.* [L. *conglobo—con*, and *globo*, from *globus*, a round body.] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass. *Pope; Young.* [Rare.]

Conglobe (kon-glōb'), *v.i.* To collect, unite, or coalesce in a round mass. 'Drops on dust *conglobing.*' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Conglobulate (kon-glob'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conglobulated;* ppr. *conglobulating.* [L. *con*, and *globulus*, dim. of *globus*, a ball.] To gather into a little round mass or globule. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

Conglomerate (kon-glom'ér-āt), *a.* [L. *conglomero—con*, and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball, a clew. See GLOMERATE.] Gathered into a ball or round body; crowded together; clustered.

The beams of light when they are multiplied and *conglomerate* generate heat. *Bacon.*

—*Conglomerate gland*, in *anat.* a gland whose lobules are united under the same membrane, as the liver, kidney, &c.—*Conglomerate*, in *bot.* clustered; collected in parcels, each of which has a roundish figure.—*Conglomerate rock*, in *geol.* same as *Conglomerate*, *n.*

Conglomerate (kon-glom'ér-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conglomerated;* ppr. *conglomerating.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass. 'The silkworm . . . *conglomerating* her both funeral and natal clue.' *Dr. H. More.*

Conglomerate (kon-glom'ér-āt), *n.* In *geol.* and *mineral.* a sort of pudding-stone, made up of rounded fragments of various rocks cemented together by a matrix of siliceous, calcareous, or other cement. They are of no special geological age, but are met with in various formations. See BRECCIA.

When sandstone is coarse-grained, it is usually called grit. If the grains are rounded and large enough to be called pebbles, it becomes a *conglomerate* or pudding-stone, which may consist of pieces of one or of many different kinds of rock. A *conglomerate*, therefore, is simply gravel bound together by a cement. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Conglomeration (kon-glom'ér-ā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation. *Bacon.*—2. What is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed mass; a mixture.

Conglutinant (kon-glū'tin-ant), *a.* [See CONGLUTINATE.] Gluing; uniting. *Bacon.*

Conglutinant (kon-glū'tin-ant), *n.* A medicine that promotes the healing of wounds by closing them up.

Conglutinate (kon-glū'tin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conglutinated;* ppr. *conglutinating.* [L. *conglutino—con*, and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. See GLUE.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; to reunite; to cement.

In many the bones have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days. *Boyle.*

Conglutinate (kon-glū'tin-āt), *v.i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

Conglutinate (kon-glū'tin-āt), *a.* Glued together. *Sir T. Elyot.* Specifically, in *bot.* united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united; as, *conglutinate* organs.

Conglutination (kon-glū'tin-ā''shon), *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; union; coalescence. '*Conglutination* of parts separated by a wound.' *Arbuthnot.*

Conglutinative (kon-glū'tin-āt-iv), *a.* Having the power of uniting by agglutination. *Johnson.*

Conglutinator (kon-glū'tin-āt-ėr), *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

Conglutinously† (kon-glū'tin-us-li), *adv.* In a conglutinant manner; tenaciously.

The matter of it hangeth so *conglutinously* together, that the repulse divides it not. *Swan.*

Congo, Congou (kong'gō), *n.* [Chinese *kung-fu*, labour.] The second lowest quality of black tea, being the third picking from a plant during the season.

Congo-pea (kong'gō-pē), *n.* Same as *Angola-pea.*

Congo-snake (kong'gō-snāk), *n.* A name given to one or two of the amphibians of the family Amphiumidæ.

Congratulable (kon-grat'ū-la-bl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being congratulated. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

Congratulant (kon-grat'ū-lant), *a.* Congratulating; expressing participation in another's good fortune.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

Congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *congratulated;* ppr. *congratulating.* [L. *congratulor—con*, and *gratulor*, from *gratus*, grateful, pleasing. See GRACE.] 1. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on some piece of good fortune happening to the party addressed; to compliment upon an event deemed happy; to wish joy to: with *on* or *upon* before the subject of congratulation; as, to *congratulate* a man *on* the birth of a son; to *congratulate* the nation *on* the restoration of peace.

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion. *Shak.*

He sent Hadoram his son to King David . . . to *congratulate* him because he had fought against Hadarezer and smitten him. 1 Chr. xviii. 10.

It may be followed by reflexive pronouns; as, to *congratulate one's self* on having escaped a danger; that is, to have a lively sense of one's good fortune, to rejoice or exult at it.—2.† To welcome; to hail with expressions of pleasure.

They *congratulate* our return, as if we had been with Phipps or Banks. *Johnson.*

—*Congratulate, Felicitate.* See under CONGRATULATION.

Congratulate† (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To express or feel sympathetic joy: followed by *with.*

I cannot but *congratulate with* my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

Congratulation (kon-grat'ū-lā''shon), *n.* The act of congratulating or expressing to one joy or good wishes at his success or happiness, or on account of an event deemed fortunate; words used in congratulating; felicitation.

Stricken by the sight
With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad *congratulation* we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting. *Wordsworth.*

—*Congratulation, Felicitation. Congratulation*, like its verb *congratulate*, implies an actual feeling of pleasure in another's happiness or good fortune, while *felicitation* (with *felicitate*) rather refers to the expression on our part of a belief that the other is fortunate, felicitations being complimentary expressions intended to make the fortunate person well pleased with himself.

Felicitations are little better than compliments: *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy. *Trench.*

Congratulator (kon-grat'ū-lā-tėr), *n.* One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

Congratulatory (kon-grat'ū-la-tor-i), *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event deemed fortunate; as, *congratulatory* expressions. 'A *congratulatory* letter.' *Strype.*

Congree† (kon-grē'), *v.i.* To agree.

Congreeing in a full and natural close
Like music. *Shak.*

Congreet† (kon-grēt'), *v.i.* To salute mutually.

Face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted.* *Shak.*

Congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *congregated;* ppr. *congregating.* [L. *congrego—con*, and *grex*, a herd. See GREGARIOUS.] To collect into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place or into a crowd or united body; as, to *congregate* men or animals. 'The *congregated* sands.' *Shak.* '*Congregate* a multitude to deliver him out of prison.' *Prynne.*

These waters were afterwards *congregated* and called the sea. *Raleigh.*

Congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet. 'Where merchants most do *congregate.*' *Shak.*

Equals with equals often *congregate.* *Sir J. Denham.*

Congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *a.* Collected; compact; close. 'Where the matter is most *congregate.*' *Bacon.*—*Congregate glands.* Same as *Aggregate Glands.* See under AGGREGATE.

Congregation (kong'grē-gā''shon), *n.* 1. The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling. 'By *congregation* of homogeneal parts.' *Bacon.*—2. A collection or assemblage of separate things. 'A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours.' *Shak.*—3. An assembly of persons; especially an assembly of persons met, or in the habit of meeting in the same place, for the worship of God and for religious instruction; and in a still more specific sense, an assembly of people organized as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest *congregation.*
Defoe.

He (Bunyan) rode every year to London and preached there to large and attentive *congregations.* *Macaulay.*

4. Used in various specific senses; as, (*a*) in *Scrip.* an assembly of rulers among the Jews. Num. xxxv. 12. (*b*) An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope, to which is intrusted the management of some important branch of the affairs of the church; as, the *congregation* of the holy office, which takes cognizance of heretics; the *congregation* of the index, which examines books and decides on their fitness for general use, &c. (*c*) A fraternity of religious persons forming a subdivision of a monastic order, &c. (*d*) At Oxford and Cambridge, the assembly of masters and doctors in which the giving of degrees, &c., is transacted. (*e*) In Scotland, an appellation assumed by the adherents of the reformed faith about the middle of the sixteenth century. Those noblemen who directed their proceedings were called *Lords of the Congregation.*

Congregational (kong-grē-gā'shon-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a congregation; as, *congregational* psalmody.—2. Pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists, or to Congregationalism.

Congregationalism (kong-grē-gā'shon-alizm), *n.* A system of administering church affairs which secures to each congregation the right of regulating, without external interference, the details of its worship, discipline, and government.

Congregationalist (kong-grē-gā'shon-alist), *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; one who holds that each congregation is entirely exempt from any extraneous jurisdiction, and the government of whose church is vested in all the members of the congregation, not in sessions, &c.; an Independent.

Congress (kong'gres), *n.* [L. *congressus*, a meeting, an interview, a hostile encounter, from *congredior*, *congressum*, to come together—*con*, and *gradior*, to go or step; *gradus*, a step, whence *grade*, *degree*, &c.] 1. A meeting together of individuals in private or social intercourse.

That ceremony is used as much in our adieus, as in the first *congress.* *Sir K. Digby.*

2.† A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges, and Lausus there;
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands.
Dryden.

3.† A sudden encounter of things; a collision; a shock.

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of bodies. *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

4. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce. *Pennant.*—5. An assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; particularly, a meeting of sovereign princes or of the representatives of several courts, for the purpose of arranging international affairs. For distinction between *conference* and *congress*, see extract under CONFERENCE, 2.—6. The term applied to three differently constituted bodies of representatives of the people that have suc-

ceeded each other in the government of what is now the United States of America. The first, the *Continental Congress*, assembled in 1774, the second, the *Federal Congress*, in 1781, and the third, the *Congress of the United States*, in 1789, consisting of two houses, the senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of two members elected by each state for a period of six years, one-third of whom are elected every two years. The number of representatives varies in each state in proportion to the population. They sit for two years only. The united body, for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, is called *one congress*.

Congress (kong'gres), *v.i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet. [Rare.]

The valetudinarians who *congress* every winter at Nice. *Mrs. Gore.*

Congression† (kon-gre'shon), *n.* 1. A coming together; a company. *Cotgrave.*—2. Sexual intercourse. *Jer. Taylor.*—3. Comparison.

Many men excellently learned have approved by a direct and close *congression* (of Christianity) with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the Christian side. *Jer. Taylor.*

Congressional (kon-gre'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a congress or to the congress of the United States; as, *congressional* debates. 'The *congressional* institution of Amphictyons in Greece.' *Bp. Barlow.*

Congressive† (kon-gres'iv), *a.* 1. Encountering.—2. Meeting, as the sexes. '*Congressive* generation.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Congress-man (kong'gres-man), *n.* A member of the United States Congress.

Congreve (kong'grēv), *n.* A kind of lucifer-match. See LUCIFER, 3.

Congreve Rocket (kong'grēv rok'et), *n.* An invention, so called from the inventor, Sir William *Congreve*, by which balls and combustibles are discharged to an immense distance. See ROCKET.

Congrue (kon-grö'), *v.i.* [L. *congruo*, to meet together, to suit, to be congruous—*con*, together, and *gruo*, a verb only found in this and in *ingruo*, to rush upon.] To be consistent with; to suit; to agree. 'Letters *congruing* to that effect.' *Shak.* [Rare.]

Congrue† (kon-grö'), *a.* Fitting; suitable; correct; congruous. 'Neither have you any just *congrue* occasion in my book so to judge.' *Foxe.*

Congruely† (kon-grö'li), *adv.* Same as *Congruously*. *Hall.*

Congruence (kong'gru-ens), *n.* [L. *congruentia*, from *congruo*, to agree or suit. See CONGRUE.] 1. Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.

A sullen tragick scene
Would suit the time with pleasing *congruence*.
Marston.

2. In *math.* a relation between three numbers, such that the difference between two of them, which are said to be congruous, is divisible by the third, which is called the modulus.

Congruency (kong'gru-en-si). Same as *Congruence*.

The philosophic cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy *congruency*. *Dr. H. More.*

Congruent (kong'gru-ent), *a.* Suitable; agreeing; corresponding. 'The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence.' *B. Jonson.* '*Congruent* squares.' *Dr. G. Cheyne.*

Congruently (kong'gru-ent-li), *adv.* In a congruent manner; agreeably; in accordance; harmoniously. 'Full *congruently* as nature could devise.' *Skelton.*

Congruity (kon-grö'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; suitableness; fitness; pertinence; consistency; propriety.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sir P. Sidney.*

With what *congruity* doth the Church of Rome deny that her enemies do at all appertain to the Church of Christ? *Hooker.*

2. In *school divinity*, the performance of good actions which is supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them.—3. In *geom.* coincidence.

Congruous (kong'gru-us), *a.* [L. *congruus*. See CONGRUE, *v.i.*] 1. Accordant; harmonious; well-adapted; appropriate; meet; fit.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

It is no ways *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

2. In *math.* a term applied to two quantities the difference between which is divisible by a third. See CONGRUENCE, 2.

Congruously (kong'gru-us-li), *adv.* In a congruous manner; suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently. '*Congruously* to its own nature.' *Boyle.*

Nothing can sound more *congruously* or harmoniously. *Dr. H. More.*

Congruousness (kong'gru-us-nes), *n.* Same as *Congruity*.

Congustable† (kon-gust'a-bl), *a.* Having a taste like that of something else; similar in flavour.

In the country of Provence, towards the Pyrenees, in Languedoc, there are wines *congustable* with those of Spain. *Howell.*

Congy† (kon'ji), *n.* Same as *Congé*. *Burton.*

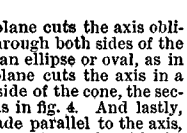
Congy† (kon'ji), *v.i.* Same as *Congee*. *Dr. H. More.*

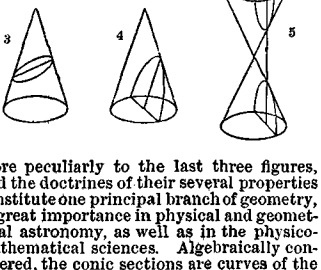
Conia, Conine (kō'ni-a, kō'nin), *n.* [Gr. *kōneion*, hemlock.] ($C_8H_{15}N$ or $C_{16}H_{15}N$.) A volatile alkaloid, discovered in *Conium maculatum*, or hemlock, of which it is the active and poisonous principle. It is an oily liquid, having a strong odour resembling that of mice. It is excessively poisonous, appearing to cause death by inducing paralysis of the muscles used in respiration. Called also *Coniine*.

Conic (kon'ik), *a.* [L. *conicus*; Gr. *kōnikos*. See CONE.] 1. Having the form of a cone; round and tapering to a point; conical. [Now poetical.]

Towering firs in *conic* forms arise. *Prior.*

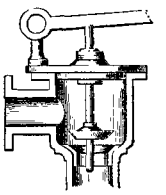
2. Pertaining to a cone; as, *conic* sections.—*Conic sections* are the figures formed by the cutting of a cone by a plane; they are five in number, corresponding to the different positions of the cutting plane with respect to the cone. When the cutting plane passes through the apex of the cone, and coincides with the axis, or passes through the apex and any part of the base, the section is a triangle, as in fig. 1. When the plane cuts the axis of a right circular cone at right angles, the section is a circle, as in fig. 2. When the plane cuts the axis obliquely, and passes through both sides of the cone, the section is an ellipse or oval, as in fig. 3. When the plane cuts the axis in a line parallel to one side of the cone, the section is a parabola, as in fig. 4. And lastly, if the section be made parallel to the axis, or so as to make a greater angle with the base than that which it makes with the side of the cone, it will be an hyperbola, as in fig. 5. The term conic sections is applied more peculiarly to the last three figures, and the doctrines of their several properties constitute one principal branch of geometry, of great importance in physical and geometrical astronomy, as well as in the physico-mathematical sciences. Algebraically considered, the conic sections are curves of the second degree, and may be treated as generated by the motion of a point on a plane. Their different properties may be investigated by the modern algebraic analysis, as well as by geometry.





Conic (kon'ik), *n.* A conic section. *Brande & Cox.*

Conical (kon'ik-al), *a.* Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped; as, a *conical* mountain; a *conical* cap. 'That determinate *conical* shadow of the earth.' *Dr. H. More.*—*Conical projection*, a method of representing part of a sphere upon a plane surface, employed in the construction of some maps. Called also the *Method of Development*.—*Conical valve*, the puppet or T valve, first used by Watt in the construction of his engines. It consists of a circular plate of metal having a bevelled edge accurately fitted to a seat.


Conical Valve.

Conicality (kon-ik-al'i-ti), *n.* Conicalness.

Conically (kon'ik-al-li), *adv.* In the form of a cone. 'An almost *conically* shaped weight of lead.' *Boyle.*

Conicalness (kon'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being conical.

Conicity (kō-nis'i-ti), *n.* The property of being conical.

Conico-cylindrical (kon'i-kō-si-lin"drik-al), *a.* Formed like a cylinder, but tapering from one end to the other.

Conics (kon'iks), *n.* That part of the higher geometry, or the geometry of curves, which treats of the cone and the several curve lines arising from the sections of it.

Conidæ (kō'ni-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gasteropodous molluscs, of the order Pectinibranchiata, characterized by a shell of a remarkably conical form; the cones or cone-shells. The type genus is Conus (which see).

Conidiophore (kō-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [*Conidium*, and Gr. *pherō*, to bear.] The branches in fungi which bear conidia.

Conidium (kō-nid'i-um), *n.* pl. **Conidia** (kō-nid'i-a). [Gr. *konis*, dust, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* one of the simple dust-like, asexual, reproductive cells produced on some lichens and fungi, either on the mycelium or on special branches, as in the potato-blight (*Peronospora infestans*).

Conifer (kō'ni-fėr), *n.* [L. See CONIFERÆ.] In *bot.* a plant producing cones; one of the Coniferæ.

Coniferæ (kō-nif'ėr-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *conifer*, cone-bearing—*conus*, a cone, and *fero*, to bear.] A nat. order of gymnospermous exogens, consisting of trees or shrubs, found all over the world, especially in cold regions, but very rare in tropical Africa and America. The wood is destitute of ducts, being composed of a uniform woody fibre marked with circular discs on the two sides parallel to the medullary rays. The plants abound with resinous juice, and they yield turpentine, pitch, tar, succinic acid, &c. The leaves are usually alternate, awl or needle shaped, and entire. The naked flowers are monœcious or dicœcious; the male flowers being in deciduous catkins, the female in cones. The seeds are borne on an open carpellary leaf. The order has been divided into three tribes:—(*a*) *Abietinæ*, with imbricated cones, each scale having one or two seeds: this includes the pines, firs, and larches of our forests, and the araucarias, Wellingtonias, and dammaras. (*b*) *Cupressineæ*, cones made up of peltate scales, each having several erect seeds, such as the juniper, cypress, thuja, &c. (*c*) *Taxineæ*, with solitary nut-like or drupe-like seeds, like the yew, gingko, &c. Many of the trees supply valuable timber, and some of them edible seeds. Undoubted Coniferæ first appear in the Devonian measures, and continue upward throughout all the subsequent formations.

Coniferous (kō-nif'ėr-us), *a.* [See CONIFERÆ.] Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, and cypress; belonging or relating to the order Coniferæ.

Coniform (kō'ni-form), *a.* [L. *conus*, a cone, and *forma*, a shape.] In form of a cone; conical; as, a *coniform* mountain.

Coniine (kō'ni'in), *n.* Same as *Conia*.

Conine, *n.* See CONIA.

Coniocyst (kon'i-ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *konis*, *konios*, dust, and *kystis*, a bladder.] In *bot.* a spore-case without openings, resembling a tubercle.

Coniomycetes (kon'i-ō-mī-sē"tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *konis*, *konios*, dust, and *mykēs*, *mykētos*, a mushroom.] A family of fungi, characterized by the predominance of the spores over the receptacle. The spores are simple or articulated, solitary or chained together, and sometimes fasciculate, naked or inclosed in a distinct cyst. The most important members are the numerous parasites which affect the living organs of plants, and cause great injury, especially among our corn crops. The dark soot-like patches so

common on old rails and dead wood, are formed mostly by members of this order.

Coniotheca (kon'i-ō-thē"ka), *n.* pl. **Coniothecæ** (kon'i-ō-thē"sē). [Gr. *konis, konios*, dust, and *thēkē*, a case.] In *bot.* an anther-cell.

Conirostер (kō-ni-ros'tėr), *n.* A member of the Conirostres, a group of insessorial birds.

Conirostral (kō-ni-ros'tral), *a.* In *zool.* of or pertaining to the group Conirostres; having a thick conical beak, as crows and finches.

Conirostres (kō-ni-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [L. *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A section or sub-order of insessorial birds comprising those genera which have a strong bill, more or less conical, and without notches. Their feet are in general adapted for walking on the ground as well as for perching. The family includes the crows, finches, sparrows, linnets, larks, starlings, hornbills, birds of paradise, &c.

Conisor (kon-i-zor'), *n.* Same as *Cognizor*.

Conite (kōn'it), *n.* [Gr. *konis*, dust.] A mineral of an ash or greenish-gray colour, which becomes brown by exposure to the air, occurring massive or stalactitic in Saxony and Iceland.

Conium (kō-ni'um), *n.* [Gr. *kōneion*, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of tall glabrous biennial herbs, with compound leaves and white-flowered umbels; hemlock. There are two species, one confined to North Africa; the other, *C. maculatum*, the common hemlock of our road-sides. See HEMLOCK.

Conject† (kon-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *conjicio, conjectum—con*, together, and *jacio, jactum*, to throw.] To throw together, or to throw. 'Calumnies . . . congested and *conjected* at a mass upon the Church of England.' *Mountagu.*

Conject† (kon-jekt'), *v.i.* 1. To conjecture; to guess. 'One that so imperfectly *conjects*.' *Shak.* (Some editions read here (*Othello*, iii. 3, 149) *conceits*.) 2. To plan; to devise; to project. *Rom. of the Rose.*

Conjector† (kon-jekt'ėr), *n.* [L. *conjector*. See CONJECTURE.] One who guesses or conjectures. 'Because he pretends to be a great *conjector* at other men by their writings.' *Milton.*

Conjecturable (kon-jek'tūr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being guessed or conjectured.

Conjectural (kon-jek'tūr-al), *a.* Depending on conjecture; implying guess or conjecture; as, a *conjectural* opinion; a *conjectural* emendation of a text. '*Conjectural* fears.' *Shak.* 'Some *conjectural* hopes of a life after this.' *Jortin.*

Conjecturalist (kon-jek'tūr-al-ist), *n.* One who deals in conjectures. [Rare.]

Conjecturality (kon-jek'tū-ral"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being conjectural; that which depends on conjecture; guesswork. 'The possibilities and the *conjecturality* of philosophy.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Conjecturally (kon-jek'tūr-al-li), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by conjecture; by guess. 'Probably and *conjecturally* surmised.' *Hooker.* 'Hesitantly and *conjecturally*.' *Boyle.*

Conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *n.* [Fr. *conjecture*, L. *conjectura*, a guess or conjecture, lit. a throwing or putting of things together, from *conjicio*, to throw together—*con*, and *jacio*, to throw.] 1. The act of forming an opinion without sufficient proof; a guess or inference based on a supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence; an opinion formed on insufficient or presumptive evidence; surmise. 'Tis likely, by all *conjectures*.' *Shak.*

> In the casting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event so much as under *conjecture*. *South.*
>
> As the sweet voice of a bird
> Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
> Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
> That sings so delicately clear; and make
> *Conjecture* of the plumage and the form.
> *Tennyson.*

2.† Suspicion.

> For thee I'll lock up all the gates of love,
> And on my eyelids shall *conjecture* hang,
> To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm. *Shak.*

Conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjectured*; ppr. *conjecturing*. [From the noun.] To judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to guess: generally governing a clause.

> Human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

SYN. To imagine, suspect, guess, divine.

Conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *v.i.* To form conjectures; to surmise; to guess.

> I dimly see
> My far-off doubtful purpose, as a mother
> *Conjectures* of the features of her child
> Ere it is born. *Tennyson.*

Conjecturer (kon-jek'tūr-ėr), *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser; one who forms an opinion without proof.

> I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addison.*

Conjobble† (kon-job'l), *v.t.* [Prefix *con*, with, and a dim. from *job*.] To discuss; to arrange; to concert. 'A minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Conjoin (kon-join'), *v.t.* [Fr. *conjoindre*; L. *conjungo—con*, and *jungo*, to join. See JOIN.] 1. To join; to unite. 'Whose marriages *conjoin'd* the white rose and the red.' *Drayton.*

> The English army that divided was
> Into two parties is now *conjoin'd* in one,
> And means to give you battle presently. *Shak.*

Specifically—2. To join in marriage.

> If either of you know any inward impediment why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge you, on your souls, to utter it. *Shak.*

3. To associate or connect.

> Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

Conjoin (kon-join'), *v.i.* To unite; to join; to league.

> Lo, she is one of this confederacy!
> Now I perceive they have *conjoin'd* all three
> To fashion this false sport in spite of me. *Shak.*

Conjoin† (kon-join'), *a.* Conjoined. *Holland.*

Conjoined (kon-joind'), *p.* and *a.* Joined to or with; united; associated.—*Conjoined* or *conjunct charges*, in *her.* charges in arms borne linked together.

Conjoinedly (kon-join'ed-li), *adv.* Conjointly. *Barrow.*

Conjoint (kon-joint'), *a.* United; connected; associated. 'She and the sun with influence *conjoint*.' *Glover.*—In *music*, (*a*) *conjoint degrees*, two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale, as C and D. (*b*) *Conjoint tetrachords*, two tetrachords or fourths, where the same chord is the highest of the one and the lowest of the other.

Conjointly (kon-joint'li), *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in union; together; as, two nations may carry on a war *conjointly* against a third. 'That with one heart and one voice they might *conjointly* glorify God.' *Locke.*

Conjubilant (kon-jū'bi-lant), *a.* [L. *con*, together, and *jubilans*, shouting or singing for joy. See JUBILEE.] Singing together for joy.

> They stand, those walls of Zion,
> *Conjubilant* with song. *Neale.*

Conjugal (kon'jū-gal), *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, relating to marriage—*con*, together, and *jugum*, a yoke, from *jug*, root of *jungo*, to join, seen also in Gr. *zeugnymi*, to join; Skr. *yuj*, to join; E. *yoke*. See YOKE.] Belonging to marriage or married persons; matrimonial; connubial. '*Conjugal* love.' *Milton.* '*Conjugal* dispute.' *Swift.*

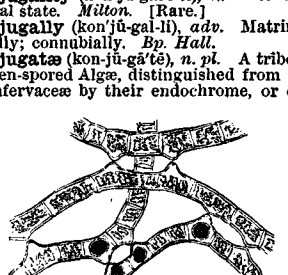
> Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,
> And still the mournful race is multiplied.
> *Dryden.*

—*Conjugal rights*, the privilege which husband and wife have of each other's society, comfort, and affection.

Conjugality (kon-jū-gal'i-ti), *n.* The conjugal state. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Conjugally (kon'jū-gal-li), *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially. *Bp. Hall.*

Conjugatæ (kon-jū-gā'tē), *n. pl.* A tribe of green-spored Algæ, distinguished from the Confervaceæ by their endochrome, or colouring matter, being spiral, stellate, or otherwise disposed, and not equally diffused, or simply denser in the centre. The large zoospore is formed by the endochrome of two cells uniting; hence they are called *Conjugatæ*. Almost all are fresh-water, and are most abundant in temperate climates.



Conjugatæ, showing the spores formed by the union of the endochromes of two contiguous cells.

Conjugate (kon'jū-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjugated*; ppr. *conjugating*. [L. *conjugo, conjugatus*, to couple—*con*, and *jugo*, to yoke, to marry. See CONJUGAL.] 1.† To join; to unite in marriage.

> Those drawing as well marriage as wardship gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and Saxon houses. *Sir H. Wotton.*

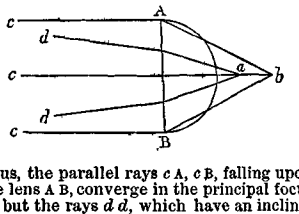
2. In *gram.* to inflect (a verb) through its several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them. The name has its origin in the fact that in inflected languages a verb is conjugated by *conjoining* certain inflectional syllables with the root.

Conjugate (kon'jū-gāt), *n.* 1. A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.

> We have learned in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall.*

2. In *chem.* a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical. *Goodrich.*

Conjugate (kon'jū-gāt), *a.* 1. United in pairs; joined together; coupled.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets.—3. In *chem.* containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one.—4. In *gram.* applied to words from the same root, and having the same radical signification, but modified by the affix added, as *short, shortness, shorten, shortly*; or to words which have the same form but are different parts of speech, as *strait, n.*, and *strait, a.*—5. In *math.* a term applied to two points, lines, &c., when they are considered together, with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property.—*Conjugate axis* or *diameter*, in the conic sections, is the axis or diameter parallel to a tangent to the curve, at the vertex of another axis or diameter to which that is a conjugate. In the ellipse the *conjugate diameter* bisects the transverse diameter at right angles.—*Conjugate hyperbolas*, also called *adjacent hyperbolas*, are such as have the same axes, but in the contrary order, the first or principal axis of the one being the second axis of the other, and the second axis of the former being the first axis of the latter.—*Conjugate point of a curve*, a single point lying by itself, whose co-ordinates satisfy the equation of the curve, without its actually being on any continuous branch of the curve.—*Conjugate foci*, in *optics*. (*a*) When rays, falling upon a lens, are so refracted as to converge and meet in a point, either nearer the lens than the principal focus or farther from it, the point in which they meet, and the principal focus, are called, with respect to each other, *conjugate foci*.



Thus, the parallel rays *c* A, *c* B, falling upon the lens A B, converge in the principal focus *b*; but the rays *d d*, which have an inclination towards each other before entering the lens, converge at *a*; therefore *a* and *b* are *conjugate foci* in the case illustrated. (*b*) Two points in one of which are collected, after reflection, as by a spherical mirror, or refraction, as by a double convex lens, the rays emitted from the other.—*Conjugate mirrors*, two mirrors placed face to face so that each reflects rays of light or heat to the other.

Conjugation (kon-jū-gā'shon), *n.* [L. *conjugatio*. See CONJUGATE.] 1.† A couple or pair. 'The sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2.† The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; conjunction; assemblage.

> All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley.*

3. In *gram.* (*a*) the inflection of a verb in its different voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the deriv-

ative forms of a verb. (*b*) A class of verbs conjugated in the same way; as, Latin verbs of the third *conjugation*. —4. In *biol.* a union of two distinct cells in order to reproduction, as in the Confervaceæ and Diatomaceæ. Thus, two filaments of Zygnema and some analogous genera are seen to unite by means of tubes projected from each, and the contents of one cell are poured into the other, called a mother cell, the result of which is a germinating spore. The same process takes place in the case of some of the lower animals, as the Diplozoön.

Conjugational (kon-jū-gā'shon-al), *a.* Of or belonging to conjugation; as, one of the *conjugational* forms of a verb.

Conjugial† (kon-jū'ji-al), *a.* Conjugal. 'Conjugial love.' *Noble.*

Conjunct (kon-jungkt'), *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, from *conjungo*. See CONJOIN.] Conjoined; united; concurrent.

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flattering his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shak.*

He discusses the *conjunct* questions with great acuteness from every point of view. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*Conjunct rights*, in *Scots law*, rights belonging to two or more persons jointly.

Conjunct† (kon'jungkt), *n.* A combination; an association; a union. *Creech.* [Rare.]

Conjunction (kon-jungk'shon), *n.* [L. *conjunctio*. See CONJOIN.] 1. Union; connection; association.

We will unite the white rose with the red;
Smile, heaven, upon this fair *conjunction*. *Shak.*

2. The copulation of the sexes. *Jer. Taylor.* 3. In *astron.* the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac; as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. The planets, relatively to the earth, are separated into two divisions, inferior and superior, the former having their orbits within and the latter without that of the earth. When a planet, as seen from the earth, is in the same direction as the sun, it is said to be in *conjunction* with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and the earth or when it is on the farther side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior conjunction*. A superior planet can only be once in conjunction with the sun during its revolution, namely, when the sun is in a direct line between it and the earth. See SYZYGY and OPPOSITION.—4. In *gram.* a connective indeclinable particle, serving to unite words, sentences, or clauses of a sentence, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions — the conjunctive and the disjunctive; as, Peter *and* James, Robert *or* Ralph—*and* being called conjunctive, *or* disjunctive; but the latter is by no means a happy term. Conjunctions are further subdivided into conditional, adversative, illative, &c., as *if*, *notwithstanding*, *therefore*, &c.

Conjunctional (kon-jungk'shon-al), *a.* Belonging or relating to a conjunction; as, the *conjunctional* use of a word.

Conjunctionally (kon-jungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjunctional manner.

Conjunctiva (kon-jungk-tī'va), *n.* In *anat.* the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids, and is continued over the fore-part of the globe of the eye. Called more fully the *Conjunctiva Tunica*.

Conjunctival (kon-jungk-tī'val), *a.* Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva. —*Conjunctival membrane*, in *anat.* the conjunctiva (which see).

Conjunctive (kon-jungk'tiv), *a.* [L. *conjunctivus*, from *conjungo*. See CONJOIN.] 1.† Closely united. 'She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul.' *Shak.* —2. Uniting; serving to unite. 'Some (conjunctions) are *conjunctive*, and some disjunctive.' *Harris.* —*Conjunctive mood*, in *gram.* the mood which follows a conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *Subjunctive*.

Conjunctively (kon-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a conjunctive or combined manner; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak *conjunctively*. *Wotton.*

Conjunctiveness (kon-jungk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conjunctive. *Johnson.*

Conjunctly (kon-jungkt'li), *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood *conjunctly*, so as always to go together. *Bp. Beveridge.*

The theory of the syllogism in Depth (far less in both quantities *conjunctly*) was not generalized by Aristotle. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*Conjunctly and severally*, a term in *Scots law* applicable when two or more persons are bound to the performance of an obligation in such a manner that they are each liable for the whole, and it is optional to exact performance either from each of them proportionally or to exact the obligation to the full extent against any one of them, leaving him to seek his relief from the others.

Conjuncture (kon-jungk'tūr), *n.* [Fr. *conjoncture*. See CONJOIN.] 1.† The act of joining or state of being joined; a combination; union; connection. 'The *conjuncture* of philosophy and divinity.' *Hobbes.*—2. Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances; a crisis of affairs; as, at that *conjuncture* peace was very desirable.

He (Chesterfield) had recently governed Ireland, at a momentous *conjuncture*, with eminent firmness, wisdom, and humanity. *Macaulay.*

Conjuration (kon-jū-rā'shon), *n.* [In first two meanings from *conjure*, in 3 directly from L. *conjuratio*, a conspiracy. See CONJURE.] 1. The act of calling on or summoning by a sacred name; the act of imploring with solemnity; the act of binding by an oath; adjuration.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed . . .
Under this *conjuration* speak, my lord. *Shak.*

2. A magical form of words with the view of evoking supernatural aid; an incantation; an enchantment; a magic spell. 'What *conjuration*, and what mighty magic, I won his daughter with.' *Shak.*—3.† A conspiracy; a plot; a league for criminal ends. 'The *conjuration* of Catiline.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Conjurator (kon-jū-rā'tėr), *n.* In *old English law*, one bound by an oath with others; a conjuror.

Conjure (formerly kon-jūr' or kon'jūr; for present pron. see below), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conjured*; ppr. *conjuring*. [L. *conjuro*, to swear together, to conspire—*con*, with, and *juro*, to swear, whence also *jury*, *perjure*.] 1. (pron. kon-jūr'.) To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity; to adjure.

I *conjure* you! let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison.*

2.† To bind conjointly by an oath; to engage in a common design.

(He) in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons,
Conjur'd against the Highest. *Milton.*

3. (pron. kun'jėr.) To affect or effect by magic or enchantment; to bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer. 'The habitation which your prophet *conjured* the devil into.' *Shak.* 'Conjures the wandering stars.' *Shak.*—*To conjure up*, to raise up or bring into existence by conjuring or as if by conjuring; as, to *conjure up* a phantom.

You have *conjured up* persons that exist nowhere else but on old coins. *Addison.*

Conjure, *v.i.* 1.† (kon-jūr'.) To conspire. 'Had *conjured* among themselves and conspired against the Englishmen.' *Foxe.*—2. (kun'jėr.) To practise the arts of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of spirits in performing some extraordinary act.

I *conjure* only but to raise up him. *Shak.*

Conjurement (kon-jūr'ment), *n.* Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty. 'Earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*.' *Milton.*

Conjurer, Conjuror (kon-jūr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who solemnly enjoins or conjures.—2.† One bound by a common oath; a conjurator.

Conjurer, Conjuror (kun'jėr-ėr), *n.* An enchanter; one who practises legerdemain; a juggler.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*. *Addison.*

Conn (kon), *v.t.* See CON, to know, and CON, CONN, *naut.*

Conn (kon or kun), *n.* *Naut.* the position taken up by the person who cons, or directs the steering of a vessel. 'The quartermaster at the *conn*.' *Mich. Scott.*

Connascence, Connascency (kon-nas'ens, kon-nas'en-si), *n.* [L. *con*, and *nascor*, to be born.] 1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The act of growing together or at the same time. 'A *connascence*, or growing together.' *Wiseman.*

Connascent (kon-nas'ent), *a.* Produced together or at the same time.

Connate (kon'nāt), *a.* [L. *con*, and *natus*, born, from *nascor*, to be born.] 1. Belonging to from birth; implanted at birth: applied chiefly in *philosophy* to ideas or principles. 'The conviction that if we are sent into the world with certain *connate* principles of truth, those principles cannot be false.' *G. H. Lewes.*—2. In *anat.* see under CONFLUENT.—3. In *bot.* united in origin; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as, *connate* leaves or anthers.—4. In *med.* congenital; as, *connate* diseases. See extract.

Connate Leaves.

A difference has been made by some; those diseases or conditions which are dependent upon original confirmation, being called *congenital*; whilst the diseases or affections that have supervened during gestation or delivery, are termed *connate*. *Dunglison.*

Connate-perfoliate (kon'nāt-pėr-fō'li-āt), *a.* In *bot.* growing together or connate at their bases: a term used of leaves. Leaves of this character surround the stem.

Connation (kon-nā'shon), *n.* Connection by birth; natural union. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

Connatural (kon-nat'ū-ral), *a.* [Prefix *con*, and *natural*.] 1. Connected by nature; united in nature; belonging to by nature.

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Participating of the same nature. 'And mix with our *connatural* dust.' *Milton.*

Connaturality (kon-nat'ū-ral''i-ti), *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. [Rare.] 'A congruity or *connaturality*.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Connaturalize† (kon-nat'ū-ral-īz), *v.t.* To connect by nature.

Connaturally (kon-nat'ū-ral-li), *adv.* In a connatural manner; by the act of nature; originally. *Sir M. Hale.*

Connaturalness (kon-nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Bp. Pearson.*

Connature (kon-nā'tūr), *n.* [Prefix *con*, and *nature*.] Likeness in nature; identity or similarity of character.

Connature was defined as likeness in kind between either two changes in consciousness or two states of consciousness. *H. Spencer.*

Connaught Rangers (kon-nat' rānj-ėrz), *n. pl.* The 88th Regiment of foot in the British army. It is one of the most distinguished of the Irish regiments.

Conne,† *v.t.* [See CON.] To know.

Conne.† To be able. *Chaucer.* See CAN.

Connect (kon-nekt'), *v.t.* [L. *connecto*, *connexum*—*con*, and *necto*, to bind.] To fasten together; to join or unite; to conjoin; to combine; to associate; as, to *connect* ideas; the Strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic; a treaty *connects* two nations; the interests of agriculture are *connected* with those of commerce; families are *connected* by marriage or by friendship.

To him no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, he bounds, *connects*, and equals all. *Pope.*

[This word is not of early use. It does not occur in Milton's poems, in Shakspere, or in the Bible.]

Connect (kon-nekt'), *v.i.* To join, unite, or cohere; as, this part will not *connect* with what goes before. *Bp. Horne.*

Connectedly (kon-nekt'ed-li), *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner; conjointly.

Connecting-rod (kon-nekt'ing-rod), *n.* In *engin.* (*a*) the coupling-rod which connects the piston with the crank of the driving-wheel axle of locomotive engines. (*b*) The outside coupling-rod which connects the wheels of locomotive engines. (*c*) The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working-beam which plays over the cylinder.

Connection, Connexion (kon-nek'shon), *n.* [L. *connexio*. See CONNECT.] 1. The act of connecting or state of being connected; the act of joining or state of being joined; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series. 'Connection between cause and effect.' *Whewell.* 'The close *connection* between vicious theory and vicious practice.' *Macaulay.*

My heart, which by a secret harmony,
Still moves with thine, joined in *connexion* sweet. *Milton.*

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *connection* with the two it is placed between. *Locke.*

2. Relationship by blood or marriage, but more specifically by marriage; hence, a person connected with another by this relationship.—3. Circle of persons with whom any one is brought into contact; as, a large business *connection*.—4. An association or united body; a religious sect; as, the Methodist *Connexion*.—*In this connection*, in connection with what is now under consideration; as, *in this connection* I may remark, &c., a phrase said to be of American origin, but now freely used by writers in this country also.—SYN. Union, coherence, continuity, junction, association, dependence, intercourse, commerce, communication, affinity, relationship.

Connective (kon-nek'tiv), *a.* Having the power of connecting; tending to connect; connecting.—*Connective tissue*. Same as *Cellular Tissue*. See under CELLULAR.

Connective (kon-nek'tiv), *n.* That which connects. Specifically, (*a*) in *gram.* a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. (*b*) In *bot.* the part that connects the two lobes of an anther.

Connectively (kon-nek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a connective manner; union or conjunction; jointly. *Swift.*

Connector (kon-nek'tėr), *n.* One who or that which connects. Specifically, (*a*) in *chem.* a small flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass-tubes in pneumatic experiments. (*b*) In *elect.* a device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact.

Conner (kon'ėr), *n.* A small fish found on the New England coast. Called also *Blue Perch*. [United States.]

Conner (kon'nėr), *n.* [See CON, to know.] 1. One who tests or examines; one who has a special knowledge of anything. See ALECONNER.—2. One who directs the steersman of a ship.

Connex† (kon-neks'), *v.t.* [L. *connecto, connexum*. See CONNECT.] To link together; to join; to connect. *Sir M. Hale.*

Connexion, *n.* See CONNECTION.

Connexional (kon-nek'shon-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the nature of a connection.—2. Pertaining to a connection in the sense of a religious sect.

Connexive (kon-neks'iv), *a.* Connective. 'This *connexive* particle, 'therefore.'' *Milton.* 'Connexive particles.' *Watts.* [Rare.]

Connictation (kon-nik-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *connictatio—con*, and *nicto*, to wink.] The act of winking. *Bailey.*

Conning, Cunning (kon'ing, kun'ing), *n.* [See the verb CON.] Among *seamen*, the act or art of directing the steersman to guide the ship in her proper course.

Connivance (kon-nīv'ans), *n.* The act of conniving; voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon.*

Such abuses had gradually prevailed and gained strength by *connivance*. *Hallam.*

Connivancy (kon-nīv'an-si), *n.* Same as *Connivance*. See first extract under CONNIVE. Also written *Connivency*.

Connive (kon-nīv'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *connived;* ppr. *conniving*. [L. *conniveo*, to wink, to wink at, to connive at an error, &c.—*con*, together, and *niveo*, to wink, allied to *nico*, to beckon, and *nicto*, to wink.] 1.† To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly.

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, and to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.*

2. *Fig.* to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault or other act and suffer it to pass unnoticed, uncensured, or unpunished: followed by *at;* as, the father *connives at* the vices of his son.

I have *connived at* this, your friend and you,
But what is got by this connivancy?' *Beau. & Fl.*

He (Charles II.) publicly took the sacrament at Oxford as a pledge that he never would even *connive at* Popery. *Macaulay.*

Connive† (kon-nīv') *v.t.* To shut one's eyes to; to wink at. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Connivency (kon-nīv'en-si), *n.* Connivance (which see). *Hales.*

Connivent (kon-nīv'ent), *a.* [See CONNIVE.] 1.† Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see; wilfully blind; inattentive. 'Justice *connivent*, or, if I may so say, oscitant and supine.' *Milton.*—2. In *nat. hist.* having a gradually inward direction; converging; as, the *connivent* wings of an insect, or leaves of a flower.—*Connivent valves*, in *anat.* those wrinkles or folds of the lining membrane of canals which are so disposed as to retard, while at the same time they permit the passage of the contents of such canals.

Conniver (kon-nīv'ėr), *n.* One who connives.

Abettors, counsellors, consenters, commenders, *connivers*, concealers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal. *Junius.*

Connoisseur (kon'is-sūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *connoisseur*, Mod. Fr. *connaisseur*, from the verb *connoître, connaître*, from L. *cognosco*, to know. See COGNIZANCE.] A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture; one competent to pass a critical judgment upon anything; one that can pick out what is superior from a number of things.

Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift.*

The *connoisseur* is one who knows, as opposed to the dilettant, who only thinks he knows. *Fairholt.*

Connoisseurship (kon'is-sūr-ship), *n.* The rôle or part of a connoisseur.

Connotate (kon'ō-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *connotated;* ppr. *connotating*. [L. *con*, together, and *noto, notatum*, to note, to mark.] 1. To include in the meaning; to connote: said of a word.

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining. *Hammond.*

2. To involve; to imply. 'Law and punishment being relations, and mutually *connotating* each the other.' *Bp. Reynolds.* [Rare.]

Connotation (kon-ō-tā'shon), *n.* That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the attributes expressed by a word. See extract.

The more usual mode of declaring the *connotation* of a name is by predicating two or more connotative names which make up among them the whole *connotation* of the name to be defined; as, Man is a corporeal, organized, animated, rational being, shaped so and so: or we may employ names which connote several of the attributes at once, as, Man is a rational animal shaped so and so. *J. S. Mill.*

Connotative (kon-nō'ta-tiv), *a.* Connoting; significant. See CONNOTE and CONNOTATION.

Proper names are not *connotative:* they denote the individuals who are called by them; but they do not indicate or imply any attributes as belonging to those individuals. *J. S. Mill.*

Connote (kon-nōt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *connoted;* ppr. *connoting*. [L. *con*, and *noto*, to mark. See NOTE.] To include in the meaning; to comprise among the attributes expressed; to imply.

Good, in the general sense of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

—*Note, Denote, Connote. Note* is generic, and means to mark in any way. *Connote* and *denote* are distinguished in logic, the former referring to the qualities which a word expresses; the latter to the individuals or objects to which it is applied. Thus the word 'horse' *connotes* the qualities that distinguish a horse from other animals, and *denotes* the class of animals which are characterized by having these qualities. There is a corresponding distinction between the derivates *connotation, connotative,* and *denotation, denotative*. Thus proper names have no *connotation* or are not *connotative,* but they are *denotative*. Thames is the name of a particular river, which is the *denotation* of that word, but as it is not given to the river in virtue of any attributes, that name is not *connotative.*

Connote (kon-nōt'), *v.i.* To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.

Some grammarians have said that an adjective only *connotes*, and means nothing by itself. *Horne Tooke.*

Connubial (kon-nū'bi-al), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, from *connubium*, marriage—*con*, and *nubo*, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife. 'Connubial love.' *Milton.* 'Connubial rites.' *Pope.*

Connubiality (kon-nū-bi-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being connubial; anything pertaining to the state of husband and wife. 'With the view of stopping some *connubialities* which had begun to pass.' *Dickens.*

Connubially (kon-nū'bi-al-li), *adv.* In a connubial manner; as man and wife.

Connumerate (kon-nū'mėr-āt), *v.t.* To reckon or count in with anything else. 'Ought to be *connumerated* or reckoned together.' *Cudworth.*

Connumeration (kon-nū'mėr-ā''shon), *n.* A reckoning together. *Porson.*

Connusance (kon'ų-sans), *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*] In *law*, cognizance (which see).

Connusant (kon'ų-sant), *a.* In *law*, knowing; informed; cognizant.

Connusor (kon-ų-sor'). Same as *Cognizor.*

Connutritious (kon-nū-trī'shus), *a.* [Prefix *con*, together, and *nutritious.*] Nutritious by force of habit. *Smart.*

Conocarp (kō'nō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, and *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.* a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical centre, as the strawberry.

Conodont (kō'nō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] In *geol.* the name given to certain minute, glistening, curved, slender bodies, hollow at the base and tapering to a slender end, found in great profusion in the silurian schists of Russia. They are supposed to be the spines, or hooklets, or denticles of naked molluscs and annelids.

Conohelix (kō-nō-hē'liks), *n.* [Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, and *helix*, a spiral.] A genus of turbinated shells, of the family Muricidæ.

Conoid (kōn'oid), *n.* [Gr. *kōnoeidēs—kōnos*, a cone, and *eidos*, form.] 1. In *geom.* (*a*) a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. (*b*) A skew surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane.—2. In *anat.* the pineal gland.

Conoid (kōn'oid), *a.* Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

Conoidal (kō-noid'al), *a.* Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical.

Conoidic, Conoidical (kō-noid'ik, kō-noid'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

Conominee (kō-nom'in-ē or kō-nom'in-ē''), *n.* One named or designated as an associate; a joint nominee.

Conoscente (kō-no-sen'tā), *n.* Same as *Cognoscente.*

Conquadrate (kon-kwod'rāt), *v.t.* [L. *con*, together, and *quadratus*, squared. See QUADRATE.] To bring into a square. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Conquassate† (kon-kwas'sāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conquassated;* ppr. *conquassating*. [L. *conquasso, conquassatum*, from *con*, together, and *quatio, quassum*, to shake.] To shake.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

Conquassation† (kon-kwas-sā'shon), *n.* Concussion; agitation. *Bailey.*

Conquer (kong'kėr), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *conquerre, conquerrer*, Mod. Fr. *conquérir*, from L. *conquiro*, to seek for, go in quest of, procure—*con*, together, and *quæro*, to seek, ask, gain (whence *quest* and *query*).] 1. To subdue in war; to reduce by physical force till resistance is no longer made; to bring under one's power; to vanquish; to gain by force; to gain dominion over.

If we be *conquer'd* let men *conquer* us,
And not these bastard Bretons. *Shak.*

And though mine arm should *conquer* twenty worlds,
There's a lean fellow beats all conquerors. *Dekker.*

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;
Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope.*

2. To overcome or surmount, as obstacles, difficulties, or anything that hinders progress.—3. To gain or obtain by effort.

It was only after a strenuous opposition from these bodies that ancient literature at last *conquered* its recognition as an element of academical instruction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*Conquer, Vanquish, Subdue, Subjugate, Overcome.* These words agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, viz. that of bringing under one's power by the exertion of force, of getting the better of by an effort *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, denoting usually a succession of struggles or conflicts; while *vanquish* refers more commonly to a single conflict. Thus Alexander the Great *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement. *Subdue* implies a more gradual and continued pressure, but a surer and more decisive subjection. *Subjugate* is to bring completely under the yoke of bondage.—SYN. To subdue, vanquish, overcome, overpower, overthrow, defeat, rout, discomfit, subjugate, reduce, humble, crush, surmount, subject, master.

Conquer (kong'kėr), *v.i.* To overcome; to gain the victory. 'Resolv'd to *conquer* or to die.' *Waller.*

Conquerable (kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued. 'Revenge . . . which yet we are sure is *con-*

querable under all the strongest temptations to it.' *Atterbury.*

Conquerableness (kong'kėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* A state of being conquerable.

Conqueress (kong'kėr-es), *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty *conqueress.*
Beau. & Fl.

Conqueringly (kong'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* By conquering.

Conquerment† (kong'kėr-ment), *n.* Conquest. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Conqueror (kong'kėr-ėr), *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession by force or by influence.

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a *conqueror,*
But when it first did help to wound itself. *Shak.*

—*The Conqueror,* an epithet applied to William I. as expressing his conquest of England in 1066. As originally applied, however, the name was not exactly synonymous with *conqueror* in the modern sense.

William, we must always remember, did not give himself out as a conqueror. The name *conqueror, conquæstor,* though applied with perfect truth in the common sense, must strictly be taken in the legal meaning of *purchaser* or *acquirer.* *E. A. Freeman.*

Conquest (kong'kwest), *n.* [O.Fr. *conquest,* Fr. *conquête,* from *conquisitus,* pp. of *conquiro,* to procure. See CONQUER.] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral; subjugation; victory: followed by *of* before the persons conquered, or the territory or thing gained by conquest; as, the *conquest of* the French by the Germans; the *conquest of* India by Britain; a nation's *conquest of* its liberty. 'A purity that has been won by struggle and *conquest.*' *Dr. Caird.* When used absolutely it often means specifically extension of territory by force of arms.

Conquest and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions; the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value. *Fuller.*

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath. *Addison.*

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country. *Prescott.*

2. The act of gaining as the result of a struggle or conflict; as, the *conquest* of a nation's liberty.—3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What *conquest* brings he home?
What tributaries follow him to Rome? *Shak.*

4. In *feudal law,* acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—4. In *Scots law,* heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, &c.; or with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired.—*The Conquest,* by pre-eminence, in *Eng. hist.* the conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy (afterwards William I.), in 1066.

Conquisition† (kong-kwi-zi'shon), *n.* [L. *conquisitio,* from *conquiro,* to seek for. See CONQUER.] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of making a collection. 'The *conquisition* of some costly marbles and cedars.' *Bp. Hall.*

Conquistador (kong-kwis'ta-dōr), *n.* [Sp.] A term applied to the conquerors of Spanish America. 'The violence and avarice of the *conquistadors.*' *Is. Taylor.*

Consanguineal (kon-sang-gwin'ē-al), *a.* Consanguineous. *Sir T. Browne.*

Consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [L. *consanguineus,* related by blood. See below.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Am not I *consanguineous,* am I not of her blood?
Shak.

Consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *consanguinitas*—prefix *con,* with, and *sanguis, sanguinis,* blood.] The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity* or relation by marriage. 'Invoking aid by the ties of *consanguinity* and a common faith.' *Prescott.*

I know no touch of *consanguinity;*
No kin, no love, no blood. *Shak.*

Consarcination† (kon-sär'si-nā"shon), *n.* [L. *consarcino,* to sew or patch together.] The act of patching together. *Bailey.*

Conscience (kon'shens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *conscientia,* from *conscio,* to know, to be privy to—prefix *con,* with, and *scio,* to know.]

1.† Consciousness; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts.

Merit and good works is the end of man's motion; and *conscience* of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest. *Bacon.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my *conscience* of the king; I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is. *Shak.*

Do you in *conscience* think—tell me, Emilia—
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind. *Shak.*

3. The faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the rightness or wrongness of our own actions and affections; the sense of right and wrong.—*A bad conscience,* a reproving conscience.—*A good conscience,* an approving conscience.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shak.*

Whatever creed be taught, or land be trod,
Man's *conscience* is the oracle of God. *Byron.*

Conscience is the reason employed about questions of right and wrong, and accompanied with the sentiments of approbation and condemnation. *Whewell.*

4. Morality; what a good conscience would approve.

He had, against right and *conscience,* by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles.*

—*In all conscience,* to be reasonable, to keep within the bounds of moderation: a form of asseveration. [Colloq.]

Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience,* as many as you should require. *Swift.*

—*In conscience,* with a good conscience, in justice, in honesty, in truth.

What you require cannot, *in conscience,* be deferred. *Milton.*

—*To make conscience, to make a matter of conscience,* to act according to the dictates of conscience; to scruple to act contrary to the dictates of conscience.

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore *make conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke.*

—*Court of conscience,* a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other trading cities and districts.—*Conscience clause,* a clause or article in an act or law dealing more or less with religious matters, and which specially relieves persons who object to engage in or be present during religious services or acts there enjoined or named, from conscientious scruples, as in taking judicial oaths or having their children present at school during the time of religious instruction or service.—*Conscience money,* money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the chancellor of the exchequer in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded.

Conscienced (kon'shenst), *a.* Having conscience. 'Young *conscienced* casuists.' *Sir W. Davenant.* [Rare.]

Conscienceless (kon'shens-les), *a.* Having no conscience. '*Conscienceless* and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in England.' *Hooker.*

Conscience-proof (kon'shens-prōf), *a.* Proof against conscience. *Coleridge.*

Conscience-smitten (kon'shens-smit-n), *a.* Smitten by conscience or remorse.

Conscient† (kon'shi-ent), *a.* Conscious. '*Conscient* to himself that he played his part well.' *Bacon.*

Conscientious (kon-shi-en'shus), *a.* 1.† Conscious.

The heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of refutability. *Whitlock.*

2. Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; as, a *conscientious* judge.—3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience. 'Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity.' *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—SYN. Scrupulous, exact, faithful, upright.

Conscientiously (kon-shi-en'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscientious manner; according to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously.* *South.*

Conscientiousness (kon-shi-en'shus-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice and strict conformity to its dictates.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman.*

2. In *phren.* one of the moral sentiments having a special organ. It is classed among the sentiments proper to man.

Conscionable (kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* ['An ill-coined word, used as a contraction of *conscience-able;* the regular formation from the verb *conscive,* to be conscious, would be *conscible,* which was probably thought to be too brief. *Conscionable* is a sort of a compromise between *conscible* and *conscience-able.*' *Skeat.*] 1. Governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just.

If the minister's part be rightly discharged it renders the people more *conscionable,* quiet, and easy to be governed. *Milton.*

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Wotton.*

2.† Endowed with a conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*

Conscionableness (kon'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being conscionable; reasonableness; equity.

Conscionably (kon'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In a conscionable manner; reasonably; justly. *Jer. Taylor.*

Conscious (kon'shus), *a.* [L. *conscius*—*con,* and *scio,* to know.] 1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind.

Among substances some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts.*

2. Having direct knowledge of a thing; having such a knowledge as is conveyed by immediate sensation or perception: in this and the following sense now always with *of* before the object of consciousness, formerly sometimes with *to,* and still often with *to* before the reflexive pronoun.

Slowly and *conscious of* the raging eye
That watch'd him . . . went Leolin. *Tennyson.*

Æneas only, *conscious to* the sign,
Presaged the event. *Dryden.*

3. Knowing from conscience or from an internal persuasion; aware; sensible. 'As if he were *conscious to* himself that he had played his part well upon the stage.' *Bacon.*

The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious to* herself that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon.*

4. Having become the subject of consciousness; known to one's self; as, *conscious* guilt. 'Afresh with *conscious* terrors vex me round.' *Milton.*

Consciously (kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke.*

Consciousness (kon'shus-nes), *n.* 1. The faculty of knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind; as, *consciousness* distinguishes sentient from non-sentient beings.—2. Immediate knowledge, such as is given in sensation and perception.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or 'ego' of its acts and affections—in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Internal persuasion; feeling; as, he had a secret *consciousness* that his confederate would prove false.—*Double consciousness,* in *med. psychol.* a somnambulistic condition in which the individual leads, as it were, two lives; recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences in the other. *Dunglison.*—*Attention, Consciousness.* See ATTENTION.

Consciuncle† (kon-shi-ung'kl), *n.* [As if from a L. form *consciuncula,* dim. of *conscientia,* conscience; used in contempt.] A worthless, trifling conscience. *Bp. Hacket.*

Conscribe† (kon-skrīb'), *v.t.* [See CONSCRIPT.] To enrol; to enlist; to levy.

The army (which was not small), was *conscribed,* and come together at Harflete. *Hall.*

Conscript (kon'skript), *a.* [L. *conscriptus,* from *conscribo,* to enrol—*con,* with, and *scribo,* to write.] Registered; enrolled.—*Conscript fathers,* the English version of the Latin *Patres conscripti,* the formula used in addressing the senators of ancient Rome.

Conscript (kon'skript), *n.* [Fr. *conscrit.*] One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

Conscription (kon-skrip'shon), *n.* [L. *conscriptio.*] 1.† An enrolling or registering. '*Conscription* of men of war.' *Bp. Burnet.* Specifically—2. A compulsory enrolment of individuals of a certain age, held liable to be drafted for military or naval service. The system prevails in several Continental countries.

Conscriptional (kon-skrip'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a conscription.

Consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consecrated;* ppr. *consecrating.* [L. *consecro —con,* with, and *sacro,* to consecrate, from *sacer,* sacred. See SACRED.] 1. To make or declare to be sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service and worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the eucharistic elements.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons. Ex. xxix. 9.

He (Christ) clothed himself in their affections, and they admitted him to their sorrows, and his presence *consecrated* their joys. *J. Martineau.*

2. To enrol among deities or saints; to canonize.—3. To dedicate with a certain degree of solemnity.

These to his memory . . .
I dedicate, I *consecrate* with tears—
These idyls. *Tennyson.*

4. To render venerable; to make respected; to hallow; as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time.—SYN. To sanctify, devote, dedicate, hallow.

Consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. 'Assembled in that *consecrate* place.' *Bacon.* 'The imperial seat, to virtue *consecrate.*' *Shak.* [Obsolescent or poetical.]

Consecratedness (kon'sē-krāt-ed-nes), *n.* State of being consecrated. *Rev. R. Cecil.* [Rare.]

Consecration (kon-sē-krā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or ceremony of consecrating or separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities; the act of giving a sacred character to; as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of the elements in the eucharist; the *consecration* of a bishop.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South.*

Specifically—2.(*a*) In speaking of the ancient Roman emperors, deification; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. (*b*) In the *R. Cath. Ch.* canonization.—3. The act of rendering venerable.

Consecrator (kon'sē-krā-tėr), *n.* One who consecrates.

Consecratory (kon'sē-krā-tor-i), *a.* Making sacred. '*Consecratory* words.' *Bp. Morton.* [Rare.]

Consectaneous† (kon-sek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *consectaneus,* following logically.] Following as a matter of course. *Blount.*

Consectary† (kon'sek-ta-ri), *a.* [L. *consectarius,* from *consector,* to follow eagerly—*con,* together, and *sector,* intens. of *sequor, secutus,* to follow.] Following; consequent; deducible. *Sir T. Browne.*

Consectary† (kon'sek-ta-ri), *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary. 'These propositions are *consectaries.*' *Woodward.*

Consecute† (kon'sē-kūt), *v.t.* To follow closely after; to pursue. '*Wolsey.*

Consecution† (kon-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [L. *consecutio,* from *consequor,* to follow—*con,* and *sequor,* to follow, whence *sequence,* and from same root *second.*] 1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions. '*Consecutions* evidently found in the premises.' *Sir M. Hale.*—2. Succession; series of things that follow each other.

In a quick *consecution* of colours, the impression of every colour remains on the sensorium. *Newton.*

—*Consecution month,* in *astron.* the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a lunar month.

Consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* [Fr. *consecutif.* See CONSECUTION.] 1. Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive. 'Fifty *consecutive* years.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. Following; succeeding: with *to.* 'Comprehending only the actions of a man, *consecutive to* volition.' *Locke.*—*Consecutive chords,* in *music,* a succession or repetition of chords of the same interval; as, *consecutive* octaves, *consecutive* fifths.—*Consecutive poles,* in *magnetism,* slight poles formed at irregular points of a magnetic bar, which tend to disturb the attraction of the real poles.—*Consecutive symptoms,* in *pathol.* symptoms that appear on the cessation, or during the decline, of a disease, but not having direct or evident connection with the primary ailment.—*Consecutive combination,* in *chem.* a term applied to the chemical process by which a series of salts are formed from one another; thus, the quadroxalate of potash is derived in the same way from the binoxalate as the binoxalate itself is derived from the neutral oxalate, two atoms of water being displaced by two atoms of hydrated oxalic acid.

Consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *n.* In *music,* one of a series of chords following each other at a like interval of pitch. The term is generally applied in the plural to the forbidden progression of fifths and octaves.

Consecutively (kon-sek'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.

Consecutiveness (kon-sek'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* State of being consecutive or of following in regular order.

Conseil,† *n.* [Fr.] Counsel. *Chaucer.*

Conseminate† (kon-sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* [L. *con,* and *semino,* to sow.] To sow together, as different sorts of seeds. *Bailey.*

Consenescence,† **Consenescency**† (kon-sē-nes'ens, kon-sē-nes'en-si), *n.* [L. *consenesco,* to grow old.] A growing old; decay from age. *Ray.*

Consense† (kon'sens), *n.* A sense or feeling in conjunction, or union, with another. *Cudworth.*

Consension† (kon-sen'shon), *n.* [L. *consensio.* See CONSENT.] Agreement; accord. 'One mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body.' *Bentley.*

Consensual (kon-sen'sū-al or kon-sen'shū-al), *a.* 1. In *law,* formed or existing by mere consent; as, a *consensual* marriage.—2. In *physiol.* excited or caused by sensation or sympathy and not by conscious volition.—*Consensual motions,* in *physiol.* a term applied to two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary or more remote motions are independent of the will. Thus the iris contracts when the eye is open to admit the light.

Consensus (kon-sen'sus), *n.* [L. See CONSENT.] Unanimity; agreement; concord. 'No such *consensus* can be assumed.' *Times newspaper.*

Consent (kon-sent'), *v.i.* [L. *consentio,* to agree—*con,* with, and *sentio,* to feel, perceive, think.] 1. To agree in sentiment; to be of the same mind; to accord. 'Flourishing many years before Wycliffe, and much *consenting* with him in judgment.' *Fuller.*—2. To yield to what one has the right, power, or disposition to withhold; to yield, as to persuasion or entreaty; to comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents.* *Shak.*

3. To agree to acknowledge; to approve; to assent; to concur: with *to* or *unto.*

I *consent unto* the law that it is good. Rom. vii. 16.

SYN. To accede, yield, assent, comply, agree, allow, concede, permit, admit.

Consent (kon-sent'), *n.* [From the verb.] 1. Voluntary accordance with what is done or proposed to be done by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; as, a parent gives his *consent* to the marriage of his daughter.

I give *consent* to go along with you. *Shak.*

2. Accord of minds; agreement in opinion or sentiment; unity of opinion.

They flock together in *consent* like so many wild geese. *Shak.*

3.† A preconcerted design; concert.

Here was a *consent,*
Knowing aforehand of our merriment,
To dash it like a Christmas comedy. *Shak.*

4. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope.*

5. In *pathol.* an agreement or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. See SYMPATHY. 6. In *law,* intelligent concurrence in the terms of a contract or agreement, of such a nature as to bind the party consenting. Consent of parties is implied in all legal and binding documents; hence persons legally incapable of giving consent, as idiots, pupils, &c., cannot be parties to a contract. Persons in a state of absolute drunkenness cannot give legal consent, although a lesser degree of intoxication will not afford a sufficient ground for annulling a contract. Consent is null where it proceeds on essential error, or where obtained by fraud, or by force and fear.—*Assent, Consent.* See under ASSENT.

Consent† (kon-sent'), *v.t.* To grant; to allow; to give assent to.

Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story. *Milton.*

Consentaneity (kon-sen'ta-nē"i-ti), *n.* Mutual agreement. *North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

Consentaneous (kon-sen-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *consentaneus.* See CONSENT.] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable. 'A good law and *consentaneous* to reason.' *Howell.*

Consentaneously (kon-sen-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Consentaneousness (kon-sen-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *Dr. Carpenter.*

Consenter (kon-sent'ėr), *n.* One who consents. 'No party nor *consenter* to it (treason).' *Sir M. Hale.*

Consentient (kon-sen'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *consentiens, consentio.* See CONSENT.] Agreeing; accordant; tending to the same point; unanimous. 'The *consentient* judgment of the Church.' *Bp. Pearson.*

Consentingly (kon-sent'ing-li), *adv.* In a consenting or acquiescent manner. *Jer. Taylor.*

Consequence (kon'sē-kwens), *n.* [L. *consequentia,* from *consequor—con,* and *sequor,* to follow, from root of *second.*] 1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause.

Shun the bitter *consequence;* for know
The day thou eatest thereof, my sole command
Transgressed, inevitably thou shalt die. *Milton.*

2. Conclusion; inference; deduction.

Can syllogism set things right?
No—majors soon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly consort joined,
The *consequence* limps false behind. *Prior.*

3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution.

I must after thee, with this my son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton.*

4. Importance: preceded by *of;* as, this is a matter *of consequence,* or *of* some, little, great, no *consequence:* as applied to persons, importance; extensive influence; distinction; as, a man *of* great *consequence.*

Their people are *of* as little *consequence* as women and children. *Swift*

—*In consequence of,* by means of; as the effect of; by reason of; through.

Consequence† (kon'sē-kwens), *v.i.* To draw inferences; to form deductions.

Moses condescends to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing.* *Milton.*

Consequent (kon'sē-kwent), *a.* [L. *consequens.*] 1. Following as the natural effect: with *to* or *on.*

The right was *consequent to,* and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction: with *to;* as, a proposition *consequent to* other propositions.

Consequent (kon'sē-kwent), *n.* 1. Effect; that which follows a cause. [Rare or obsolete.]

They were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. In *logic,* (*a*) that member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See ANTECEDENT. (*b*) The conclusion of a syllogism.—*Consequent of a ratio,* in *math.* is the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio $m : n$, or m to n, n is the consequent and m the antecedent.

Consequential (kon-sē-kwen'shal), *a.* 1. Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes.

We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

—*Consequential losses* or *damages,* in *law,* are such losses or damages as arise out of a man's act, for which, according to a fundamental principle in law, he is answerable if he could have avoided them.—2.† Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive. *Sir M. Hale.*—3. Affecting airs of great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners. 'His stately and *consequential* pace.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Consequentially (kon-sē-kwen'shi-al-li), *adv.* 1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas. 'The faculty of writing *consequentially*.' *Addison.*—2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. *South.*—3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

4. With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously.

Consequentialness (kon-sē-kwen'shi-al-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse.—2. Conceit; pompousness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

Consequently (kon'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something. Comp. THEREFORE.

Consequentness† (kon'sē-kwent-nes), *n.* Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse. 'The *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine.' *Sir K. Digby.*

Consertion (kon-sėr'shon), *n.* [L. *consero, consertum*, to put together—*con*, together, and *sero, sertum*, to bind.] Junction; adaptation. '*Consertion* of design, how exquisite!' *Young.* [Rare.]

Conservable (kon-sėrv'a-bl), *a.* [See CONSERVE.] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

Conservancy (kon-sėrv'an-si), *n.* [L. *conservans.* See CONSERVE.] The act of preserving; conservation; preservation. A *court of conservancy* is held by the Lord-mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

Conservant (kon-sėrv'ant), *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. [Rare.]

The papacy was either the procreant or *conservant* cause of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world. *Fuller.*

Conservation (kon-sėr-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *conservatio.* See CONSERVE.] The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; preservation; as, the *conservation* of bodies from perishing; the *conservation* of the peace of society; the *conservation* of privileges.

There may indeed be times of pressing danger, when the *conservation* of all, demands the sacrifice of the legal rights of a few. *Hallam.*

—*Conservation of energy.* See under ENERGY, FORCE.

Conservational (kon-sėr-vā'shon-al), *a.* Tending to preserve; preservative.

Conservatism (kon-sėrv'at-izm), *n.* 1. The practice of preserving what is established. 2. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives.

Conservative (kon-sėrv'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Preservative; having power or tending to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury: said of things. 'The spherical figure the most *conservative* of all.' *Peacham.*—2. Respecting old institutions, customs, and the like; dealing tenderly with what is old or established; not given to change merely for the sake of change: said of persons and their principles.

His (Alfred's) character was of that sterling *conservative* kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for change. *C. H. Pearson.*

Hence—3. (*a*) In a political sense, having a tendency to uphold and preserve entire the institutions of the country, both civil and ecclesiastical; opposed to radical changes or innovations in church and state.

The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing needful reforms, is owing to the *conservative* spirit of the nobility and the priesthood. *Bayard Taylor.*

(*b*) Pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles.

The result of this struggle was highly favourable to the *Conservative* party. *Macaulay.*

See the noun.

Conservative (kon-sėrv'a-tiv), *n.* 1. One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution or form of government in its present state; a preserver; a guardian.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. One of the political party which sprang up about the time of the passing of the first reform bill; a Tory. The professed object of the Conservatives, as a political body, is to support and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil; and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions.

We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided '*conservative*.' *Macaulay.*

Conservativeness (kon-sėrv'a-tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to preserve; conservatism.

Conservatoire (kon-sār-va-twar'), *n.* [Fr., from It. *conservatorio.*] A name given to an establishment for promoting the study of any special branch. The first conservatoire was established at Naples in 1537 for the study of music and declamation; others followed in Italy, France, Germany, and Belgium. Originally these conservatoires were intended for foundlings, orphans, and poor children, and the pupils were boarded and clothed and instructed gratuitously. There are also conservatoires for instructions in the mechanical arts.

Conservator (kon-sėr-vā'tėr or kon'sėr-vā-tėr), *n.* 1. A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation; specifically, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as a judge, sheriff, or the like; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, or community, as in Catholic universities. It is a word of extensive application.—2. In Connecticut, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.—*Conservators of the peace*, officers who, by the common law of England, were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace. Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace.

Conservatory (kon-sėrv'a-tor-i), *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

Conservatory (kon-sėrv'a-tor-i), *n.* 1.† A preservative. 'A *conservatory* of life.' *Bacon.*

In Christ's law *non concupisces* is the *conservatory* and the last duty of every commandment. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A place for preserving anything in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury; as, a fish-pond for keeping fish, a granary for corn, an ice-house for ice and other things, a receptacle for water, &c.; a repository, as of models.—[Rare.]—3. A large greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants: this is the sense in which the word is most commonly used.—4. A place of public instruction, designed to promote the study of some branch of science or art. See CONSERVATOIRE.

Conservatrix (kon-sėr-vā'triks), *n.* fem. of *conservator.*

Conserve (kon-sėrv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conserved*; ppr. *conserving.* [L. *conservo—con*, and *servo*, to hold, keep, or guard.] 1. To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society. 'All things *conserving* safe till his retreat.' *Chapman.*—2. To preserve with sugar, &c., in order to prevent decay, as fruits, roots, herbs, &c.

Conserve (kon'sėrv), *n.* 1. That which is conserved; specifically, a sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.—2. In *phar.* a form of medicine contrived to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots, or fruits of simples as nearly as possible in their natural fresh state. The term is also applied to a mixture of fresh vegetables and sugar of the consistence of honey.—3.† A conservatory. *Evelyn.*

Conserver (kon-sėrv'ėr), *n.* 1. One who conserves or preserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation.

Priests have been the *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves or sweetmeats.

Consession† (kon-se'shon), *n.* [L. *consessio.* See SESSION.] A sitting together. *Bailey.*

Consessor† (kon-ses'sėr), *n.* One that sits with others. *Bailey.*

Consider (kon-sid'ėr), *v.t.* [L. *considero*, to view attentively, to consider: an augurial term—*con*, together, and *sidus, sideris*, a constellation. Comp. *contemplate.*] 1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thy heart. Deut. iv. 39.

Hast thou *considered* my servant Job? Job i. 8.

Consider the lilies of the field how they grow. Mat. vi. 28.

2. To view attentively; to observe and examine.

The priest shall *consider* the leprosy. Lev. xiii. 13.

'*Consider* well,' the voice replied,
'His face that two hours since hath died;
Wilt thou find passion, pain, or pride?' *Tennyson.*

3. To regard with thoughtful sympathy; to relieve.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. Ps. xli. 1.

4. To take into consideration; to have regard or respect to; to respect.

Consider, sir, the chance of war. *Shak.*

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad. *Temple.*

5. To take into view or account, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate; as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered.* Hence—6. To requite; to reward, particularly for gratuitous services.

You that have worn your eyes almost out in the service, you will be *considered*. *Shak.*

7. To regard in a particular light; to judge to be; to esteem; to reckon; as, I *consider* him a rascal.

Considered as plays, his (Æschylus') works are absurd; *considered* as choruses, they are above all praise. *Macaulay.*

SYN. To ponder, weigh, revolve, study, meditate on, contemplate, examine.

Consider (kon-sid'ėr), *v.i.* 1. To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect: sometimes with *of.*

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity *consider*. Eccl. vii. 14.

Consider, William: take a month to think,
And let me have an answer to my wish;
Or, by the Lord that made me, you shall pack.
Tennyson.

If it be the desire, the general desire, of the house to adopt any method of attaining the object which the noble lord has in view, we are perfectly ready to *consider of* and adopt that method. *Gladstone.*

2. To doubt; to hesitate. 'The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]—SYN. To reflect, ponder, deliberate.

Considerable (kon-sid'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Fr. and Sp. See CONSIDER.] 1.† That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. [Obsolescent.]

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

Hence—3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction: applied to persons. [Obsolescent.]

You are, indeed, a very *considerable* man. *Junius.*

4. Worthy of consideration on account of its amount; more than a little; moderately large; somewhat important or valuable; as, a man of *considerable* influence; a *considerable* estate. '*Considerable* sums of money.' *Clarendon.* 'A *considerable* part of the earth is yet unknown.' *Bp. Wilkins.* 'A body of a very *considerable* thickness.' *T. Burnet.* 'We had a *considerable* number on board.' *Addison.*

Considerableness (kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [Rare or obsolescent.]

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their immediate usefulness. *Boyle.*

Considerably (kon-sid'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains
Both by their good examples and their pains.
Roscommon.

Considerance† (kon-sid'ėr-ans), *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

Considerate (kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* [L. *considerātus.* See CONSIDER.] 1. Given to consideration or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

2. Having respect to; regardful. [Rare or obsolete.]

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Dr. H. More.*

3. Deliberate; calm. [Rare or obsolete.]

I went the next day secretly to take a *considerate* view. *Sir H. Blount.*

4. Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances and feelings; not rigorous or exacting; as, a *considerate* master; *considerate* treatment.—Syn. Thoughtful, reflective, careful, discreet, prudent, deliberate, serious.

Considerately (kon-sid'ėr-āt-li), *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.

Considerateness (kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* 1. Prudence; calm deliberation.—2. Regard for another's circumstances or feelings.

Consideration (kon-sid'ėr-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *consideratio.* See Consider.] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; as, let us take into *consideration* the consequences of a hasty decision.—2. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration.* *Sidney.*

Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipped the offending Adam out of him.
Milton.

3. Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or due regard or respect: sometimes with *for;* as, *consideration for* the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the church, *Newman.*

The *consideration* with which he (Galileo) was treated. *Whewell.*

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration.* *D. Webster.*

4. Contemplation; meditation: with *of.*

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration of* her virtues. *Sidney.*

5. Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; a moderate degree of respectability.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin. *Addison.*

6. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations,* to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

7. That which has influence, or ought to have influence, in coming to a determination; ground of concluding; reason.

The truth is, some *considerations,* which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century. *Macaulay.*

8. Recompense for trouble, service rendered, and the like; remuneration. [Colloq.]

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . . I'll put it on myself, for a *consideration.* *Sir W. Scott.*

9. In *law,* the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation. In all contracts each party gives something in exchange for what he receives. A contract is an agreement upon sufficient consideration. This consideration is express or implied; express, when the thing to be given or done is specified; implied, when no specific consideration is agreed upon, but justice requires it and the law implies it; as, when a man labours for another without stipulating for wages the law infers that he shall receive a reasonable *consideration.* A good consideration is that of blood or natural love; a valuable consideration is such as money, marriage, &c. Hence a consideration is an equivalent or recompense; that which is given as of equal estimated value with that which is received. In *Scots law,* when value in money or goods or services has been given in return for a deed granted, the consideration is said to be *onerous;* when a deed is granted without value, and from mere love and favour to the grantee, the consideration is termed *gratuitous.*—*In consideration of,* in respect or regard of; in return for.

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, *in consideration of* their allegiance to him. *Brougham.*

Considerative† (kon-sid'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* Taking into consideration; thoughtful; careful. 'I love to be *considerative.*' *B. Jonson.*

Considerator† (kon-sid-ėr-ā'tėr), *n.* One who considers; a considerer. 'Mystical *considerators.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Considerer (kon-sid'ėr-ėr), *n.* A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection.

Considering (kon-sid'ėr-ing), *prep.* Having regard to; taking into account; making allowance for.

Considering the weakness of our nature. *Spectator.*

[In reality *considering* in this use is a participle.]

Considering (kon-sid'ėr-ing), *n.* The act of deliberating or carefully attending to; hesitation. [Rare or obsolete.]

Many-mazed *considerings* did throng,
And pressed in with this caution. *Shak.*

Consideringly (kon-sid'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

Consign (kon-sīn'), *v.t.* [L. *consigno,* to seal or sign—*con,* and *signo,* to seal or stamp; *signum,* a sign, seal, or mark. See Sign.] 1. To give, send, or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state or permanence of possession; as, at death the body is *consigned* to the grave.

At the day of general account, good men are to be *consigned* over to another state. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; to intrust; as, to *consign* goods to a factor.

Atrides parting for the Trojan war,
Consigned the youthful consort to his care. *Pope.*

3. To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

4. To set apart; to assign; to appropriate.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended. *Dryden.*

5.† To impress, as with a stamp or seal.

Consign my spirit with great fear. *Jer. Taylor.*

—*Intrust, Commit, Consign.* See under Commit.—Syn. To deliver, commit, intrust, resign.

Consign† (kon-sīn'), *v.i.* 1. To submit; surrender one's self; to yield.

All lovers must
Consign to thee and come to dust. *Shak.*

2. To agree, assent, or consent. 'A hard condition . . . to *consign* to.' *Shak.*

Consignatary (kon-sig'na-tar-i), *n.* One to whom any trust or business is consigned.

Consignation (kon-sig-nā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*

[Rare.] See Consignment.—2. In *Scots law,* the depositing in the hands of a third party of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition.—3.† The act of confirming, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence. 'The most certain *consignations* of an excellent value.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Consignature (kon-sig'na-tūr), *n.* Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

Consigné (kōn-sē-nyā), *n.* [Fr.] *Milit.* (*a*) order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign. (*b*) A person commanded to keep within certain bounds.

Consignee (kon-sīn-ē'), *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

Consigner, Consignor (kon-sīn'ėr, kon-sīn'-or), *n.* The person who consigns; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods to another for sale or to ship for superintendence, bills of lading, papers, &c.

Consignificant (kon-sig-nif'ik-ant), *a.* Expressing joint signification.

Consignification (kon-sig'ni-fi-kā''shon), *n.* [See Signify.] Joint signification; connotation. [Rare.]

He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification.* *Harris.*

Consignificative (kon-sig-nif'ik-āt-iv), *a.* [See Signify.] Having a like signification, or jointly significative.

Consignify (kon-sig'ni-fī), *v.t.* To denote a joint signification; to connote. [Rare.]

The cypher has no value of itself, and only serves to connote and *consignify.* *Horne Tooke.*

Consignment (kon-sīn'ment), *n.* The act of consigning; consignation; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale.—2. The thing consigned; the quantity of goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale; as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.—3. The writing by which anything is consigned.

Consiliary (kon-sil'i-a-ri), *a.* [L. *consiliarius,* counselling.] Having the character of a counsel. *Jer. Taylor.*

Consilience (kon-sil'i-ens), *n.* [L. *con,* together, and *salire,* to leap.] Coincidence; concurrence.

The law of gravitation may be proved by a *consilience* of inductions. *Quart. Rev.*

Consimilar (kon-si'mi-lėr), *a.* [L. *con,* with, and *similis,* like.] Having common resemblance. [Rare.]

Consimilitude (kon-si-mi'li-tūd), *n.* Resemblance. [Rare.]

Consimility (kon-si-mi'li-ti), *n.* Common resemblance. [Rare.]

By which means, and their *consimility* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him. *Raleigh.*

Consist (kon-sist'), *v.i.* [L. *consisto—con,* and *sisto,* to stand.] 1 To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist.* Col. i. 17.

2.† To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

It is against the nature of water to *consist* and stay itself. *Brerewood.*

3. To stand or be; to be comprised or contained: followed by *in;* as, the beauty of epistolary writing *consists in* ease and freedom.—4. To be composed; to be made up: followed by *of.*

The land would *consist of* plains, and valleys, and mountains.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to be in accordance; to harmonize; to accord: now followed by *with,* formerly used also absolutely.

This was a *consisting* story, which was supported by collateral proofs. *Bp. Burnet.*

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

—*To consist together,* to coexist; to have being concurrently.

Necessity and election cannot *consist together* in the same act. *Bramhall.*

Consistence, Consistency (kon-sist'ens, kon-sist'en-si), *n.* 1. A standing together; a being fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body in which its component parts remain fixed.

The *consistency* of bodies is divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon.*

2. An indefinite degree of density or viscosity.

Let the juices or liquor be boiled into the *consistency* of sirup. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution or character; as, resolutions of durable *consistence.* [Rare.]

His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency.* *South.*

4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity; as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of opinions; *consistency* of behaviour or of character.

There is harmony and *consistency* in all God's works. *L. Lathrop.*

5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease remain for a time at a stand; persistence. [Rare or obsolete.]

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond.*

6.† That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

The church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of orders and members. *Milton.*

Consistent (kon-sist'ent), *a.* [L. *consistens.* See Consist.] 1. Fixed; firm; not fluid; as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.—2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed; as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent;* let a man be *consistent* with himself; the law is *consistent* with justice and policy.

So two *consistent* motions act the soul. *Pope.*

Consistentes (kon-sis-tent'ēz), *n. pl.* [L. ppr. of *consisto—con,* together, and *sisto,* to stand.] The third or highest order of penitents in the early church. They were permitted to be present at the celebration of sacraments, but were not allowed either to join in making oblations or to receive the holy communion. Called also *Standers.*

Consistently (kon-sist'ent-li), *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably; as, to command confidence a man must act *consistently.*

Consisting† (kon-sist'ing), *p.* and *a.* Having consistence; as, 'consisting bodies.' *Bacon.*—2. Consistent: followed by *with*.

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting with* the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden.*

Consistorial, Consistory (kon-sis-tō'ri-al, kon'sis-tor-i), *a.* [See CONSISTORY.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop. '*Consistorial* laws.' *Hooker.*

Every archbishop and bishop of a diocese hath a *consistory* court. *Ency.*

In Scotland the term *consistorial court* was applied to the *commissary court* (now abolished), which came in place of the more ancient bishop's court.

Consistorian (kon-sis-tō'ri-an), *a.* Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

Consistory (kon'sis-tor-i), *n.* [L. *consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council. See CONSIST.] Primarily, a place of meeting; a council house or place of justice. Hence—1. A place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese. In the English Church, the consistory court is held by the bishop's chancellor or commissary, and by archdeacons or their officials, either in the cathedral church or other convenient place in the diocese, for the hearing and determining of matters of ecclesiastical cognizance happening within that diocese. 2. An assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome.

Pius was then hearing causes in *consistory*. *Bacon.*

3. A solemn assembly or council.

In mid air
To council summons all his mighty peers
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton.*

4.† A place of residence.—5. In the Reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders—an assembly and title originated by Calvin.

In some churches, as the Dutch, a *consistory* is the lowest tribunal, corresponding to a Presbyterian church-session; and in others, as the Reformed Church of France, it is composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery. *Goodrich.*

Consociate† (kon-sō'shi-āt), *n.* [L. *consociatus*. See the next word.] An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice. '*Consociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset.' *Hayward.*

Consociate (kon-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consociated;* ppr. *consociating.* [L. *consociatus*, from *consocio—con*, and *socio*, to unite; *socius*, a companion. See SOCIAL.] 1.† To unite; to join; to associate.

Ships *consociate* the most remote regions of the earth. *Sir T. Herbert.*

The best outward shapes are the likeliest to be *consociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton.*

2.† To cement or hold in close union. 'To *consociate* severed words.' *Mallett.*—3. In the United States, to unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of churches.

Consociate (kon-sō'shi-āt), *v.i.* 1. To unite; to coalesce. *Bentley.* [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In the United States, to unite or meet in a body forming a consociation of pastors and messengers.

Consociation (kon-sō'shi-ā"shon), *n.* 1. Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things. [Rare or obsolete, being superseded by *association.*] 'A *consociation* of offices.' *B. Jonson.* 'By so long *consociation* with a prince of such excellent nature.' *Sir H. Wotton.*—2. In the United States, fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of the pastors and delegates of a number of congregational churches, for aiding and supporting each other, and forming an advisory council in ecclesiastical affairs.

Consociational (kon-sō'shi-ā"shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to a consociation.

Consol (kon'sol), *n.* [From *consolidate.*] Consols, in England, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities. See CONSOLS.

Consolable (kon-sōl'a-bl), *a.* [See CONSOLE.] That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation. 'A long, long weeping, not *consolable.*' *Tennyson.*

Consolate† (kon'sōl-āt), *v.t.* [See CONSOLE.] To comfort. 'To *consolate* thine ear.' *Shak.*

Consolation (kon-sōl-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *consolatio.* See CONSOLE.] 1. Comfort; alleviation of misery or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage, and the like.

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd,
Milton.

We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love.
Phile. 7.

2. That which comforts or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort.

Waiting for the *consolation* of Israel. Lu. ii. 25.

Consolato del Mare (kon-sō-lä'tō del mä'-rā), *n.* [It., lit. the consulate of the sea.] A very ancient code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, &c. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime laws.

Consolator† (kon'sōl-āt-ėr), *n.* One who comforts. 'Officers termed *consolators* of the sick.' *Johnson.*

Consolatory (kon-sol'a-tor-i), *a.* [L. *consolatorius.*] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief. 'Letters narratory, objurgatory, *consolatory*, monitory, or congratulatory.' *Howell.*

Consolatory† (kon-sol'a-tor-i), *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

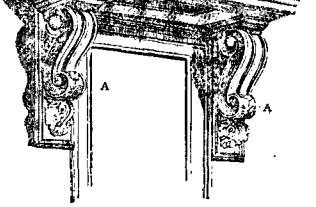
Consolatories writ with studied argument. *Milton.*

Console (kon-sōl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consoled;* ppr. *consoling.* [L. *consolor*, to console—*con*, and *solor*, to comfort, perhaps contracted from *sublevor, sublevo*, to lift up, encourage, console.] To cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress; to comfort; to soothe; to solace.

We *console* our friends when they meet with affliction. *Crabb.*

I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. *P. Henry.*

Console (kon'sōl), *n.* [See CONSOLE, *v.t.*] In *arch.* strictly the French term for a bracket, or for an ancon, but applied by English writers to a bracket or corbel of any kind in classical architecture. It is a projecting ornament, having for its contour generally a curve of contrary flexure, generally employed to support a cornice, bust,



Cornice supported by Consoles, A A.

vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch. See ANCON.

Consoler (kon-sōl'ėr), *n.* One that gives comfort.

Console-table (kon'sōl-tā-bl), *n.* A table whose leaf or slab is supported by a bracket or console at either end.

Consolidant (kon-sol'id-ant), *a.* [See CONSOLIDATE.] Tending to consolidate or make firm; specifically, in *med.* having the quality of uniting wounds, or forming new flesh.

Consolidant (kon-sol'id-ant), *n.* A medicine designed to heal or unite the parts of wounded flesh.

Consolidate (kon-sol'id-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consolidated;* ppr. *consolidating.* [L. *consolido, consolidatum*, to make firm or solid, condense—*con*, together, and *solidus*, solid.] 1. To make solid; to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet.*

2. To unite various particulars into one mass or body; as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army. Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.* to unite the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound, by means of applications. [Now rarely used.] (*b*) In *legislation*, to unite two or more acts of parliament in one. (*c*) In *law*, to combine two benefices in one. (*d*) In the *funds*, to unite several items of revenue into one. See under CONSOLIDATED.—SYN. To unite, combine, harden, compact, condense, compress.

Consolidate (kon-sol'id-āt), *v.i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid; as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon.*

Consolidate (kon-sol'id-āt), *a.* Formed into a solid mass. '*Consolidate* in mind and frame.' *Tennyson.*

Consolidated (kon-sol'id-āt-ed), *p.* or *a.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.—*Consolidated funds.* In 1816 the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, which had previously been kept separate, were by act of parliament consolidated into one, and an act was at the same time passed consolidating certain portions of the joint revenue of Great Britain and Ireland into one fund, hence called the *consolidated fund*, and providing for its indiscriminate application to the payment of the public debts, civil lists, and other specified expenses of both kingdoms.

Consolidating (kon-sol'id-āt-ing), *n.* Act of making solid; uniting.—*Consolidating of actions*, in *law*, the joining of two or more actions together by a court or a judge. This is done when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, at the same time, against the same defendant, for cause of action which might have been joined in the same action, the court or the judge deeming the proceedings to be oppressive.

Consolidation (kon-sol'id-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm compact mass, body, or system.

The *consolidation* of the marble did not fall out at random. *Woodward.*

2. The act of uniting of several particulars, details, or parts into one body or a whole; as, a *consolidation* of the funds.

The gradual establishment of law by the *consolidation* of custom is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer.*

3.† The act of confirming or ratifying; confirmation; ratification.

He first offered a league to Henry VII., and for *consolidation* thereof his daughter Margaret. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*

4. In *civil law*, the uniting the possession or profit of land with the property.—5. In *Scots feudal law*, the reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.—*Consolidation acts*, the name given to acts of parliament which embody such clauses as are common to all the particular acts affecting any class of undertakings, in order to save these clauses being repeated in each individual act. Thus there are The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, &c.

Consolidative (kon-sol'id-āt-iv), *a.* Tending to consolidate; healing.

Consoling (kon-sōl'ing), *a.* Adapted to console or comfort; as, *consoling* news.

Consols (kon'solz), *n. pl.* [Contr. for *consolidated annuities.*] A term used to denote a considerable portion of the public debt of this kingdom, more correctly known as the three per cent. consolidated annuities. There is a similar description of stock called the 'reduced threes,' or three per cents.

Consommé (koń-som-mā), *n.* [Fr., from L. *consumo*, to use up—*con*, intens., and *sumo*, to take.] In *cookery*, a soup or broth made by boiling meat with vegetables to a jelly; jelly-broth.

Consonance, Consonancy (kon'sō-nans, kon'sō-nan-si), *n.* [Fr. *consonnance*, from L. *consonantia, consonans*, from *consono*, to sound together—*con*, and *sono*, to sound. See SOUND.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds. In *music*, consonance is an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth, and octave. Consonances having two forms (major and minor), as the third and sixth, are called *imperfect;* those having only one form, as

the fifth and octave, are called *perfect*. See CONCORD.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as, the *consonance* of opinions among judges; the *consonance* of a ritual to the Scriptures. 'Winds and waters flow'd in *consonance.*' *Thomson.*

I have set down this to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to Scripture. *Hammond.*

SYN. Agreement, accord, consistency, unison, harmony, congruity, suitableness.

Consonant (kon'sō-nant), *a.* 1. Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent: followed generally by *to*, sometimes by *with;* as, this rule is *consonant to* Scripture and reason.

That where much is given there shall be much required is a thing *consonant with* natural equity. *Dr. H. More.*

2. In *music*, composed of consonances; as, *consonant* intervals.—3. Having like sounds.

Our bards hold agnominations and enforcing of *consonant* words and syllables one upon the other to be the greatest elegance. *Howell.*

4. Consisting of consonants or of many consonants; consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name,
Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame. *Moore.*

Consonant (kon'sō-nant), *n.* A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants are better called *articulations*, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs with which the vowels are uttered. These closings are either perfect, and wholly intercept the voice, as in the syllables *ek, ep, et;* or imperfect, and admitting some slight sound, as in *em, en.* Hence some articulations are called *mutes*, and others *semivowels* or *liquids*. The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering *ba, da, pa,* or *ab, ad, ap;* and although *b* and *p* may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of *ab, ap,* or *ba, pa,* that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard. [For distinction between *vowel* and *consonant* see extract under VOWEL.]

Consonants and their sounds are divided into *liquids, mutes,* and *sibilants.* The *liquids* are *r, l, m, n,* and the sound of *ng* in *sing.* They are so called because they flow on continuously, and are therefore more like vowels than consonants. The *mutes* are the larger number of the consonants. They are of various classes, according to the part of the mouth that utters them, and according to the concurrence of vocal sound from the throat. Those uttered by the mouth are *labials, p, f, b, v.* If we compare *p* and *f* with *b* and *v*, we find that in uttering the first two the air-tube is entirely closed and the voice shut off, as in *up, off;* while with the last two the stoppage is but partial, and we can still keep up a certain degree of sound, as in *cob, love.* This is the distinction between *sharp* and *flat* mutes. Those uttered by the teeth are *dentals;* (sharp) *t, th,* (flat) *d, dh* (*thine*). Those uttered by the throat are *gutturals;* (sharp) *k, ch* (Scotch *loch*), (flat) *g, gh* (Irish *laugh*). The *sibilants* are the hissing sounds, *s, sh, z, zh.* There are two compounds of these, *tsh* (chest), *dzh* (jest). The letter *h*, a softened form of *ch* (*loch*), is called the aspirate. It will be seen from the above list that our alphabet is deficient in characters for expressing the consonant sounds *ng, sh, zh, th, dh.* It is farther redundant as regards the letters *c* (represented by *s* or *k*), *q* (for *ku*), and *x* (*ks* or *gs*). *Bain.*

Consonantal, Consonantic (kon-sō-nant'-al, kon-sō-nant'ik), *a.* Relating to or partaking of the nature of a consonant.

Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided *consonantic* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form. *Chambers' Ency.*

Consonantly (kon'sō-nant-li), *adv.* Consistently; in agreement.

Consonantness (kon'sō-nant-nes), *n.* Agreeableness; consistency.

Consonous (kon'sōn-us), *a.* [L. *consonus.*] Agreeing in sound; symphonious. [Rare.]

Consopiate† (kon-sō'pi-āt), *v.t.* To lull asleep.

Consopiation† (kon-sō'pi-ā"shon), *n.* A lulling asleep.

A total *consopiation* of the senses is repose. *Pope.*

Consopite† (kon'sō-pīt), *v.t.* [L. *consopio.*] To compose; to lull to sleep.

By the same degree that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated. *Glanville.*

Consopite† (kon'sō-pīt), *a.* Calm; composed. 'Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite.*' *Dr. H. More.*

Con sordini (kon sor-dē'nē). [It., with the mutes or dampers.] In *music*, a direction to perform a passage, if on the pianoforte, with the soft pedal held down, and if on the violin and brass instruments, with the mute on. It is sometimes abbreviated into *C.S.*

Consort (kon'sort), *n.* [L. *consors—con,* and *sors,* sort, state, kind.] 1. A companion; a partner, an intimate associate; particularly, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Wise, just, moderate, admirably pure of life, the friend of peace and of all peaceful arts, the *consort* of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere to that serene one where justice and peace reign eternal. *Thackeray.*

2.† An assembly or association of persons convened for consultation.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruel Revenge, and rancorous Despite,
Disloyal Treason, and heart-burning Hate. *Spenser.*

3.† A group or company of any kind.

Great boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort.* *Hackluyt.*

4. Union; conjunction; concurrence. 'Working in *consort.*' *Hare.* 'By Heaven's *consort.*' *F. Fuller.*—5.† A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense *concert* is now used.

And the waters murmuring,
With such *consort* as they keep,
Entice the dewy-feathered sleep. *Milton.*

6. Naut. any vessel keeping company with another.—*Queen consort,* the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant,* who rules alone, and a *queen dowager,* the widow of a king.

Consort (kon-sort'), *v.i.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company: followed by *with.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts with* thee. *Dryden.*

Consort (kon-sort'), *v.t.* 1. To join; to marry.

With his *consorted* Eve. *Milton.*

2. To unite in company.

He begins to *consort* himself with men. *Locke.*

3. To unite in symphony or harmony.

Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song
Pleasant and long. *Herbert.*

4. To accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your graces. *Shak.*

[In all its senses rare or obsolete.]

Consortable (kon-sort'a-bl), *a.* Suitable. [Rare.]

A good conscience and a good courtier are *consortable.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

Consortion† (kon-sor'shon), *n.* Fellowship. 'Be critical in thy *consortion.*' *Sir T. Browne.*

Consortship (kon'sort-ship), *n.* Fellowship; partnership.

Consound (kon'sound), *n.* The name of several species of plants of the genus Symphytum; comfrey.

Conspecific (kon-spē-sif'ik), *a.* Belonging to the same species.

Conspectable† (kon-spekt'a-bl), *a.* Easy to be seen. *Bailey.*

Conspection† (kon-spek'shon), *n.* A beholding. *Cotgrave.*

Conspectuity† (kon-spek-tū'i-ti), *n.* 1. Sight; view.—2. Organ of sight; eye. [Ludicrous.]

What harm can your bisson *conspectuities* glean out of this character. *Shak.*

Conspectus (kon-spek'tus), *n.* [L.] A view; an abstract, draught, or sketch.

Conspersion† (kon-spėr'shon), *n.* A sprinkling. 'The *conspersion* and washing the door-posts.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Conspicuity (kon-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* Conspicuousness; brightness. [Rare.]

Midnight may vie in *conspicuity* with noon. *Glanville.*

Conspicuous (kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* [L. *conspicuus,* from *conspicio,* to look or see—*con,* and *specio,* to see. See SPECIES.] 1. Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest.

It was a rock
Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,
Conspicuous far. *Milton.*

2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; hence, eminent; famous; distinguished; as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a lady of *conspicuous* virtues.

A man who holds a *conspicuous* place in the political, ecclesiastical, and literary history of England. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Eminent, famous, distinguished, illustrious, prominent, celebrated.

Conspicuously (kon-spik'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.

Conspicuousness (kon-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance; as, the *conspicuousness* of a tower.—2. Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished; as, the *conspicuousness* of an author.

Conspiracy (kon-spir'a-si), *n.* [L. *conspiratio,* from *conspiro.* See CONSPIRE.] 1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit some crime in concert; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection against the government of a country; a plot; concerted treason.

More than forty had made this *conspiracy.* Acts xxiii. 13.

2. In *law*, an agreement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act which is injurious to individuals or to the public. Specifically, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. Every act of conspiracy is a misdemeanour by the common law of England.—3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things . . . to lead him into it. *Sir P. Sydney.*

SYN. Combination, plot, cabal.

Conspirant (kon-spīr'ant), *a.* [L. *conspirans.*] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime.

Thou art a traitor
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince. *Shak.*

Conspiration (kon-spir-ā'shon), *n.* Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end. [Rare.]

As soon as it was day certain Jews made a *conspiration.* *Udal.*

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conspirator (kon-spir'āt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. 2 Sam. xv. 31.

2. In *law*, one who agrees with another falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony. By the British statute a conspirator is defined to be one who binds himself by oath, covenant, or other alliance, to assist another falsely and maliciously to indict a person, or falsely to maintain pleas.

Conspire (kon-spīr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *conspired;* ppr. *conspiring.* [L. *conspiro,* to plot—*con,* and *spiro,* to breathe. Lit. to breathe together.] 1. To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a crime; to plot; to hatch treason.

The servants of Ammon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house. 2 Ki. xxi. 23.

They *conspired* against Joseph to slay him. Gen. xxxvii. 18.

2. In *law*, to agree falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.—3. To agree; to concur to one end; as, all things *conspire* to make us prosperous.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Roscommon.*

SYN. To unite, concur, combine, complot, confederate.

Conspire (kon-spīr'), *v.t.* To plot; to plan to devise; to contrive; to concur; to produce.

That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shak.*

Angry clouds *conspire* your overthrow,
Envying at your too disdainful height. *Bp. Hall.*

Conspirer (kon-spīr'ėr), *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

Conspiring (kon-spīr'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Agreeing to commit a crime; plotting.—2. Uniting or concurring to one end.—*Conspiring powers* or *forces,* in *mech.* forces acting in a direction not opposite to one another; co-operating powers.

Conspiringly (kon-spīr'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

Con spirito (kon spē'ri-tō), *adv.* [It., with spirit.] In *music*, spiritedly; in a spirited manner.

Conspissation (kon-spis-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *conspissatio*, a pressing together, thickening—*con*, together, and *spissus*, thick, dense.] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness. [Rare or obsolete.]

Conspurcation† (kon-spėr-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *conspurco—con*, and *spurco*, to defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

Constable (kun'sta-bl), *n.* [O.Fr. and Pr. *conestable*, from L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable.] 1. An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies.—*The Lord High Constable of England* was anciently the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms, and matters of war; being a judge of the court of chivalry, also called the court of honour. To this officer, and to the earl-marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. The power of this officer was so great, and so improperly used, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterwards forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except *pro hac vice*, or on a particular occasion.—*Lord High Constable of Scotland.* The office of Lord High Constable of Scotland is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had anciently the command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offences committed within 4 miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy-council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office is hereditary in the noble family of Errol, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of union.—*Constable of France.* The first officer of the kings of France, and till a later period the first military officer of the crown, who rose gradually till he became commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honour. This office was suppressed in 1627 on the death of the Constable Lesdiquieres. Napoleon re-established it in favour of the Prince of Wagram, but he had no successor.—*Constable of a castle* was the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. These offices were often hereditary; thus there were constables or hereditary keepers of the Tower, of Normandy, and of the castles of Windsor, Dover, &c.—2. An officer of the peace. Constables, in the usual acceptation of the term at the present day, are of two kinds; viz. *constables of hundreds*, who are still called *high constables;* and *constables of vills* or *tithings*, who are called either *petty constables* or *tithing-men.* High constables are now appointed either at quarter-sessions or by the justices of the hundred out of sessions; and petty constables are annually sworn into the office at quarter-sessions for each parish, upon presentment of the vestry. The duties of the high constable, respecting the preservation of the peace, are now merely nominal, but he is still of use to represent the hundred in certain legal actions, and to perform certain ministerial offices connected with the administration of justice.—*A petty constable* has authority to arrest all persons who commit an affray, assault, or breach of the peace in his presence, and keep them in safe custody until they can be brought before a magistrate; and he is also authorized to execute all such warrants as are legal and committed to his hands by competent authorities. In London, the police force are appointed by direction of the secretary of state, and sworn in as constables by the commissioners. Two or more justices of the peace, upon information that disturbances exist or are apprehended, are authorized to appoint special constables; and in boroughs, the magistrates are authorized to swear in as many inhabitants as they think fit to act as special constables when called upon. By 2 and 3 Vict. lxv., xciii., and other statutes, a county constabulary was constituted both in England and Scotland. In the United States, constables are town or city officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal processes, and to levy executions. In New England, they are elected by the inhabitants of towns in legal meeting.—*To outrun the constable,* (*a*) to escape from the subject in dispute when one's arguments are exhausted. *Hudibras.* (*b*) To live beyond one's means. In this latter sense written also *to overrun the constable.* [Colloq.]

Constablery (kun'sta-bl-ri), *n.* 1. The body or jurisdiction of constables.—2. The district in charge of a constable; a constablewick; specifically, a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable. *Chaucer.*

Constableship (kun'sta-bl-ship), *n.* The office of a constable.

Constabless† (kun'sta-bl-es), *n.* A female constable; the wife of a constable.

> Dame Hermegild, the *constabless* of that place. *Chaucer.*

Constablewick (kun'sta-bl-wik), *n.* The district to which a constable's power is limited. [Rare or obsolete.]

Constabulary (kon-stab'ū-la-ri), *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables; as, a *constabulary* force.

Constabulary (kon-stab'ū-la-ri), *n.* The body of constables of a district, city, or country.

Constancy (kon'stan-si), *n.* [L. *constantia*, from *consto—con*, and *sto*, to stand.] 1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, applied to God or his works, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state.—2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly applicable to firmness of mind under sufferings, to steadiness in attachments, and to perseverance in enterprise; stability in love or friendship. '*Constancy* and contempt of danger.' *Prescott.*

> Whispering tongues can poison truth,
> And *constancy* lives in realms above. *Coleridge.*

3.† Certainty; veracity; reality.

> But all the story of that night told over
> More witnesseth than fancy's images,
> And grows to something of great *constancy.* *Shak.*

—*Diligence, Industry, Constancy.* See under DILIGENCE.—SYN. Fixedness, stability, firmness, steadiness, permanence, steadfastness, resolution.

Constant (kon'stant), *a.* [L. *constans.*] 1.† Fixed; firm: opposed to *fluid.*

> To turn two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle.*

2. Fixed; not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable.

> The world's a scene of changes, and to be
> *Constant*, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; unshaken; steady.

> I could be well moved, if I were as you;
> If I could pray to move, prayers would move me;
> But I am *constant* as the northern star,
> Of whose true-fixed and resting quality
> There is no fellow in the firmament. *Shak.*

4. Firm or unchanging in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal.

> Though to myself forsworn, to thee I'll *constant* prove. *Shak.*
>
> O good old man! how well in thee appears
> The *constant* service of the antique world,
> When service sweat for duty not for meed. *Shak.*

5.† Consistent; logical.

> I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any *constant* question. *Shak.*

6.† Evident.

> It is *constant*, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, Neville, Louvaine, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger. *Sir W. Temple.*

—*Constant quantities*, in *math.* such as remain invariably the same, while others increase or decrease. The same is to be understood of *constant forces* in mechanics. SYN. Fixed, steadfast, unchanging, permanent, unalterable, immutable, invariable, perpetual, continual, resolute, firm, unshaken, determined.

Constant (kon'stant), *n.* That which is not subject to change. Specifically—(*a*) In *math.* a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem. It is frequently applied to any remarkable or necessary number which enters a question.—*Arbitrary constant*, one to which any reasonable value may be assigned at pleasure, as the coefficient of any term containing a variable, in an algebraic equation.—*Constant of aberration*, that one constant by the determination of which the aberration is obtained from its known laws at any given time.—*Variation of constants.* A quantity which, upon one supposition, would remain constant, becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to *vary.* (*b*) In *physics*, that which remains unchanged or invariable. Thus, a quantity, force, law, &c., when it continues unchanged, is called a *constant.*

Constantia (kon-stan'shi-a), *n.* A kind of wine, both white and red, from the farms around Constantia, Cape of Good Hope, renowned as the best liqueur wine after Tokay. The vines were originally brought from Shiraz in Persia.

Constantinopolitan (kon-stan'ti-nō-pol''li-tan), *a.* [From the Roman emperor *Constantine*, who transferred the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium (*Constantinople*).] Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey.

Constantly (kon'stant-li), *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.

> Rhoda *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. Acts xii. 15.
>
> These things I will that thou affirm *constantly.* Tit. iii. 8.

Constant White (kon'stant whīt), *n.* A pigment prepared from the sulphate of barytes, useful in water-colour painting. It is very poisonous. Called also *Permanent White.*

Constat (kon'stat), *n.* [L., it appears.] 1. In England, a certificate given by the auditors of the exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of anything in that court. The effect of it is to show what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question.—2. An exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of any letters patent.

Constellate† (kon-stel'lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *constellated;* ppr. *constellating.* [L.L. *constellatus—con*, and *stello*, to shine, *stella*, a star.] To join lustre; to shine with united radiance or one general light.

> The several things which engage our affections shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

Constellate† (kon-stel'lāt), *v.t.* 1. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour. [Rare.]

> There is extant in the Scripture, to them who know how to *constellate* those lights, a very excellent body of moral precepts. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with constellations or stars. 'The *constellated* heavens.' *J. Barlow.*

Constellation (kon-stel-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *constellatio, constellationis*, a constellation—*con*, together, and *stella*, a star.] 1. A group of the fixed stars to which a definite name has been given. These names have mostly their origin in the mythology of the Greeks, derived and modified from the Egyptians and the East; and the stars forming each configuration are ranged and named in order of brilliancy by letters of the Greek alphabet being attached to them, *e.g.* we have *α* Ursæ Majoris, *β* Orionis, &c. The districts of the heavens thus mapped out and designated are entirely arbitrary, and in general correspond to no natural subdivision or grouping of the stars. Ursa Major, the Great Bear, in the northern, and Orion in the southern hemisphere, are the most important of the constellations, and, taken as starting-points, will enable a seaman easily to learn the position of any other group wanted. The constellations are divided into northern, southern, and zodiacal. Of the northern constellations there are, in the British catalogue, 34; of the southern, 45; and of the zodiacal, 12. See ZODIAC.—2. An assemblage of splendours or excellences.

> The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign. *Prescott.*

Conster† (kon'stėr), *v.t.* To construe. *Hooker.*

Consternation (kon-stėr-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *consternatio*, from *consterno—con*, and *sterno*, to throw or strike down.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder, or surprise.

> The ship struck. The shock threw us all into the utmost *consternation.* *Cook.*

—*Alarm, Terror, Consternation.* See under ALARM.—SYN. Horror, amazement, astonishment, surprise, wonder, perturbation.

Constipate (kon'sti-pāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constipated;* ppr. *constipating.* [L. *constipo, constipatum,* to press or crowd closely together—*con,* together, and *stipo,* to crowd, to cram. Akin *stuff.*] 1.† To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate.* *Bacon.*

2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion. 'Constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels.' *Arbuthnot.*—3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal; to make costive.

Constipation (kon-sti-pā'shon), *n.* 1.† The act of crowding anything into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation. 'A pretty close *constipation* of its particles.' *Bentley.*—2. In *med.* a state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, or are very hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness; as, to suffer from *constipation.*

Constituency (kon-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* A body of constituents who appoint or elect persons to any office or employment, especially to municipal or parliamentary offices; specifically, the whole body of parliamentary electors belonging to a county or borough, or to the kingdom at large; as, the *constituency* of Middlesex or London; the *constituency* of Great Britain; Mr. A.'s *constituency.*

Constituent (kon-stit'ū-ent), *a.* [L. *constituens,* ppr. of *constituo—con,* and *statuo,* to set. See STATUE, STATUTE.] 1. Constituting or existing as an essential component or ingredient; forming, composing, or making as an essential part; component; elementary; as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three *constituent* parts of a man. *Dryden.*

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and *representative* body. *Junius.*

—*Constituent Assembly,* in *French hist.* the first of the national assemblies of the revolution; elected in 1788 as the States-general, and dissolved in 1791 after proclaiming the constitution of that year.

Constituent (kon-stit'ū-ent), *n.* 1. One who or that which sets, fixes, or forms; one who or that which establishes or determines.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale.*

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

Exactly in proportion to the degree in which the force of sculpture is subdued, will be the importance attached to colour as a means of effect or *constituent* of beauty. *Ruskin.*

3. One who elects or assists in electing another as his representative in a deliberative or administrative assembly; an elector for a member of parliament, member of a municipal council, and the like.

An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their *constituents.* *Melmoth.*

4. One who empowers another to transact business for him; one who appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents his principal; as, the agent said he could do nothing till he consulted his *constituent.*

Constitute (kon'sti-tūt), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *constituted;* ppr. *constituting.* [L. *constitub —con,* and *statuo,* to set. See STATUE, STATUTE.] 1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish.

This theorem, that to purchase produce is not to employ labour; that the demand for labour is *constituted* by the wages which precede the production, and not by the demand which may exist for the commodities resulting from the production, is a proposition which greatly needs all the illustration it can receive. *J. S. Mill.*

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor.*

2. To form or compose; to make up; to give formal existence to; to make a thing what it is; as, perspicuity *constitutes* the prime excellence of style.

How Oliver's parliaments were *constituted,* was practically of little moment; for he possessed the means of conducting the administration without their support and in defiance of their opposition. *Macaulay.*

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower; as, a sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

Constituted (kon'sti-tūt-ed), *pp.* and *a.* Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed. —*Constituted authorities,* the magistrates or governors of a nation, people, municipality, &c.

Constituter (kon'sti-tūt-ėr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

Constitution (kon-sti-tū'shon), *n.* 1. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing.—2. The state of being; that form of being or peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body; natural condition or conformation; as, the *constitution* of the body; a robust, feeble, irritable *constitution.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution.* *Dryden.*

3. The frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions.

He defended himself with less passion than was expected from his *constitution.* *Lord Clarendon.*

4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state or nation, either contained in written documents or established by prescriptive usage.

The present *constitution* of our country is, to the *constitution* under which she flourished 500 years ago, what the tree is to the sapling, what the man is to the boy. *Macaulay.*

5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; as, the *constitutions* of Justinian. 'The positive *constitutions* of our own churches.' *Hooker.*—6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

The New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society. *Grimke.*

—*Apostolic Constitutions,* an ancient code of regulations respecting the doctrine and discipline of the church, pretended by some to have been promulgated by the apostles and collected by Clemens Romanus. They appear to have been at one time admitted into the canon of Scripture. Their authenticity has been a subject of much dispute. They have been printed together with the so-called canons of the apostles.—*Constitutions of Clarendon,* in *English hist.* certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II., A.D. 1164.—*Decree of constitution,* in *Scots law,* any decree by which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascertained; but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

Constitutional (kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* 1. Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardour or dulness.—2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal. Only a government in which the power of legislation, or that of granting and withholding supplies to the sovereign, is vested in the people, or a body of representatives elected by them, or by a class of them, can properly be called *constitutional.* 'To improve establishments by *constitutional* means.' *Hurd.*

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the *constitutional* checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency. *Macaulay.*

3. Relating to or arising from a constitution. 'The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state.' *Macaulay.*—4. Beneficial to or with a view to the benefit of the constitution; as, a *constitutional* walk.

Constitutional (kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *n.* The name given to a walk taken for health and exercise. [Colloq.]

Constitutionalism (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-izm), *n.* The theory or principle of a constitution; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles; adherence to a constitution.

The aim of this government is to keep a middle path, so as to annihilate despotism and slavery on the one hand, and on the other to arrest the development of democratic ideas. Such is evidently the principle of *constitutionalism.* *S. Edwards.*

Constitutionalist (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-ist), *n.* 1. An adherent to the constitution of government.—2. An innovator on or reformer of old constitutions; specifically, a framer or friend of the French constitution of 1791. 'The revolutionists and *constitutionalists* of France.' *Burke.*

Constitutionality (kon-sti-tū'shon-al"i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame; as, the *constitutionality* of disease.—2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government or of being authorized by its provisions.

In place of that, you have got into your idle pedantries, *constitutionalities,* bottomless cavillings and questionings about written laws for my coming here. *Carlyle.*

Constitutionalize (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-īz), *v.i.* To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities, where this term originated, the usual time for constitutionalizing is between 2 and 4 o'clock P.M.

Constitutionally (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-li), *adv.* 1. In consistency with the constitution or frame of government; legally.—2. In accordance with the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were *constitutionally* humane. *Hallam.*

3. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning, the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked *constitutionally.* *Dickens.*

Constitutionary (kon-sti-tū'shon-a-ri), *a.* Constitutional. [Rare.]

Constitutionist (kon-sti-tū'shon-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country. '*Constitutionists* and anti-constitutionists.' *Lord Bolingbroke.*

Constitutive (kon'sti-tūt-iv), *a.* 1. That constitutes, forms, or composes; elemental; essential. 'An intelligent and *constitutive* part of every virtue.' *Barrow.*—2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.—3. In *metaph.* objectively determining or constituting; a predicate which expresses that something *a priori* determines how something else must be or is to be: opposed to *regulative* (which see).

Constitutively (kon'sti-tūt-iv-li), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

Constrain (kon-strān'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *constraindre,* Fr. *contraindre,* from L. *constringo,* to bind together—*con,* and *stringo,* to strain, to bind. See STRAIN.] In a general sense, to strain; to press; to urge; to drive; to exert force, physical or moral, either in urging to action or in restraining it. Hence—1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect; to necessitate. 'Cruel need *constrained* us.' *Tennyson.*

I was *constrained* to appeal to Cæsar. Acts xxviii. 19.

No one can read the speeches of even our greatest statesmen, or the novels, poems, essays, articles that pour forth with such rapidity from the pens of our most notable writers, without being *constrained* to admit that in comparison with the great orators and authors of the past we have fallen on degenerate times. *Dr. Caird.*

2. To confine by force; to restrain from escape or action; to repress.

My sire in caves *constrains* the winds. *Dryden.*

Hence—3. *Fig.* to check; to repress; to control; as, I am *constrained* by your presence. 4. To hold by force; to press; to confine.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain.* *Gay.*

5. To constringe; to bind.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold. *Dryden.*

6. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine.

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.* *Dryden.*

7.† To force; to ravish; to violate.

Her spotless chastity you *constrained* and forced. *Shak.*

8. To produce in opposition to nature; as, a *constrained* voice; *constrained* notes. '*Constrained* blemishes.' *Shak.*—SYN. To compel, force, drive, impel, urge, press.

Constrainable (kon-strān'a-bl), *a.* That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint or to restraint.

Constrainedly (kon-strān'ed-li), *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

Constrainer (kon-strān'ėr), *n.* One who constrains.

Constraint (kon-strānt'), *n.* [Fr. *contrainte.* See CONSTRAIN.] Irresistible force or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce

its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden.*

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. 1 Pet. v. 2.

SYN. Compulsion, violence, necessity, urgency.

Constraintive † (kon-strānt'iv), *a.* Having power to compel. 'Constraining necessity of a *constraintive* vow.' *Carew.*

Constrict (kon-strikt'), *v.t.* [L. *constringo, constrictum.* See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink. 'Such things as *constrict* the fibres.' *Arbuthnot.*

Constricted (kon-strikt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Drawn together; compressed; contracted; cramped. Specifically, in *bot.* contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than others; as, a *constricted* pod.

Constriction (kon-strik'shon), *n.* A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power or by spasm, as distinguished from compression or the pressure of extraneous bodies; as, the *constriction* of a muscle or fibre. 'A *constriction* of the parts inservient to speech.' *Grew.*

Constrictive (kon-strikt'iv), *a.* Tending to contract or compress.

Constrictor (kon-strikt'ėr), *n.* 1. That which draws together or contracts. Specifically, in *anat.* a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body. 'The *constrictors* of the eyelids.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. A name applied to the larger class of serpents which envelop and crush their prey in their folds; as, the boa *constrictor.* See BOA.

Constringe (kon-strinj'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constringed;* ppr. *constringing.* [L. *constringo.* See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself; to constrict.

Strong liquors *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

Constringent (kon-strinj'ent), *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding, or compressing.

Construct (kon-strukt'), *v.t.* [L. *construo, constructum—con*, and *struo*, to lay, dispose, or set in order. See STRUCTURE.] 1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form; as, to *construct* an edifice; to *construct* a ship.—2. To devise and put into orderly arrangement; to form by the mind. 'He *constructed* a new system.' *Johnson.*

The thought occurred to him he might *construct* a story, which might probably be considered as sufficient to earn his pardon. *Macaulay.*

3. † To interpret or understand.—SYN. To build, erect, form, make, originate, invent.

Constructer, Constructor (kon-strukt'ėr), *n.* One who constructs or frames.

Construction (kon-struk'shon), *n.* [L. *constructio.*] 1. The act of building or of devising and forming; fabrication.—2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure; conformation. 'An astrolabe of peculiar *construction.*' *Whewell.*—3. In *gram.* syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.—4. The manner of understanding the arrangement of words or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

He shall find the letter; observe his *construction* of it. *Shak.*

Religion produces good-will and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls. *Spectator.*

In the *construction* for the purposes of this Act of the Acts hereinafter incorporated, the expression 'The special Act' shall mean 'The Public Health Act, 1848.' *Local Government Act*, 1858.

5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry. The drawing of such lines, such figure, &c., as are previously necessary for making any demonstration appear more plain and undeniable.—6. In *alg.* the construction of equations is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.—7. In *politics*, the interpretation of the constitution or fundamental law of the state; the declaration of its meaning in doubtful points.—8. *Naut.* the method of ascertaining a ship's way by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams.

Constructional (kon-struk'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation. 'Symbolical grants and *constructional* conveyances.' *Waterland.*

Constructionist (kon-struk'shon-ist), *n.* One who puts a construction upon the law, a paper, or public document.

Constructive (kon-strukt'iv), *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed but inferred; as, *constructive* treason.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive.* *Paley.*

—*Constructive trusts*, in *law*, implied trusts, including those which stand upon the presumed intention of the parties, and those which are forced upon the conscience of the party by the mere operation of the law, as in cases of money paid by accident, mistake, or fraud. It is a rule in equity, that all persons coming into possession of trust property, with notice of the trust, shall be considered as trustees by implication, and bound, with respect to that special property, to execute the trust. See TRUST.—*Constructive total loss*, in *marine insurance*, is when the repairs of a ship damaged by the perils of the sea would cost more than she would be worth after being repaired. There may be likewise a constructive total loss of a cargo. A right to recover for a constructive total loss is secured by notice of abandonment being given by the owners to the insurers.

Constructively (kon-strukt'iv-li), *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actually by a formal information, or *constructively* by notice to his government. *Kent.*

Constructiveness (kon-strukt'iv-nes), *n.* In *phren.* a faculty supposed to produce a tendency to construct in general, but taking its particular direction from the other faculties. It is said to be large in painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects.

Constructure (kon-strukt'ūr), *n.* 1. † Anything constructed; a structure; a fabric.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind. *Blackmore.*

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

Construe (kon'strö), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *construed;* ppr. *construing.* [L. *construo.* See CONSTRUCT.] 1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret; and when applied to a foreign language, to translate; as, to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.

Virgil is so very figurative that he requires, I may almost say, a grammar apart to *construe* him. *Dryden.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.

I pray that I may not be so understood or *construed.* *Hooker.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words. *Stillingfleet.*

Constuprate † (kon'stū-prāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *constuprated;* ppr. *constuprating.* [L. *constupro—con*, and *stupro*, to ravish.] To violate; to debauch; to deflower. *Burton.*

Constupration † (kon-stū-prā'shon), *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

Consubsist (kon-sub-sist'), *v.i.* To subsist together. 'Two *consubsisting* wills.' *Search.* [Rare.]

Consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shi-al), *a.* [L. *consubstantialis—con* and *substantia.* See SUBSTANCE.] Having the same substance or essence; co-essential. 'Christ Jesus . . . coeternal and *consubstantial* with the Father and with the Holie Ghost.' *Foxe.*

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with ours: of the same, both *nature* and measure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

Consubstantialism (kon-sub-stan'shi-al-izm), *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.

Consubstantialist (kon-sub-stan'shi-al-ist), *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation.

Consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan'shi-al''li-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being consubstantial; the existence of more than one in the same substance; as, the co-eternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father.—2. Participation of the same nature.

Consubstantially (kon-sub-stan'shi-al-li), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

Consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *consubstantiated;* ppr. *consubstantiating.* [L. *con*, and *substantia*, substance.] To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. [Rare.]

They are driven to *consubstantiate* and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but invisibly, moulded up with the substance of these elements—the other to hide him under the only visible shew of bread and wine, the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room. *Hooker.*

Consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.i.* To profess consubstantiation.

Consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *a.* The same as *Consubstantial.* *Feltham.*

Consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan'shi-ā''shon), *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements; impanation.

They (the Lutherans) believe that the real body and blood of our Lord is united in a mysterious manner, through the consecration, with the bread and wine, and are received with and under them in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is called *consubstantiation.* *Hooker.*

Consuetude (kon'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *consuetudo*, custom, from *consuesco*, to be accustomed—*con*, intens., and *suesco*, to be wont.] Custom; usage. 'To observe this *consuetude* or law.' *Barnes.* [Rare.]

Consuetudinal, Consuetudinary (kon-swē-tūd'in-al, kon-swē-tūd'in-a-ri), *a.* Customary.—*Consuetudinary* or *customary law*, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

Consuetudinary (kon-swē-tūd'in-a-ri), *n.* *Eccles.* a ritual of devotions common to any particular diocese or religious order. 'A *consuetudinary* of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury.' *Baker.* [Rare.]

Consul (kon'sul), *n.* [L. *con*, together, and a root seen also in *consulo, consulere*, to consult, *consilium*, counsel, perhaps meaning to sit; or from same root as Skr. *sar*, to go.] 1. The chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year. There were two consuls annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome they were elected from patrician families or noblemen, but in the year of Rome 388 the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians.—2. In *French hist.* the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. The first consul had peculiar functions and authority. He promulgated laws, named members of council of state, ministers, ambassadors, &c., the second and third consuls having only a deliberative voice. By the senatus-consultum of 4th August, 1802, the consuls were named for life; by that of 18th May, 1804, consular government was abolished, and Bonaparte, the first consul, was proclaimed emperor.—3. In modern usage, a person commissioned by a sovereign or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the interests, rights, commerce, merchants, seamen, and subjects generally of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country.

4. † A senator.

Many of the *consuls* are at the duke's already. *Shak.*

Consulage (kon'sul-āj), *n.* A duty or tax paid by merchants for the protection of their commerce or the support of their affairs abroad.

Consular (kon'sūl-ėr), *a.* Pertaining to a consul; as, *consular* power; *consular* dignity or privileges.

Consulate (kon'sūl-āt), *n.* [L. *consulatus.*] 1. The office of a consul.—2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's authority.—3. The dwelling or locality occupied by a consul.—4. Consular government.

The *consulate* was established after the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and lasted to the coronation of Napoleon. *Chambers.*

Consul-general (kon-sul-jen'ėr-al), *n.* A chief consul.

Consulship (kon'sul-ship), *n.* The office of a consul, or the term of his office; as, the *consulship* of Cicero.

Consult (kon-sult'), *v.i.* [L. *consulto*, intens. from *consulo*, to consult, to ask counsel.] 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts and suitable in-

quiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment: followed by *with*.

Rehoboam *consulted with* the old men. 1 Ki. xii. 6.

2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, inquiries, and reasonings; to deliberate in common.

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business. *Shak.*

Consult (kon-sult'), *v. t.* 1. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another as a guide to one's own judgment; to have recourse to for information or instruction; as, to *consult* a friend, a physician, or an author. 'Consult your reason.' *Pope.* 'They were content to *consult* libraries.' *Whewell.*—2. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favour of.

We are to *consult* the necessities, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety.
Addison.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse.
Franklin.

4. † To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. Hab. ii. 10.

Consult† (kon'sult or kon-sult'), *n.* 1. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.

All their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke.
Dryden.

2. A meeting for consultation or deliberation; a council.

A *consult* of coquets below
Was called to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

Consulta (kon-sult'a), *n.* [Sp.] A conference; a meeting of several persons for deliberation; a council.

Even here the nobles were of little account in matters of real importance, which were reserved for a *consulta*, consisting, besides the regent, of Granvelle, Count Barlaimont, and the learned jurist Viglius. *Prescott.*

Consultary (kon-sult'a-ri), *a.* Relating to consultation. — *Consultary response*, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

Consultation (kon-sult-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision.

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark
Ended. *Milton.*

2. A meeting or council of persons to consult together; specifically, a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to consult about a specific case.

A *consultation* was called wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman.*

—*Writ of consultation*, in *law*, a writ whereby a cause, removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is sent back to the former court: so called because the judges, on *consultation* or deliberation, and comparison of the libel with the suggestion of the party at whose instance the removal is made, find the suggestion false, and that the cause has been wrongfully removed.

Consultative (kon-sult'ăt-iv), *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

Consulter (kon-sult'ėr), *n.* One who consults or asks counsel or information; as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits.

Consulting (kon-sult'ing), *a.* Of or pertaining to consultation; specifically, (*a*) giving advice; in the practice of being consulted; as, a *consulting* barrister; a *consulting* physician. (*b*) Used for consultation; as, a *consulting*-room.

Consultive (kon-sult'iv), *a.* Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation; deliberate.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, *consultive*, knowing act.
Jer. Taylor.

Consumable (kon-sūm'a-bl), *a.* [See CONSUME.] That may be consumed; possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted, or spent; as, asbestos is not *consumable* by fire.

The importation and exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

Consume (kon-sūm'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *consumed*; ppr. *consuming*. [L. *consumo*, to take wholly or completely—*con*, intens., and *sumo*, to take.] 1. To destroy by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or by eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance.

Where two raging fires meet together
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak.

2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to squander; as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts. Jam. iv. 3.

3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time.

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day.
Thomson.

4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly.

His flesh is *consumed* away. Job xxxiii. 21.

5. To destroy; to bring to utter ruin; to exterminate.

Let me alone . . . that I may *consume* them.
Ex. xxxii. 10.

SYN. To destroy, swallow up, engulf, absorb, waste, expend, squander, lavish, dissipate.

Consume (kon-sūm'), *v. i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

Their flesh . . . their eyes . . . their tongue shall *consume* away. Zec. xiv. 12.

The wicked shall perish . . . they shall *consume*.
Ps. xxxvii. 20.

Consumedly (kon-sūm'ed-li), *adv.* [Probably a corruption for *consummately*.] Greatly; hugely; deucedly.

I believe they talked of me, for they laughed *consumedly*. *Farquhar.*

Consumer (kon-sūm'ėr), *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes, or destroys; that which consumes.

Consuming (kon-sūm'ing), *p.* and *a.* Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring.

The Lord thy God is a *consuming* fire. Deut. iv. 24.

Consumingly (kon-sūm'ing-li), *adv.* In a consuming manner.

Consummar (kon-sum'mär), *n.* In the East Indies, a native head-servant.

Consummate (kon'sum-ăt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *consummated*; ppr. *consummating*. [L. *consummo*, *consummatus* — *con*, and *summo*, from *summa*, sum. See SUM.] 1. To end; to finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

That inheritance is indeed less than it ought to have been, and other than it ought to have been; for before Titian and Tintoret arose, the men in whom her work and her glory should have been together *consummated*, she had already ceased to lead her sons in the way of truth and life. *Ruskin.*

2. In *law*, to complete, as a marriage, by cohabitation.

Consummate (kon-sum'ăt), *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as, *consummate* greatness or felicity. 'A man of perfect and *consummate* virtue.' *Addison.*

The little band held the post with *consummate* tenacity. *Motley.*

—*Consummate tenant by courtesy*, in *law*, a husband who, upon his wife's death, becomes entitled to hold her lands in fee simple or fee tail, of which she was seized during her marriage, for his own life, provided he has had issue by her capable of inheriting.

Consummately (kon-sum'ăt-li), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

Consummation (kon-sum-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *consummatio*.] 1. Completion; end; perfection of a work, process, or scheme.

The just and regular process from its original to its *consummation*. *Addison.*

2. The end or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world. 'From the beginning of the world to its *consummation*.' *Hooker.*—3. Death; the end of life.

Quiet *consummation* have,
And renowned be thy grave. *Shak.*

—*Consummation of marriage*, the most intimate union of the sexes which completes the connubial relation.

Consummative (kon-sum'ăt-iv), *a.* Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final. 'The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Consumpt (kon-sumt'), *n.* Consumption; as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt*. [Old English and Scotch.]

Consumption (kon-sum'shon), *n.* [L. *consumptio*. See CONSUME.] 1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, dissipation, slow decay, or by frittering away or wasting; as, the *consumption* of fuel, of food, of commodities or estate, of time, &c.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench his *consumption*. *Burke.*

2. The state of being wasted or diminished.

The mountains themselves (Etna and Vesuvius) have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*. *Woodward.*

3. In *med.* (*a*) a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body: a word of extensive signification. (*b*) More specifically, the disease known as *phthisis pulmonalis* or pulmonic consumption, a disease affecting the lungs, and attended with a hectic fever, cough &c.—4. In *pol. econ.* the use, the expenditure of the products of industry, or of all things having an exchangable value. *Consumption* is the end of production.

The distinction of productive and unproductive is applicable to *consumption* as well as to labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively. *J. S. Mill.*

SYN. Decay, decline, waste, destruction.

Consumptional† (kon-sum'shon-al), *a.* Consumptive. *Fuller.*

Consumptionary (kon-sum'shon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, consumption.—2. Predisposed to consumption. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

His wife being *consumptionary*, and so likely to die without child. *Bp. Gauden.*

Consumptive (kon-sum'tiv), *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating. 'Consumptive of time.' *Jer. Taylor.*

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison.*

2. Affected with or having a tendency to the disease consumption; as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution; *consumptive* lungs.

The lean *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed,
Is called a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

Consumptively (kon-sum'tiv-li), *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

Consumptiveness (kon-sum'tiv-nes), *n.* A state of being consumptive or a tendency to consumption.

Consutile† (kon-sū'til), *a.* [L. *consutilis*, sewed together—*con*, together, and *suo*, to sew. See SEW.] Stitched together. *Bailey.*

Contabescence (kon-ta-bes'ens), *n.* [L. *contabesco*, to waste away gradually.] Atrophy; consumption.

Contabescent (kon-ta-bes'ent), *a.* Wasting away.

Contabulate† (kon-tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *contabulated*; ppr. *contabulating*. [L. *contabulo*, *contabulatum*, to board—*con*, together, and *tabula*, a tablet, board.] To floor with boards. *Bailey.*

Contabulation† (kon-tab'ū-lā''shon), *n.* The act of laying with boards or of flooring. *Bailey.*

Contact (kon'takt), *n.* [L. *contactus*, from *contingo*, to touch—*con*, and *tango* (root *tag*), to touch, whence also E. *tact*, *tangent*, &c.] A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies. Two bodies come in *contact* when they meet without any sensible intervening space; the parts that touch are called the points of *contact*. The contact of two spherical bodies, and of a tangent with the circumference of a circle, is only in one point, which is called the *point of contact*.—*Contact of the first order*, in *math.* contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same coefficient of the first order.—*Contact of the second order*, contact of two curves in a point for which they have the same differential coefficient of the first order, and the same differential coefficient of the second order.—*Angle of contact*, the angle made by a curve line, and the tangent to it at the point of contact. No such thing as a perfect or mathematical contact can take place between two material bodies; hence, when we speak of the contact of bodies, or the particles of bodies, such contact is to be regarded only as physical, not mathematical.

Contaction† (kon-tak'shon), *n.* The act of touching. *Sir T. Browne.*

Contactual (kon-tak'tū-al), *a.* Pertaining to contact; implying contact. 'Contagion may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote.' *Popular Ency.*

Contagion (kon-tā'jon), *n.* [L. *contagio*, from the root of *contingo*, *tango*, primarily *tago*, to touch.] 1. *Lit.* a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, direct or indirect. Properly speaking, *contagion* is the communication of disease strictly by contact, while *infection* is a communication either by actual contact or by the *miasmata* or germs which one body gives out and the other receives. This distinction, however, is frequently disregarded, the two words being confounded.—2. That excessively subtle matter, in many cases believed to be germs of an exceed-

ingly minute organism, which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person; as in cases of small-pox, scarlet and other fevers, &c. This contagion may proceed from the breath of the diseased, from the perspiration, or from other excretions.—3. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief; as, the *contagion* of vice or of evil example. 'The scandal and *contagion* of example.' *Bp. Gauden.*—4. Pestilential influence; venomous exhalations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night. *Shak.*

Contagioned (kon-tā'jond), *a.* Affected by contagion.

Contagionist (kon-tā'jon-ist), *n.* One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as cholera, typhus, &c.

Contagious (kon-tā'jus), *a.* 1. Containing or generating contagion; that may be communicated by contact or by a subtle excreted matter; catching; as, a *contagious* disease.—2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing contagion; as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing. 'Foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.' *Shak.*—3. Containing mischief that may be propagated; as, *contagious* example. 4. Spreading from one to another, or exciting like affections in others.

His genius rendered his courage more *contagious.* *Wirt.*

The rout
Of Medes and Cassians carry to the camp
Contagious terror. *Glover.*

—*Contagious Diseases Act*, the title given to two acts of parliament passed in 1866, the one to check the propagation of venereal diseases in certain naval and military stations; the other to check the spread of rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, &c., in cattle. The latter act was renewed and made permanent in 1869.

Contagiously (kon-tā'jus-li), *adv.* By contagion.

Contagiousness (kon-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

Contain (kon-tān'), *v.t.* [L. *contineo—con*, and *teneo*, to hold. See TENET, TENURE.] 1. To hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise; to include; to hold.

What thy stores *contain* bring forth. *Milton.*

Behold the heaven, and heaven of heavens, cannot *contain* thee. 1 Ki. viii. 27.

2. To be capable of holding; as, this vessel *contains* 2 gallons.—3. To comprise, as a writing; to have for contents. 'A sonnet *containing* her affection unto Benedick.' *Shak.*—4. † To put constraint on; to restrain; to retain.

The king's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions. *Spenser.*

Others, when the bagpipe sings i' the nose,
Cannot *contain* their urine. *Shak.*

[In this last sense still used reflexively; as, he could not *contain himself* for joy.

Fear not, my lord, we can *contain ourselves.* *Shak.*]

SYN. To comprise, embrace, inclose, include.

Contain (kon-tān'), *v.i.* To restrain desire or emotion; specifically, to live in continence or chastity.

If they cannot *contain*, let them marry. 1 Cor. vii. 9.

Containable (kon-tān'a-bl), *a.* That may be contained or comprised.

Containant (kon-tān'ant), *n.* One who, or that which, contains; a container.

Container (kon-tān'ėr), *n.* He who, or that which, contains.

Containment † (kon-tān'ment), *n.* That which is contained or comprised; the extent. 'The *containment* of a rich man's estate.' *Fuller.*

Contaminable (kon-tam'in-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

Contaminate (kon-tam'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contaminated;* ppr. *contaminating.* [L. *contamino, contaminatum*, to blend, mingle, pollute, from *contamen*, contact, contamination, contr. for *contagimen*, from *tag*, the root of *tango*, to touch.] To defile; to pollute: usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint; as, lewdness *contaminates* character; cowardice *contaminates* honour.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

SYN. To pollute, defile, sully, taint.

Contaminate (kon-tam'in-āt), *p.* and *a.* Contaminated; polluted; defiled; corrupt. [Obsolescent.]

And that this body consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be *contaminate.* *Shak.*

Contamination (kon-tam'in-ā"shon), *n.* The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

Contaminative (kon-tam'in-āt-iv), *a.* Adapted to contaminate.

Contango (kon-tang'gō), *n.* In *stock-jobbing*, a sum of money paid to a seller for accommodating a buyer, by carrying the engagement to pay the price of shares bought over to the next account day. In reality contango is interest paid for the loan of money for fourteen days, that is for the interval between account days. See BACKWARDATION.

Contankerous (kon-tang'kėr-us), *a.* Same as *Cantankerous.* [Irish.]

Conteck † (kon'tek), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *contek*, opposition, contest—possibly a corruption of Fr. *contact.*] Quarrel; contention.

Conteck soon by concord might be ended. *Spenser.*

Contection † (kon-tek'shon), *n.* [L. *contego—con*, and *tego*, to cover.] A covering. 'Figleaves aptly formed for *contection* of those parts.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Conteke, † *n.* [See CONTECK.] Contention. '*Conteke* with bloody knife and sharp menace.' *Chaucer.*

Contemerate † (kon-tem'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *contemero*, to defile—*con*, intensive, and *temero*, to treat rashly, to defile.] To violate; to pollute. *Bailey.*

Contemn (kon-tem'), *v.t.* [L. *contemno*, to despise—*con*, intens., and *temno*, to despise; root *tem*, which may be that also of Gr. *temnō*, to cut off.] 1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn.

Thy pompous dedication I *contemn.* *Milton.*

2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

Wherefore do the wicked *contemn* God. Ps. x. 13.

They *contemn* the counsel of the Most High. Ps. cvii. 11.

SYN. To despise, scorn, disdain, spurn, defy, slight, neglect, underrate, overlook.

Contemner (kon-tem'ėr), *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

Contemningly (kon-tem'ing-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; slightingly.

Contemper † (kon-tem'pėr), *v.t.* [L.L. *contempero—con*, and *tempero*; to mix or temper. See TEMPER.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat. *Ray.*

Contemperament † (kon-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament. 'An equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.' *Derham.*

Contemperate † (kon-tem'pėr-āt), *v.t.* [See CONTEMPER.] To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate.

The mighty Nile and Niger *contemperate* the air. *Sir T. Browne.*

Contemperation † (kon-tem'pėr-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary: the act of moderating or tempering.—2. Proportionate mixture; proportion; combination.

Why this *contemperation* of light and shade, that is made, for example, by the skin of a ripe cherry? *Boyle.*

Contemperature (kon-tem'pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* The quality of being contempered; temperature; temperament. 'The different *contemperature* of the elements.' *South.*

Contemplate (kon-tem'plāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contemplated;* ppr. *contemplating.* [L. *contemplor, contemplatus*, to mark out a *templum*, to view attentively, contemplate—*con*, and *templum*, the space marked out by the augur as that within which the omens should be observed. See TEMPLE.] 1. To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on: said both of the mental and physical act, but most frequently of the former. '*Contemplate* all this work of time.' *Tennyson.*

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

2. To consider or have in view in reference to a future act or event; to intend.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions. *Hamilton's Report.*

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war. *Kent.*

SYN. To study, ponder, muse, meditate on, dwell on, consider, intend, design, plan, purpose.

Contemplate (kon-tem'plāt or kon'tem-plāt), *v.i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplate.* *Shak.*

Contemplation (kon-tem-plā'shon), *n.* [L. *contemplatio.*] 1. The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, brought into the mind, some time actually in view. *Locke.*

Falling into a still delight
And luxury of *contemplation!* *Tennyson.*

Specifically—2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things.

I have breathed a sacred vow
To live in prayer and *contemplation.* *Shak.*

3. Act of looking forward to or purposing; expectation.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left, leaving his house undismantled. *Reid.*

—*To have in contemplation*, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

Contemplatist (kon-tem'plāt-ist), *n.* One who contemplates. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Contemplative (kon-tem'plāt-iv), *a.* 1. Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful; as, a *contemplative* philosopher or mind. 'The *contemplative* part of mankind.' *Locke.*—2. Employed in study; as, a *contemplative* life.

My life hath been rather *contemplative* than active. *Bacon.*

3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit.

Fix'd and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. Having the power of thought or meditation. 'The *contemplative* faculty of man.' *Ray.*

Contemplative (kon-tem'plāt-iv), *n. Eccles.* a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

Contemplatively (kon-tem'plāt-iv-li), *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

Contemplativeness (kon-tem'plāt-iv-nes), *n.* State of being contemplative.

Contemplator (kon-tem'plāt-ėr), *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge.

Contemple † (kon-tem'pl), *v.t.* To contemplate.

I may at rest *contemple*
The starry arches of thy spacious temple.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Contemporaneity (kon-tem'pō-ra-nē"i-ti), *n.* State of being contemporaneous; contemporariness. 'The lines of *contemporaneity* in the oolitic system.' *Philips.*

Contemporaneous (kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us), *a.* [L. *contemporaneus.*] Living or being at the same time; contemporary.

The great age of Jewish philosophy had been *contemporaneous* with the latter Spanish school of Arabic philosophy. *Milman.*

Contemporaneously (kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

Contemporaneousness (kon-tem'pō-rā"nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being contemporaneous.

Contemporariness (kon-tem'pō-ra-ri-nes), *n.* Existence at the same time. *Howell.* [Rare.]

Contemporary, Cotemporary (kon-tem'-pō-ra-ri, ko-tem'pō-ra-ri), *a.* [L. *con*, and *temporarius*, temporary, from *tempus, temporis*, time.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time: said of persons and things.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryden.*

Bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary.* *Locke.*

2. Of the same age; coeval. [Rare.]

A grove born with himself he sees
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

[The spelling Co- is against analogy.]—SYN. Contemporaneous, co-existent, coeval, coetaneous.

Contemporary, Cotemporary (kon-tem'-pō-ra-ri, ko-tem'pō-ra-ri), *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

From the time of Boccace and of Petrarch the Italian has varied very little. The English of Chaucer their *contemporary* is not to be understood without the help of an old dictionary. *Dryden.*

Contemporise, Contemporize † (kon-tem'-pō-rīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contemporized;* ppr. *contemporizing.* To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time. *Sir T. Browne.*

Contempt (kon-temt'), *n.* [L. *contemptus.* See CONTEMN.] 1. The act of despising; the feeling that causes us to consider and treat something as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean. This word is one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion which the language affords.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; whence, in a scriptural sense, shame, disgrace.

Some shall awake to everlasting *contempt.* Dan. xii. 2.

3. In *law*, disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court or legislative assembly, or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings. Contempts committed out of court are punishable by attachment, and contempts done before the court may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by commitment or by fine. The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts.

Both strangers and members are now severely punished for *contempts* of the House and its jurisdiction. *Brougham.*

SYN. Disdain, scorn, derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, disregard, slight.

Contemptibility (kon-tem'ti-bil"i-ti), *n.* Quality of being contemptible. *'Contemptibility* and vanity.' *Speed.*

Contemptible (kon-tem'ti-bl), *a.* [L. *contemptibilis.*] 1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile: said of persons and things.

No man truly knows himself but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Jer. Taylor.*

The arguments of tyranny are as *contemptible* as its force is dreadful.

2. Despised; neglected.

There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*

3.† Apt to despise; contemptuous.

He'll scorn it, for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shak.*

—*Contemptible, Despicable, Paltry, Pitiful. Contemptible*, deserving of scorn, unworthy of notice; not so strong as *despicable*, which involves the idea of baseness as well as meanness; worthless things are *contemptible*, bad actions are *despicable; paltry, pitiful*, are applied to things which from their meanness one would not wish to be believed capable of having any feeling about at all.

The man's intellect was *contemptible.* *Motley.*

There are two feelings which often prevent an unprincipled layman from becoming utterly depraved and *despicable*, domestic feeling and chivalrous feeling. *Macaulay.*

Turn your forces from this *paltry* siege
And stir them up against a mightier task. *Shak.*

That's villainous and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

SYN. Despicable, abject, vile, mean, base, paltry, worthless, sorry, pitiful, scurrile.

Contemptibleness (kon-tem'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

Contemptibly (kon-tem'ti-bli), *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.—SYN. Meanly, basely, abjectly, vilely, despicably.

Contemptuous (kon-tem'tū-us), *a.* 1. Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful: said of things; as, *contemptuous* language or manner. 'A proud, *contemptuous* behaviour.' *Hammond.*

Rome entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. Apt to despise; haughty; insolent: said of persons; as, a nation, proud, severe, *contemptous.*

Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milton.*

SYN. Scornful, insolent, haughty, disdainful, cavalier, supercilious, insulting, contumelious, affrontive, abusive, fastidious.

Contemptuously (kon-tem'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and treated *contemptuously.* *Jer. Taylor.*

Contemptuousness (kon-tem'tū-us-nes), *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

Contenance† (kon'ten-ans), *n.* [Fr.] Appearance; pretence. *Chaucer.*

Contend (kon-tend'), *v.i.* [L. *contendo*, to stretch, strive after, contend—*con*, intens., and *tendo*, stretch (E. *tend*); root *ten*, seen in Gr. *teinō*, to stretch.] 1. To strive against; to struggle in opposition: used absolutely, or with *against* or *with* preceding the opponent or rival.

For never two such kingdoms did *contend*,
Without much fall of blood. *Shak.*

In ambition's strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shak.*

Distress not the Moabites, nor *contend with* them in battle. Deut. ii. 9.

2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve: with *for* before the object striven after. 'Earnestly *contend for* the faith.' Jude 3.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

Two spirits of a diverse love,
Contend for loving masterdom. *Tennyson.*

3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate; to wrangle; as, the parties *contend* about trifles.

They that were of the circumcision *contended with* him. Acts xi. 2.

4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim.

Then *contended* I with the rulers. Neh. xiii. 11

5. To exert power in opposition; to punish.

The Lord God called to *contend* by fire. Amos vii. 4.

SYN. To struggle, vie with, strive, oppose, emulate, contest, litigate, dispute, rebuke, debate.

Contend (kon-tend'), *v.t.* To dispute; to contest. [Rare.]

When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

Contendent (kon-tend'ent), *n.* An antagonist or opposer.

Contender (kon-tend'ėr), *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion.

Contending (kon-tend'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarrelling.—2. Clashing; opposing; rival; as, *contending* claims or interests.

Contending (kon-tend'ing), *n.* The act of one who contends; a striving.

There must be great strugglings and labour, with earnest *contendings*, if ever you intend to be saved. *Hopkins.*

Contendress (kon-ten'dres), *n.* A female contender. 'A swift *contendress.*' *Chapman.* [Rare.]

Contenement (kon-ten'ė-ment), *n.* [L. *con* and E. *tenement.*] In *law*, that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden, as a certain portion of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to its reputable enjoyment.

Content (kon-tent'), *a.* [L. *contentus*, from *contineor*, to be held—*con*, and *teneo*, to hold.] *Lit.* held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyment; having a mind at peace; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose; not disturbed; contented; easy.

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content.* 1 Tim. vi. 8.

I had been *content* to perish, falling on the foeman's ground,
When the ranks are rolled in vapour, and the winds are laid with sound. *Tennyson.*

—*Content* and *non-content*, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords, answering to the *ay* and *no* used in the House of Commons.

Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change. . . . But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content:* their authority prevailed, and the alteration was made. *Macaulay.*

Content (kon-tent'), *v.t.* To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation: used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Do not *content yourself* with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be obtained. *Watts.*

Pilate, willing to *content* the people, released Barabbas. Mar. xv. 15.

2. To please or gratify.

It doth much *content* me
To hear him so inclined. *Shak.*

Content (kon-tent'), *n.* 1. Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, restraining complaint, opposition, or further desire, and often implying a moderate degree of happiness; contentment.

Ask thou this heart for monument,
And mine shall be a large *content.* *T. Aird.*

There is a jewel which no Indian mine can buy,
No chemic art can counterfeit;
It makes men rich in greatest poverty,
Makes water wine, turns wooden cups to gold,
The homely whistle to sweet music's strain;
Seldom it comes—to few from heaven sent,
That much in little—all in nought—*Content.*
From Wilbye's Madrigals, 1598.

2. Satisfaction without examination; acquiescence; submission. [Rare.]

Forced to *content* but never to obey, panting he lies. *Shak.*

The style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content.* *Pope.*

3.† That which is the condition of contentment; desire; wish.

So will I in England work your grace's full *content.* *Shak.*

4. The term used in the House of Lords to express assent to a bill or motion; hence, a peer who votes 'content;' an assenting or affirmative vote.

Supposing the number of *contents* and *not-contents* strictly equal in number and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it. *Bacon.*

Content (kon-tent' or kon'tent), *n.* 1. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line; as, the *contents* of a cask or bale, of a room or a ship.

I shall prove these writings authentic and the *contents* true. *Grew.*

2. In *geom.* the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. 'The geometrical *content* of all the lands of a kingdom, *Graunt.* [In both uses usually in the plural.]—*Linear content* or *contents*, length simply; *superficial content* or *contents*, area or surface; *solid content* or *contents* (in which sense the word is chiefly used), the number of solid units contained in a space; as, for example, the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, &c.; volume.—3. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits. 'A ship of great *content.*' *Bacon.* [In this use rare or obsolete in the singular.]—4. In the *customs*, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outwards, describing the vessel's destination and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.—*Table of contents*, a summary or index of all the matters treated in a book.

Contentation† (kon-tent-ā'shon), *n.* Content; satisfaction. 'Great *contentation.*' *Pope.*

Contented (kon-tent'ed), *pp.* or *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing, or demanding more.

Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,
With that I most enjoy *contented* least. *Pope.*

Contentedly (kon-tent'ed-li), *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

Contentedness (kon-tent'ed-nes), *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

Contentful† (kon-tent'ful), *a.* Full of contentment. '*Contentful* submission.' *Barrow.*

Contention (kon-ten'shon), *n.* [L. *contentio.* See CONTEND.] 1. A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury; physical contest, struggle, or strife.

But when your troubled country called you forth,
Your flaming courage and your matchless worth,
To fierce *contention* gave a prosperous end. *Waller.*

2. Strife in words or debate; angry contest; quarrel; controversy.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law. Tit. iii. 9.

A fool's lips enter into *contention.* Prov. xviii. 6.

3. Strife or endeavour to excel; competition; emulation. 'No quarrel, but a slight *contention.*' *Shak.*—4.† Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

This is an end worthy of our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

5. In *law*, what is contended for, or the argument in support of it.—SYN. Struggle, contest, litigation, controversy, quarrel, conflict, feud, dissension, variance, disagreement, debate, competition, emulation, discord.

Contentious (kon-ten'shus), *a.* [Fr. *contentieux*; It. *contenzioso.*] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse.

A continual dropping in a rainy day, and a *contentious* woman, are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

2. Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention; as, '*contentious* crimes.' *Spenser.*

When we turn to his opponents, we emerge from the learned obscurity of the black-letter precincts to the more cheerful, though not less *contentious* regions of political men. *Brougham.*

3. In *law*, having power to decide causes between contending parties; as, a court of *contentious* jurisdiction.

The lord chief justices, and judges, have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

SYN. Quarrelsome, pugnacious, dissensious, wrangling, litigious, perverse, peevish.

Contentiously (kon-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely.

Contentiousness (kon-ten'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture. *G. Herbert.*

Contentive† (kon-tent'iv), *a.* Producing or giving content.

They shall find it a more *contentive* life than idleness or perpetual joviality. *Jer. Taylor.*

Contentless (kon-tent'les), *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. 'Our *contentless* choice.' *Beaumont.* [Rare.]

Contently† (kon-tent'li), *adv.* In a contented way. 'We'll learn to live *contently*.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Contentment (kon-tent'ment), *n.* [Fr. *contentement.*] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence.

Contentment, without external honour, is humility. *Grew.*

The noblest mind the best *contentment* has. *Spenser.*

2. Gratification, or means of gratification.

When you have pared away all the vanity, what solid and natural *contentment* does there remain, which may not be had with £500 a year. *Cowley.*

At Paris the prince spent a day, to give his mind some *contentment*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

—*Contentment, Satisfaction. Contentment* is passive; *satisfaction* is active. The former is the feeling of one who does not needlessly pine after what is beyond his reach, nor fret at the hardship of his condition; the latter describes the mental condition of one who has all he desires, and feels pleasure in the contemplation of his situation. A needy man may be *contented*, but can hardly be *satisfied*.—SYN. Content, repose, acquiescence, gratification.

Contents (kon'tents or kon-tents'), *n. pl.* That which is contained or comprised. See CONTENT, *n.*

Conterminable (kon-tėr'min-a-bl), *a.* [L. *con* and *terminus.*] Limited or terminated by the same bounds; terminating at the same point, whether of space or time. [Rare.]

Love and life are not *conterminable*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Conterminal,† **Conterminant**† (kon-tėr'min-al, kon-tėr'min-ant), *a.* Same as *Conterminous.* 'Suburban and *conterminant* fabrickes.' *Howell.*

Conterminate (kon-tėr'min-āt), *a.* Having the same bounds.

Conterminous (kon-tėr'min-us), *a.* [L. *conterminus—con*, and *terminus*, a border.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This confirmed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Sir M. Hale.*

Conterranean,† **Conterraneous**† (kon-te-rā'nē-an, kon-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *conterraneus—con*, and *terra*, earth, country.] Being of the same earth or country.

If women were *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us. *Howell.*

Contesseration† (kon-tes'sėr-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *contesseratio, contesserationis*, exchange of hospitable pledges, friendship, from *contessero*, to contract friendship by means of *tesseræ*, square tablets which were divided by the friends in order that, in after times, they or their descendants might recognize each other.] A harmonious assemblage; a friendly union.

The holy symbols of the eucharist were intended to be a *contesseration* and a union of Christian societies to God and with each other. *Jer. Taylor.*

Contest (kon-test'), *v.t.* [Fr. *contester*; It. *contestare*, from L. *contestari*, to call to witness, to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses—*con*, together, along with, and *testis*, a witness. See TEST.] 1. To make a subject of emulation, contention, or dispute; to contend to gain; to enter into a contest for; to dispute for; as, to *contest* a prize; *to contest* a borough or county.—2. To strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend; as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.—3. To argue in opposition to; to controvert; to litigate; to oppose; to call in question; to dispute; as, the advocate *contested* every point.

None have *contested* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden.*

'Cogito, ergo sum.' Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule. *J. D. Morell.*

SYN. To dispute, controvert, debate, litigate, oppose, argue, contend.

Contest (kon-test'), *v.i.* 1. To strive; to contend: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate. 'Man who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*.' *Pope.*

Contest (kon'test), *n.* 1. Strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; struggle in arms.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another. *Hallam.*

2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours and brawling language. *Watts.*

SYN. Conflict, combat, battle, encounter, shock, struggle, dispute, altercation, debate, controversy, difference, disagreement, strife.

Contestable (kon-test'a-bl), *a.* That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [Rare.]

Contestableness (kon-test'a-bl-nes), *n.* Possibility of being contested. [Rare.]

Contestant (kon-test'ant), *n.* One who contests; a disputant; a litigant. [Rare.]

Contestation† (kon-test-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of contesting or striving to gain or overcome; emulation; rivalry; as, the appointment was made by public *contestation*.

Never contention rise in either's breast,
But *contestation* whose love shall be best. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. Strife; dispute.

After years spent in domestic *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

3. Testimony; proof by witnesses; attestation. 'A solemn *contestation* ratified on the part of God.' *Barrow.*

Contested (kon-test'ed), *p.* and *a.* Disputed; fought; litigated; as, a *contested* election. 'A *contested* case at law.' *Worcester.*

Contestingly (kon-test'ing-li), *adv.* In a contending manner.

Contestless (kon-test'les), *a.* Not to be disputed. 'Truth *contestless*.' *A. Hill.* [Rare.]

Contex† (kon-teks'), *v.t.* To weave together. *Boyle.*

Context (kon'tekst), *n.* [L. *contextus*, from *contexo—con*, and *texo*, to weave.] The general series, composition, or connected structure of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted; passages of Scripture which are near a text, either before it or after it.

The sense is fine, and easily apprehended by the *context*. *Hare.*

Context† (kon-tekst'), *p.* and *a.* Knit or woven together; close; firm. 'The coats are *context* and callous.' *Derham.*

Context† (kon-tekst'), *v.t.* To knit together.

If the subject be history or *contexted* fable, I hold it better put in prose or blanks. *Feltham.*

Contextural (kon-teks'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to contexture, or to the human frame.

Contexture (kon-teks'tūr), *n.* 1. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution. 'This wonderful *contexture* of all created beings.' *Dryden.*

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession taking place when things belonging to one are wrought into another's cloth, and are carried therewith as accessory. In principle it is similar to constructure (which see).

Contextured (kon-teks'tūrd), *a.* Woven; formed into texture. [Rare.] *Carlyle.*

Contignation† (kon-tig-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *contignatio—con*, and *tignum*, a beam.] 1. A frame of beams; a story. 'A porch or cloister of one *contignation*.' *Sir H. Wotton.*—2. The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric.

Their own buildings, linked by a *contignation* into the edifice of France *Burke.*

Contiguate† (kon-tig'ū-āt), *a.* Contiguous. 'The two extremities are *contiguate*, yea, and continuate.' *Holland.*

Contiguity (kon-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* [See CONTIGUOUS.] 1. Actual contact of bodies; a touching; nearness of situation or place; hence, a linking together, as of a series of objects; a continuity.

To me there appear only three principles of connection among ideas, namely, resemblance, *contiguity* in time or place, and cause or effect. *Hume.*

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade. *Cowper.*

2. In *metaph.* one of the associating principles of the mind. According to this principle, when we think of any place which we are acquainted with we are apt to think at the same time of the neighbouring places and persons; or when we see any place where we have been formerly happy or unhappy, the sight renews the agreeable or disagreeable ideas formerly realized there.

Contiguous (kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [L. *contiguus—con*, and *tango, tago*, to touch.] Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; close together; neighbouring; bordering or adjoining; as, two *contiguous* bodies, houses, or countries: usually followed by *to*. *Contiguous angles*, in *geom.* such as have one leg or side common to each angle: otherwise called *Adjoining* or *Adjacent Angles*. See ANGLE.—*Adjacent, Adjoining, Contiguous.* See under ADJACENT.—SYN. Adjoining, adjacent, near.

Contiguously (kon-tig'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space.

Contiguousness (kon-tig'ū-us-nes), *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders. '*Contiguousness* to others.' *Fuller.*

Continence, Continency (kon'ti-nens, kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* [L. *continentia*, from *contineo*, to hold or withhold—*con*, and *teneo*, to hold. See TENET.] 1. In a general sense, the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command.

A harder lesson to learn *continence*
In joyous pleasure, than in grievous paine. *Spenser.*

He knew . . . when to leave off—a *continence* which is practised by few writers. *Dryden.*

2. Appropriately, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of lewd pleasures; hence, chastity.

Chastity may be the result of natural disposition or temperament—*continence* carries with it the idea of struggle and victory. *Fleming.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*, without unlawful, is chastity. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence;* abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* that of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

5.† Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Lest the *continence* of the course should be divided. *Ayliffe.*

Continent (kon'ti-nent), *a.* [L. *continens.*] 1. Refraining from unlawful sexual commerce; moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; chaste.

My past life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shak.*

2. In a general sense, restrained; moderate; temperate.

Have a *continent* forbearance. *Shak.*

3.† Restraining; opposing.

My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear
That did oppose my will. *Shak.*

4.† Continuous; connected; not interrupted. '*Continent* land.' *Grafton.*

The north-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly the least disjoined by sea of all that coast. *Brerewood.*

Continent (kon'ti-nent), *n.* In *geog.* a great extent of land not disjoined or interrupted by sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as, the Eastern and Western *continents*. In reality there is no true continent, a continent differing from an island only in extent. Europe, Asia, and Africa may, therefore, be regarded as one large island, and North and South America another. On the other hand, Australia may be regarded as a continent, and Britain has been called a continent, as opposed to Anglesey.—2.† That which contains anything.

Here's the scroll,
The *continent* and summary of my fortune. *Shak.*

3. Land, as containing, inclosing, or bounding seas and rivers.

Make the *continent*, weary of solid firmness, melt itself into the sea. *Shak.*

They (the rivers) have overborne their *continents*. *Shak.*

Continental (kon-ti-nent'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a continent; specifically, of or belonging to the continent of Europe, as distinguished from the adjacent islands, especially Great Britain.—2. In *Amer. hist.* pertaining to the United States; as, *continental* money, money belonging to the confederated colonies collectively, in distinction from what pertains to the separate states: a word much used during the war of independence.

The army before Boston was designated as the *continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gage, which was called the ministerial army. *W. Irving.*

—*Continental system*, in *modern hist.* the celebrated plan of the Emperor Napoleon for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the Continent. It was commenced by the decree of Berlin, issued November 21, 1806, which declared the British Islands in a state of blockade, and made prisoners of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France and her allies. The blockade, however, was far from complete, and means were soon contrived for its evasion.

Continental (kon-ti-nent'al), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe.—2. In *Amer. hist.* a soldier belonging to the army of the confederate states in the war of independence.

Continently (kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

You are not ignorant how Mr. Boyle hath been (ridiculed) for some new-made words, such as ignore and opine. Cesar, I think, saith that 'verbum insolens, tanquam scopulus, fugiendum est.' I'll name you one or two—to apricate, suscepted, vesicate, *continently*, put as opposite to incontinently. *Ray.*

Continents (kon'ti-nents), *n. pl.* See ENCRATITES.

Continge† (kon-tinj'), *v.i.* [*L. contingo.*] To touch; to happen. *Bailey.*

Contingency, Contingence (kon-tin'jen-si, kon-tin'jens), *n.* [*L. contingens; contingo*, to fall or happen to—*con*, and *tango*, to touch. See TACT.] 1. The quality of being contingent; the possibility of happening or coming to pass; fortuitousness.

We are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may occur.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency*. *Hallam.*

SYN. Casualty, accident, chance.

Contingent (kon-tin'jent), *a.* [*L. contingens.* See CONTINGENCY.] 1. Possibly occurring; liable to occur; not determinable by any certain rule; accidental; casual.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something uncertain; secondly, something *contingent*. *South.*

2. Dependent upon what is undetermined or unknown. 'Uncertain and *contingent* causes.' *Tillotson.*

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone.*

They would have thought a *contingent* baronet a very poor catch, indeed, for them to set their caps at. *Mrs. Riddell.*

3. In *logic*, a term applied to the matter of a proposition when the terms of it in part agree and in part disagree. —*Contingent truth.* See TRUTH.—*Contingent remainder.* See REMAINDER.—*Accidental, Casual, Fortuitous, Contingent, Incidental.* See under ACCIDENTAL.—SYN. Accidental, casual, fortuitous, incidental.

Contingent (kon-tin'jent), *n.* 1.† A contingency; a fortuitous event; something that is future and doubtful.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*. *South.*

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; specifically, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; as, the Turkish *contingent* in the Crimean war.

The banner of the empire was unfurled. From the Danube and its Hungarian shores up to the Black Forest, from the Alps to the border of Flanders, *contingents* were required; 200,000 men were in arms. *Milman.*

Contingently (kon-tin'jent-li), *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.

Contingentness (kon-tin'jent-nes), *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

Continuable (kon-tin'ū-a-bl), *a.* That may be continued. [Rare.]

Continual (kon-tin'ū-al), *a.* [Fr. *continuel*; L. *continuus*, See CONTINUE.] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing: used in reference to time.

He that hath a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. Prov. xv. 15.

I have great heaviness and *continual* sorrow of heart. Rom. ix. 2.

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent; incessant: said of acts or things occurring or presenting themselves; as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

The eye is delighted by a *continual* succession of small landscapes. *W. Irving.*

—*Continual fever* or *continued fever*, a fever that abates but never entirely intermits till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remitting and intermitting fever.—*Continual claim*, in *law*, a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day to land or other estate, the possession of which cannot be obtained without hazard.—*Continual proportionals.* See under CONTINUED.—*Continuous, Incessant, Perpetual, Continual.* See under CONTINUOUS.—SYN. Constant, perpetual, unceasing, incessant, uninterrupted, unintermitted.

Continually (kon-tin'ū-al-li), *adv.* 1. Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; as, the ocean is *continually* rolling its waves on the shore.—2. Very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*. 2 Sam. ix. 7.

—*Continuously, Continually.* See under CONTINUOUSLY.—SYN. Constantly, incessantly, perpetually, always.

Continualness (kon-tin'ū-al-nes), *n.* Permanence. *Hales.* [Rare.]

Continuance (kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [See CONTINUE.] 1. A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuation; constancy; perseverance; duration. 'Patient *continuance* in well-doing.' Rom. ii. 7. 'Cloyed with long *continuance* in a settled place.' *Shak.*

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You either fear his humour or my negligence, that you call in question the *continuance* of his love. *Shak.*

2. Uninterrupted succession; prolongation of existence; continuation.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison.*

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. Ps. cxxxix. 16.

4. In *law*, (*a*) the deferring of a suit or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is continually given and entered upon record for the parties to appear from time to time. The giving of this day is called a *continuance*. (*b*) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.—5.† Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*

—*Continuation, Continuance, Continuity.* See CONTINUATION.

Continuate† (kon-tin'ū-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *continuated*; ppr. *continuating*. To join closely together. *Potter.*

Continuate† (kon-tin'ū-āt), *a.* [*L. continuatus.*] 1. Immediately united; closely joined; holding together.

As though our flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. 'Untirable and *continuate* goodness.' *Shak.*

Continuately† (kon-tin'ū-āt-li), *adv.* With continuity; without interruption.

The water ascends by intermissions, but it falls *continuately*. *Bp. Wilkins.*

Continuation (kon-tin'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. continuatio.*] 1. Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted.

These things must be works of Providence for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray.*

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued; as, have you read the *continuation* of the story?—3. Extension in space; production; a carrying on in length; as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.—*Continuation of the diet.* In *Scots law*, the summons in a civil process authorizes the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with *continuation of days*, and he may be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chooses, unless it be forced on by protestation.—*Continuation, Continuance, Continuity.* These words agree in signifying a holding together. *Continuation* is used properly of space, *continuance* of time, and *continuity* of substance; thus we speak of the *continuation* of a line of railway, the *continuance* of suffering, and the *continuity* of a rampart.—SYN. Prolongation, continuance, extension, protraction.

Continuation-day (kon-tin'ū-ā''shon-dā), *n.* In the *stock exchange*, a day for the settlement of interest on speculations.

Continuative (kon-tin'ū-āt-iv), *n.* 1. An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives:* as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was and Rome is. *Watts.*

2. In *gram.* a word that continues the connection between clauses or sentences; a conjunction. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Continuatives consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris.*

Continuative (kon-tin'ū-āt-iv), *a.* Continuing. *Watt.* [Rare.]

Continuator (kon-tin'ū-āt-ėr), *n.* One who, or that which, continues; as, the *continuator* of an unfinished history.

Continue (kon-tin'ū), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *continued*; ppr. *continuing.* [*L. continuo* (of space), to make in a line with, carry on, connect; (of time), to keep on, continue, from *continuus*, unbroken, continuous—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days and have nothing to eat. Mat. xv. 32.

2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. 1 Sam. xiii. 14.

3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. Jn. viii. 31.

Continue (kon-tin'ū), *v.t.* 1. To protract; not to cease from or to terminate.

O *continue* thy loving-kindness to them that know thee. Ps. xxxvi. 10.

2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length; as, *continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.—3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use; as, to *continue* the same diet.

You know how to make yourself happy by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

4.† To hold to or unite.

The navel *continues* the infant to its mother. *Sir T. Browne.*

5. To suffer or cause to remain as before; as, to *continue* judges in their posts. Specifically—6.† To suffer to live.

Barnardine must die this afternoon:
And how shall we *continue* Claudio. *Shak.*

Continued (kon-tin'ūd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.—2. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; unceasing; as, a *continued* fever, which abates but never entirely intermits.—*Continued* or *continual proportionals*, a series of three or more quantities compared together, so that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms, viz. between the first and second; the second and third; the third and fourth, &c., as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, &c., where the terms continually increase in a double ratio. Such quantities are also said to be in *continued proportion*, and a series of continued proportionals is otherwise called a *progression.*—*Continued base* or *bass*, in *music*, the figured base of a score continued through the whole piece. The term is only to be found in old music.—*Continued fractions*, in *arith.* a species of fractions which have acquired great value by their application to the solution of numerical equations and of problems in the indeterminate analysis. A continued fraction is one whose denominator is an integer with a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an

integer with a fraction, and the same for this last fraction again, and so on to any extent. The reduction of common fractions and ratios that are expressed in large numbers to continued fractions, is no more than the common method of finding the greatest common measure of the two terms; for then the several quotients become the denominators of the fractions, the numerators being always 1 or unity. An approximation may thus be made to the value of a fraction whose numerator and denominator are in too high terms, and the farther the division is carried the nearer will the approximation be to the true value.

Continuedly (kon-tin'ūd-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

Continuer (kon-tin'ū-ėr), *n.* 1. One who continues; one that has the power of perseverance.—2. One who carries forward anything that had been begun by another; as, the *continuer* of a history.

Continuing (kon-tin'ū-ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering; protracting; producing in length.—2. Permanent.

Here we have no *continuing* city. Heb. xiii. 14.

Continuingly (kon-tin'ū-ing-li), *adv.* Without interruption; continuously. *Fabyan.*

Continuity (kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [L. *continuitas.*] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*, for a fibre cut through contracts itself. *Arbuthnot.*

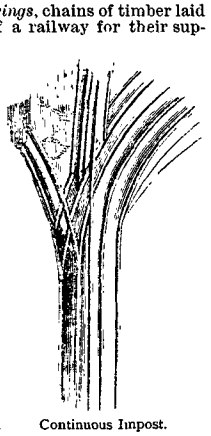
—*Solution of continuity*, in *med.* any division of parts previously continuous. Wounds and fractures are thus *solutions of continuity.*—*Law of continuity*, a principle of considerable use in investigating the laws of motion and of change in general, and which may be thus enunciated:—Nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate states. —*Continuation. Continuance, Continuity.* See CONTINUATION.

Continuo (kon-tin'ū-ō). [It.] In *music*, continued.

Continuous (kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* [L. *continuus.*] Joined without intervening space or time; proceeding from something else without interruption or without apparent interruption; uninterrupted; unbroken. 'A *continuous* and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.' *D. Webster.*

To whose dread expanse,
Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course,
Our floods are rills. *Thomson.*

—*Continuous bearings*, chains of timber laid under the rails of a railway for their support, in place of stone sleepers fixed at certain intervals. The chains of timber, or longitudinal sleepers, are secured to cross transoms fixed to piles. — *Continuous impost*, in *arch.* the mouldings of an arch continued along the pillar that supports it down to the ground without any member to mark the impost point, that is, the point at which the arch and pillar meet. 2. In *bot.* not deviating from uniformity; the reverse of *articulated.* Thus a stem is said to be *continuous* which has no joints. —*Continuous, Incessant, Continual, Perpetual. Continuous* means unbroken, and is passive; *incessant*, meaning unceasing, is active. The former epithet is preferable to note duration, a condition, or simply a result; the latter to describe the exertions by which the condition or result is produced. We speak of a *continuous* fever, a *continuous* strain of music, the *continuous* murmur of a brook; but we say an *incessant* attack, the musicians played, or the brook murmured *incessantly.* 'I*ncessant* toil of six *continuous* days.' *Continual* does not imply unceasing continuity, but the habitual or repeated renewals of an act, state, &c.; as, a *continual* succession of storms. *Perpetual* is *continuous* with the idea of lastingness; as, *perpetual* motion.


Continuous Impost.

The thought of our past years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction. *Wordsworth.*

Perpetual is often used in the sense of *continual*, but is stronger, as implying that one sees no end to the series; as, I am sick of the *perpetual* bickerings of churchmen.

Continuously (kon-tin'ū-us-li), *adv.* In continuation; without interruption.—*Continuously, Continually.* The former denotes unbroken continuity, the latter close succession. It rained *continuously* all day, means there was no intermission; but, it rained *continually* during the day, indicates that there were intervals of cessation.

Continuousness (kon-tin'ū-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being continuous; uninterruptedness.

Contline (kont'lin), *n.* In *ships*, the space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of each other.

Contorniate, Contorniato (kon-tor'ni-āt, kon-tor'ni-ā"tō), *a.* and *n.* [It. *contorno*, circuit, circumference—prefix *con*, and *torno*, a turn. See CONTOUR.] In *numis.* applied to a species of medal or medallion in bronze, having a curved furrow (*contorno*) on each side, supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine the Great and his successors, and to have formed tickets of admission to the public games of the circus of Rome and of Constantinople.

Contorsion, *n.* See CONTORTION.

Contort (kon-tort'), *v.t.* [L. *contorqueo, contortum*, to twist—*con*, intens., and *torqueo, tortum*, to twist.] To twist together; to writhe. 'The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted.*' *Ray.*

Contorted (kon-tort'ed), *p.* and *a.* Twisted together. A *contorted* corolla in *bot.* has the edge of one petal lying over the next in an oblique direction.—*Contorted strata*, in *geol.* strata twisted and curved as if by lateral pressure when they were in a soft state.

Contortion (kon-tor'shon), *n.* [Fr. *contorsion;* L. *contortio.*] 1. A twisting; a writhing, especially spasmodic writhing; a wresting; a twist; wry motion; as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face.

When Croft's *Life of Dr. Young* was spoken of as a good imitation of Dr. Johnson's style, 'No, no,' said he (Burke), 'it is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the nodosities of the oak, without its strength; it has all the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration.' *Prior's Life of Burke.*

2. In *med.* a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; the iliac passion; partial dislocation.

Contortionist (kon-tor'shon-ist), *n.* One who practises wry motions or twistings of the body.

Contortious (kon-tor'shus), *a.* Affected by contortions; twisted. [Rare.]

Contortive (kon-tort'iv), *a.* Expressing contortion.

Contortuplicate (kon-tor-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* [L. *contortus*, entangled, and *plico, plicatum*, to fold.] In *bot.* turned back on itself.

Contour (kon-tör'), *n.* [Fr. *contour*—*con*, and *tour*, a turn, revolution, turner's lathe, from L. *tornus*, Gr. *tornos*, a lathe. From L. *tornus* come also Fr. *tourner*, E. to *turn.*] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds a body, its form being determined by the shape of the body; the periphery considered as distinct from the object: the word is scarcely used except when speaking of rounded or sinuous bodies; specifically, (*a*) in the *fine arts*, a line or lines representing the outline of any figure. (*b*) In *fort.* the horizontal outline of works of defence. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand; and the distances of the surface, at each interval, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (*c*) In *surv.* the outline of the surface of the ground with regard to its undulations. — *Contours*, or *contouring lines*, lines or levels carried along the surface of a country or district at a uniform height above the sea-level, and then laid down on a map or plan, so that an approximately true outline of its contour is presented, the degree of accuracy depending on the number of lines or levels taken between the sea-level and the highest point in the region. In the Ordnance Survey of Britain the lowest contouring line is at 50 feet above the sea-level, the next 100, the third 200, and so on at every additional 100 feet up to 1000, above which the levels are taken at every 250 feet. At and below 1000 feet the levels are taken by a theodolite or spirit-level; above that by a water-level. It is essential to the completeness of a contouring line that it should be carried on till it returns to the point whence it started, thus describing a sort of circle. The sea is a natural contouring line.

Contour (kon-tör'), *v.t.* To make a contour; to make an outline of a figure or of a country, in the latter case having reference only to its heights and depressions.

Contouring (kon-tör'ing), *n.* The act of forming a contour. See CONTOUR.

Contouring (kon-tör'ing), *p.* and *a.* Forming the contour; marking the outline; as, *contouring* line. See under the noun.

Contourné (kon-tör-nā), *pp.* [Fr.] A term in *her.*, used when a beast is represented standing, passant, courant, &c., with its face to the sinister side of the escutcheon.

Contourniated (kon-tör'ni-āt-ed), *a.* Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe: a term among antiquaries, applied to medals.

Contra (kon'tra). [From a hypothetical Latin adjective, *conterus*, on type of *extra* from *exterus, intra* from *interus*, &c., from a root *tar* or *tra* (seen in L. *trans*, across, Skr. *tar*, to cross), the prepositional element *con, ex, inter*, &c., giving, in each case, its specific sense to the relation. *Counter* is another form.] A Latin preposition signifying against in opposition, entering into the composition of some English words, as *contra*band, *contra*dict, *contra*distinction, *contra*indicate, *contra*position, &c.

Contraband (kon'tra-band), *a.* [Fr. *contrebande — contre*, against, and *bande*, L.L. *bandum*, a flag, a standard, as the emblem of authority. See BANDON, BAN.] Prohibited or excluded by proclamation, law, or treaty. *Contraband goods* are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war arms and munitions of war are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported by neutrals to the other, but are held to be contraband and liable to capture and condemnation.

Contraband (kon'tra-band), *n.* 1. Illegal or prohibited traffic. 'Persons most bound to prevent *contraband.*' *Burke.*—2. Articles by law prohibited to be imported or exported.

Contraband † (kon'tra-band), *v.t.* 1. To declare prohibited; to forbid.

The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands. *Hudibras.*

2. To import illegally, as prohibited goods; to smuggle. *Johnson.*

Contrabandism (kon'tra-band-izm), *n.* Trafficking in contravention of the customs laws; smuggling.

Contrabandist (kon'tra-band-ist), *n.* One who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

It was proved that one of the *contrabandists* had provided the vessel in which the ruffian O'Brien had carried Scum Goodman over to France. *Macaulay.*

Contrabasso (kon-tra-bas'sō), *n.* [It.] The largest of the violin species of instruments, of which it forms the lowest bass: usually called the double-bass.

Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good morals.

Contract (kon-trakt'), *v.t.* [L. *contraho, contractum—con*, and *traho*, to draw; Fr. *contracter.* See DRAW.] 1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to shorten; to abridge; to narrow; to lessen; as, to *contract* an inclosure; to *contract* the period of life.

A government which *contracts* natural liberty less than others is that which best coincides with the aims attributed to rational creatures. *Brougham.*

In all things dissuetude doth *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Dr. H. More.*

2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle.

(Thou) didst *contract* and purse thy brow. *Shak.*

3. To betroth; to affiance; as, A *contracted* his daughter to B; the lady was *contracted* to a man of merit.—4. To draw to; to bring on; to incur; to gain; as, we *contract* vicious habits by indulgence; we *contract* debt by extravagance.

Each from each *contract* new strength and life. *Pope.*

5. In *gram.* to shorten by omission of a letter or syllable; as, to *contract* a word.—6. To epitomize; to abridge; as, to *contract* an essay.—SYN. To shorten, abridge, epitomize,

narrow, lessen, condense, reduce, confine, incur.

Contract (kon-trakt'), *v.i.* 1. To be drawn together; to be reduced in compass; to become shorter or narrower; to shrink. 'Years *contracting* to a moment.' *Wordsworth.*—2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement as between two or more persons; as, to *contract* for a load of flour; to *contract* to carry the mail.—3. To bind one's self by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession. *Jer. Taylor.*

Contract† (kon-trakt'), *pp.* Contracted; affianced; betrothed.

First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shak.*

Contract (kon'trakt), *n.* 1. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each requires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executory or executed.

Of those systems the most famous is that which is usually called the doctrine of the 'original contract' or 'compact,' which supposes all the citizens to have at first joined in forming a community, and to have made a *contract*, or agreement, or treaty, with each other, and with those whom they chose for rulers. *Brougham.*

2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed each to the other.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?
I did, with his *contract* with Lady Lucy. *Shak.*

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation. In law contracts are divided into three classes:—(*a*) *Contracts of record*, such as judgments, recognizances, and statutes of staple; (*b*) *Specialities*, which are under seal, such as deeds and bonds; (*c*) *Simple contracts*, or contracts by parole. Both verbal and written contracts are included in the class of verbal contracts.—*Nominate contracts*, in *Scots law*, are loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date. —*Covenant, Contract.* See under COVENANT.—SYN. Covenant, agreement, compact, stipulation, bargain, arrangement, obligation.

Contracted (kon-trakt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk. 'To him the angel with *contracted* brow.' *Milton.*—2. Bargained for; betrothed. 'The *contracted* peace.' *Shak.*

Inquire me out *contracted* bachelors. *Shak.*

3. Incurred; as, a debt improperly *contracted.*—4. Narrow; mean; selfish; as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.—*Contracted vein*, in *hydraulics*, a term denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture owing to the particles nearest the periphery experiencing greater attrition than the rest, and being thus retarded.

Contractedly (kon-trakt'ed-li), *adv.* In a contracted manner.

Contractedness (kon-trakt'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being contracted.—2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.

Contractibility (kon-trakt'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction; as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air.

Contractible (kon-trakt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of contraction. 'Small air-bladders dilatable and *contractible.*' *Arbuthnot.*

Contractibleness (kon-trakt'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

Contractile (kon-trakt'il), *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions. 'The heart's *contractile* force.' *Brookes.*

Contractility (kon-trakt-il'i-ti), *n.* 1. The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract. More specifically—2. In *physiol.* that vital property which gives to certain parts the power of contracting. This power may be either *voluntary*, that is, dependent on the action of the brain, or *involuntary*. The muscles of locomotion are endowed with *voluntary contractility*, those of the stomach, viscera, heart, &c., with *involuntary contractility*. This term is sometimes applied to the property possessed by tissues of contracting on the application of a stimulus, but for the sake of precision it is better designated *irritability.*

Contracting (kon-trakt'ing), *a.* Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating; as, the *contracting* parties to a league.

Contraction (kon-trak'shon), *n.* [L. *contractio.*] 1. The act of drawing together or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening extent or dimensions by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions.* *Arbuthnot.*

The *contraction* of the heart is called systole. *Gray.*
Some things induce a *contraction* of the nerves. *Bacon.*

2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means; as, the poem would be improved by *contractions.*—3. An abbreviation employed with the view of saving labour in writing, and also in former times with the view of saving parchment in extending MS. copies of works, deeds, &c. Contraction takes place in several modes, as by elision or suspension; writing a smaller letter above the word contracted; running two or more letters into one character; by symbols representing syllables or words; by initial letters; thus: *recd.* for *received*; *q^m* for *quam*; *Mr.* for *Master*; *&* for *et*; *p* for *per*; *S.P.Q.R.* for *Senatus populusque Romanus.* When the contraction consists of the initial syllable or syllables of a word, as *ult.* for *ultimo*, *plenipo.* for *plenipotentiary*, it is more correctly termed an *abbreviation.* Sometimes the contraction becomes a substantive word in the language, as *proxy* for *procuracy*, *proctor* for *procurator*, *sheriff* for *shire-reeve*, Fr. *blâmer* for *blasphemer.*—4. In *gram.* the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables; as, *can't* for *can not*; *proxy* for *procuracy*; *control* for *contre-rôle.*—5.† A contract; marriage contract.

Such an act . . . makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths: O, such a deed
As from the body of *contraction* plucks
The very soul. *Shak.*

6. In *surg.* an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, arising from various causes, as in anchylosis, distortion, club-foot, wry-neck, &c.—7. In *physics*, a decrease of volume, bulk, or dimensions, the usual effect of a diminution of heat. All bodies expand by the application of heat, and contract their dimensions when heat is withdrawn.—*Abbreviation, Contraction.* See under ABBREVIATION.

Contractive (kon-trakt'-iv), *a.* Tending to contract.

The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave,
On the left side ejects the bounding wave. *Blackmore.*

Contractor (kon-trakt'ér), *n.* 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do anything for another.

All matches are dangerous and inconvenient where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Estrange.*

Specifically—2. One who contracts or covenants, as with a government or other public body, to furnish provisions, clothing, or other supplies, or to perform any work or service, at a certain price or rate.

Contra-dance (kon'tra-dans), *n.* [Fr. *contre-danse.*] A dance in which the partners are arranged face to face or in opposite lines. [Erroneous for *Country-dance.*]

Contradict (kon-tra-dikt'), *v.t.* [L. *contradico—contra*, and *dico*, to speak.] 1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history known to all the world. *Dryden.*

The Jews . . . spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming. Acts xiii. 45.

2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker.*

SYN. To oppose, gainsay, deny, resist, impugn, correct, rectify, retract, recall, recant.

Contradictable (kon-tra-dikt'a-bl), *a.* That may be contradicted; deniable; disputable.

Contradicter (kon-tra-dikt'ér), *n.* One who contradicts or denies; an opposer.

Contradiction (kon-tra-dik'shon), *n.* [L. *contradictio.*] 1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.—2. Opposition, whether by words, reproaches, or attempts to defeat.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself. Heb. xii. 3.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts, or propositions; as, these theorems involve a *contradiction.*

If we perceive truth, we thereby perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew.*

4. *Fig.* the person who, or thing that, contradicts or is inconsistent with him, her, or itself.

Woman's at best a *contradiction* still. *Pope.*

—*Principle of contradiction*, the principle or axiom that a thing cannot be and not be at the same time, or that a thing must either be or not be, or that the same attribute cannot at the same time be affirmed and denied of the same subject. It is one and indivisible, but develops itself in three specific forms, which have been called the three logical axioms. First, 'A is A.' Second, 'A is not A.' Third, 'Everything is either A or Not-A.' This last is sometimes called the law of excluded middle. Aristotle lays down this principle as the basis of all logic and of all metaphysics.

Contradictional† (kon-tra-dik'shon-al), *a.* Inconsistent.

Contradictious (kon-tra-dik'shus), *a.* 1. Filled with contradictions; opposite; inconsistent. 'Contradictious inconsistencies.' *Dr. H. More.*—2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Bondet was argumentative, *contradictious*, and irascible. *Bp. of Killala's Narrative.*

Contradictiousness (kon-tra-dik'shus-nes), *n.* 1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.—2. Disposition to contradict or cavil. [In both uses rare.]

Contradictive (kon-tra-dikt'iv), *a.* Containing contradiction; contradictory; inconsistent.

Though faith be set on a height beyond our human perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated than *contradictive* to our reason. *Feltham.*

Contradictively (kon-tra-dikt'iv-li), *adv.* By contradiction.

Contradictorily (kon-tra-dik'tor-i-li), *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself or opposite to others.

Contradictoriness (kon-tra-dik'tor-i-nes), *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

Contradictorious† (kon'tra-dik-tō"ri-us), *a.* Contradictory. 'A *contradictorious* humour.' *State Trials*, 1649.

Contradictoriously† (kon'tra-dik-tō"ri-us-li), *adv.* Contradictorily.

Contradictory (kon-tra-dik'tor-i), *a.* 1. Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; as, *contradictory* assertions.—2. Inconsistent; opposite; contrary; as, *contradictory* schemes. 'Schemes absurd and *contradictory* to common sense.' *Addison.*—*Contradictory propositions*, *n.* In *logic*, propositions which, having the same terms, differ in quantity and quality. See CONTRARY.

Contradictory (kon-tra-dik'tor-i), *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories.* *Bacon.*

Contradistinct (kon'tra-dis-tingkt"), *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. 'A *contradistinct* term.' *Goodwin.* [Rare.]

Contradistinction (kon'tra-dis-tingk"shon), *n.* [L. *contra* and E. *distinction.*] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We speak of sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption. *South.*

Contradistinctive (kon'tra-dis-tingkt"iv), *a.* 1. Having the quality of, or characterized by, contradistinction; opposite in qualities. 2. Distinguished by opposites. *Harris.*

Contradistinctive (kon'tra-dis-tingkt"iv), *n.* A mark of contradistinction. *Harris.*

Contradistinguish (kon'tra-dis-ting"-gwish), *v.t.* [L. *contra* and E. *distinguish.*] To distinguish not merely by differential but by opposite qualities.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished.* *Locke.*

Contrafissure (kon-tra-fi'shūr), *n.* [L. *contra* and E. *fissure.*] In *surg.* a fissure or fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

Contra-harmonical Proportion (kon'tra-hăr-mon"ik-al prō-pōr'shon), *n.* In *math.*

that relation between three terms in which the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third as the third is to the first. See HARMONICAL.

Contrahent† (kon'tra-hent), *a.* [See CONTRACT.] Contracting; covenanting; agreeing. A common word in diplomatic documents of the time of Henry VIII.

Contrahent (kon'tra-hent), *n.* One who enters into a contract, covenant, or agreement.

Betwixt the king's highness, the emperour, and the French king, as princes *contrahents*. *Strype.*

Contraindicant (kon-tra-in'di-kant), *n.* [L. *contra*, against, and *indicans*, *indicantis*, pp. of *indico*, to point out. See INDICATE, INDEX.] A symptom that forbids to treat a subject or matter, as a disease, in the usual way. *Burke.*

Contraindicate (kon-tra-in'di-kāt), *v.t.* or *i.* pret. & pp. *contraindicated;* ppr. *contraindicating.* [L. *contra* and E. *indicate.*] To indicate in a direction opposite to what is usual or what might be expected. Specifically, in *med.* to indicate some method of cure contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out. 'Contraindicating symptoms must be observed.' *Harvey.*

Contraindication (kon-tra-in'di-kā"shon), *n.* In *med.* an indication from some peculiar symptom or fact that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires. *Arbuthnot.*

Contraire† (kon-trār'), *v.t.* [Fr. *contrairer.*] To cross; to thwart; to resist; to withstand. *Spenser.*

Contrajerva (kon-tra-jėr'va), *n.* See CONTRAYERVA.

Contralto (kon-tral'tō), *n.* [It.] 1. In *music*, the highest voice of a male adult, or the lowest of a woman or a boy, called also the *Alto*, or when possessed by a man *Countertenor.* It is next below the treble and above the tenor, its easy range being from tenor G to treble C.—2. The person who sings with this voice; as, she is a splendid *contralto.*

Contralto (kon-tral'tō), *a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, contralto; as, a *contralto* voice.

Contramure (kon'tra-mūr), *n.* An out wall. See COUNTERMURE.

Contranatural (kon-tra-na'tūr-al), *a.* Opposite to nature. [Rare.]

Contranitency† (kon-tra-nī'ten-si), *n.* [L. *contra*, and *nitor*, to strive.] Reaction; resistance to force. *Bailey.*

Contrapose† (kon-tra-pōz'), *v.t.* To set in opposition.

Contraposition (kon'tra-pō-zi"shon), *n.* [L. *contra* and E. *position.*] A placing over against; opposite position. In *logic*, conversion, in particular negative propositions, effected by separating the word *not* from the copula and attaching it to the predicate; without which the change would in English be impracticable.

But it has been already shown that the conversion by '*contraposition*' (by 'negation') will enable us to reduce these two moods, ostensively. *Whately.*

Contrapuntal (kon-tra-punt'al), *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.

Contrapuntist (kon-tra-punt'ist), *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

Contra-regularity (kon-tra-re'gū-la'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *contra* and E. *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule or to regularity. *Norris.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Contra-remonstrant (kon'tra-rē-mon'-strant), *n.* One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant.

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants. *Hales.*

Contrariant (kon-trā'ri-ant), *a.* [Fr., from *contrarier*, to contradict or run counter.] Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. 'Without one hostile or *contrariant* prepossession.' *Southey.* [Rare.]

Contrariantly (kon-trā'ri-ant-li), *adv.* Contrarily. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Contrarie, Contrary (kon-trā'rē), *v.t.* [Fr.] [O.E. and Sc.] To contradict.

In all the court ne was ther wif ne maide
Ne widewe, that *contraried* that he saide.
Chaucer.

Contrarient (kon-trā'ri-ent), *n.* In *English hist.* the name given to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against King Edward II., because in respect of their great power it was not fit to call them *rebels* or *traitors.*

Contraries (kon'tra-riz), *n. pl.* [See CONTRARY.] In *logic*, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries;* as, every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watt.*

Contrariety (kon-tra-rī'e-ti), *n.* [L. *contrarietas.* See CONTRARY.] 1. The state or quality of being contrary; opposition in fact, essence, quality, or principle; repugnance.

It principally failed by *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Dr. H. More.*

There is a *contrariety* between these things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak.*

3. In *metaph.* one of the associating principles of the mind. According to this principle great cold is apt to make us think of heat; hunger and thirst of eating and drinking.—SYN. Inconsistency, discrepancy, repugnance.

Contrarily (kon'tra-ri-li), *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

Contrariness (kon'tra-ri-nes), *n.* Contrariety; opposition.

Contrarious (kon-trā'ri-us), *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant. [Rare.]

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God
With bat-wings of her vices. *E. B. Browning.*

Contrariously (kon-trā'ri-us-li), *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. [Rare.]

Contrariwise (kon'tra-ri-wīz), *adv.* [*Contrary*, and *wise*, manner.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, nor railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. 1 Pet. iii. 9.

Contra-rotation (kon'tra-rō-tā"shon), *n.* [L. *contra*, against, and E. *rotation* (which see).] Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.

Contrary (kon'tra-ri), *a.* [L. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against; Fr. *contraire.*] 1. Opposite; adverse; moving against or in an opposite direction; as, *contrary* winds.

We have lost our labour, they have gone a *contrary* way. *Shak.*

2. Opposite; contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant.

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are *contrary*, the one to the other. Gal. v. 17.

3. Given to contradiction or resistance; self-willed; perverse; froward; as, a *contrary* child. [Colloq.]—4. Different. 'Hath appointed them *contrary* places.' *Shak.* [Rare.] 5. Opposite or opposed to what is right; wrong. 'Slippers which his nimble haste had falsely thrust upon *contrary* feet.' *Swift.* [Rare.]—6. In *her.* noting things that are opposed or in opposition to one another. In this use written also *Contra.* [This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations. The word here really belongs to the affirmation or fact declared, *this happened;* for *contrary* does not, like an adverb, express the *manner* of happening, but that the fact itself was contrary to my expectation. *According, agreeable, pursuant, antecedent, prior, anterior,* &c., are often used in like manner.]—*Contrary* and *contradictory*, in *logic*, (*a*) two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other; they are *contradictory* when, one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first. (*b*) Two terms are contrary which, while belonging to the same class or category, are the most widely different of all that belong to the class; as, *good, bad; wise, foolish; white, black.*—SYN. Adverse, repugnant, hostile, inimical, discordant, inconsistent.

Contrary (kon'tra-ri), *n.* 1. A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged; as, *this* is stated to be a fact, but I will endeavour to show the *contrary.* Specifically—3. In *logic*, see CONTRARIES.—4.† An adversary. 'Whether he or thou sle his *contrary.*' *Chaucer.*—*On the contrary*, in opposition; on the other side.—*To the contrary*, to an opposite purpose or fact; as, he said it was just, but I told him *to the contrary.*

They did it, not for want of instruction to the *contrary.* *Stillingfleet.*

Contrary† (kon'tra-ri), *v.t.* [Fr. *contrarier.*] To contradict or oppose. 'You must *contrary* me.' *Shak.*

Contrary-minded (kon'tra-ri-mīnd-ed), *a.* Of a different mind or opinion.

Contrast (kon-trast'), *v.t.* [Fr. *contraster*, from L. *contra*, opposite, and *stare*, to stand.] 1. To set in opposition two or more objects of a like kind, with a view to show the difference or dissimilitude, and to manifest the superior excellence of the one by the inferiority of the other, or to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other in a more striking view; as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues. 'The generosity of one person *contrasted* with the meanness of another.' *Crabb.*

To *contrast* the goodness of God with our rebellion, will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark.*

2. To exhibit differences or dissimilitude in painting and sculpture, by position or attitude, either of the whole figure or of its members; or to show to advantage by opposition or difference of position.

The figures must not be all on one side, but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

Contrast (kon-trast'), *v.i.* To stand in contrast or opposition to.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*

Contrast (kon'trast), *n.* Opposition or dissimilitude of objects, by which the one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other; the placing together in view or in juxtaposition things belonging to the same category or class but widely differing from each other, in order to render the difference more vividly marked; comparison by contrariety of qualities; opposition of thing or qualities. 'The *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons.' *Whewell.*

Contrast is applicable to things of a similar kind. We never speak of a *contrast* between a man and a mountain, or between a dog and a tree; but we observe the *contrast* between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage. *Webster.*

What a *contrast* between modesty and impudence, or between a well-bred man and a clown! *Ogilvie.*

2. In the *fine arts*, opposition of varied forms in sculpture or colours in painting, which by such juxtaposition more vividly express each other's peculiarities. *Fairholt.*

Contra-stimulant (kon-tra-stim'ū-lant), *n.* In *med.* a medicine which tends to counteract the effect of a stimulant.

Contrate (kon'trāt), *a.* [L. *contra*, against, contrary.] Having cogs or teeth placed contrary to those of common wheels, or projecting parallel to the axis: used chiefly of the wheels in clockwork.

Contra-tenor, Contra-tenore (kon'tra-ten-ėr, kon'tra-tā-nō'rā), *n.* In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; contralto; counter-tenor.

Contrate-wheel (kon'trāt-whēl), *n.* A wheel having the teeth projecting perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel. See CONTRATE.

Contravallation, Countervallation (kon'tra-val-lā"shon, koun'tėr-val-lā"shon), *n.* [Fr. *contrevallation*, from L. *contra*, against, and *vallum*, a rampart.] In *fort.* a chain of redoubts and breastworks raised by the besiegers about a fortress, either unconnected or united by a parapet, to prevent sorties of the garrison.

Contravene (kon-tra-vēn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contravened;* ppr. *contravening.* [L. *contravenio—contra*, against, and *venio*, to come.] 1. To come or be in conflict with; to oppose in principle or effect; to obstruct in operation; to defeat.

Laws, that place the subject in such a state, *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority; they exact obedience and yield no protection. *Johnson.*

2. To act so as to violate; to transgress; as, we must not *contravene* the law.—SYN. To contradict, set aside, nullify, defeat, cross, obstruct.

Contravener (kon-tra-vēn'ėr), *n.* One who contravenes.

Contravening (kon-tra-vēn'ing), *n.* Contravention; as, the *contravening* of an act of parliament. *State Trials.*

Contravention (kon-tra-ven'shon), *n.* 1. The act of contravening, violating, or transgressing; violation; opposition; as, the proceedings of the allies were in *contravention* of the treaty. 'In *contravention* of all his mar-

riage speculations.' *Motley.*—2. In *Scots law*, any act done in violation of a legal condition or obligation by which the contravener is bound; especially applied to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of law-burrows.

Contraversion (kon-tra-vėr'shon), *n.* [L. *contra*, and *versio*, a turning.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. *Colgrave.* [Rare.]

Contrayerva, Contrajerva (kon-tra-yėr'va, kon-tra-jėr'va), *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*, Pg. *contraherva*—*contra*, and *yerba, herva*, an herb (L. *herba*); a counter herb, an antidote for poison, or, in general, an antidote.] The name applied to an aromatic bitterish root which is imported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic. It is the produce of *Dorstenia Contrajerva*, a plant belonging to the nat. order Urticaceæ.

Contre (kon'tr), *adv.* [Fr.] In *her.* an appellation given to several bearings on account of their cutting the shield contrary and opposite ways. Thus we meet with contre-bends, contre-chevron; contre-pale, &c., when there are two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so as colour may be opposed to metal and metal to colour.

Contrectation † (kon-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *contrectatio, contrectationis*—*con*, and *tractare*, to handle.] A touching or handling. *Ferrand.*

Contre-dance (kon'tr-dăns), *n.* [Fr. *contre-danse.*] A French dance; a kind of quadrille.

Contrefete, † *v.t.* To counterfeit. *Chaucer.*

Contre-temps (kon'tr-tan), *n.* [Fr.] An unexpected and untoward accident; an embarrassing conjuncture; a hitch.

Contributable (kon-trib'ūt-a-bl), *a.* That can be contributed.

Contributary (kon-trib'ūt-a-ri), *a.* [See CONTRIBUTE.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal; adding something to a common stock.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a *contributary* stream. *Trans. of D'Anville.*

Contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contributed;* ppr. *contributing.* [L. *contribuo*—*con*, and *tribuo*, to grant, assign, or impart. See TRIBE, TRIBUTE.] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay a share.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison.*

Contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece, to which the invention must not *contribute.* *Pope.*

SYN. To impart, minister, conduce, administer, promote, forward.

Contribution (kon-tri-bū'shon), *n.* 1. The act of giving to a common stock or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense. 'To make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints.' Rom. xv. 26.—2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many; the sum or thing contributed.

Of Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences I have spoken in the history of these sciences. *Whewell.*

3. *Milit.* an imposition paid by a frontier country to secure itself from being plundered by the enemy's army; an imposition upon a country in the power of an enemy, which is levied under various pretences and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.—4. *In law*, a payment made by each of several having a common interest of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of the number for the common good; more specifically, a payment levied on each of the several owners of a vessel for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.—*Suit for contribution*, in *law*, a suit in equity brought by one of several parties who has discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionally.

Contributional (kon-tri-bū'shon-al), *a.* Furnishing contributions.

Contributive (kon-trib'ūt-iv), *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

This measure is *contributive* to the same end. *Taylor.*

Contributor (kon-trib'ūt-ėr), *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose in conjunction with others.

Contributory (kon-trib'ū-to-ri), *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

I do not pretend that no one was *contributory* to a subsidy who did not possess a vote. *Hallam.*

Contributory (kon-trib'ū-to-ri), *n.* A contributor. 'Every one to be *contributories* according to their goods and lands.' *Strype.*

Contrist† (kon-trist'), *v.t.* [See below.] To make sorrowful; to sadden. 'To deject and *contrist* myself.' *Sterne.*

Contristate † (kon-tris'tāt), *v.t.* [L. *contristo; tristis*, sad:] To make sorrowful.

Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit. *Spiritual Conquest.*

Contristation † (kon-tris-tā'shon), *n.* The act of making sad, or the state of being sad. 'Pangs of fear and *contristation.*' *Robinson.*

Contrite (kon'trīt), *a.* [L. *contritus*, from *contero*, to break or bruise—*con*, and *tero*, to bruise, rub, or wear. See TRITE.] *Lit.* worn or bruised; hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as, a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. li. 17.

Prostrate my *contrite* heart I rend. *Roscommon.*

SYN. Penitent, repentant, humble, sorrowful.

Contrite (kon'trīt), *n.* A contrite person; a penitent. *Hooker.*

Contritely (kon'trīt-li), *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.

Contriteness (kon'trīt-nes), *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

Contrition (kon-tri'shon), *n.* [L. *contritio.* See CONTRITE.] 1.† The act of grinding or rubbing to powder. 'Reducible into powder by *contrition.*' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Grief of heart for having offended God; deep sorrow for sin; sincere penitence.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed, Sown with *contrition* in his heart. *Milton.*

SYN. Repentance, penitence, humiliation, compunction, self-reproach, remorse.

Contriturate (kon-trit'ūr-āt), *v.t.* To pulverize or reduce to small particles.

Contrivable (kon-trīv'a-bl), *a.* [See CONTRIVE.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable.* *Wilkins.*

Contrivance (kon-trīv'ans), *n.* [See CONTRIVE.] 1. The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning the disposition of things for a particular purpose.

The machine we are inspecting demonstrates by its construction, *contrivance* and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver. *Paley.*

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice and orderly *contrivance.* *Glanville.*

2. The thing contrived, planned, or invented; an artifice; plot; scheme; as, an interesting mechanical *contrivance.*

Have I not managed my *contrivance* well, To try your love, and make you doubt of mine. *Dryden.*

Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants. *Burke.*

SYN. Device, plan, scheme, invention, project, design, machination, shift.

Contrive (kon-trīv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contrived;* ppr. *contriving.* [O.E. *controve, contreve*, O.Fr. *controver*, Fr. *controuver*, to invent, to fabricate—*con*, and *trouver*, to find, from L. *turbare*, to disturb, hence, to rummage, to find.] To invent; to devise; to plan.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

The chest *contrived* a double debt to pay, A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. *Goldsmith.*

SYN. To invent, discover, plan, concert, project, plot, hatch.

Contrive (kon-trīv'), *v.i.* To form schemes or designs; to plan; to scheme. 'With traitors do *contrive.*' *Shak.*

Contrive† (kon-trīv'), *v.t.* [L. *contero*, pret. *contrivi*, to wear away. An extremely irregular formation, and opposed to all analogy.] To wear away; to spend.

Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon, and quaff carouses to our mistress' health. *Shak.*

Three ages such as mortal men *contrive.* *Spenser.*

Contrivement † (kon-trīv'ment), *n.* Contrivance; invention. 'The admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabrick.' *Glanville.*

Contriver (kon-trīv'ėr), *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

Contriving (kon-trīv'ing), *n.* Act of planning; forming in design; invention; machination.

One that slept in the *contriving* of lust, and waked to do it. *Shak.*

Control (kon-trōl'), *n.* [Fr. *contrôle*, a contr. for *contre*, against, and *rôle*, a roll, list, catalogue. See ROLL.] 1.† Primarily, a book register or account kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter register. *Johnson.* Hence—2. Check; restraint; as, to speak or to act without *control;* the wind raged without *control.* 'Equal-poised *control.*' *Tennyson.*

If the sinner . . . lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South.*

3. Power; authority; government; command; as, children should be under the *control* of their parents.

Keep it ours, O God, from brute *control;*
O statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
Of Europe, keep your England whole. *Tennyson.*

—*Board of Control*, a board of six members established in 1784 by Mr. Pitt for the government of India. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and member of the ministry. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown.

Control (kon-trōl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *controlled;* ppr. *controlling.* 1.† To check by a counter register or double account.—2.† To prove by counter statements; to confute; to convict.

This account was *controlled* to be false. *Fuller.*

The Duke of Milan and his more braver daughter could *control* thee. *Shak.*

3. To exercise control over; to hold in restraint or check; to subject to authority; to regulate; to govern; to subjugate.

Give me a staff of honour for my age,
But not a sceptre to *control* the world. *Shak.*

The self-same influence
Controlleth all the soul and sense
Of passion gazing upon thee. *Tennyson.*

4. To have superior force or authority; to overpower. [Rare.]

A recital cannot *control* the plain words in the granting of a deed. *Johnson's Reports.*

SYN. To restrain, rule, govern, direct, check, curb, overpower, counteract.

Controllable (kon-trōl'a-bl), *a.* That may be controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and not always *controllable* by reason. *South.*

Controller (kon-trōl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who controls or restrains; one that has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate. *Dryden.*

2. An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; as, the *controller* of the mint, customs, stationery, &c. In the United States, the duty of the *controller* of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts. This word is also written *Comptroller.*

Controllership (kon-trōl'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a controller. Sometimes written *Comptrollership.*

Controlment (kon-trōl'ment), *n.* 1. The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment.* *Sir J. Davies.*

2.† Opposition; resistance; counteraction; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment?* *Hooker.*

Controve† (kon-trōv'), *v.t.* [Fr. *controuver*—*con*, and *trouver*, to find out. See first art. CONTRIVE.] To invent.

It is sinne to *controve* thing that is to reprove. *Chaucer.*

Controversal† (kon-trō-vėrs'al), *a.* [See CONTROVERT.] 1. Turning different ways. 'The temple of Janus, with his two *contro-*

versal faces.'. *Milton.* — 2. Controversial. '*Controversal* divinity.' *Boyle.*

Controversary (kon-trō-vėrs'a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputatious. '*Controversary* points.' *Bp. Hall.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Controverse† (kon'trō-vėrs), *n.* Controversy. *Spenser.*

Controverse† (kon'trō-vėrs), *v.t.* To controvert; to dispute. *Hooker.*

Controverser,† **Controversor**† (kon'trō-vėrs-ėr), *n.* A disputant.

Controversial (kon-trō-vėr'shi-al), *a.* [See CONTROVERT, CONTROVERSY.] Relating to disputes; as, a *controversial* discourse.

Controversialist (kon-trō-vėr'shi-al-ist), *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

He (Johnson) was both intellectually and morally of the stuff of which *controversialists* are made. *Macaulay.*

Controversially (kon-trō-vėr'shi-al-li), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

Controversion† (kon-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* Act of controverting. *Hooker.*

Controversor† (kon'trō-vėrs-ėr), *n.* See CONTROVERSER.

Controversy (kon'trō-vėr-si), *n.* [L. *controversia.* See CONTROVERT.] 1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions.

Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of godliness. 1 Tim. iii. 16.

All *controversies* that can never end, had better perhaps never begin. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every *controversy* and every stroke be tried. Deut. xxi. 5.

3. Dispute; opposition carried on.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations. Jer. xxv. 31.

4.† Opposition; resistance. 'And stemming (the torrent) with hearts of *controversy.*' *Shak.*—*Controversy, Dispute.* A *dispute* is commonly oral, and is generally of short continuance. It may be defined as a temporary debate, and in its colloquial usage involves the idea of heat. A *controversy* may be oral, but is commonly in writing, and is frequently continued for a long period of time, many persons taking part in it.—SYN. Dispute, contest, debate, disputation, wrangle, strife, quarrel, hostility.

Controvert (kon'trō-vėrt), *v.t.* [L. *contra*, against, and *verto, versum*, to turn.] To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions; as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

Some *controverted* points had been decided according to the sense of the best jurists. *Macaulay.*

Controverter (kon'trō-vėrt-ėr), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern. *Johnson.*

Controvertible (kon-trō-vėrt'i-bl), *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion; as, this is a *controvertible* point of law. 'Many *controvertible* truths.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Controvertibly (kon-trō-vėrt'i-bli), *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

Controvertist (kon'trō-vėrt-ist), *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists.* *Tillotson.*

Contrusion (kon-trō'zhon), *n.* [L. *contrudo, contrusum*, to press together—*con*, together, and *trudo*, to press.] The act of pressing together.

Contubernal† (kon-tū'bėr-nal), *a.* [L. *contubernalis*, from *contubernium*, companionship in a tent—*con*, together, and *taberna*, a tent. See TAVERN.] Pertaining to fellowship in a mess or lodging; dwelling together.

Contubernial† (kon-tū-bėr'ni-al), *a.* [See CONTUBERNAL.] Dwelling in the same tent; familiar; contubernal. *Chaucer.*

Contumacious (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* [L. *contumax—con*, and *tumeo*, to swell.] 1. *Lit.* swelling against; haughty; hence, resisting legitimate authority; disobedient; as, a *contumacious* child. 'Most obstinate *contumacious* sinner.' *Hammond.*

Richard fell before the castle of a *contumacious* vassal. *Milman.*

2. In *law*, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.—SYN. Stubborn, obstinate, perverse, unyielding, inflexible, proud, headstrong.

Contumaciously (kon-tū-mā'shus-li), *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

Contumaciousness (kon-tū-mā'shus-nes), *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.

Contumacy (kon'tū-ma-si), *n.* [L. *contumacia.* See CONTUMACIOUS.] 1. Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority; unyielding obstinacy; stubborn perverseness.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton.*

2. In *law*, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned, or disobedience to its rules and orders.—SYN. Stubbornness, perverseness, haughtiness.

Contumelious (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* [L. *contumeliosus.* See CONTUMELY.] 1. Indicating or expressive of contumely; haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; abusive; insolent; rude and sarcastic. '*Contumelious* language.' *Swift.* 'Curving a *contumelious* lip.' *Tennyson.*—2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who are not chargeable with ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Dr. H. More.*

3.† Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so it is *contumelious* to him. *Dr. H. More.*

Contumeliously (kon-tū-mē'li-us-li), *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; rudely; insolently.

Contumeliousness (kon-tū-mē'li-us-nes), *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.

Contumely (kon'tū-me-li), *n.* [L. *contumelia*, from *contumeo—con*, and *tumeo*, to swell.] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language. 'The oppressor's wrong; the proud man's *contumely.*' *Shak.*

Contumulate† (kon-tū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *contumulo—con*, together, and *tumulus*, a tomb.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave. '*Contumulate* both man and wife.' *Old poem quoted by Ashmole.*

Contumulation† (kon-tū'mū-lā"shon), *n.* Act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

Contund† (kon-tund'), *v.t.* [L. *contundo—con*, intens., and *tundo*, to beat, to bruise. See CONTUSION.] To beat; to bruise by beating.

His (Don Quixote's) were so *contunded* that he was not *corpus mobile.* *Gayton.*

Contune† (kon-tūn'). A form of *Continue*, employed, Tyrwhitt says, for the sake of the rhyme.

It is of Love, as of Fortune,
That chaungeth oft and nill *contune.* *Chaucer.*

Contuse (kon-tūz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *contused;* ppr. *contusing.* [L. *contusus, contundo.* See CONTUSION.] To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance.

Roots, barks, and seeds *contused* together. *Bacon.*

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them. *Wiseman.*

Contusion (kon-tū'zhon), *n.* [L. *contusio*, from *contundo—con*, and *tundo*, to beat; Skr. *tud.*] 1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.—2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating.—3. In *surg.* a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach or apparent wound, as by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

Conundrum (kō-nun'drum), *n.* [Uncertain. Possibly from same root as *cunning*, knowledge, skill, O.E. *conne, cunne*, to know.] A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer involving a pun.

Conus (kō'nus), *n.* [L. *conus.*] 1. In *zool.* a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, the type of the family Conidæ, so named from the conical form of the shell. They are found in the southern and tropical seas. The species are very numerous, many of them very beautiful, and some are fossil, appearing first in the chalk, and becoming more abundant in the recent formations. This genus forms part of the Buccinoid family of the Pectinibranchiate order of Gastropods in the system of Cuvier.—2. In *bot.* a term denoting that form of inflorescence called a strobilus or cone, which is a spike, the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds. Sometimes the scales are thin, with little cohesion, but they often are woody, and cohere into a single tuberculated mass. See CONE, CONIFERÆ.

Conusable† (kō'nūs-a-bl), *a.* [A form of *Cognizable* (which see).] Liable to be tried or judged. 'One of those courts where matrimonial causes are *conusable.*' *Bp. Barlow.*

Conusance (kon'ūs-ans), *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*] Cognizance; knowledge; notice.

Conusant (kon'ūs-ant), *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

Conusor (kon'ūs-ėr). See COGNIZOR.

Convalesce (kon-va-les'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *convalesced;* ppr. *convalescing.* To grow better after sickness; to recover health.

He found the queen somewhat *convalesced.* *Knox.*

Convalescence, Convalescency (kon-va-les'ens, kon-va-les'en-si), *n.* [L. *convalesco*, to grow stronger—*con*, and *valesco*, to get strength, *valeo*, to be strong. See WELL and AVAIL.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a person renewing his vigour after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the deacon resigned himself to the luxury of *convalescence.* *Harper's Monthly Mag.*

Convalescent (kon-va-les'ent), *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.—*Convalescent hospitals* are hospitals intermediate between the ordinary hospitals and the homes of the patients. It was found that many patients discharged in a convalescent state died on returning to their unhealthy homes. These hospitals have been established in several parts of the country, with the view of developing convalescence into perfect health by the influences of pure air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing well-regulated diet.

Convalescent (kon-va-les'ent), *n.* One who has recovered his health after sickness.

Convalescently (kon-va-les'ent-li), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

Convallaria (kon-val-lā'ri-a), *n.* [L. *convallis*, a valley.] A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the lily of the valley, a perennial stemless herb, with a creeping rootstock, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme of white drooping flowers. It flowers in May, and grows in woods and on heaths throughout Britain.

Convection (kon-vek'shon), *n.* [L. *convectio*, from *conveho*, to convey.] The act of carrying or conveying; specifically, the transference of heat by means of the upward motions of the particles of a liquid or gas which is heated from beneath. When a portion of water or air is heated above the surrounding portions, it increases in volume, and thus becoming specifically lighter rises and carries with it the newly-acquired temperature, the cooler particles of the fluid rushing in from the sides and falling down from the upper parts of the vessel. *Convection-currents* are thus produced, and the liquid or gas is soon heated all through. Electricity also is transferred or transmitted by means of convection-currents.

Convective (kon-vekt'iv), *a.* Resulting from or caused by convection; as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday.*

Convectively (kon-vekt'iv-li), *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection; as, heat transferred *convectively.*

Convenable (kon-vēn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being convened or assembled.

Convenable† (kon've-na-bl), *a.* [Fr.] Agreeable; suitable; consistent; conformable. *Spenser.*

Convene (kon-vēn'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *convened;* ppr. *convening.* [L. *convenio—con*, and *venio*, to come.] 1. To come together; to meet; to assemble, as things. [Rare.]

The rays of light converge and *convene* in the eyes. *Newton.*

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble, as persons; as, Parliament will *convene* in February; the citizens *convened* in the city hall.—SYN. To meet, assemble, to congregate.

Convene (kon-vēn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convened;* ppr. *convening.* To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke.

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes. *Pope.*

2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.

By the papal canon law, clerks can be *convened* only before an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

Convenee (kon-vē-nē′), *n.* One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

Convener (kon-vēn′ėr), *n.* 1. One who convenes or meets with others.

I do reverence the *conveners* (at the Synod of Dort) for their worth and learning. *Mountagu.*

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call an organized body together, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman.

Convenience, Conveniency (kon-vē′ni-ens, kon-vē′ni-en-si), *n.* [L. *convenientia*, from *convenio*, to convene; lit. a coming together.] 1. The state or quality of being convenient; fitness; suitableness; as, a great deal of *convenience* in the situation of a place.—2. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease; comfort. 'Rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *conveniency*.' *Jer. Taylor.*—3. That which gives ease or comfort; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden.*

4. Opportune conjunction of affairs; opportunity; as, to do it at one's *convenience*.

Convenient (kon-vē′ni-ent), *a.* 1. Fit; suitable; proper. 'Foolish talking nor jesting, which are not *convenient*.' Eph. v. 4.

Feed me with food *convenient* for me.
Prov. xxx. 8.

Some arts are peculiarly *convenient* to particular nations. *Tillotson.*

2. Giving certain facilities or accommodation; as, a very *convenient* staircase.—3. Opportune; as, a *convenient* season.—4. At hand; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither *convenient for* burning hard by. *Thackeray.*

SYN. Fit, suitable, adapted, fitted, suited, commodious.

Conveniently (kon-vē′ni-ent-li), *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect; as, that house is not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.—2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty; as, he cannot *conveniently* accept the invitation.

Convening (kon-vēn′ing), *n.* The act of coming together; convention.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *Eikon Basilike.*

Convent (kon′vent), *n.* [O. Fr. *convent;* Fr. *couvent*, from L. *conventus*, a meeting—*con*, together, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come.] 1. † A meeting or assembly. 'A usual ceremony at their (the witches') *convents* or meetings.' *Ben Jonson.*—2. An association or community of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns. 'One of our *convent*, and his (the duke's) confessor.' *Shak.*—3. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

Convent† (kon-vent′), *v.t.* [L. *conventus*, *convenio*.] 1. To call together.

By secret messengers I did *convent*,
The English chiefetaines all. *Mir. for Mags.*

2. To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath . . . will make up full clear,
Whenever he's *convented*. *Shak.*

Convent† (kon-vent′), *v.i.* 1. To meet; to concur.—2. To serve; to agree; to be convenient.

When that is known and golden time *convents*,
A combination shall be made of our dear souls.
Shak.

Convented (kon-vent′ed), *pp.* Summoned. *Shak.*

Conventical (kon-vent′ik-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a convent. A *conventical prior* was the same as an abbot.

Conventicle (kon-ven′ti-kl), *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*.] 1. An assembly or gathering, especially a secret assembly.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *Ayliffe.*

2. An assembly or meeting: usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. Hence, an assembly, in contempt; specifically, it was applied to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

The first Christians would never have had recourse to nocturnal or clandestine *conventicles* till driven to them by the violence of persecutions. *Hammond.*

The old haunter of *conventicles* became an intolerable High Churchman. *Macaulay.*

Conventicle (kon-ven′ti-kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *conventicled;* ppr. *conventicling*. To belong to a conventicle; to partake of the nature of a conventicle. '*Conventicling* schools . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics.' *South.*

Conventicler (kon-ven′ti-klėr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles.

Convention (kon-ven′shon), *n.* [L. *conventio*. See CONVENE.] 1. The act of coming together; a meeting; an assembly.

To-morrow morn we hold a great *convention*.
Tennyson.

2. Union; coalition.

The *conventions* or associations of several particles of matter into bodies. *Boyle.*

3. A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting or assembly of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes; particularly an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or ecclesiastical. In Great Britain, convention is the name given to an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ; as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II.—*Convention of estates*, the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the Union, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together without the necessity of a formal citation, such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—*Convention of royal burghs*, the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations, however, excite little interest, and are in general directed to matters of no public importance. In the United States, this name is given to the assembly of representatives which forms a constitution of government, or political association; as, the *convention* which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787.—4. In *diplomacy*, an agreement or contract between two parties; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty; as, a military *convention*, that is, a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them. See extract.

And first of all, it is worth while to note that, properly, the word Treaty is applied exclusively to political and commercial objects; while the less pretentious though longer denomination of *Convention* is bestowed on special agreements of all kinds—as, for instance, international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights. *Blackwood's Mag.*

5. Conventionality. [Rare.]

Now and then, not often, he (Wordsworth) bursts into an open condemnation of worldly *conventions;* and when he does, not Milton himself is grander or more severe. *Lord Coleridge.*

Dwell with these, and lose
Convention, since to look on noble forms
Makes noble thro' the sensuous organism
That which is higher. *Tennyson.*

—*Convention treaties*, treaties entered into between different states, under which they each bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty.

Conventional (kon-ven′shon-al), *a.* [L. *conventionalis*, pertaining to an agreement, from *conventio*, a coming together, meeting, agreement—*con*, together, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come.] 1. Stipulated; formed by agreement; tacitly understood.—2. Arising out of custom or tacit agreement; sanctioned by general concurrence; depending on general concurrence; formal; as, a *conventional* use of language. In the *fine arts*, depending on accepted models or traditions, irrespective of the true principles of art.

Nobody ever yet used *conventional* art to decorate with, when he could do anything better. *Ruskin.*

—*Conventional obligations*, obligations resulting from the special agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

Conventional services reserved by tenures on grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale.*

—*Conventional estates*, those freeholds not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law.

Conventionalism (kon-ven′shon-al-izm), *n.* That which is received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony; anything depending on conventional rules and precepts.

We must be content with the *conventionalisms* of vile solid knots and lumps of marble, instead of the golden cloud which encircles the fair human face with its waving mystery. *Ruskin.*

Conventionalist (kon-ven′shon-al-ist), *n.* One who adheres to a convention or treaty.

Conventionality (kon-ven′shon-al″i-ti), *n.* A conventional mode of living, acting, or speaking, as opposed to what is natural; a conventional term, principle, or custom.

It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole region of *conventionalities*. *Lamb.*

Conventionalize (kon-ven′shon-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *conventionalized;* ppr. *conventionalizing*. 1. To render conventional; to bring under the influence of conventional rules; to render observant of the conventional rules of society; as, to *conventionalize* a butcher's boy.—2. In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in accordance with conventional rules.

The fact is, neither (leaves nor figures) are idealized, but both are *conventionalized* on the same principles, and in the same way. *Ruskin.*

Conventionally (kon-ven′shon-al-li), *adv.* In a conventional manner; by tacit agreement.

Conventionary (kon-ven′shon-a-ri), *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional; as, *conventionary* tenants.

Conventioner (kon-ven′shon-ėr), *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

Conventionist (kon-ven′shon-ist), *n.* One who makes a contract.

Conventual (kon-ven′tū-al), *a.* [Fr. *conventuel.*] Belonging to a convent; monastic; as, *conventual* priors. '*Conventual* regularity.' *Thackeray.*—*Conventual church*, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

Conventual (kon-ven′tū-al), *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun. 'The venerable *conventual*.' *Addison.*

Converge (kon-vėrj′), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *converged;* ppr. *converging*. [L. *convergo*—*con*, and *vergo*, to incline. See VERGE.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other: opposed to *diverge*. Lines which *converge* in one direction *diverge* in the other.

Colours mingle, features join, and lines *converge*.
Akenside.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge.
Jefferson.

Convergence, Convergency (kon-vėrj′ens, kon-vėrj′en-si), *n.* 1. The quality of converging; tendency to one point. 'The *convergence* or divergence of the rays falling on the pupil.' *Berkeley.*—2. In *math.* the gradual diminution of the terms of an indefinitely continued series. See CONVERGING.

Convergent-nerved Leaf.

Convergent (kon-vėrj′ent), *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending.—*Convergent-nerved*, in *bot.* a term used in describing the venation of leaves, to denote cases where the ribs form a curve, and meet at the point, as in *Plantago lanceolata*.—*Convergent series*. See CONVERGING.

Converging (kon-vėrj′ing), *p.* and *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended.—*Converging rays*, in *optics*, those rays of light which, proceeding from different points of an object, approach, meet, and cross, and become diverging rays.—*Converging series*, in *math.* a series of numbers proceeding without end, and having terms which gradually diminish in such a manner that no number whatsoever of them added together will be as great as a certain given number. But when such a number can be added together as will exceed any given number, however great, the series is said to be *divergent*.

Conversable (kon-vėrs′a-bl), *a.* [It. *conversabile;* Fr. *conversable*. See CONVERSE.] Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse.

Mrs. Bardell let lodgings to many *conversable* single gentlemen, with great profit, but never brought any more actions for breach of promise of marriage. *Dickens.*

Conversableness (kon-vėrs′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

Conversably (kon-vėrs'a-bli), *adv.* In a conversable manner.

Conversance, Conversancy (kon'vėrs-ans, kon'vėrs-an-si), *n.* The state of being conversant; habit of familiarity; familiar intercourse or acquaintance. [Rare.]

Conversant (kon'vėrs-ant), *a.* [See CONVERSE, verb.] 1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted: followed by *with*, formerly also by *among*. 'The strangers that were *conversant among* them.' Josh. viii. 35.

But the men were very good to us . . . as long as we were *conversant with* them. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness. *Shak.*

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study: followed generally by *with;* formerly, and yet occasionally, by *in*.

The learning and skill he had by being *conversant in* their books. *Hooker.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant with* them all. *Pope.*

3. Having concern or relation to; concerned or occupied: followed by *about*.

Education is *conversant about* children. *Wotton.*

Conversant† (kon'vėrs-ant), *n.* One who converses with another.

Conversantly (kon'vėrs-ant-li), *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

Conversation (kon-vėr-sā'shon), *n.* 1. General course of manners; behaviour; deportment, especially as it respects morals. [Obsolescent.]

Let your *conversation* be as becometh the gospel. Phil. i. 27.

Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation*. 1 Pet. i. 15.

2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. '*Conversation* with the best company.' *Dryden.* [Obsolescent.]—3.† Familiar intercourse or acquaintance from using or studying. 'Much *conversation* in books.' *Bacon.*—4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference. [This is now the most general use of the word.]

It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's *conversation*, the first thing you should consider is whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him. *Sterne.*

One of the best rules for *conversation* is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid. *Sterne.*

5. Carnal commerce, legitimate or illegitimate, but most usually the latter; as, criminal *conversation*.—*Conversation* (or *speaking*) *tube*, a pipe made of gutta-percha, caoutchouc, or metal for conveying sound or for delivering messages from one part of a building to another; also a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf people.—SYN. Intercourse, communion, commerce, familiarity, discourse, dialogue, colloquy, talk, chat.

Conversational (kon-vėr-sā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse or talk.

Conversationalist (kon-vėr-sā'shon-al-ist), *n.* One who excels in conversation.

Conversationed† (kon-vėr-sā'shond), *a.* Having a certain behaviour or deportment.

Till she be better *conversationed* . . .
I'll keep as far from her as the gallows. *Beau. & Fl.*

Conversationism (kon-vėr-sā'shon-izm), *n.* A word or phrase used in easy conversation; a colloquialism.

Conversationist (kon-vėr-sā'shon-ist), *n.* One who excels in conversation.

I must not quite omit the talking sage,
Kit-Cat the famous *conversationist*. *Byron.*

Conversative (kon-vers'at-iv), *a.* Relating to an intercourse with men; social: opposed to *contemplative*.

She chose to endue him with the *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

Conversazione (kon-vėr-sa'tsi-ō"nā), *n.* [It.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

Converse (kon-vėrs'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *conversed;* ppr. *conversing.* [Fr. *converser;* L. *conversor*, to associate with—*con*, and *versor*, to be engaged in anything, live or remain in a place, freq. of *verto, versum*, to turn.] 1. To keep company; to associate; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted: followed by *with*.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse with* nature. *Thomson.*

2.† To have sexual commerce. *Guardian.*—3. To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally: followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject.

With thee *conversing* I forget all time;
All seasons and their change, all please alike. *Milton.*

So she goes by him attended,
Hears him lovingly *converse*. *Tennyson.*

[This is now the most general use of the word.]—SYN. To associate, commune, discourse, talk, speak.

Converse (kon'vėrs), *n.* [See above.] 1. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity: in this sense the word may include discourse or not; as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects; or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high *converse* with the mighty dead. *Thomson.*

'Tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms. *Byron.*

2. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions. 'Thy *converse* drew us with delight.' *Tennyson.*

Formed by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

Converse (kon'vėrs), *n.* [L. *converto, converti, conversum*, to turn round.] 1. A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a reciprocating part; the complement; the counterpart; as, the hollows in a mould in which a medal has been cast are the *converse* of the parts of the medal in relief: used often in the sense of the opposite, the contrary, the reverse.

'John Bruce' was written uncompromisingly in every line of his face, just the *converse* of Forrester, whom old maids of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as 'Charley.' *Lawrence.*

2. In *math.* an opposite proposition; thus, after drawing a conclusion from something supposed, we invert the order, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, and draw from it what was first supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal; and the *converse* is true: if these angles are equal the two sides are equal.—3. In *logic*, a proposition which is formed from another by interchanging the subject and predicate. Thus, 'religion is the truest wisdom,' is a proposition, and its converse is, 'the truest wisdom is religion.'

Converse (kon'vėrs), *a.* [See CONVERT.] Turned about; opposite; reciprocal.

Conversely (kon'vėrs-li), *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production is capital, so *conversely*, the whole of the capital of the country is devoted to production. *J. S. Mill.*

In *math.* by conversion. See CONVERSION.

Convertible (kon-vėrs'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being converted or made converse. 'This *convertible* . . . sorites.' *Hammond.*

Conversing (kon-vėrs'ing), *n.* Conversation; intercourse; dealings.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves in all our *conversings* with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls. *More.*

Conversion (kon-vėr'shon), *n.* [L. *conversio.* See CONVERT.] 1. In a general sense, a turning or change from one state to another; with regard to substances, transmutation; as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood.—2. *Milit.* a change of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.—3. In *theol.* a change of heart or disposition, in which the enmity of the heart to God and his law, and the obstinacy of the will, are subdued, and are succeeded by supreme love to God and his moral government, and a reformation of life.—4. Change from one side or party to another.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. A change from one religion to another. 'The *conversion* of the Gentiles.' Acts xv. 4. 6. In *law*, the act of appropriating to private use; as, in trover and *conversion*.—7. *Naut.* the reduction of a vessel by one deck, thereby converting a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk.—*Conversion of equations*, in *alg.* the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought or any member of it is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—*Conversion of propositions*, in *logic*, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition; as, 'no virtuous man is a rebel;' 'no rebel is a virtuous man.' All logical conversion is illative, that is, the truth of the converse follows from that of the original proposition.—*Centre of conversion*, in *mech.* is the point in a body about which it turns as a centre, when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces to its different parts.—*Conversion of proportions*, in *math.* is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms, when thus arranged, are said to be proportionals by conversion.

Conversive (kon-vėrs'iv), *a.* Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [Rare or obsolete.]

Conversive (kon-vėrs'iv), *a.* Conversable; social. [Rare or obsolete.]

To be rude or foolish is the badge of . . . one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man. *Feltham.*

Convert (kon-vėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *converto*, to turn round, to turn towards—*con*, with, and *verto*, to turn.] 1.† To cause to turn; to turn. 'O, which way shall I *convert* myself.' *B. Jonson.*

Crystals will calefie into electricity and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. To change or turn into another substance or form.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *T. Burnet.*

3. To change from one state to another; as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* rude savages into civilized, man.

That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy. *Milton.*

4. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another. 'Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon.' *Hammond,*

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott.*

5. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. Acts iii. 19.

He that *converteth* a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death. Jam. v. 20.

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to *convert* liberty into an engine of oppression.—7. To divert from the proper or intended use; to change the destination of; to appropriate.

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own use. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second; as, all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin.—9.† To turn into another language. 'Catullus more elegantly *converted*.' *B. Jonson.*

Convert (kon-vėrt'), *v.i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shak.*

Convert (kon'vėrt), *n.* 1. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another: applied particularly to those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to political or philosophical sects.—2. In a more strict sense, one who is turned from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. Is. i. 27.

3. In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.—*Convert, Proselyte, Apostate, Pervert. Convert*, one who changes one opinion (generally in religion) for another: not used in a bad sense. *Proselyte* is sometimes used as a synonyme for *convert*, but is strictly confined to one who changes his religion; and *proselytism* does not, like *conversion*, necessarily imply conviction. A proselyte may be made by external influences brought to bear on him. *Apostate, pervert*, terms applied to one who renounces what the person

using these terms holds to be truth for what he holds to be error. The latter term is of modern introduction, and is intended to express the opposite of *convert*. It is generally applied to a person who abandons the Church of England or one of the other Protestant churches for the Roman Catholic Church. The term *apostate* is usually applied to one who has renounced the Christian religion, and conveys a strong feeling of reprobation. It is also used in a wider sense, and as nearly equivalent to *renegade*.

Converter (kon-vert'ér), *n.* One who converts; one who makes converts.

The zealous *converters* of souls and labourers in God's vineyard. *Jer. Taylor.*

Convertibility (kon-vèrt'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *convertible*.] 1. The condition or quality of being convertible; the capability of being converted or changed from one substance, form, or state to another; as, the *convertibility* of water into oxygen and hydrogen. 'The mutual *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land.' *Burke.*—2. The quality of being changeable from one sound to another; as, the *convertibility* of *m* with *b*, or of *d* into *t*.

Convertible (kon-vèrt'i-bl), *a.* [L. *convertibilis—con*, and *verto*, to turn.] 1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable.

The labour of the miner, for example, consists of operations for digging out of the earth substances *convertible* by industry into various articles fitted for human use. *J. S. Mill.*

2. So exactly correspondent that one may be used for another; interchangeable.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always *convertible* terms. *Blackstone.*

So long as we are in the region of nature, . . . miraculous and incredible may be allowed to remain *convertible* terms. *Trench.*

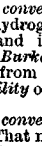
3. That may be changed, as one letter for another; as, *b*, *p*, and *f* are *convertible* letters.

Convertibleness (kon-vèrt'i-bl-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

Convertibly (kon-vèrt'i-bli), *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

Convertite † (kon'vèrt-it), *n.* A convert. *Shak.*

Convex (kon'veks), *a.* [L. *convexus*, carried round, rounded off, vaulted—*con*, together, and *veho*, *vexum*, to carry.] 1. Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; gibbous: opposed to *concave*, *convex* being applied to the sphericity of an exterior surface, *concave* to that of an interior surface; as, a *convex* mirror or lens. Convexity and concavity are of particular importance in optics, as applied to mirrors and lenses. See CONCAVO-CONVEX, CONVEXO-CONCAVE, &c.—2. In *bot.* applied to a leaf or receptacle.



Convex or Plano-convex Lens.

Convex (kon'veks), *n.* A convex body.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*

Convexed (kon'vekst), *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

Convexedly (kon-veks'ed-li), *adv.* In a convex form.

Convexity (kon-veks'i-ti), *n.* [L. *convexitas*.] The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness.

The very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

Convexly (kon'veks-li), *adv.* In a convex form; as, a body *convexly* conical.

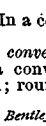
Convexness, Convexedness (kon'veks-nes, kon-veks'ed-nes), *n.* Convexity (which see).

Convexo-concave (kon-veks'ō-kon-kāv), *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface; as, a *convexo-concave* lens, in which the two surfaces meet if produced, the convexity exceeding the concavity. It is otherwise called a *meniscus*, and is chiefly used for spectacles. It may be regarded as a convex lens.

Convexo-concave Lens.

Convexo-convex (kon-veks'ō-kon-veks), *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens; otherwise termed a *double-convex* lens.

Convexo-plane (kon-veks'ō-plān), *a.* Convex on the one side and plane on the other.



Convexo-convex Lens.

Convey (kon-vā'), *v.t.* [O.Fr. *conveier*, *convoyer*, It. and L.L. *conviare*, to convey, escort, attend—L. *con*, with, and *via*, a way. *Convoy* has the same origin.] 1. To carry, bear, or transport, either by land or water or in air. 'I will *convey* them by sea in floats.' 1 Ki. v. 9. '*Convey* me to my bed, then to my grave.' *Shak.*

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shak.*

2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit; as, to *convey* a right or an estate from father to son.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, to transfer; to pass a title to anything from one person to another, as by deed, assignment, or otherwise; as, to *convey* lands by bargain and sale.—4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry by any medium; as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith.

5.† To manage; to carry on.

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*

6. To impart; to communicate. 'To *convey* our thoughts in ardent and intense phrases.' *Addison.*—7.† To steal: synonymous with *lift* in the Scotch phrase, to *lift* cattle. [Old slang.]

Convey, the wise it call. Steal!—foh, a fico for the phrase. *Shak.*

Convey † (kon-vā'), *v.i.* To play the thief. 'I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius.' *Marston.*

Conveyable (kon-vā'a-bl), *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred.

Conveyance (kon-vā'ans), *n.* 1. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting by land or water or through any medium; transmission; transference.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback—the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott.*

Tradition is no infallible way of *conveyance*. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

2. In *law*, (*a*) the act of transmitting or transferring property from one person to another, as by 'lease and release,' 'bargain and sale.' (*b*) The instrument or document by which property is transferred from one person to another.—3. The instrument or means by which anything is conveyed; as, a canal or aqueduct is a *conveyance* for water. 'Bethink you of some *conveyance*.' *Shak.* 'These pipes and these *conveyances* of our blood.' *Shak.*—4.† The act of removing; removal; conduct; convoy.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and, for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* of her good aunt Anne. *Shak.*

5.† Management; artifice; secret practices.

Close *conveyance* and each practice ill
Of cosinage and knavery. *Spenser.*

Can they not juggle, and with slight,
Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras.*

6.† Dishonesty.

Since Henry's death I fear there is *conveyance*. *Shak.*

Conveyancer (kon-vā'ans-ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

Conveyancing (kon-vā'ans-ing), *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, of investigating the title of the vendors and purchasers of property, and of framing those multifarious deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals. In England, the business of conveyancing is carried on mainly by barristers and members of the Inns of Court, and in Scotland a great deal of it is performed by members of the society of Writers to the Signet, though it is by no means exclusively in their hands.

Conveyer (kon-vā'ér), *n.* 1. One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another.—2.† A juggler; an impostor; a cheat; a thief.

Oh good convey! *conveyers* are you all
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall. *Shak.*

Conviciate † (kon-vi'shi-āt), *v.t.* [L. *convicior*, *conviciatus*, to reproach, to rail at, *convicium*, abuse.] To reproach; to rail at; to abuse. 'To *conviciate* instead of accusing.' *Laud.*

Convicinity † (kon-vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [L. *con*, and E. *vicinity* (which see).] Neighbourhood; vicinity. 'The *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes.' *T. Warton.*

Convicious † (kon-vi'shus), *a.* Same as *Convitious*.

Convict (kon-vikt'), *v.t.* [L. *convinco*, *convictum—con*, and *vinco*, to vanquish or subdue. See CONVINCE.] 1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty, as by the verdict of a jury, by confession, or other legal decision; as, the jury *convicted* the prisoner of felony. 2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience.

They who heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. Jn. viii. 9.

3.† To confute; to prove or show to be false.

Although not only reason but experience may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Sir T. Browne.*

4.† To show by proof or evidence.

Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

5.† To condemn to destruction; to doom.

So, by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armada of *convicted* sail
Is scattered and disjoined from fellowship. *Shak.*

Convict † (kon-vikt'), *pp.* [Abbrev. of *convicted*.] Proved or found guilty.

Before I be *convict* by course of law. *Shak.*

Convict (kon'vikt), *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision; in popular language, commonly a person undergoing penal servitude.—SYN. Malefactor, culprit, felon, criminal.

Conviction (kon-vik'shon), *n.* 1. The act of a legal tribunal adjudging, finding, or determining a person to be guilty of an offence charged against him. Convictions generally proceed on the verdict of a jury, but our law also admits of summary convictions without the intervention of a jury in certain circumstances, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons intrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offences against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offences.—2. The act of convincing or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge or the truth of what is alleged; the act of convincing of error; confutation.

For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade. *Milton.*

3. The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence; settled persuasion.

An act of divine grace could alone work an instantaneous change in the *convictions* of a nation. *Prescott.*

4. The state of being convinced or convicted, as by the admonitions or dictates of conscience; the state of being convicted of sin. 'To call evil good, and good evil, against the *convictions* of conscience.' *Swift.*

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a . . . lasting argument for the *conviction* of others. *Atterbury.*

—*Persuasion, Conviction, Faith, Opinion, Belief.* See under PERSUASION.

Convictism (kon'vikt-izm), *n.* The convict system; the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements. 'The evils of *convictism*.' *W. Howitt.*

Convictive (kon-vikt'iv), *a.* Having the power to convince or convict. '*Convictive* evidence.' *Glanville.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Convictively (kon-vikt'iv-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner.

Convictiveness (kon-vikt'iv-nes), *n.* Power of convicting.

Convince (kon-vins'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convinced*; ppr. *convincing*. [L. *convinco—con*, and *vinco*, to vanquish.] 1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; as, to *convince* a man of his errors, or to *convince* him of the truth.

For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ. Acts xviii. 29.

2.† To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of (by) the law as trangressors. Jam. ii. 9.

Drag hence
This impious judge, piecemeal to tear his limbs
Before the law *convince* him. *Webster.*

3.† To evince; to demonstrate; to prove.

Yet this, sure, methinks, *convinces* a power for the sovereign to raise payments for land forces. *Quoted by Hallam.*

4.† To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish.

His two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassail so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shak.*

5. To refute.

God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it. *Bacon.*

—*Convince, Persuade.* To *convince* a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement; to *persuade* him is to influence his feelings or will.

Convincement (kon-vins'ment), *n.* Conviction. [Rare.]

Convincible (kon-vins'i-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of conviction. [Rare.]—2. † Capable of being disproved or refuted. '*Convincible* falsities.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Convincingly (kon-vins'ing-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent.

Convincingness (kon-vins'ing-nes), *n.* The power of convincing.

Convitiate† (kon-vi'shi-āt), *v.t.* Same as *Conviciate.*

Convitious† (kon-vi'shus), *a.* [L. *convicior*, to reproach.] Reproachful; convicious. '*Convitious* words.' *Queen Elizabeth.*

Convival† (kon-vīv'al), *a.* Of or belonging to a feast; festive; convivial. *Browne.*

Convive† (kon-vīv'), *v.t.* To entertain; to feast.

Go to my tent, there in the full *convive* we. *Shak.*

Convivial (kon-vi'vi-al), *a.* [L. *convivalis*, from *conviva*, a guest, or *convivo*, to live or eat and drink together—*con*, and *vivo*, to live. See VICTUALS.] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial. 'Your social and *convivial* spirit.' *Dr. Newton.*

I was the first who set up festivals;
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
Sir J. Denham.

SYN. Festive, festal, jovial, social.

Convivialist (kon-vi'vi-al-ist), *n.* A person of convivial habits.

Conviviality (kon-vi'vi-al"i-ti), *n.* 1. The good humour or mirth indulged at an entertainment.—2. A convivial spirit or disposition.

Convivially (kon-vi'vi-al-li), *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively; as, *convivially* inclined.

Convocate† (kon'vō-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convocated*; ppr. *convocating.* [L. *convoco*, to convoke—*con*, and *voco*, to call. See VOICE.] To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

Convocation (kon-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [See CONVOCATE.] 1. The act of calling or assembling by summons. 'Diophantus, making a general *convocation*, spake in this manner.' *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be a holy *convocation.*
Ex. xii, 16.

3. In England, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. There are, strictly speaking, two such assemblies—one for the archiepiscopal province of Canterbury, the other for that of York, though the former is often spoken of as *the* Convocation, this province being by far the more important. In the province of Canterbury the Convocation consists of an upper and a lower house. In the upper house sit the archbishops and bishops; in the lower house the deans and archdeacons and the inferior clergy, represented by their proctors. In former times convocations had the power of enacting canons, but this power was virtually abolished by the statutes of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Charles II.; since that time the convocation has had no legislative business to transact and it had become customary to prorogue it every year immediately upon its assembling. Of late years, however, there has been a disposition to revive its deliberative functions, and to utilize these for the good of the church and of religion. Thus the propriety of revising the authorized translation of the Holy Scriptures and other cognate subjects have been discussed in its meetings.—4. *House of Convocation*, in the University of Oxford, is the assembly which enacts, amends, &c., laws and statutes; elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, &c. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges.—SYN. Meeting, assembly, congregation, congress, diet, convention, synod, council.

Convocational (kon-vō-kā'shon-al), *a.* Relating to a convocation. [Rare.]

Convocationist (kon-vō-kā'shon-ist), *n.* One who supports convocation; an advocate of convocation; one favourable to the revival of its powers.

Convoke (kon-vōk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convoked*; ppr. *convoking.* [L. *convoco*; Fr. *convoquer.* See VOICE.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

From March, 1629, to April, 1640, the houses of parliament were not *convoked.* Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between parliament and parliament. *Macaulay.*

—*Call, Convoke, Summon.* See under CALL.

Convolute, Convoluted (kon'vō-lūt, kon'vō-lūt-ed), *a.* Rolled together, or one part on another, as the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmas in crocus. 'Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn.' *Pennant.*—*Convoluted bones*, in *anat.* the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

Convolution (kon-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [L. *convolutio, convolutionis—con*, together, and *volvo, volutum*, to turn.] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; a winding motion.

Over the calm sea in *convolution* swift
The feathered eddy floats. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being rolled upon itself or rolled or wound together; a turn or winding; a fold; as, the *convolutions* of the brain, of the intestines, of a vine. 'The *convolutions* of a smooth-lipped shell.' *Wordsworth.*

My head
Which bears a season'd brain about,
Unsubject to confusion,
Tho' soak'd and saturate, out and out
Thro' every *convolution.* *Tennyson.*

Convolutive (kon'vō-lūt-iv), *a.* In *bot.* same as *Convolute.*

Convolve (kon-volv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *convolved*; ppr. *convolving.* [L. *convolvo—con*, and *volvo*, to roll. See WALLOW.] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved.* *Milton.*

Convolvulaceæ (kon-volv"ū-lā"sē-ē), *n.* [See CONVOLVULUS.] A nat. order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining. The leaves are opposite, and the showy flowers are tubular, bell-shaped or funnel-shaped. They are often purgative, but some, like the sweet-potato, yield esculent roots. About a thousand species have been described from temperate but chiefly from tropical countries.

Convolvulaceous (kon-volv'ū-lā"shus), *a.* Relating to the convolvulus.

Convolvulin (kon-vol'vū-lin), *n.* See RHODEORETIN.

Convolvulus (kon-volv'ū-lus), *n.* [L., bindweed, from *convolvo*, to entwine, in reference to their twining habit.] Bindweed, a genus of plants, nat. order Convolvulaceæ, consisting of slender twining herbs, with milky juice. The flowers are white, pink, purple, or blue, with the five stamens inserted at the bottom of the bell-shaped corolla. Three species are indigenous to Britain, and are popularly known as bindweeds. Many of the species are exceedingly beautiful. *Convolvulus Jalapa* was long considered as yielding the true jalap of commerce. This is now known to be procured from *Exogonium Purga*, an allied plant, found on the Mexican Andes, and the root is sent, under the name of Purga di Jalapa, to Vera Cruz, whence it reaches Europe either directly or through New York. *C. Scammonia* furnishes the scammony of commerce, which is the concrete juice of the root of the plant, and is used as a purgative. It is imported from Smyrna, but is seldom procured in an unadulterated state, the chief adulteration being chalk and starch.

Exgonium Purga (the Jalap Convolvulus).

Convoy (kon-voi'), *v.t.* [Fr. *convoyer—con*, along with, and *voie*, L. *via*, a way. See CONVEY.] 1. To accompany on the way for protection either by sea or land; to escort; as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; the troops *convoyed* the baggage waggons. 2. [Scotch.] To set out with a person and accompany him for a part or the whole of the way he has to go.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neibour lad cam o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and *convoy* her hame. *Burns.*

Convoy (kon'voi), *n.* 1. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place either by sea or land. By sea, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition, or other property for protection. In this sense it is sometimes used as an adjective; as, '*Convoy* ships accompany their merchants.' *Dryden.*—2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that which is convoyed. [The word sometimes includes both the protecting and protected fleets.] *Clarke.*—3. The act of attending for defence. 'To obtain the *convoy* of a man of war.' *Macaulay.*

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done, at such a siege, at such a *convoy.* *Shak.*

4. † Conveyance. 'Crowns for *convoy* put into his purse.' *Shak.*

Convulse (kon-vuls'), *v.t.* [L. *convello, convulsum, convulsus—con*, and *vello*, to pull or pluck.] 1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms; as, the whole frame may be *convulsed* by agony.—2. To shake; to affect by violent irregular action.

Convulsing heaven and earth. *Thomson.*

SYN. To agitate, disturb, tear, rend.

Convulsion (kon-vul'shon), *n.* [L. *convulsio.*] 1. † The act of agitating or shaking.

Those two massive pillars
With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
He tugged. *Milton.*

2. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxations. Infants are very frequently affected with convulsions, in which state their body undergoes violent, spasmodic contractions, feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being. Such attacks usually have their origin in bad ventilation and injudicious feeding, and are frequently fatal.—3. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion; as, a great *convulsion* of nature.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world . . . ; or that such at all times latently exist, and are developed into notice by national *convulsions*, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals. *Wm. Chambers.*

SYN. Agitation, commotion, tumult, disturbance, turmoil, tremor, perturbation, throe.

Convulsional (kon-vul'shon-al), *a.* Having convulsions; relating to convulsions. [Rare.]

Convulsionary (kon-vul'shon-a-ri), *n.* One of those fanatics of the last century in France who had or affected to have convulsions, produced by religious impulses. The name was first applied to fanatics who exhibited varied seizures at the tomb of a Jansenist at St. Médard, some jumping, some barking, and others mewing like a cat.

Convulsionary (kon-vul'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to convulsion. '*Convulsionary* struggles.' *Sir W. Scott.*

Convulsive (kon-vuls'iv), *a.* 1. Producing or tending to produce convulsion. '*Convulsive* rage.' *Dryden.* '*Convulsive* sorrow.' *Prior.*—2. Attended with, or characterized by, convulsion or spasms. '*Convulsive* motions.' *Sir M. Hale.*

An irregular *convulsive* movement may be necessary to throw off an irregular *convulsive* disease. *Burke.*

Convulsively (kon-vuls'iv-li), *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion.

Cony, Coney (kō'ni), *n.* [O.E. *coning, cunning*, perhaps from O.Fr. *conil, conin*, It. *coniglio*, from L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit; said to have been originally a Spanish word; comp. D. *konijn*, G. *kaninchen*, Sw. and Dan. *kanin*, W. *cwning*, Gael. *coineal*, Ir. *coinin*, Manx *connee*—rabbit.] 1. A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus Lepus, which has a short tail and naked ears.—2. In *Scrip.* a species of Hyrax (*H. syriacus* or *daman*), included in a special order (Hyracoidea) of mammals. See DAMAN.—3. † A simpleton.

The system of cheating, or as it is now called swindling, was carried to a great length early in the seventeenth century; a collective society of sharpers was called a warren, and their dupes rabbit suckers (that is, young rabbits) or *conies.* *Nares.*

Cony-burrow (kō'ni-bu-rō), *n.* A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

Cony-catch† (kō'ni-kach), *v.i.* [From *cony*, in its old sense of simpleton, and *catch.*] In the *cant of thieves*, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I must *coney-catch*, I must shift. *Shak.*

Cony-catcher† (kō'ni-kach-ėr), *n.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper.

Cony-catching† (kō'ni-kach-ing), *n.* Cheating.

Cony-wool (kō'ni-wụl), *n.* The fur of rabbits, extensively used in the hat manufacture.

Conyza (kō-nī'za), *n.* [Gr. *konyza*, dust.] Fleabane, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species, amounting to eighty, are annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubs, with inconspicuous radiate flowers, scattered over the warmer regions of the earth, a few being found in temperate countries. None possess properties of any value. Their popular name was given to them because of their supposed property, when powdered and sprinkled, of driving away fleas.

Coo (kö), *v.i.* [Imitative of the noise of doves. O.E. and Sc. *croo;* like D. *korren*, Icel. *kurra*, Fr. *roucouler*, to coo like a dove.] 1. To cry or make the characteristic sound uttered by pigeons or doves.

The stock-dove only through the forest *coos*
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson.*

2. To show affection, as a man to a woman, or conversely; to act in a loving manner.

What are you doing now,
Oh Thomas Moore?
Sighing or suing now,
Rhyming or wooing now,
Billing or *cooing* now,
Which, Thomas Moore? *Byron.*

Cooey, *n.* See COOEE.

Coof, Cuif (kụf, kūf), *n.* [Icel. *gufa*, a slow person.] A lout; a coward. [Scotch.]

How best o' chiels are whyles in want,
While *coofs* on countless thousands rant. *Burns.*

Cooie (kö'i), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

Cooie (kö'i), *v.t.* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia.

Cooingly (kö'ing-li), *adv.* In a cooing manner.

O thou! for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles
Passion their voices *cooingly* 'mong myrtles. *Keats.*

Cook (kụk), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cōc*, a cook, *gecōcnian*, to cook, borrowed, like Dan. *koge*, G. *kochen*, D. *kooken*, to boil, to cook, from L. *coquo*, to cook, *coquus*, a cook. The same root is found in Skr.] 1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c.; to dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating.—2. To dress up or give a colour to for some special purpose; as, to *cook* a narrative; specifically, to tamper with accounts which are to be submitted to other parties, as those of a railway or bank to its shareholders, so as to give them a more favourable aspect than they ought to have; to garble; to falsify.

The accounts, even if *cooked*, still exercise some check. *J. S. Mill.*

—*To cook one's goose*, to kill or ruin a person; to do for him. [Colloq. or low.]

Cook (kụk), *n.* [A. Sax. *cōc*, from L. *coquus.* See verb.] One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

Cook (kụk), *v.i.* [From the sound.] To make the noise of the cuckoo.

Cook, Couk (kụk, kūk), *v.i.* [See KEEK.] To appear for a moment and then suddenly disappear; to appear and disappear by turns; as, he *cooket* round the corner. [Scotch.]

Cook (kụk), *v.t.* To throw. '*Cook* me that ball.' *Grose.* [Obsolete or local.]

Cookee (kụk'ē), *n.* A female cook. [Colloq.]

Cookery (kụk'ėr-i), *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

Cook-house (kụk'hous), *n.* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

Cookie, Cooky (kụk'i), *n.* [D. *koekje*, dim. of *koek*, a cake.] A kind of small sweet-bread for eating at tea; a bun. [Scotch.]

Cook-maid (kụk'mād), *n.* A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

Cook-room (kụk'röm), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of ships, a galley or caboose.

Cool (köl), *a.* [A. Sax. *cōl;* cog. G. *kuhl*, cool; Icel. *kul*, D. *koel*, a cold blast. The root is seen also in *chill, cold*, Sc. *caller*, Icel. *kala*, to freeze, also in L. *gelu*, frost, *gelidus.*] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; as, *cool* air; *cool* water.—2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover. '*Cool* patience.' *Shak.* '*Cooler* blood.' *Massinger.* 3. Not hasty; deliberate; calm; as, a *cool* purpose.—4. Not retaining heat; light; as, a *cool* dress.—5. Quietly impudent and selfish: said of persons and acts. 'That struck me as rather *cool.*' *Punch.* [Colloq.]—6. Manifesting coldness, apathy, or dislike; chilling; frigid; as, a *cool* manner.—SYN. Calm, dispassionate, self-possessed, composed, repellant, frigid, alienated, impudent.

Cool (köl), *n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold; as, the *cool* of the day; the *cool* of the morning or evening.

Cool (köl), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *cōlian*, from the adjective.] 1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance; as, ice *cools* water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. Luke xvi. 24.

We talk'd: the stream between us ran,
The wine-flask lying couch'd in moss,
Or *cool'd* within the glooming wave. *Tennyson.*

2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardour; to render indifferent.

My Lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd.* *Shak.*

—*To cool the heels*, to wait in attendance; generally applied to standing at a great man's door.

I looked through the key-hole and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him *cool his heels* there. *Dryden.*

Cool (köl), *v.i.* 1. To become less hot; to lose heat.

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools.* *B. Jonson.*

2. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate. 'My humour shall not *cool.*' *Shak.*

Cool-cup (köl'kup), *n.* A cooling beverage.

Cooler (köl'ėr), *n.* 1. That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement.

Acid things were used only as *coolers.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled. Various contrivances are adopted by brewers and distillers for cooling their worts. In general, the hot liquor is exposed in shallow wooden vessels to the air, and cooled by stirring it.

Cool-headed (köl'hed-ed), *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. 'The old, *cool-headed* general.' *Burke.*

Coolie, Cooly (köl'i), *n.* In the East Indies, a porter or carrier, originally the name of a Turanian hill tribe (*Coles* or *Kōlas*) much employed in Bombay and elsewhere as porters and labourers. The term is now extended to emigrant labourers from India, China, and other eastern countries, who are introduced into the West India Islands, British Guiana, Mauritius, and other European colonies.

Cooling (köl'ing), *a.* Adapted to cool and refresh; as, a *cooling* drink. 'The *cooling* brook.' *Goldsmith.*—*Cooling card*, a name probably borrowed from primero or some other game in which money was staked upon a card, and signifying a card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary; hence, *fig.* something to damp one's hopes or ardour.

There all is marr'd; there lies a *cooling card.* *Shak.*

These hot youths,
I fear, will find a *cooling card.* *Beau. & Fl.*

Coolish (köl'ish), *a.* Somewhat cool.

Coolly (köl'li), *adv.* 1. Without heat or sharp cold.—2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardour; as, he was *coolly* received at court.

'No; there is not,' rejoined the guard *coolly.* *Dickens.*

3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately; as, the design was formed *coolly*, and executed with firmness.

Coolly (köl'li), *a.* Cool; somewhat cold. [Rare.]

Keeping my sheep among the *coolly* shade. *Spenser.*

Coolness (köl'nes), *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat; as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening. 'Pac'd for *coolness* in the chapel-yard.' *Tennyson.*—2. A moderate degree or a want of passion; want of ardour or zeal; indifference; want of affection. 'They parted with *coolness.*' *Clarendon.*—3. Quiet and unabashed impudence. [Colloq.]

Cool-tankard (köl'tang-kėrd), *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale, with a little wine, or wine and water, with an addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savoury herbs.

Cool-wort (köl'wėrt), *n.* In America, the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia*, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. It is prepared by the Shakers.

Cooly, *n.* See COOLIE.

Coom (köm), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *écume*, foam, dross; O.G. *scūm.*] Soot; refuse matter; the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels. In Scotland, also applied to the dust which falls from coals.

Coomb, Comb (köm, kōm), *n.* [A. Sax. *cumb*, a liquid measure; apparently the same word as Dan. and G. *kumme*, a bowl, a basin; Prov. E. *comb*, a brewing vat; D. *kom*, a trough, a chest.] A dry measure of 4 bushels or half a quarter.

Coomb, Coombe (köm), *n.* [W. *cwm*, a hollow.] A valley between hills. Also written *Comb, Combe.* See COMB.

Coomie (köm'i), *n.* A large present, in place of customs-duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other South African rivers, from supercargoes of ships, for permission to trade with the natives.

Coon (kön), *n.* An American abbreviation of *racoon.*—*A gone coon*, a person in a very bad way; one in a hopeless position.—*A coon's age*, a long time; as, I have not seen you for a *coon's age.*

Coop (köp), *n.* [From L. *cupa*, a cask or vessel, which appears also in Fr. *cuve*, D. *kuip*, G. *kufe;* W. *cwbiar*, a hen-coop. Akin *cup.*] 1. A box of boards grated or barred on one side for keeping fowls in confinement. It is usually applied to long boxes for keeping poultry for fattening or conveyance on board of ships, as *cage* is used for a small box to keep singing birds in houses.—2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals.—3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors.—4. A tumbrel or close cart. [Scotch.]

Coop (köp), *v.t.* 1. To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: usually followed by *up*, sometimes by *in* or *within.*

The Trojans *cooped within* their walls. *Dryden.*

They are *cooped in* close by the laws of the country. *Locke.*

2.† To work on in the manner of a cooper. 'Shaken tubs . . . be new *cooped.*' *Holland.*

SYN. To confine, imprison, inclose.

Coopee (kö-pē'), *n.* Same as *Coupée.*

Cooper (kö'pėr), *n.* [See COOP.] One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs, and casks of various kinds.

Cooper (kö'pėr), *v.t.* and *i.* To do the work of a cooper; to make barrels, hogsheads, casks, &c.; to mend or put in order, as a cooper does casks.

Cooper (kö'pėr), *n.* A popular London beverage, consisting of one-half stout and one-half porter. The term arose from the practice at breweries of allowing the coopers a daily portion of stout and porter. As they do not like to drink porter after stout, they mix the two together.

Cooperage (kö'pėr-āj), *n.* 1. The price paid for coopers' work.—2. A place where coopers' work is done.—3. The work or business of a cooper.

Co-operant (kō-op'ėr-ant), *a.* Operating together. 'Graces prevenient, subsequent, or *co-operant.*' *Bp. Nicholson.*

I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art,
Is toil *co-operant* to an end. *Tennyson.*

Co-operate (kō-op'ėr-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *co-operated;* ppr. *co-operating.* [L. *co* for *con*, and *opero*, to work, from *opus*, work.] 1. To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to work or labour with mutual efforts to promote the same object; as, Russia *co-operated* with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia in reducing the power of Bonaparte.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or enjoyed unless the mind of the reader *co-operate* with that of the writer. *Macaulay.*

2. To unite in producing the same effect; as, natural and moral events *co-operate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator. 'Whate'er *co-operates* to the common mirth.' *Crashaw.*

Co-operation (kō-op'ėr-ā"shon), *n.* The act of working or operating together to one end;

joint operation; concurrent effort or labour; as, the *co-operation* of the combined powers; the *co-operation* of the understanding and the will. The principle of *co-operation* in the purchase of goods (see CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES), as also in the production of manufactured articles, has of late received wide development. In some establishments the principle is introduced partially, so that each worker has a direct interest in the success of the undertaking.

Co-operative (kō-op'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.—*Co-operative Society*, a joint-stock, limited-liability society, formed for the purpose of providing the members with genuine goods at prime cost, with the simple cost of management added. Such societies have a shop or shops, the profits of which are divided among the members in proportion to the amount of their purchases. On selling articles a ticket or other check is given to the purchaser with the sum paid for the goods stamped on it. These tickets are called in periodically, and a certain sum returned to the holders according to the amount of their purchases. Co-operative societies are regulated by 13 and 14 Vict. cxv., and 18 and 19 Vict. xciii. By an act passed in 1867 they are bound to make a return of their transactions, membership, &c.

Co-operator (kō-op'ėr-ā-tėr), *n.* One who endeavours jointly with others to promote the same end.

Coopering (kō'pėr-ing), *n.* The art of manufacturing or repairing casks, barrels, vats, and all kinds of circular or elliptic wooden vessels that are bound together by hoops.

Coopery (kō'pė-ri), *n.* The trade of a cooper.

Co-optate† (kō-op'tāt), *v.t.* [L. *coopto*, to receive or elect into some body.] To choose, or choose with another. *Cockeram.*

Co-optation† (kō-op-tā'shon), *n.* Adoption; assumption. 'The first election and *co-optation* of a friend.' *Howell.*

Co-ordain (kō-or-dān'), *v.t.* [See ORDAIN.] To ordain or appoint one for some purpose along with another or others.

So must Christ be of all the creatures appointed and *co-ordained* with him. *Goodwin.*

Co-ordinance (kō-or'din-ans), *n.* Joint ordinance.

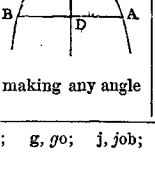
Co-ordinate (kō-or'din-āt), *a.* [L. *co* for *con*, and *ordinatus*, from *ordino*, to regulate. See ORDER.] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction.

Co-ordinate (kō-or'din-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *co-ordinated;* ppr. *co-ordinating.* To make co-ordinate; to arrange a set of things each in its due and relative order; to harmonize.

The different parts of each being must be *co-ordinated* in such a manner as to render the total being possible. *Whewell.*

The founders of Universities held the theory that the Scriptures and Aristotle taken together, the latter being limited by the former, contained all knowledge worth having, and that the business of philosophy was to interpret and *co-ordinate* these two. *Huxley.*

Co-ordinate (kō-or'din-āt), *n.* 1. A person or thing of the same rank with another thing, and working or employed to the same end.—2. *pl.* In *geom.* a term applied to a system of lines, to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined. Co-ordinates either determine the position of a point in space or in a plane which is understood to contain all the figure under consideration, as in the first six books of Euclid. They determine position by straight lines only, or by a straight line and angles; in the latter case they are called *polar* co-ordinates. When co-ordinates are at right angles to each other they are called *rectangular* co-ordinates, and when they make any other angle with each other they are called *oblique* co-ordinates. In *plane geom.* one of the co-ordinates is called the *abscissa*, and the other the *ordinate*. The co-ordinates of a star are its distances from the pole of the heavens and from the meridian of the place of observation, measured in degrees of the respective circles. In the fig. C D and B A are co-ordinates, the first being an abscissa, to which, through the point D, is drawn the ordinate B A. In co-ordinates, the abscissa and ordinates may be drawn making any angle with each other.



Co-ordinately (kō-or'din-āt-li), *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

Co-ordinateness (kō-or'din-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being co-ordinate; equality of rank and authority.

Co-ordination (kō-or'din-ā"shon), *n.* The act of making co-ordinate; the act of arranging a set of things, each in its relative order; the state of being so arranged or co-ordinated; the state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher.

In the high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power. *Howell.*

Co-ordinative (kō-or'din-āt-iv), *a.* In *gram.* expressing or indicating co-ordination.

Coosin,† *a.* Related; cousin. See COUSIN, *a.*

Coost (küst), *pret.* Cast. [Scotch.]

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carline swat and reekit,
And *coost* her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark. *Burns.*

Coot (köt), *n.* [Perhaps from W. *cwtiar* (*iar*=hen), a coot, from *cwta*, short, bob-tailed; which may also be the origin of D. *koet*, a coot.] A grallatorial bird of the genus Fulica and family Rallidæ, frequenting lakes and ponds. The common coot (*F. atra*) has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes, and is about 15 inches in length.

Common Coot (*Fulica atra*).

The nests, which are very large, strong, and compact, are composed of reeds and rank water herbage, built sometimes near the water's edge, and sometimes on small islets at some distance from the shore. Should the nest be set adrift by a rise of water, the female coot seems in nowise disturbed, but sits composedly on her eggs until it is stranded. The coot of India, China, and Japan is said to be identical with that of Europe, but the North American coot is now recognized as a distinct species, and has received the name of *F. Wilsoni.*

Cootie (kụt'i), *a.* An epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [Scotch.]

Ye *cootie* moorcocks! crously craw. *Burns.*

Cop (kop), *n.* [Probably from the Celtic; comp. W. *cop*, the top of anything, *copa*, a top, a tuft or crest, Gael. *copan*, the boss of a shield.] 1. The head or top of a thing, especially the top of a hill. [Old and provincial.] 2. A tuft on the head of birds.—3. The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame.—4. A merlon or portion of a battlement.

Copaiba, Copaiva (kō-pā'ba, kō-pā'va), *n.*

Copaiba Plant (*Copaifera officinalis*).

[Sp. and Pg.] The name of a balsam and oil. The balsam of copaiba or capivi is a liquid resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaifera officinalis*, and several other species of the genus, growing in Brazil, Peru, &c. (See COPAIFERA.) It consists of several resins dissolved in a volatile oil. The resins are partly acid and partly neutral; the oil is clear, colourless, and has an aromatic odour; it is for the most part made up of a hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$). It is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes.

Copaifera (kō-pā'fė-ra), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, consisting of trees with abruptly pinnate leaves and small whitish flowers. They are natives of tropical America, with the exception of two species found in tropical Africa. The species yield the balsam of copaiba. See COPAIBA.

Copal (kō-pal'), *n.* [Mex. *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] The resinous product of several different tropical trees. It is hard, shining, transparent, citron coloured, and odoriferous, and contains at least five distinct resins. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed-oil, with a heat little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which when properly applied, and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard, and is susceptible of a fine polish. This varnish is applied to snuff-boxes, teaboards, and other utensils. There are various modes of preparing it. *Indian copal* is produced by *Vateria indica;* it is known in England by the name of *gum-animi. Brazilian copal* flows from several species of Hymenæa, and from *Trachylobium martianum*, both of the nat. order Leguminosæ. *Madagascar copal*, from *Hymenæa verrucosa. Zanzibar copal*, from *Trachylobium Hornemannianum.*

Copalche Bark (kō-pal'shē bärk), *n.* The bark so called is obtained from two widely different plants; the Mexican is the copalche bush, which is *Croton pseudo-china*, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ; the Brazilian is the copalche plant, *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, nat. order Loganiaceæ. It resembles cascarilla bark in its properties.

Copalin, Copaline (kō-pal'in, kō-pal'īn), *n.* Highgate resin, a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics. It contains carbon 85·4 per cent., hydrogen 11·8, oxygen 2·7, and ash 0·13.

Coparcenary (kō-pär'sen-a-ri), *n.* [L. *co* for *con*, and Norm. *parcenier*, parcenery. See PARCENER.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.

It is not, as in France, to the exclusion of females, nor, as in England, giving them the same succession after males as in real estate, only excluding *coparcenary.* *Brougham.*

Coparcener (kō-pär'sen-ėr), *n.* [L. *co* for *con*, and E. *parcener* (which see).] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

All the *coparceners* together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them. *Blackstone.*

Coparceners take by descent; joint tenants by purchase. *Blackstone.*

Coparceny (kō-pär'se-ni), *n.* An equal share of an inheritance. See COPARCENARY.

Copart† (kō-pärt'), *v.t.* To share.

For, of all miseries, I hold that chief
Wretched to be, when none *coparts* our grief.
Webster.

Copartment† (kō-pärt'ment), *n.* A compartment. *Warton.*

Copartner (kō-pärt'nėr), *n.* [L. *co* for *con*, and E. *partner* (which see).] 1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in trade or manufactures.—2. A sharer; a partaker; as, *copartners* of our loss.

So should I have *copartners* in my pain:
And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage. *Shak.*

Copartnership (kō-pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* 1. Joint concern in business; a state of having a joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in trade and manufactures.—2. The persons who have a joint concern.

Copartnery (kō-pärt'nė-ri), *n.* Copartnership.

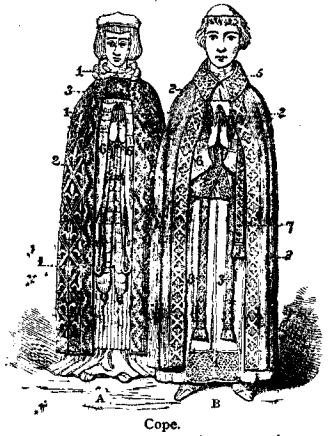
Copatain (kō'pa-tān), *a.* [L.L. *capitaneus*, from L. *caput*, the head, influenced by O.E. *cop*, the head.] High-crowned; pointed.—*Copatain hat*, a hat of the form of a sugar-loaf. 'A *copatain hat* made on a Flemish block.' *Shak.*

Copatriot (kō-pā'tri-ot), *n.* A joint patriot.

Copayva (kō-pā'va), *n.* The same as *Copaiba.*

Cope (kōp), *n.* [Apparently a modification of *cap* and *cape* (which see); comp. Sp. *copa*, the roof or vault of an oven. The connection of meaning 4 however with *this* origin is not very clear. From this come *coping* and *coping-stone.*] 1. † A cover for the head. *Johnson.*—2. An ecclesiastical vestment resem-

bling a cloak (which it originally was), worn in processions, at vespers, at benediction, consecration, and other sacred functions. It is semicircular in form, sleeveless, but furnished with a hood, and is fastened across the breast by a clasp called a morse. Along the straight edge of the semicircle there runs an orphrey, often most magnificently embroidered with figures of saints, heraldic or symbolical devices, and adorned with jewels, pearls, or precious stones. The cope is worn by the pope and other bishops, as well as by priests. As distinguished from the chasuble, it is a processional vestment, while the chasuble



Cope.

A, Probably Dr. Robert Langton, Queen's Coll. Oxon. 1 1 1, Collar and ends of amice. 2, Cope. 3, Clasp. 6 6, Sleeves of the alb, with their apparels.
B, Figure from Pugin's Glossary. 2 2 2, Cope. 3 3 3, Stole. 4, Apparel of the alb. 5, Collar or apparel of the alb. 6, Sleeves of the alb, with their apparels. 7, Maniple.

is eucharistic. It is, however, worn at mass by some of the assistant clergy. It is one of the vestments retained by the clergy of the Church of England after the Reformation.—3. Anything spread or extended over the head; hence, the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, the arch over a door; but in *arch.* more commonly used synonymously with *coping* for the covering course of a wall, parapet, buttresses, &c., formed so as to strengthen and protect it from the weather. 'Under the *cope* of heaven.' *Dryden.* See COPING.—4. An ancient tribute, due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some part of Derbyshire.—5. In *founding*, the top part of a flask.

Cope (kōp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *coped;* ppr. *coping.* In *arch.* to form a cope; to bend as an arch or vault. The soffit of any projection is said to *cope over* when it slopes downward from the wall. 'Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth.' *Holland.*

Cope (kōp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coped;* ppr. *coping.* To cover as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* overhead. *Addison.*

Cope† (kōp), *v.t.* [Perhaps from same root as Icel. *kapp*, contention, *kappi*, a champion. See CHAMPION.] To meet, to encounter. 'I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits.' *Shak.*

Cope (kōp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *coped;* ppr. *coping.* 1. To strive or contend on equal terms or with equal strength; to equal in combat; to match; to oppose with success: followed by *with.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens. *Addison.*

Till Luther rose, no power could *cope with* the pope. *D. A. Clark.*

He was too open and direct in his conduct, and possessed too little management, to *cope with* so cool and skilful an adversary. *Wirt.*

2. To contend; to strive or struggle; to combat.

Host *cop'd* with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

3. To encounter; to have to do with.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *coped withal.* *Shak.*

Cope† (kōp), *v.t.* [Probably directly from D. *koopen*, to purchase; allied to A. Sax. *ceáp*, a bargain; E. *cheap, chapman*, Sc. *coup.*] 1. To bargain for; to buy.—2. To make return for; to reward.

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shak.*

Copeck (kō'pek), *n.* A Russian coin, worth $\frac{1}{100}$ of a penny sterling, or the hundredth part of a silver rouble, the approximate value of which is 2*s.* 10*d.* Also written *Kopeck.*

Coped (kōpt), *p.* and *a.* Covered with a cope.

Copeman† (kōp'man), *n.* A chapman.

He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money had he met a *copeman.*
B. Jonson.

Copepoda (kō-pē'pō-da), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kopē*, an oar, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] An order of minute entomostracous fresh-water and marine crustacea, so named because their five pairs of feet are mostly used for swimming. The body is divided into several rings, the cuirass, or carapace, covers the head and thorax, and the mouth is furnished with foot-jaws. The females carry their eggs, when they quit the ovarium, in two bags at the base of the tail. The young present a form differing greatly from that of the parents. Those species which have two eyes so closely set together as to appear one, form the families Cyclopidæ, Notadelphidæ, and Harpactidæ; those which have two or more eyes, the families Pontellidæ and Calanidæ; while those with two very distinct sessile eyes constitute the family Coryceidæ.

Copernican (kō-pėr'ni-kan), *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system. See *Solar System* under SOLAR.

Copesmate† (kōps'māt), *n.* [*Cope*, to encounter, to strive with, and *mate.*] One who copes with you in friendly offices; a companion or friend. 'Mis-shapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night.' *Shak.*

Copestone (kōp'stōn), *n.* [O.E. *cope, cop*, the head, and E. *stone.*] Head or top stone.

Cophinus (kof'in-us), *n.* [Gr. *kophinos*, a basket.] The name given to curious organic markings in the Silurian rocks, of the form of an inverse pyramid, and probably produced by the stems of encrinites swaying about in the material of the rocks while it was only mucaceous mud.

Cophosis (kō-fō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *kōphōsis*, from *kōphos*, deaf.] In *med.* deafness.

Copht (koft), *n.* Same as *Copt* (which see).

Copie† (kō'pi), *n.* [L. *copia.* See COPIOUS.] Copiousness.

Copier (ko'pi-ėr), *n.* One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also a plagiary.

Coping (kōp'ing), *n.* [See COPE, *n.*] 1. The top or cover of a wall, made sloping to carry off the water. '1 Ki. vii. 9.' *A coping over;* is a projecting work bevelling on its underside. *Flat coping* is called *parallel coping*, and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls. *Feather-edged coping* has one edge thinner than the other. *Saddle-back coping* is thicker in the middle than at the edges.—2. In *shipbuilding*, the turning the ends of iron lodging-knees, so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain off the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

Copious (kō'pi-us), *a.* [L. *copiosus*, from *copia*, plenty—*co* for *con*, and *ops, opis*, power, property.] 1. Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities.

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson.*

2. Furnishing abundant matter; not barren; rich in supplies; as, the redemption of man is a *copious* subject of contemplation.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song. *Milton.*

—*Ample, Copious, Plenteous.* See under AMPLE.—SYN. Ample, plenteous, rich, full, exuberant, overflowing.

Copiously (kō'pi-us-li), *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities.—2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

The remains of antiquity have been *copiously* described by travellers. *Addison.*

Copiousness (kō'pi-us-nes), *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.—2. Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject. 'The *copiousness* of Homer.' *Dryden.*—SYN. Richness, exuberance, diffusion, amplitude.

Copist† (ko'pist), *n.* A copier. 'A *copist* after nature.' *Shaftesbury.*

Copland (kop'land), *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a *cop* or acute angle.

Coplant† (kō-plant'), *v.t.* To plant together or at the same time. *Howell.*

Coportion† (kō-pōr'shon), *n.* Equal share.

Coppe,† *n.* [See COP.] The top of anything; the head. *Chaucer.*

Copped, Coppled (kopt, kop'ld), *p.* and *a.* [See COP.] Rising to a point or head; conical.

Copped like a sugar-loaf. *Wiseman.*

Coppel (kop'pel). See CUPEL.

Copper (kop'pėr), *n.* [L.L. *cuprum*, from *cyprium* (*æs*), Cyprian brass, from *Cyprus*, an island in the Mediterranean whence the Romans got their best copper. The D. *koper*, G. *kupfer*, have the same origin.] 1. Sym. Cu. At. wt. 63·2. A metal of a pale red colour, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver, and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals except aluminium. It is found native in laminæ or fibres, in a gangue almost always quartzose; it is also found crystallized, and in grains or superficial laminæ on stones or iron. It is not altered by water, but is tarnished by exposure to the air, and is at last covered with a green carbonate. Copper in sheets is much used for covering the bottoms of ships, for boilers and other utensils; mixed with tin and zinc, it is used in enamel painting, dyeing, &c.; mixed with tin, it forms bell-metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze; and with zinc, it forms brass, pinchbeck, &c. When taken into the body it operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons. In *mineral.* the genus copper includes about thirteen different species, and each of these contains a great many varieties. It occurs combined with sulphur, but principally with sulphur and iron, forming a double sulphide commonly called copper pyrites, or yellow copper ore. It is found also combined with oxygen, forming the ruby copper ore. It occurs also in a state of combination with some acids.—2. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler.—3. Copper money; small change.

My friends filled my pocket with *coppers.* *Franklin.*

4. *pl.* The cast-iron apparatus used on board ship for cooking, and erected in the cook-house or galley: called also *Ship's Coppers.*

Copper (kop'pėr), *a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.

All in a hot and *copper* sky
The bloody sun at noon
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon. *Coleridge.*

Copper (kop'pėr), *v.t.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* a ship.

Copperas (kop'pėr-as), *n.* [From L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper, which appears in It. *copparosa*, Sp. Pg. *caparrosa*, Fr. *couperose.*] Sulphate of iron or green vitriol ($FeSO_4.7H_2O$), a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colours, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black and in making ink, and in medicine as a tonic. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

Copper-belly (kop'pėr-bel-li), *n.* An American serpent, the *Coluber erythrogaster.*

Copper-bottomed (kop'pėr-bot-tomd), *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper: applied to ships.

Copper-captain (kop'pėr-kap-tān), *n.* One who calls himself a captain without any right to the title.

To this *copper-captain* was confided the command of the troops. *W. Irving.*

Copper-fastened (kop'pėr-fas-nd), *a.* Fastened with copper bolts, as the planking of a vessel.

Copper-head (kop'pėr-hėd), *n.* [From its colour.] 1. A poisonous American serpent, the *Trigonocephalus contortrix*, the *Boa contortrix* of Linnæus, which gives no warning of its attack. Hence—2. A secret foe: a name given during the civil war of the United States by the Federals to the peace party. [United States.]

Coppering (kop'pėr-ing), *n.* 1. The act of covering with copper, as the bottom of a ship.—2. The covering itself; as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom.

Copperish (kop'pėr-ish), *a.* Containing copper; like copper or partaking of it.

Copper-nickel (kop'pėr-nik-el), *n.* See KUPFERNICKEL.

Copper-nose (kop'pėr-nōz), *n.* A red nose. *Shak.*

Copper-plate (kop'pėr-plāt), *n.* 1. A plate of polished copper, on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. This plate, when charged with any coloured fluid, imparts an impression of the figure or design to paper or parchment.—2. A print or impression on paper, &c., from a copper-plate.

Copper-plate (kop'pėr-plāt), *a.* Relating to engraving on copper or printing from a copper-plate.

Copper-smith (kop'pėr-smith), *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Copper-work (kop'pėr-wėrk), *n.* 1. Work executed in copper, or the part of any structure wrought in copper.—2. A place where copper is wrought or manufactured. In this sense written also *Copper-works.*

Copper-worm (kop'pėr-wėrm), *n.* A worm-like mollusc, the *Teredo navalis,* or ship-worm. The name is also applied to a moth that frets garments, and to a worm that breeds in one's hand.

Coppery (kop'pėr-i), *a.* 1. Mixed with, or containing, copper.—2. Made of copper.—3. Like copper in taste, smell, or colour; brownish-red, with a metallic lustre.

Coppice, Copse (kop'pis, kops), *n.* [O.Fr. *coupiez,* wood newly cut, from Fr. *couper,* to cut, to give a blow by a cutting instrument, from *coup,* a blow; L.L. *colpus,* L. *colaphus,* Gr. *kolaphos,* a blow.] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel. The most common trees planted or used for this purpose are the oak, the chestnut, the maple, the birch, the ash, and the willow. When coppice-wood is cut down, new plants shoot up from the roots and form the next crop.

> The rate of *coppice*-lands will fall on the discovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

Coppin (kop'pin), *n.* The cone of thread arranged upon a spindle in spinning. Also written *Cop.*

Copple-crown (kop'pl-kroun), *n.* A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl. 'The *copple-crown* the lapwing has.' *Randolph.*

Coppled (kop'pld), *a.* See COPPED.

Copple-dust (kop'pl-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. See CUPEL-DUST.

Copple-stone (kop'pl-stōn), *n.* The same as *Cobble* or *Cobble-stone.* See COBBLE.

Copra (kop'ra), *n.* The dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, from which the oil has been expressed. It is a considerable article of Indian commerce as an ingredient of curry.

Co-presbyter (kō-prez'bi-tėr), *n.* A clerical member of the same church presbytery with another.

Copridæ (kop'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [From Gr. *kopros,* dung, and *eidos,* resemblance.] A family of coleopterous insects, which are found in dung, and so called from the typical genus Copris. The males have projections on the head and thorax. Some of the African and Indian species are of large size.

Coprolite (kop'rō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *kopros,* dung, and *lithos,* a stone.] The petrified fæcal matter chiefly of extinct lizards or sauroid fishes. In variety of size and external form, the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They, for the most part, vary from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the Ichthyosauri, within whose ribs masses have been found *in situ.* They are found chiefly in the lias and coal measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, &c.

Coprolitic (kop-rol-it'ik), *a.* Composed of coprolites; resembling coprolites; containing coprolites.

Coprophagi, Coprophagans (ko-prof'a-jī, ko-prof'a-ganz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kopros,* dung, and *phagō,* to eat.] A section of lamellicorn beetles, which live in and upon the dung of animals. It contains the scarabæus of the ancients, and the 'shard-borne beetles' of this country.

Coprophagous (ko-prof'a-gus), *a.* Feeding upon dung or filth: a term particularly applied to certain insects.

Copse (kops), *n.* See COPPICE. 'Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled.' *Goldsmith.*

Copse (kops), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *copsed;* ppr. *copsing.* 1. To cut or trim, as brushwood, tufts of grass, and the like.

> By *copsing* the starvelings in the places where they are new sown (you may) cause them sometimes to overtake even their untouched contemporaries. *Evelyn.*

2. To plant or preserve underwoods.

> The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift.*

3. To inclose, as a copse. [In all its uses rare.]

> Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in. *Farindon.*

Copse-wood (kops'wụd), *n.* A growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. See COPPICE.

Cop-spinner (kop'spin-ėr), *n.* In *manuf.* an American invention, combining the qualities of the throstle and mule in one frame. It is said to be capable of spinning double the quantity of the flyer spindle with one-half the power.

Copsy (kops'i), *a.* Having copses. 'Among the reeds and *copsy* banks.' *Dyer.*

Copt (kopt), *n.* [Ar. *kibti,* probably from the same root as *gypt* in *Egypt.*] A descendant of the ancient Egyptian race, belonging to the Jacobite sect of Monophysite Christians, who have for eleven centuries been in possession of the patriarchal chair of Alexandria. Their church is allied with that of Abyssinia. Sometimes written also *Copht.*

Coptic (kop'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Copts, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. See the noun.

Coptic (kop'tik), *n.* The language of the Copts, an ancient Hamitic tongue, used in Egypt till within the last three or four centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. It is still used by the Copts in their religious services, but after being read is explained in Arabic. There is a tolerably abundant Coptic Christian literature.

Coptis (kop'tis), *n.* [Gr. *koptō,* to cut, in reference to the division of the leaves.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ, consisting of low smooth perennials with divided root-leaves and small white flowers on scapes, natives of the north temperate zone. A decoction of the leaves and stalks of *C. trifolia* (gold-thread), found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States of America, is used by the Indians for giving a yellow colour to cloth and skins. The rhizomes, which are bitter, when administered in medicine act in the same way as quassia, gentian, and other bitters.

Copula (kop'ū-la), *n.* [L. *copula,* a band, a link (E. *couple*), from *co* for *con,* and root *ap,* seen in *aptus,* apt, and in Skr. *āp,* to arrive at.] 1. In *logic,* the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, religion *is* indispensable to happiness—where *is* is the copula joining *religion,* the subject, with *indispensable to happiness,* the predicate.—2. In *music,* the stop which connects the manuals, or the manuals with the pedals. More usually called *Coupler* (which see).

Copulate† (kop'ū-lāt), *a.* Joined. *Bacon.*

Copulate† (kop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *copulated;* ppr. *copulating.* [L. *copulo,* to couple. See COUPLE.] To unite; to join in pairs; to conjoin.

Copulate (kop'ū-lāt), *v.i.* To unite in sexual embrace.

> Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman.*

Copulation (kop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *copulatio.*] 1. The act of coupling; conjunction; union. '*Copulation* of monosyllables.' *Puttenham.*—2. The embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.

> Sundry kinds of conjugal *copulation* are prohibited as unhonest. *Hooker.*

Copulative (kop'ū-lāt-iv), *a.* That unites or couples.—*Copulative conjunction,* in *gram.* a conjunction which connects two or more subjects or predicates in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride; the Romans conquered Spain *and* Gaul *and* Britain.—*Copulative propositions,* in *logic,* propositions where the subject and predicate are linked together by copulative conjunctions, that they may be all severally affirmed or denied one of another.

Copulative (kop'ū-lāt-iv), *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction. 'The *copulative* 'and.''

> *Bp. Patrick.*—2.† Connection. 'A fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.' *Rycaut.*

Copulatively (kop'ū-lāt-iv-li), *adv.* In a copulative manner. *Hammond.*

Copulatory (kop'ū-la-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Relating to copulation; specifically, in *zool.* applied to the accessory generative organs.—2. Uniting; copulative.

Copy (ko'pi), *n.* [Fr. *copie;* Pr. *copia,* from L. *copia,* plenty, opportunity of doing anything, permission, whence the sense of permission to reproduce, contr. from *con,* with, and *ops, opis,* riches, power.] 1.† Copiousness; abundance.

> She was blessed with no more *copy* of wit, but to serve the humour thus. *B. Jonson.*

2. A writing *like* another writing; a transcript from an original; or a book printed according to the original; hence, any document, book, or set of books containing a composition resembling the original work; as, the *copy* of a deed or of a bond; a *copy* of the Scriptures.

> Books were few and costly. The art of printing was unknown. *Copies* of the Bible, inferior in beauty and clearness to those which every cottager may now command, sold for prices which many priests could not afford to give. *Macaulay.*

3. A thing made in imitation of another; specifically, in the *fine arts,* the imitation or likeness of any picture, statue, figure, draught, or the like.

> Originals and *copies* much the same,
> The picture's value is the painter's name.
> *Bramston.*

4. An original work; that which is to be imitated, as in writing; a pattern; a model; an archetype; a rule. 'Let him first learn to write after a *copy.*' *Holder.*

> He was the mark and glass, *copy* and book that fashioned others. *Shak.*
>
> It was the *copy* of our conference. *Shak.*

5. In *printing,* written or printed matter given to the printer to be put in type.—6.† A copyhold tenure, or simply tenure. 'But in them nature's *copy* is not eterne.' *Shak.*

Copy (ko'pi), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *copied;* ppr. *copying.* 1. To write, print, engrave, construct, draw, paint, &c., according to an original; to model after, as a work or composition, by drawing, painting, writing, printing, engraving, and the like; to transcribe; to imitate; sometimes followed by *out.*

> These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah, king of Judah, *copied out.* Prov. xxv. 1.

2. To imitate or attempt to resemble, as in behaviour; to follow an original or pattern, as in manners or course of life; to be a copy of; to resemble.

> To *copy* her few nymphs aspired,
> Her virtues fewer swains admired. *Swift.*
>
> My future will not *copy* my fair past.
> *E. B. Browning.*

Copy (ko'pi), *v.i.* To imitate or endeavour to be like; to do anything in imitation of something else.

> They never fail, when they *copy,* to follow the bad as well as the good. *Dryden.*

Copy-book (ko'pi-bụk), *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Copyer (ko'pi-ėr), *n.* One who copies or transcribes; a copier.

> What *copyer* would have stifled these passages. *Bentley.*

Copyhold (ko'pi-hōld), *n.* 1. In England, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which rolls contain special entries and memoranda of the admission of the tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of copyhold; the first is styled *ancient demesne,* or a customary freehold; and the second a *base tenure,* or mere copyhold. Copyhold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is, that the property has been possessed time out of mind by copy of court roll, and that the tenements are within the manor. Copyholds now descend to the heir-at-law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of land.—2. Land held in copyhold.

Copyholder (ko'pi-hōld-ėr), *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

Copying-machine (ko'pi-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for copying any piece of writing with perfect accuracy, or for producing

duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts. There are several varieties, but generally the original document is written with a special kind of ink, and an impression obtained from it by means of pressure. Called also a *Copying-press.*

Copying-press (ko'pi-ing-pres), *n.* See COPYING-MACHINE.

Copyist (ko'pi-ist), *n.* A copier; a transcriber; an imitator.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists* as this Sicilian master (Theocritus). *Warton.*

Copy-money (ko'pi-mun-nē), *n.* Money paid for copy, or for literary work. *Boswell.*

Copyright (ko'pi-rīt), *n.* The exclusive privilege which the law allows an author (or his assignee) of printing, reprinting, publishing, and selling his own original work. By acts of parliament 5 and 6 Vict. xlv. the copyright of every book published in the lifetime of its author endures for his life and for seven years after his death; or, if these seven years expire before the end of forty-two years from the date of the first publication of the work, then the copyright endures for forty-two years from that date. The copyright in a book published after the death of its author endures for forty-two years, and belongs to the proprietor of the manuscript. The property in designs, prints, engravings, and photographs is guaranteed for the term of twenty-eight years from date of first publication. Copyright in dramatic works and musical compositions is also protected for a term of twenty-eight years after date of first publication, no person having a right to give public performances of the protected works under a penalty of not less than 40s. Copyright in sculptures, models, or casts, extends for fourteen years when duly registered. The right in designs for articles of manufacture is granted for various periods from nine months to three years according to the class of manufacture.—*International copyright,* an international arrangement by which the copyright of an author residing in one country is protected in such countries as are parties to the arrangement. Such an agreement exists between Britain and several foreign countries.

Copyright (ko'pi-rīt), *v.t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

Coquelicot, Coquelico (kōk'li-kō), *n.* [Fr.] Wild poppy; corn rose; hence, the colour of wild poppy; a colour nearly red, or red mixed with orange.

Coquet (kō-ket'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coquetted;* ppr. *coquetting.* [See COQUETTE.] To attempt, out of vanity, to attract the notice, admiration, or love of any person; to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour. *Swift.*

Coquet (kō-ket'), *v.i.* To trifle in love; to act the lover from vanity; to endeavour to gain admirers.

Coquetry (kō'ket-ri), *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie.*] Attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love. 'Women without a dash of *coquetry.*' *Addison.*

Coquette (kō-ket'), *n.* [Fr. *coqueter,* in the sixteenth century, had the sense of crying like a cock, hence, to demean one's self as a cock amongst hens, to swagger, to strut. Hence *coquet,* a beau, coquettish, and the feminine *coquette. Cog,* a cock, is believed to be of onomatopoetic origin.] One who lays herself out for the admiration of the male sex; a vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavours to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity; a jilt.

The slight *coquette,* she cannot love. *Tennyson.*

Coquettish (kō-ket'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to coquetry; characterized by coquetry; practising coquetry. 'A *coquettish* manner.' *Swinburne.*

She meant to weave me a snare
Of some *coquettish* deceit. *Tennyson.*

Coquettishly (kō-ket'ish-li), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

Coquilla-nut (kō-kwil'la-nut), *n.* The seed of the palm *Attalea funifera,* one of the cocoa-nut group, a native of Brazil. The nuts are 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown colour and very hard. Hence they are extensively used in turnery, and especially for making umbrella-handles. See PIAÇABA.

Coquito (kō'kē-tō), *n.* The *Jubœa spectabilis,* a very beautiful palm of Chili, allied to the cocoa-nut, growing to the height of 40 or 50 feet. If the top is cut off, the sap flows abundantly for months, and this, when boiled, becomes a sweet syrup, which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palma*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chilians.

Cor (kor), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing 10 baths or 11⅛ bushels; a homer.

Coraciadæ (kō-rā-sī'a-dē), *n.pl.* The rollers, a family of fissirostral birds, order Insessores, including the sub-families Coracianæ, Todinæ, Eurylaiminæ, and Momotinæ. The genus Coracias is the type. See CORACIAS.

Coracias (kō-rā'si-as), *n.* [L. *corax,* a crow. Onomatopoetic.] A genus of birds, allied to the crows, containing the rollers, one species of which (*C. garrula*) is a rare visitant of the British Islands.

Coracina (ko-ra-sī'na), *n.* [L. *corax,* a crow.] A genus of birds separated from the crows by Vieillot, and by him divided into four sections. The first comprises those species which have the bill furnished at its base with velvety feathers; the second, those whose nostrils are covered with setaceous feathers, directed forwards, and whose upper mandible is notched toward the end; the third, those whose bill is naked at the base, and notched at the point; and the fourth, that curious species on which Geoffroy founded his genus Cephalopterus. These birds are chiefly found in South America.

Fisherman with Coracle.

Coracle (ko'ra-kl), *n.* [W. *cwrwgl,* from *cwrwg,* anything round.] A boat used in Wales and on many parts of the Irish coast by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

Coracoid (ko'ra-koid), *a.* [Gr. *korax, korakos,* a crow, and *eidos,* resemblance.] Shaped like a crow's beak. — *Coracoid process,* in *anat.* a small sharp process of the scapula, in mammals, especially in man and apes, shaped like a crow's beak.—*Coracoid bone,* a large flattened bone, passing from the shoulder-joint to the sternum, in birds, reptiles, and monotremes, so named from the idea that this bone corresponds anatomically with the more slightly developed coracoid process of mammals.

Corage† (kor'āj), *n.* Courage; heart; mind.

And small foules maken melodie,
That slepen alle night with open eye,
So priketh hem nature in hir *corages. Chaucer.*

Corah (kō'ra), *n.* An Indian-pattern silk handkerchief.

Coral (ko'ral), *n.* [L. *corallium* or *corallum;* Gr. *korallion;* Fr. *corail* or *coral.*] 1. A general term for the hard calcareous skeleton secreted by the marine cœlenterate polypes for their support and habitation (polypidom). The coral-producing zoophytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polype and remaining connected with it on the same spot

Red Coral (*Corallium rubrum*).

even after it is dead; so that a piece of coral may be regarded as the abode either of one compound animal or of a multitude of individuals. The coralline structure sometimes branches like a shrub, sometimes spreads like a fan, or assumes the appearance of a brain, a flower, a mushroom, &c. These structures sometimes, as in the Pacific and southern parts of the Indian Ocean, form reefs from 20 yards to several miles in breadth, trending for hundreds of miles along the coasts, and also the peculiar coral islands known as *atolls.* (See ATOLL.) The more abundant reef-builders, at the more moderate depths, are the madrepores, astræas, porites, and meandrinæ; and the millepores and seriatopores, at depths from 15 to 20 fathoms,—the great field of coral development thus lying between low water and 20 fathoms. Coral is nearly a pure carbonate of lime, mixed with more or less horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral of commerce, so much used for ornaments, is a *sclerobasic* coral, in appearance somewhat resembling a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. It is found chiefly in the Mediterranean, where several coral fisheries exist, as off the coast of Provence, Sardinia, &c.—2. A toy or plaything for an infant made of coral, ivory, &c.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew,
The bells she jingled and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

Coral (ko'ral), *a.* 1. Made of coral; resembling coral.—2. Coloured like red coral; scarlet.

In ancient times the juggler, when he threw off his mantle, appeared in a tight scarlet or *coral* dress. *Brewer.*

Corallaceous (ko-ral-ā'shus), *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

Coralled (ko'rald), *a.* Furnished with coral; covered with coral.

Corallidæ (ko-ral'i-dē), *n.pl.* A family of compound polyps, yielding the substance called *coral.* [Not now used.]

Coralliferous (ko-ral-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *corallum,* coral, and *fero,* to bear.] Containing or consisting of coral; producing coral.

Coralliform (ko'ral-i-form), *a.* [L. *corallum,* and *forma,* form.] Resembling coral; forked and crooked.

Coralligenous (ko-ral-ij'en-us), *a.* Producing coral; as, *coralligenous* zoophytes.

Coralligerous (ko-ral-ij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *corallum,* and *gero,* to produce.] Coralliferous.

Corallina (ko-ral-ī'na), *n.* 1. A genus of rose-spored algæ with calcareous jointed fronds. The spores are borne in urn-shaped conceptacles. The common species, *Corallina officinalis,* grows everywhere within tide-mark, and forms an object of great beauty in our rock-pools from its graceful structure and beautiful hues.—2. A term also applied to indicate many of the zoophytes and Polyzoa, and thus used in an indiscriminate and popular manner.—3. The polypidom of the corallines.

Corallinaceæ (ko'ral-in-ā"sē-ē), *n.pl.* An order of algæ, of which the genus Corallina is the type. See CORALLINE, *n.* 1.

Coralline (ko'ral-in), *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.—*Coralline deposits,* in *geol.* a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine banks, shoals, and islands entirely composed of coral; and thence extended to the lower pliocene deposits of Suffolk, the white or coralline crag.

Coralline (ko'ral-in), *n.* 1. A name popularly applied to the sea-weeds with rigid calcareous fronds, from their resemblance to coral. See CORALLINA, 1.—2. An animal belonging to the zoophytes or Polyzoa. (See CORALLINA, 2.) 'Ellis's beautiful and classical work on *Corallines.*' *Prof. Owen.*—3. An orange red colour prepared by the action of ammonia at about 300° Fahr. upon rosolic acid.

Corallinite (ko'ral-in-īt), *n.* A fossil polypidom of the corallines.

Corallite (ko'ral-īt), *n.* [*Coral,* and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.] 1. A mineral substance or petrifaction in the form of coral.—2. The hard skeleton secreted by a single polype, or by an individual polype of a composite coral mass.

Coralloid, Coralloidal (ko'ral-oid, ko'ral-oid-al), *a.* [*Coral,* and Gr. *eidos,* form.] Having the form of coral; branching like coral.

Coralloid (ko'ral-oid), *n.* 1. A name formerly given to several of the Polyzoa.—2. Coral-rag (which see).

Corallorhiza (ko'ral-lo-rī"za), *n.* [*Coral,* and Gr. *rhiza,* a root.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. *C. innata* (coral-root) is a British plant, having thick fleshy roots, with much-branched fibres. The flowers are seated on a spike, and are of a yellowish colour. It is found in mountainous woods in Scotland, but is a rare plant.

Corallum (kō-ral'lum), *n.* [L., red coral.]

In *zool.* the hard structure deposited in or by the tissues of an actinozoön—commonly called a *coral.* *Nicholson.*

Coral-rag (ko'ral-rag), *n.* A provincial term for the highest member of the middle oolitic series—a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

Coral-reef, Coral-island (ko'ral-rēf, ko'rāl-ī-land), *n.* Islands or reefs of coral, which are formations produced by the operation of species of polypes. See CORAL.

Coral-root (ko'ral-rōt), *n.* A plant of the genus Corallorhiza. See CORALLORHIZA.

Coral-tree (ko'ral-trē), *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, Erythrina, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are shrubs or trees with trifoliolate leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

Coral-wood (ko'ral-wụd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet wood, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but soon changes to a beautiful red or superb coral.

Coral-wort (ko'ral-wėrt), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and copses in the south-east of England. Called also *Tooth-wort* or *Tooth-violet.*—2. Same as *Coral-root.*

Coram judice (kō'ram jū'di-sē). [L.] Before the judge.

Coram nobis (kō'ram nō'bis). [L.] Before us: a law term.

Coram non judice (kō'ram non jū'di-sē). [L.] Before one not a judge; before one who has not jurisdiction.

Coranich (kor'an-ich), *n.* [Gael. and Ir.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. See CORONACH.

Corant,† Coranto† (kō-rant', kō-ran'tō), *n.* [Fr. *courant*, running, *courir*, to run; L. *curro.*] 1. A lofty sprightly dance. 'Dancing a *coranto* with him upon the heath.' *Macaulay.*

After the Bransles, then to a *corant*, and now and then a French dance; but that so rare that the *corants* grew tiresome that I wished it done.
Pepys' Diary.

2. A newsletter, the prototype of the modern newspaper: in this use now written only *Courant.* '*Corants*, avisos, correspondences.' *B. Jonson.*

Corax (ko'raks), *n.* A genus of minute triangular sharks' teeth found in the chalk formations, differing from recent teeth in being solid.

Corb (korb), *n.* [L. *corbis*, a basket.] 1. A basket used in coaleries. See CORF.—2. In *arch.* a corbel.

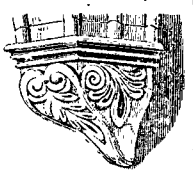
Corb (korb), *n.* An abbreviation of *corban*, an alms-basket. See next article.

Corban (kor'ban), *n.* [Heb. *korbân*, an offering, sacrifice, from *karab*, to approach, bring, offer. Rus. *korwân*, a church box or chest, a treasury, is probably derived from this.] 1. In *Jewish antiq.* a solemn consecration of anything to God, as of one's self, one's services, or possessions. Our Lord (Mark vii. 11) severely censures the Jews of his day for a gross violation of filial duty, because, under pretext that themselves or their goods were *corban*, and no longer to be devoted to human uses, they refused subsistence to their parents.—2. An interdiction of one's self from giving or receiving some particular thing, as some article of food, clothing, shelter, &c., as if it were corban.—3. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church where offerings are deposited. Written also *Corb.*

Corbe† (korb), *a.* [Fr. *courbe.*] Crooked. 'On thy *corbe* shoulder it leans amiss.' *Spenser.*

Corbe† (korb), *n.* A corbel. *Spenser.*

Corbeil (kor'bēl), *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*, from L. *corbicula*, dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket.] 1. In *fort.* a little basket, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.—2. In *arch.* a carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruits.


Corbel, Stone Church, Kent.

Corbel (kor'bel), *n.* [See the preceding words.] 1. In *arch.* a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of a great variety of forms, and are ornamented in many ways. They are of frequent occurrence in pointed architecture, forming the supports of the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of a fortress, the labels of doors and windows, &c. Written also *Corbil.*

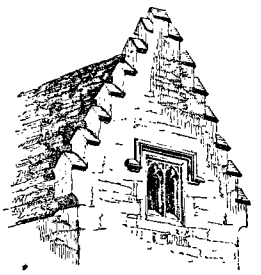
Corbel, Castor Church, Northamptonshire.

The *corbels* that ribbed each massive aisle,
Were a fleur-de-lis or a quatre-feuille.
Sir W. Scott.

2. A niche left in a wall for an image, statue, or figure: in this use written also *Corbet.*—3. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket. Written also *Corbil.*

Corbel (kor'bel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corbelled*; ppr. *corbelling.* 1. To support on corbels.—2. To dilate by projecting every member of a series beyond the one under it. Any construction which is carried by corbels so as to stand beyond the face of the wall is said to be *corbelled out.* *Glossary of Architecture.*

Corbel-steps (kor'bel-steps), *n.* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are broken. Sometimes called


Corbel-steps.

Corbie-steps. Corbie, though evidently merely a vulgarization of corbel, being the Scotch for a crow, has given rise to the term *crow-steps*, and to the absurd reason for the term, viz. 'that crows are observed to be fond of sitting on them.'

Corbel-table (kor'bel-tā-bl), *n.* A projecting course; a parapet; a tier of windows;

Corbel-table.

an arcade; an entablature; or other architectural arrangement which requires the support of numerous corbels.

Corbet, Corbett (kor'bet), *n.* A niche for an image. Written also *Corbel.*

Corbie-steps (kor'bi-steps), *n. pl.* See CORBEL-STEPS.

Corbil (kor'bil), *n.* A corbel (which see).

Corby, Corbie (kor'bi), *n.* [Fr. *corbeau*, L. *corvus.*] A raven. '*Corbies* 'll no pluck out *corbies*' e'en,' a Scotch proverb, implying that persons of the same profession, or in the same line of life, will generally back each other up.—*Corbie-oats*, a species of black oats.—*Corbie-messenger*, a messenger who either returns not at all or too late: in allusion to the raven sent out of the ark by Noah, which did not return. [Scotch.]

Corchorus (kor'kō-rus), *n.* A genus of tropical plants, nat. order Tiliaceæ. They are herbs or small shrubs with serrated leaves and small yellow flowers. There are several species, of which the most remarkable and most widely diffused is *C. olitorius*, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. It is sold by the Jews about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called *Jew's Mallow.* This and a closely allied species (*C. capsularis*, Chinese hemp) are much cultivated in India, and yield the most part of the jute of commerce, which is the fibre of the inner bark. *C. olitorius* is an annual with a smooth branching stem, varying in height from 2 to 14 feet.

Corcule, Corcle (kor'kūl, kor'kl), *n.* [L. *corculum*, a dim. of *cor*, the heart.] In *bot.* the heart of the seed or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons. It consists of the plume or ascending part, and the rostel or radicle, the simple descending part.

Cord (kord), *n.* [Fr. *corde*; Pr. and It. *corda*, from L. *chorda*; Gr. *chordē*, a string of gut, the string of a lyre.] 1. A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted together.

She (Rahab) let them down by a *cord* through the window. Josh. ii. 15.

2. A quantity of wood or other material originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad.—3. *Fig.* any moral agent which binds, restrains, draws, or otherwise by its action suggests an analogy to the physical agency of a cord.

Lower'd softly with the threefold *cord* of love
Down to the silent grave. *Tennyson.*

4. A musical string. See CHORD.—In *Scrip.* the *cords of the wicked* are the snares with which the wicked catch the unwary. Ps. cxxix. 4. The *cords of sin* are bad habits, or the consequences of sin. Prov. v. 22. The *cords of a man* are the fair, gentle, or natural means of alluring men to obedience. Hos. xi. 4. The *cords of vanity* are worldly vanities and pleasures, profit, or preferment; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretences, which draw men to sin. Is. v. 18. *To stretch a line* or *cord about a city*, is to level it or utterly to destroy it. Lam. ii. 8. The *cords of a tent* denote stability. *To loosen* or *break the cords*, is to weaken or destroy; *to lengthen the cords*, is to enlarge. Job xxx. 11; Is. liv. 2.

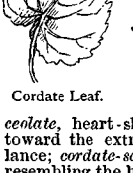
Cord (kord), *v.t.* 1. To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords.—2. To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.

Cord,† *v.i.* To accord.

If a painter would paint a pike
With asses' feet and headed like an ape,
It *cordeth* not. *Chaucer.*

Cordage (kord'āj), *n.* [From *cord*; same form in Sp. and Fr.] Ropes or cords: used collectively; hence, anything made of rope or cord, as the running rigging of a ship.

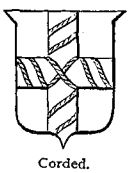
Cordal (kord'al), *n.* In *her.* a string of the mantle or robe of estate, made of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends.


Cordate Leaf.

Cordate, Cordated (kor'dāt, kor'dāt-ed), *a.* [L. *cor, cordis*, the heart.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped: a term used by naturalists; as, a *cordate* leaf in botany, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence *cordate-oblong*, heart-shaped lengthened; *cordate-lanceolate*, heart-shaped, gradually tapering toward the extremity, like the head of a lance; *cordate-sagittate*, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow.

Cordately (kor'dāt-li), *adv.* In a cordate form.

Corded (kord'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Bound or fastened with cords.—2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.—3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.


Corded.

This night he meaneth with a *corded* ladder
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shak.*

4. Striped or furrowed, as by cords; as, *corded* cloth; a *corded* pattern.—5. In *her.* represented as bound about, or wound with cords, as the cross in the accompanying figure. Bales, &c., when bandaged or bound with cords, are blazoned *corded.*

Cordelier (kord'el-ēr), *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *cordel*, Fr. *cordeau*, from *corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.] 1. The name applied in France to the strictest branch of Franciscan friars, on account of their wearing a girdle of knotted cord. The Cordeliers wear besides a thick gray cloth cloak, a little cowl, and a chaperon. See FRANCISCAN.—2. The name assumed by one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, which numbered Danton and Marat among its chief members, from

their holding their sittings in an old convent of the Cordeliers.

Cordeling† (kor'del-ing), *a.* [Fr. *cordeler*, to twist. See CORDELIER.] Twisting. Written also *Cordelling*.

Cordelle (kord-el'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *corde*, a cord.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel.—2. A tow-line for a barge or keel-boat.

The propelling power of the keel-boat is by oars, sails, setting-poles, the *cordelle*, &c. *Flint.*

Cordewane,† *n.* Cordwain. *Chaucer.*

Cord-grass (kord'gras), *n.* A genus of plants, Spartina (which see).

Cordia (kor'di-a), *n.* A large genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ, consisting of some 200 species scattered over the warm regions of the world, especially in America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves. The fruit is drupaceous, and that of some species, as Sebesten, is eaten. Some species yield a good timber.

Cordial (kor'di-al), *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordial*, It. *cordiale*, from L. *cor*, the heart.] 1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate; as, we give our friends a *cordial* reception. 'With looks of *cordial* love.' *Milton.*

That comely face, that cluster'd brow,
That *cordial* hand, that bearing free,
I see them yet. *Matt. Arnold.*

2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits.

The *cordial* nectar of the bowl
Swell'd his old veins, and cheer'd his soul.
Sir W. Scott.

—*Hearty, Cordial, Sincere.* See under HEARTY.

Cordial (kor'di-al), *n.* 1. Anything that strengthens, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates. 'Charms to my sight and *cordials* to my mind.' *Dryden.*—2. In *med.* that which suddenly excites the system and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed.

Gold in phisike is a *cordial*. *Chaucer.*

3. In *com.* aromatized and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage.

Cordiality (kor-di-al'i-ti), *n.* 1.† Relation to the heart. '*Cordiality* or reference unto the heart.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Sincere affection and kindness; genial sincerity; hearty warmth of heart; heartiness.

The ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent *cordiality*. *Motley.*

Cordialize (kor'di-al-īz), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cordialized*; ppr. *cordializing*. 1. To render cordial; to reconcile; to render harmonious. 2. To make into a cordial; to render like a cordial. [Rare in both senses.]

Cordialize (kor'di-al-īz), *v. i.* To become cordial; to feel or express cordiality; to harmonize. [Rare.]

Cordially (kor'di-al-li), *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection; as, the Christian *cordially* receives the doctrines of grace. 'The only music she could *cordially* relish.' *Beaumont.*

Cordialness (kor'di-al-nes), *n.* Cordiality; hearty good-will.

Cordiceps (kor'di-seps), *n.* A genus of fungi, some of which are found on dead leaves and branches, while others are remarkable for growing on the larvæ of insects. The spores enter the breathing openings of the larva, and the mycelium grows until it fills the interior and kills the insect. A species of cordiceps occurs on wasps in the West Indies. The wasps thus attacked are called *guêpes végétantes*, or vegetating wasps.

Cordierite (kor'dēr-īt), *n.* The mineral called otherwise iolite and dichroite.

Cordiform (kord'i-form), *a.* [L. *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form.] Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

Cordilere,† *n.* A Cordelier (which see). *Chaucer.*

Cordillera (kor-dil-lē'ra; Sp. pron. kor-dēl-yā'rä), *n.* [Sp., a chain or ridge of mountains, a long, straight, elevated tract of land, from *cordilla*, gut, intestines, *cordel*, a rope, from L. *chorda*, a string. See CORD.] A name sometimes given to the mountain range of the Andes in South America, but properly applicable only to the innermost and highest ridge of the mass.

Cordiner† (kord'in-ėr), *n.* A cordwainer (which see).

Cordon (kor'don), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordon*. See CORD.] 1. In *fort.* a row of stones jutting before the rampart and the basis of the parapet; or a row of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope, and the parapet which is perpendicular; serving as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stone-work.—2. *Milit.* a line or series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass. Specifically—*Cordon-sanitaire*, a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.—3. In *arch.* the edge of a stone on the outside of a building.—4. In *her.* a baldrick or ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order.

The grand yellow *cordon* of St. Michael of Pumpernickel. *Thackeray.*

5. A tasselled lace or string of a mantle on state and installation robes.

Cordovan (kor'dō-van), *n.* [See CORDWAIN.] Spanish leather.

Corduroy (kor-dū-roi'), *n.* [Fr. *corde du roy*, the king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface—*Corduroy road*, in North America, a road constructed with logs laid together over swamps or marshy places for carriages to pass over. They derive their name from their ribbed appearance, resembling corduroy.

Cordwain (kord'wān), *n.* [O. Fr. *cordouan*, Sp. *cordoban*, leather, from *Cordova* or *Cordoba* in Spain, where it is largely manufactured.] Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwain*. *Spenser.*

Cordwainer (kord'wān-ėr), *n.* [From *cordwain.*] A worker in cordwain or Cordovan leather; a shoemaker. [Obsolete form *Cordiner.*]

Cord-wood (kord'wud), *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of 4 feet; but in this respect the practice is not uniform. In Scotland, *cord-wood* is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated.

Core (kōr), *n.* [Fr. *cœur*, Norm. *cœre*, from L. *cor*, the heart; akin to Gr. *kear*, heart, and E. *heart* (which see).] 1. The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds; as, the *core* of an apple or quince.

Whose *core*
Stands sound and great within him. *Chapman.*

2.† The centre or innermost part of any open space.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. In *arch.* the interior part of a wall or column.—4. The inner part of an ulcer or boil.—5. A disorder of sheep occasioned by worms in the liver.—6. Among *founders*, the internal mould which forms a hollow in the casting of metals, as the bore of a tube or pipe.—7. *Fig.* the deepest or most essential part of anything; as, the *core* of a question.

This obscure belief lies at the very *core* of our spiritual nature, and it is called fate or it is called predestination according as it is regarded pantheistically as a necessary condition of the universe, or as the decree of a self-conscious being. *J. A. Froude.*

Core (kōr), *v. t.* 1. To remove the core of, as of an apple or other fruit.—2. To roll herrings in salt and prepare them for drying.

Core (kōr), *n.* [A form of *chore*, *char*, a job done by the day.] In *mining*, the number of hours, generally from six to eight, each party of miners works at a time before being relieved. The miner's day is thus usually divided into three or four 'cores.'

Core† (kōr), *n.* [Fr. *corps*, a body.] 1. A body.—2. A body of persons; a party; a crew. *Bacon.*

Co-regent (kō-rē'jent), *n.* A joint regent or ruler.

Coregonus (kō-reg'on-us), *n.* A genus of fish, separated from the salmons by having the first dorsal fin further forward than the ventrals, the scales large, and the teeth either minute or wanting. To this genus belong the vendace (*C. Willughbii*) of Lochmaben, the gwyniad (*C. Pennantii*) of Wales, the powan or fresh-water herring (*C. cepedei*) of Lochlomond, the pollan (*C. Pollan*) of the lakes of Ireland, and the white-fish (*C. albidus*) of North America, by some regarded as the finest of all fish. The vendace is fished for in Lochmaben Loch only on the 1st August.

Coreidæ (kō-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of hemipterous insects, section Heteroptera, abounding chiefly in tropical regions, remarkable for their size and grotesque shapes. The *Diactor* (*Anisoscelis*) *bilineatus* of Brazil has hind legs with singular leaf-like appendages to the tibial joints. There are a few British species of a brown colour. Also written *Corisidæ*.

Co-relation (kō-rē-lā'shon), *n.* Corresponding relation.

Co-relative (kō-rel'at-iv). See CORRELATIVE.

Coreopsis (kō-rē-ops'is), *n.* [Gr. *koris*, a bug, and *opsis*, resemblance, in allusion to the form of the seed, which has two little horns at the end, giving it the appearance of an insect.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. Most of the species are herbaceous perennials, with opposite leaves and yellow or party-coloured rays. The fruit is an achene flat on one side and convex on the other, slightly winged, and with two awns. The species are natives of North America and South Africa. Many of the species are in our gardens.

Coreses (kor'ē-sēz), *n. pl.* In *bot.* dark red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of grapes.

Co-respondent (kō-rē-spond'ent), *n.* [L. *con*, together, and *respondeo*, to answer.] In *law*, a joint-respondent, or one opposed, along with another or others, to the plaintiff; a man charged with adultery, and made a party to a suit for dissolution of marriage.

Corf (korf), *n.* A corb; a corve; a basket for carrying minerals in mines. See CORB.

Corf-house (korf'hous), *n.* In Scotland, a temporary shed where the nets and other material used in salmon-fishing are stored, and where the fish are cured and packed.

Corfiote, Corfute (kor'fi-ōt, kor'fūt), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Corfu.

Cor Hydræ (kor-hī'drē), *n.* [L.] The heart of the Hydra: a star of the first magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra.

Coriaceous (kō-ri-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.] 1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough; as, *coriaceous* concretions.—2. In *bot.* stiff, like leather or parchment; applied to a leaf, a calyx, capsule, &c.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

Coriander (ko-ri-an'dėr), *n.* [L. *coriandrum*, from Gr. *koriannon*, coriander, from *koris*, a bug, from the smell of its leaves.] The popular name of *Coriandrum sativum*, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The seeds have a strong smell, and in medicine are stomachic and carminative. They are used in sweetmeats, in certain stomachic liqueurs, and in some countries in cookery.

Coriandrum (ko-ri-an'drum), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ, containing two species. They are slender annual herbs with white flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, the officinal coriander, is cultivated on account of its seeds or rather fruits. See CORIANDER.

Coriarieæ (kō'ri-ā-ri''ē-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *corium*, a hide, from the crustaceous covering of the fruit.] A very small nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of six known species of shrubs included in a single genus, Coriaria. The best known species is *C. myrtifolia*, a shrub inhabiting the south of Europe, and employed by dyers for staining black. It is used also by tanners, and hence it has been called *tanner's sumach*. Its leaves are used in the adulteration of senna, and its fruit is poisonous. A New Zealand species, *C. sarmentosa*, is the wine berry shrub of the settlers; from the red juice of its berries a wine like that from elder-berries is made.

Corin, Corine (kor'in), *n.* A species of gazelle.

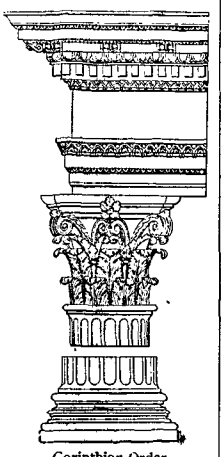
Corindon (ko-rin'don), *n.* See CORUNDUM.

Corinth† (ko'rinth), *n.* [From *Corinth*, a famous city of Greece near which the fruit grows.] A small dried grape; a currant.

The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*.
Sir T. Browne.

Corinthiac (ko-rin'thi-ak), *a.* Pertaining to Corinth.

Corinthian (ko-rin'thi-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece, noted for the magnificence of its architecture, as also for its luxury and licentiousness; as, *Corinthian* column; *Corinthian* order; *Corinthian* brass.—2. Licentious. 'All her young *Corinthian* laity.' *Milton.* The *Corinthian* order, in *arch.* is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus.



Corinthian Order.

Corinthian (ko-rin'thi-an), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Corinth.—2. A gay licentious person; a spirited fellow. [Old slang.] 'A *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle.' *Shak.*—3. A member of the aristocracy; specifically, a gentleman who steers his own yacht or rides his own horses. [Slang.]—4. *pl.* Two epistles written by St. Paul to the Church of Corinth, about A.D. 57 or 58. From 1 Cor. v. 9 it has been conjectured that a previous epistle is lost.

Coris (ko'ris), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ. There is only one species, the blue maritime coris, which grows in the Mediterranean region. It is a thyme-like plant, with a dense terminal raceme of purplish flowers.

Roman Corium.

Corium (kō'ri-um), *n.* [L., leather.] 1. Leathern body-armour, formed of overlapping leaves or scales, worn by the Roman soldiers and other nations of antiquity. In this country it continued in use till the reign of Edward I., the scales being sometimes tinted of different colours.—2. The innermost layer of the skin in mammals, the *cutis vera* or true skin.

Co-rival (kō-rī'val), *n.* [L. *con*, and E. *rival*, from L. *rivalis*. See RIVAL.] A rival or fellow-rival; a competitor; a corrival. 'A competitor and *co-rival* with the king.' *Bacon.*

Co-rival, though used as synonymous with *rival* and *corrival*, is a different word. Two persons or more rivalling another are the only true *co-rivals*. *Dr. Latham.*

Co-rivalt (kō-rī'val), *v.t.* To rival; to pretend to equal.

Co-rivalry, Co-rivalship (kō-rī'val-ri, kō-rī'val-ship), *n.* Joint rivalry; competition.

Cork (kork), *n.* [G., Dan., and Sw. *kork*, D. *kurk*, Sp. *corcho*, from L. *cortex*, genit. *cortĭcis*, bark.] 1. A species of oak, *Quercus Súber*, growing in the south of Europe (especially in Spain and Portugal) and in the north of Africa, having a thick, rough bark, for which alone it is often planted. It grows to the height of 20 to 40 feet, and yields bark every six or eight years for 150 years.—2. The outer bark of the tree or epiphlœum, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. This outer bark is taken off, and a new epiphlœum is formed, which in six or seven years becomes fit for use. This bark is also burned to make a kind of light black called *Spanish black*. When oxidized cork yields oxalic, suberic, and ceric acids; it is chiefly composed of a modification of cellulose called *suberin*.—3. A stopple for a bottle or cask cut out of cork.—*Mountain cork*, a variety of asbestos.

Cork (kork), *n.* [A corruption for *calk*, *calker*.] In the United States, a nail or series of nails driven into the shoes of horses to prevent them from falling upon the ice; a frost-nail.

Cork (kork), *v.t.* 1. To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork.—2. To fit or raise on cork.

Cork, Korker (kork, kork'ėr), *n.* The name given in the Highlands of Scotland to a lichen, *Lecanora tartarea* (see CUDBEAR), from which a domestic crimson or purple dye is made. It is with this that home-made tartans are dyed.

Cork-cutter (kork'kut-ėr), *n.* One whose trade is to make corks.

Corked (korkt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Stopped with a cork.—2. Fitted with or raised on cork. 'A *corked* shoe or slipper.' *Huloet.*

And tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Having acquired the taste of cork; as, *corked* wine.

Cork-fossil (kork'fos-sil), *n.* A kind of mineral. It is a species of Amianthus, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all minerals.

Corking-pin† (kork'ing-pin), *n.* A pin of a large size, such as are said to have been formerly used for fixing a lady's head-dress to a cork mould.

She took a large *corking-pin* out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pinned the plaits all fast together a little above the hem. *Sterne.*

Cork-jacket (kork'jak-et), *n.* A contrivance in the form of a jacket without sleeves, padded with pieces of cork, designed to aid in swimming, or to buoy up a person who cannot swim.

Cork-leg (kork'leg), *n.* An artificial leg, in the formation of which cork is used.

Cork-screw (kork'skrō), *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

Cork-screw (kork'skrō), *v.t.* To direct or follow out in a spiral or twisting way; to wriggle forward.

Catching sight of him, Mr. Bantam *cork-screwed* his way through the crowd, and welcomed him with ecstasy. *Dickens.*

Cork-tree (kork'trē), *n.* The *Quercus Suber*, from the outer bark of which corks are made. See CORK.

Corky (kork'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of cork; resembling cork; hence, shrivelled; withered. 'Bind fast his *corky* arms.' *Shak.*—2. Tasting of cork; as, a *corky* flavour.

Cor Leonis (kor le-ō'nis), *n.* [L.] The Lion's Heart; another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.

Corm (korm), *n.* See CORMUS.

Cormogenæ, Cormogens (kor-mo'jen-ē, kor'mō-jenz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kormos*, the trunk of a tree, and *ginomai*, to be produced.] In *bot.* a term applied to a class of acrogens, in which there is a distinct axis of growth, or stem and root symmetrically clothed with leaves. In these we find a trace of something equivalent to the sexes of exogens and endogens. They comprise the ferns, mosses, equisetums, &c.

Cormorant (kor'mō-rant), *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*, It. *corvo marino*, for L. *corvus marinus*, sea raven. Comp. Brit. *morvran*, sea-crow—W. *mor*, the sea, and *bran*, a crow.] 1. A large web-footed bird of the pelican family. The common cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, has the head and neck black; the coverts of the wings, the scapulars, and the back of a deep green, edged with black, and glossed with blue. The base of the lower mandible is covered with a naked yellow skin, which

Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

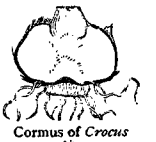
extends under the chin and forms a sort of pouch. The bird occupies the cliffs by the sea, feeds on fish, and is extremely voracious. Its nest is composed entirely of a mass of sea-weed, frequently heaped up to the height of 2 feet, in which are deposited from three to five eggs, of a pale bluish-white, with a rough surface. It does not take its prey by diving when on wing, but pursues it by swimming and diving, descending often to a wonderful depth. A cormorant has been taken in a crab-pot fastened 120 feet under water. Besides the common cormorant there is another British species, the green cormorant or shag (*P. graculus*). The common cormorant, which is the larger, is about 33 inches long. A species of cormorant is trained and used by the Chinese to aid them in fishing.—2. A greedy fellow; a glutton.

Light vanity, insatiate *cormorant*, soon preys upon itself. *Shak.*

Cormorant (kor'mō-rant), *a.* Having the qualities of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious. 'Cormorant, devouring time.' *Shak.*

If thou be still human and not *cormorant*. *Carlyle.*

Cormus, Corm (kor'mus, korm), *n.* [Gr. *kormos*, the trunk of a tree.] In *bot.* (*a*) the stalk or stem of any plant. (*b*) A solid bulb, the dilated base of the stems of some plants. Corms are generally upright, producing leaves and buds on their upper surface and roots from their lower. They occur in many plants, as the crocus, cyclamen, &c.



Cormus of *Crocus sativus*.

Corn (korn), *n.* [Sax. *corn*. Similar forms are found throughout the Teutonic languages, and the same root appears in L. *granum*, grain. Akin *kernel*, *grain*.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural; as, three barley-*corns* make an inch.]

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. Jn. xii. 25.

2. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men or horses, but in Great Britain it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and in Scotland it is generally restricted to oats. In the United States it has the same general sense, but by custom it is appropriated to maize, and accordingly it is usual to say the crop of wheat is good, but the *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn*. [In this sense corn has no plural.]—3. The plants which produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds after reaping and before thrashing. We say a field of *corn*; a sheaf or a shock of *corn*; a load of *corn*. The plants or stalks are included in the term corn until the seed is separated from the ears.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail had thrashed the *corn*. *Milton.*

4. A small hard particle; a grain. 'Not a *corn* of powder left to bless us.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Corn (korn), *v.t.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; as, to *corn* beef.—2. To granulate; to form into small grains. 'A small sieve of parchment to *corn* it.' *Dampier.*—3. To feed with oats, as a horse. [Scotch.]

When thou was *corn't* an' I was mellow,
We took the road aye like a swallow. *Burns.*

4. To render intoxicated. 'The lads are weel *corned*.' *Jamieson.* [Provincial and Scotch.]

Corn (korn), *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.] In *surg.* a hard excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes or some other part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes.

Cornaceæ (kor-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See CORNUS.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of about 100 species, grouped in twelve genera of shrubs or trees, nearly allied to the monopetalous order Caprifoliaceæ. Two species of the order are found in Britain, *Cornus suecica*, a lowly alpine plant, and *C. sanguinea* (the common dogwood, dogberry, cornel, or prickwood), the hard wood of which is used for skewers, and is also burned into charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder. Benthamia and Aucuba belong to this order. Cornaceous plants are of importance in medicine. American physicians esteem the bark of *Cornus florida* and *sericea* as a good febrifuge.

Cornaceous (kor-nā'shus), *a.* Relating to the cornus or cornel-shrub.

Cornage (korn'āj), *n.* [From Fr. *corne*, L. *cornu*, a horn.] An ancient North English

tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion of the Scots by blowing a horn. By this tenure many persons held their lands in the district adjoining the Picts' wall. This old service was afterwards paid in money, and the sheriffs accounted for it under the title of *cornagium*.

Cornamute (kor'na-mūt), *n.* See CORNEMUSE. *Drayton.*

Corn-badger (korn'ba-jėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See BADGER.

Corn-beef, Corned-beef (korn'bēf, korn'd-bēf), *n.* Beef preserved and seasoned with salt in grains; beef cured by salting.

Corn-beetle (korn'bē-tl), *n.* The *Cucujus testaceus*, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. The larva is ochre-coloured, with a forked tail; the perfect animal of a bright tawny colour.

Cornbind (korn'bind), *n.* Climbing buckwheat. [Local.]

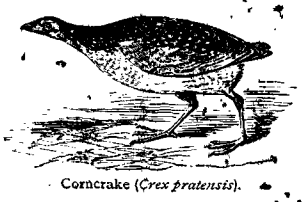
Cornbrash (korn'brash), *n.* A local name for a rubbly limestone, forming a soil extensively cultivated in Wiltshire for the growth of corn. The term is used by geologists to indicate the strata which yield the soil, the highest member of the lower oolite.

Corn-bread (korn'bred), *n.* A kind of bread-cake made from Indian-corn. [United States.]

Corn-chandler (korn'chand-lėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See CHANDLER.

Corn-cockle (korn'kok-l), *n.* The common name of a British plant, *Agrostemma Githago*. See AGROSTEMMA.

Corncrake (korn'krāk), *n.* [*Corn*, and *crake* (which see), from the cry of the animal.] The crake or land-rail (*Crex pratensis*), a



Corncrake (*Crex pratensis*).

bird of the rail family, noted for its strange harsh cry. It frequents cornfields, and seldom allows itself to be seen. See CRAKE.

Corn Crow-foot (korn'krō-fut), *n.* The common name of *Ranunculus arvensis*, a plant frequently met with in our cornfields.

Corn-cutter (korn'kut-ėr), *n.* [*Corn* and *cut*.] One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin; a cheiropodist.

Corn-cutter (korn'kut-ėr), *n.* A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

Corn-dodger (korn'doj-ėr), *n.* A kind of cake made of the meal of Indian-corn and baked very hard by being wrapped in an envelope of husks or paper and thrust under the embers. [United States.]

Corn-drill (korn'dril), *n.* A machine for sowing corn in drills.

Cornea (kor'nē-a), *n.* [From L. *cornu*, a horn.] The transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye through which the rays of light pass, situated in the sclerotica, and considered by some as a portion of it. It is a horny substance, and hence its name. It has a greater convexity than the rest of the eye, being a portion of a smaller sphere than the body of the eye.

Corned-beef, *n.* See CORN-BEEF.

Cornel, Cornel-tree (kor'nel, kor'nel-trē), *n.* [L. *cornus*, from *cornu*, a horn, from the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, the popular name of a species of Cornus, *C. mascula*, nat. order Cornaceæ. The cornel-tree, which is found in Europe and Northern Asia, but is not a native of Britain though common in shrubberies, has a stem 20 feet high, branching and forming a large head, with oblong leaves and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, succeeded by small, red, acid, eatable, cherry-like fruit. Written also *Cornelian-tree*.

Cornelian (kor-nē'li-an), *n.* Same as *Carnelian* (which see).

Cornelian-cherry (kor-nē'li-an-cher'ri), *n.* The edible fruit of *Cornus mascula*. See CORNEL.

Cornelian-tree (kor-nē'li-an-trē), *n.* See CORNEL.

Cornemuse,† **Cornamute†** (korn'mūz, korn'a-mūt), *n.* [Fr. *corne*, horn, and O.Fr. *muse*, Pr. *musa*, a pipe. Lit. a horn-pipe.] A bagpipe. *Drayton.*

Corneo-calcareous (kor'nē-ō-kal-kā"rē-us), *a.* [L. *corneus*, horny, and E. *calcareous*.] In *zool.* formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous substances, as some shells; horny on one side or part and calcareous on the other.

Corneous (kor'nē-us), *a.* [L. *corneus*, from *cornu*, a horn. See HORN.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn; hard.

Corner (kor'nėr), *n.* [Fr. *cornière*; L. *cornu*, a horn, projection. Cog. (Celt.) W. *cornel*, a corner, from *corn*, a horn, projection: Ir. *cearn*, *cearna*, a corner. See HORN.] 1. The point where two converging lines or surfaces meet; an angle, whether internal or external; as, we met at the *corner* of the courthouse, or at the *corner* of two streets.

They (hypocrites) love to pray standing in the . . . *corners* of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Mat. vi. 5.

2. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. Hence—3. An inclosed place; a secret or retired place.

This thing was not done in a *corner*. Acts xxvi. 26.

4. Indefinitely, any part; a part; as, they searched every *corner* of the forest.

I turned and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
Dryden.

5. The end, extremity, or limit; as, the *corners* of the head or beard. Lev. xxi. 5; xix. 27.—*The Corner*, among *sporting men*, Tatersall's famous horse repository and betting rooms in London, so called from its situation, which is at Hyde Park *Corner*.

Corner (kor'nėr), *v.t.* 1. To drive or force into a corner, or into a place whence there is no escape. Hence—2. To drive or force into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender; as, to *corner* a person in an argument. [An Americanism now introduced into this country.]

Corner-cap† (kor'nėr-kap), *n.* The chief embellishment or ornament. *Shak.*

Corner-drill (kor'nėr-dril), *n.* Same as *Angle-brace, (b)*.

Cornered (kor'nėrd), *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

Corner-stone (kor'nėr-stōn), *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice. Hence, that which is of the greatest importance; that which is indispensable; that on which any system is founded.

Who laid the *corner-stone* thereof. Job xxxviii. 6.
Christ himself being the chief *corner-stone*.
Eph. ii. 20.

This is the *corner-stone* of the feudal system.
Brougham.

Corner-tooth (kor'nėr-tōth), *n.* One of the outer of the incisor teeth in either jaw of a horse. There are two above and two below, and they shoot when the horse is four and a half years old.

Corner-wise (kor'nėr-wīz), *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

Cornet (kor'net), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *corne*, L. *cornu*, a horn.] 1. In *music*, (*a*) a wind instrument, blown with the mouth, originally curvilinear or serpentine in form, and increasing in diameter from the mouth-piece to the lower end. (*b*) A cornet-à-pistons (which see). (*c*) A stop or series of pipes in an organ, intended to imitate the tone of the old cornet.

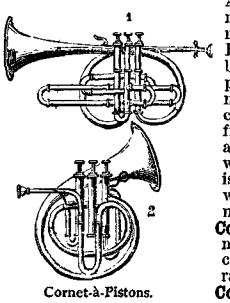
David played before the Lord on *cornets*.
2 Sam. vi. 5.

2. *Milit.* (*a*) A company of cavalry; a troop of horse: said to be so called because each company had a cornet-player. 'A body of five *cornets* of horse.' *Clarendon.* (*b*)† The flag or standard of such a company.

In his white *cornet* Verdon doth display
A fret of gules. *Drayton.*

(*c*) The former title of the officer who carries the ensign or colours in a troop of horse. For this title that of second lieutenant has now been substituted.—3. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.—4. In *costume*, (*a*) the square cap of a doctor of divinity. (*b*) A portion of the head-dress of ladies in the reign of Henry VIII., called afterwards the upper pinner. 'Her *cornet* black.' *Surrey.* —*The cornet* or *coronet of a horse*, the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.

Cornet-à-pistons, Cornet-à-piston (kor'net-a-pis"tonz, kor'net-a-pis"ton), *n.* [Fr.]



Cornet-à-Pistons.
1, Ordinary shape. 2, Circular shape.

A brass wind musical instrument, like the French - horn, but capable of producing the notes of the chromatic scale from the valves and pistons with which it is furnished, whence the name.

Cornetcy (kor'net-si), *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Corneter (kor'net-ėr), *n.* One who blows a cornet.

Cornet-stop (kor'net-stop), *n.* In *music*, an imitative solo stop, consisting of five ranks of pipes, in old organs on a large scale. The harsh effects of this stop have now led to its disuse.

Cornette (kor-net'), *n.* In *metal.* the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal.

Cornеule (kor'nē-ūl), *n.* [Dim. of L.L. *cornea*, the cornea.] In *entom.* a term applied to the minute transparent segments of which the compound eyes of insects are composed.

Corn-exchange (korn'eks-chānj), *n.* A place where grain is sold or bartered, and samples shown and examined.

Corn-factor (korn'fak-tėr), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent.

Cornfield (korn'fēld), *n.* A field in which corn is growing.

Cornflag (korn'flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus Gladiolus, bearing red or white flowers, and much cultivated as ornamental plants.

Corn-floor (korn'flōr), *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn. Is. xxi. 10.

Corn-flour (korn'flour), *n.* The finely-ground meal of Indian corn.

Corn-flower (korn'flou-ėr), *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn, as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c.

Corn-fly (korn'fli), *n.* A name common to several insects of the genera Chlorops and Oscinis, family Muscidæ, from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops tæniopus*, the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about ⅛ line in length, and of a yellow colour striped with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat and barley plants, and its larvæ, by extracting the juices, produce the disease called gout, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.

Corn-growing (korn'grō-ing), *a.* Producing corn; as, a *corn-growing* country.

Corn-husking, Corn-shucking (korn'-husk-ing, korn'shuk-ing), *n.* An assemblage of friends and neighbours at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn. [United States.]

Cornice (kor'nis), *n.* [O.Fr. *cornice*, It. *cornice*, from Gr. *korōnis*, a summit, finish or completion of anything, from Gr. *korōnē*, a crown. See CROWN.] In *arch.* any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the highest part of an entablature resting on the frieze. (See COLUMN.) When the crowning course of a wall is plain it is called a coping.—*Cornice-ring*, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.

Corniced (kor'nist), *a.* Having a cornice.

Cornicle (kor'ni-kl), *n.* [L. *corniculum*, from *cornu*, a horn.] A little horn. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Corniculate (kor-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.] 1. Horned; having horns.—2. In *bot.* producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.

Corniculere,† *n.* [L. *cornicularius*, a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops.] 1. A lieutenant or assistant of a superior officer.—2. The secretary or assistant of a magistrate.

Cornific (kor-nif'ik), *a.* [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *facio*, to make.] Producing horns.

Corniform (kor'ni-form), *a.* [L. *corniformis*

—*cornu*, a horn, and *forma*, shape.] Horn-shaped: applied to the nectary of plants.

Cornigerous (kor-nij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *corniger* —*cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear.] Horned; having horns; as, *cornigerous* animals.

Cornine (kor'nin), *n.* A principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*, having properties resembling those of quinine.

Corning-house (korn'ing-hous), *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

Cornish (korn'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England.—*Cornish engine*, a single-acting steam-engine used for pumping water. The pump-rods appended to one end of the beam are loaded so as by their gravity to have sufficient force to raise the water, and the down stroke of the steam piston at the other end of the beam is used to raise them. The steam is generally employed at a considerable pressure, and worked very expansively.—*Cornish money-wort*, a plant of the genus Limosella, *L. aquatica*. Called also *Mudwort*.

Cornish (korn'ish), *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Celtic. It became extinct as a spoken language about the beginning of the present century.

Cornished (korn'isht), *pp.* In *her.* adorned with a cornice or moulding.

Cornist (korn'ist), *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.

Corn-juice (korn'jūs), *n.* Whisky. [United States.]

Corn-land (korn'land), *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

Corn-laws (korn'laz), *n.* Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain. The corn-laws of this country were repealed in 1846, and foreign grain admitted on payment of a nominal duty, which was repealed in 1869.

Cornless (korn'les), *a.* Destitute of corn; as, *cornless* dwelling-places.

Corn-lift (korn'lift), *n.* A contrivance for raising sacks of grain to the upper floors of a granary.

Corn-loft (korn'loft), *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary.

Corn-marigold (korn'ma-ri-gold), *n.* The popular name of *Chrysanthemum segetum*, a common weed in cultivated fields.

Corn-master† (korn'mas-tėr), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

> I know a nobleman, . . . a great grasier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman. *Bacon.*

Corn-meter (korn'mēt-ėr), *n.* One who measures corn.

Corn-mill (korn'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding corn. More generally called a *Grist-mill*.

Corn-mint (korn'mint), *n.* The common name of *Mentha arvensis*, a plant abundant in cultivated fields and waste places.

Corn-moth (korn'moth), *n.* A small moth, the *Tinea granella*, exceedingly destructive to corn-sheaves in the field, and to stored grain, among which it lays its eggs. The larva, which, from its voracity, is called the wolf, eats into the grains of corn, and joins them together by a web. Salt, frequent turning, and many expedients are employed to destroy the eggs.

Cornmudgin† (korn'muj-in), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *corn-merchant*.] A corn-merchant; a mean, churlish fellow; a curmudgeon (which is itself a corruption of *cornmudgin*).

Cornmuse,† *n.* Same as *Cornemuse* (which see). *Chaucer.*

Cornopean (kor-nō'pē-an), *n.* A kind of horn; the cornet-à-pistons (which see).

Corn-parsley (korn'pärs-li), *n.* The popular name of *Sison Amomum*, an umbelliferous plant found in moist places and hedge-banks. It is also called *Stone-parsley*.

Corn-pipe (korn'pīp), *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. 'The shrill *corn-pipes*.' *Tickell.*

Corn-plaster (korn'plas-tėr), *n.* A plaster to cure corns.

Corn-poppy (korn'pop-pi), *n.* Red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), a troublesome weed in corn-fields.

Corn-rent (korn'rent), *n.* A rent paid in corn instead of money, varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn. In many parts of Scotland corn-rents are paid according to the fiar prices of corn.

Corn-rose (korn'rōz), *n.* Corn-poppy (which see).

Corn-salad (korn'sal-ad), *n.* The common name of *Fedia* or *Valerianella olitoria*, a plant eaten as a salad and found in corn-fields.

Corn-sawfly (korn'sa-flī), *n.* A species of sawfly (which see), the *Cephus pygmæus*, exceedingly injurious to wheat and rye, the female depositing her eggs in the stalk, which the larva destroys. It is about ½ inch long.

Corn-stone (korn'stōn), *n.* A local name for an impure, concretionary red limestone, forming subordinate beds in the old red sandstone group.

Corn-thrips (korn'thrips), *n.* A minute species of thrips (which see), the *Thrips cerealium*, which does much mischief to grain crops, particularly late-sown wheat, insinuating itself between the chaff and the unripe seed, and causing the latter to shrivel by sucking the juice. It is barely a line long.

Cornu (kor'nū), *n.* pl. **Cornua** (kor'nū-a). [L.] A horn; a term applied to warts from their horny hardness; and in *anat.* to parts resembling a horn in form. In *zool.* horns are of two kinds: *cornua solida*, solid deciduous horns like those of deer, and *cornua cava*, hollow permanent horns like those of oxen, sheep, &c.

Cornu-ammonis (kor'nū-am-mō"nis), *n.* [L.] A shell like a ram's horn; a name sometimes applied to the fossil shells called ammonites, from their resemblance to a ram's horn, the famous symbol of Jupiter Ammon.

Cornubianite (kor-nū'bi-an-īt), *n.* A slaty rock, abundant in the western part of Cornwall in contact with granite. It is of a dark blue or purple colour, hard and laminated.

Cornucopia (kor-nū-kō'pi-a), *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *copiæ*, plenty, lit. the horn of plenty.] 1. In *class. antiq.* a wreathed horn, filled to overflowing with richest fruit, flowers, and grain, and the symbol of plenty, peace, and concord, generally placed in the hands of emblematical figures of Plenty, Liberality, &c., and still much used as an ornament in architecture, sculpture, and heraldry.—2. A genus of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia in form.

Cornus (kor'nus), *n.* [L., the dog-wood tree, from *cornu*, a horn, from the horny hardness of the wood.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cornaceæ, consisting of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, with small white or yellowish flowers and ovoid drupes. Two species are found native in Britain, *C. sanguinea* (the dog-wood or cornel-tree) and *C. suecica*.

Cornute, Cornuted (kor-nūt', kor-nūt'ed), *a.* 1. Furnished with horns; horned.—2. In *bot.* horn-shaped.

Cornute† (kor-nūt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cornuted*; ppr. *cornuting*. [L. *cornutus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] To bestow horns; to horn; to cuckold.

> But why does he not name others? As if the horn grew on nobody's head but mine. I hope he cannot say that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of posthorns. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Cornuto† (kor-nū'tō), *n.* [It.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold. 'The peaked *cornuto* her husband.' *Shak.*

Cornutor† (kor-nūt'ėr), *n.* A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

Corn-van (korn'van), *n.* [For *corn-fan*.] A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

Corn-violet (korn'vī-ō-let), *n.* The popular name of *Campanula hybrida*, a plant found in cornfields.

Corn-wain (korn'wān), *n.* A waggon that carries corn.

Corn-weevil (korn'wē-vil), *n.* The *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. See CALANDRA.

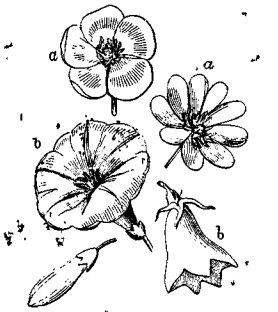
Corny (kor'ni), *a.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.] Horny; strong, stiff, or hard like a horn; resembling horn. 'Upstood the *corny* reed embattled.' *Milton.*

Corny (korn'i), *a.* [From *corn*.] 1. Of the nature of or furnished with grains of corn. 'The *corny* ear.' *Prior.*—2. Producing corn; abounding with corn; as, a *corny* field; a *corny* crop.—3. Containing corn. '*Corny* gizzards.' *Dryden.*—4. Produced from corn; tasting strongly of corn or malt. 'Draughts of *corny* ale.' *Chaucer.*—5. Intoxicated; tipsy. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

Corocore (kor'ō-kōr), *n.* A boat of the Indian Archipelago of various form. That used in Celebes is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale, and also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed. It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, 50 to 65 feet long, and covered throughout about four-fifths of their length with a sort of matting roof.

Corody, Corrody (ko'rō-di), *n.* [L. *corrodere* —*cor* for *con*, together, and *rodere*, to gnaw, to eat.] An allowance of meat, drink, or clothing, anciently due to the king from an abbey or other religious house, for the sustenance of such of his servants as he thought good to place there for maintenance. Corodies were also retained by the private founders of religious houses and even granted to benefactors, and consisted in the right of sending a certain number of persons to be boarded at an abbey. The king was also entitled to a corody out of every bishopric, that is, to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by the bishop, or to have a pension allowed till the bishop promoted him to a benefice.

Corolla, Corol (ko-rol'la, ko'rol), *n.* [L. *corolla*, a little wreath, dim. of *corona*, a wreath, a garland, a crown.] In *bot.* leaves of the flower inside the calyx. The corolla surrounds the parts of fructification and is composed of leaves called petals. When



a a, Many petaled or leaved Corollas. *b b*, Single petaled or leaved Corollas.

there are several free leaves it is called a *polypétalous* corolla, as in the rose, but when the petals are united by the margins into a continuous structure it is called *monopetalous*, or more correctly *gamopetalous*. It may generally be distinguished from the calyx by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colours; but there are many exceptions. It is sometimes inaccurately called *blossom* and *flower*.

Corollaceous (ko-rol-ā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath. 'A *corollaceous* covering.' *Lee.*

Corollary (ko'rol-la-ri), *n.* [Fr. *corollaire*, from L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown, from, it is said, the shape of the sign which indicated the corollary of a proposition, which sign, however, was probably adopted in allusion to the phrase, *finis coronat opus*, the completion crowns the work.] 1. In *math.* that which follows over and above what is directly demonstrated in a proposition; any consequence necessarily concurrent with or following from the main one; a deduction; an inference; a conclusion; thus, if it is demonstrated that a triangle which has equal sides has also equal angles, it follows as a corollary that a triangle which has three equal sides has its three angles equal.

> A *corollary* is an inference from a preceding proposition. *J. Day.*

2.† A surplus.

> Now come my Ariel! bring a *corollary*
> Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*

[As used in this sense some etymologists derive the word immediately from L. *corollarium*, a garland of flowers, a present, and explain it as meaning something given beyond what is due, and hence something added, or superfluous.]

Corollate, Corollated (ko'rol-āt, ko'rol-āt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* like a corolla; having corollas.

Corollet (kor'ol-let), *n.* [A dim. from Fr. *corolle*, a corolla. See COROLLA.] In *bot.* one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

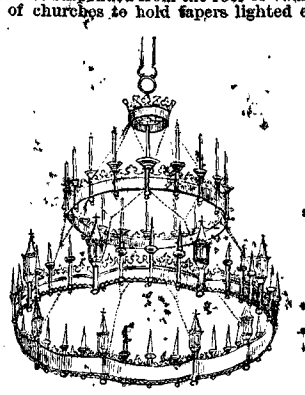
Coroliflorœ (ko'rol-li-flō"rē), *n. pl.* One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, inserted below the ovary, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla. The primrose, heath, gentian, verbena, &c., are included in this division.

Corolline (kor'ol-lin), *a.* In *bot.* of or belonging to a corolla.

Corollist (ko-rol'list), *n.* One who classifies plants by their corollas. *Rees' Cyc.*

Coromandel-wood (ko-rō-man'del-wud), *n.* A beautiful brown wood from the coast of Coromandel.

Corona (ko-rō'na), *n.* [L. See CROWN.] 1. In *arch.* a member of a cornice, situated between the bed moulding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upwards to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen it is called the *drip*, by the French *larmier*, and this last term is often used by English writers. See COLUMN.—2. In *anat.* a term used to designate certain parts supposed to resemble a crown; also, the upper portion of the molar teeth or grinders.—*Corona ciliaris*, the ciliary ligament.—*Corona glandis*, the margin of the glans penis.—3. In *bot.* (*a*) the circumference or margin of a radiated composite flower. (*b*) An appendage of the corolla or petals of a flower proceeding from the base of the limb. (*c*) The appendage to the top of seeds, which enables them to disperse.—4. In *astron.* a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, the portion of the aureola, observed during total eclipses of the sun, which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of coloured prominences.—5. A crown or circlet suspended from the roof or vaulting of churches to hold tapers lighted on



Corona Lucis.

solemn occasions: called also *Corona Lucis.* Sometimes they are formed of double or triple circlets, arranged pyramidically.—6. Among the Romans, a crown bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. The *coronæ* were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, of oak leaves, bestowed on him who had saved the life of a citizen; *vallaris* or *castrensis*, of gold, on him who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy; *muralis*, on him who first sealed the walls of a city; *navalis*, on him who first boarded the ship of an enemy; *obsidionalis*, on him who freed an army from a blockade, and made of grass growing on the place.—7. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle. *Goodrich.*—*Corona borealis*, the Northern Crown, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing twenty-one stars.—*Corona australis*, the Southern Crown, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing twelve stars.

Coronach, Coranich (kor'ō-nach, kor'a-nich), *n.* [Gael. and Ir., a dirge, an Irish funeral cry—*comh* (=L. *con*), and *ranaich*, a roaring, from *ran*, a shriek.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was anciently prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, and is still, or was till lately, practised in some remote Celtic districts.

> The village maids and matrons round
> The dismal *coronach* resound. *Scott.*

Coronal (ko-rō'nal), *a.* 1. Belonging to the crown or to coronation. [Rare or obsolete.]

> The lawand his *coronal* oath require his undeniable assent to what laws the parliament agree on. *Milton.*

2. Belonging to the crown or top of the head; as, the *coronal* suture.

Coronal (ko-rō'nal), *n.* 1. A crown; wreath; garland. 'Brows begirt with youthful *coronals.*' *Fletcher.*—2. The first suture of the skull.

Coronally (ko-rō'nal-li), *adv.* In a coronal or circular manner. [Rare.]

> As the oil was poured *coronally* or circularly upon the head of kings, so the high-priest was anointed decussatively, or in the form of a X. *Sir T. Browne.*

Coronamen (ko-rō-nā'men), *n.* In *zool.* the superior margin of a hoof, called, in *veterinary surg.* the coronet.

Coronary (ko'rō-na-ri), *a.* 1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown. 'The *coronary* thorns did pierce his tender and sacred temples.' *Bp. Pearson.*—2. In *anat.* resembling a crown or circlet.—*Coronary vessels*, in *anat.* certain vessels which furnish the substance of the heart with blood.—*Coronary arteries*, two arteries which spring from the aorta before it leaves the pericardium, and supply the substance of the heart with blood.—*Coronary vein*, a vein diffused over the exterior surface of the heart, receiving the blood from the heart.—*Stomachic coronary vein*, a vein inserted into the trunk of the splenic vein, which, by uniting with the mesenteric, forms the vena porta.

Coronary (ko'rō-na-ri), *n.* A small bone in the foot of a horse.

Coronate, Coronated (ko'rō-nāt, ko'rō-nāt-ed), *a.* [L. *coronatus*, from *corona*, a crown.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* an epithet applied to a petal which has little crown-like eminences. (*b*) In *conch.* a term applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, cones, mitres, &c.

Coronation (ko-rō-nā'shon), *n.* [From L. *corona*, a crown.] 1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king or emperor; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty on his succeeding to the sovereignty.—2. The pomp of or assembly attending at a coronation.

> In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,
> See *coronations* rise on every green. *Pope.*

—*Coronation-oath*, the oath taken by a king at his coronation.—*Coronation-stone.* See LIA FAIL.

Corone (ko-rō'nē), *n.* [Gr. *korōnē*, a crow.] The acute process of the lower jaw-bone: so named from its supposed resemblance to a crow's bill.

Corone, † Coroune, † *n.* A crown or garland. Sometimes written *Corowne. Chaucer.*

Coronel † (kor'nel), *n.* [See COLONEL.] A colonel. 'The *coronel* named Don Sebastian.' *Spenser.*

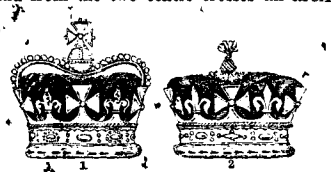
Coronel (kor'on-el), *n.* [Dim. from L. *corona*, a crown.] 'The upper part of a jousting lance, constructed to unhorse but not to wound a knight. It was properly of iron, but where mere exercise or sport was the object it might be of wood, having a socket for the end of the shaft of the lance to go into, and terminating in three points so as somewhat to resemble a little crown, whence the name. The name was sometimes used as synonymous with tilting lance or spear. Written also *Cornall*, *Cronel*, and sometimes *Coronet* and *Cronet.* 'Speris garneste, that is, *cornall*, vamplate, and grapers.' *Quoted by Fosbroke.* See TOURNAMENT.

Coronellidæ (kō-rō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Dim., formed from L. *corona*, a crown, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A sub-family of ophidian reptiles, family Colubridæ, characterized by a flat belly, broad back, a rather flat head, and by having the shields of the head regular. It includes several genera, as Psammophylax, confined to South Africa, and Coronella, found in most parts of the world. To the former belongs the schaap-sticker of South Africa, a handsome, lively reptile about 2 feet long. The *C. austriaca*, of about the same size and resembling the viper, is common on the Continent and has been found in England. They feed on insects, lizards, &c.

Coroner (ko'rō-nėr), *n.* [L. *coronator*, from *corona*, a crown.] The title of an office established in Anglo-Saxon times, of which the holder was, as his name indicates, in a peculiar manner the officer of the crown, whose private rights of property, whether arising by escheat, wardship, or consisting in demesne, it was his business to maintain and superintend in the county for which he acted. The principal function which the coroner now exercises is that of holding inquests on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death. For this purpose he is to go to the place where any person is slain or has died suddenly, and by his warrant to the bailiffs or constables of the place summon a jury out of the neighbouring places or towns to make inquiry upon view of the body; and he and the jury are to inquire into the manner of killing, and all circumstances that occasioned the party's death; who were present, whether the dead person was known, where he lay the night before, &c., and to examine the body for signs of violence. He is also empowered to summon witnesses, and take their evidence in writing. When the jury have brought in their verdict the coroner is to return the inquisition to the next assizes or commission of jail delivery in the county, where the murderer or murderers may be proceeded against. The duty of a coroner is limited to a county or a division of a county. Most commonly there are three or four coroners in each county in England, but the number varies, there being in some six or seven. The council of every borough to which a separate court of quarter-sessions has been granted is empowered to appoint a coroner for the borough. By the act 7 and 8 Vict. xcii. coroners may be appointed for districts within counties, instead of the counties at large. Coroners of counties are elected for life, under the direction of stat. 28 Ed. III. vi., by the freeholders. There are no coroners in Scotland, but somewhat similar duties are performed by the procurators-fiscal.—The *coroner of the royal household* is an officer appointed to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be. He has exclusive jurisdiction of the county coroner. See INQUEST, INQUISITION.

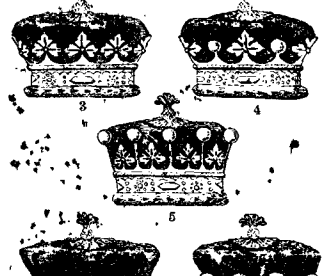
Coroner's-court (ko'ro-nėrz-kōrt), *n.* A tribunal of record, where the coroner holds his inquiries.

Coronet (ko'rō-net) *n.* [Fr., dim. of *couronne*, L. *corona*, a crown.] An inferior crown worn by princes and noblemen. The coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a circle or fillet of gold; on the edge four crosses pattée between as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two centre crosses an arch



1, Coronet of Prince of Wales.
2, Coronet of Princes and Princesses—younger children of the Queen.

surmounted with a mound and cross. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises



3, Coronet of a Duke. 4, Do. of a Marquis. 5, Do. of an Earl. 6, Do. of a Viscount. 7, Do. of a Baron.

the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls.

> Kind hearts are more than *coronets*,
> And simple faith than Norman blood. *Tennyson.*

2.† An ornamental head-dress.

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek played. *Milton.*

3. The head of a tilting-spear. Written also *Coronel, Cronel,* and *Cronet.*—*Coronet of a horse.* See CORNET.

Coronet (ko'rō-net), *v.t.* To adorn, as with a coronet.

The simple lily braid,
That *coronets* her temples. *Sir W. Scott.*

Coroneted (ko'rō-net-ed), *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

Coroniform (ko-rōn'i-form), *a.* [L. *corona,* a crown, and *forma,* form.] Having the form of a crown.

Coronilla (ko-rō-nil'la), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, consisting of annual or perennial plants with stalked umbels of yellow flowers. *C. emerus* (scorpion-senna) is a common plant all over the south of Europe. It has bright yellow flowers, and its leaves act as a cathartic, like those of senna. The leaves of another species (*C. varia*) have a diuretic action on the system, and also purge. The species of this genus are numerous, and all adapted for ornamental cultivation.

Coronoid (ko'rōn-oid), *a.* [Gr. *korōnē,* a crow, and *eidos,* form.] Resembling the beak of a crow; specifically, in *anat.* applied to the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, the *coronoid process;* also to the lower extremity of the ulna.

Coronule (ko'rōn-ūl), *n.* [Dim. from L. *corona,* a crown.] In *bot.* a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

Coroune,† **Corowne,†** *n.* See CORONE.

Corozo-nuts (ko-rō'zō-nuts), *n. pl.* The seeds of a tropical American palm, the *Phytelephas macrocarpa,* whose hardened albumen under the name of vegetable ivory, is used for small articles of turnery-ware.

Corporal (kor'po-ral), *n.* [Fr. *caporal;* It. *caporale,* from *capo,* L. *caput,* the head. Our orthography is a corruption.] 1. The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. He has charge over one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, &c.—2. In *ships-of-war* formerly, a petty officer under the master-at-arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small-arms, to attend at the gangways on entering ports and see that no spirituous liquors were brought on board without leave, to extinguish fire and candles, &c. The ship's corporal of the present day is the superior of the first-class working petty officers, and solely attends to police matters under the master-at-arms or superintendent-in-chief.

Corporal (kor'po-ral), *a.* [L. *corporalis,* from *corpus,* body.] 1. Belonging or relating to the body; as, *corporal* pain: opposed to *mental.*

The poor beetle that we tread upon
In *corporal* sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shak.*

2. Material; not spiritual; corporeal. 'A *corporal* heaven where the stars are.' *Latimer.* [Rare or obsolete.]—*Corporeal, Corporal, Bodily.* See under BODILY.

Corporal, Corporale (kor'po-ral, kor'pō-rāl), *n.* [L. *corporale* (*pallium,* a coverlet or pall, understood), from L. *corporalis,* from *corpus, corporis,* the body, from its being regarded as covering the body of Christ.] *Eccles.* a fine linen cloth used to cover the sacred elements in the eucharist, or in which the sacrament is put.—*Corporal oath,* a solemn oath, so called from the ancient usage of touching the corporale or cloth that covered the consecrated elements.

Corporality† (kor-po-ral'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to *spirituality.*

If this light hath any *corporality,* it is most subtle and pure. *Raleigh.*

2. Corporation; confraternity.

Corporally (kor'po-ral-li), *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body; as, to be *corporally* present.

Corporalty† (kor'po-ral-ti), *n.* A body; a band.

Corporas† (kor'po-ras), *n.* The corporal or communion-cloth. 'Ornaments, as copes, *corporasses,* chesibles.' *Bale.*

Corporate (kor'po-rāt), *a.* [L. *corporatus,* from *corporor,* to be shaped into a body, from *corpus,* body.] 1. United in a body or community, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; as, a *corporate* assembly or society; a *corporate* town. 2. United; general; collectively one.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice. *Shak.*

3. Belonging to a corporation. 'Corporate property.' *Hallam.*

Corporate† (kor'po-rāt), *v.t.* To incorporate. 'To be *corporated* in my person.' *Stow.*

Corporate† (kor'po-rāt), *v.i.* To become united or incorporated. *More.*

Corporately (kor'po-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a corporate capacity.—2. As regards the body. 'The abbey . . . where he now *corporately* resteth.' *Fabyan.*

Corporateness (kor'po-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of a body corporate.

Corporation (kor-po-rā'shon), *n.* 1. A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. Corporations are *aggregate* or *sole. Corporations aggregate* consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members either for ever or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A *corporation sole* consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop. Corporations again are distinguished into *ecclesiastical* and *lay,* of the former of which parsons, bishops, deans, and chapters are instances. *Lay corporations* are subdivided into *civil* and *eleemosynary*—municipal corporations and trading companies being examples of the former, and hospitals, colleges in the universities, &c., of the latter. Corporations are usually erected by letters-patent or charters of corporation from the sovereign, unless, as in the case of bishops, parsons, &c., they may be held to exist by force of common law, or in the cases of some ancient municipal corporations, as that of London, by immemorial prescription. Lately, however, the necessities of trade have compelled the passing of several enactments, in virtue of which any body of persons united for the purposes of trade may acquire for themselves a corporate character. See JOINT-STOCK, LIMITED LIABILITY, MUNICIPAL,—*Corporation* and *Test Acts.* The Corporation Act, passed in the reign of Charles II., prevented any person from being regularly elected to any office belonging to the government of any city or corporation in England unless he had, within twelve months preceding, received the sacrament of the Lord's supper according to the rites of the Church of England. The Test Act, passed in the same reign, required all officers, civil and military, to take the oaths and make the declaration against transubstantiation, in the Court of King's Bench or Chancery, within six months after their admission; and also within the same time to receive the sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England in some public church. In 1828 both these acts were repealed. 2. The body, generally large, of a man or animal. [Colloq. and humorous.]

Corporator (kor'po-rāt-ėr), *n.* A member of a corporation. [Rare.]

Corporature† (kor'po-rāt-ūr), *n.* The state of being embodied. *Dr. H. More.*

Corporeal (kor-pō'rē-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a body; having a body; consisting of a material body; material: opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial;* as, our *corporeal* frame; *corporeal* substance. 'The perfect loveliness of *corporeal* form.' *Dr. Caird.*

His omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton.*

—*Corporeal rights,* in law, such as fall under the senses and may be seen and handled, in contradistinction to *incorporeal rights,* which are not subject to the senses, as obligations of all kinds.—*Corporeal, Corporal, Bodily.* See under BODILY.

Corporealism (kor-pō'rē-al-izm), *n.* The principles of a corporealist; materialism.

The Atheists pretend, . . . from the principles of *corporealism* itself, to evince that there can be no corporeal deity after this manner. *Cudworth.*

Corporealist (kor-pō'rē-al-ist), *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

Corporeality (kor-pō'rē-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being corporeal.

Corporeally (kor-pō'rē-al-li), *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner.

Corporeity (kor-pō-rē'i-ti), *n.* The state of having a body or of being embodied; materiality. [Rare.]

The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Stillingfleet.*

Corporeous† (kor-pō'rē-us), *a.* Having a body; bodily. 'So many *corporeous* shapes.' *Hammond.*

Corporification (kor-pō'ri-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The act of corporifying, or giving body to.

Corporify† (kor-pō'ri-fī), *v.t.* To embody; to form into a body. 'The spirit of the world *corporified.*' *Boyle.*

Corposant (kor'pō-zant), *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo santo,* holy body.] A name given by seamen to a ball of electric light often observed, in dark tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mast-heads and yard-arms. Also written *Compasant, Composant.*

Corps (kōr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *corpus,* body.] A body of troops; any division of an army; as, a *corps* of volunteers.—*Corps d'armée* [Fr.], one of the largest divisions of an army in the field.—*Corps de bataille,* the main body of an army drawn up for battle between the wings.—*Corps de garde,* a post occupied by a body of men on watch, also the body which occupies it.—*Corps de reserve,* a body of troops kept out of the action, with a view of being brought forward if their aid should be required.—*Corps diplomatique,* the body of ministers or diplomatic characters.—*Corps Legislatif,* the lower house of the present French legislature, established by *senatus-consulte* of 1857. Its members are elected for six years in the proportion of 1 to 35,000 electors.—*Corps volant,* (a flying body), a body intended for rapid movements.

Corps† (korps), *n.* [See CORPSE.] 1. A living body; the human frame.

Women and maids shall particularly examine themselves about the variety of their apparell, their too much care of their *corps.* *Richeome.*

2. A carcass; a dead body. See CORPSE.—3. *Eccles.* the land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office is endowed.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a *corps.* *Bacon.*

Corpse (korps), *n.* [O.E. *corps,* Fr. *corps,* from L. *corpus,* a body.] 1. The dead body of a human being.—2.† A living body; body in opposition to the soul.

"To stuff this maw, this yast unhide-bound *corpse.*
Milton.
Cold, numbness straight bereaves
Her *corpse* of sense, and the air her soul receives.
Dryden.

SYN. Body, corse, carcass, remains.

Corpse-candle (korps'kan-dl), *n.* 1. A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment. A candle used often to be set upon the corpse itself.—2. A local name for will-o'-the-wisp, or *ignis fatuus,* from its being supposed to portend death, and to indicate by its course the road the corpse will be borne.

Corpse-gate (korps'gāt), *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to church-yards, intended to shelter the burial procession from rain. Called also *Lich-gate* (which see).

Corpulence, Corpulency (kor'pū-lens, kor'pū-len-si), *n.* [L. *corpulentia,* from *corpus,* a body.] 1. Fleshiness; excessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh, as the body of a human being.—2.† Density or solidity of matter. 'The heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it.' *Ray.*

Corpulent (kor'pū-lent), *a.* [L. *corpulentus,* from *corpus,* a body.] 1. Having a great bulk of body; stout; fat.

They provided me always a strong horse, because I was *corpulent* and heavy. *Hackluyt.*

2.† Solid; dense; opaque. 'The overmuch perspicuity of the stone may seem more *corpulent.*' *Holland.*—SYN. Fleshy, stout, bulky, fat, pursy, obese.

Corpulently (kor'pū-lent-li), *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

Corpus (kor'pus), *n.* pl. **Corpora** (kor'po-ra). [L.] *Lit.* a body; matter of whatever kind. In *anat.* a term applied to several parts of the animal structure, as *corpus callosum* (firm body), the great band of nervous matter which unites the two hemispheres of the cerebrum or mammals.—*Corpus Christi* [lit. body of Christ], a festival of the Church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honour of the eucharist.

In deep contrition scourged himself in Lent,
Walked in processions with his head down bent,
At plays of *Corpus Christi* oft was seen,
And on Palm Sunday bore his bow of green.
Longfellow.

—*Corpus delicti* [L.], in the criminal law of Scotland, the substance or body of the crime or offence charged, with the various circumstances attending its commission, as specified in the libel.—*Corpus juris canonici* [L.], the body or code of canon law.—*Corpus juris civilis* [L.], the body of civil law.

Corpusance (kor'pu-sans), *n.* Same as *Corposant.*

Corpuscle (kor'pus-l), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] 1. A minute particle, molecule, or atom of matter.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if these *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton.*

2. In *physiol.* a minute animal cell generally inclosing granular matter, and sometimes a spheroidal body called a nucleus; as, blood *corpuscles*, chyle *corpuscles.*

The exerior of each (red) *corpuscle* is denser than its interior, which contains a semi-fluid, or quite fluid matter, of a red colour, called *hæmoglobin.* By proper processes this may be resolved into an albuminous substance termed *globulin*, and a peculiar colouring matter, which is called *hæmatin.* . . . The sac-like colourless *corpuscle*, with its nucleus, is what is called a *nucleated cell.* *Huxley.*

Corpuscular (kor-pus'kū-lėr), *a.* Relating to corpuscles or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies.—*Corpuscular forces*, those forces which modify and regulate the sensible forms and mechanical relations of tangible matter, and which exert their action on the particles of bodies; *corpuscular force*, or *corpuscular action*, is the same as *cohesive force.*—*Corpuscular philosophy*, that system of philosophy which attempts to account for the phenomena of nature by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. It is otherwise known by the name of the *Atomic Philosophy.*—*Corpuscular theory*, a theory for explaining the nature of light. According to this theory the sun and all other luminous bodies have the property of emitting exceedingly minute particles of their substance with prodigious velocity, and these particles entering the eye produce the sensation of vision. It has also been termed the *Emission Theory.* See LIGHT and UNDULATORY.

Corpuscularian (kor-pus'kū-lā"ri-an), *a.* Corpuscular. [Rare or obsolete.]

Corpuscularian, (kor-pus'kū-lā"ri-an), *n.* An advocate for the corpuscular philosophy, or corpuscular theory of light.

Corpuscularity (kor-pus'kū-la"ri-ti), *n.* State of being corpuscular. [Rare.]

Corpuscule (kor-pus'kūl), *n.* Same as *Corpuscle.*

Coracle (ko'ra-kl), *n.* Same as *Coracle.*

Corrade† (ko-rād), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corraded*; ppr. *corrading.* [L. *cor* for *con*, and *rado*, to rub.] To gnaw into; to wear away; to fret. 'Wealth *corraded* by corruption.' *Dr. R. Clarke.*

Corradial (ko-rā'di-al), *a.* [L. *cor* for *con*, together, and *radius*, a ray.] Radiating from or to the same centre or point. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Corradiate (ko-rā'di-āt), *v.t.* [L. *cor* for *con*, and *radio, radiatum*, to beam. See RADIATE, RAY.] To concentrate to one point, as light or rays.

Corradiation (ko-rā'di-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *con* and *radiatio*. See RAY.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

Corral (kor-rāl'), *n.* [Sp., from *corro*, a circle.] 1. A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.]—2. An inclosure formed of waggons employed by emigrants when on their way to the far west of America as a means of defence against Indians.—3. A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon. [In last sense probably from Pg. *curral*, a cattle pen.] See verb.

Corral (kor-rāl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corralled* or *corraled*; ppr. *corralling* or *corraling.* To form into a corral; to form a corral or inclosure by means of. See extract.

They *corral* the waggons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety; each waggon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attack which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to the old Mexican traders in these regions to be the most effective shield. When the waggons are *corralled* the oxen are turned loose to graze. *Wyld. Dixon.*

Correccioun,† *n.* Correction. *Chaucer.*

Correct (ko-rekt'), *a.* [L. *correctus*, from *corrigo—con*, and *rego*, to set right; *rectus*, right, straight. See RIGHT.] Set right, or made straight; in accordance with a certain standard; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error; as, *correct* behaviour; *correct* principles; *correct* views. 'Always the most *correct* editions.' *Felton.* 'Sallust the most elegant and *correct* of all the Latin historians.' *Addison.*—SYN. Right, accurate; precise, exact, regular, faultless.

Correct (ko-rekt'), *v.t.* [L. *correctus, corrigo—con* and *rego.* See RIGHT.] 1. To make right; to bring into accordance with a certain standard; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; to remove or amend moral error or defect; as, to *correct* manners or principles.

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards. *Burnet.*

2. In a physical or literary sense, to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; to amend; as, to *correct* a proof for the press.—3. To punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; as, a child should be *corrected* for lying: said of persons.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest. Prov. xxix. 17.

4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of anything by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious; as, to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it. *Arbuthnot.*

—*Correcting plate.* See MAGNETIC COMPENSATOR.—SYN. To rectify, amend, emend, reform, improve, chastise, punish, discipline, chasten.

Correctable, Correctible (ko-rekt'a-bl, ko-rekt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected. *Fuller.*

Correctify† (ko-rekt'i-fi), *v.t.* To correct; to set right.

It is not to be a justice of peace,
To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,
When your worship's pleased to *correctify* a lady.
Beau. & Fl.

Correction (ko-rek'shon), *n.* [L. *correctio.*] 1. The act of correcting; the act of bringing to a just standard, either moral or physical; the removal of faults or errors; as, the *correction* of opinions or manners; the *correction* of a book or of the press. Specifically, in *printing*, the pointing out, or discovering the errors in a printed sheet, in order that they may be amended by the compositor before the sheet is printed off. The corrections are placed on the margin of every page, against the line in which the faults are found; and there are different characters used to express different corrections.—2. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; as, the *corrections* on the proof are too numerous.—3. That which is intended to rectify or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.

Wilt thou, pupil-like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shak.*
My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, nor be weary of his *correction.* Prov. iii. 11.

4. Critical notice; animadversion.—5. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as, the *correction* of acidity in the stomach.—*House of correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

Correctional (ko-rek'shon-al), *a.* Tending to or intended for correction.

Correctioner† (ko-rek'shon-ėr), *n.* One who is, or has been, in the house of correction. 'You filthy, famished *correctioner.*' *Shak.*

Corrective (ko-rekt'iv), *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious; tending to rectify; as, *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

Corrective (ko-rekt'iv), *n.* 1. That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious; as, alkalies are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

Some *corrective* to its evil the French monarchy must have received. *Burke.*

2.† Limitation; restriction. 'With certain *correctives* and exceptions.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Correctly (ko-rekt'li), *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; in conformity with a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault or error; as, to behave *correctly;* to write, speak, or think *correctly;* to judge *correctly.*

Correctness (ko-rekt'nes), *n.* 1. Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety; as, the *correctness* of opinions, of judgment, or of manners.—2. Conformity to settled usages or rules; as, *correctness* in writing or speaking.—3. Conformity to a copy or original. 'Those pieces have never before been printed with . . . *correctness.*' *Swift.*—4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion; as, the *correctness* of design in painting, sculpture, or architecture. '*Correctness* of design in this statue.' *Addison.*—SYN. Accuracy, exactness, regularity, precision, propriety.

Corrector (ko-rekt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard; as, a *corrector* of the press; a *corrector* of abuses.—2. One who punishes for correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof, or instruction.

O great *corrector* of enormous times!
Shaker of o'er-rank states, that healest with blood
The earth when it is sick, and curest the world
O' the plurisy of people. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another; as, an alkali is a *corrector* of acids.

Turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver. *Quincey.*

Correctory (ko-rek'tor-i), *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective.

Correctory† (ko-rek'tor-i), *n.* A corrective.

Corregidor (ko-re'ji-dōr), *n.* [Sp., a corrector, from *corregir*, to correct.] In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town. In Portugal, a magistrate possessing administrative, but no governing, power.

Correi, Corri (kor'ri), *n.* [Gael.] The hollow side of a hill, where game usually lies. See CORRIE.

Fleet foot on the *correi.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Correlate (ko'rē-lāt), *n.* [L. *con* and *relatus.* See RELATE.] One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son.

Whatever amount of power an organism expends in any shape, is the *correlate* and equivalent of a power that was taken into it from without. *Herbert Spencer.*

Correlate (ko'rē-lāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *correlated*; ppr. *correlating.* To have a reciprocal relation; to be reciprocally related, as father and son.

Correlate (ko'rē-lāt), *v.t.* To place in reciprocal relation; to institute a comparison or parallelism between; to determine the relations between, as between several objects or phenomena which bear a resemblance to one another.

Correlation (ko-rē-lā'shon), *n.* Reciprocal relation; corresponding similarity or parallelism of relation or law.—*Correlation of forces.* See under FORCE.

Correlative (ko-rel'āt-iv), *a.* [L. *con* and *relativus.* See RELATE and RELATIVE.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; reciprocal.

Man and woman, master and servant, father and son, prince and subject, are *correlative* terms. *Hume.*
The rational foundation then of all government, and the origin of a right to govern, and a *correlative* duty to obey is this . . . *Brougham.*

Correlative (ko-rel'āt-iv), *n.* 1. That which is opposed to something else in a certain relation.

The son is the *correlative* of his father; darkness and light are *correlatives;* rest is the *correlative* of motion. *Ogilvie.*

2. In *gram.* the antecedent to a pronoun.

Correlatively (ko-rel'āt-iv-li), *adv.* In a correlative relation.

Correlativeness (ko-rel'āt-iv-nes), *n.* The state of being correlative.

Correligionist (ko-rē-li'jon-ist), *n.* One of the same religious persuasion as another; one belonging to the same branch of the Church.

In that event the various religious persuasions would strain every effort to secure an election to the council of their *correligionists.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Correption† (ko-rep'shon), *n.* [L. *correptio*, from *corripio, correptum*, to seize upon, to reproach—*con*, together, and *rapio*, to seize.] Chiding; reproof; reprimand. 'Fraternal *correption.*' *Bp. Fell.* 'Angry, passionate *correption.*' *Hammond.*

Correspond (ko-rē-spond'), *v.i.* [Fr. *correspondre*, from L. *cor* for *con*, mutually, and

respondeo, to answer. See RESPOND.] 1. To be correspondent or congruous; to be adapted to; to be suitable to; to be adequate or proportionate to; to agree; to fit: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*; as, his words and actions do not *correspond*; levity of manners does not *correspond with* the clerical character.

Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond to* these ideas. *Locke.*

2. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters.

An officer rose up and read the statutes;
Not for three years to *correspond* with home . . .
Not for three years to speak with any men. *Tennyson.*

3.† To hold communion.

Self-knowing and from thence
Magnanimous to *correspond* with heaven. *Milton.*

SYN. To suit, agree, fit, answer.

Correspondence (ko-rē-spond'ens), *n.* 1. Relation; congruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another. 'The *correspondence* of an event to a prediction.' *Worcester.*—2. Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received; as, the ministers of the two courts have had a *correspondence* on the subject of commerce.

To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another, was not originally one of the objects of the post-office. *Macaulay.*

Hence—3. The letters which pass between correspondents; as, the *correspondence* of the ministers is published.—4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon.*

5. In the *fine arts*, the adaptation of the parts of a design to one another.

Correspondency (ko-rē-spond'en-si), *n.* Correspondence (in sense of relation, congruity, adaptation of one thing to another, friendly intercourse, connection). [Obsolescent.]

The *correspondencies* of types and antitypes . . . may be reasonable confirmations of the foreknowledge of God. *Clarke.*

Their proceedings, examinations and votes thereupon had and made, as a breach of the privileges of the House of Peers, and contrary to the fair *correspondency* which ought to be between the two Houses of Parliament. *Hallam.*

Correspondent (ko-rē-spond'ent), *a.* 1. Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted; as, let behaviour be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.—2.† Obedient; conformable in behaviour.

I will be *correspondent* to command
And do my spiriting gently. *Shak.*

Correspondent (kŏ-rē-spond'ent), *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages; a person who sends regular communications to a newspaper from a distance. 'A negligent *correspondent*.' *Melmoth.*—*Special correspondent*, a person, generally a man of some literary reputation, commissioned by the proprietor or proprietors of a newspaper, to record and transmit the details of some great event taking place, as a war.

Correspondently (ko-rē-spond'ent-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Corresponding (ko-rē-spond'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Carrying on intercourse by letters.—2. Answering, agreeing; suiting.—*Corresponding member of a society*, one residing at a distance who corresponds with it on its special subject, but generally has no deliberative voice in its administration.

Correspondingly (ko-rē-spond'ing-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Corresponsive (ko-rē-spons'iv), *a.* Answerable; adapted. *Shak.*

Corresponsively (ko-rē-spons'iv-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Corridor (ko'ri-dōr), *n.* [From It. *corridore*, from *correre*, L. *currere*, to run.] 1. In *arch.* a gallery or passage in a building leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.—2. In *fort.* the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

Corrie (kor'ri), *n.* [Gael. *corrach*, steep.] A steep hollow in a hill. See extract.

A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the *corries*. . . . They generally present the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared. For obvious reasons it will be evident to the most inexperienced observer that there is no analogy between the *corries* and modern volcanic craters; and it is probable that they owe their origin to the softer nature and earlier decay of the rock, with which at remote periods they may even have been nearly filled. *Prof. Ramsay.*

Corrige,† *v.t.* [Fr.] To correct. *Chaucer.*

Corrigendum (ko-ri-jen'dum), *n.* pl. **Corrigenda** (ko-ri-jen'da). A thing or word to be corrected or altered.

Corrigent (ko'ri-jent), *a.* [L. *corrigens, corrigentis*, pp. of *corrigo*, to correct. See CORRECT.] In *med.* corrective.

Corrigent (ko'ri-jent), *n.* In *med.* a corrective.

Corrigibility (ko'ri-ji-bil"i-ti), *n.* Corrigibleness.

Corrigible (ko'ri-ji-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *corrigo*, to correct.] 1. That may be set right or amended; as, a *corrigible* defect.—2. That may be reformed; as, the young man may be *corrigible*.—3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

He was adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howell.*

4.† Having power to correct; corrective.

The power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shak.*

Corrigibleness (ko'ri-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being corrigible.

Corrigiola (ko-ri-jī'ō-la), *n.* A genus of annual or perennial prostrate plants, nat. order Illecebraceæ. There is only one British species, *C. littoralis* (strapwort). The species are abundant in the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea.

Corrival (ko-rī'val), *n.* [L. *cor* for *con*, together, and E. *rival*, L. *rivalis*. See RIVAL.] 1. *Lit.* a fellow-rival; hence, a rival; a competitor. 'The Geraldines and Butlers, adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other.' *Spenser.*—2. A companion; a co-rival. 'And many moe *corrivals* and dear men of estimation.' *Shak.* [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

For Dr. Latham's distinction between this word and *co-rival* see extract under CO-RIVAL.

Corrival (ko-rī'val), *v.t.* See CO-RIVAL.

Corrival† (ko-rī'val), *a.* Having contending claims; emulous. 'A power equal and *corrival* with that of God.' *Fleetwood.*

Corrivalry, Corrivalship (ko-rī'val-ri, ko-rī'val-ship), *n.* Competition; joint rivalry. '*Corrivalry* and opposition to Christ.' *Bp. Hall.*

Corrivate† (ko'ri-vāt), *v.t.* [L. *corrivo, corrivatum—con*, and *rivo*, to draw off from *rivus*, a brook.] To draw water out of several streams into one. 'Rare devices to *corrivate* waters.' *Burton.*

Corrivation† (kŏ-ri-vā'shon), *n.* The running of different streams into one.

Corroborant (kŏ-rob'ŏ-rant), *a.* [See CORROBORATE.] Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength; as, a *corroborant* medicine.

Corroborant (ko-rob'ŏ-rant), *n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak; a tonic.

Corroborate (ko-rob'ŏ-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corroborated*; ppr. *corroborating*. [L. *corroboro—con*, and *roboro*, to strengthen from *robur*, strength.] 1. To strengthen: to make strong, or to give additional strength to; as, to *corroborate* the judgment, authority, or habits. [Obsolescent.]

The nerves are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

2. To confirm; to make more certain; to establish; to give additional assurance; as, the news was doubtful, but is *corroborated* by recent advices.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony. *Crabb.*

Corroborate† (kŏ-rob'ŏ-rāt), *a.* Corroborated; strengthened; confirmed. "Except they be *corroborate* by custom.' *Bacon.*

Corroboration (ko-rob'ŏ-rā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of strengthening or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as, the *corroboration* of an argument or of intelligence.—2. That which corroborates.

Corroborative (ko-rob'ŏ-rāt-iv), *a.* Having the power of giving strength or additional strength; tending to confirm.

Corroborative (ko-rob'ŏ-rāt-iv), *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

Corroboratory (ko-rob'ŏ-rā-tor-i), *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

Corroboree, Corrobory (kor-rob'ŏ-rē", kor-rob'ŏ-ri), *n.* The native name of the Australian war-dance.

Corrode (ko-rōd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corroded*; ppr. *corroding*. [L. *corrodo—cor* for *con*, and *rodo*, to gnaw.] 1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away or diminish by gradually separating small particles from a body in the manner an animal gnaws a substance; as, nitric acid *corrodes* copper.—2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume by slow degrees; as, the anxious man is a victim to *corroding* care.—3. To envenom or embitter; to poison; to blight.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson.*

SYN. To canker, gnaw, waste, wear away.

Corrodent (ko-rōd'ent), *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting by degrees. [Rare.]

Corrodent (ko-rōd'ent), *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes.

Corrodiate† (ko-rō'di-āt), *v.t.* [See CORRODE.] To eat away by degrees.

Corrodibility (ko-rōd'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being corrodible.

Corrodible (ko-rōd'i-bl), *a.* That may be corroded.

Corrody (ko'rō-di), *n.* See CORODY.

Corrosibility (ko-rōs'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* Corrodibility.

Corrosible (ko-rōs'i-bl), *a.* Corrodible.

Corrosibleness (ko-rōs'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being corrosible.

Corrosion (ko-rō'zhon), *n.* [From *corrode*.] 1. The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed.

Corrosion, is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. *Quincy.*

2. *Fig.* the act of eating into, impairing, or wearing away; the act of fretting, vexing, envenoming, or blighting.

Though it (peevishness) breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, it wears out happiness by slow *corrosion*. *Johnson.*

Corrosive (ko-rōs'iv), *a.* 1. Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing; as, *corrosive* sublimate; a *corrosive* ulcer. 'Those *corrosive* fires.' *Milton.*—2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing, envenoming or blighting.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive famine waits. *Thomson.*

—*Corrosive sublimate*, the bichloride of mercury ($HgCl_2$), prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of equal parts of common salt and mercuric sulphate; it is a white crystalline solid, and is an acrid poison of great virulence; the stomach-pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when accidentally swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 20 parts of cold water but only 2 of boiling water for its solution. It is used in medicine in doses of $\frac{1}{12}$th to $\frac{1}{16}$th of a grain. Corrosive sublimate is a powerful antiseptic, and hence is employed to preserve anatomical preparations. Wood, cordage, canvas, &c., also, when soaked in a solution of it, are found to be better able to resist decay when exposed to the combined destructive influence of air and moisture.

Corrosive (ko-rōs'iv), *n.* 1. That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually; a corroding substance.

Corrosives are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them. *Dunglison.*

2. Morally, anything which irritates, preys upon one, or frets.

Away; though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shak.*

Corrosively (ko-rōs'iv-li), *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.

Corrosiveness (ko-rōs'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away, or wearing; acrimony.

Corrosivity (ko-rō-siv'i-ti), *n.* Corrosiveness. [Rare.]

Corrugant (ko'rŭ-gant), *a.* [See CORRUGATE.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

Corrugate (ko'rŭ-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *corrugated*; ppr. *corrugating*. [L. *corrugo, corrugatum—cor* for *con*, and *rugo*, to wrinkle.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds; as, to *corrugate* the skin.

Corrugate (ko'rŭ-gāt), *a.* 1. Wrinkled; contracted.

Extended views a narrow mind extend,
Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make. *Young.*

2. In *zool.* and *bot.* applied to a surface which rises and falls in parallel angles more or less acute.

Corrugated (ko'ru-gāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Wrinkled. —*Corrugated iron*, common sheet iron or 'galvanized' iron, which has been bent into folds or wrinkled by being passed between two powerful rollers, the ridges of the one corresponding to the grooves of the other, or by hydrostatic pressure upon a movable upper block driven upon a lower one. Iron thus treated will resist a much greater strain than flat iron, each groove representing a half tube. A single sheet, so thin as to be unable to stand without bending when placed vertically, will, after corrugation, sustain 700 lbs. without bending. Walls and roofs of temporary buildings, railway sheds and bridges, emigrants' houses, churches, sheds for dock-yards, &c., are now extensively made of iron thus treated. From its great lightness and power of resisting violent shocks, light boats have been made of it, and it has been proposed as the best material for lifeboats.

Corrugation (ko-ru-gā'shon), *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

Corrugator (ko'ru-gāt-ėr), *n.* In *anat.* a muscle, the office of which is to contract into wrinkles the part it acts on; as, the *corrugator supercilii*, a small muscle situated on each side of the forehead, which contracts or knits the brows.

Corrugent (ko-rū'jent), *a.* In *anat.* drawing together; contracting.—*Corrugent muscle*, Same as *Corrugator*.

Corrumpable† (ko-rump'a-bl), *a.* [Fr.] Corruptible. *Chaucer.*

Corrumpe† (ko-rump'), *v.t.* To corrupt. 'The clotered blood *corrumpeth*.' *Chaucer.*

Corrupt (ko-rupt'), *v.t.* [L. *corrumpo, corruptum*—*con*, and *rumpo* for *rupo*, to break.] 1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, accompanied by a fetid smell; to change from a good to a bad physical condition in any way.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. Mat. vi. 19.

2. To vitiate or deprave in a moral sense; to change from good to bad; to pervert; to impair; to debase.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 Cor. xv. 33.

3. To defile, pollute, or infect.

Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is *corrupted*.
Shak.

4. To pervert or vitiate the integrity of; to entice from a good to an evil course of conduct; to bribe.

Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt*. *Shak.*

5. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; to infect with imperfections or errors; to falsify; as, to *corrupt* language; to *corrupt* the sacred text.

Plenty *corrupts* the melody
That made thee famous once when young.
Tennyson.

Corrupt (ko-rupt'), *v.i.* 1. To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot.

The aptness of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy.
Bacon.

2. To become vitiated; to lose purity.

Corrupt (ko-rupt'), *a.* [L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpo*. See the verb.] 1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition; spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound. 'Corrupt and pestilent bread.' *Knolles.*—2. Changed from the state of being correct, pure, or true to a worse state; depraved; vitiated; perverted.

At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
To swear against you. *Shak.*

They are *corrupt*; they have done abominable works. Ps. xiv. 1.

3. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state; as, *corrupt* language.—4. Ready to be influenced by a bribe; as, a *corrupt* judge; a *corrupt* constituency.—5. Not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes; as, the text is *corrupt*.

Corrupter (ko-rupt'ėr), *n.* One who or that which corrupts. See CORRUPT.

Corruptful (ko-rupt'ful), *a.* Full of corruption; corrupt; corrupting.

Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all *corruptful* encroachments. *J. Baillie.*

Corruptibility (ko-rupt'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.

Corruptible (ko-rupt'i-bl), *a.* [Fr. *corruptible*; It. *corruttible*.] 1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction; as, our bodies are *corruptible*.—2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation; as, manners are *corruptible* by evil example.

Corruptible (ko-rupt'i-bl), *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption. 1 Cor. xv. 53.

Corruptibleness (ko-rupt'i-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

Corruptibly (ko-rupt'i-bli), *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

Corrupting (ko-rupt'ing), *n.* Act of vitiating or destroying the integrity of.

Besides their innumerable *corruptings* of the Fathers' writings. *Jer. Taylor.*

Corrupting (ko-rupt'ing), *a.* Fitted or tending to deprave.

Corruption (ko-rup'shon), *n.* [L. *corruptio*.] 1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies by the separation of the component parts or by disorganization in the process of putrefaction; physical deterioration, however produced.

Thou wilt not suffer thy Holy One to see *corruption*. Ps. xvi. 10.

2. Putrid matter; pus.—3. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. 2 Pet. i. 4.

4. Debasement, taint, or tendency to a worse state.

After my death I wish no other herald,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shak.*

5. Impurity; depravation; *debasement*; as, a *corruption* of language.—6. A perverting or vitiating influence; more specifically, bribery.

Blest paper credit! last and best supply!
That lends *corruption* lighter wings to fly. *Pope.*

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*

7. In *law*, taint; impurity of blood in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, and can neither retain those in his possession nor transmit them by descent to his heirs.

Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of parliament. *Blackstone.*

SYN. Putrescence, putrefaction, pollution, defilement, contamination, depravation, debasement, adulteration, depravity, taint, bribery.

Corruptionist (ko-rup'shon-ist), *n.* A defender of corruption or wickedness. *Sidney Smith.*

Corruptive (ko-rupt'iv), *a.* Having the power of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.

It should be endued with some *corruptive* quality. *Ray.*

Corruptless (ko-rupt'les), *a.* Not susceptible of corruption or decay. 'Corruptless myrrh.' *Dryden.*

Corruptly (ko-rupt'li), *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; without integrity.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. Neh. i. 7.

2. Through perverting influences; specifically, by bribery or corruption; as, a judgment *corruptly* obtained.

Corruptness (ko-rupt'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state, or putrescence.—2. A state of moral impurity; as, the *corruptness* of a judge.—3. A vicious state; debasement; impurity; as, the *corruptness* of language.

Corruptress (ko-rupt'res), *n.* A female that corrupts.

Peace, thou rude bawd!
Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up.
Beau. & Fl.

Cors,† *n.* A curse. *Chaucer.*

Corsair (kor'sâr), *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*, from It. *corsare* or Fr. *corsari*, a corsair, from Pr. and It. *corsa*, a course, a cruise, from L. *cursus*, a course, from *curro*, to run.] 1. A pirate; one who cruises or scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission from any sovereign or state, seizing and plundering merchant vessels or making booty on land.

He left a *corsair's* name to other times
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.
Byron.

2. A piratical vessel.

Barbary *corsairs* infested the coast of the Mediterranean. *Prescott.*

Corsak, Corsac (kor'sak), *n.* A species of yellowish fox or dog found in Tartary and India, the *Vulpes, Canis*, or *Cynalopex corsac*. It is gregarious, prowls by day, burrows, and lives on birds and eggs.

Cor Scorpionis (kor skor-pi-ō'nis), *n.* [L., the heart of the scorpion.] Another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.

Corse (kors), *n.* [Fr. *corps*; L. *corpus*, a body.] 1.† The living body; bodily frame.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser.*

2. A corpse; the dead body of a human being: a poetical word.

'Twas not those souls that fled in pain
Which to their *corses* came again. *Coleridge.*

Corse,† *v.t.* To curse. *Chaucer.*

Corseint,† **Corsaynt**,† *n.* [L. *corpus*, body, and *sanctus*, holy.] A holy body; a saint. *Chaucer.*

Corselet (*a*), with Morion or head-piece (*b*), and Tassets or armour for the thighs (*c*).

Corselet (kors'let), *n.* [Fr., a double dim. of O.Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.] 1. A small cuirass, or armour to cover and protect the body, worn formerly by pikemen. In England it was enacted in 1558 that all persons having estates of £1000 or upwards should, along with other descriptions of armour, keep forty corselets.—2. That part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached; the thorax.

Corselet, Corslet (kors'let), *v.t.* To encircle with, or as with, a corselet. 'Her arms shall *corslet* thee.' *Beau. & Fl.* [Rare.]

Corse-present (kors'pre-zent), *n.* A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body, which usually consisted of the best or second best beast belonging to the deceased, and which was carried along with the corpse and presented to the priest.

Corset (kor'set), *n.* [Dim. of O.Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.] Something worn to give shape to the body; a bodice; stays: used chiefly by women. It usually consists of a sort of jacket fitting closely to the body, stiffened by strips of steel, whalebone, or other means, and tightened by a lace.

Corset (kor'set), *v.t.* To inclose in corsets.

Corsive† (kors'iv), *n.* A corrosive.

That same bitter *corsive* which did eat
His tender heart. *Spenser.*

Corslet† (kors'let), *v.t.* See CORSELET.

Corsned, Corsnæd (kor-snēd'), *n.* [A. Sax. *corsnæd*, probably (like O.Fris. *korbita*) from root of *choose*, *s* becoming *r*, as in A. Sax. *ceósan*, to choose, *we curon*, we chose (comp. G. *küren*, to choose), and *snæd*, a mouthful, a piece, a bit. Called also *néd-bréad*, need-bread, bread of necessity.] The morsel of choosing or selection; anciently, a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence. If guilty, it was supposed that the bread would, in accordance with the prayer of the exorcism, produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage. If the person were innocent, it would cause no harm.

Cortége (kor-tāzh), *n.* [Fr., from the It. *corteggio*, from *corte*, court.] A train of attendants.

Cortes (kor'tēz), *n. pl.* [From Sp. *corte*, court.] The Spanish and Portuguese name of the states of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities; the assembly of the states, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.

Cortex (kor'teks), *n.* [L.] 1. Bark, as of a tree; hence, an outer covering. The cortex in plants consists of an inner fibrous layer called the *liber* or *endophlœum*, a middle cellular layer usually containing the colouring matter—the *mesophlœum*, and an outer corky layer—the *epiphlœum*, on the exterior of which is the epidermis or cuticle.—2. In *med.* Peruvian bark.—3. In *anat.* a membrane forming a covering or envelope for any part of the body.—*Cortex cerebri*, the cortical substance or external part of the brain.

Cortical (kor'tik-al), *a.* [From L. *cortex*, bark.] Belonging to, or consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external;

belonging to the external covering; as, the *cortical* layer of the brain.—*Cortical substance*, the exterior part of the brain and of the kidney, so named from its bark-like situation. The same name is given to the bony-like substance which covers the fang of a tooth.

Corticata (kor'ti-kā-ta), *n. pl.* [See CORTICATE.] The barked corals, a family of corals inhabiting a fixed, branching polypary, whose fleshy substance is spread like the branch of a tree over a central solid, calcareous, or corneous axis. It includes the polypes forming the red coral of commerce, so much used for necklaces, &c. The species propagate by buds and eggs. Otherwise called *Alcyonaria* or *Sclerobasic Zoantharia*.

Corticate, Corticated (kor'tik-āt, kor'tik-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *corticatus*, from *cortex*, bark.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree, an epithet, in *bot.* for a capsule, in which the outer hard part is lined by an inner soft layer; or where the outer spongy or cork-like part covers the proper crust of the capsule.

Corticifer (kor-tis'i-fėr), *n.* [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark, and *fero*, to bear.] One of the Corticata.

Corticiferous (kor-ti-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [See CORTICIFER.] Producing bark, or that which resembles it.

Corticiform (kor-tis'i-form), *a.* [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling bark.

Corticine (kor'tis-in), *n.* An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Populus tremula*.

Corticose, Corticous (kor'tik-ōz, kor'tik-us), *a.* Barky; full of bark: applied in *bot.* to hard woody pods, as those of the *Cassia fistula*.

Cortile (kor't'i-lā), *n.* [It.] 1. In *arch.* a small court, inclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of a building. The cortile was an important adjunct to the early churches or basilicas, and was usually of a square form, and in Italy at the present day it is often embellished with columns and statues.—2. The area or courtyard of a dwelling-house. [In this sense more often pronounced kort'il.]

Cortina (kor-ti'na), *n.* [L., a caldron.] A term used, in describing fungi, to denote that portion of the veil which adheres to the margin of the pileus in fragments.

Cortinate, Cortinarious (kor-ti'nāt or kor'ti-nāt, kor-ti-nā'ri-us), *a.* [See CORTINA.] In *bot.* having a cobweb-like structure.

Cortusa (kor-tū'sa), *n.* [After *Cortusus*, an Italian botanist.] Bear's-ear sanicle, a genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ, containing a single species found in the alpine districts of the Old World. It is a low, flowering, herbaceous perennial, with monopetalous campanulate flowers of a fine red colour.

Corundum (kō-run'dum), *n.* [Hind. *kurand*, corundum.] The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state. It is octahedral, rhomboidal, or prismatic. In hardness it is next to the diamond; the amethyst, ruby, sapphire, and topaz are considered as varieties of this mineral, differing from one another chiefly in colour. It is found in India and China, and is most usually in the form of a six-sided prism or six-sided pyramid. It is nearly pure anhydrous alumina (Al_2O_3), and its specific gravity is nearly four times that of water. Its colour is various—green, blue, orred, inclining to gray, due to traces of iron, copper, &c. Emery is a variety of corundum. When corundum is slightly coloured it is known as *sapphire ruby, oriental topaz*, &c.

Coruscant (kō-rus'kant), *a.* [See CORUSCATE.] Flashing; glittering by flashes. 'Coruscant beams.' *Howell.* [Rare.]

Coruscate (kō-rus'kāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *coruscated*; ppr. *coruscating*. [L. *coruscо*, to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to glitter. 'Flaming fire more *coruscating* than any other matter.' *Greenhill.*

Coruscation (kō-rus-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *coruscatio*.] 1. A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere, such as that produced by electricity in the higher regions of the atmosphere during night, or by the aurora borealis. 'Lightnings and *coruscations*.' *Bacon.* 'Watching the gentle *coruscations* of declining day.' *Johnson.*—2. A flash of intellectual brilliancy.

'Love's Labour Lost' is generally placed at the bottom of the list. There is, indeed, little interest in the fable, but there are beautiful *coruscations* of fancy. *Hallam.*

SYN. Flash, glitter, blaze, radiation.

Corve (korv), *n.* Same as *Corf*.

Corvée (kor-vā'), *n.* [Fr., L.L. *corvada*, *crocata*, for L. *corrogata*—*cor* for *con*, intens., and *rogo*, to ask, prescribe. *Corrogata opera*, forced or commanded labour.] In *feudal law*, an obligation on the inhabitants of a district to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for the sovereign or the feudal lord.

Corven,† *pp.* [From *carve*.] Cut; carved. *Chaucer.*

Corvette, Corvet (kor-vet', kor'vet), *n.* [Fr. *corvette*, from L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship of burden, from *corbis*, a wicker basket.] A flush-decked vessel, ship-rigged, but without a quarter-deck, and having only one tier of guns.

Corvetto (kor-vet'tō). In the *manége*, a curvet (which see).

Corvidæ (kor'vi-dē), *n.pl.* [L. *corvus*, a crow, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The crows, a family of conirostral birds, in which the bill is strong, of conical shape, more or less compressed, and the gape straight. The nostrils are covered with stiff bristle-like feathers directed forwards. The family includes the common crow, rook, raven, magpie, jay, jackdaw, nut-cracker, Cornish chough, &c.

Corvine (kor'vin), *a.* [L. *corvus*, a crow.] Pertaining to the crow.

Corvorant† (kor'vō-rant), *n.* Same as *Cormorant*.

Corvus (kor'vus), *n.* [L. *corvus*, a raven.] 1. In *astron.* a constellation of the southern hemisphere containing nine stars.—2. The name given to several ancient military war engines, from their supposed resemblance to the beak of a crow. One used in marine warfare, consisted of a strong piece of iron, with a spike at the end, which by means of convenient apparatus was raised to a certain height, projected out from the vessel's side, and then allowed to fall upon the first hostile vessel that came within its range. By this means the vessel was either seriously damaged, or grappled with so that the fight became hand to hand. Another kind, *corvus demolitor*, was used for pulling down walls. 3. In *zool.* a genus of conirostral birds, including the crow, jackdaw, raven, and rook.

Corybant (kō'ri-bant), *n.* pl. **Corybants** (kō'ri-bants). The L. pl. **Corybantes** (kō-ri-ban'tēz), however, is much more frequently used. A priest of Cybele who celebrated the mysteries with mad dances to the sound of drum and cymbal.

Corybantic (kō-ri-ban'tik), *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed, like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele.

Corydalina, Corydaline (kō'ri-da-lī''na, kō-rid'a-lin), *n.* A vegetable base which is found in the root of the plants *Corydalis bulbosa* and *C. fabacea*. Called also *Corydalia*.

Corydalis (kō-rid'a-lis), *n.* [Gr. *korydallis*, a lark, the spur of the flower resembling that of the lark.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, nat. order Fumariaceæ. The species are mostly small glaucous herbs, with ternate or pinnated leaves, and fusiform tuberous or fibrous roots. Upwards of eighty species have been described, several of which have been naturalized in Britain under the name of fumitory, but *C. claviculа*, a somewhat elegant climbing plant, is the only native. The species are all natives of temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, except four found at the Cape of Good Hope. They were formerly referred to the genus Fumaria (Linn.), but differ from that genus as now constituted by having a pod with several seeds. Many of the species are well adapted for flower-borders and rock-work.

Corylaceæ (kō-ril-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See CORYLUS.] A highly important nat. order of apetalous or incomplete exogens, consisting of trees or shrubs, chiefly natives of the colder parts of the world, and valuable either for the nuts they bear or the timber they produce. The oak, the beech, the hazel, the hornbeam, and the sweet chestnut all belong to this order. By some botanists the Corylaceæ are regarded as a sub-order of the Amentaceæ. The order is frequently called *Cupuliferæ* and *Quercineæ*.

Corylus (kō'ril-us), *n.* [L., from Gr. *korys*, a helmet, in reference to the calyx covering the nut.] The hazel, a genus of shrubs or small trees, nat. order Corylaceæ, of which there are seven species natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. One species, the common hazel (*C. Avellana*), is common in copses and hedges throughout Britain. It yields a valuable timber, and from the nut is obtained an abundance of bland oil.

Corymb.

Corymb (kō'rimb), *n.* [L. *corymbus*; Gr. *korymbos*, the uppermost point, a cluster of fruit or flowers, from *korys*, a helmet.] In *bot.* that form of inflorescence in which the flowers, each on its own pedicel of different lengths, are so arranged along a common axis as to form a flat broad mass of flowers with a convex or level top, as in the hawthorn and candy-tuft.

Corymbiate, Corymbiated (kō-rim'bi-āt, kō-rim'bi-āt-ed), *a.* In *bot.* adorned with clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs.

Corymbiferæ (kō-rim-bif'ėr-ē), *n. pl.* A section of the great nat. order Compositæ, having their flowers in a corymb.

Corymbiferous (kō-rim-bif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *corymbifer—corymbus*, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* producing corymbs; bearing fruit or berries in clusters, or producing flowers in corymbose clusters.

Corymbose (kō-rim'bōz), *a.* In *bot.* relating to or like a corymb.

Corymbosely (kō-rim'bōz-li), *adv.* In a corymbose manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymbs.

Corymbous (kō-rim'bus), *a.* Consisting of corymbs; in clusters.

Corymbulous, Corymbulose (kō-rim'bū-lus, kō-rim'bū-lōz), *a.* Having or consisting of little corymbs.

Corymbus (kō-rim'bus), *n.* A corymb (which see).

Corynidæ (ko-ri'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *korynē*, a club-like bud or shoot, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of hydroid cœlenterates. The body consists either of a single polypite, or of several united by a cœnosare, which usually develops a firm outer layer or polypary.

Corypha (ko'ri-fā), *n.* [Gr. *koryphē*, the summit; in reference to the leaves growing in tufts on the top of this palm.] A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves, natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Taliera* of Bengal, and *C. umbraculifera*, the Talipot-palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See FAN-PALM, TALIPUT-PALM.

Coryphæna, Coryphene (ko-ri-fē'na, ko'ri-fēn), *n.* [Gr. *korys*, a helmet, and *phainō*, to shine; in reference to the metallic play of colours in the animal.] A genus of teleostean fishes, family Scomberidæ, to which the name dolphin (properly belonging to a genus of Cetacea) has been popularly transferred. The body is elongated, compressed, covered with small scales, and the dorsal fin extends the whole length of the back or nearly so. The dolphin of the ancients is the *C. hippuris*. All the species, natives of the seas of warm climates, are very rapid in their motions, and very voracious. They are of brilliant colours, and are objects of admiration to every voyager. By some naturalists this genus has been raised to the rank of a family under the name Coryphænidæ.

Coryphænidæ (ko-ri-fēn'i-dē), *n. pl.* See CORYPHÆNA.

Coryphée (ko-rē-fā), *n.* [Fr. See CORYPHEUS.] A ballet-dancer.

Coryphеus (ko-ri-fē'us), *n.* [L., Gr. *koryphaios*, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, from *koryphē*, the head.] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company.

Coryphodon, Coryphodont (ko-rif'ō-don, ko-rif'ō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *koryphē*, a point, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of extinct Ungulata, forming a link between the elephants and tapirs, so named because the ridges of its molar teeth are developed into points; found in the Eocene formations of England and France.

Corystes (ko-ris'tēz), *n.* A genus of brachyurous or short-tailed crustaceans, found on the coasts of England and France.

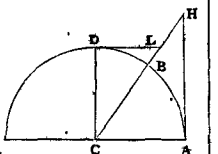
Corystidæ (ko-rist'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of short-tailed crustaceans or crabs, of which the genus Corystes is the type.

Coryza (ko-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *koryzа*, an illness arising from cold in the head, from *korys*, a helmet.] In *med.* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, &c., usually arising from cold.

Coscinodiscus (kos-sin-ō-dis'kus), *n.* [Gr. *koskinon*, a sieve, and *diskos*, a round plate, á quoit.] A genus of minute diatomaceous algæ, with simple disc-shaped frustules, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the markings on their surface. Some fifty species have been described, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, but some found in the fossil deposits at Virginia, the Bermudas, and other localities.

Coscinomancy (kos-sin-ō-man'si), *n.* [Gr. *koskinon*, a sieve, and *manteia*, divination.] An ancient mode of divination, by suspending a sieve, or by fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words and the names of persons suspected. If the sieve moved when any name was repeated, the person was deemed guilty.

Co-secant (kō-sē'kant), *n.* [Abbrev. of L. *complementi secans*, secant of the complement. See SECANT.] In *geom.* the secant of arc which is the complement of another to 90°; or the co-secant of an arc or angle is the secant of its complement, and *vice versa*. (See COMPLEMENT.) Thus in the figure let ACB be an angle measured by the arc AB, and let BCD be its complement, measured by the arc BD; then CL, which is the secant of the complement BCD or BD, is the co-secant of ACB or AB. In like manner CH, the secant of ACB or AB, is the co-secant of the complement BCD or BD.



Cosen, *v.t.* Same as *Cozen* (which see).

Cosenage (kuz'n-āj), *n.* Same as *Cosinage* (which see).

Cosening (kuz'n-ing), *n.* In *old English law*, an offence consisting in doing anything deceitfully; cheating; defrauding.

Cosentient (kō-sen'shi-ent), *a.* [L. *co* for *con*, together, and E. *sentient*.] Perceiving together.

Cosey, Cosy (kō'zi), *a.* [From the same root as Sc. *cosh*, snug, and probably cognate with Icel. *kos*, a small place well fenced.] Well sheltered; snug; comfortable; warm; social. Written also *Cosie, Cozie, Cozy*. 'How *cozy* and pleasant it is here.' *Harper's Monthly*. [Colloq. and Scotch.]

Same are *cosie* i' the neuk,
And forming assignations. *Burns.*

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very *cosey*, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated. *Dickens.*

Cosey, Cosy (kō'zi), *n.* A kind of padded covering or cap, put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

Cosher (kosh'ér), *v.t.* To levy exactions, as formerly Irish landlords did on their tenants. See COSHERING.

Cosher (kosh'ér), *v.t.* [Allied to *cosey, cosy*.] To treat with dainties; to feed with delicacies; to treat kindly and fondly; to fondle; to pet. [Colloq.]

Thus she *coshered* up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. *Trollope.*

Cosherer (kosh'ér-ér), *n.* One who practised coshering. [Irish.]

Commissioners were scattered profusely among idle *cosherers*, who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. *Macaulay.*

Coshering (kosh'ér-ing), *n.* In Ireland, an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to lie and feast himself and his followers at a tenant's house. This tribute or exaction was afterwards commuted for *chief-rent*. See extract.

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. *Sir J. Davis.*

Coshery (kosh'é-ri), *n.* Coshering (which see).

Cosier,† Cozier† (kō'zhi-ér), *n.* [Pr. *coser*; Fr. *coudre*, pp. *cousu*—L. *con*, together, and *suo*, to sew.] A botcher; a cobbler. 'Ye squeak out your *cozier's* catches.' *Shak.*

Co-significative (kō-sig-nif'i-kāt-iv), *a.* Having the same signification.

Co-signitary (kō-sig'ni-ta-ri), *n.* One who signs a treaty or other agreement along with another or others.

Her Majesty's Government would not have refused to examine the question in concert with the *co-signitaries* to the treaty. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Co-signitary (kō-sig'ni-ta-ri), *a.* Signing or having signed a treaty or other agreement along with another or others; as, the *co-signitary* powers.

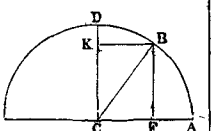
Cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* In a cosey manner; snugly; comfortably.

Cosin,† *n.* A cousin or kinsman.

Cosin,† *a.* Allied; related. *Chaucer.*

Cosinage (kuz'in-āj), *n.* [Fr. *cousinage*, kindred. See COUSIN.] In *law*, (*a*) collateral relationship or kindred by blood; consanguinity. *Burrill.* (*b*) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation.

Co-sine (kō'sin), *n.* [*Complement* and *sine*. See CO-SECANT.] In *geom.* the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°; or the co-sine of any arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and *vice versa*. Thus, let DCB, or the arc DB, be the complement of ACB or AB; then KB, which is the sine of DCB or DB, is the co-sine of ACB or AB. Also FB, the sine of ACB or AB, is the co-sine of DCB or DB.



Cos Lettuce (kos let'us), *n.* A variety of lettuce introduced to us from the island of Cos.

To Cos we are indebted in England for the *Cos-lettuce*. *Knight.*

Cosmetic, Cosmetical (koz-met'ik, koz-met'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *kosmētikos*, from *kosmos*, order, beauty.] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion.

Cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *n.* Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

Barber no more—a gay perfumer comes,
On whose soft cheek his own *cosmetic* blooms.
Crabbe.

Cosmic, Cosmical (koz'mik, koz'mik-al), *a.* [Gr. *kosmikos*, from *kosmos*, the universe, order, as of the universe.] 1. Relating to the universe and to the laws by which its order is maintained.

According to the universal *cosmical* theory, the earth, the round and level earth, was the centre of the whole system. *Milman.*

Hence—2. Harmonious, as the universe; orderly.

How can Dryasdust interpret such things, the dark chaotic dullard, who knows the meaning of nothing *cosmic* or noble, nor ever will know. *Carlyle.*

3. Pertaining to the solar system as a whole, and not to the earth alone.—4. In *astron.* rising or setting with the sun: the opposite of *acronycal*.—5. Of inconceivably great or prolonged duration; immensely protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great cosmical changes.

The human understanding, for example—that faculty which Mr. Spencer has turned so skilfully round upon its own antecedents—is itself a result of the play between organism and environment through *cosmic ranges of time*. *Tyndall.*

—*Cosmic speed*, that inconceivably rapid rate of speed at which cosmical bodies move in their orbits.

Cosmically (koz'mik-al-li), *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting: as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

Cosmogonal (koz-mog'on-al), *a.* Cosmogonic.

Cosmogonic, Cosmogonical (koz-mo-gon'ik, koz-mo-gon'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to cosmogony.

Cosmogonist (koz-mog'on-ist), *n.* One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe; one versed in cosmogony.

Cosmogony (koz-mog'on-i), *n.* [Gr. *kosmogonia—kosmos*, world, and the root *gen*, to bring forth; Skr. *jan*.] The generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe; the doctrine or science of the origin or formation of the universe.

Cosmogony, the origin of the world, . . . has been a favourite study both of ancient and modern times. *Whewell.*

All religious theories, schemes, and systems, which embrace notions of *cosmogony*, or which otherwise reach into its domain, must, in so far as they do this, submit to the control of science, and relinquish all thought of controlling it. *Tyndall.*

Cosmographer (koz-mog'ra-fér), *n.* One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth; one versed in cosmography.

Cosmographic, Cosmographical (koz-mo-graf'ik, koz-mo-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to cosmography, or the general description of the universe.

Cosmographically (koz-mo-graf'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.

Cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *kosmographia—kosmos*, the world, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the world or universe; or the science which teaches the construction of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them graphically.

Cosmolabe (koz'mo-lāb), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *lab*, root of *lambanō*, to take.] An ancient instrument, much the same as the astrolabe, formerly used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Called also *Pantacosm.*

Cosmolatry (koz-mol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *latreia*, divine worship.] The worship paid to the world or its parts by the heathens.

Cosmological (koz-mo-loj'ik-al), *a.* [See COSMOLOGY.] Pertaining to cosmology; relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe.

Cosmologist (koz-mol'o-jist), *n.* One who describes the universe; one versed in cosmology.

Cosmology (koz-mol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kosmologia—kosmos*, the universe, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a theory relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature.

Cosmometry (koz-mom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *metron*, a measure.] The art of measuring the world by degrees and minutes.

Cosmoplastic (koz-mo-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *plassō*, to form.] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world. 'Seneca, a *cosmoplastic* atheist.' *Hallywell.*

Cosmopolitan, Cosmopolite (koz-mo-pol'i-tan, koz-mop'o-lit), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *politēs*, a citizen.] A person who has no fixed residence; one who is nowhere a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*; not born to land, lease, house, or office. *Howell.*

Cosmopolitan, Cosmopolite (koz-mo-pol'i-tan, koz-mop'o-lit), *a.* Free from local, provincial, or national prejudices or attachments; having the feelings of a cosmopolite; capable of making one's self at home all over the world; common to all the world.

Capital is becoming more and more *cosmopolitan*. *J. S. Mill.*

The Cheiroptera are *cosmopolitan*. *Prof. Owen.*

In other countries taste is perhaps too exclusively national; in Germany it is certainly too *cosmopolite*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cosmopolitanism (koz-mo-pol'i-tan-izm), *n.* Cosmopolitism (which see).

Cosmopolitical (koz'mō-pō-lit'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character of, a cosmopolite.

Cosmopolitism (koz-mop'o-lit-izm), *n.* The state of being a cosmopolite; the qualities or character of a cosmopolite; disregard of local or national prejudices, attachments, or peculiarities; state of being a citizen of the world.

The *cosmopolitism* of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman. *Coleridge.*

Cosmorama (koz-mo-rā'ma, koz-mo-rā'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *horama*, a view.] A view or series of views of the world; a comprehensive painting; specifically, an exhibition, through a lens or lenses, of a number of drawings or paintings of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, with suitable arrangements for illumination, so as in some degree to produce the effect of actual vision of the objects.

Cosmoramic (koz-mo-ram'ik), *a.* Relating to a cosmorama.

Cosmos (koz'mos), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, order, ornament, and hence the universe as an orderly and beautiful system.] 1. Order; harmony.

Hail, brave Henry: across the Nine dim Centuries, we salute thee, still visible as a valiant Son of *Cosmos* and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent us; as a man who did in grim earnest 'serve God' in his day, and whose works accordingly bear fruit to our day, and to all days! *Carlyle.*

Hence—2. The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and harmony combined in the universe.

The fabric of the external universe first received the title of '*cosmos*,' or 'beautiful order.' *Trench.*

3. The doctrine or description of the universe as an orderly and beautiful system; as, Humboldt's *Cosmos*.

Cosmosphere (koz'mo-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

Cosmothetic (koz-mo-thet'ik), *a.* Believing in the real and substantial existence of matter, but denying that the phenomenal world of which we are directly conscious has any existence external to our minds.

The absurdity of this supposition has accordingly constrained the profoundest *cosmothetic* idealists, notwithstanding their rational abhorrence of a supernatural assumption, to embrace the second alternative. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Co-sovereign (kō-so've-rin), *n.* A joint-sovereign; a king or queen consort.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with them as regent, under the title of *co-sovereign*. *Brougham.*

Coss (kos), *n.* In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging between 1½ mile and 2 miles.

Coss (kos), *n.* A word used only in the phrase *Rule of Coss*, an early name for algebra: See COSSIC.

Cossack (kos'sak), *n.* [Rus. *kosak*; Turk. *kazāk*, a robber.] One of a warlike people, very expert on horseback, inhabiting the steppes in the south of Russia, about the Don, &c. They became united to Russia in 1654, and now form a valuable portion of its army, being especially useful as light horsemen.

Cossas (kos'saz), *n. pl.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

Cosset (kos'set), *n.* [Etym. uncertain. Possibly from old *coss*, a *kiss*, Icel. *koss*, the original meaning being that of petting. In Walloon *cosset* means a sucking pig.] 1. A lamb brought up by hand or without the aid of the dam.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain
Than kid or *cosset*. *Spenser.*

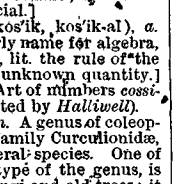
2. A pet of any kind. *B. Jonson.* [In both uses old or provincial.]

Cosset (kos'set), *v.t.* To fondle; to make a pet of. [Old or provincial.]

Cossic, † Cossical † (kos'ik, kos'ik-al), *a.* [*Rule of coss* was an early name for algebra, from It. *regola di cosa*, lit. the rule of the thing—*cosa* being the unknown quantity.] Relating to algebra. 'Art of numbers *cossical*.' *Digges*, 1579 (quoted by *Halliwell*).

Cossonus (kos-sō'nus), *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Curculionidæ, of which there are several species. One of these, *C. linearis*, the type of the genus, is found in England in fungi and old trees; it is about ¼ inch in length, of a narrow elongated form, and of black or brown colour.

Cossus (kos'sus), *n.* [L., a kind of larvæ.] A genus of moths of the family Hepialidæ of Stephens, the Xylotropha or woodborers of other authors. One species (the *C. ligniperda*) is one of the largest of the British moths. The larva or caterpillar emits a very strong and disagreeable odour. It is called the goat-moth in the south of England.



Goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*).

Cossyphus (kos'si-fus), *n.* [Gr. *kossyphos*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the section Heteromera, chiefly characterized by dilated and flattened sides to the thorax and elytra. The species inhabit the south of Europe and the northern parts of Africa and India.

Cost (kost), *n.* [O.Fr. *cost*, from *coster*, *couster* (Fr. *coûter*), to cost, from L. *constare*, to stand together, to stand one in, to cost—*con*, together, and *stare*, to stand.] 1. The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased: the amount in value paid, charged, or engaged to be paid for anything bought or taken in barter; as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of a house or farm.—2. Expense; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; that which is given or to be given for another thing.

Have we eaten at all at the king's *cost*.
2 Sam. xix. 42.

3. In *law*, the sum fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing in favour of the party prevailing, &c.; as, the jury find that the plaintiff recover of the defendant £10 with *costs* of suit, or with his *cost*.—4. Outlay, expense, or loss of any kind, as of time, labour, trouble, or the like; detriment; pain; suffering.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards, to their *costs*, over true. *Knolles.*

Who say, 'I care not,' these I give for lost,
And to instruct them, 'twill not quit the *cost*.
Geo. Herbert.

5. Sumptuousness; great expense.

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*. *Waller.*

Cost (kost), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cost;* ppr. *costing*. [See noun.] 1. To require to be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for; as, this book *cost* a crown.

There, there! a diamond gone, *cost* me two thousand ducats in Frankfort! *Shak.*

2. To require to be undergone, borne, or suffered; as, Johnson's Dictionary *cost* him seven years' labour.

I remember a quarrel I had with your father, my dear,
All for a slanderous story, that *cost* me many a tear.
I mean your grandfather, Annie; it *cost* me a world of woe,
Seventy years ago, my darling, seventy years ago.
Tennyson.

—*To cost dear*, to require a great outlay, or much trouble or suffering to be borne.

Cost (kost), *n.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] 1. † A rib or side. 'Betwixt the *costs* of a ship.' *B. Jonson.*—2. In *her.* a subdivision of the bend. See COTTISE.

Costa (kos'ta), *n.* [L., a rib.] 1. In *anat.* the rib of an animal.—2. In *bot.* the midrib of a leaf.—3. In *entom.* the rib nearest the anterior margin of each wing in insects.—4. In *conch.* (*a*) the ridge of a shell. (*b*) A transverse segment of a trilobite.

Costage † (kost'āj), *n.* Cost; expense. *Chaucer.*

Costal (kost'al), *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as, *costal* nerves.

Costard † (kost'ard), *n.* [Perhaps originally an apple for *custards*.] 1. An apple.—2. A head. [Humorous.]

Take him over the *costard* with the hilt of thy sword, and then throw him into the malmsey butt in the next room. *Shak.*

Costard-monger, Coster-monger (kost'-ard-mung-gėr, kost'ėr-mung-gėr), *n.* Originally, an apple seller; now a hawker who sells any kind of fruit or vegetables.

Costated, Costate (kost'āt-ed, kost'āt), *a.* Ribbed. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.* applied to leaves which have elevated lines extending from the base to the point. (*b*) In *zool.* applied to the surface of the whole or part of an animal when it has several broad elevated lines.

Costato-venose (kos-tā'tō-vē"nōz), *a.* [L. *costatus*, ribbed, and *venosus*, having veins.] In *bot.* applied to a feather-veined leaf whose parallel side-veins are much stronger than those which intervene.

Cost-book (kost'buk), *n.* [*Costean* (which see) and *book*.] In *mining*, a book containing the names of all the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of shares each holds. A shareholder who wishes to leave the company can do so by getting his name written off the cost-book. The main distinction of the system appears to be the facilities it affords the shareholders of ascertaining and determining their liabilities.

Costean (kos'tē-an), *v.i.* † [Corn. *cothas*, dropped, and *stean* tin.] In *mining*, to seek for a lode by sinking small pits.

Costeaning (kos'tē-an-ing), *n.* In *mining*, the process of sinking small pits to discover a lode. The pits penetrate through the superficial strata some distance into the solid rock, and passages are then driven from one pit to another across the direction of the veins, so as to cross all the veins between any two. The practice is confined chiefly to the tin districts of Cornwall.

Costean-pit (kos'tē-an-pit), *n.* In *mining*, a shallow pit sunk into the solid rock in order to trace or find tin by costeaning.

Costeie, † *v.i.* To go by the coast. *Chaucer.*

Costellate (kost-el'āt), *a.* [From an assumed L. dim. *costella*, from *costa*, a rib.] In *bot.* finely ribbed or costated.

Coster, Coster-monger (kost'ėr, kost'ėr-mung-gėr), *n.* Same as *Costard-monger*.

Cost-free (kost'frē), *adv.* Free of charge; without outlay.

Her duties being to talk French, and her privileges to live *cost-free* and to gather scraps of knowledge. *Thackeray.*

Costive (kos'tiv), *a.* [Contr. from It. *costipativo*, from L. *constipo*, to cram, to stuff—*con*, and *stipo*, to cram.] 1. Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow; constipated.—2. † Dry and hard. 'Clay in dry seasons is *costive*.' *Mortimer.*—3. † Not giving forth easily or frankly; close; reserved; cold; stiff; formal; reticent. '*Costive* of belief.' *B. Jonson.*

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, without being *costive*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

Costively (kos'tiv-li), *adv.* With costiveness.

Costiveness (kos'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. A morbid detention of fecal matter in the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or morbid slowness of evacuations from the bowels. Hence—2. † Difficulty in giving forth, in a general sense; specifically, want of freedom of expression.

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in publick elocution with myself. *Wakefield.*

3. † Reservedness; coldness of manner; stiffness.

Costless (kost'les), *a.* Costing nothing.

Costlew, † *a.* Costly. *Chaucer.*

Costliness (kost'li-nes), *n.* Character of being costly; expensiveness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness. Rev. xviii. 19.

Costly (kost'li), *a.* [From *cost.*] 1. Of a high price; costing much; expensive; occasioning much expense or labour; as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture; *costly* vices.

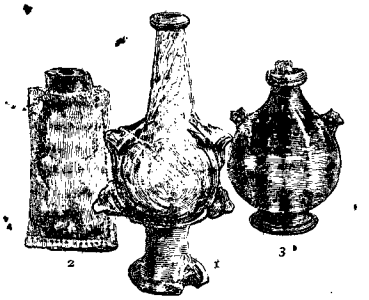
Mary took a pound of spikenard, very *costly*.
John xii. 3.

Versification in a dead language is an exotic, a far-fetched, *costly*, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. *Macaulay.*

2. Sumptuous; gorgeous. *Shak.*

Costmary (kost'ma-ri), *n.* [L. *costus*, Gr. *kostos*, an aromatic plant; from Ar. *kost*, and *Mary* (the Virgin).] *Balsamita vulgaris*, a perennial plant of the nat. order Compositæ, a native of the south of Europe, which has long been cultivated in gardens in Britain for the agreeable fragrance of the leaves.

Costrel, Costrell (kos'trel), *n.* [W., from *kostr*, what is consumed.] 1. A small vessel



Costrels.

1, Ancient, of earthenware. 2, Ancient, of leather. 3, Modern (W. of England), of earthenware.

of leather, wood, or earthenware, generally with ears so as to be suspended by the side, used by labourers in harvest time; a vessel for holding wine.

A youth that following with a *costrel* bore
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.
Tennyson.

2. An ancient drinking cup, generally of wood. *Chaucer.*

Cost-sheet (kost'shēt), *n.* A statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

Costume (kos'tūm), *n.* [Fr. *costume*, custom. See CUSTOM.] 1. An established mode of dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people or nation, to a particular period, or a particular class of people; as, the Roman *costume*; a theatrical *costume*; a court *costume*. Hence—2. In *literature* and the *fine arts*, the mode in which persons are represented as respects dress, and the general conformity in other things to character, time, and place.

I began last night to read Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. I was extremely delighted with the poetical beauty of some parts. The *costume*, too, is admirable. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Costumed (kos'tūmd), *a.* Wearing a costume; dressed: used in composition.

Costumer (kos'tūm-ėr), *n.* One who prepares or adjusts costumes, as for theatres, fancy-balls, &c.; one who deals in costumes.

Co-supreme (kō-sū-prēm'), *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

The phœnix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love. *Shak.*

Co-surety (kō-shūr'ti), *n.* One who is surety with another.

Cosy, Cosie (kō'zi), *a.* Same as *Cosey* (which see).

Cosyn,† *n.* Cousin. *Chaucer.*

Cosyn,† *a.* Allied. *Chaucer.*

Cot (kot), *n.* [A. Sax. *cōte* (also *cȳte*, and in Northumbrian *cott*), a cot, a den, a chamber, a bed or couch; cog. Icel. and D. *kot*, a cot, a hut, G. *kot*, *koth*, *kote*, a hut; *cote* is the same word with slightly different meaning, so also is W. *cwt*, *cut*, a hovel, a stye. From this comes *cottage*.] 1. A small house; a hut; a mean habitation.

Behold the *cot* where thrives the industrious swain,
Source of his pride, his pleasure, and his gain.
Crabbe.

Mine be a *cot* beside the hill;
A bee-hive's hum shall soothe my ear.
Rogers.

2. A leathern cover for a sore finger.—3. A small bed or crib for a child to sleep in.—4. *Naut.* a sort of bed frame suspended from the beams. Written also *Cott.*

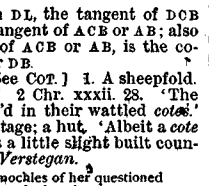
Cot (kot), *n.* [Ir. *cot*, a small boat.] A little boat. [Irish.]

Cot (kot), *n.* [Abbrev. from *cotquean*.] An effeminate person.

Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a *cot*, as the women call it.
Hist. of Tom Thumb.

Co-tabulate (kō-tab'ū-lāt), *v.t.* Same as *Contabulate*.

Co-tangent (kō-tan'jent), *n.* [*Complement* and *tangent*.]



The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°; or the tangent of the complement of any arc or angle. Thus, let DCB, or the arc DB, be the complement of ACB or AB; then DL, the tangent of DCB or DB, is the co-tangent of ACB or AB; also AH, the tangent of ACB or AB, is the co-tangent of DCB or DB.

Cote (kōt), *n.* [See COT.] 1. A sheepfold. 'Cotes for flocks.' 2 Chr. xxxii. 28. 'The folded flock penn'd in their wattled cotes.' *Milton.*—2.† A cottage; a hut. 'Albeit a *cote* in our language is a little slight built country habitation.' *Verstegan.*

'Mongst which Cymochles of her questioned
Both what she was and what that usage meant,
Which in her *cote* she daily practised. *Spenser.*

Cote,† *n.* A coat, whether of a man or woman.—*Cote-armure*, coat-armour. *Chaucer.*

Cote† (kōt), *v.t.* [Fr. *cotoyer*, to go by the side of; O.Fr. *costoyer*, from L. *costa*, a rib, side. Comp. *coast*.] To pass the side of another; to pass by and turn before.

We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming. *Shak.*

Cote† (kōt), *v.t.* To quote. *Shak.*

The text is throughout *coted* in the margin. *Udall.*

Cotelette (kōt'let), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *Cutlet*.

Cotemporaneous (kō-tem'po-rā"nē-us), *a.* [See COTEMPORARY, *a.*] Living or being at the same time.

Cotemporaneously (kō-tem'po-rā"nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

Cotemporary (kō-tem'po-ra-ri), *a.* Another form of *Contemporary* (which see).

Cotemporary (kō-tem'po-ra-ri), *n.* One who lives at the same time with another. See CONTEMPORARY.

Co-tenant (kō-ten'ant), *n.* A tenant in common.

Coterie (kō'te-rē), *n.* [Fr.; L.L. *coteria*, an association of villagers to hold any heritage from a superior, from L.L. *cota*, a cottage. See COT.] A set or circle of friends who are in the habit of meeting for social or literary intercourse or other purposes; a clique.

I have seen a virtuous woman put down quite
By the mere combination of a *coterie*. *Byron.*

Coterminous (kō-tėrm'in-us), *a.* [See CONTERMINOUS.] Bordering upon; adjacent in territory.

Cothurn (kō'thėrn), *n.* A buskin. Same as *Cothurnus*.

The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cothurn* might be assumed with effect. *Motley.*

Cothurnate, Cothurnated (kō-thėrn'āt, kō-thėrn'āt-ed), *a.* 1. Buskined.—2. Tragical; solemn and elevated: applied to style.

Desist, O blest man, thy *cothurnate* style,
And from these forced iambics fail awhile.
Heywood.

Cothurnus (kō-thėrn'us), *n.* [L.] A buskin, a kind of shoe, laced high, such as Diana and her nymphs are represented as wearing. They are still worn by hunters in Italy. The tragic actors also wore them; hence, *cothurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for *tragedy*.

Cothurnus or Buskin.

Coticular (kō-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *coticula*, dim. of *cos*, *cotis*, a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

Cotidal (kō-tīd'al), *a.* Marking an equality of tides.—*Cotidal lines*, imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high-water takes place at the same instant.

Cotidien,† *n.* [Fr.] Daily. *Chaucer.*

Cotillon, Cotillion (ko-tēl-yoń, ko-til'li-on), *n.* [Fr. *cotillon*, a petticoat, dim. of *cotte*, a petticoat.] 1. A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together.—2. A tune which regulates the dance.

Cotise, *n.* In *her.* same as *Cottise*.

Cotland (kot'land), *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.

Cotoneaster (kō-tō"nē-as"tėr), *n.* [L. *cotonia*, a quince; for *cydonia*, from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete, and *aster*, a contraction for *ad instar*, like—lit. quince-like.] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, nat. order Rosaceæ. *C. vulgaris* is a British species, having rose-coloured petals, and the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and the mountains of India. They are all adapted for shrubberies.

Cotquean (kot'kwēn), *n.* [Perhaps for *cockquean*, that is, a male quean or woman—*cock*, and *quean*, woman.] 1. A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

Go, go, you *cotquean*, go!
Get you to bed. *Shak.*

2. A coarse masculine woman; a bold hussy.

Scold like a *cotquean*, that's your profession. *Ford.*

Cotqueanity (kot-kwēn'i-ti), *n.* The qualities, conduct, or appearance of a cotquean.

We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean, and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cotqueanity*.
B. Jonson.

Co-trustee (kō-trus-tē'), *n.* A joint trustee.

Cotset,† *n.* A word often used in *Domesday Book* to design the lowest class of bondsmen bound to work for their feudal lord.

Cotswold (kots'wōld), *n.* [Sax. *cōte*, a sheepfold, and *wold*, a forest, a weald; but now signifying a plain, a down.] A wold where there are sheepcotes; the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire.—*Cotswold sheep*, a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, formerly peculiar to the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester.

Cott, Cot (kot), *n.* [Sax. *cote*, a bed.] A small bed or a particular kind of bed frame. See COT, 3 and 4.

Cotta (kot'ta), *n.* An African measure containing 12,000 cowries.

Cottabus (kot'ta-bus), *n.* [L., from Gr. *kottabos*.] An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing wine from cups, without spilling, into little basins of metal, suspended in a particular manner or floating in water.

Cottage (kot'tāj), *n.* [From *cot*.] 1. A cot; a hut; a small mean habitation.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and *cottages* for shepherds. Zeph. ii. 6.

2. A small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living, yet with all due attention to neatness, comfort, and refinement. To the particular style in which these cottages are built the name *cottage architecture* has been given.

He passed a *cottage* with a double coach-house,
A *cottage* of gentility,
And he owned with a grin,
That his favourite sin
Is pride that apes humility. *Southey.*

—*Cottage allotments*, portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country labourers for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. Sometimes these allotments are attached to the dwellings, and at other times they are apart from them. See *Allotment System*, under ALLOTMENT.

Cottaged (kot'tājd), *a.* Set or covered with cottages. 'Humble Harting's *cottaged* vale.' *Collins.*

Cottagely† (kot'tāj-li), *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenuity or *cottagely* obscurity. *Jer. Taylor.*

Cottage-piano (kot'tāj-pi-ä-no), *n.* A small upright piano.

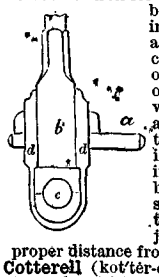
Cottager (kot'tāj-ėr), *n.* 1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.—2. In *law*, one who lives on the common without paying any rent, or having land of his own. 'Mere *cottagers* which are but housed beggars.' *Bacon.*

Cotter, Cottier (kot'tėr, kot'ti-ėr), *n.* A cottager; in Scotland, one who inhabits a cot or cottage, dependent upon a farm: sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cot. Written also *Cottar*, and formerly *Cotyer*. 'Cottiers, rustic, clownish.' *Warburton.*

Himself goes patched, like some bare *cotyer*.
Bp. Warburton.

—*Cottier tenure*, a system of tenure according to which labourers rent portions of land directly from the owner, and where the conditions of the contract, especially the amount of rent, are determined not by custom but by competition. This system was at one time characteristic of Ireland. The tenancy was annual, and the privilege of occupancy was put up to auction, the consequence being excessive competition and exorbitant rents. In an act passed in 1860 to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, cottier tenancies are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented by the month at not more than £5 a year.

Cotter (kot'tėr), *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron for fastening or tightening, being driven into an opening like a wedge. In the adjoining figure *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the pin or stud *c*, by means of a wrought-iron strap *d d*, and adjustable bushes; the tapered cotter *a*, passing through corresponding mortices both in the butt *b* and the strap *d d*, serves at once to attach them together and to adjust the bushes to the proper distance from each other.



Cotterell (kot'tėr-el), *n.* Same as *Cotter* (second article).

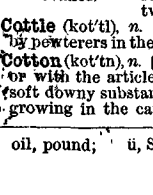
Cottidæ (kot'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [From genus *Cottus*.] A family of fishes, including the bullheads.

Cottier (kot'ti-ėr), *n.* See COTTER.

Cottierism (kot'ti-ėr-izm), *n.* The cottier system. See *Cottier Tenure* under COTTER.

Long leases are in no way to be relied on for getting rid of *cottierism*. *J. S. Mill.*

Cottise, Cost (kot'tis, kost), *n.* [Fr. *côte*; L. *costa*, a rib.] In *her.* a diminution of the bendlet, and when borne alone always termed a *cost* by English heralds, but when borne in pairs *cottises*.


Cottised.

Cottised (kot'tisd), *pp.* In *her.* a term applied to bends, fesses, &c., when borne between two cottises.

Cottle (kot'tl), *n.* A part of a mould used by pewterers in the formation of their wares.

Cotton (kot'tn), *n.* [Fr. *coton*; from Ar. *qoton*, or with the article, *al-qoton*, cotton.] 1. A soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of Gossy-

pium, the cotton-plant (which see). It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture.—2. Cloth made of cotton.—*Lavender cotton*, the popular name of *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*, or *Abrotanum fœmina*, female southernwood or brotany, an erect branching bush, 1 or 2 feet high, the stems and leaves of which are covered with a hoary pubescence. It is a composite plant.—*Philosophic cotton*, flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.

Cotton (kot'tn), *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton; as, *cotton* cloth; *cotton* stockings.

Cotton (kot'tn), *v.i.* 1. To rise with a nap, as cotton does.

> It *cottons* well; it cannot choose but bear
> A pretty nap. *Family of Love.*

2. To cement; to unite with; to take a liking or fancy to; to associate with: generally followed by *to*. [Slang.]

> A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*

Cottonade (kot'tn-ād), *n.* A stout, thick fabric of cotton.

Cottonary† (kot'tn-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, cotton. '*Cottonary* and woolly pillows.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Cotton-gin (kot'tn-jin), *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, of which there are several kinds, as the saw-gin invented by Eli Whitney, the Indian churka or foot-roller, the hand-gin, &c.

Cotton-grass (kot'tn-gras), *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Eriophorum, nat. order Cyperaceæ. Several species are found in Britain, and their white cottony spikes are well known in our moors and bogs. The cottony substance has been used for stuffing pillows, making candle-wicks, &c.

Cottonian (kot-tō'ni-an), *a.* The name given to a famous library, founded by Sir Robert Cotton early in the seventeenth century, and added to by his son and grandson, and then handed over to trustees for the benefit of the British nation. It is now in the British Museum.

Cotton-lord (kot'tn-lord), *n.* A rich cotton manufacturer, rivalling a real lord in wealth, equipage, and style of living; as, *cotton-lords* and railway-kings.

Cotton-machine (kot'tn-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

Cotton-manufactory, Cotton-mill (kot'tn-ma-nū-fak"tor-i, kot'tn-mil), *n.* A mill, or building, with machinery for carding, roving, spinning, and weaving cotton, by the force of water or steam.

Cottonocracy (kot-tn-ok'ra-si), *n.* Persons interested in the cotton trade; the cotton-lords collectively; the cotton-planting or cotton-manufacturing interest. [Cant.]

Cottonous (kot'tn-us), *a.* Same as *Cottony*.

Cotton-plant, Cotton-shrub (kot'tn-plant, kot'tn-shrub), *n.* The popular name of several species of Gossypium, nat. order Malvaceæ, from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both the Old and the New World;

Herbaceous Cotton Plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).

but the plants are now cultivated all over the world within the limits of 30° north and south of the equator. All the species are perennial shrubs, though in cultivation they are sometimes treated as if they were annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, and a three or five celled capsule, which bursts open when ripe through the middle of the cell, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The North American cotton is produced by *Gossypium barbadense*, and two well-marked varieties are cultivated, the long-staple cotton, grown chiefly in the coast districts, which has a fine soft silky staple nearly 2 inches long, and the short-staple cotton, grown in the upland and inland districts, which has a staple little over 1 inch long adhering closely to the seed. This species of cotton plant is cultivated widely over the world. The cotton grown in South America is obtained from *G. peruvianum*, called also kidney-cotton. The indigenous Indian species is *G. herbaceum*, which yields a short-stapled cotton. It is grown throughout the Mediterranean region as well as in Asia.

Cotton-press (kot'tn-pres), *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales. Bramah's press is generally used for this purpose.

Cotton-rose (kot'tn-rōz), *n.* A name for the plants of the genus Filago, from their being covered with fine threads.

Cotton-shrub (kot'tn-shrub), *n.* See COTTON-PLANT.

Cotton-thistle (kot'tn-this-l), *n.* The popular name of *Onopordon Acanthium*, a stout hoary thistle found in the south of England. It is so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

Cotton-weed (kot'tn-wēd), *n.* The common name of the British plants of the genera Gnaphalium and Filago, from the soft white pubescence that covers them.

Cotton-wood (kot'tn-wụd), *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, the *Populus monilifera*, a native of North America. The 'cotton' from the seeds has been used in France and Germany for making cloth hats and paper, but the experiment was found unprofitable.

Cotton-wool (kot'tn-wụl), *n.* A name sometimes given to raw cotton.

Cottony (kot'tn-i), *a.* 1. Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton.—2. Soft like cotton.

Cottown, Cottar-town (kot'toun, kot'tär-toun), *n.* In Scotland, a small village or hamlet occupied by cotters, dependent on a considerable farm.

Cottrel (kot'rel), *n.* A trammel to support a pot over a fire.

Cottus (kot'tus), *n.* [L.] A genus of teleostean fishes, including the bull-head or miller's-thumb, the sea-scorpion, and father-lasher.

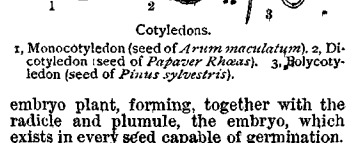
Coturnix (kō-tėr'niks), *n.* [L., a quail.] In Cuvier's arrangement the generic name of the quails, separated from the partridges on account of their smaller size and the males wanting spurs. [See QUAIL.]

Co-tutor (kō-tū'tor), *n.* A joint tutor; one joined with another or others in the guardianship or education of a child.

> If every means be ineffectual, a special tutor or *co-tutor* is assigned to watch over the education of the children. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cotyle, Cotyla (kot'ti-lē, kot'i-la), *n.* [Gr. *kotylē*, a hollow, cavity.] 1. In *anat.* the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.—2. In *zool.* one of the suctorial cups or disks of the arms of a cuttle-fish, by means of which it attaches itself to any object, on the principle of a boy's sucker.

Cotyledon (kot-il-ē'don), *n.* [Gr. *kotylēdōn*, from *kotylē*, a hollow or cavity.] 1. In *bot.* the seed-leaf; the first leaf or leaves of the



Cotyledons.

1, Monocotyledon (seed of *Arum maculatum*). 2, Dicotyledon (seed of *Papaver Rhœas*). 3, Polycotyledon (seed of *Pinus sylvestris*).

embryo plant, forming, together with the radicle and plumule, the embryo, which exists in every seed capable of germination. Some plants have only one cotyledon, and are accordingly termed *monocotyledonous*; others have two, and are *dicotyledonous*. These differences are accompanied by remarkable differences in the structure of the stems, leaves, and blossoms, which form the basis for the division of flowering plants into two great classes. The embryo plant of the Coniferæ has many (three to twelve) cotyledons, and is called *polycotyledonous*. The cotyledons contain a supply of food for the use of the germinating plant. In some plants the store is very large, and in germination the seed-leaves remain under the ground, as in the pea and oak; in others the store is not so large, and, the seed-leaves appear above ground and perform the functions of true leaves; while there is a large class of seeds where the embryo is very small, and the food is stored up around it, as in wheat and the butter-cup.—2. A genus of plants, navelwort or penny-wort, of several species, nat. order Crassulaceæ. There are about sixty species, of which one (*C. umbilicus*) is a native of Britain.—3. In *anat.* a tuft of vessels adhering to the chorion of some animals. See PLACENTA.

Cotyledonal (kot-il-ē'don-al), *a.* In *bot.* of or belonging to the cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.

Cotyledonary (kot-il-ē'don-a-ri), *a.* In *zool.* tufted; as, the *cotyledonary* placenta of the cow.

Cotyledonous (kot-il-ē'don-us), *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe; as, *cotyledonous* plants.

Cotyliform (ko-til'i-form), *a.* [Gr. *kotylē*, a cavity or cup, and E. *form*.] In *physiol.* having the form of a cotyle; shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

Cotyloid (kot'il-oid), *a.* [Gr. *kotylē*, a cavity, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *anat.* a term applied to the acetabulum, or the cavity of the hip, which receives the head of the thigh-bone.

Cotylophora (kot-il-of'ō-ra), *n.* [Gr. *kotylē*, a cup, and *pherō*, bear.] A name applied to all bovine and cervine animals (except Tragulus and the camels), the placenta in them being cotyledonary.

Couch (kouch), *v.i.* [Fr. *coucher*, O.Fr. *colcher*, Pr. *colcar*, It. *colcare*, to lie down, from L. *collocare*, to lay, to place—*col* for *con*, and *locare*, to place.] 1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose.

> When Love's fair goddess
> *Couched* with her husband in his golden bed *Shak.*
> The doubtful dusk reveal'd
> The knolls once more, where *couch'd* at ease
> The white kine glimmer'd. *Tennyson.*

2. To lie down on the knees; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast.

> Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden.*

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush; to lie close and concealed.

> The Earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow. *Hayward.*
> I saw a bright green snake, . . .
> Green as the herbs in which it *couched*,
> Close by the dove's its head it crouched. *Coleridge.*

4. To lie, as in a bed or stratum.

> Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the . . . dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deut.* xxxiii. 13.

5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labour, pain, or a burden.

> Issachar is a strong ass, *couching* down between two burdens. *Gen.* xlix. 14.
> An aged squire
> That seemed to *couch* under his shield three-square. *Spenser.*

Couch (kouch), *v.t.* 1. To lay down; to repose on a bed or place of rest.

> Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain,
> Doth *couch* his limbs. *Shak.*

2. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor; as, to *couch* malt.—3. To lay close, or in a stratum; to make to stoop and lie close.

> The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of the globe. *Burnet.*
> A falcon towering in the skies *coucheth* the fowl below with his wings' shade. *Shak.*

4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body.

> It is in use at this day, to *couch* vessels in walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon.*

5. To include secretly; to hide; or to express in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood: with *under*.

> All this, and more, lies *couched under* this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

Hence—6. To involve; to comprise; to express. 'Ignominious words though clerkly *couched*.' *Shak.*

> This great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words read. *Bp. Atterbury.*

7. To fix, as a spear, in the rest in the posture of attack. '*Couch'd* their spears and prick'd their steeds.' *Tennyson.*

> Stout Deloraine nor sigh'd, nor pray'd,
> Nor saint, nor ladye, call'd to aid;
> But he stoop'd his head, and *couch'd* his spear,
> And spurr'd his steed to full career. *Sir W. Scott.*

8. To remove cataract by entering a needle through the coats of the eye and pushing the lens, which the cataract has rendered opaque, downwards to the bottom of the vitreous humour, so as to be out of the axis of vision. The true phrase is, to *couch* a cataract; but we say, to *couch* the eye or the patient.

Couch (kouch), *n.* 1. A bed; a place for rest or sleep.

> Approach thy grave
> Like one that wraps the drapery of his *couch*
> About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.
> *Bryant.*

2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed. 'Rolling on their purple *couches.*' *Tennyson.*—3. Any place for repose, as the lair of a wild beast, &c.

> The beastes that ronne astraye, seketh their accustomed *couches.* *Bale.*

4. A layer, coating, or stratum; specifically, (*a*) in *malting*, a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt. (*b*) In *painting*, a ground or coat of colour, varnish, or size, covering the canvas, wall, or other surface. (*c*) A coat of gold or silver leaf laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered.

Couch (kouch), *v.t.* [See COUCH-GRASS.] In *agri.* to clear, as land, from couch-grass.

Couchancy (kouch'an-si), *n.* Act of repose by lying down. [Rare.]

Couchant (kouch'ant), *a.* [Fr. See COUCH.] 1. Lying down; squatting.

> His nephew ever like a subtle beast
> Lay *couchant* with his eyes upon the throne,
> Ready to spring. *Tennyson.*

2. In *her.* lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant* or sleeping: applied to a lion or other beast.—*Levant* and *couchant*, in *law*, rising up and lying down: applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down and rise up to feed, or for a day and night at least.

Couchant.

Couché (kö-shā), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to anything lying along; thus, a shield *couché* is a shield lying on its right side.—*Chevron couché*, a chevron where the top is turned to the right or left side of the shield, the chevron lying sidewise with the two ends on one side of the shield.

Chevrons couché.

Couchée (kösh-ā), *n.* [Fr.] Bed-time; hence, a visit received about bed-time: opposed to *levee.*

> The duke's levées and *couchées* were so crowded that the antechambers were full. *Burnet.*

Coucher (kouch'ėr), *n.* One who couches cataracts.

Coucher† (kouch'ėr), *n.* [From *collectarius.* See following entry.] In *old English statutes*, a factor; a resident in a country for traffic.

Coucher† (kouch'ėr), *n.* [L. *collectarium*, from *colligo, collectum*, to collect—*con*, together, and *lego*, to gather. *Collectarium* seems to have passed through the following stages of contraction and decay:—*Collectier, colctier, coulctier, couctier, couchier, coucher.*] *Eccles.* (*a*) a book of collects or short prayers. (*b*) A book in which a religious house register their acts.

Couch-fellow (kouch'fel-lō), *n.* A bed-fellow; a companion in lodging.

> I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your *couch-fellow*, Nim. *Shak.*

Couch-grass (kouch'gras), *n.* [A corruption of *quitch* or *quick grass.* See QUITCH.] The popular name of *Triticum repens*, a species of grass which infests arable land. It is perennial, and propagated both by seed and by its creeping rootstock, which is long and jointed. It spreads over a field with great rapidity.

Couching (kouch'ing), *n.* 1. The act of stooping or bowing.

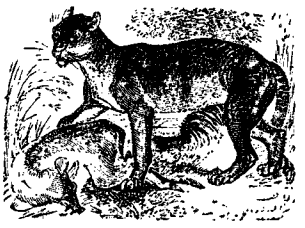
> These *couchings* and these lowly courtesies. *Shak.*

2. In *surg.* one of the operations to restore vision in cases of cataract.—3. In *malting*, the spreading of malt to dry. See COUCH, *v.t.*

Couching (kouch'ing), *n.* In *agri.* the operation of clearing land from couch-grass.

Couchless (kouch'les), *a.* Having no couch or bed.

Cougar (kö'gär), *n.* [An abbreviation of the native name *cuguacuarana* or *cuguacuára.*] A voracious quadruped of the cat kind, inhabiting most parts of America. It is by some called the puma or red tiger, and is one of the most destructive of all the animals of America, particularly in the warmer climates, where it plunders the houses, carrying off fowls, dogs, cats, and other domestic animals. It frequently encounters the alligator. Written also *Cuguar.*


Cougar (*Felis concolor*).

Cough (kof), *n.* [Imitative of the sound; like D. *kuch*, a cough; G. *keichen, keuchen*, to pant, cough.] A violent effort of the lungs to throw off irritating matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis. The violent action of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. The air forced violently carries along with it the phlegm or irritating matter which causes the effort of the muscles.

> Adepts in the speaking trade
> Keep a *cough* by them ready made. *Churchill.*

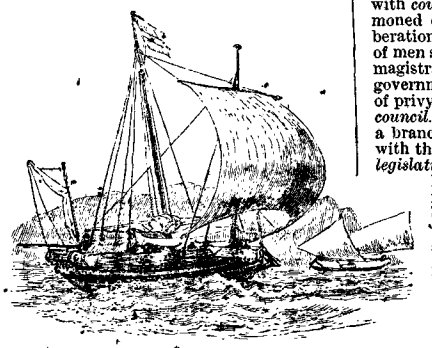
Cough (kof), *v.i.* To make a violent effort, accompanied with noise, to expel the air from the lungs, and force out any matter that irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult.

Cough (kof), *v.t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; to expectorate: followed by *up;* as, to *cough up* phlegm.—*To cough down*, to put down an unpopular or too lengthy speaker by simulated coughs.

Cougher (kof'ėr), *n.* One that coughs.

Coughing (kof'ing), *n.* A violent effort with noise to expel the air from the lungs. 'Coughing drowns the parson's saw.' *Shak.*

Cougnar (kög'när), *n.* A three-masted Malay boat, rigged with square sails. It is broad, sits low in the water, is decked or not according to fancy, sails well, and carries a large cargo.


Cougnar.

Couguar (kö'gū-är), *n.* Same as *Cougar.*

Couhage (kou'āj), *n.* See COWHAGE.

Coul (koul), *n.* A vessel or tub. See COWL.

Could (kụd), *v.* [Sax. *cuthe*, past tense of *cunnan*, to know, to be able. *L* has been improperly introduced into this word on the type of *would* from *will* and *should* from *shall.* The true orthography is *coud.*] Was able, capable, or susceptible. See CAN.

Coulée (kö-lā), *n.* [Fr. *couler*, to flow, from L. *colare.* See COULOIR.] In *geol.* a stream of lava, whether flowing or consolidated.

Couleur-de-rose (kö-lėr-de-rōz), *n.* [Fr.] *Lit.* a rose-colour; hence, an aspect of beauty and attractiveness; as, to see everything *couleur-de-rose.*

Coulisse (kö-lēs), *n.* [Fr., from *couler*, to flow, to glide.] 1. Cullis, a piece of timber with a channel or groove in it, as the slides in which the side scenes of a theatre run, the upright posts of a floodgate or sluice, &c. 2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre, or the space included between the side scenes.

> Capable of nothing higher than *coulisses* and cigars, private theatricals and white kid gloves.
> *C. Kingsley.*

Couloir (kö-lwar), *n.* [Fr., a filter, a strainer, from *couler*, to flow, to strain, from L. *colare*, to filter or strain.] A dredge for excavating canals. The following extract describes the kind of couloir employed in the excavation of the Suez Canal.

> The *couloirs* consist of a long, broad, flat-bottomed barge, on which there stands a framework of wood supporting an endless chain of heavy iron buckets. The chain is turned by steam, and the height of the axle is shifted from time to time, so that the empty buckets as they revolve shall always strike the bottom of the canal at a fixed angle, scooping up mud, sand, and water. As each bucket reaches its highest point it discharges its contents into a long, open, iron pipe, which runs out at right angles to the barge. The further extremity of this pipe reaches beyond the bank of the canal, and, therefore, when the dredging is going on, there is a constant stream of liquid mud pouring from the pipe's mouth upon the shore, and thus raising the height of the embankment. In a smaller variety the mud raised by their agency is not poured on shore by pipes, but is emptied in the first instance into large barges. *Civilian.*

Coulpe,† **Culpe,**† *n.* [Fr. *coulpe*, from L. *culpa*, a fault.] A fault; a sin. *Chaucer.*

Coulter (kōl'tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *culter*, borrowed from L. *culter*, a knife, a coulter.] An iron blade or knife inserted into the beam of a plough for the purpose of cutting the ground and facilitating the separation of the furrow-slice by the ploughshare.

Coulter-neb (kōlt'ėr-neb), *n.* A popular name for the sea-bird otherwise known as the puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), the name being given from the shape of its beak.

Coumarine (kö'ma-rēn), *n.* [Fr., from *coumaron*, a tree of Guiana.] ($C_9H_6O_2$.) A vegetable proximate principle, obtained from the *Dipterix odorata* or Tonka bean. It is used in medicine, and it gives flavour to the Swiss cheese called schabzieger.

Coumaron (kö-ma-ron'), *n.* The native name of the tree (*Dipterix odorata*) which yields the sweet-scented Tonga or Tonka bean of the perfumers. It is a native of French Guiana, where it forms a large forest tree. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ. See COUMARINE.

Council (koun'sil), *n.* [Fr. *concile;* L. *concilium—con*, together, and root *cal*, to call. This word is often improperly confounded with *counsel.*] 1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice; specifically, (*a*) a body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain; the body of privy-councillors; as, the president of the *council.* (*b*) In some of the American states, a branch of the legislature, corresponding with the senate in other states, and called *legislative council.* (*c*) An assembly of prelates and theologians, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the Church.

> The chief priests and all the *council* sought false witness. Mat. xxvi. 59.
> An unlearned *council*. . . . Never more heads nor less wit. *Suckland.*
> Without the knowledge
> Either of king or *council*, you made bold
> To carry into Flanders the great seal.
> *Shak.*

2. Act of deliberation; consultation, as of a council.

> In *council* 'tis good to see dangers; in execution not to see them unless they are very near. *Bacon.*

—*Common council*, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make bye-laws for the government of the citizens.—*Œcumenical* or *ecumenical council*, in *church hist.* a general council or assembly of prelates and divines, representing the whole Church; as, the *Council* of Nice.—*Privy-council*, a select council for advising the sovereign in the administration of the government. See PRIVY-COUNCIL.—*Lords of Council and Session*, the name given to the judges or senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.—*Books of Council and Session*, the records belonging to the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—*General council of a university*, in Scotch universities, a body consisting of the chancellor, the members of the university

court (that is, the rector, principal, and four assessors), the professors, masters of arts, doctors of medicine, &c. The council meets twice a year, and its duties are to deliberate upon any question affecting the university, and make representations regarding it to the university court.—*Aulic Council.* See AULIC.—*Council of war,* an assembly of officers of high rank called to consult with the commander-in-chief of an army or admiral of a fleet on matters of supreme importance. SYN. Assembly, meeting, congress, diet, convention, convocation.

Council-board (koun'sil-bōrd), *n.* 1. Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation.

He hath commanded
To-morrow morning at the *council-board*
He be convened. *Shak.*

2. The council itself in deliberation or session.

Council-book (koun'sil-bu̇k), *n.* The book in which the names of privy-councillors are entered.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the *council-book.* *Macaulay.*

Council-chamber (koun'sil-chām-bėr), *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to deliberations on government.

Councilist† (koun'sil-ist), *n.* A member of a council; hence, one who gives an opinion.

I will be in three months an expert *councilist.* *Milton.*

Councillor (koun'sil-ėr), *n.* The member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the privy-council.—*Councillor of a burgh,* in Scotland, a member of the governing body of a burgh, not a magistrate. See TOWN-COUNCIL.—*Privy-councillor,* a member of the privy-council.

Council-man (koun'sil-man), *n.* A member of a city common council.

Council-table (koun'sil-tā-bl), *n.* Council-board.

Co-une† (kō-ūn'), *v.t.* [L. *co* for *con,* and *unus,* one.] To combine or join into one.

(They) are in man one and *co-uned* together. *Feltham.*

Co-unite† (kō-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* To unite. *Dr. H. More.*

Counsel (koun'sel), *n.* [Fr. *conseil;* L. *consilium,* an advice, from *consulo,* from the same root as *consul,* and literally meaning, to sit together, and hence to deliberate. See COUNCIL.] 1. Advice; opinion, or instruction, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation. 'Ill *counsel* had misled the girl.' *Tennyson.*

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together. Ps. lv. 14.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess that in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour. Eaclus. xxv. 5.

The law shall perish from the priest, and *counsel* from the ancients. Ezek. vii. 26.

5. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

The *counsel* of the froward is carried headlong. Job v. 13.

To show the immutability of his *counsel.* Heb. vi. 17.

6. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes; as, let a man keep his own *counsel.*—7. In *Scrip.* directions of God's word; the revealed will of God, or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation.

Thou shalt guide me by thy *counsel.* Ps. lxxiii. 24.

I have not shunned to declare to you all the *counsel* of God. Acts xx. 27.

8. One who gives counsel, especially in matters of law; any counsellor or advocate engaged in the trial or management of a cause in court, or any number of counsellors, barristers, or sergeants united in the management of a case; as, the plaintiff's *counsel,* or the defendant's *counsel.* [In this sense the word has no plural; but in the singular number is applicable to one or more persons.]—*Queen's counsel* (or *king's counsel*), barristers appointed counsel to the crown, on the nomination of the lord-chancellor, and taking precedence over ordinary barristers. They have the privilege of wearing a silk gown as their professional robe, that of other barristers being of stuff.

Counsel (koun'sel), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counselled;* ppr. *counselling.* [L. *consilior.*] 1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to, for the government of conduct; to advise, exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct.

I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire. Rev. iii. 18.

They that will not be *counselled* cannot be helped. *Franklin.*

2. To advise or recommend.

Say they who *counsel* war, We are decreed,
Reserved and destined to eternal woe. *Milton.*

Counsel-keeper (koun'sel-kēp-ėr), *n.* One who can keep a secret.

Counsel-keeping (koun'sel-kēp-ing), *a.* Keeping secrets; preserving secrecy. 'Curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave.' *Shak.*

Counsellable (koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* 1. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counsellable* than he. *Lord Clarendon.*

2. Suitable to be counselled or advised; wise; expedient.

He did not believe it *counsellable.* *Clarendon.*

Counsellor (koun'sel-ėr), *n.* 1. Any person who gives counsel or advice; as, in Great Britain, the peers of the realm are hereditary *counsellors* of the crown.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly. 2 Chr. xxii. 3.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the *counsellor* most trusted in political and military affairs. *Macaulay.*

2. A member of a council; a councillor.

The distinction between *councillor,* a member of a council, and *counsellor,* one who gives counsel, was not formerly made, but is now very generally recognized and observed. *Goodrich.*

3. One who is consulted by a client in a law case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients; a barrister.

Counsellorship (koun'sel-ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a counsellor.

Count (kount), *v.t.* [Fr. *conter, compter;* It. and L. *computare,* to sum up, reckon, compute. See COMPUTE.] 1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, in order to ascertain the whole number of units in a collection; to reckon; to compute; as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob Num. xxiii. 10.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
We should *count* time by heart-throbs. *P. J. Bailey.*

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

2. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging.

Abraham believed in God, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. Gen. xv. 6.

3. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge, or consider.

I *count* them my enemies. Ps. cxxxix. 22.

Neither *count* I my life dear to myself. Acts xx. 24.

I *count* the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child. *Tennyson.*

—*To count kin,* to reckon up or trace relationship.

No knight in Cumberland so good
But William may *count* with him *kin* and blood. *Sir W. Scott.*

—*To count out,* in the British House of Commons, for the speaker to count the number of members in the house, and, there being found to be fewer than forty, to intimate that there is not a quorum, when the sitting stands adjourned; as, the house was *counted out* last night at nine o'clock.—SYN. To number, reckon, calculate, compute, enumerate.

Count (kount), *v.i.* 1. To be counted; to swell the number; to add to the strength or influence, as of a party or interest; as, each additional one *counts.*—2. To found an account or scheme; to reckon; to rely: with *on* or *upon.*

One name excited considerable alarm—that of Michael Arnold. He was brewer to the palace; and it was apprehended that the government *counted on* his voice. *Macaulay.*

3. In *law,* to plead orally; to argue a matter in court; to recite a count.—*To count of,*† to take note or heed of; to pay attention to. 'No man *counts of* her beauty.' *Shak.*

Count (kount), *n.* [Fr. *conte, compte.*] 1. Reckoning; the act of numbering; as, this is the number according to my *count.* 2. Number. 'Of blessed saints for to increase the *count.*' *Shak.*—3. Account; estimation; value.

Some others that in hard assaies
Were cowards known, and little *count* did hold. *Spenser.*

4. In *law,* a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same declaration.—*Count and reckoning,* the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.—*Count-out,* in the British House of Commons, the act of the speaker when he counts the number of members present, and, not finding forty, intimates that there is not a quorum, when the sitting stands adjourned.

Count (kount), *n.* [Fr. *comte,* from L. *comes, comitis,* a companion, specifically, in later times, of the emperor or king—*com* for *con,* with, and *i,* root of *eo, itum,* to go. See CONSTABLE.] A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English *earl,* and whose domain is a *county.*

Comes, the *Count* of the Francs, is the earl of the shire. *Blackstone.*

—*Count palatine,* (*a*) formerly the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogatives within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the Counts Palatine of England. The queen is now Duchess and Countess Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatinate in the time of William the Conqueror, and continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. As count palatine, the bishop enjoyed the secular title of Earl of Sadberge. (*b*) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterwards of the German emperors and archdukes; at a later date, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges. See *County Palatine* under COUNTY.

Countable (kount'a-bl), *a.* That may be numbered.

They are *countable* by the thousand and the million, who have suffered cruel wrong. *Carlyle.*

Countenance (koun'ten-ans), *n.* [Fr. *contenance,* from *contenant,* containing, from *contenir,* to contain; L. *contineo—con,* and *teneo,* to hold.] 1. The face; the whole form of the face, the features considered as a whole; visage. 'In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you.' *Shak.* 'Her *countenance* all over pale again.' *Tennyson.*—2. Air; look; aspect; appearance or expression of the face.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance.* Mat. vi. 16.

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon.*

And down the river's dim expanse—
With a glassy *countenance*
Did she look to Camelot. *Tennyson.*

3. Favour; good-will; encouragement; support; patronage; kindness.

Thou hast made him glad with thy *countenance.* Ps. xxi. 6.

That which would appear offence to us, his *countenance* would change to virtue. *Shak.*

It is the province of the magistrate, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue. *Bp. Atterbury.*

4.† Show; pretence; superficial appearance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham.*

5. In *law,* credit or estimation.—*To keep the countenance,* to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruffled by passion; to refrain from expressing sorrow, joy, anger, or other passion, by an unchanged countenance.

Ev'n kept her *countenance,* when the lid removed,
Disclosed the heart unfortunately loved. *Dryden.*

—*In countenance,* in an assured condition or aspect; in favour; in estimation; free from shame or dismay.

If the profession of religion were *in countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society. *Ogilvie.*

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind. *Addison.*

—*Out of countenance*, confounded; abashed; with the countenance cast down; not bold or assured.

Countenance (koun'ten-ans), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *countenanced;* ppr. *countenancing.* 1. To favour; to encourage; to aid; to support; to abet.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. Ex. xxiii. 3.

Error supports custom, custom *countenances* error. *Milton.*

He did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

2.† To make a show of; to pretend.

Each to these ladies love did *countenance*. *Spenser.*

3.† To keep an appearance of; to act suitably to; to be in keeping with.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites
To *countenance* this honour. *Shak.*

Countenancer (koun'ten-ans-ėr), *n.* One who countenances, favours, or supports.

Counter- (koun'tėr). A frequent prefix in compound words, from L. *contra*, through Norm. *countre*, and signifying counteraction or opposition. (See below, COUNTER, *adv.*) It may be prefixed to any noun, adjective, or verb implying action, power, or influence; hence its use is practically unlimited.

Counter (kount'ėr), *adv.* [Fr. *contre;* L. *contra*—a compound of *con* and *tra*, like *intra, extra, citra, ultra.* See CONTRA.] 1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction: used chiefly with *run* or *go;* as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

The House of Commons had come to a vote which *ran counter* to the contemplated exercise of the prerogative. *Disraeli.*

2. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; contrariwise.

Hounds are said to hunt *counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came. *Halliwell.*

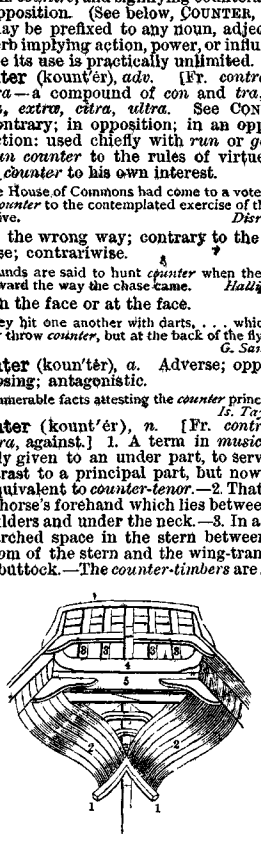
3.† In the face or at the face.

They hit one another with darts, . . . which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer. *G. Sandys.*

Counter (koun'tėr), *a.* Adverse; opposite; opposing; antagonistic.

Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle. *Is. Taylor.*

Counter (kount'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *contre*, L. *contra*, against.] 1. A term in *music*, formerly given to an under part, to serve for contrast to a principal part, but now used as equivalent to *counter-tenor.*—2. That part of a horse's forehand which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.—3. In a *ship*, an arched space in the stern between the bottom of the stern and the wing-transoms and buttock.—The *counter-timbers* are short



Frame of Ship inside of Stern.

1 1, Pointers. 2 2, Quarter-timbers. 3 3, Counter-timbers. 4, Counter-timber knee. 5, Main transom.

timbers in the stern, put in for the purpose of strengthening the counter.—4. The back leather, or heel part, of a boot.

Counter (kount'ėr), *n.* 1. One who counts or reckons; an auditor.—2. That which indicates a number; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games; specifically, a plate of metal, ivory, wood, or the like, used for this purpose.

What comes the wool to? I can do it without *counters.* *Shak.*

3. Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces. *Shak.*

4. A table or board on which money is counted; a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers.—5. The name of two former prisons in the city of London and of one which formerly existed in Southwark.

I appeale from Newgate or any of the two worshipful *Counters.* *Play of Sir Thomas More.*

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwark placed,
The *Counter* (once St. Margret's church) defaced.
Taylor.

6. A tell-tale; a contrivance in an engine or carriage to tell numbers, as of strokes or revolutions.

Counter† (kount'ėr), *n.* [Abbrev. of *encounter.*] Encounter. 'Kindly *counter* under mimick shade!' *Spenser.*

Counter (kount'ėr), *v. i.* In *boxing*, to give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist. 'His left hand *countered* provokingly.' *C. Kingsley.*

Counteract (kount-ėr-akt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

Good precepts will sometimes *counteract* the effects of evil example; but more generally good precepts are *counteracted* by bad examples. *Ogilvie.*

SYN. To hinder, oppose, contravene, resist, withstand, impede, defeat, frustrate.

Counteraction (koun'tėr-ak-shon), *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

A power capable of resisting and conquering the *counteraction* of an animal nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Counteractive (koun'tėr-akt-iv), *a.* Tending to counteract.

Counteractive (koun'tėr-akt-iv), *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

Counteractively (koun'tėr-akt-iv-li), *adv.* By counteraction.

Counter-agent (koun'tėr-ā-jent), *n.* Anything which counteracts or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

The unexpected development of genius has no such *counter-agent* to the admiration which it naturally excites. *Brougham.*

Counter-approach (koun'tėr-ap-prōch), *n.* In *fort.* a work consisting of lines and trenches thrown up by the besieged in order to attack the works of the besiegers or to hinder their approaches.—*Line of counter-approach*, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks in order to scour the enemy's works.

Counter-attired (kount'ėr-at-tīrd), *pp.* In *her.* a term applied to the double horns of animals when borne two one way and the other two in a contrary direction.

Counter-attraction (kount'ėr-at-trak"-shon), *n.* Opposite attraction.

Counter-attractive (koun'tėr-at-trakt-iv), *a.* Attracting in an opposite way.

Counterbalance (koun-tėr-bal'ans), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *counterbalanced;* ppr. *counterbalancing.* To weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Counterbalance (koun'tėr-bal-ans), *n.* 1. Equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to anything.

Money is the *counterbalance* of all things purchasable. *Locke.*

2. A weight applied to balance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axis so as to cause them to turn freely and to require little power to put them in motion; also, a weight by which a lever acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single-acting steam-engine.

Counter-battery (koun'tėr-bat-ėr-i), *n. Milit.* a battery raised to play on another.

Counterbond (koun'tėr-bond), *n.* A bond to secure from loss one who has given bond for another; a bond of indemnification.

Counterbrace (koun'tėr-brās), *n. Naut.* the lee brace of the foretop-sail yard.

Counterbrace (koun-tėr-brās'), *v. t. Naut.* to brace in opposite directions; as, to *counterbrace* the yards, that is, to brace the head-yards one way and the after-yards another.

Counterbuff (koun-tėr-buf'), *v. t.* To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; to stop by a blow or impulse in front.

Counterbuff (koun'tėr-buf), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

Countercast† (koun'tėr-kast), *n.* Delusive contrivance; contrary cast.

He can devise this *countercast* of slight,
To give fair colour to that ladies cause in sight.
Spenser.

Countercaster† (koun'tėr-kast-ėr), *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a book-keeper: used in contempt. *Shak.*

Counterchange (koun'tėr-chānj), *n.* Exchange; reciprocation. 'The *counterchange* is severally in all.' *Shak.*

Counterchange (koun-tėr-chānj'), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *counterchanged;* ppr. *counterchanging.* To give and receive, or to cause to change places; to cause to change from one state to its opposite; to cause to make alternate changes; to alternate.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green,
And, flowing rapidly between
Their interspaces, *counterchanged*
The level lake with diamond-plots
Of dark and bright. *Tennyson.*

Counterchanged (koun-tėr-chānjd'), *pp.* 1. Exchanged.—2. In *her.* a term implying that the field is of two tinctures, metal and colour, and that the charge upon it partakes of both, the charge, or part of the charge, which lies in the metal, being of colour, and *vice versâ.*

Per pale gules and or: a boar passant counterchanged.

Countercharge (koun'-tėr-chārj), *n.* An opposite charge.

Countercharm (koun'tėr-chārm), *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.

Countercharm (koun-tėr-chārm'), *v. t.* To destroy the effect of a charm.

Countercheck (koun-tėr-chek'), *v. t.* To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

Countercheck (koun'tėr-chek), *n.* Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprover.

Many things perplex
With motions, checks, and *counterchecks.* *Tennyson.*

A bend counter-compony.

Counter-chevrony (koun-tėr-shev'ron-i), *n.* In *her.* a division of the field chevronwise.

Counter-compony, Counter-compone (koun'tėr-kom-pō"ne), *a.* In *her.* an epithet for a border, bend, or other ordinary, which is compounded of two ranks of panes, or rows of checkers, of alternate metals and colours.

Counter-couchant (koun-tėr-kouch'ant), *n.* In *her.* applied to animals borne couchant, and having their heads in contrary directions.

Counter-courant.

Counter-courant (koun'-tėr-kō-rānt"), *a.* In *her.* applied to animals borne running in contrary directions.

Countercurrent (koun'-tėr-ku-rent), *a.* Running in an opposite direction.

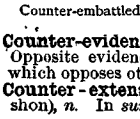
Countercurrent (koun'tėr-ku-rent), *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

Counterdeed (koun'tėr-dēd), *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed.

Counterdistinction (koun'tėr-dis-tingk"-shon), *n.* Contradistinction.

Counterdrain (koun'tėr-drān), *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal or embanked waterway, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

Counterdraw (koun-tėr-drą'), *v. t.* pret. *counterdrew;* pp. *counterdrawn;* ppr. *counterdrawing.* In *painting*, to copy, as a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent substance, through which the strokes appear and are traced with a pencil.



Counter-embattled.

Counter-embattled (koun'tėr-em-bat-tld), *a.* In *her.* an epithet for an ordinary embattled on both sides.

Counter-evidence (koun'tėr-ev'i-dens), *n.* Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

Counter-extension (koun'tėr-eks-ten"-shon), *n.* In *surg.* a means of reducing a

fracture by making extension in the opposite direction. See EXTENSION.

Counterfaisance, *n.* See COUNTERFESANCE.

Counterfeit (koun'tėr-fit), *v.t.* [Fr. *contrefaire, contrefait—contre,* and *faire,* to make; L. *contra* and *facio.*] 1. To copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine; to make a likeness or resemblance of with a view to defraud; as, to *counterfeit* coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, &c.; to forge.—2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a semblance of; as, to *counterfeit* the voice of another person; to *counterfeit* piety.

Full well they laughed with *counterfeited* glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he. *Goldsmith.*

Counterfeit (koun'tėr-fit), *v.i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception.

How ill agrees it with your gravity,
To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave. *Shak.*

Counterfeit (koun'tėr-fit), *a.* 1. Made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as, *counterfeit* coin; a *counterfeit* bond or deed; a *counterfeit* bill of exchange.—2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; spurious; hypocritical; as, a *counterfeit* friend.—3. Having resemblance to; representating by imitation or likeness.

Look here upon this picture, and on this—
The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers. *Shak.*

SYN. Forged, fictitious, false, spurious, suppositious, hypocritical.

Counterfeit (koun'tėr-fit), *n.* 1. A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.

I am no *counterfeit;* to die is to be a *counterfeit;* for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shak.*

2. In *law,* one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens.—3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud by passing the false for the true.

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real. *Tillotson.*

4.† Likeness or counterpart; portrait.

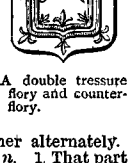
What find I here?
Fair Portia's *counterfeit.* *Shak.*

Counterfeiter (koun'tėr-fit-ėr), *n.* 1. One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; specifically, one who copies or forges bank-notes or coin; a forger.—2. One who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretences. '*Counterfeiters* of devotion.' *Sherwood.*

Counterfeitly (koun'tėr-fit-li), *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

Counterferment (koun'tėr-fėr-ment), *n.* Ferment opposed to ferment.

Counterfesance,† **Counterfaisance**† (koun-tėr-fē'zans, koun-tėr-fā'zans), *n.* [Fr. *contrefaisance.*] 1. The act of forging; forgery.—2. A counterfeiting; dissimulation.



A double tressure flory and counter-flory.

The outward expression and *counterfaisance* of all these is the form of godliness. *Bp. Hall.*

Counter-flory, Counter-fleuré (koun'tėr-flō-ri, koun'tėr-flū-re), *a.* In *her.* an epithet denoting that the flowers with which an ordinary is adorned stand opposite to each other alternately.

Counterfoil (koun'tėr-foil), *n.* 1. That part of a tally formerly struck in the exchequer, which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock,* being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account. Called also *Counterstock.* 2. A kind of complementary and easily detached portion of a document, such as a bank cheque or draft, which is retained by the person giving the document, and on which is written a memorandum of the main particulars contained in the principal document.

Counterforce (koun'tėr-fōrs), *n.* An opposing or counteracting force.

Agricultural improvement may thus be considered to be, not so much a *counterforce* conflicting with increase of population, as a partial relaxation of the bonds which confine that increase. *J. S. Mill.*

Counterfort (koun'tėr-fōrt), *n.* 1. In *fort.* a buttress, spur, or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge. Hence—2. A spur or projecting portion of a mountain.

Countergauge (koun'tėr-gāj), *n.* In *carp.* a method used to measure joints, by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

Counterguard (koun'tėr-gārd), *n.* In *fort.* a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated.

Counter-influence (koun-tėr-in'flū-ens), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterinfluenced;* ppr. *counterinfluencing.* To hinder by opposing influence.

Their wickedness tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it if it be not strongly *counter-influenced* by the vigour of their bodily temper. *Scot.*

Counter-irritant (koun'tėr-i-rit-ant), *n.* In *med.* a substance employed to produce an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, redden or blister it, or produce pustules, purulent issues, &c. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton-oil, tartar emetic, setons, pea-issues, and the actual cautery.

Counter-irritate (koun-tėr-i'rit-āt), *v.t.* In *med.* to produce an artificial or secondary disease in order to relieve another or primary one.

Counter-irritation (koun'tėr-i-rit-ā''shon), *n.* In *med.* the production of an artificial or secondary disease in order to relieve another or primary one. The practice is also called *Derivation* and *Revulsion.*

Counter-jumper (kount'ėr-jump-ėr), *n.* A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's shop: used in contempt.

Counterlath (koun'tėr-lath), *n.* In *carp.* a lath in tiling placed between every two gauged ones, so as to make equal intervals.

Counterlight (koun'tėr-līt), *n.* A light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to disadvantage: a term used in painting.

Counterman (koun'tėr-man), *n.* A man who attends at a counter to sell goods: used for instance in opposition to *cellarman.*

Countermand (koun-tėr-mand'), *v.t.* [Fr. *contremander—contre,* and *mander,* L. *mando,* to command.] 1. To revoke, as a former command; to order or direct in opposition to an order before given, thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution; as, to *countermand* orders.—2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of.

My heart shall never *countermand* my eyes. *Shak.*

3.† To prohibit; to forbid.

Avoid *countermands* letting blood in choleric cases. *Harvey.*

Countermand (koun'tėr-mand), *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow? *Shak.*

Countermandable (koun-tėr-mand'a-bl), *a.* That may be countermanded.

Countermarch (koun'tėr-märch''), *v.i.* To march back.

Countermarch (koun'tėr-märch), *n.* 1. A marching back; a returning. 'Marches and *countermarches.*' *Collier.*—2. *Milit.* a change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left or the front into the rear.—3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

Countermark (koun'tėr-märk), *n.* [*Counter* and *mark.*] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of all the owners; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer.—2. A figure or inscription stamped on ancient coins after they have been struck, either pointing to a change of value or showing that the money had been taken from an enemy.—3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

Countermark (koun-tėr-märk'), *v.t.* To add a countermark to, as to the teeth of horses.

Countermine (koun'tėr-mīn), *n.* 1. *Milit.* a gallery sunk in the earth and running underground in search of the enemy's mine or till it meets it, to defeat its effect.—2. Means of opposition or counteraction; a stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.

He knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass without sharp punishment. *Sidney.*

The *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Estrange.*

Countermine (koun-tėr-mīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countermined;* ppr. *countermining.* 1. To sink a well and gallery in the earth in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs. 2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

Countermine (koun-tėr-mīn'), *v.i.* To make a countermine; to counterplot; to work against one secretly.

'Tis hard for man to *countermine* with God. *Chapman.*

Countermotion (koun'tėr-mō-shon), *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

Countermotive (koun'tėr-mō-tiv), *n.* An opposite motive.

Countermove (koun'tėr-möv), *n.* A countermovement.

Countermove (koun-tėr-möv'), *v.t.* or *i.* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to.

Countermovement (koun'tėr-möv-ment), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

Countermure (koun'tėr-mūr), *n.* [Fr. *contremur—contre,* and *mur,* L. *murus,* a wall.] A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.]

Countermure (koun'tėr-mūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countermured;* ppr. *countermuring.* To fortify with a wall behind another. [Rare.]

Counter-natural (koun'tėr-na-tūr-al), *a.* Contrary to nature.

Counter-negotiation (koun'tėr-nē-gō-shi-ā-shon), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

Counternoise (koun'tėr-noiz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

Counter-opening (koun'tėr-ō-pn-ing), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surg.* an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to a first.

Counterpace (koun'tėr-pās), *n.* A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt. *Swift.* [Rare.]

Counterpaled (koun'tėr-pāld), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to an escutcheon which is divided into an equal number of pieces palewise by a line fesswise, the two tinctures above and below the fess line being counterchanged.

Counterpane (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt. See COUNTERPOINT.

Counterpane† (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [*Counter,* and *pane,* a compartment, a square.] One part of an indenture; a counterpart.

Read, scribe; give me the *counterpane.* *B. Jonson.*

Counterparole (koun'tėr-pa-rōl), *n.* *Milit.* a word in addition to the pass-word, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

Counterpart (koun'tėr-pärt), *n.* 1. The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy; a duplicate.—2. A person exactly resembling or corresponding to another in character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a match; a fellow.

In the vigour of his physique and an almost boisterous capacity for enjoyment, he (Peacock) was an English *counterpart* of the Scotch Christopher North. *Edin. Rev.*

3. The part which fits another, as the key of a cipher, or a seal to its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it; a complement; hence, a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as make him or her complete.

Oh *counterpart*
Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;
So bold, so great, so god-like are you formed,
How can you love so silly things as women?
Dryden.

4. In *music,* the part to be arranged or used in connection with another; as, the bass is the *counterpart* to the treble.

Counterpassant (koun'tėr-pas-sant), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to two animals in a

coat of arms represented as going contrary ways.

Counterpeise, † *n.* [Fr.] Counterpoise. *Chaucer.*

Counterplea (koun'tėr-plē), *n.* In *law,* a replication to a plea or request.

Counterplead (koun-tėr-plēd'), *v.t.* To plead the contrary of; to contradict; to deny.

Counterplete, † *v.t.* [Fr.] To plead against.

Let be thine arguing,
For love ne wol not *counterpleted* be. *Chaucer.*

Counterplot (koun-tėr-plot'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterplotted;* ppr. *counterplotting.* To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted.* *De Quincey.*

Counterplot (koun'tėr-plot), *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

Counterpoint † (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [O.Fr. *contrepointe, contrepointe,* for *coultepointe,* from L.L. *culcita puncta,* stitched quilt or mattress. See QUILT and POINT. The form *counterpane* has arisen from coverlets often showing *panes* or squares.] A coverlet; a counterpane. 'Embroidered coverlets or *counterpoints.*' *North.*

In ivory coffers I have stuffed my crowns;
In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints,*
Costly apparel, tents, and canopies. *Shak.*

Counterpoint (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [Fr. *contrepoint,* It. *contra-punto,* from L. *contra,* against, and *punctum,* a point.] 1. † An opposite point.—2. † Opposite position or standpoint.

Affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, (they) fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality. *Sandys.*

3. In *music,* a term used in two different significations by musical authorities: (1) as an equivalent of harmony; (2) as meaning the art of musical composition generally. It is preferable, however, to apply this term to that branch of the art which, a musical thought being given, teaches the development of it, according to the laws of the art, by extension or embellishment, by transposition, repetition, or imitation throughout the different parts. [In former times musical sounds were represented by dots or points placed on the lines, and the added part or parts were written by placing the proper points under or against each other—*punctum contra punctum,* point against point.] Counterpoint is divided into *simple, florid* or *figurate,* and *double. Simple counterpoint* is a composition in two or more parts, the notes of each part being equal in value to those of the corresponding part or parts and concords. In *florid counterpoint,* two or more notes are written against each note of the subject, or *canto-fermo,* and discords are admissible. *Double counterpoint* is an inversion of the parts, so that the base may become the subject, and the subject the base, &c., thus producing new melodies and new harmonies.

Two chevrons counter-pointé.

Counter-pointé, *a.* In *her.* a term used when two chevrons meet with their points in the centre of the escutcheon.

Counterpoise (koun'tėr-poiz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterpoised;* ppr. *counterpoising.* [*Counter* and *poise.* See POISE.] 1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equiponderant to; to equal in weight.

The force and distance of weights *counterpoising* each other ought to be reciprocal. *Digby.*

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser.*

Counterpoise (koun'tėr-poiz), *n.* 1. A weight equal to and acting in opposition to another weight; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale of a balance.

Fixing that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle.*

2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equipollence.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon.*

3. State of being in equilibrium by being balanced by another weight or force.

The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
In *counterpoise.* *Milton.*

4. In the *manége,* a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other.

Counterpoison (koun'tėr-poi-zn), *n.* One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote to a poison.

Counter-ponderate (koun-tėr-pon'dėr-āt), *v.t.* To counterbalance; to weigh against.

Counterpractice (koun'tėr-prak-tis), *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

Counterpressure (koun'tėr-pre-shūr), *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

Counterproject (koun'tėr-pro-jekt), *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party, given in opposition to another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

Wildman then brought forward a *counterproject* prepared by himself. *Macaulay.*

Counterproof (koun'tėr-prōf), *n.* In *engr.* an impression yielded by a newly-printed proof of an engraved plate, by passing the proof again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper, on which the ink is thrown off. Such proofs were formerly used as a means of comparing the plate with the impression without the aid of a reversing mirror.

Counterprove (koun-tėr-prōv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterproved;* ppr. *counterproving.* To take a counter-proof of. See COUNTER-PROOF.

Counter-quartered (koun'tėr-kwar-tėrd), *pp.* In *her.* a term applied to denote that the escutcheon, after being quartered, has each quarter again divided into two.

Counter-revolution (koun'tėr-rev-ō-lū-shon), *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

Counter-revolutionary (koun'tėr-rev-ō-lū-shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

Counter-revolutionist (koun'tėr-rev-ō-lū-shon-ist), *n.* One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

Counterroll (koun'tėr-rōl), *n.* In *old English law,* a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, &c., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

Counterrolment (koun'tėr-rōl-ment), *n.* A counter account.

Counterround (koun'tėr-round), *n.* *Milit.* a body of officers going to visit and inspect the rounds or sentinels.

Countersalient (koun'tėr-sā-li-ent), *a.* In *her.* a term applied to two beasts borne in a coat leaping from each other.

Counterscarf (koun'tėr-skärf), *n.* Same as *Counterscarp.*

Counterscarp (koun'tėr-skärp), *n.* In *fort.* the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis; as when it is said, the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.*

Counterscuffle (koun'tėr-skuf-fl), *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest. 'A terrible *counterscuffle* between them and their lusts.' *Hewyt.*

Countersea (koun'tėr-sē), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

Counterseal (koun-tėr-sēl'), *v.t.* To seal with another or others.

You shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have *counterseal'd.* *Shak.*

Counter-secure (koun'tėr-sē-kūr"), *v.t.* To give additional security to or for.

What have the regicides promised you in return . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *counter-secure* it? *Burke.*

Counter-security (koun'tėr-sē-kūr"i-ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

Countersense (koun'tėr-sens), *n.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.* [Rare.]

Countersign (koun-tėr-sīn'), *v.t.* *Lit.* to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior to attest the authenticity of the writing; as, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.

Countersign (koun'tėr-sīn), *n.* 1. A private signal, word, or phrase given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first give that sign; a military watchword. 2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity.

Countersignal (koun'tėr-sig-nal), *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another.

Countersignature (koun'tėr-sig-na-tūr), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *countersignature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

Countersink (koun-tėr-singk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countersunk;* ppr. *countersinking.* 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, &c., below the surface, either wholly or in part; as, to *countersink* a hole for a screw. 2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be even with or below its surface; as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.

Countersink (koun'tėr-singk), *n.* 1. A drill or brace-bit for countersinking, variously made according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, &c.—2. The cavity or depression for receiving the head of a screw or bolt, so that it may not be above the general level of the surface.

Counterslope (koun'tėr-slōp), *n.* An overhanging slope; as, a wall with a *counterslope. Maban.*

Counterstatement (koun'tėr-stāt-ment), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

Counterstatute (koun'tėr-sta-tūt), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance.

Counterstep (koun'tėr-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

Counterstroke (koun'tėr-strōk), *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

Countersunk (koun'tėr-sungk), *n.* Same as *Countersink,* 2.

Countersurety (koun'tėr-shūr-ti), *n.* A counterbond or a surety to secure one that has given security.

Counter-swallowtail (koun'tėr-swol-lō-tāl), *n.* In *fort.* an outwork in form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

Countersway (koun'tėr-swā), *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence.

Countertally (koun'tėr-tal-li), *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

Countertaste (koun'tėr-tāst), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of *countertaste* founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true. *Shenstone.*

Countertenor (koun'tėr-ten-ėr), *n.* In *music,* one of the middle parts between the tenor and the treble; high tenor. *It is* the highest male adult voice, having its easy compass from tenor G to treble C, and music for it is written on the alto or C clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called countertenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto.*

Countertide (koun'tėr-tīd), *n.* Contrary tide.

Countertime (koun'tėr-tīm), *n.* 1. In the *manége,* the defence or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manége, occasioned by a bad horseman or the bad temper of the horse.—2. Resistance; opposition. 'Give not thus the *countertime* to fate.' *Dryden.*

Countertrench (koun'tėr-trensh), *n.* In *fort.* a trench made against that of the besiegers.

Counter-trippant, Counter-tripping (koun'tėr-trip-ant, koun'tėr-trip-ing), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* an epithet applied to two animals in an escutcheon, tripping in opposite directions.

Counterturn (koun'tėr-tėrn), *n.* The height of a play which puts an end to expectation.

The catastasis called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn,* which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden.*

Countertype (koun'tėr-tīp), *n.* Corresponding type.

Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin *countertype.* *Milman.*

Countervail (koun-tėr-vāl'), *v.t.* [*Counter* and *avail.* See AVAIL.] To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against anything; to balance; to compensate; as, the profit will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences.

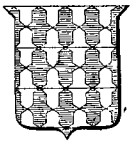
Although the enemy could not *countervail* the king's damage. Est. vii. 4.

Countervail (koun'tėr-vāl), *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to

obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital.

Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South.*

Countervailing (koun-tėr-vāl'ing), *p.* and *a.* Equalizing; compensating.—*Countervailing duties*, duties imposed on articles imported from the Isle of Man and other specified places, when they are brought to Britain, to equalize the charges imposed on them with those imposed on articles manufactured at home or imported from abroad. Another such duty is the duty of 17*s.* an ounce on gold plate imported from abroad, and 1*s.* 6*d.* on silver plate, to counter-vail the charge made by the Goldsmiths' Hall for stamping these metals.



Counter-vairy.

Counter-vair, Counter-vairy (koun'tėr-vār, koun'tėr-vâr-i), *n.* In *her.* a variety of vair (one of the furs), differing from it in having the bells or cups arranged base against base and point against point. The tinctures are or and azure.

Countervallation, *n.* See CONTRAVALLATION.

Counterview (koun'tėr-vū), *n.* An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

M. Peisse has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

Countervote (koun-tėr-vōt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countervoted;* ppr. *countervoting.* To vote in opposition to; to outvote. [Rare.]

The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members. *Scot.*

Counterwait,† *v.t.* To watch against. *Chaucer.*

Counterweigh (koun-tėr-wā'), *v.t.* [See WEIGH.] To weigh against; to counterbalance.

Counterweight (koun'tėr-wāt), *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

Counterwheel (koun-tėr-whēl), *v.t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

Counterwind (koun'tėr-wind), *n.* Contrary wind.

Like as a ship . . .
Is met with many a *counterwinde* and tyde.
Spenser.

Counterwork (koun-tėr-wėrk'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *counterworked, counterwrought;* ppr. *counterworking.* To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice. *Pope.*

Counterwork (kount'ėr-wėrk), *n.* A work in opposition or in answer to another.

Strauss applied a more formidable solvent to the framework of Christianity in the mythical theory of his *Leben Jesu.* And this, a few years later, called for the *counterwork* of Neander. *Quart. Rev.*

Countess (kount'es), *n.* [Fr. *comtesse;* It. *contessa.* See COUNT.] The wife of an earl or count, or a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right.

Counting-house, Counting-room (kount'-ing-hous, kount'ing-röm), *n.* The house or room appropriated by merchants, traders, and manufacturers, to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters, and papers.

Countless (kount'les), *a.* That which cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes *countless* thousands mourn. *Burns.*

Countour,† *n.* [From *count*, to compute.] 1. An accountant; an auditor; a treasurer, &c.—2. A counting-house. *Chaucer.*

Countretaille,† *n.* A tally answering exactly to another; correspondence. *Chaucer.*

Countrify, Countryfy (kun'tri-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *countrified, countryfied;* ppr. *countrifying, countryfying.* To conform to the country; to make rustic.

As being one who had no pride
And was a deal too *countrified.* *Lloyd.*

Country (kun'tri), *n.* [Fr. *contrée;* Pr. and It. *contrada;* L.L. *contrata, contratum,* from L. *contra.* Country thus literally means the land opposite to, or before us. Comp. G. *gegend,* country, from *gegen,* opposite to.]

1. A tract of land; a region; a kingdom; a state: as distinguished from any other region, and with a personal pronoun, one's native land or place of permanent residence. 'His *country's* war-songs thrill his ears.' *Tennyson.*

France at our doors, he sees no danger nigh,
But heaves for Turkey's woes th' impartial sigh;
A steady patriot of the world alone,
And friend of every *country* save his own.
Canning.

2. Rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country.* *Spectator.*

God made the *country* and man made the town.
Cowper.

3. Land, as opposed to water; inhabited territory.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country.* Acts xxvii. 27.

4. The inhabitants of a region; the people; the public; the parliamentary electors of a state, or the constituencies of a state, collectively; as, the government appealed to the *country* on the question of the Permissive Bill.

All the *country,* in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him. *Shak.*

All the *country* wept with a loud voice.
2 Sam. xv. 23.

5. A jury, as representing the citizens of a country.—6. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.

They declare plainly that they seek a *country.*
Heb. xi. 14.

They desire a better *country,* that is, an heavenly.
Heb. xi. 16.

7. In *mining,* the strata or rocks through which a vein runs.

Country (kun'tri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the country or to a district at a distance from a city; rural; rustic; as, a *country* seat; a *country* squire; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to *city* party.—2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country.

He spoke in his *country* language. *Maccabees.*

3. Rude; unpolished; destitute of refinement; as, *country* manners.

Country-base (kun'tri-bās), *n.* Game of prison-bars or prison-base. *Shak.*

Country-dance (kun'tri-dans), *n.* [*Country* and *dance;* not from Fr. *contre-danse,* which is a kind of quadrille.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines.

Countryfy, *v.t.* See COUNTRIFY.

Country-gentleman (koun'tri-jent-l-man), *n.* A gentleman resident and having considerable property in the country.

Countryman (koun'tri-man), *n.* 1. One born in the same country with another.

In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen.*
2 Cor. xi. 26.

2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a citizen; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman. 'A simple *countryman* that bought her figs.' *Shak.*—3. An inhabitant or native of a region.

What *countryman,* I pray? Of Mantua. *Shak.*

Country-seat (koun'tri-sēt), *n.* A dwelling in the country; a country mansion: often used in contradistinction to a town residence.

Countrywoman (kun'tri-wum-un), *n.* 1. A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town.—2. A woman born in the same country.—3. A female inhabitant or native of a region.

Count-wheel (kount'whēl), *n.* The wheel in a clock which causes it to strike the hours correctly.

County (koun'ti), *n.* [Norm. *counté,* Fr. *comté,* It. *contéa,* from L. *comes.* See COUNT.] 1. Originally, the district or territory of a count or earl. Now, a district or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory for certain purposes in the administration of justice. Called also a *Shire.* (See SHIRE.) Each county has its sheriff and its court, with other officers employed in the administration of justice and the execution of the laws. In England and Wales there are fifty-two counties, and in each is a lord-lieutenant, who has command of the militia. In Scotland there are thirty-three counties, and in Ireland thirty-two. The several states of America are divided by law into counties, in each of which is a county court of inferior jurisdiction; and in each the supreme court of the state holds stated sessions.—2.† A count; an earl or lord. 'The gallant young and noble gentleman, the County Paris.' *Shak.* —*County palatine,* in England, formerly a county distinguished by particular privileges; so called *a palatio,* from the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice as the king had in his palace; but these powers are now vested in the crown. The counties palatine in England are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham, which were no doubt made separate regalities on account of their respective proximity to Wales, and that turbulent Northumbrian province which could be accounted a portion neither of England nor of Scotland.—*County corporate* is a city or town possessing the privilege of being governed by its own sheriffs and other magistrates, irrespective of the counties in which it is situated, as London, York, Bristol, &c.

County (koun'ti), *a.* Pertaining to a county. —*County courts,* courts established throughout England in 1846, chiefly with the view of affording a speedy and cheap mode of recovering debts under £50, where the action is not for ejectment, libel, seduction, or as to heritable property, &c. Such actions, however, as well as actions for sums over £50, may, by consent of parties, be tried in these courts. The judges are appointed by the lord-chancellor, and in the case of Lancaster by the chancellor of the duchy; and are removable by the lords of the treasury on cause shown.—*County rates,* rates which are levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable, as repairing bridges, jails, houses of correction, &c.—*County-sessions,* the general quarter-sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year.—*County-town,* the chief town of a county; that town where the various courts of a county are held.

County-court (koun'ti-kōrt), *n.* See under COUNTY.

Coup, Cowp (koup), *v.t.* [A word allied to Sw. *guppa,* to tilt up; G. *kippen,* to fall or turn over.] [Scotch.] To discharge the contents of, by turning the vessel up or over; to turn upside down; to overturn; as, to *coup* the cart. 'Stooks are *coupet* wi' the blast.' *Burns.*—*To coup the crans,* to be overturned, subverted, overthrown.—*To coup the creels,* (*a*) to tumble heels over head. (*b*) To die.

Coup, Cowp (koup), *v.i.* To fall or tumble over; to be overturned. 'The brig brak and the cart *coupit.*' *E. Hamilton.* [Scotch.]

I drew my scythe in sic a fury,
I near-hand *cowpit* wi' my hurry. *Burns.*

Coup, Cowp (koup), *n.* [Scotch.] The act of overturning or state of being overturned; the act of discharging the contents of; a tumble; a fall.—*Free coup,* the liberty of shooting earth or rubbish in any place without the privilege being paid for; or the place where the rubbish is shot.

Coup (koup), *v.t.* or *i.* [From same original as D. *koop,* a bargain; O.Sw. *koepa,* to barter; E. *chapman,* &c.] To barter; to buy and sell horses or cattle. [Scotch.]

Coup (kö), *n.* 1. A French term for stroke or blow, and used in various connections, to convey the idea of promptness and force.—2.† Trick; snare.

With much pain he (David) could quit himself from the wretched *coup* that the devil had once brought him good luck of. *Bp. Hooper.*

—*Coup d'état,* a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, an exertion of prerogative to alter the laws or the constitution of a country without the consent or concurrence of the people, expressed through their representatives, especially when such exertion is supported by armed force.—*Coup de grace,* the finishing stroke.—*Coup de main,* a sudden attack or enterprise.—*Coup d'œil,* (*a*) general view; glance of the eye. Specifically—(*b*) *Milit.* that talent for rapid observation and generalization by which an officer in command is enabled by a glance to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of a field of battle for attack and defence, and thus to post his troops without delay so as to make the most of it.—*Coup de soleil,* a stroke of the sun. See SUNSTROKE.

Coupé (kö-pā), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The front seats of a French diligence; the front compartment of a first-class railway carriage, generally seated for three.—2. A four-wheeled carriage carrying two inside, with a seat for the driver on the outside.

Couped (kupt), *pp.* In *her.* a term used to express that the head or any limb of an animal is cut off from the trunk: in contradistinction to *erased*, which indicates that the head or limb is torn off.

Couped.

Coupée (kö-pā), *n.* [Fr. *coupé; couper*, to cut.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and raised from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward.

Coupe-gorge (köp-gorzh), *n.* [Fr., cut-throat.] *Milit.* a position affording an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

Couplable (ku'pl-a-bl), *a.* Fit to be coupled.

Couple (ku'pl), *n.* [Fr. *couple*; L. *copula*, a band, bond, connection. See COPULA.] 1. Two of the same class or kind, connected or considered together; as, a *couple* of oranges. 'A *couple* of shepherds.' *Sir P. Sidney.* 'A *couple* of Ford's knaves.' *Shak.* 'A *couple* of dogs were already in the leash.' *Hook.* 'A garden he had a *couple* of miles or so out of town.' *Dickens.* [We cannot call a horse and an ox a couple, unless we add a generic term. Of a horse and ox feeding in a pasture we should say, a *couple of animals*. In regard to some things, *brace* is used for couple; as, a *brace* of ducks; a *brace* of pistols. *Couple* differs from *pair*, which implies strictly not only things of the same kind, but likeness, equality, or customary association. A *pair* is a *couple*, but a *couple* may or may not be a *pair*.]—2. A male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or otherwise allied; as, a married *couple*; a young *couple*. 'A *couple* fair as ever painter painted.' *Tennyson.*—3. That which links or connects two things together.

I'll go in *couples* with her.' *Shak.*

It is of some sort with friends, as with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size and humour. *L'Estrange.*

4. In *mech.* two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions. The theoretical investigation of the nature and effects of such pairs of forces or couples is termed the *theory of couples*.—5. In *galv.* one of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a battery, called a *galvanic* or *voltaic couple*.—6. One of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, nailed at the top where they meet, and connected by a tie at or near their lower ends.

Couple (ku'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coupled*; ppr. *coupling*. [Fr. *coupler*; L. *copulo*. See the noun.] 1. To link, chain, or connect one thing with another; to sew or otherwise fasten together.

The five curtains shall be *coupled* together one to another. Ex. xxvi. 3.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And *couple* Chowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach.
Shak.

2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife. 'A parson who *couples* all our beggars.' *Swift.*

Couple (ku'pl), *v.i.* To embrace, as the sexes; to copulate.

Thou with thy lusty crew
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them. *Milton.*

Couple-beggar (ku'pl-beg-gėr), *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other; a hedge-priest.

No *couple-beggar* in the land,
E'er join'd such members hand in hand. *Swift.*

Couple-close (ku'pl-klōs), *n.* 1. In *arch.* a pair of spars for a roof; couples. See COUPLE, 6.—2. In *her.* the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs except there is a chevron between them. Written also *Couple-closs.*

A chevron between two couple-closes.

Coupled (ku'pld), *pp.* United, as two things; linked; married.—*Coupled columns*, in *arch.* columns disposed in pairs half a diameter apart.

Couplement (ku'pl-ment), *n.* 1. The act of coupling; union. 'Allide with bands of mutuall *couplement*.' *Spenser.*—2. A pair. [In both uses rare.]

Anon two female forms before our view
Came side by side, a beauteous *couplement*.
Southey.

Coupler (ku'pl-ėr), *n.* One who, or that which, couples; specifically, in an *organ*, the mechanism by which any two of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, are connected together, so as to act together when the instrument is played upon.

Couplet (kup'let), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *couple*.] 1. Two verses or lines of poetry, especially two that rhyme together; a pair of rhymes.

Thoughtless of ill, and to the future blind,
A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind,
Here you may nameless print your idle rhymes.
Crabbe.

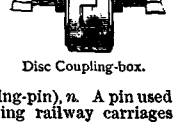
2.† One of a pair.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden *couplets* are disclosed,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shak.*

Coupling (ku'pl-ing), *n.* 1. The act of uniting, embracing, or copulating.—2. That which couples or connects: generally used in the plural.

Even to the artificers and builders gave they it to buy hewn stone and timber for *couplings*.
2 Chr. xxxiv. 11.

3. An organ register by which two or more rows of keys can be connected by a mechanism, so that they can be played together.—4. In *mach.* a contrivance for connecting one portion of a system of shafting with another, and of which there are three kinds:—(*a*) *Permanent coupling*, employed for connecting two or more lengths of shafting longitudinally into one continuous line, usually by means of a bush or box of metal called a *coupling-box*, which is made to hold together the two contiguous ends of the lengths of shaft to be connected. There are several varieties, of which the most common are the *thimble*, *square*, *half-lap*, and *disc couplings*. See COUPLING-BOX. (*b*) *Shifting coupling*, a contrivance adopted when the object to be attained is the engagement and disengagement at pleasure of certain parts of the gearing without interruption to the other parts. (*c*) *Slip-couplings*, which are interposed for the purpose of modifying the injurious effects consequent on sudden variations of the working resistance. The chief varieties of the last two kinds are the *disengaging* or *clutch coupling*, the *friction-cone coupling*, the *differential* or *train coupling*, the *bayonet-clutch*, the *friction-coupling*, *lock-pulley*, and *friction-wheel* (see these terms).—*Railway-couplings*, the chains or rods which connect the different parts of a train.


Disc Coupling-box.

Coupling-box (ku'pling-boks), *n.* In *mach.* the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft permanently coupled. See COUPLING.

Coupling-pin (ku'pl-ing-pin), *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining railway carriages and other machinery.

Coupon (kö'pon), *n.* [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.] 1. An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds (state bonds, railway bonds, &c.), given for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is *cut off*, and presented for payment; hence its name, *coupon*, or *cut-off*. In Britain coupons require to be stamped.—2. In a wider sense one of a series of tickets which binds the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service, or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received. At the settlement of each claim a coupon is given up.

Coupure (kö-pūr'), *n.* [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.] *Milit.* an entrenchment or fosse, made behind a breach by the besieged, with a view to defence.

Courage (ku'rij), *n.* [Fr. *courage*; Pr. *coratge*; It. *coraggio*, from a provincial L. form *coraticum*, formed from *cor*, the heart.] 1. Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valour; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of *fortitude*; but fortitude implies patience to bear continued suffering.

Courage that grows from constitution, often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; *courage* which arises from a sense of duty, acts in a uniform manner. *Addison.*

Man is by nature a cowardly animal, and moral *courage* shines out as the most rare and the most noble of virtues. *Prof. Blackie.*

The plural is used by Shakspere, Bacon, Dryden, &c., thus:—

Their discipline,
Now mingled with their *courages*, will make known
To their approvers they are people such
That mend upon the world. *Shak.*

If number English *courages* could quell,
We should at first have shunned not met our foes.
Dryden.

2.† Frame of mind; disposition; tendency.

I'd such a *courage* to do him good. *Shak.*

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft *courage* makes your followers faint.
Shak.

SYN. Bravery, intrepidity, valour, boldness, resolution, fortitude, firmness, fearlessness, daring, enterprise, hardihood.

Courageous (ku-rā'jus), *a.* Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; bold; daring; intrepid.

Be strong and *courageous*; be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria. 2 Chr. xxxii. 7.

—*Gallant, Courageous, Brave.* See under BRAVE.

Courageously (ku-rā'jus-li), *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,
Courageously and with a free desire
Attending but the signal to begin. *Shak.*

Courageousness (ku-rā'jus-nes), *n.* Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valour.

Courant.

Courant (kö-rant'), *ppr.* [Fr., running, *courir*, to run.] A term in *her.* for a horse, hound, or other beast represented running.

Courant (kö-rant'), *n.* [Fr. *courante*. See above.] 1. A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee. Written also *Curranto*, *Coranto*, *Couranto*.—2. A circulating gazette; a newsletter or newspaper; the title of a newspaper. 'The weekly *courants*.' *B. Jonson.*

Courap (kö-rap'), *n.* A distemper in the East Indies, in which there is perpetual irritation of the surface and eruption, especially on the groin, face, breast, and arm-pits.

Courbaril (kör'ba-ril), *n.* [From South American name.] Anime, a resinous substance which flows from a tree of South America, used for varnishing. See ANIME.

Coure,† *v.t.* To cover; to protect; to cherish.

He *cour'd* it tenderly
As chicken newly hatched. *Spenser.*

Courier (kö'rē-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *courrier*, from *courir*, L. *curro*, to run.] 1. A messenger sent express with letters or despatches.

I attend
To hear the tidings of my friend
Which every hour his *couriers* bring. *Tennyson.*

2. A travelling servant, attached to a family or individual of rank or consideration, while abroad making a tour, whose especial duty is to make all arrangements at hotels and on the journey.—3. A frequent title of a newspaper, in allusion to the rapidity with which it circulates; as, the London *Courier*.

Couronne-des-tasses (kö-ron-dā-tās), *n.* [Fr., a crown or circle of cups.] A simple kind of voltaic battery invented by Volta, long since superseded by more powerful apparatus. It consists of a series of cups arranged in a circle, and each containing salt water or dilute sulphuric acid, with a plate of silver or copper and a plate of zinc immersed in it, the silver or copper of each cup being connected with the zinc of the next, and so on. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last to the zinc of the first, a current of electricity passes through the circuit. This was the first liquid battery invented.

Course (kōrs), *n.* [Fr. *cours*, also *course*, a course, a race, a direction, way, &c.; from L. *cursus*, L.L. also *cursa*, from *curro*, *cursum*, to run (whence *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c.] 1. In a general sense, a moving or motion forward in any direction; a continuous progression or advance. 'When his fair *course* is not hindered.' *Shak.* 'Thither his *course* he bends.' *Milton.*

Then let me go and hinder not my *course*;
I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a pastime of each weary step. *Shak.*

2. The direction of motion; the line in which a body moves; as, what *course* shall the pilot steer? the *course* of a projectile through the air.—3. In *pedestrianism* and *horse-racing*, the ground or distance walked or run over; as, there being no opponents, he walked over the *course*.

The same horse (Childers) has also run the round *course* of Newmarket (which is but 400 yards less than 4 miles) in 6 minutes and 40 seconds. *Pennant.*

4. The charge of one mounted knight or champion against another in the lists.—5. The period occupied by a revolution of the moon, or of the earth round the sun, thus marking a month or a year.

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by turns, and nothing long;
But in the *course* of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden.

6. The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; as, the *course* of an argument or a debate; a *course* of thought or reflection.

The *course* of true love never did run smooth. *Shak.*
Time rolls his ceaseless *course*. *Sir W. Scott.*

7. Order; sequence; turn; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, &c.

He (Solomon) appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests. 2 Chr. viii 14.

8. Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or established sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

Day and night,
Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course*. *Milton.*

The guilt thereof (sin) and punishment to all,
By *course* of nature and of law doth pass. *Davies.*

9. Series of successive and methodical proceedings; a succession of acts intended to bring about a certain result; as, a *course* of medicine administered. 'A *course* of the waters.' *Thackeray.*—10. A systematized order in arts or sciences for illustration or instruction; as, a *course* of lectures; a *course* of studies in law or physics. 'A *course* of learning and ingenious studies.' *Shak.*—11. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; personal behaviour; career; procedure in a certain line of thought or action. 'You held your *course* without remorse.' *Tennyson.*

Yet fervent had her longing been, through all
Her *course*, for home at last, and burial
With her own husband. *Matt. Arnold.*

12. The part of a meal served at one time; as, the dinner consisted of four *courses*.—13. In *arch.* a continued range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces of a building.—14. *Naut.* one of the sails that hang from a ship's lower yards; as, the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizzen. Sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails on the lower masts, also to the main-stay sails of all brigs and schooners.—15. *pl.* The menstrual flux; catamenia.—*Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special direction or provision; as, this effect will follow *of course*.—*Course of crops*, the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed course of cropping.—*Course of exchange*, in *com.* the price or rate at which the currency of one country is exchanged for that of another, supposing the currency of both to be of the precise weight and purity fixed by their respective mints.—*Course of the face of an arch*, in *arch.* the face of the arch stones which have their joints radiating to the centre.—*Course of a plinth*, its continuity in the face of the wall. SYN. Way, road, route, passage, race, series, succession; rotation, procedure, manner, method, mode.

Course (kōrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coursed;* ppr. *coursing*. 1. To hunt; to pursue; to chase.

We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed.

Course them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May.*

3. To run through or over; as, the blood *courses* the winding arteries.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope.*

Course (kōrs), *v.i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses*.

Swift as quicksilver, it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body. *Shak.*

Coursed (kōrst), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Hunted; chased.—2. Arranged in courses.—*Coursed masonry*, that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses. See COURSE, *n.* 13.

Courser (kōrs'ėr), *n.* [L. *cursor*, a runner, from *curro*, to run.] 1. A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry.

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein. *Pope.*

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a *courser* leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

3.† A discourser; a disputant.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* in the public schools. *A. Wood.*

4. (*a*) One of a genus of grallatorial birds (Cursorius), the sub-family Cursorinæ of some naturalists, belonging to the plover tribe, Chariadriadæ, one species of which, the cream-coloured courser (*Cursorius isabellinus*), has been met with in Britain. See CURSORIUS. (*b*) One of the order of birds called Cursores or runners. See CURSORES.

Coursey (kōr'sē), *n.* *Naut.* a part of the hatches in a galley.

Coursing-joint (kōrs'ing-joint), *n.* A joint between two courses of masonry.

Court (kōrt), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *court*, Fr. *cour*, Pr. *cort*, Sp. Pg. and It. *corte*, from L. *cors, cortis* or *chors, chortis*, a contracted form of *cohors, cohortis*, a yard, a place walled round, a *court—co* for *con*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden. Akin *garden, garth, yard*.] 1. A place in front of a house, inclosed by a wall or fence; an uncovered area whether behind or in front of a house, or surrounded by buildings; a court-yard.

And round the cool green *courts* there ran a row
Of cloisters branch'd like mighty woods.
Tennyson.

2. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince.

But sure he is the prince of the world, let his nobility remain in's *court*. *Shak.*
This our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*

3. All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; specifically, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor.

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove.
Sir W. Scott.
Her *court* was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen. *Tennyson.*

4. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.—5. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval, or ecclesiastical, as distinguished from the counsel or jury; as, a *court* of law; a *court* of chancery; a *court* martial; a *court* of admiralty; an ecclesiastical *court; court* baron, &c. In England courts are divided into *courts of record*, and *not of record;* the first being those the judicial proceedings of which are enrolled for a perpetual memorial and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison; the second do not fine or imprison, and their proceedings are not recorded. The several species of courts of justice in England may be classed thus:—First. General jurisdiction, comprehending the court-baron, the hundred-court, the county-courts; the courts of exchequer, of common pleas, of Queen's Bench, of Chancery, of probate, of divorce, and of assize and nisi prius, all of which, since the passing of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, now form parts of the high court of justice; the court of exchequer chamber, of appeal in chancery, both now merged in the court of appeal; the court of bankruptcy, &c.—Second. Ecclesiastical, military, and maritime courts, including the archdeacons' court, the court of arches, the consistory court, and the court of admiralty, which is now part of the high court of justice.—Third. Courts of special jurisdiction, as the forest courts, the court of sewers, the stannary courts, &c.—6. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

The archbishop . . .
Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shak.*

7. The sitting of a judicial assembly.—8. The meeting of a corporation or the principal members of a corporation; as, the *court* of directors; the *court* of aldermen.—9. Attention directed to a person in power; the art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery; address to gain favour; as, to *make court*, that is, to attempt to please by flattery and address.

Him the prince with gentle *court* did board. *Spenser.*
Flatter me, *make* thy *court*. *Dryden.*

—*Court of Session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and senators of the College of Justice, thirteen in number altogether, eight forming the inner house, which sits in two divisions, and five the outer house.—*Court of Enquiry*, (*a*) *milit.* a court, distinct from a court-martial, held under the crown's prerogative, to inquire into the conduct of military or naval officers in special cases. The most celebrated have been those on the convention of Cintra and the Bristol riots of 1831. (*b*) Among *volunteers*, a court, consisting of the captains and higher officers belonging to the battalions of a county, summoned by the lord-lieutenant, to inquire into the conduct of an officer, or as to any matter of discipline. They report their decision to the lord-lieutenant, who, in turn, communicates it for approval or otherwise to the secretary of war.—*The courts of the Lord*, the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church or public place of worship.—*General Court*, in America, the legislature of a state; as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts, so called from having had in the old colonial days judicial power.—*Court of guard*, (*a*) the guard-room of a fort where soldiers lie.

Through narrow loop and casement barr'd,
The sunbeams sought the *court of guard*.
Sir W. Scott.

(*b*) The soldiers composing the guard. 'A *court of guard* about her.' *Partheneia Sacra*, 1633.

Court (kōrt), *v.t.* 1. To endeavour to gain the favour of or win over by attention and address; to ingratiate one's self with; to flatter: a use of the word derived from the manners of a court.

When the king was thus *courting* his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active. *Macaulay.*

2. To seek the affections or love of; to woo; to solicit for marriage.

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek; as, to *court* commendation or applause: said of things as the object.

They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom. *Prescott.*

4. To hold out inducements to; to invite.

We reach'd a meadow slanting to the North;
Down which a well-worn pathway *courted* us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge. *Tennyson.*

Court (kōrt), *v.i.* 1. To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court.—2. To pay one's addresses; to woo; as, he is *courting* at present.

Court-amour (kōrt'a-mōr'), *n.* An amour between courtiers; a fashionable intrigue. *Milton.*

Court-baron (kōrt'ba-run), *n.* A baron's court; a court incident to a manor. It was composed of the freeholders of the manor, presided over by the lord of the manor or his steward. These courts, from the inferiority of their judges and from the defects of their jurisdiction, which a party might defeat by removal to a higher court, have long fallen into disuse except in manors of ancient demesne, and manors containing land of copyhold or customary tenure.

Court-bred (kōrt'bred), *a.* [See BREED.] Bred at court.

Court-breeding (kōrt'brēd-ing), *n.* Education at a court.

Court-card (kōrt'kärd), *n.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).

Court-chaplain (kōrt'chap-lān), *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

Court-craft (kōrt'kraft), *n.* Political artifice.

Court-cupboard (kōrt'kup-bōrd), *n.* The sideboard of former times.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboards*, look to the plate. *Shak.*

Court-day (kōrt'dā), *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

Court-dress (kōrt'dres), *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

Court-dresser (kōrt'dres-ėr), *n.* A flatterer. *Locke.* [Rare.]

Court-element (kōrt'e-lē-ment), *n.* The court party, the body of courtiers favourable to the court. *Milton.*

Courteous (kōrt'ē-us), *a.* [From *court;* Fr. *courtois.*] Having court-like or elegant manners; using or characterized by courtesy; well bred; polite: applied to persons or things; as, a *courteous* gentleman; *courteous* words; a *courteous* manner of address.

Sure I was *courteous*, every phrase was oil'd.
Tennyson.

—*Civil, Polite, Courteous.* See POLITE.—SYN. Civil, obliging, condescending, urbane, affable, conciliating, attentive, respectful.

Courteously (kōrt'ē-us-li), *adv.* In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly.

Courteousness (kōrt'ē-us-nes), *n.* Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

Courtepy,† *n.* [Teut.] A short cloak or gown. *Chaucer.*

Courter (kōrt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who endeavours to gain favour. 'Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people.' *An Answer to Baxter.*—2. One who woos; a wooer. 'A *courter* of wenches.' *Sherwood.*

Courtesan (kōrt'ē-zan), *n.* See COURTEZAN.

Courtesanship (kōrt'ē-zan-ship), *n.* See COURTEZANSHIP.

Courtesy (kōrt'e-si), *n.* [Fr. *courtoisie.* See COURTEOUS.] 1. Elegance or politeness of manners; especially, politeness connected with kindness; civility; complaisance; as, the gentleman shows great *courtesy* to strangers; he treats his friends with great *courtesy.*'

> Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease;
> *Courtesie* grows in courts, news in the citie.
> Get a good stock of these. *Geo. Herbert.*

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favour performed with politeness.

> Make them know
> That outward *courtesies* would fain proclaim
> Favours that keep within. *Shak.*

3. A movement of reverence, civility, or respect, now only applied to a kind of bow made by a woman, consisting in a sinking or inclination of the body with bending of the knees. 'These couchings and these lowly *courtesies* (of Metellus Cimber).' *Shak.* 'Some country girl scarce to a *court'sy* bred.' *Dryden.*

> With blushing cheek and *courtesy* fine
> She turned her from Sir Leoline. *Coleridge.*

[The word in this sense is pronounced kėrt'-si, and Wedgwood thinks it is not derived from *court.* See CURTSY.]—4. Favour; indulgence, in contradistinction to right.—*Courtesy title*, a title assumed by an individual or given to him by popular consent, to which he has no valid claim. When a nobleman has several titles it is usual to give one of his inferior titles to his eldest son. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Bedford is *Marquis* of Tavistock, and the Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son is *Earl* of Dalkeith. The younger sons of noblemen have the courtesy title of *Lord* prefixed to their names, as *Lord* William Lennox. In Scotland, the eldest son of a viscount or baron has the courtesy title of *Master*, as the *Master* of Lovat, eldest son of Lord Lovat.—*Courtesy* (or *curtesy*) of *England*, the title of a husband to enjoy for life, after his wife's decease, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizure during the wife's life, and to which issue of the marriage is born, which by possibility may inherit. Such a holding is called *tenure by courtesy.* The courtesy of Scotland is of a similar kind, and is called *curialitas Scotiæ.* See *Consummate tenant by courtesy* under CONSUMMATE, *a.*—SYN. Urbanity, civility, complaisance, condescension, affability, courteousness, elegance, good-breeding.

Courtesy (kōrt'e-si), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *courtesied;* ppr. *courtesying.* To make a reverence or obeisance: formerly said of both sexes, but now specifically to make a courtesy or curtsy, and used only of women. 'The petty traffickers, that *court'sy* to them, do them reverence.' *Shak.*

> Lowly *louted* the boys, and lowly the maidens all
> *courtesied.* *Longfellow.*

Courtesy (kōrt'e-si), *v.t.* To treat with courtesy or civility. [Rare.]

> The prince politely *courtesied* him with all favours.
> *Sir R. Williams.*

Courtezan, Courtesan (kōrt'ē-zan), *n.* [Fr. *courtisane*, a courtezan, from *courtisan*, a courtier, from *court.*] 1.† A courtier, male or female.—2. A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire. 'Lasciviously decked like a *courtesan.*' *Wotton.*

Courtezanship (kōrt'ē-zan-ship), *n.* The character or practice of a courtezan.

Court-fashion (kōrt'fa-shon), *n.* The fashion of a court.

Court-favour (kōrt'fā-vėr), *n.* A favour or benefit bestowed by a court or prince.

Court-fool (kōrt'fōl), *n.* A buffoon or jester, formerly kept by kings, nobles, &c., for amusement.

Court-guide (kōrt'gīd), *n.* A directory or book containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry.

Court-hand (kōrt'hand), *n.* The old Gothic or Saxon hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

> He can make obligations, and write *court-hand.*
> *Shak.*

Court-house (kōrt'hous), *n.* A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings.

Courtier (kōrt'i-ėr), *n.* [From *court.*] 1. A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes.

> You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs. *Bacon.*

2. One who courts or solicits the favour of another; one who flatters to please; one who possesses the art of gaining favour by address and complaisance.

> There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

Courtiery† (kōrt'i-ėr-i), *n.* The manners of a courtier. *B. Jonson.*

Court-lady (kōrt'lā-di), *n.* A lady who attends or is conversant in court. 'Some great *court-lady.*' *Tennyson.*

Court-lands (kōrt'landz), *n. pl.* In *law*, a demesne, or land kept in the lord's hands to serve his family; a home-farm.

Court-leet (kōrt'lēt), *n.* A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

Courtlike (kōrt'lik), *a.* Courtly; polite; elegant. '*Courtlike* as the French.' *Camden.*

Courtliness (kōrt'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity.

Courtling† (kōrt'ling), *n.* A courtier; a retainer to a court.

> *Courtling*, I rather thou should'st utterly
> Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily.
> *B. Jonson.*

Courtly (kōrt'li), *a.* 1. Relating to a court or to courts; belonging to courts.

> To promise is most *courtly* and fashionable. *Shak.*

2. Elegant; polite; refined and dignified; courteous. '*Courtly* accents fine.' *Coleridge.* 3. Disposed to court the great; somewhat obsequious; flattering. *Macaulay.*

Courtly (kōrt'li), *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner.

Court-man† (kōrt'man), *n.* A courtier. *Chaucer.*

Court-marshal (kōrt-mär'shal), *n.* One who acts as marshal at a court.

Court-martial (kōrt-mär'shal), *n.* pl. **Courts-martial** (kōrts-mär'shal). A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences. Courts-martial derive their authority from the annual mutiny act, which empowers the crown to issue commissions to commanding officers to convene such courts. They are of three kinds: *general, district* or *garrison*, and *regimental.* The first is the only one of the three empowered to award the punishment of death or penal servitude for life. In all the courts the members act both as judge and jury.

Court-mourning (kōrt'mōrn-ing), *n.* Mourning worn for the death of a prince or one of the royal family or their relations.

Court-party (kōrt'pär-ti), *n.* A party attached to the court.

Court-plaster (kōrt'plas-tėr), *n.* [So called because originally applied by ladies of the court as patches on the face.] Black, flesh-coloured, or transparent silk varnished over with a solution of isinglass, which is often perfumed with benzoin, used for covering slight wounds.

Court-rolls (kōrt'rōlz), *n. pl.* The records of a court. See ROLL.

Court-shift (kōrt'shift), *n.* A political artifice. *Milton.*

Courtship (kōrt'ship), *n.* 1. Court or attention to exalted persons, especially for the purpose of gaining favours. [Rare.]

> He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
> As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage.

> There is something excessively fair and open in this method of *courtship;* by this both sides are prepared for all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow. *Goldsmith.*

3.† Courtly behaviour; civility; elegance of manners. *Fuller.*—4.† Political artifice; court policy; finesse.

> (The queen) being composed of *courtship* and Popery, this her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled among the people. *Fuller.*

Court-sword (kōrt'sōrd), *n.* A slight dress sword worn at levees.

Court-yard (kōrt'yärd), *n.* A court or inclosure round a house or adjacent to it.

Coury (kou'ri), *n.* A superior kind of catechu made in Southern India by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca Catechu.*

Cous-cous, Couz-couz (köz'köz), *n.* A favourite West African dish consisting of millet flour, flesh, and the leaves of the *Adansonia digitata*, or baobab; called also by the natives *Lalo.* Written also *Kous-kous.*

Couscousou (köz'köz-ö), *n.* A kind of dish used in Barbary similar to the *cous-cous* of West Africa. See COUS-COUS.

Cousin (kuz'n), *n.* [Fr. *cousin;* L.L. *cosinus*, for L. *consobrinus*, a cousin-german—*con*, and *sobrinus*, contracted for *sororinus*, from *soror*, a sister.] 1. In a general sense, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. Shakspere uses it of a nephew, uncle, grandchild, &c. Specifically—2. The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt. The children of brothers and sisters are usually denominated *cousins* or *cousins-german.* In the second generation they are called *second cousins.*—3. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council. 'My noble lords and *cousins*, all, good-morrow.' *Shak.*

Cousin,† Coosen,† a. Allied; kindred. '*Coosen* passions.' *Spenser.*

Cousin-german (kuz'n-jėr-man), *n.* [See COUSIN and GERMAN.] A cousin in the first generation; a first cousin.

Cousinhood (kuz'n-hud), *n.* 1. Relationship.

> Promotion proceeds not by merit, but by cash and *cousinhood.* *Daily News.*

2. The individuals connected with a family regarded collectively.

> There were times when the *cousinhood*, as it (the Temple connection) was nicknamed, would of itself have furnished all the materials necessary for the construction of an efficient cabinet. *Macaulay.*

Cousinly (kuz'n-li), *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.

> No one finds any harm, Tom,
> In a quiet *cousinly* walk. *Praed.*

Cousiny (kuz'n-i), *a.* Pertaining to cousins.

> As for this paper, with these *cousiny* names,
> I—'tis my will—commit it to the flames. *Crabbe.*

Coussinet (kös'si-net), *n.* [Fr., a cushion.] In *arch.* (*a*) the crowning stone of a pier, or that which lies on the capital of the impost and under the sweep. (*b*) The ornament in the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus.

Couteau, Coutel (kö-tō', kö-tel'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife.] A short knife or dagger in use during the middle ages; a hanger.

Couth,† Couthe,† pret. & pp. of A. Sax. *cunnan*, to know, to be able. (See CAN.) Knew; was able; known.

> Above all other one Daniel
> He loveth, for he *couth* well
> Divine, what none other *couth;*
> To him were all things *couth.* *Gower.*

Couthie, Couthy (köth'i), *a.* [No doubt from the above word; like Icel. *kuthr*, known, hence, familiar, neighbourly.]. Kindly; neighbourly; familiar. [Scotch.]

> Fu' weel can they ding dool away
> Wi' comrades *couthie.* *Fergusson.*

Couthie, Couthy (köth'i), *adv.* In a kindly manner; lovingly. [Scotch.]

Couvade (kö-vad'), *n.* [Fr.] A singular custom prevalent in ancient as well as modern times among some of the primitive races in all parts of the world. After the birth of a child the father takes to bed, and receives the food and compliments usually given elsewhere to the mother. The custom was observed, according to Diodorus, among the Corsicans; and Strabo notices it among the Spanish Basques, by whom, as well as by the Gascons, it is still to some extent practised. Travellers from Marco Polo downwards have met with a somewhat similar custom among the Chinese, the Dyaks of Borneo, the negroes, the aboriginal tribes of North and South America, &c.

Cove (kōv), *n.* [A. Sax. *cofa*, a chamber, a cave; Sc. *cove*, a cave; allied to Icel. *kofi*, a hut; Sw. *kofwa*, Sw. dial. *kove*, a hut.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea-shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves. 'Waves that up a quiet *cove* rolling.' *Tennyson.*

> At length I spied a little *cove* on the right shore of the creek, to which with great pain and difficulty I guided my raft. *Defoe.*

2. In *arch.* any kind of concave moulding; the concavity of a vault. The term is commonly applied to the curve which is sometimes used to connect the ceiling of a room with the walls, and which springs from above the cornice. See under COVED.—*Cove bracketing*, the wooden skeleton forming a cove: chiefly applied to the bracketing for the cove of a ceiling.

Cove (kōv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *coved;* ppr. *coving.* 1. To arch over. 'Domes and *coved*

roofs.' *H. Swinburne.*—2. † [O. Fr. *cover;* Fr. *couver,* to hatch.] To brood, cover, or sit over.

Not being able to *cove* or sit upon them (eggs), she bestoweth them in the gravel. *Holland.*

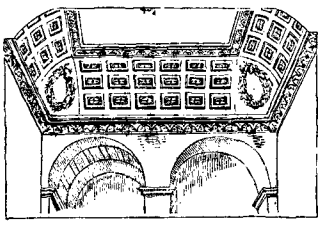
Cove, Covey (kōv, kōv'i), *n.* [Gypsy *cova,* a thing, *covo,* that man, *covi,* that woman. 'It (*cova*),' says Pott, 'has a far wider application than the Latin *res.* There is no expression more frequent in a Gypsy's mouth.'] A man; a person; a fellow: often preceded by some adjective; as, a rum *cove;* a flash *cove;* &c.

There's a gentry *cove* here. *Wit's Recreations,* 1654.

Now look to it, *coves,* that all the beef and drink
Be not filched from us. *E. B. Browning.*

In old slang of the time of Henry VII. written *Cofe,* whence *Cuffin.* [Slang.]

Coved (kōvd), *pp.* and *a.* Forming an arch; arched; curving. — *Coved ceiling,* a ceiling



Coved Ceiling, Staircase of Palazzo Braschi, Rome.

formed in a coved or arched manner at its junction with the side walls. Such ceilings are frequently highly ornamented with panels enriched with mouldings or carvings, according as they are formed of plaster or wood.

Covelline (kov'el-ēn), *n.* Same as *Indigo-copper.*

Covenable, † *a.* [O. Fr.] Fit; suitable. *Chaucer.*

Covenably, † *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.

Covenant (kuv'en-ant), *n.* [O. Fr. *covenant,* for *convenant;* Fr. *convenant,* ppr. of *convenir;* L. *convenire,* to agree—*con,* with, together with, and *venio,* to come.] 1. A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; a compact. Covenants are of many different kinds; as, *in fact* and *in law, implied* or *express, real* or *personal.*—2. A writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties; or the clause of agreement in a deed containing the covenant.—*Action of covenant,* a form of action which lies where a party claims damages for breach of covenant or contract under seal.—3. In *theol.* the promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures, conditional on certain terms on the part of man, as obedience, repentance, faith, &c. The *covenant of works* is that implied in the commands, prohibitions, and promises of God; the promise of God to man, that man's perfect obedience should entitle him to happiness. 'This do, and live; that do, and die.' The *covenant of redemption* is the mutual agreement between the Father and Son respecting the redemption of sinners by Christ. The *covenant of grace* is that by which God engages to bestow salvation on man, upon the condition that man shall believe in Christ and yield obedience to the terms of the gospel. — 4. *Eccles.* a solemn agreement between the members of a church, that they will act together in harmony with the precepts of the gospel. Specifically, in Scotland, the name given to the first bond or oath drawn up by the Scottish reformers, and signed in 1557, and to the similar document or Confession of Faith drawn up in 1581, in which all the errors of Popery were explicitly abjured. It was subscribed by James VI. and his council, and all his subjects were required to attach their subscription to it. It was again subscribed in 1590 and 1596. The subscription was renewed in 1638, and the subscribers engaged by oath to maintain religion in the same state as it was in 1580, and to reject all innovations introduced since that time. The oath, annexed to the Confession of Faith, received the name of the *Covenant.*—*Solemn League and Covenant,* a solemn contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and commissioners from the English parliament in 1643, having for its object a uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, according to the word of God and the example of the best reformed churches.—*Covenant, Contract. Covenant,* as now used (apart from its legal meaning), carries with it the idea of solemnity, and is generally used of religious matters, no civil penalty necessarily following the infraction of it, while *contract* has a much wider sense as applied to some *agreement* between two or more. As law terms *covenant* is generally an agreement in writing, signed and sealed, whereas *contract* refers more especially to verbal agreements or such as are not signed and sealed.—SYN. Agreement, contract, compact, bargain, arrangement, stipulation.

Covenant (kuv'en-ant), *v.i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to contract; to bind one's self by contract; as, A *covenants* with B to convey to him a certain estate. When the terms are expressed it often has *for* before the thing or price.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver. Mat. xxvi. 15.

Jupiter *covenanted* with him that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry . . . as the tenant should direct. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

SYN. To agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.

Covenant (kuv'en-ant), *v.t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

According to the word that I *covenanted* with you. Hag. ii. 5.

Covenant-breaker (kuv'en-ant-brāk-ėr), *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton.*

Covenantee (kuv'en-ant-ē''), *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made.

Covenanter (kuv'en-ant-ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes a covenant.—2. A term specially applied to those who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, and in particular those who resisted the government of Charles II., and fought and suffered for adherence to their own form of worship. See COVENANT.

Covenanting (kuv'en-ant-ing), *p.* and *a.* Of or belonging to a covenant; specifically, belonging to the extreme party of Scotch Presbyterians known as *Covenanters.*

Strike this day as if the anvil
Lay beneath your blows the while,
Be they *covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle. *Aytoun.*

Covenantor (kuv'en-ant-or''), *n.* The person who makes a covenant and subjects himself to the penalty of its breach.

Covenous † (kuv'en-us), *a.* Same as *Covinous.*

Covent, † *n.* [O. Fr. *covent* for *convent.*] A convent or monastery; hence *Covent* Garden, in London, the garden attached to a convent or monastery.

The abbot sayd to his *covent,*
There he stood on ground,
This day twelve month came there a knight
And borrowed four hundred pound. *Old ballad.*

Coventry (ko'ven-tri), *n.* A town in the county of Warwick, England.—*To send to Coventry,* a phrase which originated among military men, signifying to exclude from the society of the mess; to shut out from all social intercourse for conduct regarded as mean or ungentlemanly. [The origin of this well-known figurative threat has been variously explained, but is still uncertain. It may, however, have arisen from Falstaff's contemptuous description of his soldiery: 'No eye hath seen such scare-crows. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat.']

Coventry-blue (ko'ven-tri-blū), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry, and used for embroidery.

Cover (kuv'ėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *couvrir,* O. Fr. *covrir;* It. *coprire;* L. *cooperire*—*con,* intens., and *operire,* to cover, to shut.] 1. To overspread the surface of with another substance; to lay or set over; as, to *cover* a table with a cloth, or a floor with a carpet.

The valleys are *covered* with corn. Ps. lxv. 13.

The locusts shall *cover* the face of the earth. Ex. x. 5.

2. To hide; to conceal by something overspread.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me. Ps. cxxxix. 11.

3. To conceal by some intervening object; as, the enemy was *covered* from our sight by a forest.—4. To clothe; as, to *cover* with a robe or mantle; to *cover* nakedness. 1 Sam. xxviii. 14; Ex. xxviii. 42. Hence—5. *Fig.* and with the reciprocal pronoun, to invest one's self with; to bring upon one's self; as, he *covered* himself with glory.

In the whole proceedings of the powers that *covered* themselves with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland, there is none more marked for selfish profligacy. *Brougham.*

6. To overwhelm.

The waters *covered* the chariots and horsemen. Ex. xiv. 28.

Let them be *covered* with reproach. Ps. lxxi. 13.

7. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. 1 Pet. iv. 8.

8. To conceal; to refrain from disclosing or confessing.

He that *covereth* his sin shall not prosper. Prov. xxviii. 13.

9. To pardon or remit.

Blessed is he whose sin is *covered.* Ps. xxxii. 1.

10. To put on the usual head-covering; to wear or resume the hat. 1 Cor. xi. 6. 'Nay, pray be *covered.*' *Shak.*—11. To wrap, infold, or envelop; as, to *cover* a package of goods. 12. To shelter; to protect; to defend; as, a squadron of horse *covered* the troops on the retreat; to *cover* one's retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around. *Cowley.*

13. To brood or set on; as, a hen *covering* her eggs. *Addison.*—14. To copulate with: said of the male.—15. To equal or be of equal extent with; to be co-extensive with; to be equivalent to; to be the full value of; as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses; the land is *covered* by a mortgage: a mercantile use of the word.—16. To include, embrace, or comprehend; as, an offence not *covered* by any statute.—SYN. To shelter, screen, shield, hide, overspread.

Cover (kuv'ėr), *n.* 1. Anything which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; as, the *cover* of a vessel; the *cover* of a bed.—2. Anything which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance; as, he assumed the disguise of a merchant as a *cover* for his design. 'A handsome *cover* for imperfections.' *Collier.*—3. Shelter; defence; protection; as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.—4. Concealment and protection. 'Compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover.*' *Lord Clarendon.* 'The main body retired under *cover* of the night.' *Hay.*—5. Shrubbery, woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game; as, to beat a *cover;* to ride to *cover.* 'Hazel *covers.*' *Tennyson.*—6. In *roofing,* that part of a slate, tile, or shingle which is covered by the overlap of the course above.—7. [Directly from Fr. *couvert,* with same sense.] The table furniture for the use of one person, such as plate, spoon, knife and fork, napkin, glass, &c.; as, *covers* were laid for ten.

Coverchief, † *n.* A covering for the head; a kerchief.

Her *coverchiefs* were ful fine
That on the Sonday wer upon her head. *Chaucer.*

Covercle, † *n.* [Fr. *couvercle.*] A small cover; a lid; an operculum. 'The *covercle* of a shell-fish.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Covered-way, Covert-way (kuv'ėrd-wā, kuv'ėrt-wā), *n.* 1. In *fort.* a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, 3 or 4 fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half-moons or other works toward the country. It has a parapet raised on a level, together with its banquets and glacis. It is called also the *Corridor,* and sometimes the *Countrescarp,* because it is on the edge of the scarp.—2. In *arch.* the recess left in a brick or stone wall to receive the roofing.

Coverer (kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* He who or that which covers.

Covering (kuv'ėr-ing), *n.* 1. That which covers, as a lid; anything spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. Gen. viii. 13.

He spread a cloud for a *covering.* Ps. cv. 39.

And every open vessel, which hath no *covering* bound upon it, is unclean. Num. xix. 15.

2. Clothing; raiment; garments; dress.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. Job xxiv. 7.

SYN. Envelope, wrapper, integument, case, lid, cover, clothing, raiment, vesture, garments, dress, bedclothes.

Coverlet (kuv'ėr-let), *n.* [Fr. *couvre-lit,* a bed-cover—*couvrir,* to cover, and *lit,* L. *lectus,* a bed.] The upper covering of a bed.

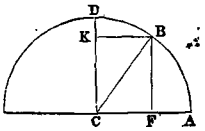
Coverlid (kuv'ėr-lid), *n.* A coverlet. 'All the *coverlid* was cloth of gold.' *Tennyson.*

The silk star-broider'd *coverlid*
Unto her limbs itself doth mould. *Tennyson.*

Cover-point (kuv'ėr-point), *n.* A fielder in the game of cricket, who stands a little to

the right of and behind point, and whose duty is to stop any balls that may pass him.

Co-versed Sine (kō-vėrst sīn), *n.* [*Complement* and *versed.*] The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. Thus, let DCB or the arc DB be the complement of ACB or AB; then DK, which is the versed sine of DCB or DB, is the co-versed sine of ACB or AB; also FA, the versed sine of ACB or AB, is the co-versed sine of DCB or DB.



Cover-shame† (kuv'ėr-shām), *n.* Something used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden.*

Cover-slut† (kuv'ėr-slut), *n.* Something to hide sluttishness. 'Rags and *cover-sluts* of infamy.' *Burke.*

Covert (kuv'ėrt), *a.* [Fr. *couvert*, part. of *couvrir*, to cover.] 1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed; disguised.

Whether of open war or *covert* guile. *Milton.*

2. Sheltered; not open or exposed; as, a *covert* alley or place.—3. In *law*, under cover, authority, or protection; as, a *feme-covert*, a married woman who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband.

Covert (kuv'ėrt), *n.* 1. A covering or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defence.

A tabernacle . . . for a *covert* from storm and rain. Is. iv. 6.

I will trust in the *covert* of thy wings. Ps. lxi. 4.

2. A thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place. 1 Sam. xxv. 20; Job xxxviii. 40.

Enforc't to seeke some *covert* nigh at hand,
A shady grove not farre away they spide,
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. *pl.* Feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds.

Covert-baron (kuv'ėrt-ba-ron), *n.* [That is under the protection of the *baron* or husband.] Same as *Feme-covert*. See COVERT, *a.*

Covertly (kuv'ėrt-li), *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Among the poets, Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero. *Dryden.*

Covertness (kuv'ėrt-nes), *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

Coverture (kuv'ėrt-ūr), *n.* 1. Covering; shelter; defence.

He saw their shame, that sought vain *covertures*. *Milton.*

Far off, and where the lemon grove
In closest *coverture* upsprung,
The living airs of middle night
Died round the bulbul as he sung. *Tennyson.*

2. In *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under the cover or power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert* or *femme-couvert*. The coverture of a woman disables her from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or husband without his allowance or confirmation.

Covert-way. See COVERED-WAY.

Covet (kuv'et), *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *covoiter* (Mod. Fr. *convoiter*, with intercalation of *n*), Pr. *cobeitar*, It. *cubitare*, from L. *cupidus*, desirous, *cupio*, to desire; allied to Skr. *kup*, to be angry.] 1. To desire or wish for with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain or possess: in a good sense.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess: in a bad sense.

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house . . . wife . . . servant. Ex. xx. 17.

SYN. To long for, desire, wish, lust after, hanker after.

Covet (kuv'et), *v.i.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

Covetable (kuv'et-a-bl), *a.* That may be coveted.

Coveter (kuv'et-ėr), *n.* One who covets.

Covetingly (kuv'et-ing-li), *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

Covetise,† *n.* Avarice. *Spenser.*

Covetiveness (kuv'et-iv-nes), *n.* In *phren.* a name sometimes applied to the organ generally known as *Acquisitiveness*.

Covetous (kuv'et-us), *a.* [Fr. *convoiteux*, O.Fr. *covoiteus*. See COVET, *v.t.*] 1. Very desirous; eager to obtain: in a good sense; as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning.

He was almost jealous of the lute, for Bruno loved the boy with a *covetous* love and a strong love. *Ouida.*

2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious.

A bishop then must be . . . patient, not a brawler, not *covetous*. 1 Tim. iii. 2, 3.

Covetously (kuv'et-us-li), *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

Covetousness (kuv'et-us-nes), *n.* 1. A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good: usually in a bad sense, and applied to an inordinate desire of wealth or avarice.

Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts . . . *covetousness*. Mark vii. 21, 22.

Covetousness, by a greed of getting more, deprives itself of the true end of getting—the enjoyment of what it has got. *Sprat.*

2.† Strong desire; eagerness.

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*. *Shak.*

SYN. Avarice, cupidity, greediness, craving, eagerness.

Covey (kuv'ē), *n.* [Fr. *couvée*, a brood; *couver*, to sit on or brood, to lurk or lie hid; L. *cubare*, to lie down, *incubare*, to brood.] 1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young; hence, a small flock or number of fowls together; as, a *covey* of partridges.—2. A company; a set.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison.*

Covin, Covine (kuv'in), *n.* [Fr. *couvine*, O.Fr. *covine*, from L. *convenire*, to come together. In Norm. Fr. *covyne* is a secret place or meeting.] In *law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance. 'The lawes overlashed by *covine* and craft.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Coving (kōv'ing), *n.* [See COVE.] In *building*, an arch or arched projecture, as when houses are built so as to project over the ground plot, and the turned projecture is arched with timber, lathed and plastered.—*Covings of a fire-place*, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast.

Covinous (kuv'in-us), *a.* [See COVIN.] Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

Cow (kou), *n.* pl. **Cows** (kouz), old pl. **Kine** (kīn). [A. Sax. *cū*, pl. *cȳ*, *cye* (comp. the Sc. *kye*). *Kine* is a double plural, the *en* form as in *oxen* being added to the older form. The same word is found in the other Teutonic languages, as G. *kuh*, D. and Dan. *koe*, Icel. *kū*; the same root appears in Skr. *go*, nom. *gaus*, a cow, an ox. Onomatopoetic from the low of the animal.] The general term applied to the females of the genus Bos or ox, the most valuable to man of all the ruminating animals. Among the best breeds of dairy cows in this country are the Devonshire, the Ayrshire, the short-horn, the polled Angus or Aberdeenshire, and the Alderney breeds.—*Sea-cow*, the Manatus, a genus of herbivorous cetaceans. See SEA-COW.

Cow (kou), *n.* The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind; properly a *cowl*.

Cow (kou), *v.t.* [Possibly from Dan. *kue*, Sw. *kufwa*, to depress, subdue, keep under. See COWARD.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage of; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so;
For it hath *cowed* my better part of man. *Shak.*

SYN. To discourage, dishearten, abash, intimidate, overawe.

Cow (kou), *n.* In *mining*, a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving.

Cowage (kou'āj), *n.* Same as *Cowhage*.

Coward (kou'ėrd), *n.* [It is almost impossible not to believe that *cow*, to depress with fear, and *coward*, have the same origin, either *cow* being a contraction from *coward*, or *coward* formed from *cow*, on type of *braggart, dotard, wizard*. *Coward*, however, appears to come to us immediately from Fr. *couard*; It. *codardo*, which is referred to L. *cauda*, a tail, from the attitude assumed by cowed dogs, or from the fact that timid animals turn tail and flee. Wedgwood says that it is a metaphor from the timidity of the hare, which was called *couard* from its short tail.] 1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.

The faith, the vigour, bold to dwell
On doubts that drive the *coward* back. *Tennyson.*

Where's the *coward* that would not dare
To fight for such a land. *Sir W. Scott.*

When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The *coward* sneaks to death, the brave live on.
Dr. G. Sewell.

2. In *her.* a term given to an animal borne in the escutcheon with his tail between his legs.—*Coward, Poltroon, Craven, Dastard.* A *coward* is, in a general sense, one who is afraid to meet danger real or imaginary; a *poltroon* is a mean-spirited and contemptible coward; a *craven* is one who shrinks back at the approach of danger; a *dastard* is a vile and despicable coward.

Coward (kou'ėrd), *a.* 1. Destitute of courage; timid; base; as, a *coward* wretch.

O, *coward* conscience, how dost thou afflict me. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a coward; proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity; as, *coward* cry; *coward* joy.

He had no painful pressure from without,
That made him turn aside from wretchedness,
With *coward* fears. *Wordsworth.*

Coward† (kou'ėrd), *v.t.* To make timorous. 'Which *cowardeth* a man's heart.' *Fox.*

Cowardice (kou'ėrd-is), *n.* [Fr. *couardise*, from *couard*. See COWARD.] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger. 'Full of *cowardice* and guilty shame.' *Tennyson.*

Cowardice alone is loss of fame. *Dryden.*

Cowardie,† *n.* Cowardice. *Chaucer.*

Cowardize (kou'ėrd-īz), *v.t.* To render cowardly. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men. *Scott, Sermon*, 1680.

Cowardlike (kou'ėrd-līk), *a.* Resembling a coward; mean.

Cowardliness (kou'ėrd-li-nes), *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

Cowardly (kou'ėrd-li), *a.* 1. Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.

Man is by nature a *cowardly* animal. *Prof. Blackie.*

2. Proceeding from fear of danger; mean; base; befitting a coward; as, a *cowardly* action. '*Cowardly* silence.' *South.*—SYN. Timid, fearful, timorous, dastardly, pusillanimous, recreant, craven, faint-hearted, chicken-hearted, mean, base.

Cowardly (kou'ėrd-li), *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

Cowardous† (kou'ėrd-us), *a.* Cowardly. *Barret.*

Cowardree,† *n.* Cowardice. *Spenser.*

Cowardship† (kou'ėrd-ship), *n.* Cowardice.

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare; his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shak.*

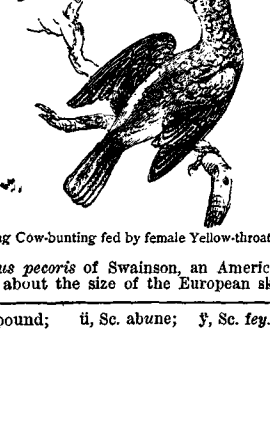
Cow-bane (kou'bān), *n.* A popular name of the *Cicuta virosa*, from its supposed injurious effect upon cows. See CICUTA.

Cow-berry (kou'be-ri), *n.* Red whortleberry, a plant, *Vaccinium Vitis idæa*. See VACCINIUM.

Cow-blakes (kou'blāks), *n. pl.* Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

Cow-boy (kou'boi), *n.* 1. A boy who takes charge of cows.—2. *pl.* The name given to a band of marauders during the American revolution, chiefly refugees belonging to the British side, who infested the neutral ground between the British and American lines, and plundered the revolutionists.

Cow-bunting (kou'bunt-ing), *n.* The *Molothrus pecoris* of Swainson, an American bird, about the size of the European sky-

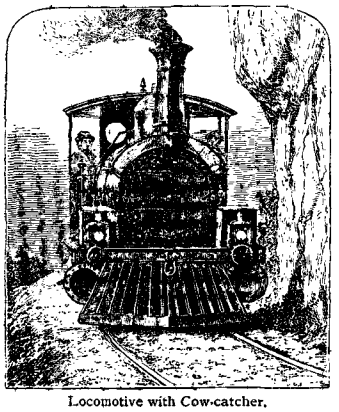


Young Cow-bunting fed by female Yellow-throat.

lark, and belonging to the family Sturnidæ or starling tribe; forming one of the many connecting links between that family and the Fringillidæ or finches; but it is so very peculiar and remarkable in its habits and history that it cannot exactly be classed in the same division with any other known species. The most remarkable trait in its character is the practice it has of dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds to be hatched by them, and abandoning its progeny to the care of strangers. It has never been known to drop more than one egg into the same nest. It is migratory, spending its winters regularly in the lower parts of North and South Carolina and Georgia, and appearing in Pennsylvania about the 25th of March. These birds often frequent corn and rice fields in company with the red-winged troopials, but are more commonly found accompanying the cattle, feeding on the seeds, worms, &c., which they pick up amongst the fodder, and from the excrements of the cattle, which they scratch up for this purpose.

Cow-calf (kou'kaf), *n.* A female calf.

Cow-catcher (kou'kach-ėr), *n.* In *rail.* a strong frame in front of locomotives for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle and the like, from the rails. It is generally made of wrought iron in the form of a coned wedge, having a flat wedge-shaped



Locomotive with Cow-catcher.

bottom bar placed a few inches above the rails, and extending across and a little beyond the rails. It is very generally used where the lines are unfenced, and can safely remove cattle with the train going at 30 miles an hour.

Cow-chervil, Cow-parsley (kou'chėr-vil, kou'pärs-lē), *n.* The popular names of *Anthriscus sylvestris*, an umbelliferous plant found in hedge banks and woods, and said to be eaten by cattle. See CHERVIL.

Cowdie-pine. Same as *Cowrie-pine.*

Cow-doctor (kou'dok-tėr), *n.* See COW-LEECH.

Cower (kou'ėr), *v.i.* [Same word as Sc. *curr*, to squat; Icel. *kúra*, Dan. *kure*, Sw. *kura*, to doze, to lie quiet, to rest; comp. also G. *kauern*, to cower.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; to stoop or sink downward.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire.
Dryden.

Cowering (kou'ėr-ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Bending down; crouching; timorous.

Wee sleekit, *cow'ring*, timorous beastie,
Oh, what a panic's in thy breastie. *Burns.*

Cow-feeder (kou'fēd-ėr), *n.* One who feeds cows; a dairyman; a cow-herd.

Cow-fish (kou'fish), *n.* 1. The sea-cow (which see).—2. South African name for a dolphin.

Cow-grass (kou'gras), *n.* A cultivated clover, the *Trifolium medium.* See COW-PEA.

Cowhage, Cow-itch (kou'āj, kou'ich), *n.* [Hind. *kiwanch*, cowhage.] The hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, *Mucuna pruriens.* The pod is covered with a thick coating of short, stiff, brittle, brown hairs, the points of which are finely serrated. They easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching. They are employed medicinally as a mechanical vermifuge.

Cowheard† (kou'hėrd), *a.* Coward. *Spenser.*

Cow-heel (kou'hēl), *n.* The foot of a cow or calf boiled into gelatine.

Cow-herb (kou'ėrb), *n.* A plant, the *Saponaria Vaccaria*, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ, a good fodder for cows.

Cow-herd (kou'hėrd), *n.* [See HERD.] One whose occupation it is to tend cows.

Cow-hide (kou'hīd), *n.* 1. The skin of a cow made or to be made into leather.—2. In the United States, a particular kind of whip made of cow's hide.

Cow-hide (kou'hīd), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cow-hided;* ppr. *cow-hiding.* To beat or whip with a lash of cow-hide.

Cow-house (kou'hous), *n.* A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.

Cowish (kou'ish), *a.* Timorous; fearful; cowardly. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Cowish (kou'ish), *n.* A plant found in the valley of the Oregon. The root is of the size of a walnut, and resembles in taste the sweet-potato.

Cow-itch, *n.* See COWHAGE.

Cow-keeper (kou'kēp-ėr), *n.* One whose business is to keep cows; a dairyman.

Cowl (koul), *n.* [A.Sax. *cufle*, Icel. *kufl, kofl*, a hood, a cowl; this word would blend into O.Fr. *coule*, from L. *cucullus*, a cowl.] 1. A hood, especially a monk's hood.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl?*
Pope.

Hence—2. A monk. *Tennyson.* See quotation under BLUFF, *a.*—3. A cowl-shaped covering for the top of a chimney, which turns with the wind.—4. A wire cap or cage on the top of an engine funnel.

Cowl (koul), *n.* [O.Fr. *cuvel*, dim. of *cuve*, a tub, from L. *cupa.* See CUP.] A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water.

Cowled (kould), *a.* 1. Wearing a cowl; hooded. '*Cowled* bigots.' *Shenstone.*—2. In shape of a cowl; as, a *cowled* leaf.

Cowled-leaved (kould'lēvd), *a.* In *bot.* having leaves like a cowl; cucullate.

Cow-leech (kou'lēch), *n.* [See LEECH.] One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.

Cow-leeching (kou'lēch-ing), *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.

Cow-lick (kou'lik), *n.* A reversed tuft of hair on the human forehead, so named from its resemblance to hair licked by a cow out of its natural position.

Cow-like (kou'lik), *a.* Resembling a cow. 'With *cow-like* udders, and with ox-like eyes.' *Pope.*

Cowl-staff (koul'staf), *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel or other weight is supported between two persons. *Shak.*

Co-work (kō-wėrk'), *v.i.* To work jointly; to co-operate.

Co-worker (kō-wėrk'ėr), *n.* One that works with another; a co-operator. '*Co-workers* with God.' *South.*

Cowp (koup), *v.t., v.i.* and *n.* See COUP.

Cow-parsley (kou'pärs-li), *n.* See COW-CHERVIL.

Cow-parsnep (kou'pärs-nip), *n.* A wild umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, found in moist woods and meadows. It is used in some parts of England for fattening hogs. A Siberian species has been recommended for the great quantity of herbage it yields early in the season. Called also *Hog-weed.*

Cow-pea, Cow-grass (kou'pē, kou'gras), *n.* A kind of clover (*Trifolium medium*) cultivated instead of the common red clover (*T. pratense*). Its flowers, of a bright red, are larger than in *T. pratense*, and form a less compact head, placed on a stalk at some little distance from the floral leaves. It is but little cultivated out of England, for, although of longer duration and better suited to some soils than the common red clover, its produce is universally reckoned as much less in quantity, as well as harsher, and not so sweet or nutritive.

Cowper's-glands (kou'pėrz-glandz), *n. pl.* In *anat.* the two small muciparous glands, each about the size of a pea, placed parallel to each other in the urethra before the prostate gland.

Cow-pock (kou'pok), *n.* One of the pustules of cow-pox.

Cow-pox (kou'poks), *n.* The vaccine disease which appears on the teats of the cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue colour, approaching to livid. These vesicles are elevated at the margin and depressed at the centre; they are surrounded with inflammation and contain a limpid fluid. This fluid or virus is capable of communicating genuine cow-pox to the human subject, and of conferring, in a great majority of instances, a complete and permanent security against small-pox. The discovery of this great boon to humanity, by which one of its greatest scourges may yet be extinguished, was due to Dr. Jenner's recognition of the fact that milkmaids, whose coarse hands had been inoculated by the vaccine virus, were exempt from small-pox. This immunity seems to have been long known to the class of persons whose occupation was to work among cows. The disease called *grease*, in the horse's heel, is said to possess the same virtue. See VACCINATION.

Cow-quakes (kou'kwāks), *n.* Quaking grass, a name sometimes given to *Briza media*, from the lively motion of its large ovate spikelets, supported on slender capillary pedicels.

Cowrie-pine, Kauri-pine (kou'ri-pīn), *n.* The *Dammara australis*, a coniferous tree of New Zealand, yielding gum-damar, damar-resin, or kauri-gum. The timber is light and of inferior quality, but the tall straight clean stem, rising to the height of 150 to 200 feet, is often used for masts and spars.

Cowry (kou'ri), *n.* [Hind. *kauri.*] A small gasteropodous shell, the *Cypræa moneta*, used for coin on the coast of Guinea in Africa, and in many parts of Southern Asia. The beauty of the cowry-shells has procured them a place among the ornaments of our chimney-pieces, and they have been in demand among civilized and uncivilized nations time out of memory. The shells used as currency occur principally in the Philippine Islands. They vary in value in different localities. In India 6000 to 7000 are equal to a rupee or 2*s.*, while in the interior of Africa 200 are worth 8*d.* The name is also given to other shells of the genus Cypræa.

Cowslip, Cow's-lip (kou'slip, kouz'lip), *n.* The popular name of several varieties of *Primula veris*, a favourite wild-flower found in our pastures and hedge-banks. It has umbels of small, buff-yellow, scented flowers on short pedicels. Its flowers have been used as an anodyne.—*Cowslip wine* is made by fermenting cowslips with sugar, and is used as a domestic apoprific. The American cowslip belongs to the genus Dodecatheon; the Jerusalem and mountain cowslip to the genus Pulmonaria.

Cowslipped (kou'slipt), *a.* Adorned with cowslips.

From rushes green, and brakes, and *cowslipped* lawns. *Keats.*

Cow's-lungwort (kouz'lung-wėrt), *n.* A common name for *Verbascum Thapsus*, the densely woolly leaves of which were thought to be a cure for pneumonia in cows.

Cow-stone (kou'stōn), *n.* A local term for boulders of the green-sand.

Cowt, Cowte (kout), *n.* A colt. [Scotch.]

Yet aft a ragged *cowte's* been known
To make a noble aiver. *Burns.*

Cow-tree (kou'trē), *n.* [Sp. *palo de vaca.*] *Brosimum Galactodendron*, a South American tree, nat. order Artocarpaceæ, from which, when wounded, a rich milky nutritious juice is discharged in such abundance

Cow-tree (*Brosimum Galactodendron*).

as to render it an important article of food to the natives of the places where it grows. It resembles in appearance and quality the milk of the cow.

Cow-troopial (kou'trō-pi-al), *n.* Same as *Cow-bunting.*

Cow-weed (kou'wēd), *n.* Cow-chervil.

Cow-wheat (kou'whēt), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus Melampyrum, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, with a two-celled capsule containing seeds resembling

wheat. It is said to be fattening to cattle, and to give a rich yellow tinge and fine flavour to butter.

Cox (koks), *n.* [Abbrev. from *coxcomb.*] A coxcomb.

Go: you're a brainless *cox*, a toy, a fop. *Beau. & Fl.*

Coxa (kok'sa), *n.* [L.] 1. In *anat.* the hip, haunch, or hip-joint, also the os coccygis.—2. In *entom.* the joint of an insect's limb which is next the body.

Coxalgia (kok-sal'ji-a), *n.* [L. *coxa*, the hip, and Gr. *algos*, pain.] Pain of the hip or haunch.

Coxcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [*Cock's comb.*] 1. The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps: hence used often for the cap itself.

There, take my *coxcomb:* why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb.* *Shak.*

2. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabour you a little better,
And beat a little more care into your *coxcombs.*
Beau. & Fl.

3. A fop; a vain showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly,
Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras.*

4. The name given to a fasciated variety of *Celosia cristata* extensively in cultivation.

Coxcombical, Coxcomical (koks-kom'ik-al), *a.* Like or indicating a coxcomb; conceited; foppish. 'A *coxcomical* senseless cabal.' *Dennis.*

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails. *W. Irving.*

Coxcombically, Coxcomically (koks-kom'-ik-al-li), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly. *Byrom.*

Coxcombly† (koks'kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

Coxcombry (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

Coxcomicality (koks-kom'ik-al''i-ti), *n.* The characteristic quality of a coxcomb; coxcombry. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Coxendix (kok-sen'diks), *n.* [L.] The hip; the haunch.

Coxswain (kok'swān, colloquially kok'sn), *n.* [See COCKSWAIN.] The person who steers a boat; the captain of a boat.

Coy (koi), *a.* [O.Fr. *coi, coy, coit*, from L. *quietus*, quiet. See QUIET.] 1. Shrinking from familiarity; shy; modest; reserved. '*Coy* looks.' *Shak.*

Nor the *coy* maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.
Goldsmith.

2. Disdainful. *Shak.*—SYN. Shrinking, shy, distant, reserved, modest, bashful, backward.

Coy (koi), *v.i.* 1. To behave with coyness or bashfulness; to shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite *it.*

One kiss—nay, damsel! *coy it* not. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To make difficulty; not freely to condescend. *Shak.* [Rare.]

Coy,† *v.t.* 1. To quiet; to soothe. *Chaucer.* 2. To caress with the hand; to stroke.

Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy.* *Shak.*

Coy† (koi), *v.t.* [Abbrev. of *decoy.*] To decoy.

There sprung up a wiser generation, who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, and who have reduced gaming to a science. *Bp. Rainbow.*

Coyish (koi'ish), *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

Coyly (koi'li), *adv.* In a coy manner; with disinclination to familiarity.

As she *coyly* bound it round his neck,
And made him promise silence. *Coleridge.*

Coyne, Coynie, *n.* See COIGNE.

Coyness (koi'nes), *n.* The quality of being coy; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse by silence or retirement.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

SYN. Reserve, shrinking, shyness, backwardness, modesty, bashfulness.

Coyote (koi-ōt', koi-ō'tā), *n.* [Sp. *coyote*, from Mexican *coyotl.*] The American prairie wolf (*Canis ochropus* or *Lyciscus latrans*).

Coypou, Coypu (koi'pō), *n.* The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus.* Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypou is about 2 feet 6 inches.

Coystrel, Coystril (kois'trel, kois'tril), *n.* [See COISTRIL.] A mean, cowardly, paltry fellow.

'He's a coward and a *coystril* that will not drink to my niece. *Shak.*

Coz (kuz), *n.* A familiar or fond contraction of *Cousin.* 'Fair *coz.*' *Shak.* 'My dearest *coz.*' *Shak.*

Cozen (kuz'n), *v.t.* [Probably merely another form of *cousin*, the original meaning being to deceive through pretext of relationship; comp. Fr. *cousiner*, to sponge upon people, from *cousin*, a cousin.] 1. To cheat; to defraud.

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness and neglect, does the same thing with him that corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange.*

2. To deceive; to beguile.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters. *Locke.*

Cozen (kuz'n), *v.i.* To cheat; to act deceitfully. 'Some cogging *cozening* slave.' *Shak.*

Cozenage (kuz'n-āj), *n.* Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

This town is full of *cozenage.* *Shak.*

Cozener (kuz'n-ėr), *n.* One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

There are *cozeners* abroad. *Shak.*

Cozier† (kō'zhi-ėr), *n.* A botcher. *Shak.* See COSIER.

Cozily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* Snugly; warmly; comfortably.

Cozy, *a.* Snug; warm; comfortable. See COSEY.

Crab (krab), *n.* [A. Sax. *crabba.* The same word occurs also in the other Teutonic languages, as G. *krabbe* (also *krebs*), D. *krab*, Icel. *krabbi*, Sw. *krabba*, a crab; all borrowed perhaps from L. *carabus*, Gr. *karabos*, a kind of sea-crab. Comp. W. *craf*, claws or talons, *crafu*, to scratch, *crafanc*, a crab. The Fr. *crabe* seems borrowed from the German.] 1. A popular name for all the ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans constituting the sub-order Brachyura, order Decapoda, comprising many genera, distinguished from the lobster and other macrurous or long-tailed decapods by the shortness of their tail, which is folded under the body. The two fore-feet are not used for locomotion, but are furnished with strong claws or pincers; and their eyes are compound, with hexagonal facets, and are pedunculated, elongated, and movable. Like most individuals of the class, they easily lose their claws, which are as readily renewed. Of the short-tailed crustacea several species are highly esteemed as an article of food, and the fishery constitutes an important trade on many of our coasts. The common large edible crab belongs to the genus Cancer; the small edible crab to the genus Carcinus; the long-armed crab to the genus Corystes; the hermit-crab to the genus Pagurus, and the land-crab to the genus Gecarcinus.—2. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac. See CANCER.—3. A name given to various machines; as, (*a*) an engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (*b*) A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which long levers are thrust. (*c*) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (*d*) A machine used in rope-works for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands.—*Crab's claws*, in *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab; formerly used as absorbents.—*Crab's eyes*, in *materia medica*, concretions formed in the stomach of the crayfish, formerly when powdered in much repute as antacids.—*To catch a crab*, in *rowing*, to miss a stroke and fall backwards.

Crab (krab), *n.* [Sw. *krabbäple*, a crab-apple; origin doubtful; perhaps from *crab*, the animal, in allusion to its pinching or astringent juice.] 1. A small, wild, very sour apple. 'Harsh as *crabs.*' *Tennyson.*—2. The tree producing the fruit, *Pyrus Malus.*—3. A sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. *Johnson.*

Crab (krab), *a.* [See above.] Sour; rough; austere. '*Crab* wine.' *Bp. Hall.*

Crab (krab), *v.t.* To render harsh, sour, or peevish; to make crabbed. 'Sickness sours or *crabs* our nature.' *Glanville.*

Crab-apple (krab'ap-l), *n.* A wild apple. See CRAB, the apple.

Crabbed (krab'ed), *a.* [From *crab*, the apple.] 1. Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical: applied to persons, their temper, disposition, &c.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by harshness or roughness; rough; harsh: applied to things; as, a *crabbed* taste.—3. Difficult; perplexing; uninviting; as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed* as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute. *Milton.*

4. Very intricate or irregular; as, *crabbed* handwriting; *crabbed* characters.

Crabbedly (krab'ed-li), *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity.

Crabbedness (krab'ed-nes), *n.* 1. Roughness; harshness, as of taste.—2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity; moroseness. '*Crabbedness* of visage.' *Holland.*—3. Difficulty; perplexity. 'The mathematics with their *crabbedness.*' *Howell.*

Crabbit (krab'bit), *a.* The Scotch form of the English adjective *crabbed* (which see).

Crabby† (krab'i), *a.* Difficult; perplexing; crabbed.

Persius is *crabby* because ancient. *Marston.*

Crab-catcher (krab'kach-ėr), *n.* A richly-coloured species of bittern, the *Herodias virescens*, indigenous to Jamaica, so called from the crustacea on which it feeds.

Crab-eater (krab'ēt-ėr), *n.* A name given to two small species of herons (*Ardea minuta* and *Ardea danubialis*) found in the mountainous districts of France.

Craber (krā'bėr), *n.* The water-rat. *Izaak Walton.*

Crab-faced (krab'fāst), *a.* Having a sour, peevish face. 'A *crab-faced* mistress.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Crab-grass (krab'gras), *n.* A genus of plants, Digitaria, called also *Finger-grass.*

Crabite (krab'it), *n.* A name sometimes given to a fossil crab or crawfish.

Crab-louse (krab'lous), *n.* A species of body louse, the *Phthirius inguinalis* of modern authors.

Crab-oil (krab'oil), *n.* [For *Carap-oil.*] Oil obtained from *Carapa guianensis.*

Crabro (krā'brō), *n.* [L., a hornet.] A genus of hymenopterous insects belonging to the sub-section Fossores; also sometimes employed as the specific name of an allied hymenopterous insect belonging to the wasp family, the hornet, or *Vespa crabro*, otherwise called *Crabro vulgaris.*

Crabronidæ (krā-brō'ni-dē), *n.pl.* [L. *crabro, crabronis*, a hornet, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of hymenopterous insects of the section Aculeata, and sub-section Fossores or false wasps, having a large head, and appearing almost square when viewed from above. They burrow in sand or decayed wood, and the sting of some of them is very painful. It includes several genera, the type genus being Crabro (which see).

Crabs (krabz), *n.pl.* The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair bellowed out '*Crabs*,' and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. *Theodore Hook.*

Crabstick (krab'stik), *n.* A walking-stick made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, a stick of any kind.

Adams, brandishing his *crabstick*, said he despised death as much as any man. *Fielding.*

Crab-tree (krab'trē), *n.* The tree that bears crabs; the wild apple-tree (*Pyrus Malus*).

Crab-wood (krab'wud), *n.* [For *Carap-wood.*] The wood of *Carapa guianensis.*

Crab-yaws (krab'yaz), *n.* The name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips.

Cracchyng,† *n.* Scratching. *Chaucer.*

Cracidæ (kras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *krazō*, to croak or crow, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The curassows, a family of gallinaceous birds, which connect the Insessores with the Rasores. They have three toes before and one behind, the head feathered and generally crested. There are several genera, natives of the warm parts of South America. Their flesh is said to excel that of the guinea-fowl or pheasant in delicacy of flavour; and it has been proposed that they should be added to our farm-yards as a new breed of poultry. The typical genus is Crax (which see).

Crack (krak), *v.t.* [An imitative word; A. Sax. *cearcian*, to crack; comp. G. *krachen*, to crack; D. *krak*, a crack; Gael. *knac*, a crack, as of a whip, &c.] 1. To rend, break, or burst into chinks; to break partially; to break without an entire severance of the parts;

as, to *crack* glass or ice. 'Cracked the helmet through.' *Tennyson.*

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *cracked*, the whole does fly.
Hudibras.

2. To break in pieces. 'Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts.' *Shak.* — 3. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture. [Rare or obsolete, *rend* or *break* being now used.]

O madam, my old heart is *cracked*. *Shak.*

4. To open and drink; as, to *crack* a bottle of wine.

By the mass we'll *crack* a quart together. *Shak.*

5. To throw out or utter with smartness; as, to *crack* a joke. 'Or *crack* out bawdy speeches or unclean.' *B. Jonson.*—6. To snap; to cause to make a sharp sudden noise; as, to *crack* a whip.—7. To break or destroy.

In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father. *Shak.*

8. To impair the intellectual faculties of; to disorder; to make crazy.

He thought none poets till their brains were *crack't*. *Roscommon.*

—*To crack a crib*, to break into a house; to commit burglary. [Thieves' slang.]—*To crack up*, to cry up; to extol; to puff. [Low.]

Crack (krak), *v. i.* 1. To break into pieces with a sharp sound; to be shattered or shivered. 'Splinter'd spear-shafts *crack* and fly.' *Tennyson.* — 2. To burst; to open in chinks; to be fractured without quite separating into different parts. — 3. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired. [Colloq.]

The credit of the exchequer *cracks* when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

4. To utter a loud or sharp sudden sound; as, the clouds *crack;* the whip *cracks.* — 5. To boast; to brag—that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words: with *of*.

The Ethiops *of* their sweet complexion *crack*. *Shak.*

6. To chat; to talk freely and familiarly. [Scotch.]

Gae warm ye and *crack* with our dame. *Ramsay.*

Crack (krak), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; as, a *crack* in timber, in a wall, or in glass.—2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly or with vehemence; the sound of anything suddenly rent; a violent report; as, a loud *crack* of thunder; the *crack* of a whip.—3. The tone of voice when changed at puberty.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*. *Shak.*

4. Craziness of intellect; lunacy; insanity; as, he has a *crack.* — 5. A crazy person. [Rare or obsolete.]

I cannot get the parliament to listen to me who look upon me as a *crack*. *Addison.*

6. A boast. '*Cracks* and brags.' *Burton.* [Rare or obsolete.]—7. A boaster. 'Vainglorious *cracks.*' *Spenser.* [Rare or obsolete.] 8.† A breach of chastity.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* in my dread mistress. *Shak.*

9.† A prostitute. *Johnson.*—10.† A boy, generally a pert, lively boy.

When he was a *crack* not this high. *Shak.*

11. An instant; as, I'll be with you in a *crack.* [Old English and Scotch.]—12. Free familiar conversation; a comfortable chat. [Scotch.]

What is *crack* in English? A chat. The synonym is as perfect as possible; yet the words are subtly distinguished by a whole hemisphere of feeling. A *chat*, by comparison 'wi' a *crack*,' is a poor, frivolous, shallow, altogether heartless business. A *crack* is... a *chat* with a good, kindly human heart in it. *P. P. Alexander.*

Crack (krak), *a.* Excellent; first-rate; having qualities to be proud of. [Colloq.]

Like that of the soldiers in a *crack* regiment. *Ruskin.*

Crack-brained (krak'brānd), *a.* Having an impaired intellect; crazy.

Cracked (krakt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Burst or split; rent; broken; partially severed; hence, blemished in reputation.

The reputation of an intrigue with such a *cracked* pitcher does me no honour at all. *Smollett.*

2. Impaired; crazy.

I was ever of opinion that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains. *Bacon.*

Cracker (krak'ėr), *n.* 1. A noisy, boasting fellow. [Rare or obsolete.]

What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears. *Shak.*

2. A small kind of firework filled with powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises at short intervals.—3. That which cracks anything; hence, a tooth. —4. A small hard biscuit.—5. A bird, the pin-tail duck (*Anas acuta*).

Crack-hemp, Crack-rope (krak'hemp, krak'rōp), *n.* A wretch fated to the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged. *Shak.*

Crackle (krak'l), *v. i.* pret. & pp. *crackled;* ppr. *crackling.* [Dim. of *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate; as, burning thorns *crackle.*

The tempest *crackles* on the leads. *Tennyson.*

Crackling (krak'l-ing), *n.* 1. The making of small abrupt cracks or reports frequently repeated. 'The *crackling* of thorns under a pot.' Eccl. vii. 6.—2. The browned skin of roast pig.

For the first time in his life (in the world's life indeed) he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb.*

3. A kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.

Cracknel (krak'nel), *n.* A hard brittle cake or biscuit. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

Crack-rope, *n.* See CRACK-HEMP.

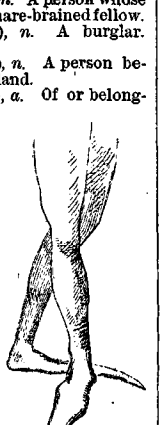
Crack-skull (krak'skul), *n.* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow.

Cracksman (kraks'man), *n.* A burglar. [Slang.]

Cracovian (krä-kō'vi-an), *n.* A person belonging to Cracow in Poland.

Cracovian (krä-kō'vi-an), *a.* Of or belonging to Cracow.

Cracovienne (krä-kō-vē-en'), *n.* The favourite dance of the Polish peasantry around Cracow. The music for the dance is written in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.



Cracowes, from the Harleian MS.

Cracowes† (krä'kōz), *n. pl.* Long-toed boots or shoes, introduced in 1384: named from the city of Cracow, whence the fashion is supposed to have been imported.

Cradle (krā'dl), *n.* [A.Sax. *cradel, cradol.* Allied to L. *craticula*, a small hurdle, from *crates*, wickerwork; Dan. *krat*, copse; G. *krätze*, a basket; Gael. *creathach*, underwood; *creathall*, a grate, a cradle.] 1. A movable machine of various constructions, for rocking children or infirm persons to sleep, for alleviating pain, or giving moderate exercise.

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age. *Pope.*

Hence—2. The place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence; as, Asia the *cradle* of the human race.—3. Infancy or a state of infancy: with the definite article or a possessive pronoun prefixed.

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship in which they had been educated from *the cradle*. *Clarendon.*

4. That part of the stock of a cross-bow where the missile is put.—5. In *surg.* (*a*) a case in which a broken leg is laid after being set. (*b*) A semicircular case of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bed-clothes with the injured part, in cases of wounds, fractures, &c.—6. In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways.* —7. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—8. In *engr.* a tool consisting of a steel plate with a tang and handle, and having angular grooves on its under surface, so that when the rounded end is obliquely ground, it will form a row of points, by which numerous burs can be raised on the plate to be engraved.—9. In *agri.* a frame of wood with long bending teeth, fastened to a scythe, for laying oats and other cereal grasses in a swathe as they are cut.—10. In *arch.* a name sometimes given to a centering of ribs latticed with spars, used for building culverts.—11. An ancient play among children, still practised in Britain; it is said to have originated in the wish to represent, by a piece of string woven together, the *crèche* or cradle of our Saviour. Called more properly *Cat's* or *Cratch Cradle.*—12. A large wooden frame in which a canal-boat or barge may be floated in order to be conveyed by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks.—13. A machine in which gold is washed from the earth, &c., containing it: so named from its being rocked in the process of washing as a child's cradle.—14. In *mining*, a suspended scaffold used in shafts.—15. In *carp.* the rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster.—16. The vessel or basket in which, when a line has been attached to a wrecked ship from the shore, the people are got off the ship.—*Cradle printing-machine*, a printing-machine in which the cylinder has only a half revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion.

Cradle (krā'dl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cradled;* ppr. *cradling.* 1. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose or quiet.

It *cradles* their fears to sleep. *D. A. Clark.*

2. To nurse in infancy: used figuratively in the following extract:—

Most wretched men
Are *cradled* into poetry by wrong. *Shelley.*

3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

Cradle (krā'dl), *v. i.* To lie or lodge, as in a cradle.

Withered roots and husks,
Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shak.*

Cradle-scythe (krā'dl-sīтн), *n.* A scythe made broader than an ordinary one, to be used with a cradle for cutting grain.

Cradle-vault (krā'dl-vâlt), *n.* An improper term for a cylindrical vault.

Cradling (krā'dl-ing), *n.* 1. The bringing up in a cradle; hence, the time of being so brought up; infancy.

From his *cradling*
Begin his service's first reckoning. *Otia Sacra.*

2. In *carp.* (*a*) timber framing for sustaining the lath and plaster of vaulted ceilings. (*b*) The frame-work to which the entablature of a wooden shop front is attached. 3. In *coopering*, the cutting a cask in two lengthwise, so as to enable it to pass through a narrow place, the pieces being afterwards united.

Crœme, Krame (krām), *n.* [D. *kraam*, Dan. *krambod*, a booth, a stall; G. *krämer*, a retail shop-keeper; *kramen*, to put here and there, rummage, to carry on a retail trade.] A warehouse where goods are crammed or packed; range of booths for the sale of goods; as, the *krames* of Edinburgh. [Scotch.]

Craft (kraft), *n.* [A. Sax. *cræft*, art, cunning, power, force, also a trading vessel, a bark, a craft: cog. G. Sw. and Dan. *kraft*, Icel. *kraptr, kräftr*, D. *kracht*, might, power, faculty; derived from a Teutonic root *krap*, of which *cramp* is a nasalized form, and which is akin to Skr. *grabh*, to grasp, to seize.] 1. Art; ability; dexterity; skill.

Poesy is the poet's skill or *craft* of making.
B. Jonson.

Trained for either camp or court,
Skilful in each manly sport,

Art of warfare, *craft* of chases,
Swimming, skating, snow-shoe races. *Longfellow.*

2. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death.
Mark xiv. 1.

3. Art; skill; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade; specifically (with the definite article), free masonry; as, brothers of *the craft.*

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth.
Acts xix. 25.

4. The members of a trade collectively.—5. *Naut.* a vessel; as, she is a tidy *craft:* generally used in a collective sense for vessels of any kind.

He spent the afternoon observing the evolutions of the numerous tiny *craft* moving over the lake.
Wilson.

—*Small craft*, a term given to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.

Craft† (kraft), *v. i.* To play tricks. 'You have *crafted* fair.' *Shak.*

Craft (kraft), *n.* A croft. [Scotch.]

I fear that with the geese
I shortly boost to pasture
I' the *craft* some day. *Burns.*

Craftily (kraf'ti-li), *adv.* With craft, cunning, or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.

Craftiness (kraf'ti-nes), *n.* Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*. Job v. 13.

Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 2 Cor. iv. 2.

Craftless (kraft'les), *a.* Free from craft or cunning.

Covetousness . . . undoes those who specially belong to God's protection, helpless, *craftless*, and innocent people. *Jer. Taylor.*

Craftsman (krafts'man), *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

Craftsmanship (krafts'man-ship), *n.* The skilled work of a craftsman.

Effective religious art, therefore, has always lain, and I believe must always lie, between the two extremes—of barbarous idol-fashioning on one side, and magnificent *craftsmanship* on the other. *Ruskin.*

Craftsmaster (krafts'mas-tėr), *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade.

Crafty (kraf'ti), *a.* 1. Cunning; artful; skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance; wily; sly; fraudulent.

He disappointeth the devices of the *crafty*. Job v. 12.

2. Artful; cunning, in a good sense or in a laudable pursuit; dexterous; skilful.—3.† Applied to things, indicating skill. *'Crafty* work!' *Piers Plowman.*—4. Characterized by deceit; as, *crafty* wiles.—Syn. Cunning, artful, wily, sly, fraudulent, deceitful, subtle.

Craftys-man,† *n.* A craftsman. *Chaucer.*

Crag (krag), *n.* [Gael. *creag*, Ir. *craig*, W. *careg*, a rock, stone.] 1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock. 'Splintered *crags* that wait the dell.' *Tennyson.*—2. In *geol.* shelly deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk, usually of gravel and sand, of the older pliocene period, subdivided into three members—viz. the upper or *mammaliferous crag*, the *red crag*, and the lower or *coralline crag.*—*Crag and tail*, *Craig and tail*, in *geol.* a name applied to a form of secondary hills, common in Britain, in which a bold and precipitous front is presented to the west or north-west, while the opposite side is formed of a sloping declivity. The rock on which Edinburgh Castle stands, with its 'tail' gradually sloping down to Holyrood, presents a fine example. This phenomenon is due probably to the currents of the 'drift' or glacial epoch.

Crag (krag), *n.* [D. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, the throat or neck; A. Sax. *hracca*, Sc. *craig*, the neck, the throat. Akin *craw*.] The neck; the throat.

They looken big, as bulls that have been bate,
And bearen the *cragge* so stiffe and so state,
As cocke on his dunghill crowing cranck. *Spenser.*

Cragged (krag'ed), *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points, and inequalities.

Must oft into its *cragged* rents descend
The higher but to mount. *J. Baillie.*

Craggedness (krag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with crags or broken pointed rocks.

Cragginess (krag'i-nes), *n.* The state of being craggy.

Craggy (krag'i), *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Cragsman, *n.* See Craigsman.

Craig (krāg), *n.* A crag; a rock. [Scotch.]

Craig (krāg), *n.* [See Crag.] The neck; the throat. [Scotch.]

The knife that nicket Abel's *craig*
He'll prove you fully,
It was a faulding jocteleg. *Burns.*

Craiget (krāg'et), *a.* Necked; as, a lang-*craiget* heron. [Scotch.]

Craigie (krāg'i), *n.* A diminutive of *craig*, the throat.

If e'er you want, or meet wi' scant,
May I ne'er weet my *craigie*. *Burns.*

Craigsman, Cragsman (krāgz'man, kragz'man), *n.* One who is dexterous in climbing rocks; specifically, one who climbs cliffs overhanging the sea to procure sea-fowls or their eggs. [Scotch.]

Crail (krāl), *n.* Same as *Creel.*

Crake (krāk), *n.* A boast. [See Crack.] *Spenser.*

Crake (krāk), *n.* [Evidently onomatopoetic, like *croak*, *creak*; comp. L. *crex*, Gr. *krex*, a landrail; Icel. *kráka*, to croak, &c.] Crex, a genus of migratory grallatorial birds of the family Rallidæ. The best known species is the cornerake or landrail (*Crex pratensis*), whose singular note, 'crek,' 'erek,' is heard from fields of rye-grass or corn in the early summer, although it is so shy, swift, and nimble in threading its way among the grass-stems that multitudes have heard it who have never seen it. The cry may be so exactly imitated by drawing the blade of a knife across an indented bone, or the thumb over a small-toothed comb, that by these means it may be decoyed within sight. It is a pretty bird, the upper part of the body being elegantly mottled with darkish brown, ashen, and warm chestnut tints. It weighs about 6 oz., and is 10 inches long. These birds make their appearance in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the month of April, and take their departure to warmer climates before the approach of winter.

Crake (krāk), *v.i.* [From the noun.] To cry like a crake; to utter the harsh cry of the corn-crake.

Crake,† *v.i.* pret. & pp. *craked;* ppr. *craking.* To crack; to boast.

Then she is mortal born, how so ye *crake*. *Spenser.*

Crake,† *v.t.* To utter loudly or boastingly; to boast.

To whom the boaster . . .
. . . did unseemly speeches *crake*. *Spenser.*

Crake-berry (krāk'be-ri), *n.* A species of Empetrum or berry-bearing heath; the crowberry (*E. nigrum*).

Crakel,† *v.i.* To crackle; to quaver hoarsely in singing. *Chaucer.*

Craker,† *n.* [That is, *cracker.*] A boaster; a braggart. 'Great *crakers* were never yet great fighters.' *Old play.*

Crakys,† *n. pl.* [=*cracks.*] An old term for great guns.—*Crakys of war*, the name given to cannons in the time of Edward III.

Cram (kram), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crammed;* ppr. *cramming.* [A. Sax. *crammian*, to cram; cog. Dan. *kramme*, to crush; Sw. *krama*, to press or crush.] 1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cram* anything into a basket or bag; to *cram* a room with people. *'Cram* our ears with wool.' *Tennyson.* 'Storehouses *crammed* with grain.' *Shak.*—2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.

Children would be more free from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much by fond mothers. *Locke.*

3. To thrust in by force; to crowd.

Being thus *crammed* into the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shak.*

Fate has *crammed* us all into one lease. *Dryden.*

4. *Fig.* to endeavour to qualify a pupil for an examination, in a comparatively short time, by storing his memory with information, not so much with the view of his gaining real acquaintance with the subjects as to his passing the ordeal; to grind; to coach.

I can imagine some impertinent inspector, having *crammed* the children, . . . to put us old people out to show our grammatical paces. *Blackwood's Mag.*

5. To tell lies to; to fill up with false stories. [Slang.]

Cram (kram), *v.i.* 1. To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff.

Swinish gluttony . . .
Crams, and blasphemes his leader. *Milton.*

2. To endeavour to prepare for an examination by forced study, especially by storing the memory with facts to the neglect of principles; to grind; as, he is *cramming* for the competition.

Cram (kram), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.—2. Matters of fact, as distinguished from principles, committed to memory with a view to immediate use; information got up hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose.—3. A lie. [Slang.]

Crambe (kram'bē), *n.* [L. and Gr. *crambē*, a kind of cabbage.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of Europe and Asia. They are perennial herbs, with stout branched stems and broad leaves. One species, *C. maritima* (sea-kale), is a native of the sandy and shingly coasts of Britain. The wild plant was formerly eaten, but for two hundred years it has been cultivated in this country, and has been introduced into the Continent.

Crambo (kram'bō), *n.* [L. *crambē*, a cabbage. *'Crambē* repetita,' cabbage re-boiled and presented for a second time; hence, tedious repetition.] 1. A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

I saw in one corner . . . a cluster of men and women, diverting themselves with a game at *crambo*. I heard several double rhymes . . . which raised a great deal of mirth. *Addison.*

2. A word rhyming with another. 'Every *crambo* he could find.' *Swift.*

Crambo-clink (kram'bō-klingk), *n.* Rhyme. [Scotch.]

A' ye wha live by sowps o' drink,
A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink*,
. . . . . .
Come mourn wi' me. *Burns.*

Crambus (kram'bus), *n.* [Gr. *krambos*, dry, parched, shrivelled.] A genus of moths of the family Tineidæ. In crossing dry meadows in the summer-time we observe numerous little moths fly from the grass at every step we take; such are the insects which constitute the genus Crambus, and of which there are about forty species in this country. They are called in England the veneers, and sometimes grass-moths.

Crameria, Krameria (kram-ē'ri-a), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Polygalaceæ. *C. triandra* is a Peruvian tree, the root of which is called rhatany, a substance that has been long known to the producers of port wine. It is a powerful astringent.

Crammer (kram'ėr), *n.* 1. A teacher who crams or prepares students for special examinations.

Old Daddie Long-legs couldn't say his grammar;
Put him to the treadmill, and then to the *crammer*.
Blackwood's Magazine.

2. A lie. [Slang.]

Cramoisie,† **Cramoisy** † (kra-moi'zi), *a.* [See Crimson.] Crimson.

A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisy* velvet. *Motley.*

Cramoisie,† **Cramoisy,**† *n.* Crimson cloth. Spelled also *Crammesy.* 'In *crammesy* clede.' *Gawain Douglas.*

Cramp (kramp), *n.* [This word appears in D. *kramp*, cramp, spasm, also *kram*, a cramp-iron; Dan. *krampe*, cramp, a cramp-iron; Sw. *kramp*, cramp, *krampa*, a cramp-iron; G. *krampf*, cramp, *krampe*, a cramp-iron; according to Skeat from Teutonic root *kramp*, seen also in *cram*, *clamp*, *crimp*, *crumple*.] 1. Spasm; the contraction of a limb or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions or numbness.—2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron.—4. A portable kind of iron press, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for closely compressing the joints of framework.—5. A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.

Cramp (kramp), *v.t.* 1. To pain or affect with spasms or cramps.

I can laugh, heartily laugh,
When the gout *cramps* my joints. *Ford.*

2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion; as, to *cramp* the exertions of a nation; to *cramp* the genius.

The mind may be as much *cramped* by too much knowledge as by ignorance. *Layard.*

3. To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.—4. To fashion or shape on a cramp; as, to *cramp* boot legs.

Cramp (kramp), *a.* Difficult; knotty. [Rare.] 'Care being taken not to add any *cramp* reasons for this opinion.' *Coleridge.*

Cramp-bark (kramp'bärk), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of the *Viburnum Oxycoccus*, a medicinal plant having antispasmodical properties.

Cramp-bone (kramp'bōn), *n.* The patella of a sheep, so named because it was considered a charm against cramp.

He could turn *cramp-bones* into chess-men. *Dickens.*

Cramp-fish (kramp'fish), *n.* The torpedo or electric ray, which in common with other fishes (the electric eel for instance) is capable of giving severe electric shocks. See Torpedo.

Cramp-iron (kramp'ī-ėrn), *n.* [See Cramp.] A piece of metal, usually iron, bent at each end, and let into the upper surface of two pieces of stone, when their perpendicular faces are joined together. Cramp-irons are commonly employed in works requiring great solidity, for the purpose of fastening the stones securely together. In common works they are applied chiefly to the stones of copings and cornices, and generally in

any external work upon the upper surface, or between the beds of the stones. Called also *Cramp*.

Crampish† (kramp'ish), *v.t.* To contract; to cramp. *Chaucer.*

Crampit (kram'pit), *n.* 1. A piece of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword.—2. [Scotch.] (*a*) A cramp-iron. (*b*) A piece of iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground.

Cramponee (kramp-o-nē'), *n.* [Fr. *cramponné*, pp. of *cramponner*, to affix with a cramp.] In *her.* applied to a cross, having a cramp or square piece at each end.

Crampon (kram'pon), *n.* In *bot.* an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support, as in the ivy.

Crampoon (kram'pön), *n.* 1. An iron instrument fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart. 2. In *arch.* an apparatus used in the raising of timber or stones, consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together somewhat like double callipers.

Cramp-ring (kramp'ring), *n.* A ring of gold or silver, which, after being blessed by the English sovereign, was formerly believed to cure cramp and falling-sickness. The custom of blessing great numbers on Good Friday continued down to the time of Queen Mary.

Crampy (kramp'i), *a.* 1. Afflicted with cramp.—2. Inducing cramp or abounding in cramp. 'This *crampy* country.' *Howitt.*

Cran, Crane (kran, krān), *n.* [Gael. *crann*, a measure of fresh herrings, as many as fill a barrel.] In Scotland, a measure of capacity for fresh herrings, as taken out of the net. A cran contains 37½ imperial gallons, and a barrel 26⅔ gallons; but, after they have been properly cured, it is reckoned that nearly as many fish can be packed into a barrel as are contained in a cran. The average number of herrings to the cran may be roughly set down at 750.

Cranage (krān'āj), *n.* [From *crane.*] The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane.

Cranberry (kran'be-ri), *n.* [*Crane* and *berry*, from a fancied resemblance of its long slender stalks to the legs of a crane; or because the berries are eaten by cranes.] The fruit of *Oxycoccus palustris*, nat. order Vacciniaceæ. It is also called *Moss-berry* or *Moor-berry*, as it grows only on peat-bogs or swampy land, usually among masses of sphagnum. The berry, when ripe, is globose and dark red, and a little more than ¼ inch in diameter. These berries form a sauce of exquisite flavour, and are used for tarts. The cranberry of the United States is the *O. macrocarpus. Vaccinium Vitis idæa* is often called the cranberry in Scotland.

Crance (krans), *n.* *Naut.* any boom iron, but particularly an iron cap attached to the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

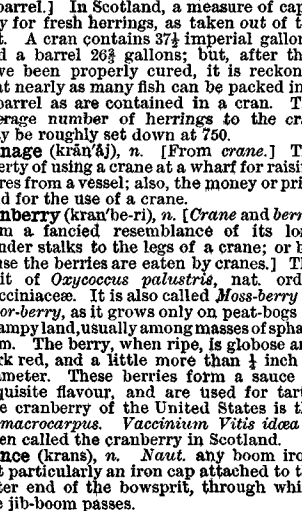
Cranch (kranch). See CRAUNCH.

Cranck,† **Crank**† (krank), *a.* [Perhaps allied to *rank*, luxuriant; A. Sax. *ranc*, proud.] Lusty; stout; sprightly; lively; courageous.

For I was a brisk wit, a *crank* young boy.
Dr. H. More.

Used adverbially by Spenser. See extract under CRAG, the throat.

Crane (krān), *n.* [A.Sax. *cran;* cog. D. *kraan*, G. *krahn*, *kranich*, Icel. *trani*, Dan. *trane* (both with *tr* for *kr*), Armor. *karan*, W. *garan*, Gr. *geranos*, L. *grus*, according to Max Müller, Pott, &c., from a root *gar*, seen in L. *garrio*, Gr. *geryō*, to call.] 1. A migratory grallatorial or wading bird of the genus Grus, family Gruidæ. The bill is straight, sharp, and long, with a furrow from the nostrils toward the point; the nostrils are linear, and the feet have four toes. These fowls have long legs and a long neck, being destined to wade and seek their food among grass and reeds in marshy grounds. The common crane is about 4 feet in length, of a slender body. It is the *G. cinerea;* the Siberian crane is the *G. gigantea*, and the brown crane the *G. canadensis.* The crowned crane, by some classed in a separate genus (Balearica), is about the size of the common crane. It receives its common name from having the occiput crowned with a tuft of slender yellow feathers.—2. A machine for raising great weights, and depositing them at some distance from their original place; for example, raising bales from the hold of a ship, and depositing them on the quay. Cranes are generally constructed on the principle of the wheel and axle, cog-wheel, or wheel and pinion. The most common of the many varied forms consists of a vertical revolving shaft, with an arm or jib, projecting upwards at an angle of from 40° to 50° from the shaft. At the upper extremity of the jib is a fixed pulley, over which is passed one end of the rope or chain to receive the weight, the other end being made fast to a cylinder fitted with a wheel and pinion, by means of which the weight can be raised to the required height. By the revolving motion of the vertical shaft the weight can be placed in any spot within the sweep of the jib. Where the objects to be raised are of considerable weight, cranes are generally turned by a steam-engine; in other cases by human force. A *double crane* is a crane with two jibs, one of which is employed in raising a load while the other deposits its load in position. A *travelling crane* is a crane mounted on a carriage or frame travelling on a wide-gauge railroad. It is in extensive use where heavy loads, as timber, stone, or iron, have to be moved to some distance.—3. A machine for weighing goods on the principle of the crane for lifting weights. Such machines are common in market towns in Ireland. See CRANER.—4. An iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fire-place and movable horizontally, used for supporting a pot or kettle over a fire.—5. *pl. Naut.* pieces of iron or timber at a vessel's side for stowing boats or spars upon.—6. A siphon or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.



Crowned Crane (*Balearica pavonina*).

Crane (krān), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *craned;* ppr. *craning.* To stretch out one's neck like a crane; hence, in *hunting*, to look before one leaps; to pull up at a dangerous jump.

But where was he, the hero of our tale? Fencing? *Craning?* Hitting? Missing? Is he over, or is he under? Has he killed, or is he killed? *Disraeli.*

Crane (krān), *v.t.* To cause to rise as by a crane: followed by *up.* [Rare.]

An upstart *craned up* to the height he has.
Massinger.

Crane-fly (krān'fli), *n.* A genus of insects (Tipula), belonging to the family Tipulidæ. The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper jaw is arched; the palpi are two, curved, and longer than the head; the proboscis short; the wings lanceolate and spreading, and the legs very long. *T. oleracea* is the well-known daddy-long-legs.

Craner (krān'ėr), *n.* 1. One who cranes at a fence; one who flinches before difficulty or danger; a coward.—2. An official in charge of a public crane for weighing.

Some country towns of Ireland have in the market-place a crane for the weighing of goods, produce, &c. An official, popularly the *craner*, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight to all concerned, a dictum uncontrovertible. This is called the *craner's* note, and when any one makes an assertion of the 'long-bow' nature, a sceptic auditor will say, 'Very nice; but I should like the *craner's* note for that.' *Notes and Queries.*

Crane's-bill (krānz'bil), *n.* 1. The popular name given to the species of Geranium, from the long slender beak of their fruit. They are herbs or sometimes shrubs found in temperate regions. Eleven species are found in Britain. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and a fragrant odour, and several of them are valued for their astringent properties. See GERANIUM.—2. A pair of long-nosed pincers used by surgeons.

Crang (krang), *n.* [*D. kreng*, a carcass.] The carcass of a whale.

Crangon (krang'gon), *n.* The shrimp, a genus of macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans. The common shrimp is the *Crangon vulgaris;* the shrimp common in the arctic regions is the *Crangon Boreas.*

Crangonidæ (krang-gon'i-dē), *n.pl.* A family of macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, of which the genus Crangon is the type. See CRANGON.

Cranial (krā'ni-al), *a.* Relating to or like the cranium.

Craniidæ (kra-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of brachiopod fossil and recent shells, characterized by the absence of a hinge and peduncle, the shells being attached by the lower valve.

Craniofacial (krā"ni-ō-fā'shal), *a.* [L. L. *cranium*, the skull, and L. *facies*, the face.] Pertaining to the cranium and face.—*Craniofacial angle.* Same as *Facial Angle* (which see under FACIAL).

Craniognomy (krā-ni-og'nō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, the skull, and Gr. *gnōmē*, judgment.] The doctrine or science which treats of the form and other characteristics of the skull.

Craniological (krā'ni-o-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

Craniologist (krā-ni-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

Craniology (krā-ni-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, the skull, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals; the art of determining the intellectual and moral peculiarities of individuals by the shape of their skulls. See PHRENOLOGY.

Craniometer (krā-ni-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, the skull, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

Craniometrical (krā'ni-o-met"rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

Craniometry (krā-ni-om'et-ri), *n.* The art of measuring the cranium or skulls of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

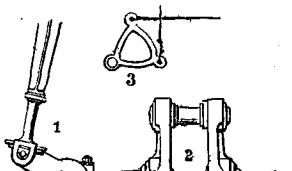
Cranioscopist (krā-ni-os'kop-ist), *n.* One skilled or professing belief in cranioscopy; a phrenologist.

It was found of equal dimensions in a literary man, whose skull puzzled the *cranioscopists.* *Coleridge.*

Cranioscopy (krā-ni-os'ko-pi), *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, the skull, and *skopeō*, to view.] An examination of the skull with the view of discovering the relative prominence and size of the different organs of the brain, supposed to indicate the strength of particular passions and faculties; phrenology.

Cranium (krā'ni-um), *n.* [Gr. *kranion.*] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

Crank (krangk), *n.* [Allied to *cringle*, *crinkle*, *crankle;* D. *krinkel*, something bending, a curve, *krinkelen*, to twist, bend; also to the adjective *crank*, A. Sax. *crane*, Icel. *krankr*, G. *krank*, sick.] 1. An iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, serving as a handle for communicating circular motion; as, the *crank* of a grindstone; or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. The single crank (1) can only be used on the end of an axis. The double crank (2) is employed when it is necessary



1, Single Crank. 2, Double Crank. 3, Bell Crank.

that the axis should be extended on both sides of the point at which the reciprocating motion is applied. An exemplification of this arrangement is afforded by the machinery of steam-boats. The bell-crank (3), so called from its being much used in bell-hanging, is for a totally different purpose to the others, being used merely to change the direction of a reciprocating motion, as from a horizontal to a vertical line.—2. Any bend, turn, winding, or involution.

Through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shak.*

3. A twisting or turning in speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

4. An iron brace for various purposes; such as the braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters of vessels.—5. An instrument of prison discipline, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steam vessel, which on the prisoner turning a handle outside revolves in a box partially filled with gravel. The labour in turning it is more or less severe according to the quantity of gravel.

Crank (krangk), *a.* [A. Sax. *cranc*, weak, sick; D. and G. *krank*, Icel. *krankr*, sick, ill. See the noun.] 1.† Sick; ill. *Howell.*—2. *Naut.* liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail.—3. In a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

For the machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed *crank* and slack. *Carlyle.*

4.† Over-confident; giddy; sprightly. See CRANCK.

Crank† (krangk), *n.* A sick person.

Thou arf a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater. *Burton.*

Crank (krangk), *v.i.* [See CRANK, *n.* and CRINKLE.] To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn. '(The hare) *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doubles.' *Shak.*

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out. *Shak.*

Crank-bird (krangk'bėrd), *n.* The name of the lesser spotted wood-pecker (*Picus minor*).

Cranked (krangkt), *a.* Having a bend or crank; as, a *cranked* axle.

Crank-hatches (krangk'hach-ez), *n. pl.* Hatches on the deck of a steam-vessel, raised to a proper elevation, for covering the cranks of the engines.

Crank-hook (krangk'hůk), *n.* In a turning-lathe, the rod connecting the treadle and fly.

Crankle (krangk'l), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crankled*; ppr. *crankling*. [Dim. of CRANK, *v.i.* See CRANK.] To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream . . . her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *J. Philips.*

Crankle (krangk'l), *v.i.* To bend, wind, or turn. 'Along the *crankling* path.' *Drayton.*

Crankle (krangk'l), *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle; an angular prominence.

Crankness (krangk'nes), *n.* The condition or property of being crank.

Crankous (krangk'us), *a.* Irritated; irritable. [Scotch.]

Crank-pin (krangk'pin), *n.* In a *steam engine*, the cylindrical piece joining the ends of the crank arms, and attached to the connecting-rod, or, in vibrating engines, to the piston-rod.

Cranky (krangk'i), *a.* 1. *Naut.* same as *Crank.*—2. Full of crotchets or whims; not to be depended on; unsteady; crazy. [Colloq.]

Crannied (kran'nid), *a.* [See CRANNY.] Having rents, chinks, or fissures; as, a *crannied* wall.

Crannog, Crannoge (kran'og, kran'oj), *n.* [Ir., from *cran*, Gael. *crann*, a tree, a mast, a pile.] The name given in Ireland and Scotland to the fortified islands in lakes, or platforms supported by piles, which were in use as dwelling-places and places of refuge among the old Celts. See *Lacustrine* or *Lake Dwellings*, under LACUSTRINE.

Cranny (kran'ni), *n.* [Apparently of the same origin as Fr. *cran*, a notch, a nick; G. *krinne*, a rent, from L. *crena*, a notch.] 1. Properly, a rent; but commonly, any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall or other substance.

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

2. A hole; a secret retired place.

He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *glass-making*, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses.

Cranny (kran'ni), *a.* Pleasant; brisk; jovial. [Local.]

Cranny (kran'ni), *v.i.* 1. To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies or clefts.

The ground did *cranny* everywhere,
And light did pierce the hell. *A. Golding.*

2. To enter by crannies; to haunt crannies.

All tenantless save by the *crannying* wind. *Shak.*

Cranreuch (kran-rųch), *n.* [Gael. *crannta-rach.*] Hoar-frost. [Scotch.]

And infant frosts begin to bite,
In hoary *cranreuch* drest. *Burns.*

Crantara (kran-tā'ra), *n.* [Gael. *crean-tarigh*, cross of shame.] The fiery cross which formed the rallying symbol in the Highlands of Scotland on any sudden emergency, so called because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy.

Crants† (krants), *n.* A garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave. 'Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*.' *Shak.* [The use of the word here is unique. It is evidently the same word as the G. *kranz*, D. Icel. and Sw. *krans*, garland.]

Crap (krap), *n.* [See CROP.] The top of anything; the craw of a fowl: used *ludicrously* for a man's stomach. [Scotch.] 'He has a *crap* for a' corn.' *Proverb.*

Crap (krap), *n.* Buckwheat (*Polygonum Fagopyrum*). [Local.]

Crapaudine (krap'ad-in), *a.* In *arch.* turning on pivots at top and bottom; said of doors.

Crapaudine (krap'ad-in), *n.* In *farriery*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse.

Crape (krāp), *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*; O. Fr. *crespe*, a silk tissue curled into minute wrinkles, from *crêper*, to curl, to frizzle; L. *crispare*, from *crispus*, curled. See CRISP.] A thin transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning. Crape is also used for gowns, and the dress of the clergy.

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

Crape (krāp), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *craped*; ppr. *craping*. To curl; to form into ringlets; as, to *crape* the hair.

Crape-fish (krāp'fish), *n.* Cod-fish salted and pressed to hardness.

Craple (krap'l), *n.* [See GRAPPLE.] A claw.

Crapnel (krap'nel), *n.* [See GRAPNEL.] A hook or drag.

Crappit-head (krap'pit-hed), *n.* A haddock's head stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, &c. [Scotch.]

I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and the *crappit-heads* too. *Sir W. Scott.*

Crapula,† **Crapule**† (krap'ū-la, krap'ūl), *n.* [L.] The same as *Crapulence.* *Cotton.*

Crapulence† (krap'ū-lens), *n.* [L. *crapula*, intoxication, from Gr. *kraipalē.*] Drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance.

Crapulent, Crapulous (krap'ū-lent, krap'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Drunk; surcharged with liquor; sick by intemperance.—2. Connected or associated with drunkenness. 'The *crapulous* residence of his father.' *Brougham.* [In both uses rare.]

Crapy (krāp'i), *a.* Like crape.

Crare,† **Crayer**† (krār, krā'ėr), *n.* [O. Fr. *craier*; L. L. *craiera*, a kind of ship employed by the Scandinavians.] A slow unwieldy trading vessel of old times. 'The owner of every vessel, ship, or *crare*.' Stat. 2 Jac. I. xxxii.

What coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in. *Shak.*

Crase, *v.t.* and *n.* Same as *Craze.*

Crased,† *a.* [Fr. *ecrasé*, broken.] Broken; bruised; crushed. *Chaucer.*

Crash (krash), *v.t.* [Purely imitative. Comp. *clash*, *crush*, &c.] To break to pieces violently; to dash with tumult and violence. [Rare.]

Crash (krash), *v.i.* To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*.
Smith.

Crash (krash), *n.* 1. The loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once, as the sound of a large tree falling and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house.

Thou (the soul) shalt flourish in immortal youth
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the *crash* of worlds.
Addison.

2. The collapse of a commercial undertaking; open inability to meet engagements; bankruptcy; failure; as, 'At last the *crash* came, and B and his family were ruined.'

Crash (krash), *n.* [L. *crassus*, thick.] A coarse kind of linen cloth, mostly used for towels.

Crashing (krash'ing), *n.* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills.
Zeph. i. 10.

Crasis (krā'sis), *n.* [Gr. *krasis*, a mixing.] 1. In *med.* the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution.—2. In *gram.* a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong; as, *alēthea* into *alēthē*, *teicheos* into *teichous*. It is otherwise called *Synæresis.*

Craspedota (kras-pē-dō'ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kraspedoō*, to surround with a membrane.] The naked-eyed medusæ.

Crass (kras), *a.* [L. *crassus*, the same as *gross* (which see).] 1. Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine: applied to fluids and solids. '*Crass* and fumid exhalations.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Gross; stupid; obtuse; as, *crass* ignorance.

A cloud of folly darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material. *Jer. Taylor.*

Crassament (kras'a-ment), *n.* [L. *crassamentum*, from *crassus*, thick.] The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part; the clot.

Crassiment† (kras'i-ment), *n.* Thickness. 'The other solid parts of the body of the same *crassiment*.' *Smith.*

Crassitude (kras'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *crassitudo.*] Grossness; coarseness; thickness: applied to liquids or solids. 'The greater *crassitude* and gravity of sea-water.' *Woodward.* [Rare.]

Crassness (kras'nes), *n.* Grossness.

The ethereal body contracts *crassness*, as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise. *Glanville.*

Crassula (kras'sū-la), *n.* [A dim. of L. *crassus*, thick, and hence succulent, in reference to their leaves.] A genus of plants, nat. order Crassulaceæ. It consists of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of South Africa. Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

Crassulaceæ (kras-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See CRASSULA.] The house-leek family, a nat. order of polypetalous exogens. It consists of succulent plants, with herbaceous or shrubby stems, and annual or perennial roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the world, but chiefly South Africa. Many species of Crassula, Rochea, Sempervivum, Sedum, &c., are cultivated in our green-houses for the beauty of their flowers. The flora of Britain contains about a dozen species belonging to four genera.

Crastination† (kras-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *crastinus*, from *cras*, to-morrow.] Procrastination; delay.

Cratægus (kra-tē'gus), *n.* [Gr. *krataigos*, a kind of flowering thorn.] An extensive genus of hardy trees and bushes, nat. order Rosaceæ. The species are natives of the northern hemisphere, and are all able to ripen their fruit in England. They have cut or entire leaves, white fragrant flowers, and small red or black drupaceous fruits. It comprehends the hawthorns, oriental thorns, evergreen thorns, small-leaved thorns, &c.

Cratæva (kra-tē'va), *n.* [After *Krateuas*, a Greek herbalist.] A genus of East and West Indian plants, nat. order Capparidaceæ. The fruit of *C. gynandra* has a peculiar alliaceous odour, whence it has received the name of the garlic-pear.

Cratch† (krach), *n.* [Fr. *crèche*, Pr. *crepia*, *crepcha*, O. Sax. *cribbia*; the word is therefore of Germanic origin, and allied to E. *crib.*] A rack; a grated crib or manger.

I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swaddling-cloaths. *Hakewill.*

Cratch† (krach), *v.t.* To scratch.

Cratch-cradle (krach'krā-dl), *n.* See CAT'S-CRADLE.

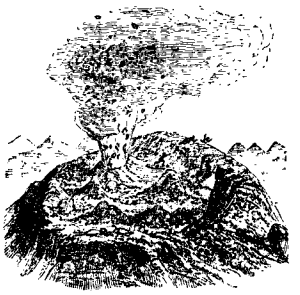
Cratches (krach'ez), *n. pl.* [Comp. G. *krätze*, the itch, cratches; *kratzen*, to scratch.] In the *manége*, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

Cratching,† *n.* A scratching. *Chaucer.*

Crate (krāt), *n.* [L. *crates*, wicker-work.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares.

Crater (krā'tėr), *n.* [L. *crater*, from Gr. *kratēr*, a great cup, a mixing vessel, from *kerannymi*, to mix.] 1. The orifice or mouth of a volcano. Craters may be central or lateral, and there may be several subsidiary ones, which may shift their places, or become merged by subsidence into others. Craters are generally lower on one side

owing to the influence of the prevailing winds.—2. A constellation of the southern



Crater of Antuco, South America.

hemisphere, containing thirty-one stars, called also the *Cup*.

Cratera (kra-tē'ra), *n.* [L., a cup.] In *bot.* the cup-shaped receptacle of certain lichens and fungi.

Crateriform (kra-tēr'i-form), *a.* In *bot.* having the form of a crater; shaped like a goblet.

Craterous (krā'tēr-us), *a.* Belonging to or like a crater. *R. Browning.* [Rare.]

Craunch (krąnsh), *v.t.* [Imitative, same as *crunch*, *scranch* (which see).] To crush with the teeth; to crunch.

She would *craunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth. *Swift.*

Cravat (kra-vat'), *n.* [Fr. *Cravate*, a Croat, because this piece of dress was adopted in the seventeenth century from the Croats who entered the French service.] A neck-cloth; an article of muslin, silk, or other material worn by men about the neck.

Cravatted (kra-vat'ed), *a.* Wearing a cravat.

The young man faultlessly appointed, handsomely *cravatted*. *Thackeray.*

Crave (krāv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *craved;* ppr. *craving.* [A. Sax. *crafian*, to ask; cog. Icel. *krefja*, Sw. *kräfva*, Dan. *kræve*, to crave, to ask, to demand.] 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to beseech; to implore; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependant; to beg; to entreat.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons. *Shak.*

Joseph . . . went in boldly to Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. Mark xv. 43.

2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite; as, the stomach or appetite *craves* food.—3. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought; as, I *crave for* mercy. 'Once one may *crave for* love.' *Sir J. Suckling.*—SYN. To ask, seek, beg, beseech, implore, entreat, solicit.

Craven (krā'vn), *n.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from O.Fr. *cravanter*, to overthrow; some say from *créanter*, and connect it therefore with *recreant*, both being from L. *credo;* others say that *craven* is one who has *craved* or *craven* his life at the enemy's hands, but the old form *cravant* is against this.] 1. A word of obloquy used formerly by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror; hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shak.*

2. A vanquished, dispirited cock.

No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*. *Shak.*

Craven (krā'vn), *a.* Cowardly; base.

The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word. *Sir W. Scott.*

In his mind all other feelings had given place to a *craven* fear for his life. *Macaulay.*

Craven (krā'vn), *v.t.* To make recreant, weak, or cowardly. 'Dejected souls *cravened* with their own distrusts.' *Quarles.*

Craver (krāv'ėr), *n.* One who craves or begs.

Craving (krāv'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Asking with importunity; begging; beseeching.—2. Desiring earnestly or inordinately; demanding gratification. 'A *craving* appetite.' *Arbuthnot.*

Craving (krāv'ing), *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for. 'A regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety.' *L'Estrange.*

Cravingly (krāv'ing-li), *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

Cravingness (krāv'ing-nes), *n.* The state of craving.

Craw (krą), *n.* [Of same origin as Dan. *kro*, D. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, the throat, craw. Akin *crag.*] 1. The crop or first stomach of fowls. Hence—2. Stomach, in a general sense. 'As tigers combat with an empty *craw.*' *Byron.*—3. Comb or wattles of fowl: a use of doubtful propriety.

She fluttered up to Clive with such an agitation of plumage, redness of *craw*, and anger of manner, as a maternal hen shows if she has reason to think you menace her chickens. *Thackeray.*

Craw (krą), *v.i.* To crow like a cock; to boast. 'The cock may *craw.*' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Crawfish, *n.* See CRAYFISH.

Crawl (krąl), *v.i.* [Of same origin as Sw. *krälla*, Dan. *kravle*, G. *krabbeln*, to crawl. Comp. *scrawl* and *scrabble.*] 1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees or feet, as a human being.

A worm finds what it searches after only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew.*

2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To creep; to advance slowly and slily; to insinuate one's self; to gain favour by obsequious conduct.

One
Hath *crawled* into the favour of the king. *Shak.*

4. To move about; to move in any direction: used in contempt.

Absurd opinions *crawl* about the world. *South.*

5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body; as, the flesh *crawls.*

Crawl (krąl), *n.* The act of crawling; slow creeping motion; as, his walk is little better than a *crawl.*

Crawl (krąl), *n.* [D. *kraal*, an inclosure, a cattle-pen.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast for containing fish.

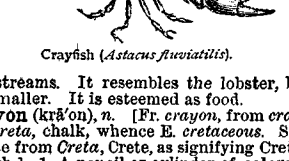
Crawler (krąl'ėr), *n.* He who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

Crawlingly (krąl'ing-li), *adv.* In a crawling manner.

Crax (kraks), *n.* [Gr. *krazō*, *kraxō*, to croak as a raven.] Curassow, a genus of gallinaceous birds, family Cracidæ, distinguished by having the base of the bill of each mandible covered with a case, and the head adorned with a kind of feathery crown inclining backwards. They inhabit the warmer parts of America.

Crayer,† *n.* See CRARE.

Crayfish, Crawfish (krā'fish, krą'fish), *n.* [A curious corruption of comparatively modern origin. O.E. *creveys*, from O.Fr. *crevice*, O.H.G. *krebiz*, G. *krebs* = crab. See CRAB.] *Astacus fluviatilis*, the river lobster, a macrurous, ten-footed crustacean, found



Crayfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

in streams. It resembles the lobster, but is smaller. It is esteemed as food.

Crayon (krā'on), *n.* [Fr. *crayon*, from *craie*, L. *creta*, chalk, whence E. *cretaceous.* Said to be from *Creta*, Crete, as signifying Cretan earth.] 1. A pencil or cylinder of coloured pipe-clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper. Crayons may be obtained from certain mineral substances in their natural state (such as red or black chalk), but are more commonly manufactured from a fine paste of chalk or pipe-clay coloured with various pigments, and consolidated by means of gum, wax, soap, &c.—2. A composition pencil made of soap, resin, wax, and lamp-black, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.

Crayon (krā'on), *v.t.* 1. To sketch with a crayon. Hence—2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts.

He afterwards composed that discourse conformable to the plan he had *crayoned* out. *Malone.*

Crayon-painting (krā'on-pānt-ing), *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

Craze (krāz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crazed;* ppr. *crazing.* [Cog. Fr. *écraser*, to crush, shatter; Sw. *krasa*, to crush, break; Dan. *krase*, to crackle. From sound of crushing. Akin *crush, crash*, &c.] 1.† To break in pieces; to grind to powder; to crush; as, to *craze* tin.

God looking forth will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To put out of order; to confuse; to weaken; to impair the natural force or energy of. 'Grief hath *crazed* my wits.' *Shak.*

Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

3. To derange the intellect of; to render insane.

Every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits. *Tillotson.*

Craze (krāz), *v.i.* To become crazy or insane; to become shattered; to break down.

For my tortured brain begins to *craze*,
Be thou my nurse. *Keats.*

Craze (krāz), *n.* 1. Insanity; craziness.—2. An inordinate desire or longing; a passion.

It was quite a *craze* with him (Burns) to have his Jean dressed genteelly. *Prof. Wilson.*

Crazed (krazd or krāz'ed), *a.* Broken down; impaired; decrepit; crazy.

O! they had all been saved but *crazed* eld
Annull'd my vigorous cravings. *Keats.*

Crazedness (krāz'ed-nes), *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect.

Craze-mill, Crazing-mill (krāz'mil, krāz'ing-mil), *n.* A mill resembling a grist-mill, used for grinding tin.

Crazily (krāz'i-li), *adv.* [See CRAZE.] In a broken or crazy manner.

Craziness (krāz'i-nes), *n.* [See CRAZE.] 1. The state of being broken or weakened; as, the *craziness* of a ship or of the limbs.—2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

Crazy (krāz'i), *a.* [See CRAZE.] 1. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble: applied to the body or constitution, or any structure; as, a *crazy* body. 'One of great riches, but a *crazy* constitution.' *Addison.*

They with difficulty got a *crazy* boat to carry them to the island. *Jeffrey.*

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. 'Over moist and *crazy* brains.' *Hudibras.*

Creable† (krē'a-bl), *a.* That may be created. *Watts.*

Creach, Creagh (krāch), *n.* [Gael.] A Highland foray; a plundering excursion.

Creaght,† *n.* [Ir.] A herd of cattle.

Creaght,† *v.i.* To graze on lands.

Creak (krēk), *v.i.* [Imitative of a more acute and prolonged sound than *crack.* Cog. Fr. *criquer*, to creak; W. *crecian*, to scream; A. Sax. *cearcian*, to creak.] To make a sharp harsh grating sound of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances; as, the shoe *creaks.* 'Doors upon their hinges *creak.*' *Tennyson.*

Creak (krēk), *v.t.* To cause to make a harsh protracted noise. [Rare.]

I shall stay here . . .
Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry. *Shak.*

Creak (krēk), *n.* A sharp, harsh, grating sound, as that produced by the friction of hard substances.

Creaking (krēk'ing), *p.* and *a.* Making a harsh grating sound; as, *creaking* hinges or shoes.

The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire. *Dryden.*

Creaking (krēk'ing), *n.* A harsh grating sound.

Their black and neat slipper, or stertup, with the *creaking*, allureth young men. *A. Willet.*

Cream (krēm), *n.* [This word seems to be partly of Teutonic origin (comp. A. Sax. *rēam*, Sc. *ream*, D. *room*, G. *rahm*—cream) and partly of Romance origin, the *c* being prefixed through the influence of Fr. *crème*, from L.L. *cremum* (or *crema*), cream—a word suggested probably by L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth; It. Sp. and Pg. *crema*, cream.] 1. In a general sense, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface. More particularly, the richer and butyraceous part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor. This by agitation forms butter. It contains about 4 parts in 100 of butter, 4 of casein, a little inorganic matter, and 92 of serum.—2. The best part

of a thing; the choice part; as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant *Shelton.*

3. A sweetmeat or kind of viand prepared from cream; as, an iced *cream.*

The remnants of a devoured feast—fragments of dissected fowls—ends of well-notched tongues—*creams* half demolished. *Hook.*

4. A name common to the finest liqueurs, as rosoglio, maraschino, &c.—*Cream of the cream* [Fr. *crème de la crème*], the highest or most select portion of society.—*Cream of lime*, the scum of lime water, or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone.—*Cream of tartar*, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar. The purified and crystallized supertartrate of potash. Cream of tartar exists in grapes and tamarinds, and also in the dregs of wine. Mixed with boracic acid or borate of soda, it is rendered much more soluble, and is then called *soluble cream of tartar.* It is frequently employed in medicine.—*Cream-of-tartar tree*, a North Australian tree, *Adansonia Gregorii*, so named from the pulp of the fruit having an agreeable cream-of-tartar taste. The largest tree seen in Gregory's expedition was 85 feet in girth 2 feet from the ground. The cream-of-tartar tree is known also as *Sour-gourd.*—*Cream of the valley*, a fine kind of English gin.

Cream (krēm), *v.t.* 1. To skim; to take the cream off by skimming; as, to *cream* milk. 2. To take off the quintessence or best part of.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up. *Swift.*

Cream (krēm), *v.i.* To gather cream; to gather a covering on the surface; to flower or mantle.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond.
Shak.

Cream-cake (krēm'kāk), *n.* A cake filled with custard made of eggs, cream, &c.

Cream-cheese (krēm'chēz), *n.* A kind of cheese prepared from curd made with new milk to which a certain quantity of cream is added, the curd being placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without the assistance of pressure; also cheese in general made from unskimmed milk to which cream has been added.

Cream-coloured (krēm'kul-ėrd), *a.* Having or resembling the colour of cream. '*Cream-coloured* horses.' *Hazlitt.*

Creamery (krēm'ėr-i), *n.* An establishment for buying the cream of the cows of a district, and manufacturing it into butter and cheese. Such establishments are common in the United States.

Cream-faced (krēm'fāst), *a.* White; pale; having a coward look. '*Cream-faced* loon.' *Shak.*

Cream-fruit (krēm'frōt), *n.* A kind of edible cream-like juicy fruit found at Sierra Leone, said to be produced by some apocynaceous plant. It is incorrectly supposed to be the fruit of *Roupellia grata.*

Creaminess (krēm'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being creamy.

Creaming-pan, Cream-pan (krēm'ing-pan, krēm'pan), *n.* A dairy vessel for milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top.

Cream-laid (krēm'lād), *a.* A term applied to laid paper of a cream colour. See LAID.

Cream-nut (krēm'nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa* of South America, commonly called *Brazil-nut.*

Cream-pot (krēm'pot), *n.* A vessel for holding cream.

Cream-slice (krēm'slīs), *n.* A sort of wooden knife with a blade 12 or 14 inches long, used for skimming cream from milk.

Cream-white (krēm'whīt), *a.* Cream-coloured.

Her *cream-white* mule his pastern set. *Tennyson.*

Cream-wove (krēm'wōv), *a.* A term applied to wove paper of a cream colour. See WOVE.

Creamy (krēm'i), *a.* 1. Full of cream.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allot.
Collins.

2. Like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious; unctuous. '*Creamy* spray.' *Tennyson.* 'Your *creamy* words but cozen.' *Beau. & Fl.*

Creance (krē'ans), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *credentia*, belief. See CREDENCE.] 1.† Faith; belief. *Chaucer.*—2. In *falconry*, a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

Creance,† *v.t.* [Fr.] To borrow money. *Chaucer.*

Creant (krē'ant), *a.* [L. *creans, creantis*, ppr. of *creo*, to create.] Formative; creative. [Rare.]

We
Sprang very beauteous from the *creant* word
Which thrilled around us. *E. B. Browning.*

Crease (krēs), *n.* [Wedgwood gives it a Celt. origin, the same as Armor. *kriz*, a wrinkle, a plait. It seems allied to Sc. *creis*, G. *krausen*, to crisp, curl; L. *crispus*, crisp, curled.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; hence, a similar mark, however produced; specifically, the name given to certain lines necessary in the game of cricket; as, *bowling-crease*, a line 6 feet 8 inches in length, drawn upon the ground at each wicket, so that the stumps stand in the centre; *return-crease*, two short lines drawn at either end of the bowling-crease, within which the bowler must be standing when he delivers his ball; *popping-crease*, a line 4 feet in front of the wicket, and parallel with the bowling-crease, and at least of the same length. The space between the popping and the bowling creases is the batsman's proper ground, passing out of which he risks being put out of the game by a touch of the ball by one of the opposite side.—2. A creasing-tool (which see).

Crease (krēs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *creased;* ppr. *creasing.* To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.

Crease (krēs), *n.* [Malay *kris, kres.*] A Malay dagger. 'The cursed Malayan *crease.*' *Tennyson.*

Creasing (krēs'ing), *n.* In *arch.* same as *Tile-creasing* (which see).

Creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* A tool used by workers in sheet-metals in producing tubes and cylindrical mouldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

Creasote, Creosote (krē'a-sōt, krē'ō-sōt), *n.* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *sōtēr*, preserver.] A substance discovered by Reichenbach about 1831 in wood-tar, from which it is separated by a tedious process, consisting in repeated solution in potash, treatment with acid, and distillation. It is generally obtained, however, from the products of the destructive distillation of wood. Creasote, in a pure state, is oily, heavy, colourless, refracting light powerfully, having a sweetish burning taste and a strong smell of peat smoke or smoked meat. It is so powerful an antiseptic that if meat be plunged into a solution of 1 per cent. of creasote, it does not putrefy. Wood treated with it is not subject to dry rot or other disease. It has been used in surgery and medicine with great success, and it is often an effectual cure for toothache arising from caries. It is often fraudulently added to whisky, to give it the *peat-reek* flavour. Written also *Kreasote.*

Creasted† (krest'ed), *a.* Crested; tufted; plumed. *Spenser.*

Creasy (krēs'i), *a.* Full of creases; characterized by creases. 'To tempt the babe who rear'd his *creasy* arms.' *Tennyson.*

Creat (krē'at), *n.* [Fr.] In the *manége*, an usher to a riding master.

Creatable (krē-āt'a-bl), *a.* That may be created.

Create (krē-āt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *created;* ppr. *creating.* [L. *creo, creatum*, to create; from same root as Skr. *kṛt*, to make.] 1. To produce from nothing; to bring into being; to cause to exist.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

2. To make or form, by investing with a new character; to constitute; to appoint; as, to *create* one a peer or baron; to *create* a manor.

I *create* you
Companions to our person. *Shak.*

3. To be the occasion of; to bring about; to cause; to produce.

Long abstinence is troublesome by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth.

This shall be written for the generation to come: and the people which shall be *created*, shall praise the Lord. Ps. cii. 18.

Create† (krē-āt'), *a.* Begotten; composed; created.

With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal. *Shak.*

Creatic (krē-at'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kreas, kreatos*, flesh.] Relating to flesh or animal food.—*Creatic nausea*, or abhorrence of flesh food, is a symptom of some diseases. Spelled also *Kreatic.*

Creatine (krē'a-tin), *n.* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh.] ($C_4H_9N_3O_2$.) A crystallizable organic substance obtained from muscular fibre.

Creatinine (krē-at'in-in), *n.* ($C_4H_7N_3O$.) An alkaline, crystallizable substance obtained by the action of acids on creatine, and found in the juice of muscular flesh. See *extract.*

This substance (*creatinine*), which also forms prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, differs considerably from creatine in its chemical relations. . . . The relation of these two substances, both chemical and physiological, pretty clearly indicate that *creatinine* is to be regarded as a derivative from creatine; for whilst the latter predominates in the juice of flesh, almost to the exclusion of the former, the former predominates in the urine almost to the exclusion of the latter. *Carpenter.*

Creation (krē-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of creating; the act of producing or causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence; as, the *creation* of man and other animals, of plants, minerals, &c.

Chaos heard his voice; him all his train
Followed in bright succession to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton.*

2. The act of investing with a new character; appointment; formation; as, the *creation* of peers in England.

They (the Puritans) esteemed themselves rich in a more precious treasure, and eloquent in a more sublime language, nobles by the right of an earlier *creation*, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand. *Macaulay.*

3. The things created; that which is produced or caused to exist; creatures; the world; the universe.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came.
Denham.
A false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain. *Shak.*
Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art.
Disraeli.

Creational (krē-ā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to creation.

Creationism (krē-ā'shon-izm), *n.* The doctrine that a soul is specially created for each human fœtus as soon as it is formed in the womb: opposed to *Traducianism* and *Infusionism.*

Creative (krē-āt'iv), *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation; as, *creative* fancy. 'The divine *creative* power.' *Dr. Caird.*

Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by *creative* feeling overborne,
Even in their fix'd and steady lineaments
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind.
Wordsworth.

Creativeness (krē-āt'iv-nes), *n.* State of being creative.

Creator (krē-āt'ėr), *n.* [L.] 1. One who creates, produces, or constitutes; distinctively, the almighty Maker of all things; the Being that bestows existence or forms without any preceding matter.

Remember thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth.
Eccl. xii. 1.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the *creators* of its divinities, and the revealers of its theological beliefs.
Dr. Caird.

2. The thing that creates, produces, or causes.

Creatorship (krē-āt'ėr-ship), *n.* The state or condition of a creator.

Creatress (krē-āt'res), *n.* She who creates, produces, or constitutes.

Creatural (krē'tūr-al), *a.* Belonging to a creature; having the qualities of a creature.

Creature (krē'tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *creature*, L.L. *creatura.* See CREATE.] 1.† That which is created; a thing. 'Water, a *creature* so common and needful.' *Fuller.*

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon.*

2. A created being; any living being.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find. *Spenser.*
For so work the honey-bees,
Creatures, that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shak.*
Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton.

3. A human being, in contempt or endearment; as, an idle *creature;* what a *creature!* a pretty *creature;* a sweet *creature.* 'Poor *creature.*' *Johnson.*

The world hath not a sweeter *creature.* *Shak.*

3. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is subject to the will or influence of another; an instrument; a tool.

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise.
Dryden.

Both Charles himself and his *creature* Laud.
Macaulay.

Creature (krē'tūr), *a.* Of or belonging to the body; as, *creature* comforts.

Creatureless† (krē'tūr-les), *a.* Alone; solitary; without the companionship of creatures.

God was alone
And *creatureless* at first. *Donne.*

Creaturely (krē'tūr-li), *a.* Of or pertaining to the creature; having the qualities of or resembling a creature. [Rare.]

Christianity rested on the belief that God made all things very good, and that the evil in the world was due to sin—to the perversity of the *creaturely* will.
Prof. Flint.

Creatureship (krē'tūr-ship), *n.* The state of a creature. [Rare.]

Creaturize† (krē'tūr-iz), *v.t.* To render of the nature of a creature; to animalize.

This sisterly relation and consanguinity . . . would . . . degrade and *creaturize* that mundane soul.
Cudworth.

Creaze (krēz), *n.* In *mining*, the tin in the middle part of the washing pit.

Crebricostate (krē-bri-kost'āt), *a.* [L. *creber*, *crebri*, close, and *costa*, a rib.] In *conch.* marked with closely set ribs or ridges.

Crebrisulcate (krē-bri-sul'kāt), *a.* [L. *creber*, *crebri*, close, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] In *conch.* marked with closely-set transverse furrows.

Crebritude† (krē'bri-tūd), *n.* [L. *crebritudo*, from *creber*, close.] Frequentness.

Crebrous† (krē'brus), *a.* [L. *creber*, close, frequent.] Frequent.

Crèche (krāsh), *n.* [Fr. See CRATCH.] A public nursery for the children of poor women who have to work out during the day, where, for a small payment, they are nursed, and, if the parents do not supply food, for a small extra payment fed during the day. The children remain with their parents at night.

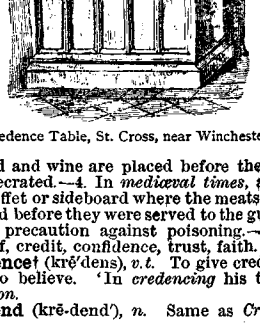
Credence (krē'dens), *n.* [L. L. *credentia*, belief, from L. *credens*, *credentis*, pp. of *credo*, to believe.] 1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others.

The ground of *credence* was the same in both; namely, that the doctrines taught were worthy of God.
Warburton.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; credentials; as, a letter of *credence*, which is intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person.

He left his *credence* to make good the rest.
Tyndale.

3. *Eccles.* the small table by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the



Credence Table, St. Cross, near Winchester.

bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.—4. In *mediæval times*, a sort of buffet or sideboard where the meats were tasted before they were served to the guests, as a precaution against poisoning.—SYN. Belief, credit, confidence, trust, faith.

Credence† (krē'dens), *v.t.* To give credence to; to believe. 'In *credencing* his tales.' *Skelton.*

Credend (krē-dend'), *n.* Same as *Credendum.*

Credendum (krē-den'dum), *n.* pl. **Credenda** (krē-den'da). [L.] In *theol.* something to be believed; an article of faith, as distinguished from *agendum*, a thing to be done, or a practical duty.

Credent (krē'dent), *a.* 1. Believing; giving credit; easy of belief. 'If with too *credent* ear you list his song.' *Shak.*—2. Having credit; not to be questioned. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch. *Shak.*

Credential (krē-den'shi-al), *a.* Giving a title to credit. '*Credential* letters on both sides.' *Camden.*

Credential (krē-den'shi-al), *n.* 1. That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence. [Rare in singular.]

For this great dominion here
Which over other beasts we claim,
Reason our best *credential* doth appear.
Buckinghamshire.

2. *pl.* Testimonials or certificates given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him among strangers; as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court. 'To produce his *credentials* that he is indeed God's ambassador.' *Trench.*

Credibility (kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *crédibilité*, from L. *credibilis*.] Credibleness; believableness, both of persons and things; the quality or state of a circumstance which renders it possible to be believed or which admits belief on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction or absurdity. 'The *credibility* of facts.' *Middleton.* 'The *credibility* of witnesses.' *Middleton.*

Credible (kred'i-bl), *a.* [L. *credibilis*.] 1. That may be believed; worthy of credit: applied to persons and things; as, a *credible* person is one of known veracity and integrity, or whose veracity may fairly be deduced from circumstances: a thing is *credible* when it is known to be possible, or when it involves no contradiction or absurdity, but it is more *credible* when it is known to come within the ordinary laws or operations of nature.

No one can demonstrate to me that there is such an island of Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt.
Abp. Tillotson.

Things are made *credible* either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves.
Hooker.

Credibleness (kred'i-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. 'The *credibleness* of these narratives.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Credibly (kred'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

Credit (kred'it), *n.* [Fr. *crédit*; L. *creditum*. See CREED.] 1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done: used both subjectively and objectively, as in the following two extracts.

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give?
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope.*

There is no composition in these news
That gives them *credit*. *Shak.*

2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; estimation; honour; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities, and virtue; as, a physician in high *credit* with his brethren.

Yes, while I live no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope.*

3. That which procures or is entitled to belief or confidence; authority derived from character or reputation; as, we believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator.

We are content to take this on your *credit*.
Hooker.

4. Influence derived from the reputation for veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity, or other cause; as, the minister has *credit* with the prince; use your *credit* with your friend in my favour.

Whose *credit* with the judge
Could fetch your brother from the manacles of law.
Shak.

5. In *com.* trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. When the merchant gives a credit he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvability and probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them on the credit or reputation of the purchaser. The purchaser takes what is sold on credit. In like manner, money is lent on the credit of the borrower.

Manufactures were rude, *credit* almost unknown, society therefore recovered from the shock of war almost as soon as the actual conflict was over.
Macaulay.

6. The capacity of being trusted, or the reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted; as, this merchant has good *credit* with the manufacturers, but that one has none.—7. In *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment is entered: opposed to *debit;* as, this article is carried to one's *credit* and that to his debit.—8. The notes or bills which are issued by the government or by corporations or individuals, which circulate on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition in those who issue them to redeem them. They are sometimes called *bills of credit.*—9. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, a long *credit*, or a short *credit.*—10. A sum of money due to any person; anything valuable standing on the creditor side of an account; as, A has a *credit* on the books of B; the *credits* are more than balanced by the debits. [In this sense the word has the plural number.]—*Letter of credit*, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a person to receive money from their agents at another place. A letter of credit is not transferable.—*Public credit*, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors; or the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, whether such promises are expressed or implied. The term is also applied to the general credit of individuals in a nation; when merchants and others are wealthy and punctual in fulfilling engagements; or when they transact business with honour and fidelity; or when transfers of property are made with ease for ready payment. So we speak of the credit of a bank when general confidence is placed in its ability to redeem its notes; and the credit of a mercantile house rests on its supposed ability and probity, which induce men to trust to its engagements. When the public credit is questionable it raises the premium on loans.—SYN. Belief, faith, trust, confidence, favour, influence, name, character, reputation, honour.

Credit (kred'it), *v.t.* 1. To believe; to confide in the truth of; as, to *credit* a report or the man who tells it.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage. *Shak.*

2. To trust; to sell, or lend in confidence of future payment; as, to *credit* goods or money. 3. To procure credit or honour to; to do credit; to give reputation or honour to.

I call them forth to *credit* her. *Shak.*

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age. *Waller.*

4. To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for; as, to *credit* the amount paid; to *credit* to a man the interest paid on a bond.

Creditability (kred'it-a-bil"i-ti), *n.* The quality of being creditable.

Creditable (kred'it-a-bl), *a.* 1.† Worthy of belief; credible. '*Creditable* witnesses.' *Ludlow.*—2. Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable. 'A *creditable* way of living.' *Arbuthnot.*

Creditableness (kred'it-a-bl-nes), *n.* Reputation; estimation.

Creditably (kred'it-a-bli), *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

Credit Foncier (krā-dē foṅ-syā), *n.* [Fr.] A peculiar mode of raising money on land in France, the peculiarity of which is that the repayment of the loan is by an annuity terminable at a certain date.

Credit Mobilier (krā-dē mô-bē-lyā), *n.* [Fr.] A scheme which originated in France in 1852, its objects being to undertake trading enterprises of all kinds on the principle of limited liability, to buy up existing trading companies, and to carry on the business of bankers and stock-jobbers.

Creditor (kred'it-ėr), *n.* [L. See CREED.] 1. A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due by obligation, promise, or in law; properly, one who gives credit in commerce; but in a general sense, one who has a just claim for money: correlative to *debtor.*

Creditors have better memories than debtors.
Franklin.

2.† One who believes. 'The easy *creditors* of novelties.' *Daniel.*—*Creditor's bill*, in *law*, a bill in equity, filed by one or more

creditors, by and in behalf of him or themselves, and all other creditors who shall come in under the decree, for an account of the assets and a due settlement of the estate.

Creditress (kred'it-res), *n.* Same as *Creditrix.*

Creditrix (kred'it-riks), *n.* A female creditor.

Credo (krē'dō), *n.* [L. See CREED.] The creed, as said or sung in the service of the Roman Catholic Church.

Credulity (kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* [Fr. *crédulité;* L. *credulitas,* from *credulus.* See CREDULOUS.] Easiness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a disposition to believe on slight evidence or no evidence at all.

To believe in Christianity, without knowing why we believe it, is not Christian faith, but blind *credulity.* *Whately.*

Credulous (kred'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *credulus,* from *credo,* to believe.] 1. Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm
That he suspects none. *Shak.*

2.† Believed too readily.

'Twas he possessed me with your *credulous* death. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*Superstitious, Credulous, Bigoted.* See under SUPERSTITIOUS.

Credulously (kred'ū-lus-li), *adv.* With credulity.

Credulousness (kred'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Beyond all credulity is the *credulousness* of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world when it cannot build a house. *S. Clarke.*

Creed (krēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *creda;* Fr. It. and Sp. *credo,* from L. *credo,* I believe, the first word of the Apostles' Creed.] 1. A brief summary of the articles of Christian faith; as, the Apostolic *Creed.* The English Church adopts, as 'thoroughly to be received and believed,' the three ancient creeds, called the Apostles' Creed, the Athanasian Creed, and the Nicene Creed, but does not consider any of them to be inspired. The Church of Rome adopts, along with these, the creed of the Council of Constantinople. The creed of the Church of Scotland is contained in her Confession of Faith. Besides these creeds, there are numerous Confessions of Faith, which have been adopted by different churches and sects.

Perplext in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he beat his music out.
There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the *creeds.* *Tennyson.*

2. Any system of principles which are believed or professed.

Creed, † **Crede** † (krēd), *v.t.* To credit; to believe.

I marvelled, when as I, in a subject so new to this age, concealed not my name, why this author defending that part which is so *creeded* by the people would conceal his. *Milton.*

Creek (krēk), *n.* [A. Sax. *crecca,* a creek, a bay; cog. D. *kreek,* whence Fr. *crique,* an inlet; Icel. *kriki,* a crack, a corner; Sw. dial. *krik,* a corner, a creek, a cove; perhaps also W. *crig,* a crack, *criyll,* a creek, and E. *crook.*] 1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river.

They discovered a certain *creek* with a shore. Acts xxvii. 39.

2. Any turn or winding. 'The passage of alleys, *creeks,* and narrow lands.' *Shak.*—3. A small river; a rivulet. 'Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks.*' *Goldsmith.* [The word is often used in this last sense in the United States and Australia, but rarely in England.]

Creeky (krēk'i), *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding. 'The *creeky* shore.' *Spenser.*

Creel (krēl), *n.* [Gael. *craidhleag;* same root as *cradle.*] An osier basket or pannier; specifically, a basket for carrying on the back; as, a fish-wife's *creel;* an angler's *creel.* —*To be in a creel,* or *to have one's wits in a creel,* to labour under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. [Scotch.]

Creep (krēp), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crept;* ppr. *creeping.* [A. Sax. *creópan,* to creep, to crawl; cog. D. *kruipen,* L.G. *krupen,* Icel. *krjúpa,* Swf *krypa,* Dan. *krybe,* all meaning to creep or crawl; perhaps from root of *cramp.*] 1. To move with the belly on the ground or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl.—2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along.

Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That *creepeth* o'er ruins old. *Dickens.*

3. To move slowly, feebly, or timorously; as, an old or infirm man, who *creeps* about his chamber.

The whining schoolboy . . . *creeping* like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*

We took a little boat to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison.*

4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection or prevent suspicion; to enter unobserved. 'The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument.' *Locke.*

Of this sort are they who *creep* into houses and lead captive silly women. 2 Tim. iii. 6.

Such as for their bellies' sake
Creep and intrude, and climb into the fold. *Milton.*

6. To move or behave with extreme servility or humility; to move as if affected with a sense of extreme humiliation or terror. 'A *creeping* sycophant.' *Goodrich.*

Like a guilty thing I *creep.* *Tennyson.*

7. To have a sensation such as might be caused by worms or insects creeping on the skin of the body; as, the sight made my flesh *creep.*

Creep (krēp), *n.* In *mining,* a sinking down of the strata overlying a working, the floor being at the same time pushed up: so called because it takes place very gradually. This happens when the pillars of the workings are too small, or the strata on which they rest are soft.

Creeper (krēp'ér), *n.* 1. One who creeps; that which creeps; a reptile.—2. In *bot.* a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy. 'Winders or *creepers,* as ivy, briony, and woodbine.' *Bacon.*—3. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.—4. A kind of patten or clog worn by women; also, an appliance with iron points fixed on a shoe to prevent slipping.—5. An instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, river, or harbour, and bringing up what may be there. [In this sense used often in the plural.]—6. *pl.* The popular name of a family of birds (Certhiadæ) which strongly resemble the woodpeckers in their habit of creeping on the stems of trees, supporting themselves on the strong quills projecting from the tail-feathers, and of securing their food by an exsertile tongue. The common creeper (*Certhia familiaris*) is European, but is represented by American species. It is one of our smallest birds; the slender curved bill is as large as the head; the tail coverts are stiff and pointed at the extremities, and the hind toe is larger than the middle one. The wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*) of Southern Europe searches for its insect prey on walls and rocks. The family is found in all parts of the world, the Polynesian Islands possessing in the Orthonyx a very close analogue to the woodpeckers, while the Brazilian Dendrocolaptes resembles, not merely in its greatly-curved bill, but also in the arrangement and brilliant colour of its feathers, the small hummingbirds among which it lives.—7. One of a breed of fowls with legs so short that they jump rather than walk.

Creephole (krēp'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger.—2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

Creeping Crowfoot (krēp'ing-krō-fut), *n.* The popular name of *Ranunculus repens,* a buttercup with long runners which grows in meadows and pastures.

Creepingly (krēp'ing-li), *adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile.

Creeple † (krē'pl), *n.* 1. A creeping animal; a reptile; a serpent or viper.

There is one creeping beast, or long *creeple* (as the name is in Devonshire), that hath a rattle at his tail that doth discover his age. *Morton.*

2. A cripple.

Thou knowest how lame a *creeple* the world is. *Donne.*

Creese (krēs), *n.* A Malay dagger; a crease.

Creesh, Creish (krēsh), *n.* [See GREASE.] Grease; tallow. [Scotch.]

Creesh, Creish (krēsh), *v.t.* To grease. [Scotch.]—*To creesh one's loof, lit.* to grease one's palm; to give one a consideration for some benefit conferred or expected; to bribe one.

Creeshie, Creeshy (krēsh'i), *a.* Greasy. [Scotch.]

Kilmarnock wabsters, fidge and claw,
An' pour your *creeshie* nations. . . .
Swith to the Laigh Kirk ane an' a'. *Burns.*

Creish, *n.* and *v.t.* See CREESH.

Cremaillere (kre-mâl-yâr'), *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.* a defensive line of circumvallation traced in the form of a saw, with the view of delivering both oblique and cross fires.

Cremate (krē'māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cremated;* ppr. *cremating.* [L. *cremo, crematum,* to burn.] To burn; to dispose of, as a human body, by burning instead of interring.

Cremation (krē-mā'shon), *n.* [L. *crematio,* from *cremo,* to burn.] The act or custom of cremating; a burning, as of the burning of the dead. This practice was frequent in ancient times, instead of burial, and in our own times it has been advocated by many scientific men in Europe and America. Various methods of cremation have been proposed, the great difficulty being to consume the body without permitting the escape of noxious exhalations, and without mingling the ashes with foreign substances. With W. Siemens's apparatus (a modification of the plan of Sir Henry Thompson) the body is exposed to the combined action of highly heated air and combustible gases, so as to be entirely consumed without mixing any foreign substance with the ashes, while the furnace is so constructed that no noxious effluvium escapes from it.

Cremationist (krē-mā'shon-ist), *n.* One who advocates or favours the practice of cremation, that is of burning the bodies of the dead instead of interring them.

Crematory (krē'ma-tō-ri), *a.* Connected with or employed in cremation; as, *a crematory* furnace.

Cremocarp (krē'mō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *kremaō,* I hang, and *karpos,* fruit.] A fruit, as that of umbellifers, consisting of two or more indehiscent, inferior, one-seeded carpels, adhering round a distinct and separable axis.

Cremona (krē-mō'na), *n.* A general name given to violins made at Cremona, the capital of Milan, in the seventeenth century, by the Amati family, and by Straduarius at the commencement of the eighteenth century. These instruments excel all others, and are therefore highly prized.

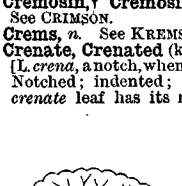
Cremona (krē-mō'na), *n.* A name given to a stop in the organ, being an English corruption of *krummhorn,* an ancient wind-instrument which the stop was originally designed to imitate. See CROMORNA, KRUMMHORN.

Cremor (krē'mor), *n.* [L. See CREAM.] Cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream. 'Chyle or *cremor.*' *Ray.*

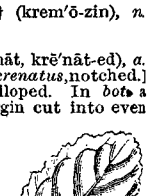
Cremosin, † **Cremosine** † (krem'ō-zin), *n.* See CRIMSON.

Crems, *n.* See KREMS.

Crenate, Crenated (krē'nāt, krē'nāt-ed), *a.* [L. *crena,* a notch, whence *crenatus,* notched.] Notched; indented; scalloped. In *bot.* a *crenate* leaf has its margin cut into even



Crenate Leaf.



Doubly-crenate Leaf.

and rounded notches or scallops. When the scallops have smaller ones upon them, a leaf is said to be *doubly-crenate.*—In *entom.* a *crenate* margin is a margin with indentations, not sufficient to be called teeth, the exterior of which is rounded.

Crenato-dentate (krē'nā-tō-den'tāt), *a.* In *bot.* applied to a leaf divided at the edge into triangular notches.

Crenatula (krē-nat'ū-la), *n.* A genus of bivalve shells of the mussel and pearl-oyster family. The hinge shows a row of roundish or oval pits, making it appear as if crenulated. This shell is found in sponges, and moored to corallines.

Crenature (krē'na-tūr), *n.* A tooth of a crenate leaf, or any other part that is crenate.

Crencle,† *v.i.* To crinkle. 'The house is *crencled* to and fro.' *Chaucer.*

Crencle (krengk'l), *n.* *Naut.* a cringle (which see).

Crenel,† *n.* [O. Fr. *crenel*, Fr. *creneau*, from L. *crena*, a notch.] The peak at the top of a helmet.

Crenellate (krē'nel-lāt), *v.t.* To furnish, as a parapet or breastwork, with crenelles or indentations for the garrison to fire through; to indent; to notch.

Crenellated (krē'nel-lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Furnished with crenelles, as a parapet or breast-work; embattled; indented; notched; specifically, in *arch.* applied to a kind of embattled or indented mouldings of frequent occurrence in buildings of the Norman style.

Crenellated or Embattled Moulding.

Crenellation (krē-nel-lā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of forming crenelles.—2. The state or condition of being crenellated.—3. A notch or indentation.

Crenelle (krā-nel), *n.* [Fr., from L. *crena*, a notch.] One of a row of embrasures in an embattled parapet or breastwork, originally designed for archers to shoot through; an indentation; a notch.

Crenelled (krē'neld), *a.* The same as *Crenated.*

Crengle, Crenkle (kreng'gl, kreng'kl), *n.* A cringle (which see).

Crenic (kren'ik), *a.* [Gr. *krēnē*, a spring.] The term applied to an organic, pale-yellow, uncrystallizable acid discovered by Berzelius in vegetable mould and in the ochreous deposits of ferruginous waters.

Crenilabrus (krē-ni-lā'brus), *n.* [L. *crena*, a slit, and *labrum*, a lip.] A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii and family Labridæ, to which the gilt-head or golden maid, and the goldfinny or goldsinny, belong.

Crenulate, Crenulated (krē'nū-lāt, krē'nū-lāt-ed), *a.* 1. In *bot.* having the edge cut into very small scallops, as a leaf.—2. In *conch.* a term applied to the indented margin of a shell. The fine saw-like edge of the shell of the cockle which fits so nicely into the opposite shell is a familiar example.

Creole (krē'ōl), *n.* [Fr. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*: said to be of Negro origin.] 1. In the West Indies and Spanish America, a native of those countries descended from European ancestors.—2. A native of the West Indies and Spanish America of any colour, but not of indigeneous blood. [This is now the general meaning.]

The word *creole* means a native of a West Indian colony, whether he be black, white, or of the coloured population. *Carmichael.*

Creolean (krē-ōl'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Creoles.

Creosote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* See CREASOTE.

Crepance, Crepane (krē'pans, krē'pān), *n.* [L. *crepo*, to burst.] A wound in a horse's leg, caused by the shoe of one hind-foot crossing and striking the other hind-foot. It sometimes degenerates into an ulcer.

Crepil,† *n.* [Sax.] A cripple. *Chaucer.*

Crepis (krē'pis), *n.* [L.; Gr. *krēpis.*] Hawk's-beard, a genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, containing numerous species of herbaceous annuals with milky juice, natives of Europe and Asia, and rising to the height of 1 or 1½ foot. The leaves are radical, and the flowers numerous, small, yellow, or purplish, with the corollas all ligulate.

Crepitant (krep'it-ant), *a.* Relating to the sound of the lungs in pneumonia; crackling.

Crepitate (krep'it-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crepitated;* ppr. *crepitating.* [L. *crepito, crepitatum*, freq. from *crepo*, to crackle (whence *crevice*); probably from same root as A. Sax. *hreōpan*, Icel. *hrōpa*, O.H.G. *hruefan*, to call; E. *hroup.*] To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small sharp abrupt sound rapidly repeated, as salt in fire or during calcination. It differs from *detonate*, which signifies to burst with a single loud report.

Crepitation (krep-it-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds, the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling.—2. The noise of fractured bones when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture.—3. The crackling noise produced by pressure upon a cellular membrane when it contains air.—4. A term for one of the sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation; the peculiar rattle of pneumonia.

The dry sounds thus proceeding from the air-passages I will call rhonchus . . . and the moist sounds *crepitations.* *Dr. P. M. Latham.*

Crepitus (kre'pi-tus), *n.* The Latin equivalent of *Crepitation* (which see).

Crepon (kre'pon), *n.* [Fr.] A fine stuff, made either of fine wool or of wool and silk, of which the warp is twisted much harder than the weft. The *crepons* of Naples consist altogether of silk.

Crept (krept), pret. & pp. of *creep.*

Crepuscle,† **Crepuscule** † (krē-pus'sl, krē-pus'kūl), *n.* [L. *crepusculum*, a dim. from *creper*, dusky, obscure, which is said to be a Sabine word.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness.

Crepuscular (krē-pus'kūl-ėr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to twilight; glimmering.—2. In *zool.* flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise: thus certain insects are called *crepuscular Lepidoptera.*

Crepuscularia (krē-pus'kū-lā"ri-a), *n.* A section of lepidopterous insects which fly in the evening, occupying an intermediate station between the butterflies and moths.

Crepusculine† (krē-pus'kūl-īn), *a.* Crepuscular.

Crepusculous (krē-pus'kūl-us), *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn. *Glanville.*

Crescendo (kre-shen'dō). [It.] In *music*, a term signifying that the notes of the passage over which it is placed are to be gradually swelled. It is usually written *Cres.*, and marked thus <.

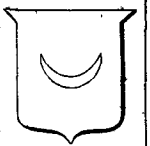
Crescent (kres'ent), *a.* [L. *crescens, crescentis*, from *cresco*, to increase.] Increasing; growing. 'Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.' *Milton.*

There is many a youth
Now *crescent*, who will come to all I am
And overcome it. *Tennyson.*

Crescent (kres'ent), *n.* 1. The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light terminating in points or horns. It is applied to the old or decreasing moon, in a like state, but less properly.—2. The figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard; the standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power. 'The *crescent* is tossed in the wind.' *B. W. Procter.*

The tross of our faith is replanted,
The pale, dying *crescent* is daunted. *Campbell.*

3. In *her.* a bearing in the form of a young or new moon.—4. The name of three orders of knighthood, from the symbol or badge being a crescent—the first instituted by Charles I. of Naples and Sicily in 1268; the second instituted at Angiers in 1464 by René of Anjou, being a revival of the former; and the third instituted by Selim, sultan of Turkey, in 1801, in honour of Lord Nelson.—5. A Turkish military musical instrument with bells or jingles.—6. In *arch.* a range of buildings in the form of a crescent or half-moon.



Crescent.

Crescent (kres'ent), *v.t.* To form into a crescent; to border with crescents. [Rare.]

A dark wood *crescents* more than half the lawn. *Seward.*

Crescented (kres'ent-ed), *a.* 1. Adorned with a crescent.—2. Shaped like a crescent.

Phœbe bent towards him *crescented.* *Keats.*

Crescentia (kres-en'shi-a), *n.* [After *Crescenti*, an old writer on botany.] A genus of plants, family Crescentiaceæ, including the calabash-trees of tropical America. They are all trees. The flowers are produced on the stems. The large round fruits have numerous seeds in a pulp, and surrounded by a hard woody shell or rind, which is made into drinking cups and other utensils.

Crescentiaceæ (kres'en-shi-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* A small family of corolliflora dicotyledons, closely allied to the Bignoniaceæ, and often associated with them as a tribe or sub-order, of which the genus Crescentia, the calabash-tree, is the type. See CALABASH-TREE.

Crescentic (kres-ent'ik), *a.* Crescent-shaped. *Prof. Owen.*

Crescent-shaped (kres'ent-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* lunate; lunated; shaped like a crescent, as a leaf.

Crescent-wise (kres'ent-wīz), *adv.* In a crescent form.

Crescive† (kres'iv), *a.* [L. *cresco*, to grow.] Increasing; growing.

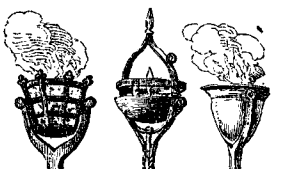
The prince
Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crescive.* *Shak.*

Cresol, Cresyl-alcohol (krē'sol, krē'sil-al'ko-hol), *n.* (C_7H_8O.) A liquid, which boils at 203° C., prepared from coal-tar, creasote, and from various other sources. There are three modifications of this body, called respectively *orthocresol, metacresol*, and *paracresol.*

Cress (kres), *n.* [A. Sax. *cærse, cerse, cressa*; D. *kers, kors*; G. *kresse*; Sw. *karse.* Akin *grass*; Sc. *girse*, grass. The Fr. *cresson*, It. *crescione*, are probably from the Teutonic.] The name of several species of plants, most of them of the nat. order Cruciferæ, Watercress, or *Nasturtium officinale*, is used as a salad, and is valued in medicine for its antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. It grows on the brinks of rivulets and in moist grounds. Common garden cress is the *Lepidium sativum*; Normandy cress, *Barbarea præcox*; Indian cress, *Tropœolum majus.*

Cresselle (kres-el'), *n.* A wooden rattle used in the Romish Church during Passion Week instead of bells, to give notice of divine worship.

Cresset (kres'et), *n.* [A word of uncertain etymol. It is no doubt of the same origin as Fr. *creuset*, O. Fr. *crusset, crasset*; but whether the root is L. *crux*, a cross, or a Teutonic root akin to E. *cruse*, G. *kruse*,



Various forms of Cressets.

a jar or pitcher, is doubtful.] 1. A name which appears to have been given in the middle ages and later indifferently to the fixed candlesticks in great halls and churches, to the great lights used as beacons and otherwise, and to lamps or fire-pans suspended on pivots and carried on poles in processions, municipal and military watches, &c. The portable cresset was usually a hollow vessel, which held a coil of rope steeped in tar or rosin, or other flaming combustibles.

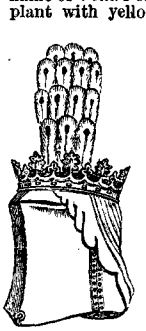
From the arched roof,
Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing *cressets*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light. *Milton.*

As a *cresset* true that darts its length
Of beamy lustre from a tower of strength. *Wordsworth.*

2. An iron frame used by coopers in heating barrels.—3. A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [Local.]

Cresset-light (kres'et-lit), *n.* A light or lantern fixed on a pole.

Cress-rocket (kres'rok-et), *n.* The popular name of *Vella Pseudo-cytisus*, a cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, found in our gardens.



Crest on a helmet.

Cressy (kres'i), *a.* Abounding in cresses. 'The *cressy* islets white in flower.' *Tennyson.*

Crest (krest), *n.* [Sax. *cræsta*, from L. *crista*, a tuft on the head of animals.] 1. A tuft, or other excrescence, growing upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, the swelling on the head of a serpent, &c.

With stones, and brands, and fire
Attack his rising *crest* and drive the serpent back. *Pitt.*

2. Anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest; as, (*a*) in *anat. armour*, the plume or tuft

of feathers, bunch of horse-hair, or the like, affixed to the top of the helmet; hence, the helmet itself. See the larger figure, which represents the helmet and crest of Sir Edward de Thorpe.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his *crest*
Sat horror plumed. *Milton.*

She stood upon the castle wall,
She watched my *crest* among them all,
She saw me fight, she heard me call. *Tennyson.*

(*b*) In *her.* a figure originally intended to represent the ornament of the helmet, but now generally denoting a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance (as in the smaller figure), above both helmet and shield. The crest is considered a greater criterion of nobility than the armour itself, and it is now commonly a piece of the arms. From the circumstance that the crest occupied the highest place on the helmet, and by it the wearer was most easily distinguished in battle, it is to the crest properly that in heraldry the name *cognizance* is given.

Crest on a wreath.

(*c*) The foamy, feather-like top of a wave. 'A wild wave in the wide North Sea with all its giant *crests.*' *Tennyson.* (*d*) The highest part or summit of a hill or mountain-range. (*e*) In *fort.* the top line of a slope. (*f*) In *arch.* the ornamental finishing which surmounts a wall, screen, canopy, or other similar subordinate portion of a building, whether a battlement, open carved work, or other enrichment; the coping on the parapet and other similar parts of a Gothic building. The name is also sometimes given to the finials of gables and pinnacles.—3. The rising part of a horse's neck. 'Throwing the base thong from his bending *crest.*' *Shak.*—4. *Fig.* typifying pride, high spirit, courage, daring.

This is his uncle's teaching . . .
Which makes him plume himself and bristle up
The *crest* of youth against your dignity. *Shak.*

Crest (krest), *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for. 'His rear'd arm *crested* the world.' *Shak.* ''Mid groves of clouds that *crest* the mountain's brow.' *Wordsworth.*—2. To mark with long streaks like the plumes of a helmet; to adorn as with a plume or crest.

Like as the shining sky, in summer's night
Is *crested* all with lines of fiery light. *Spenser.*

Crested (krest'ed), *a.* 1. Wearing or having a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; as, a *crested* helmet. 'The *crested* cock.' *Milton.* 2. In *bot.* having a tuft or elevated appendage like a crest.

A stamen is *crested* when the filament projects beyond the anther. *Loudon.*

Crest-fallen (krest'fâln), *a.* 1. Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; spiritless. 'As *crest-fallen as* a dried pear.' *Shak.*—2. In the *manege,* having the upper part of the neck hanging to one side: said of a horse.

Crestless (krest'les), *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armour; not of an eminent family; of low birth. '*Crestless* yeomen.' *Shak.*

Crest-tile (krest'tīl), *n.* 1. A tile on the ridge of a building, sometimes formed with a row of ornaments rising above; called also *Ridge-tile.*—2. In *Goth. arch.* crest-tiles are those decorated with leaves, which run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy.

Cretaceous (krē-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *cretaceus,* from *creta,* chalk. See CRAYON.] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.—*Cretaceous group,* in *geol.* the upper strata of the secondary series, immediately below the tertiary series, and superincumbent on the oolite system. This group is common to Europe, and also to a part of Asia. It consists of chalk resting upon arenaceous and argillaceous deposits, which are also regarded as part of the system. It has been divided into two parts—the *Upper,* consisting entirely of chalk or marl, and subdivided into the *upper* or *soft chalk,* containing many flint and chert nodules; the *lower* or *harder chalk,* with fewer flints; and the *chalk marl:* and the *Lower,* consisting of sands and clay, and subdivided into the *upper greensand; gault,* a bluish tenacious clay; and the *lower greensand.* Palæontologists have suggested another division founded on the fossil remains found in the system, in accordance with which the upper greensand and gault are transferred to the upper series, and the lower greensand and Wealden beds and Hastings sands constitute the lower.

Cretaceously (krē-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In manner like chalk; as chalk.

Cretan (krēt'an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the island of Crete. In the New Testament the form *Cretians* occurs. Tit. i. 12.

Cretan (krēt'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Crete.

Cretated (krē-tāt'ed), *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

Cretic (krēt'ik), *n.* [L. *Creticus* (pes), Gr. *Krētikos* (pous), a Cretan foot.] In *Greek* and *Latin pros.* a poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables.

Cretic (krēt'ik), *a.* A term applied to a variety of foot in Greek and Latin poetry known as *Cretic.* See the noun.

Creticism (krēt'i-sizm), *n.* A falsehood; a cretism (which see).

Cretin (krē'tin), *n.* [Fr. *crétin.*] A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps. See CRETINISM.

Cretinism (krē'tin-izm), *n.* The state of a cretin; a peculiar endemic disease common in Switzerland, and found also in some other mountainous countries. It resembles rickets in its general symptoms, but it is accompanied by mental imbecility from the first.

Cretism (krēt'izm), *n.* A falsehood: a Cretan practice. The word is derived from the name of the island Crete, the inhabitants of which in ancient times were so much given to mendacity, that a Cretan and a liar were considered synonymous.

Cretonne (kre-ton'), *n.* [Fr., originally the name of a strong white fabric, from the name of the first maker.] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface printed on one side with pictorial and other patterns, and used for curtains, covering furniture, &c.

Cretose (krē'tōs), *a.* Chalky.

Creutzer (kroit'sėr), *n.* A German coin. See KREUTZER.

Creux (krö), *n.* [Fr., hollow.] In *sculp.* the reverse of *relief.* To engrave *en creux* is to cut below the surface.

Crevasse (krē-vas'), *n.* [Fr. *crevasse.* See CREVICE.] 1.† A crevice; a chink. 'Gan out crepe at some *crevasse.*' *Chaucer.*—2. A rent across a glacier, frequently very

Crevasse in a Glacier.

broad, and always as deep as the glacier is thick.—3. In the United States, a breach in the embankment or *levée* of a river, occasioned by a pressure of the water, as in the Lower Mississippi.

Crevet (krev'et), *n.* [See CRUET.] A melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevice (kre'vis), *n.* [Fr. *crevasse,* from *crever,* L. *crepo,* to burst, to crack.] A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; an opening; as, a *crevice* in a wall, rock, &c. 'Fretful as the wind pent in a *crevice.*' *Tennyson.*

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall. *Shak.*

SYN. Crack, cleft, rent, fissure, cranny.

Crevice (kre'vis), *v. t.* To crack; to flaw.

Crevis,† Crevys† (kre'vis), *n.* The crayfish.

Crew (krö), *n.* [Old spelling *crue.* Probably of Scandinavian origin, from O. Icel. *krú,* a multitude; perhaps from same root as *crowd.*] 1. A company of people associated together; an assemblage; a crowd.

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies stood on every side. *Shak.*

Faithful to whom? to thy rebellious *crew?*
Army of fiends, fit body to fit head. *Milton.*

2. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the company belonging to a vessel; also, the company or gang of a carpenter, gunner, boatswain, &c. It is generally appropriated to the common sailors; but strictly it comprises all the officers and men on board ship, borne on the books, whether in the royal navy or in the merchant service.—SYN. Band, gang, herd, mob, company, horde, party, throng.

Crew (krö), pret. of *crow.*

Crewel (krö'el), *n.* [Probably a diminutive of *clew,* a ball of thread. Comp. G. *knäuel;* D. *kleuel,* a clew.] A kind of fine worsted or thread of silk or wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

Crewels (krö'elz), *n. pl.* [Corrupted from the Fr. *écrouelles.*] Scrofula. [Scotch.]

Crewet (krö'et), *n.* Same as *Cruet.*

Crex (kreks), *n.* A genus of birds. See CRAKE.

Criande,† *ppr.* from *cry.* Crying. *Chaucer.*

Crib (krib), *n.* [A. Sax. *crib, cribb,* D. *kribbe,* Dan. *krybbe,* Icel. and Sw. *krubba,* G. *krippe,* a crib.] 1. A small habitation or cottage; a hovel.

Why rather, Sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs,*
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great? *Shak.*

2. The manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet. *Pope.*

3. A stall for oxen or other cattle.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean. Prov. xiv. 4.

4. A small frame or bed for a child to sleep in.—5. A box or bin for storing salt, grain, &c.—6. A lock-up house. *Halliwell.*—7. A theft, or the thing stolen; specifically, anything copied from an author and not acknowledged; also, a literal translation of a classic author for the use of students. [Colloq.]—8. In the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player.

Crib (krib), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cribbed;* ppr. *cribbing.* 1. To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage. 'Cabined, *cribbed,* confined.' *Shak.*—2. To pilfer; to purloin. [Colloq.]

Child being fond of toys *cribbed* the necklace.
Dickens.

Crib (krib), *v. i.* To be confined in or to a crib. 'To make . . . bishops to *crib* to a Presbyterian trundle-bed.' *Bp. Gauden.*

Crib (krib), *n.* A cribble (which see).

Cribbage (krib'āj), *n.* A game at cards played with the whole pack by two, three, or four persons, each player receiving five, or in an inferior variety of the game, six cards. In five-hand cribbage for two each player throws out two cards face downwards to form the crib, which belongs to the dealer, the non-dealer throwing first. In reckoning for the game the dealer counts not only the points in his own hand and those made in the course of play, but also those in the crib.—*Cribbage-board,* a board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

Crib-biter (krib'bīt-ėr), *n.* A horse addicted to crib-biting. See CRIB-BITING.

Crib-biting, Cribbing (krib'bīt-ing, krib'-ing), *n.* A bad habit frequently met with in horses which are much in the stable, consisting in the animal seizing with its teeth the manger, rack, or other object, and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise, known as wind-sucking.

Cribble (krib'bl), *n.* [L. *cribellum,* a dim. of *cribrum,* a sieve. Root in Skr. *kri,* to separate, to know.] 1. A corn-sieve or riddle.—2. Coarse flour or meal.

Cribble (krib'bl), *v. t.* pret. & pp. *cribbled;* ppr. *cribbling.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

Cribble (krib'bl), *a.* Coarse; as, *cribble* bread.

Cribrate (kri'brāt), *a.* Cribrose (which see).

Cribration (kri-brā'shon), *n.* [See CRIBBLE.] The act of sifting or riddling: used in pharmacy.

Cribratores (kri-bra-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* Sifters: Dr. Macgillivray's name for the order of swimming birds which contains the geese and ducks, from their mode of taking their food.

Cribriform (kri'bri-form), *a.* [L. *cribrum,* a sieve, and *forma,* form.] Resembling a sieve or riddle; pierced with holes; as, the *cribriform* plate of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose.

Cribrose (kri'brōs), *a.* [L. *cribrum,* a sieve.] Perforated like a sieve.

Cricetus (kri-sē'tus), *n.* The hamster, a genus of rodent animals, with teeth like those of the rat. The tail is short and hairy, and the two sides of the mouth are hollowed into sacks or cheek-pouches, in which these ani-

mals transport the grain they collect to their subterranean abodes. The common hamster, *C. vulgaris* (*Mus cricetus*, Linn.), is common in all the sandy regions that extend from the north of Germany to Siberia, and is very destructive to grain. See HAMSTER.

Crichtonite (krī'ton-it), *n.* A variety of titaniferous iron found in Dauphiné, so called from Dr. *Crichton*, physician to the Emperor of Russia. It has a velvet black colour, and crystallizes in very acute small rhomboids. It occurs in primitive rocks with octahedrite.

Crick (krik), *n.* [See CREAK.] 1. † The creaking of a door.—2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back; making motion of the part difficult.

They have gotten such a *crick* in their neck, they cannot look backward on what was behind them. *Fuller.*

Cricket (krik'et), *n.* [O. Fr. *criquet*, from its sharp creaking sound; D. *krick*, a cricket, *kricken*, to chirp; W. *cricell*, a cricket, *cricellu*, to chirp.] An insect of the genus Gryllus, or Acheta of some naturalists, belonging to the order Orthoptera. There are several species. The house-cricket is the *Acheta* (*Gryllus*) *domestica;* the field-cricket is the *Acheta* (*Gryllus*) *campestris;* the mole-cricket is the *Gryllotalpa vulgaris;* the New Zealand grand cricket is the *Deinacrida heteracantha.*

Cricket (krik'et), *n.* [A. Sax. *cric*, a staff, crutch.] A favourite open-air game played with bats, balls, and wickets, long peculiar to England, but now popular throughout the British Empire and in the United States. It is played generally by two opposite sets or sides of players, generally numbering eleven players each. Two wickets of three stumps each are pitched fronting each other at a distance of about 22 yards apart. On the top of each set of stumps are placed two small pieces of wood called bails. After the rival sides have tossed for the choice of either taking the bat or fielding, two men are sent to the wickets bat in hand. The opposite or fielding side are all simultaneously engaged; one (the bowler) being stationed behind one wicket for the purpose of bowling his ball against the opposite wicket, where his coadjutor (the wicket-keeper) stands ready to catch the ball should it pass near him; the other fielders are placed in such parts of the field as is judged most favourable for stopping the ball after it has been struck by the batsman or missed by the wicket-keeper. It is the object of the batsman to prevent the ball delivered by the bowler reaching his wicket either by merely stopping it with his bat or by driving it away to a distant part of the field. Should the ball be driven any distance the two batsmen run across and exchange wickets, and continue to do so as long as there is no risk in being 'run out,' that is, of having the stumps struck by the ball while they are out of their position near the wickets. Each time the batsmen run between the wickets is counted as a 'run,' and is marked to the credit of the striker of the ball. If the batsman allows the ball to carry away a bail or a stump, if he knocks down any part of his own wicket, if any part of his person stops a ball that would have otherwise reached his wicket, or if he strikes a ball so that it is caught by one of the opposite party before it reaches the ground, he is 'out,' that is, he gives up his bat to one of his own side, and so the game goes on until all the men have played and been put out. This constitutes what is called an 'innings.' The off-side now become the on-side and try to defend their wickets and make runs as their rivals did. Generally after two innings each have been played by the contestants the game comes to an end, that side being the victors who can score the greatest number of runs. A rude form of the game is known to have been played in the fourteenth century; in 1817 it had so developed that very little alteration has been since introduced.

Cricket-ball (krik'et-bal), *n.* The ball used in playing cricket.

Cricket-bat (krik'et-bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of cricket.

Cricket-bird (krik'et-bérd), *n.* The grasshopper warbler (*Sylvia locustella*), so called from its note resembling that of a cricket.

Cricket-club (krik'et-klub), *n.* An association organized for the purpose of playing the game of cricket.

Cricketer (krik'et-ér), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Cricoid (krī'koid), *a.* [Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, appearance.] Ring-like: applied to a round ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

Cried (krīd), pret. and part. of *cry*.

Crier, Cryer (krī'ér), *n.* [See CRY.] One who cries; one who makes a public proclamation; especially, an officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, to open or adjourn the court, keep silence, &c.

Crim. Con. (krim kon). An abbreviation for *criminal conversation* (which see under CRIMINAL, *a.*).

Crime (krīm), *n.* [L. *crimen*, a judicial decision, an accusation, a crime; allied to L. *cerno*, to sift or separate, *cribrum*, a sieve; Gr. *krinō*, to separate, judge, condemn; Skr. *kri*, to separate, to know.] 1. A violation of a law whether human or divine; the omission to perform an act enjoined by law, or the performance of an act forbidden by law; specifically, a gross violation of law, as distinguished from a misdemeanour, trespass, or other slight offence.—2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

3. † Reproach.

I rue
That error now which is become my *crime*. *Milton.*

—*Capital crime*, a crime punishable with death.—SYN. Iniquity, sin, offence, wrong, vice.

Crimeful † (krīm'fūl), *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right, or duty.

Tell me
Why you proceeded not against these feats
So *crimeful*. *Shak.*

Crimeless † (krīm'les), *a.* Free from crime; innocent.

Criminal (krim'in-al), *a.* 1. Guilty of a crime: applied to persons.—2. Partaking of the nature of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; as, theft is a *criminal* act.

Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not *criminal* in themselves. *Addison.*

3. Relating to crime: opposed to *civil;* as, a *criminal* code; *criminal* law.

The privileges of that order were forfeited either in consequence of a *criminal* sentence, or by engaging in some mean trade, and entering into domestic service. *Brougham.*

—*Criminal conversation*, in *law*, adultery; illicit intercourse with a married woman; usually abbreviated into *crim. con.* An action for damages for *crim. con.* was formerly competent to the injured husband, but this was abolished by 20 and 21 Vict. lxxxv. 59. The husband may, however, in suing for a divorce, claim damages from the adulterer. —*Criminal prosecution*, a term in the law of Scotland, which includes the whole form of process by which a person accused of a crime is brought to trial.—*Criminal letters*, a form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, corresponding to a criminal information in England, drawn in the form of a summons, and in the supreme court running in name of the sovereign, in the sheriff-court in that of the sheriff.—*Criminal information*, in *law*, a proceeding in the Court of Queen's Bench either at the instance of the attorney-general *ex officio*, or of a private prosecutor in the name of the crown. A criminal information lies for misdemeanours, riots, battery, libel, and the like.—*Criminal law*, the law which relates to crimes. This division of English jurisprudence comprehends not only the general criminal law administered throughout the kingdom, but also the crown law as administered by the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, consisting principally of a sort of *quasi* criminal law, as indictments for nuisances, repair of roads, bridges, &c., informations, the judicial decisions of questions concerning the poor-laws, &c.—*Criminal, Sinful, Wicked, Immoral, Depraved. Criminal* notes such transgressions of the laws of one's country as involve penal consequences; *sinful*, noting transgressions of divine laws, is far more extended in its meaning, having reference to thoughts, emotions, &c., as well as acts. All men are *sinful*, but all men are not *criminal. Wicked* is far stronger than *sinful*, and designs one who sins wilfully and designedly. It refers both to persons and acts, as well as to thoughts tending to result in acts. A *wicked* man commits mischief, because he takes pleasure in doing ill, as in injuring his neighbour. An *immoral* man, on the contrary, may be the slave of his passions or depraved cravings, and yet have generous sentiments and aspirations after reformation. *Depraved* implies a fall from a better state, and involves not only actual wickedness, but complete moral corruption. SYN. Guilty, culpable, wicked, iniquitous, abandoned, villanous, infamous, felonious, nefarious.

Criminal (krim'in-al), *n.* A person who has committed an offence against public law; a violater of law, divine or human; more particularly, a person indicted or charged with a public offence, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession, or proof.—SYN. Culprit, malefactor, evil-doer, transgressor, felon, convict.

Criminalist (krim'in-al-ist), *n.* An authority in criminal law; one versed in criminal law.

Criminality (krim-in-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.

This is by no means the only criterion of *criminality*. *Blackstone.*

Criminally (krim'in-al-li), *adv.* In violation of law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

Criminalness (krim'in-al-nes), *n.* Criminality.

Criminate (krim'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *criminated;* ppr. *criminating.* [L. *criminor*, *criminatus.*] 1. To accuse or charge with a crime.

To *criminate* with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection an incorrupt, independent, and reforming Parliament. *Burke.*

2. To involve in a crime or the consequences of a crime.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminate* himself. *Sir W. Scott.*

Crimination (krim-in-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *criminatio.*] The act of criminating; accusation; charge.

Criminative, Criminatory (krim'in-āt-iv, krim'in-ā-to-ri), *a.* Relating to or involving crimination or accusation; accusing.

Criminous † (krim'in-us), *a.* Very wicked; heinous; involving great crime. 'Criminous imputations.' *Holland.*

Criminously † (krim'in-us-li), *adv.* Criminally; heinously; enormously.

Criminousness † (krim'in-us-nes), *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality.

Crimosin, † *n.* or *a.* Crimson. 'Upon her head a *crimosin* coronet.' *Spenser.*

Crimp (krimp), *a.* [Probably allied to *crumb* and to the following verb.] 1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle. [Rare.]

The fowler . . . treads the *crimp* earth. *J. Philips.*

2. Not consistent; contradictory.

The evidence is *crimp*, the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

Crimp (krimp), *v.t.* [From same root as *cramp*, of which it may be regarded as a lighter form. The root sense seems to be that of contracting or drawing together; comp. *crimp, crimple, crumple;* D. *krimpen*, to shrink, to shrivel; Dan. *krympe*, G. *krimpen*, to shrink; W. *crimpiaw*, to pinch, crimp, from *crimp*, a sharp edge.] 1. To curl or crisp, as the hair; to flute; to crimple. 'The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap.' *W. Irving.* 'To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt collar.' *Dickens.*—2. To pinch and hold; to seize. Hence—3. To decoy, as for the army or navy. See the noun.—4. In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract, as the flesh of a live fish, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater hardness and make it more crisp.

My brother Temple, although he is fond of fish, will never taste anything that has been *crimped* alive. *Dr. J. Moore.*

Crimp (krimp), *n.* [See above verb.] 1. One who decoys another into the naval or military service; one who, for a commission, supplies ships with seamen just before sailing; one who decoys sailors by treating, advancing money, giving goods on credit, &c., by which the dupes get deep into debt, and when well plied with liquor are induced to sign articles, and are shipped off, discovering when too late that they have been robbed of all they possessed. Crimps frequently induce sailors to desert their ships. By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, 237, this practice has been rendered highly penal. Crimps also entrap emigrants, taking them to low lodging-houses, where they are cheated by provision merchants and others, who pay the crimps a commission on their custom.—2. † A game at cards. *B. Jonson.*

Crimpage (krimp'āj), *n.* The act of crimping. *Maunder.*

Crimping-house (krimp'ing-hous), *n.* A low house where persons are decoyed into the army, navy, or merchant service. See CRIMP, *n.* 2.

Crimping-iron (krimp'ing-ī-ėrn), *n.* An iron for curling the hair.

Crimping-machine (krimp'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A machine for forming a kind of plaiting or fluting on frills or ruffles.

Crimple (krim'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crimpled;* ppr. *crimpling.* [Dim. of *crimp* (which see).] To contract or draw together; to cause to shrink; to curl.

He passed the cautery through them and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiseman.*

Crimson (krim'zn), *n.* [O.E. *cremosine, crimosyn,* Fr. *cramoisi,* It. *cremisé, cremesino,* Turk. *kirmizi,* from Ar. *kermez,* the insect (a species of cochineal insect) yielding the dye, and the dye itself; ultimately from Skr. *krimi,* a worm. Cog. L. *vermis.*] A deep red colour; a red slightly tinged with blue; also, a red colour in general. 'A maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty.' *Shak.*

Crimson (krim'zn), *a.* Of a deep red colour.

The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms. *Dryden.*

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips and in thy cheeks. *Shak.*

Crimson (krim'zn), *v.t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red colour; to make red.

I felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly *crimsoned* all
Thy presence. *Tennyson.*

Crimson (krim'zn), *v.i.* To become of a deep red colour; to be tinged with red; to blush; as, her cheeks *crimsoned* at the entrance of her lover.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning. *De Quincey.*

Crimson-warm (krim'zn-wąrm), *a.* Warm to redness.

Crinal (krīn'al), *a.* [L. *crinis,* hair.] Belonging to hair.

Crinated (krīn'āt-ed), *a.* Having hair; hairy.

Crinatory (krīn'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Crinitory (which see).

Crincum† (kringk'um), *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whim. [Vulgar.]

Jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras.*

Crined (krīnd), *a.* [L. *crinis,* hair.] In *her.* an epithet for the hair of the head of man or woman, the mane of a horse, unicorn, &c., when it is borne of a different tincture. It is then said to be *crined* of such a metal or colour.

Crinel, Crinet (krīn'el, krīn'et), *n.* A very fine hair-like feather. *Booth.*

Cringe (krinj), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *cringan, crincan,* to cringe, to succumb, from root of *crank, crinkle,* &c.] To bend or crouch with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

Who more than thou
Once fawn'd and *cringed,* and servilely adored
Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton.*

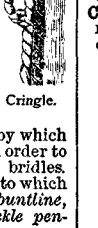
Cringe (krinj), *n.* A mean or fawning obeisance. 'With *cringe* and shrug, and bow obsequious.' *Cowper.*

Cringe (krinj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cringed;* ppr. *cringing.* To contract; to draw together; to distort. [Rare.]

Whip him, fellows,
Till like a boy you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shak.*

Cringeling (krinj'ling), *n.* One who cringes meanly. [Rare.]

Cringer (krinj'ėr), *n.* One who cringes or bows and flatters with servility.



Cringle.

Cringingly (krinj'ing-li), *adv.* In a cringing manner.

Cringle (kring'gl), *n.* [D. *kring, krinkel,* a curl, bend, ring; Icel. *kringla,* an orb, from *kringr,* a circle; A. Sax. *hring,* a ring. Akin *ring, cringe.*] 1. A withe for fastening a gate. [Local.]—2. *Naut.* an iron ring, or a short rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail so as to form a ring or eye, for the purpose of receiving the ends of the ropes by which the sail is drawn up to its yard, or in order to extend the leech by the bow-line bridles. Cringles are named after the ropes to which they are attached; as, *bowline, buntline, earing, reef-pendant,* and *reef-tackle pendant.*

Crinicultural (krīn-i-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Relating to the growth of hair. [Rare.]

Crinigerous (krīn-ij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *criniger —crinis,* hair, and *gero,* to wear.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. [Rare.]

Crinite (krīn'it), *a.* [L. *crinitus,* from *crinis,* hair.] 1. Having the appearance of a tuft of hair. 'Cunate, *crinite,* caudate stars.' *Fairfax.*—2. In *bot.* bearded with long hairs, or having tufts of long weak hairs on the surface.

Crinitory (krīn'i-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of hair.

When in the morning he anxiously removed the cap, away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering. *Theodore Hook.*

Crinkle (kring'kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crinkled;* ppr. *crinkling.* [The same in form and meaning with D. *krinkelen,* to turn or wind. See CRINGLE.] To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to curl; as, the lightning *crinkles.*

And all the rooms
Were full of *crinkling* silks. *E. B. Browning.*

Crinkle (kring'kl), *v.t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to make with many flexures; to mould into inequalities.

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes
E. B. Browning.

Crinkle (kring'kl), *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity. 'The *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.' *Search.*

Crinkum-crankum (kringk'um-krangk'um), *n.* A sinuous or winding line or course; a zigzag. *Colman and Garrick.*

Crino (krīn'ō), *n.* pl. **Crinones** (krīn'ō-nēz). [L. *crinis,* the hair.] 1. A cuticular disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants.—2. A genus of entozoa, found chiefly in horses and dogs.

Crinoid (krīn'oid), *n.* [Gr. *krinon,* a lily, and *eidos,* likeness.] A fossil lily-shaped animal; an encrinite.

Crinoid, Crinoidal (krīn'oid, krīn'oid-al), *a.* Containing or consisting of the fossil remains of Crinoidea.

Crinoidea (krīn-oid'ē-a), *n.pl.* [Gr. *krinon,* a lily, and *eidos,* appearance.] The encrinites, lily-stars, or sea-lilies, an order of the Echinodermata, chiefly fossil, allied to the comatulas or feather-stars; so named from the resemblance their rayed bodies, supported by a long, slender, calcareous, jointed stem, have, when closed, to a tulip or lily. They are attached, during the whole or a portion of their lives, by this stem or peduncle to some solid body. Their skeletons are found in abundance in the limestones of the Carboniferous series and subsequent formations. See ENCRINITE.

Crinoidean (krīn-oid'ē-an), *n.* One of the Crinoidea.

Crinoline (krin'o-lin or krin'ō-lēn), *n.* An article of female attire, consisting of an expansive skirt, stiffened in any way, as by horse-hair, starch, hoops, &c.

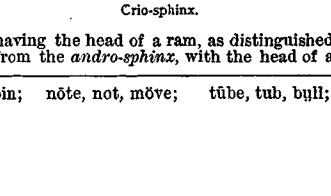
Crinose (krīn'ōs), *a.* Hairy. [Rare.]

Crinosity (krīn-os'i-ti), *n.* Hairiness. [Rare.]

Crinum (krīn'um), *n.* [Gr. *krinon,* a lily.] A genus of bulbous-stemmed plants, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ, of which there are many species. They are very beautiful greenhouse plants, with strap-shaped leaves, and a solid scape bearing an umbel of many scented flowers. The poison-bulb (*C. asiaticum*), a native of the East, has a bulb above ground, which is a powerful emetic, and is often used by the natives to produce vomiting after poison has been taken.

Crioceridæ (krī-ō-se'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *krios,* a ram, *keras,* a horn, and *eidos,* likeness.] A family of coleopterous insects of the section Tetramera. The type of this family is the Crioceris, about eight species of which have been found in England, but the most common species is the asparagus-beetle found on asparagus plants.

Crio-sphinx (krī'ō-sfingks), *n.* [Gr. *krios,* a ram, and *sphinx.*] One of the three varieties of the Egyptian sphinx, characterized by



Crio-sphinx.

having the head of a ram, as distinguished from the *andro-sphinx,* with the head of a human being, and *hieraco-sphinx* or hawk-headed sphinx. See SPHINX.

Cripple (krip'pl), *n.* [The root-meaning seems to be 'one who has to creep,' the root being seen in A. Sax. *creopan,* to creep (whence *crepel,* a little creeper, a cray-fish); G. *krüppel,* L.G. *kröpel,* D. *kreupel.* Wedgwood thinks the original meaning is crook-back, or humpback, as in Icel. *kryppa,* a hump, whence *kryppill,* a humpbacked or lame man.] One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs; a lame person. Acts xiv. 8.

Among all honest Christian people,
Whoe'er breaks limbs maintains the *cripple.*
Prior.

Cripple (krip'pl), *a.* Lame. 'Chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night.' *Shak.*

Cripple (krip'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crippled;* ppr. *crippling.* 1. To lame; to disable by injuring the limbs; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet. 'Chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found.' *Dryden.*—2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion; as, the fleet was *crippled* in the engagement.

More serious embarrassments of a different description were *crippling* the energy of the settlement in the Bay. *Palfrey.*

Crippleness (krip'pl-nes), *n.* Lameness.

Crippling (krip'pling), *n.* One of a set of spars or timbers set up as supports against the sides of a building.

Crips,† *a.* Crisp. *Chaucer.*

Cris (krēs), *n.* See CREASE, a Malay weapon.

Crisis (krī'sis), *n.* pl. **Crises** (krī'sēz). [Gr. *krisis,* L. *crisis,* from the root of *krinō,* to separate, to determine, to decide. See CRIME.] 1. In *med.* the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. It is sometimes also used to designate the symptoms accompanying the crisis.—2. The decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair has reached its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change; turning-point.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate. *Dryden.*
Nor is it unlikely that the very occasions on which such defects are shown, may be the most important of all—the very times of *crisis* for the fate of the country. *Brougham.*

Crisp (krisp), *a.* [A. Sax. *crisp, crips, cirps;* borrowed directly from L. *crispus,* curled, crisp; root meaning doubtful.] 1. Curling in small stiff or firm curls.

His hair is *crisp,* and black, and long,
His face is like the tan. *Longfellow.*

2. Indented; winding.

Ye Nymphs, called Naiads, of the wandering brooks, . . .
Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak.*

3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp. Goldsmith.*

4. Possessing a certain degree of firmness and freshness; fresh; having a fresh appearance.

It (laurel) has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years. *Leigh Hunt.*

5. Cheerful; brisk; lively. 'The snug small home and the *crisp* fire.' *Dickens.*—6. Effervescing or foaming, as liquors; sparkling; brisk. 'Your neat *crisp* claret. *Beau. & Fl.* 7. In *bot.* applied to a leaf when the border is so much more dilated than the disk, that it necessarily becomes curled and twisted.

Crisp (krisp), *v.t.* 1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees. 'His *crisped* tresses.' *Drayton.* 'The *crisped* shades and bowers.' *Milton.*—2. To wrinkle or curl into little undulations; to ripple.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

Crisp (krisp), *v.i.* To form little curls or undulations; to curl.

The bubbling runnel *crispeth. Tennyson.*

Crispate, Crispated (krisp'āt, krisp'āt-ed), *a.* Having a crisped appearance.

Crispation (krisp-ā'shon), *n.* 1.† The act of curling, or state of being curled.

Heat causeth pilosity and *crispation. Bacon.*

2. In *surg.* a term applied to a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. *Mayne.*

Crispature (krisp'āt-ūr), *n.* A curling; the state of being curled.

Crisper (krisp'ėr), *n.* He who or that which crisps or curls; an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth.

Crispin (kris'pin), *n.* A familiar name for a shoemaker, from *Crispin* or *Crispinus*, the patron saint of the craft.

Crisping-iron, Crisping-pin (krisp'ing-ī-ėrn, krisp'ing-pin), *n.* A curling-iron.

Crispisulcant† (kris'pi-sul-kant), *a.* Wavy or undulating, as lightning is represented.

Crisply (krisp'li), *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

Crispness (krisp'nes), *n.* State of being crisp, curled, or brittle.

Crispy (krisp'i), *a.* 1. Curled; formed into ringlets. 'Those *crispy* snaky locks.' *Shak.* 2. Brittle; dried so as to break short; as, a *crispy* cake.

Criss-cross (kris'kros), *n.* [Corrupted from *Christ's cross.*] 1. A mark or cross, as the signature of one who cannot write.—2. A game played on slates by children at school. [United States.]

Criss-cross (kris'kros), *adv.* 1. In opposite directions, as the arms of a cross.—2. Inharmoniously; unpleasingly; as, things are going *criss-cross.*

Crisscross-row (kris'kros-rō), *n.* An old name for the alphabet. See CHRISTCROSS-ROW.

Cristate, Cristated (krist'āt, krist'āt-ed), *a.* [L. *cristatus*, from *crista*, a crest.] In *bot.* crested; tufted; having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some anthers and flowers.

Cristato-rugose (kris-tā'tō-rų-gōs), *a.* In *bot.* noting a surface with deep and sharp-edged wrinkles.

Criterion (krī-tē'ri-on), *n.* pl. **Criteria** (krī-te'ri-a). [Gr. *kritērion*, from the root of *krinō*, to judge. See CRIME.] A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle, or fact by which facts, propositions, opinions, conduct, and the like, are compared in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

For example, the expediency of a new legislative proposal must be judged by very different *criteria* in England and in Hindustan. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

SYN. Standard, measure, rule.

Criterional (krī-tē'ri-un-al), *a.* Relating to or serving as a criterion. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Crith (krith), *n.* [Gr. *krithē*, a barley-corn.] A name given by Hoffmann to the weight of 1 litre of hydrogen weighed at 0° C. and 760 millimetres pressure. As the atomic weights of the simple gases express also their densities relatively to hydrogen, and as the densities of compound gases, referred to the same unit, are half of their molecular weights, it becomes a very simple matter, by remembering the weight of the crith, to calculate the exact weight of any gaseous chemical substance.

Crithmum (krith'mum), *n.* [Gr. *krithmon*, occasional form for *krethmon*, samphire.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ, containing a single species, *C. maritimum* (samphire or sea-fennel). It is a low perennial plant, and grows on maritime rocks from Ayrshire southwards, and on the Continent. It has a spicy aromatic flavour, and when pickled with vinegar and spice makes an excellent condiment.

Crithomancy (krith'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *krithē*, barley, and *manteia*, divination.] A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewed over the victims, in ancient sacrifices.

Critic (kri'tik), *n.* [L. *criticus*, Gr. *kritikos*, from *kritēs*, a judge or discerner, from the root of *krinō*, to judge, to separate, to distinguish. See CRIME.] 1. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults in literature and art; one who estimates the value of works of literature and art in magazines, reviews, &c.

'To-morrow,' he said, 'the *critics* will commence. You know who the *critics* are? The men who have failed in literature and art.' *Disraeli.*

2. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault.

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

3.† The art of criticism; critique.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic.* *Locke.*

4.† An act of criticism; a critique.

Make each day a *critic* on the last. *Pope.*

Critic (kri'tik), *a.* Relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance or discourse, or of any work in the fine arts.

Critic learning flourished most in France. *Pope.*

Critic† (kri'tik), *v.i.* To criticise; to play the critic. *Sir W. Temple.*

Critical (kri'tik-al), *a.* [L. *criticus*; Gr. *kritikos*, from *kritēs*, a judge. See CRITIC, *n.*] 1. Relating to criticism; belonging to the art of a critic; as, a *critical* dissertation on Homer.—2. Having the skill or ability to pass accurate judgment upon literary and artistic matters.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

3. Inclined to make nice distinctions; careful in selection; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; scrupulous.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Inclined to find fault or to judge with severity. 'I am nothing, if not *critical.*' *Shak.*—*Critical philosophy*, a name sometimes given to the metaphysical system of Kant, from his famous work entitled *Critique of Pure Reason.* [The remaining meanings are from *krino* in the sense of decide, settle. See CRISIS.]—5. In *med.* pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease; as, *critical* days, or *critical* symptoms.—6. Decisive; applied to a time or state on which the issue of things depends; important, as regards consequences; as, a *critical* time or moment; a *critical* juncture.

Every step you take is decisive—every action you perform is *critical*—every idea you form is likely to become a principle, influencing your future destiny. *Fletcher.*

7. Formed or situated to determine or decide, or having the crisis at command; important or essential for determining; as, a *critical* post.—8. In a condition of extreme doubt or danger; attended with danger or risk; dangerous; hazardous; as, a *critical* undertaking.

Our circumstances are indeed *critical*; but then they are the *critical* circumstances of a strong and mighty nation. *Burke.*

SYN. Exact, accurate, nice, discriminating, captious, fault-finding, decisive, important, momentous.

Critically (krit'ik-al-li), *adv.* 1. In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly; as, to examine evidence *critically.* 'Critically to discern good writers from bad.' *Dryden.*—2. At the crisis; at the exact time.

Coming *critically* the night before the session. *Burnet.*

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition, so as to command the crisis; as, a town *critically* situated.

Criticalness (kri'tik-al-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being critical; incidence at a particular point of time.—2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

Criticaster (kri'tik-as-tėr), *n.* A small or inferior critic.

Criticisable, Criticizable (kri'ti-sīz-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being criticised.

Criticise, Criticize (kri'ti-sīz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *criticised* or *criticized*; ppr. *criticising* or *criticizing.* To judge critically, estimating beauties and defects; specifically, to examine works of literature or art, in order to estimate their merits; to animadvert; to utter censure; as, to *criticise* on a man's manners or his expenses.

But, spite of all the *criticising* elves,
Those who would make us feel—must feel themselves.
Churchill.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts, as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expenses. *Locke.*

Criticise, Criticize (kri'ti-sīz), *v.t.* To examine or judge critically; to notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to utter or write remarks on; to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame; to animadvert upon; as, to *criticise* an author; to *criticise* the works of Milton; to *criticise* conduct.

Criticiser, Criticizer (kri'ti-sīz-ėr), *n.* One who criticises; a critic.

Criticism (kri'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance or of any production in the fine arts; as, the rules of *criticism.*

In the vast field of *criticism* on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their sickles. *Macaulay.*

2. The act of judging on the merit of any performance.—3. A critical judgment; a detailed critical examination; a critique. 'The style of his *criticisms.*' *Addison.*

Critique (kri-tēk'), *n.* [Fr. *critique.*] 1. A critical examination of the merits of a performance, especially of a literary or artistic performance; a critical examination of any subject; as, Addison's *critique* on *Paradise Lost*; Kant's *Critique* of Pure Reason.—2. Science of criticism; standard or rules of judging of the merit of performances. [Rare.] 3.† A critic.

It will be a question among *critiques* in the ages to come. *Bp. Lincoln.*

Critique† (kri-tēk'), *v.t.* To pass judgment on; to make remarks on.

Crizzel, Crizzeling (kriz'l, kriz'ling), *n.* A kind of roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency. Written also *Crizzle.*

Cro† (krō), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *cro*, blood, death.] In *old Scots law*, the satisfaction or compensation for the slaughter of a man according to his rank.

Croak (krōk), *v.i.* [Purely imitative. Comp. M.H.G. *krochzen*, G. *krächzen*, Fr. *croasser*, L. *crocire*, *crocitare*, Gr. *krōzein*, to croak as a raven.] 1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or crow.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd.* *Pope.*

2. To make any low, hoarse sound resembling that of a frog or raven; as, their bellies *croak.*—3. To speak with a low, hollow voice; to cry dismally; to forebode evil; to complain; to grumble.

Marat *croaks* with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, that repentant pity smothers anger. *Carlyle.*

4. To die: from the gurgling sound in the throat of a dying person. [Slang.]

Croak (krōk), *v.t.* 1. To utter in a low, hollow voice; to murmur out. [Rare.]

Marat will not drown: he speaks and *croaks* explanation. *Carlyle.*

2. To announce or herald by croaking.

The raven himself is hoarse
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan. *Shak.*

Croak (krōk), *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

Was that a raven's *croak* or my son's voice. *Lee.*

Croaker (krōk'ėr), *n.* 1. One that croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a desponding view of everything; an alarmist.—2. A corpse. [Slang.]

Croaking (krōk'ing), *p.* and *a.* 1. Uttering a low, harsh sound from the throat, or other similar sound.—2. Foreboding evil; grumbling.—*Croaking lizard*, a species of gecko, common in Jamaica, so called from the noise it makes. It is a nocturnal lizard, the *Thecadactylus lævis* of naturalists.

Croat (krō'at), *n.* [See CRAVAT.] A native of Croatia, especially a soldier of that district in the Austrian service.

Croce,† *n.* A cross. *Chaucer.*

Croceous† (krō'shus), *a.* [L. *croceus*, from *crocus*, saffron.] Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron.

Croche (krōch), *n.* [Apparently a softened form of O.E. *crok*, *croke*, a crook, a hook; Fr. *croc*, a hook, grapnel; comp. also Gael. *croic*, a deer's horn.] A little knob about the top of a deer's horn.

Crochet (krō'shā), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *croc*, a hook. See CROCHE.] A kind of ladies' work; a species of knitting performed by means of a small hook, the material being fancy worsted, cotton, or silk. In this way a variety of fancy articles are wrought, such as collars, doyleys, covers for pin-cushions, anti-macassars, &c.

Crochet (krō'shā), *v.t.* To knit in the style of knitting called crochet; as, to *crochet* a shawl.

Crociary (krō'shi-a-ri), *n.* [See CROZIER.] *Eccles.* the official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

Crocidolite (krō-sid'ol-īt), *n.* [Gr. *krokis*, *krokidos*, nap on cloth, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral, consisting principally of silicate of iron, occurring in asbestos-like fibres, also massive, in Griqualand, South Africa, and in the Vosges. A somewhat similar mineral is found at Stavern, Norway.

Crocitation† (krō-sit-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *crocito*, *crocitatum*, to croak. See CROAK.] A croaking. *Bailey.*

Crock (krok), *n.* [A. Sax. *crocca*, a crock; cog. D. *kruik*, Icel. *krukka*, Dan. *krukke*, G. *krug*, an earthen vessel, pitcher; also W. *krochan*, a pot; Gael. *croch*, a pitcher.] An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup.

Crock (krok), *n.* A low seat; a stool.

I seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand. *Tatler.*

Crock (krok), *n.* Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles or in a chimney. [Colloq.]

Crock (krok), *v.t.* To black with soot or other matter collected from combustion, or to black with the colouring matter of cloth. [Colloq.]

Do you think, ma'am—that I was very fond of such dirt beneath my feet, as I couldn't condescend to touch with kitchen-tongs, without blacking and *crocking* myself by the contact. *Dickens.*

Crock (krok), *v.i.* To give off crock or smut.

Crock (krok), *n.* An old sheep. [Scotch.]

Crockery (krok'ē-ri), *n.* [See CROCK, an earthen vessel.] Earthenware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked.

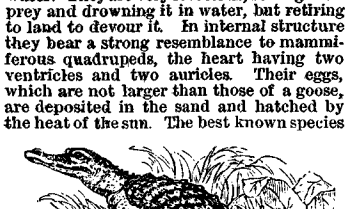
Crocket (krok'et), *n.* [Fr. *croc, crocket.* See CROCHE.] 1. In *Gothic arch.* an ornament, usually in imitation of curved and bent foliage, placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, and other members. Sometimes crockets assume the forms of animals.—2. One of the terminal snags on a stag's horn.—3.† A large roll of hair formerly worn.

Pinnacle decorated with Crockets.

Crocketed (krok'et-ed), *a.* In *arch.* furnished with crockets; ornamented with crockets.

Crocky (krok'i), *a.* Smutty; sooty.

Crocodile (kro'kō-dīl), *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, Gr. *krokodeilos*, a kind of lizard, a crocodile.] 1. A genus of saurians, the type of the family Crocodilidæ, comprising the largest living forms of reptiles, some species attaining a length of 30 feet. They have a long and powerful tail flattened at the sides, which serves as an oar or rudder, five anterior and four posterior toes, the latter more or less webbed. Their bodies are covered with square bony plates instead of the scales of other saurians. Their jaws are long and their gape of enormous width. The nostrils are at the extremity of the snout, and capable of being closed to prevent ingress of water. They are very ferocious, seizing their prey and drowning it in water, but retiring to land to devour it. In internal structure they bear a strong resemblance to mammiferous quadrupeds, the heart having two ventricles and two auricles. Their eggs, which are not larger than those of a goose, are deposited in the sand and hatched by the heat of the sun. The best known species



Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus* or *vulgaris*).

is the crocodile of the Nile (*Crocodilus vulgaris*). Another species (*C. palustris*) is met with in South Asia, Sunda, and the Moluccas.—2. In *rhet.* a captious and sophistical argument contrived to draw one into a snare.

Crocodile (kro'kō-dīl), *a.* Of or pertaining to or like a crocodile.—*Crocodile tears*, false or affected tears. This term contains an allusion to the fictions of old travellers, that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.

Crocodilean, Crocodilian (kro-kō-dil'ē-an, kro-kō-dil'i-an), *a.* Relating to the crocodile.

Crocodilia (kro-kō-dil'i-a), *n. pl.* An order of saurian reptiles, found in the Old and New Worlds. The following are the characteristics of the order:—Skin covered with bony plates; tail long and compressed laterally; four short feeble legs, the fore-feet with five and the hind-feet with four toes; vertebræ concave anteriorly or posteriorly, or at both ends; jaws with many similar teeth in distinct sockets; heart bilateral; nasal orifice single; tympanum covered with a fold of skin; penis single and lodged in the cloaca. The order ranges from the oolite strata to the present time, and comprises the three families Crocodilidæ, Alligatoridæ, and Gavialidæ, of which the crocodile of the Nile, the American alligator, and the Indian gavial are respectively the best known members.

Crocodilian (kro-kō-dil'i-an), *n.* A member of the order Crocodilia.

Crocodilidæ (kro-kō-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* One of the families into which the order Crocodilia is divided, comprising the crocodile of the Nile. See CROCODILE, CROCODILIA.

Crocodility (kro-kō-dil'i-ti), *n.* In *logic*, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing. [Rare.]

Crocoisite (krō-koi'zīt), *n.* [Gr. *krokoeis*, of a saffron colour.] A mineral, native chromate of lead or red-lead ore. It is used as a pigment.

Croconate (kro'kon-āt), *n.* A yellow salt formed by the union of croconic acid with a base.

Croconic (kro-kon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *krokos*, saffron.] Of or pertaining to saffron; yellow.—*Croconic acid*, an acid ($C_5H_2O_5$) prepared by adding hydrofluosilicic acid to a solution of croconate of potassium, and evaporating to dryness. It is yellow, and tastes and reacts strongly acid.

Crocus (krō'kus), *n.* [L. *crocus*; Gr. *krokos*, saffron, also the *crocus*, from its colour. Cog. Gael. *croch*, red.] 1. A beautiful genus of iridaceous plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are amongst the commonest ornaments of gardens. They are dwarf herbs with fibrous-coated corms, and grass-like leaves appearing after the flowers. Crocuses are chiefly found in the middle and southern parts of Europe and the Levant. Some of the species are vernal, others autumnal. One species is a native of Britain, *C. nudiflorus* (the autumn crocus of the meadows in the centre and south of England); *C. sativus* (saffron) is cultivated at Saffron Walden for the saffron of the shops, which consists of the deep orange stigmas of the flowers; *C. biflorus* is the Scotch crocus.—2. In *chem.* a yellow powder; any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow colour.

Croft (kroft), *n.* [A. Sax. *croft*, a field; D. *kroft*, a hillock; O.D. *krocht*, a field; cog. Gael. *croit*, a croft.] A small piece of inclosed ground adjoining a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; any small tract of land; a very small farm.

Tending my flocks hard by in the hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

Crofter (kroft'ėr), *n.* One who cultivates a croft.

Crois,† *n.* A cross. *Chaucer.*

Croisade,† **Croisado,**† *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, a crusade, O.Fr. *crois*, Mod. Fr. *croix*, a cross.] A crusade.

A pope of that name (Urban) did first institute the *croisade*. *Bacon.*

The *croisade* was not appointed by Pope Urban alone, but by the council of Clement. *Fortin.*

Croise† (kroi'sē), *n.* [Fr. *croisé*, a crusader, from O.Fr. *crois*, a cross.] A soldier or pilgrim engaged in a crusade and wearing the badge of it; a crusader. 'The necessity and weakness of the *croises*.' *Burke.* An old plural was *croisez.* 'To instruct the *croisez*, to comfort them, to administer the sacraments to them.' *Fortin.*

Crokard, *n.* A counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward I., worth about a halfpenny, coined abroad and introduced surreptitiously into England.

Croker† (krō'kėr), *n.* One who cultivates or deals in saffron (crocus). *Holinshed.*

Croma, Crome (krō'ma, krōm), *n.* [It., Fr.] In *music*, a quaver.

Crombie (krom'i), *n.* Same as *Crummie.*

Crome,† *n.* A crumb. *Chaucer.*

Cromeruach, *n.* The name of the chief idol of the Irish before their conversion by St. Patrick. It was a gold or silver image, surrounded by twelve little brazen ones.

Cromlech (krom'lek, *n.* [W. *cromlech—crom*, bent, concave, and *llech*, a flat stone.] In *archæol.* large flat stones laid across others in an upright position; very commonly found in parts of Wales, in Devonshire and Cornwall, and other districts of England; as well as in Scotland, Ireland, Brittany, Germany, Spain, and Denmark; and in Asia and America. From cromlechs having been found in the heart of burial mounds or barrows, with their rude chambers filled with sepulchral remains, as skeletons or

Cromlech at Lanyon, Cornwall.

urns, they are supposed to have been sepulchral monuments. In France they are called *dolmens.*

Cromorna (kro-mor'na), *n.* [Fr. *cromorne*; G. *krummhorn*, crooked horn.] A reed-stop in the organ, voiced like the oboe, but of a different quality; bearing the same relation to the oboe as the stopped diapason to the open. Corruptly written *Cremona.* See KRUMMHORN.

Cromwellian (krom-wel'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to Cromwell.

Cromwellian (krom-wel'li-an), *n.* An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a soldier who fought in the service of Cromwell.

Cronach (krō'nach), *n.* Same as *Coronach.*

Crone (krōn), *n.* [In the sense of an old woman may be derived from or connected with Ir. and Gael. *crion*a, old, *crion*, dry, withered; W. *crina*, to wither. Cog. Sc. *crine*, to wither, shrink. Or from Gael. *cronan*, a low dull sound; Sc. *croon*, from the dull continuous sound of a garrulous old woman's tongue. In the sense of a ewe, Wedgwood derives it from D. *kronie*, Fr. *charogne*, It. *carogna*, a carcass or carrion. See CARRION.] 1. An old woman. 'The crooked *crone*.' *Gascoigne.*—2. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michael brings,
With fatted *crones*, and such old things. *Tusser.*

Hence—3. An old man who twaddles and conducts himself as an old woman. 'A few old battered *crones* of office.' *Disraeli.*

Cronel, Cronet (krō'nel, krō'net), *n.* Contractions for *coronel, coronet*, in the sense of the pointless head of a tilting-spear. See CORONEL.

Cronet (krō'net), *n.* [Contr. from *coronet.*] The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

Cronian (krō'ni-an), *a.* [An epithet mentioned by Pliny.] A term applied to the north polar sea. [Rare.]

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse
Upon the *Cronian* sea. *Milton.*

Crony (krō'ni), *n.* [See CRONE, with which this word was originally identical.] 1.† A crone.

Marry not an old *crony* or a fool for money. *Burton.*

2. An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a New-year's gift. *Swift.*

Cronycal (kron'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Acronycal.*

Crood (krōd), *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. *crow, croak*, &c.] To coo; to croodle. [Scotch.]

Thro' the braes the cushat *croods*
Wi' wailfu' cry. *Burns.*

Croodle (krō'dl), *v.i.* [In first sense perhaps a form of *cuddle*; in second, a dim. of *crood.*] 1. To cower; to crouch; to brood; to lie close and snug. 'As a dove to fly home to her nest and *croodle* there.' *C. Kingsley.* [Local.]—2. To coo like a dove; and hence, to fawn or coax. [Scotch.]

Crook (krėk), *n.* [Icel. *krókr*, Sw. *krok*, a hook, a bend; Dan. *krog*, a hook, a crook; D. *kruk*, a crutch; the word is also Celtic: W. *crwg*, Gael. *crocan*, a crook, a hook; O.Fr. *croc.* Akin *crutch, crouch.*] 1. Any bend, turn, or curve; curvature; flexure; as, a *crook* in a river, &c.

These sapphire-coloured brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Any bent or curved instrument; especially, a shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks. *Prior.*

Specifically—3. The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock. Such staves are generally gilt, ornamented with jewels, and enriched by carving, &c.—4. The iron chain, with its appropriate hooks, by which pots, &c., are hung over the fire; a pot-hook. [Scotch.]—5.† A gibbet.

Forthwith led unto the *crooke*
Where he full shamefully was hanged by the hed.
Spenser.

6. In *music*, a small curved tube applied to a trumpet, horn, &c., to change its key.—7. An artifice; a trick.

For all your bragges, hookes, and *crookes*, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stand upright again. *Abp. Cranmer.*

—*By hook or crook*, by one means or another; by fair means or foul.

They will have it *by hook or by crook*. *Mede.*

Crook (krök), *v.t.* 1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.—2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends. *Bacon.*

3.† To thwart.—*To crook the mou'*, to distort the mouth, as if about to cry or as indicating anger or displeasure. [Scotch.]

Crook (krök), *v.i.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind.

The eagle's upper beak *crooketh* in time over the lower, and so she faileth not with age but hunger. *Gregory.*

Crook-back (krök'bak), *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders.

Ay, *crook-back*, here I stand to answer thee. *Shak.*

Crooked (krök'ed), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Bent; curved; curving; winding. 'From the *crook'd* worm to man's imperial form.' *Lamb.*—2. Oblique in moral conduct; devious; froward; perverse; going out of the path of rectitude.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation. Deut. xxxii. 5.

SYN. Curved, incurvated, curving, winding, bowed, awry, oblique, wry, deformed, perverse, deceitful, devious, froward.

Crookedly (krök'ed-li), *adv.* In a crooked, curved, or perverse manner.

Crookedness (krök'ed-nes), *n.* 1. A winding, bending, or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection.—2. Perverseness; untowardness; deviation from rectitude; iniquity; obliquity of conduct.

My will hath been used to *crookedness* and peevish morosity in all virtuous employments. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Physical deformity. 'A severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Crooken† (krök'n), *v.t.* To make crooked; to pervert.

Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul, than to teach and instruct it. *Homilies against Idolatry.*

Crook-rafter (krök'raft-ér), *n.* See KNEE-RAFTER.

Croon (krön), *n.* A low, hollow, continued moan. [Scotch.]

The deil, or else an outler quey,
Gat up an' gae a *croon*. *Burns.*

Croon (krön), *v.t.* [Onomatopoetic; allied to D. *kreunen*, to groan, to lament; Icel. *krúnka*, to croak.] 1. To sing in a low humming tone; to hum. 'Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.' *Burns.*—2. To bring into a particular state by crooning (the state being indicated by an adjective following, as *asleep, awake*, &c., without which the meaning is incomplete).

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and *crooned* himself *asleep*. *Dickens.*

Croon (krön), *v.i.* To utter a low continued sound approaching a moan, as cattle when in pain; to sing softly to one's self; to hum.

Here an old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child, and rocking it to and fro. *Dickens.*

Crooner (krön'ér), *n.* The gray gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*), so called in Scotland from the noise it makes when taken out of the water.

Crooning (krön'ing), *n.* The act of one who croons; a low humming or murmuring sound.

Her dainty ear a fiddle charms,
A bagpipe's her delight;
But for the *croonings* o' her wheel
She disna' care a mite. *J. Baillie.*

Croop, *n.* See CROUP.

Crop (krop), *n.* [A. Sax. *crop*, top, bunch, craw of a bird; cog. D. *krop*, G. *kropf*, a bird's crop; Icel. *kroppr*, a hump, bunch. The original meaning is probably that of a damental meaning is probably that of a rounded projecting or prominent mass.] 1. The first stomach of a fowl; the craw.

In birds there is no mastication of the meat; but . . . it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray.*

2.† The top or highest part of a thing; the end. '*Crop* and root.' *Chaucer.*—3. That which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a particular kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season; the corn, or fruits of the earth collected; harvest.—4. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing: a popular use of the word.—5. Anything cut off or gathered.

Guiltless of steel and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserved for thee. *Dryden.*

6. The act of cutting or clipping off, as hair; as, he has given you a pretty close *crop*.—*Neck and crop*, altogether; at once; bag and baggage.

I'd have had you trundled *neck and crop* out of this warehouse long ago if I'd thought you capable of pouching so much as a tobacconist's token. *Sala.*

Crop (krop), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cropped*, sometimes *cropt*; ppr. *cropping*. 1. To cut off the ends of anything; to eat off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass. 'A closely *cropped* head of hair.' *Thackeray.*

Pleased to the last, he *crops* the flowery food,
And licks the hand just raised to shed his blood.
Pope.

2. To pluck, as fruit; to gather before it falls.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*
Denham.

3. To cause to bear a crop; to fill with crops; to raise crops on; as, to *crop* a field.

Crop (krop), *v.i.* To yield harvest. *Shak.* [Obsolete.]—*To crop out*, (*a*) in *geol.* to appear on the surface, as a layer, bed, or stratum underlying another, but projecting its edge from beneath. (*b*) To appear incidentally and undesignedly; to come to light; as, his peculiarities *crop out* in his work; the truth *cropped out* in spite of him. The expression *crop up* is also used in this sense.

Crope† (krōp), *n.* The top of anything; a finial.

Crope,† **Cropen,**† *pp.* of Sax. *crepe*. Crept. *Chaucer.*

Crop-ear (krop'ēr), *n.* [*Crop* and *ear*.] 1. A horse whose ears are cropped.

I'll lay a thousand pounds upon my *crop-ear*.
Beau. & Fl.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped; a croppy.

Crop-eared (krop'ērd), *a.* Having the ears cropped. 'A *crop-ear'd* scrivener this.' *Shak.*

Crop-full (krop'fụl), *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated. *Milton.*

Crop-ore (krop'ōr), *n.* In *mining*, the best ore of a parcel.

Crop-out (krop-out'), *n.* A term used by miners to express the rising up at the surface of one or more strata. Written more commonly *Out-crop*.

Cropper (krop'ér), *n.* 1. A breed of pigeons with a large crop. See POUTER.—2. A fall, as from horseback; hence, failure in an undertaking. [Slang.]

Cropping (krop'ing), *n.* 1. The act of cutting off.—2. The raising of crops.

Croppy (krop'i), *n.* 1. A person whose ears had been cut off, especially for treason; an Irish rebel.

They sent up the hillside three shouts over the demolition of the *croppy's* dwelling. *Banim.*

2. A Roundhead.—3. One who has had his hair cropped in prison. [Slang.]

Crop-sick (krop'sik), *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick with excess in eating or drinking. [Rare.]

Crop-sickness (krop'sik-nes), *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach. [Rare.]

Croquet (krō'kā), *n.* [Fr. *croquer*, to crack.] 1. An open-air game played with a mallet, balls, pegs or posts, and a series of iron hoops or arches. It can be played by two or more, and, in the case of several playing, they may either be divided into two parties, or play each for their own hand. The object of the players is to drive the balls belonging to their own side through the hoops and against the pegs in a certain order, and to prevent their opponents' balls from completing the journey before their own, by playing them against those of the enemy, and driving them as far as possible from the hoop or post they have to be played for. 2. When one ball has roqueted or been made to strike another, the act of the player driving to a distance the ball that has been roqueted by a blow of the mallet upon his own ball.

Croquet (krō'kā), *v.t.* In the game of croquet, to drive a ball which is in contact with one's own to a distance with a blow of the mallet upon one's own ball.

Croquette (krō-ket), *n.* [Fr. *croquer*, to crunch.] A fried, force-meat ball, made of pounded chicken, meat, and butter, much eaten in India.

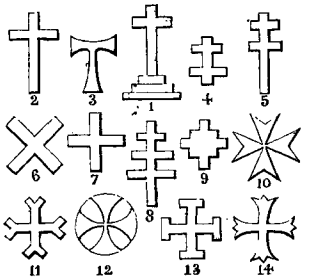
Crore (krōr), *n.* In the East Indies, ten millions; as, a *crore* of rupees.

Crosier (kro'zhi-ér), *n.* 1. An archbishop's staff bearing a cross at the top. See CROZIER.

Cross crosslet.

Croslet, Crosslet (kros'-let), *n.* [Dim. from *cross*.] A small cross.—*Cross crosslet*, in *her.* a cross having the three upper points ending in little crosses.

Cross (kros), *n.* [O.E. *crois, croys, croce*; O.Fr. *crois*, Fr. *croix*, from L. *crux*, a cross used as a gibbet, from a root seen in E. *crook*, W. *crog*, a cross, *crwg*, a hook; Ir. *crochain*, to hang; Gael. *crocan*, a hook.] 1. A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of †, T, or X, variously modified as exhibited in the annexed cut. That on which



Forms of Crosses.

1, *Cross of Calvary*, a cross on three steps, which, by some authorities, are said to signify the three virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity. 2, *Latin Cross*, or crux capitata; a cross the transverse beam of which is placed at one third of the distance from the top of the perpendicular portion, supposed to be the form of cross on which Christ suffered. 3, *Tau Cross* (so called from being formed like the Greek letter τ, *tau*), or cross of St. Anthony, one of the most ancient forms of the cross; this form was often adopted for the head of the pastoral staff. 4, *Cross of Lorraine*. 5, *Patriarchal Cross*. 6, *St. Andrew's Cross*, or crux decussata; the form of cross on which St. Andrew, the national saint of Scotland, is said to have suffered. 7, *Greek Cross*, or cross of St. George, the national saint of England. Previous to the union with Scotland this was the English ensign, but since then it has been combined with the cross of St. Andrew. 8, *Papal Cross*. 9, *Cross nowy quadrat*. 10, *Maltese Cross*, formed of four arrow-heads meeting at the points; the badge of the knights of Malta. The eight points of this form of cross are said to symbolize the eight beatitudes (Mat. v.). 11, *Cross fourchée*. 12, *Cross formy* or *formée*. 13, *Cross potent* or *Jerusalem Cross*. The four conjoined crosses are said to be symbolical of the displacement of the Old Testament by the Cross. 14, *Cross patonée*; called also *Cross fleury*, from the fleurs de lis at its ends.

our Saviour suffered is represented on coins and other monuments to have been of the form in figs. 1 and 2.—2. The ensign of the Christian religion; and hence, *fig.* the religion itself.

She (the Church of England) yet shocked many rigid Protestants by marking the infant just sprinkled from the font with the sign of the *cross*. *Macaulay.*

3. An ornament in the form of a cross, used chiefly in buildings devoted to religious purposes; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places.

Dunedin's *cross*, a pillared stone,
Rose on a turret octagon. *Sir W. Scott.*

4. Anything in the form of a cross or gibbet. 5. A line drawn through another.—6. Anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*. *B. Jonson.*

7. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross.

The devil sleeps in my pocket, I have no *cross* to drive him from it. *Massinger.*

8. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross.—9. The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed or other document, impressed by those who cannot write.—10.† Church lands in Ireland.—11. In *theol.* the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion.

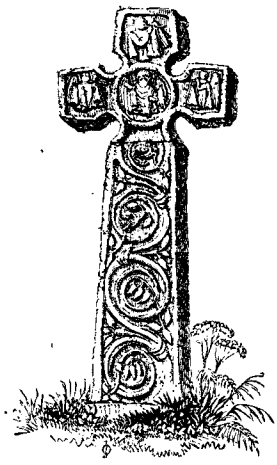
That he might reconcile both to God in one body by the *cross*. Eph. ii. 16.

12. The doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.

The preaching of the *cross* is to them that perish foolishness. 1 Cor. i. 18.

13. In *sporting*, a contest decided dishonestly, through one of the parties allowing himself to be beaten, for the sake of gaining money by betting or bribery; as, the battle was a *cross*.—14. In *her.* an ordinary, composed of four lines, two parallel lines perpendicular, and two transverse. The contents of the cross, when not charged with any other bearing, should be one-fifth part of the field, but when charged, one-third of its surface. Crosses are very common bearings in heraldry, and are variously formed, with different appellations. The crosses most commonly worn in bearings are those figured 5, 7, 10, 13, 14 in the cut entitled Forms of Crosses. The cross is held by several authors to be the most honourable charge in all heraldry.—15. A mixing of breeds in producing animals; an animal of a cross-breed.—*Crosses*, in *architectural antiq.* are of various descriptions, according to the occasion or purpose of their erection. *Preaching crosses* are generally quadrangular or hexagonal, open on one or both sides, and raised on steps. They were used for the delivery of sermons in the open air. (See PREACHING CROSS.) *Market crosses* are well known. The original form was a long shaft surmounted with a cross, and raised on a series of steps. Subsequently an arched or vaulted structure supported on pillars was erected round the central shaft. (See MARKET CROSS.) *Weeping crosses* were so called because penances were finished before them. *Crosses of memorial* were raised on various occasions, as, for example, in attestation of some miracle said to have been performed on the spot. Another class is the *monumental* or *sepulchral cross*, erected over a grave, or where a corpse was set down in the way to burial,

Cross.



Monumental Cross, Eyam, Derbyshire.

like those erected by King Edward I. at the several places where the corpse of his queen, Eleanor, rested in its progress from Herdeby in Lincolnshire to the place of interment in Westminster. The *palm cross*, too, was a monumental cross, decorated with palm branches on Palm Sunday. *Boundary crosses* were erected as landmarks, but were in few instances entitled to be called architectural.—*Cross and pile*, a play with money, at which it was put to chance whether a coin should fall with that side up which bears the cross, or the other, which is called *pile*, or reverse: equivalent to the *heads and tails* of our times.—*To live on the cross*, to live by stealing, as opposed to living on the *square*. [Thieves' slang.]—*To take up the cross*, is to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

Cross (kros), *a.* 1. Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart; as, a *cross* beam. 'The *cross* refraction of a second prism.' *Newton.*—2. Adverse; opposed; thwarting; obstructing; untoward: sometimes with *to;* as, an event *cross to* our inclinations. 'Fate so *cross*.' *Dryden.*

Behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design. *Glanville.*

3. Perverse; intractable. 'The *cross* circumstances of a man's temper.' *South.*—4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured: applied to persons or things; as, a *cross* woman or husband. 'A *cross* answer.' *Jer. Taylor.*—5. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing. 'Contradictions that seem to lie *cross* and uncouth.' *South.*—6. Interchanged; as, a *cross* marriage, when a brother and sister intermarry with two persons who have the same relation to each other.

Cross marriages between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon.*

7. Noting what belongs to an adverse party; as, a *cross* interrogatory.—8. Cross-bred; as, a *cross* ox.—*Fretful, Peevish, Cross.* See under FRETFUL.

Cross (kros), *v.t.* 1. To draw or run a line or lay a body across another; as, to *cross* the letter *t;* to *cross* the arms; to cross swords. 2. To erase by marking crosses on or over; to cancel; as, to *cross* an account.

It was their (the Crusaders') very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate; and by dying for the cross, *cross* the score of their own sins, score up God as their debtor. *Fuller*

3. To make the sign of the cross upon, as Catholics in devotion.

They *cross'd* themselves for fear. *Tennyson.*

4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean. 'No narrow frith he had to *cross*.' *Milton.*—5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to embarrass; to contradict; to counteract; to clash with; to be inconsistent with; to stop.

An oyster may be *crossed* in love. *Sheridan.*

6. To debar or preclude. 'To *cross* me from the golden time I look for.' *Shak.* [Rare or obsolete.]—7. To cause to interbreed; to mix the breed of.—*To cross one's path*, to thwart, obstruct, oppose, or hinder one's interest, purpose, designs, and the like; to stand in one's way.

Yet such was his (Cromwell's) genius and resolution that he was able to overpower and crush everything that *crossed his path*. *Macaulay*

—*To cross cudgels*, to lay the cudgels down, as in piling arms, in token of giving up the combat; to give in to; to submit; to yield.

He forced the stubborn'st for the cause,
To *cross the cudgels* to the laws. *Hudibras.*

Cross (kros), *v.i.* 1. To lie or be athwart.—2. To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or from place to place, either at right angles or obliquely.—3.† To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. *Sydney.*

4. To interbreed, as cattle; to mix breeds.

If two individuals of distinct races *cross*, a third is invariably produced different from either. *Coleridge.*

Cross (kros), *prep.* [An abbrev. of *across.*] Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect. [Poetical.]

And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way. *Dryden.*

Cross-action (kros'ak-shon), *n.* In *law*, a case in which A., having brought an action against B., B. also brings another action against A., arising out of the same transaction.

Cross-aisle (kros'īl), *n.* The lateral divisions of a church in the form of a cross.

Cross-armed (kros'ärmd), *a.* 1. With arms across.—2. In *bot.* having branches in pairs, each of which is at right angles with the next pair above or below.

Cross-arrow (kros'a-rō), *n.* The arrow of a cross-bow.

Cross-banded (kros'band-ed), *a.* In *arch.* a term applied to hand-railing, when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibres is less than the breadth of the rail.

Cross-bar (kros'bär), *n.* A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another; a round bar of iron bent at each end, used as a lever to turn the shanks of an anchor.

Cross-barred (kros'bärd), *a.* Secured by transverse bars.

Some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milton.*

Crossbar-shot (kros'bär-shot), *n.* A shot so constructed that when it left the gun it expanded into the form of a cross with four quarters of the ball at its radial points. It was formerly used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging or destroying his men.

Cross-beak (kros'bēk), *n.* A genus of birds. Same as *Cross-bill* (which see).

Cross-beam (kros'bēm), *n.* In *arch.* a large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of the house together; any beam that crosses another.

Cross-bearer (kros'bār-ėr), *n.* In the *Romish Church*, (*a*) the chaplain of an archbishop or primate, who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions. (*b*) A certain officer in the Inquisition, who made a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life.

Cross-bill (kros'bil), *n.* A bill, not original, filed in chancery by a defendant in a suit against the plaintiff in the same suit, or against other defendants in the same suit, or against both, touching the matters in question in the original bill.

Cross-bill (kros'bil), *n.* The name of the birds belonging to the genus Loxia, family Fringillidæ and order Passeres, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other. The common cross-bill is *Loxia curvirostra*. See LOXIA.

Cross-birth (kros'bėrth), *n.* A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

Cross-bite† (kros'bīt), *n.* A deception; a cheat; a trick; a hoax.

The fox, . . . without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Cross-bite† (kros'bīt), *v.t.* pret. *cross-bit;* pp. *cross-bit* and *cross-bitten;* ppr. *cross-biting.* To cheat; to swindle; to deceive; to gull; to trick; to trip up; to annoy.

The next day his camerades told him all the plot, and how they *cross-bit* him. *Aubrey.*

Cross-bitt, *n.* See CROSS-PIECE.

Cross-bow (kros'bō), *n.* In *archery*, a missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. There were several kinds of cross-bows, some of the larger being furnished with implements for bending the bow. Thus there were *the cross-bow with windlass* (see cut); *the German cross-bow*, with a wheel attached; *the barrelled cross-bow*, in which the groove through which the quarrell slips is covered by a half tube; *the Chinese cross-bow*, some of which are furnished with a slide enabling them to discharge twenty arrows in succession. Generally cross-bows threw square-headed bolts or quarrells, but some shot leaden balls or stones. The cross-bow was much used by the Italians, especially by the Genoese, as well as by the Germans, the Swiss, and French; but in England it was at an early period almost superseded by the far more deadly long-bow, which discharged twelve arrows a minute, while the cross-bow could launch three bolts only. The loss of the battle of Crecy was attributed, in part at least, to the inferiority of the latter weapon.

Cross-bow with Windlass.

Cross-bower, Crossbow-man (kros'bō-ėr, kros'bō-man), *n.* One who uses a cross-bow.

Cross-bred (kros'bred), *a.* A term applied to an animal produced from a male and female of different breeds; of a cross breed; mongrel.

Cross-breed (kros'brēd), *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

Cross-breeding (kros'brēd-ing), *n.* The system of breeding animals, such as horses, cattle, dogs, and sheep, from individuals of two different strains or varieties.

Cross-bun (kros'bun), *n.* A cake indented with a cross.

Cross-chock (kros'chok), *n.* A piece of timber laid across the dead-wood in midships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock.

Cross-course (kros'kōrs), *n.* In *mining*, a vein or lode that crosses or intersects the

regular lode at various angles, and often heaves or throws the lode out of regular course.

Cross-course Spar (kros'kōrs spär), *n.* In *mining*, radiated quartz.

Cross-cut (kros'kut), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cross-cut;* ppr. *cross-cutting.* To cut across.

Cross-cut (kros'kut), *n.* 1. A short cut across.—2. In *mining*, a level driven out from a regular level in search of other lodes.

Crosscut-saw (kros'kut-sa), *n.* A saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain. The ordinary crosscut-saw has a handle at each end and cuts each way. Circular saws driven by machinery are now extensively used for this purpose.

Cross-days (kros'dāz), *n. pl. Eccles.* the three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

Crosse (kros), *n.* The implement used in the game of *lacrosse.* It consists of a hickory shank about 5 feet long, with a shallow net-like arrangement of cat-gut at the extremity, on which the ball is caught and carried off by the player, or tossed either to one of his own side or towards the goal. See LACROSSE.

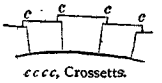
Crossed (krost), *p.* and *a.* 1. Having a line drawn over; cancelled; erased. Specifically—2. In *her.* a term applied to charges, &c., borne crosswise or in cross; forming a cross. 3. Thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted. — *Crossed cheque*, an order for payment of money on demand having the name of a banker or banking company written between two lines drawn across its back. It is the rule that the amount for which crossed cheques are drawn out should be lodged to the account of the payee at his banker's on presentation by him, but it is the practice to cash them if desired, should the payee be well known and trustworthy.

Cross-elbowed (kros'el-bōd), *a.* A word which apparently means with the arms crossed on the table before one.

And oft, *cross-elbow'd*, o'er his nightly bowl,
The jolly toper to his comrade tells. *J. Baillie.*

Crosselet,† *n.* A crucible. *Chaucer.* See CROSSLET.

Crossett (kros-set'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *crosse*, a crosier, the butt-end of a musket.] In *arch.* (*a*) the return on the corners of door-cases or window-frames. Called also an *Ear, Elbow, Ancon, Truss,* or *Console.* (*b*) The small projecting piece in arch stones which hangs upon the adjacent stones.



c c c c, Crossetts.

Cross-examination (kros'egz-am-in-ā-shon), *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

Cross-examine (kros'egz-am-in), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cross-examined;* ppr. *cross-examining.* To examine a witness of one party by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and *vice versa.*

The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Kent.*

Cross-examiner (kros'egs-am-in-ėr), *n.* One who cross-examines.

Cross-eye (kros'ī), *n.* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other; strabismus.

Cross-eyed (kros'īd), *a.* Squinting.

Cross-fertilisation (kros"fėr-til-iz-ā'shon), *n.* In *bot.* the fertilisation of the ovules of one plant by the pollen of another; the fecundation of a pistiliferous plant by a staminiferous one. Cross-fertilisation is effected by the agency of insects, the action of the wind, water, &c.

Cross-fire (kros'fīr), *n. Milit.* a term used to denote that the lines of fire from two or more parts of a work cross one another.

Cross-flookan (kros'flök-an), *n.* A Cornish miner's term for a vein of stony matter running north and south.

Cross-flow (kros'flō), *v.i.* To flow across. 'The flood with his *cross-flowing* course.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Cross-furrow (kros'fu-rō), *n.* A furrow or trench cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it to the margin of the field.

Cross-garnet (kros'gär-net), *n.* A kind of hinge having a long strap fixed close to the aperture, and also a cross part on the other side of the knuckle, which is fastened to the joint. Called in Scotland *Cross-tailed Hinge.*

Cross-garter (kros'gär-tėr), *v.t.* To cross the garters on the leg.

He will come . . . *cross-gartered*, a fashion she detests. *Shak.*

Cross-grained (kros'grānd), *a.* 1. Having the grain or fibres transverse or irregular, as timber.—2. Perverse; untractable; not condescending.

The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained* woman, is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

Cross-head (kros'hed), *n.* A beam or rod stretching across the top of anything; as, the *cross-head* of the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Crossing (kros'ing), *n.* 1. Act of crossing or passing across; as, the *crossing* of the Atlantic.—2. Intersection; as, the *crossing* of bars in lattice-work.—3. The place of crossing; as, the *crossings* of streets.—4. The act of making the sign of the cross; as, with many prostrations and *crossings.*—5. In *railways*, the necessary arrangement of rails to form a communication from one trackway to the other.—*Level crossing*, the place at which a road crosses a railway on the level, which, by statute, is required to be protected by gates in charge of a keeper. These gates generally open towards the railway, extending across it, and must be closed a specified time before the approach of a train.

Cross-jack (kros'jak, by sailors krō'jek), *n.* A large square sail extended on the lower yard of the mizzen-mast or cross-jack yard. —*Cross-jack yard, Cross-jack tree*, a yard hoisted on a sloop's mast, or on the fore-mast of a fore-and-aft rigged schooner, upon which the square sail called the cross-jack is set when the vessel is going before the wind.

Cross-legged (kros'legd), *a.* Having the legs crossed.

Crosslet (kros'let), *n.* A little cross. See CROSLET.

Crosslet,† Crosselet † (kros'let), *n.* A crucible.

The coles right anon weren yset,
And this canon took out a *crosselet. Chaucer.*

Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and cucurbites. *B. Jonson.*

Cross-lode (kros'lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a vein intersecting the true lode.

Crossly (kros'li), *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.—2. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately.—3. Peevishly; fretfully.

Cross-multiplication (kros"mul-ti-pli-kā'shon), *n.* See DUODECIMALS.

Crossness (kros'nes), *n.* 1. Transverseness; intersection.—2. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humour; perverseness.

Crossopterygidæ (kros-op'tėr-ij"i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *krossoi*, a fringe, *pteryx, pterygos*, a fin, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A sub-order of ganoid fossil and recent fishes, so called from the fin-rays of the paired fins being arranged so as to form a fringe round a central lobe. By far the greater number of the old red sandstone fishes belong to this sub-order, while the living genus Polypterus, also belonging to it, inhabits the Nile and other African rivers. The tail of the recent fishes is more symmetrical than that of the fossil fishes most nearly allied to them.

Cross-patch (kros'pach), *n.* An ill-natured person. [Vulgar.]

Cross-pawl (kros'pal), *n.* In *ship-carp.* one of the pieces of timber which keep the ship together whilst in her frame.

Cross-piece, Cross-bitt (kros'pēs, kros'-bit), *n. Naut.* (*a*) a rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. (*b*) A piece of timber bolted across two bitts, for the purpose of fastening ropes.

Cross-pollination (kros"pol-li-nā'shon), *n.* Same as *Cross-fertilisation.*

Cross-purpose (kros'pėr-pus), *n.* 1. A contrary purpose; contradictory system; an inconsistency.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. *pl.* A sort of conversational game; an enigma; a riddle.

The preceding sport was probably of the same stamp with our modern *cross-purposes. Whalley.*

—*To be at cross-purposes*, to misunderstand each other, and so to act counter without intending it: said of two persons.

Cross-quarters (kros'kwar-tėrz), *n.* In *arch.* an ornament of tracery representing the four leaves of a cruciform flower.

Cross-question (kros'kwes-tyon), *v.t.* To cross-examine.

Cross-reading (kros'rēd-ing), *n.* The reading of the lines of a newspaper, &c., directly across the page through the adjoining columns, thus confounding the sense, and often producing a ludicrous combination of ideas.

Cross-road (kros'rōd), *n.* 1. A way or road that crosses another, especially a principal or main road, or the place where one road intersects another. [In this sense often used in the plural.]—2. A bye-road traversing the country.

Cross-row (kros'rō), *n.* The alphabet, so named because a cross was formerly printed at the beginning. Called also *Christcross-row* or *Crisscross-row.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G. *Shak.*

Cross-sea (kros'sē), *n.* Waves running across others; a swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the opposing effect of winds and currents.

Cross-set (kros'set), *a.* Directed across any line or course; running across.

A *cross-set* current bore them from the track. *J. Baillie.*

Cross-sill (kros'sil), *n.* A block of stone or wood, laid in broken stone-filling, which supports a sleeper.

Cross-spale (kros'spāl), *n.* See CROSS-PAWL.

Cross-springer (kros'spring-ėr), *n.* In groined vaulting, the rib which extends diagonally from the one pier to the other.

Cross-staff (kros'staf), *n.* 1. An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or stars.—2. In *surv.* an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants, by two lines intersecting each other at the centre. At the extremity of each line perpendicular sights are fixed, with holes below each slit for the better discovery of distant objects. It is used for taking offsets.

Cross-stone (kros'stōn), *n.* A mineral called also *Harmotome* and *Staurolite.* It is almost always in crystals. Its single crystals are rectangular, four-sided prisms, broad or compressed, and terminated by four-sided pyramids, with rhombic faces, which stand on the lateral edges. But this mineral is generally found in double crystals, composed of two of the preceding crystals, so intersecting each other that the two broader planes of one prism are perpendicular to the broader planes of the other throughout their whole length. Its colour is a grayish-white or milk-white, sometimes with a shade of yellow or red.

Cross-tail (kros'tāl), *n.* In a *marine steam engine*, a strong iron bar connecting the side lever with the piston-rod.

Cross-tie (kros'tī), *n.* A sleeper connecting the rails on a railway.

A A, Cross-trees.

Cross-tining (kros'tining), *n.* In *agri.* a mode of harrowing crosswise, or in a direction across the ridges.

Cross-tree (kros'trē), *n. Naut.* one of certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, athwart which they are laid, to sustain the frame of the tops in the one, and extend the topgallant shrouds on the other. They are let in and bolted to the trestle-trees.

Cross-vaulting (kros'-vaut-ing), *n.* Vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. When the vaults spring at the same level, and rise to the same height, the cross vault is termed a *groin.*

Cross-way (kros'wā), *n.* Same as *Cross-road.*

Cross-wind (kros'wind), *n.* A side wind; an unfavourable wind.

Crosswise (kros'wīz), *adv.* 1. Across.—2. In the form of a cross.

The church is built *crosswise*, with a fine spire. *Johnson.*

Cross-wort (kros'wėrt), *n.* A name given to plants of various genera, particularly to

Galium cruciatum (see GALIUM), to *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, and to plants of the genus Crucianella, many species of which were introduced from France, Egypt, Spain, Persia, &c.

Crotalaria (krō-ta-lā'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *krotalon*, a rattle, because the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken.] Rattlewort, a very extensive genus of plants of the nat. order Leguminosæ, containing several hundred known species. The species are all natives of warm climates, but have been long cultivated in our hot-houses. A kind of hemp is made from the inner bark of *C. juncea*, which is called sunn-hemp, &c.; other species yield useful fibres.

Crotalidæ (krō-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of venomous serpents, order Ophidia, differing chiefly from the Viperidæ by having a large pit on each side of the face, between the eye and nostril, comprehending most of the dangerous snakes of tropical Asia and America. The family is divided into seven genera (sometimes into more), of which Crotalus and Trigonocephalus are the two principal ones.

Crotalinæ (krō-ta-lī'nē), *n. pl.* The rattlesnakes, a sub-family of the Crotalidæ, characterized by having the tail ending in a rattle. See CROTALIDÆ, RATTLESNAKE.

Crotalo (krō'ta-lō), *n.* [Gr. *krotalon*, a rattle.] A Turkish musical instrument, corresponding with the ancient *cymbalum*.

Crotalus (krō'ta-lus), *n.* The rattlesnake, a genus of poisonous serpents. See RATTLESNAKE.

Crotch (krech), *n.* [See CROCHE, CRUTCH.] 1. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches; as, the *crotch* of a tree. — 2. *Naut.* same as *Crutch* (which see).

Crotched (krocht), *a.* 1. Having a crotch; forked. — 2. Peevish; cross; crochety. [Local.]

Crotchet (kroch'et), *n* [Fr. *crochet*, dim. from *croc*, a hook, a large hook, a grapnel. See CROCHET, CROOK.] 1. In *printing*, a hook including words, a sentence or a passage distinguished from the rest: used in pairs thus [ ]. — 2. In *music*, a note or character, thus ♩, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver, marked with a hook, the stem of which may be turned up or down according to its position on the staff. —3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.
Dryden.

4. *Milit.* a peculiar arrangement of troops by which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.—5. In *fort.* an indentation in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed.—6. A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the fœtus, in the operation of embryotomy.—7. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions.
Howell.

He ruined himself and all that trusted in him by *crotchets* that he could never explain to any rational man. *De Quincey.*

Crotchet (kroch'et), *v.i.* In *music*, to play in a measured time.

Drawing his breath as thick and short as can
The nimblest *crotcheting* musician. *Donne.*

Crotcheted (kroch'et-ed), *a.* Marked or measured by crotchets.

Crotchety (kroch'et-i), *a.* Full of conceits or crotchets; whimsical; fanciful; odd. This will please the *crotchety* radicals.' *Sat. Rev.*

Croton (krō'ton), *n.* [Gr. *krotōn*, a tick, from the appearance of the seeds.] A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, comprehending a large number of species, many of which possess important medical properties. *Croton Tiglium* is a native of several parts of the East Indies. It possesses most active and dangerous purgative properties; every part—wood, leaves, and fruit—seems to participate equally in the energy. Croton-oil is extracted from the seeds of this species, which are about the size and shape of field-beans. (See CROTON-OIL.) *C. Cascarilla*, or *Eleutheria*, yields cascarilla bark, a valuable aromatic tonic. (See CASCARILLA.) *C. laccifera*, a native of the East Indies, is said to furnish the finest of all the sorts of lac. *C. Draco*, a Mexican plant, yields, when wounded, a resinous substance of a deep red colour, resembling dragon's-blood, and used in making varnish. Several species are merely aromatic, as *C. balsamiferum*, *C. aromaticum*, and *C. thuriferum*. *C.*

Croton Tiglium.

pseudo-china is the copalche plant, and yields copalche bark.

Crotonate (krō'ton-āt), *n.* In *chem.* a salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base.

Crotonic (krō-ton'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the croton plant.—*Crotonic acid*, an acid ($C_4H_6O_2$) discovered by Pelletier and Caventon in the seeds of the plant *Croton Tiglium*, and which may be obtained from croton-oil. It has a pungent and nauseous smell, a burning taste, and is very poisonous. Its salts are termed *crotonates*.

Crotonin (krō'ton-in), *n.* A vegeto-alkali found in the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

Croton-oil (krō'ton-oil), *n.* A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. (See CROTON.) It is a valuable article of the materia medica, and is so strongly purgative that one drop is a full dose. When applied externally it causes irritation and suppuration. It is found to be of great service in cases where other purgatives fail.

Crotophaga (krō-tof'a-ga), *n.* [Gr. *krotōn*, a tick, and *phagō*, to eat.] The horn-bill cuckoos, a genus of birds of the order Scansores and family Cuculidæ, having a short bill, very much compressed, arched, elevated, and surmounted by a vertical and trenchant crest. They are found chiefly in South America, and live in flocks. *C. Ani*, or the Savanna blackbird, often perches on the backs of horses and cattle, or clings to the cows' tails to feed on ticks.

Crottles (krot'tlz), *n. pl.* A name given, in Scotland, and in some parts of England, to various species of lichens, collected for dyeing purposes, which are distinguished under the names of *black*, *brown*, *white*, &c. *crottles*. Under this name are included *Parmelia physodes*, *P. caperata*, *P. saxatilis*, *Sticta pulmonaria*, *Lecanora pallescens*.

Crouch (krouch), *v.i.* [O.E. *crooch*, a southern English form of *crook*, with modification of meaning. Cog. Icel. *krokinn*, bowed down; W. *crwcan*, to bend.] 1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground, as an animal; as, a dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.

You know the voice, and now *crouch* like a cur,
Ta'en worrying sheep. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.

Every one that is left in thy house shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of bread. 1 Sam. ii. 36.

Everywhere it was remembered how when he (Cromwell) ruled, all foreign powers had trembled at the name of England, how the States General, now so haughty, had *crouched* at his feet. *Macaulay.*

Crouch (krouch), *v.t.* To bend or cause to bend lowly, as if with the object of concealing, or in fear or humility.

She folded her arms across her chest,
And *crouched* her head upon her breast,
And looked askance at Christabel. *Coleridge.*

Crouch† (krouch), *v.t.* [See CROSS.] To sign with the cross; to bless.

I *crouche* thee from elves and from wightes.
Chaucer.

Crouch-back (krouch'bak), *n.* Same as *Crook-back*.

Crouched† (kroucht), *a.* [From O.E. *crouch*, a cross.] Marked with, bearing, or wearing the sign of the cross.—*Crouched friars.* See CRUTCHED FRIARS.

Crouchie (krouch'i), *a.* Having a humpback. '*Crouchie* Merran Humphie.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Croud† (kroud), *n.* See CRWTH. *Spenser.*

Croude,† Crowde† (kroud), *n.* The crypt of a church.

Crouke,† *n.* [Sax.] An earthen vessel; a crock. *Chaucer.*

Croup (krōp), *n.* [Fr. *croupe*, the rump, croup. The fundamental meaning of the root, common to Ger. Scand. and Celt. tongues, is a protuberance. See CROP.] The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

So light to the *croup* the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung.
Sir W. Scott.

Croup, Croop (krōp), *n.* [Sc. *croup*, *roup*, hoarseness; allied to Goth. *hropjan*, to croak, to call; A. Sax. *hreopan*, to call.] The disease called technically *cynanche trachealis*, an inflammatory affection of the trachea, or larynx and trachea, accompanied with a hoarse voice and a short constant barking cough and difficult respiration, and towards the close of the disease frequently expectoration of membranous, glutinous, or viscous substances. It mostly attacks infants, and sometimes prevails epidemically. It is generally brought on by exposure to cold, and hence it occurs more frequently in the winter and spring than in the other seasons. It frequently proves fatal by suffocation.

Croupade (krō-pād'), *n.* [Fr. *croupe*, the haunch.] In the *manége*, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if drawing them up to his belly.

Crouper (krōp'ėr), *n.* Same as *Crupper*.

Croupier (krō'pē-ėr), *n.* [Fr. *croupier*, a partner, an assistant at gaming tables, from Fr. *croupe*, the rump or hinder part, the principal taking the croupier, as it were, behind him.] 1. One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table.—2. One who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant-chairman.

Sir James Mackintosh presided; Cranstoun was *croupier*. *Lord Cockburn.*

Croupiere, *n.* Armour for the croup or buttocks of a horse. See BARBE.

Crouse (krus), *a.* Brisk; full of heart; courageous-like; self-satisfied; self-complacent. [Scotch.]

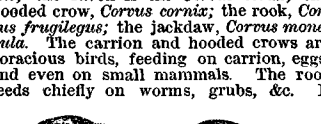
Now, they're *crouse* and cantie baith!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't. *Burns.*

In *crouse*, the sub-insinuation is of a certain good-humoured self-assertion and complacency.
P. F. Alexander.

Crousely, Crously (krus'li), *adv.* In a crouse manner; self-sufficiently; self-assertively; self-satisfiedly; proudly; boldly. [Scotch.]

Ye, cootie moor-cocks! *crously* craw. *Burns.*

Crow (krō), *n.* [Directly from the cry. A. Sax. *craw*, *crawe*, a crow, *crawan*, to crow or croak; like G. *krähe*, a crow, *krähen*, to crow; Goth. *kruk*, a croaking; L. *crocio*, Gr. *krazō*, to croak. Comp. *crake*, *croak*.] 1. A general name for members of the genus Corvus, the type of the family Corvidæ. The beak is conical and somewhat convex, the nostrils are covered with bristly feathers, the tongue is forked and cartilaginous. The common or carrion crow is the *Corvus corone*; the raven is the *Corvus corax*; the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; the rook, *Corvus frugilegus*; the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*. The carrion and hooded crows are voracious birds, feeding on carrion, eggs, and even on small mammals. The rook feeds chiefly on worms, grubs, &c. It



Hooded Crow. Carrion Crow.

sometimes does mischief in grain fields, but it pulls up grass and grain probably chiefly for slugs and insects. Many of the crow kind are endowed largely with the faculty of imitation, by which means they are frequently taught to repeat short sentences.—2. The cry of the cock.—3. A crow-bar (which see).—4. The mesentery or ruffle of a beast: so called by butchers.—5. One who watches while another commits a theft; a confederate in a robbery. [Thieves' slang.] —*As the crow flies*, in a direction straight forward, resembling the flight of the crow. —*To have a crow to pluck with one*, to have something demanding explanation from one;

to have some fault to find with one; to have a disagreeable matter to settle.

Crow (krō), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crowed;* formerly pret. *crew;* ppr. *crowing.* [A. Sax. *crawan.* See the noun.] 1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gaiety, or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud. *Shak.*

2. To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapour; to swagger.

Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on. *Richardson.*

3. To utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child.

The mother of the sweetest little maid
That ever *crowed* for kisses. *Tennyson.*

Crowbar (krō'bär), *n.* A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever for forcing open doors or raising weights.

Crow-berry (krō'be-ri), *n.* The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, so called from its black colour. The name is also applied to the plant itself, a heath-like evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and north of England.

Crowd (kroud), *n.* [A. Sax. *croda, geerod*, a crowd, *creōdan*, to press; allied to W. *crwd*, a round lump. Possibly connected with *curd, curdle*, Sc. *cruddle.*] 1. A collection; a multitude; a number of things collected or closely pressed together; a number of things lying near each other. '*Crowd* of islands?' *Pope.* 'A *crowd* of hopes.' *Tennyson.*—2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together, or collected into a close body without order; a throng. '*Crowds* that stream from yawning doors.' *Tennyson.*—3. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar. 'To fool the *crowd* with glorious lies.' *Tennyson.*

The *crowd* turned away in disgust from words which presented no image to their minds. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Concourse, confluence, gathering, assembly, assemblage, throng, group, swarm, shoal, mob.

Crowd (kroud), *v.t.* 1. To press close; to drive together.

The time misorder'd, doth in common sense,
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form. *Shak.*

2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order; to fill to excess; as, the room was *crowded* with guests.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators. *Prescott.*

This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it. *Addison.*

3. To throng about; to press upon; as, we were most uncomfortably *crowded.*—4. To encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.

Why will vain courtiers toil
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile? *Granville.*

6. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun. [American and colloq.]—*To crowd out*, to press out; specifically, not to insert in a newspaper owing to a pressure of more important matter; as, your letter was this morning *crowded out* of our columns. 'According as the sea can make its way into all those subterranean cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.' *T. Burnet.*—*To crowd sail*, to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.

Crowd (kroud), *v.i.* 1. To press in numbers; to swarm; as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*

Images came *crowding* on his mind faster than he could put them into words. *Macaulay.*

2. To press or urge forward; as, the man *crowded* into the room.

Crowd, Crowth (kroud, krouth), *n.* The crwth (which see).

Let them freely sing and dance, have their poppet-plays, hobby-horses, tabers, *crowds*, bag-pipes, &c. *Burton.*

Crowd† (kroud), *v.i.* To play on a crwth or fiddle.

Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Massinger.*

Crowder (krouḍ'ėr), *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a crwth. (See CRWTH.) 'Chevy-Chase sung by a blind *crowder.*' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Crowdie, Crowdy (krou'di), *n.* Meal and water in a cold state stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel, sometimes mixed with milk. It is frequently used in Scotland as a designation for food of the porridge kind in general.

My sister Kate cam' up the gate,
Wi' *crowdie* unto me, man. *Burns.*

Crowdie-time (krou'di-tim), *n.* Breakfast-time. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Crow-flower (krō'flou-ėr), *n.* A common name for the buttercup. (See CROWFOOT.) The older authors applied it to ragged-robin.

Crowfoot (krō'fụt), *n.* 1. *Naut.* (*a*) a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block; used to suspend the awnings or to keep the top-sails from striking and fretting against the tops. (*b*) In a *ship of war*, an iron stand fixed at one end to a table, and hooked at the other to a beam above, on which the mess-kids, &c., are hung.—2. In *bot.* the name of the species of Ranunculus or buttercup, from the leaf being supposed to be in shape like the foot of a crow. See RANUNCULUS.

Crow-keeper† (krō'kēp-ėr), *n.* 1. A person employed to keep crows from a field.

Practise thy quiver, and turn *crow-keeper.* *Drayton.*

2. A stuffed figure set up as a scarecrow.

Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper.* *Shak.*

Crown (kroun), *n.* [O.E. *corone*, Fr. *couronne*, L. *corona*—crown; Gr. *korōnē*, anything curved, a crown. Cog. Gael. *crun*, the boss of a shield. Primary meaning seen in W. *crwn*, Ir. *cruin*, round.] 1. An ornament for the head, originally in the form of a wreath or garland, and worn by the Greeks and Romans on special occasions. Crowns, made at first of grass, flowers, twigs of laurel, oak, olive, &c., but latterly of gold, were awarded to the victors in the public games, and to citizens who had done the state some marked service. (See CORONA.) As a badge of sovereignty in modern states the crown seems to have originated rather from the diadem (which see) than the classic corona. They were of very varied forms, till heralds devised a regular series to mark the grades of rank, from the imperial crown to the baron's coronet. (See CORONET.) The crown of England is a gold circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, having alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the top of the crosses rise imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. The whole covers a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. The crown of Charlemagne, which is preserved in the imperial treasury of Vienna, is composed of eight plates of gold, four large and four small, connected by hinges. The large plates are studded with precious stones, the front one being surmounted with a cross; the smaller ones, placed alternately with these, are ornamented with enamels representing Solomon, David, Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and Christ seated between two flaming seraphim. The Austrian crown is a sort of cleft tiara, having in the middle a semicircle of gold supporting a mound and cross; the tiara rests on a circle with pendants like those of a mitre. The royal crown of France is a circle ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, from which rise as many quarter-circles closing under a double fleur-de-lis. The triple crown of the popes is more commonly called the tiara (which see).—2. A wreath or garland.

Crown of England.

Last May we made a *crown* of flowers. *Tennyson.*

3. *Fig.* regal power; royalty; kingly government or executive authority.

There is a power behind the *crown* greater than the *crown* itself. *Junius.*

4. The wearer of a crown; the sovereign, as head of the state. 'From all neighbour *crowns* alliance.' *Tennyson.*—5. Honorary distinction; reward. *Dryden.*—6. Honour; splendour; dignity.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. Prov. xii. 4.

7. The top part of anything, as of the head, or of a covering for the head, of a mountain or other elevated object; the end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; the part where the arms are joined to the shank. 'The steepy *crown* of the bare mountains.' *Dryden.*—8. A coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown; as, the English *crown*, which is worth 5*s.* sterling.—9. Completion; accomplishment; highest or most perfect state; acme.

This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's *crown* of sorrow is remembering happier things. *Tennyson.*

10. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaved on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction.—11. Among *jewellers*, the upper work of a rose diamond which centres in a point at the top.—12. That portion of a tooth which appears above the gum.

The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the *crown* more or less curved. *Owen.*

13. In *geom.* the area inclosed between two concentric circles.—14. In *bot.* the long downy appendage at the top of the claw of some petals; a corona.—15. In *her.* the representation of a crown in the mantling of an armorial bearing, to express the dignity of the person who bears it.—16. In *arch.* the uppermost member of the cornice; the *corona* or *larmier.*—17. Paper of a particular size (15 by 20 inches), so called from formerly having the water-mark of a crown.—*Crown of an arch*, in *arch.* the vertex or highest point.—*Pleas of the crown.* See *Capital felonies* under CAPITAL.—*Crown of the causey*, the middle of the street. [Scotch.]

Crown (kroun), *v.t.* 1. To cover, decorate, or invest with, or as if with, a crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

I left thee supping with Peisianax,
With thy head full of wine, and thy hair *crown'd.*
Matt. Arnold.

If you will elect by my advice,
Crown him, and say, 'Long live our Emperor.'
Shak.

2. To confer upon, as a mark of honour, reward, or dignity; to honour; to reward; to recompense; to dignify; to adorn.

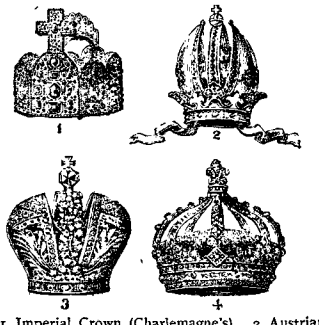
Thou hast *crowned* him with glory and honour. Ps. viii. 5.

She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame.
Roscommon.

3. To form the topmost or finishing part of; to terminate or finish; to complete; to consummate; to perfect. '*Crown'd* a happy life with a fair death.' *Tennyson.*

To *crown* the whole, came a proposition embodying the three requests. *Motley.*

4. *Milit.* to effect a lodgment upon, as upon the covered way, in a siege, by sapping upon a glacis near the crest. *Goodrich.*—*To crown a knot* (*naut.*), to finish a knot by passing the strands of the rope over and under each other.


1, Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). 2, Austrian Crown. 3, Russian Crown. 4, French Crown.

Crown (kroun), *a.* Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with, the crown; as, the *crown* jewels.—*Crown* or *demesne lands.* The lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign. The lands belonging to the British crown are now usually surrendered to the country at the beginning of every sovereign's reign, in return for an allowance fixed at a certain amount for the reign by parliament. They are placed under commissioners, and the revenue derived from them becomes part of the consolidated fund.—*Crown-debt*, a debt due to the crown, whose claim ranks before that of all other creditors, and may be enforced by a summary process called an extent.

Crown-agent (kroun'ā-jent), *n.* In Scotland, the agent or solicitor who, under the lord-advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.

Crown-antler (kroun'ant-lėr), *n.* The top-

most branch or antler of the horn of a stag. See ANTLER.

Crown-court (kroun'kōrt), *n.* In *law*, the court in which the crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.

Crowned (kround), *p.* and *a.* 1. Invested with a crown or with regal power and dignity; honoured; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland, or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected.—2. Of or pertaining to a sovereign; sovereign; consummate.

Min herte, to pitous and to nice,
All innocent of his *crowned* malice . . .
Granted him love. *Chaucer.*

—*Crowned cup*, (*a*) a cup surmounted by a garland. (*b*) A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the surface like a crown.

He shall, unpledged, carouze one *crowned* cup
To all these ladies' health. *Old play.*

Crowner (kroun'ėr), *n.* He who or that which crowns or completes.

O thou mother of delights;—
Crowner of all happy nights. *Beau. & Fl.*

Crowner † (kroun'ėr), *n.* Corruption of *coroner*.

The *crowner* hath set on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*

Crow-net (krō'net), *n.* In England, a net for catching wild fowls.

Crownet † (kroun'et), *n.* 1. A coronet.

Though *crownets*, Pukeney, blazon on thy plate,
Adds the base mark one scruple to their weight? *Whitehead.*

2. The chief end; result; ultimate reward.

Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end. *Shak.*

Crown-glass (kroun'glas), *n.* The finest sort of common window-glass. It is used in connection with flint-glass for dioptric instruments in order to destroy the disagreeable effect of the aberration of colours.

Crown-imperial (kroun-im-pē'ri-al), *n.* A British liliaceous plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, cultivated for its beautiful flowers. Called also *Crown-thistle*.

Crowning (kroun'ing), *p.* and *a.* Investing with a crown; adorning; rewarding; completing; perfecting. 'A *crowning* mercy.' *Cromwell.* 'The *crowning* act of a long career.' *Buckle.*

Crowning (kroun'ing), *n.* 1. The act of investing with a crown or regal dignity; the state of being so invested; coronation.

I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king. *Shak.*
The first of all his knights
Knighted by Arthur at his *crowning*. *Tennyson.*

2. In *arch.* the finishing of a member or any ornamental work.—3. *Naut.* the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands.

Crown-law (kroun'lą), *n.* That part of the common-law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.

Crown-lawyer (kroun'lą-yėr), *n.* A lawyer in the service of the crown; a lawyer who takes cognizance of criminal cases.

Crownless (kroun'les), *a.* Destitute of a crown.

Crownlet (kroun'let), *n.* A small crown. *Sir W. Scott.*

Crown-net (kroun'net), *n.* A particular variety of fishing net.

Crown-office (kroun'of-fis), *n.* In England, a department of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. It takes cognizance of criminal causes, from high treason down to trivial misdemeanours and breaches of the peace. The office is commonly called the crown-side of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Crown-paper (kroun'pā-pėr), *n.* See CROWN, *n.* 17.

Crown-piece (kroun'pēs), *n.* A British coin worth 5*s.*; a crown.

Crown-post (kroun'pōst), *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters, and from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. It is otherwise called a *King-post*, or *King's-piece*, or *Joggle-piece*.

Crown-prince (kroun'prins), *n.* The prince-royal who is apparently successor to the crown.

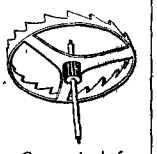
Crown-property (kroun'pro-pėr-ti), *n.* Property belonging to the sovereign in virtue of his or her office. See CROWN, *a.*

Crown-saw (kroun'są), *n.* A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeon's trepan.

Crown-scab (kroun'skab), *n.* A cancerous and painful sore formed round the corners of a horse's hoof.

Crown-side (kroun'sīd), *n.* See CROWN-OFFICE.

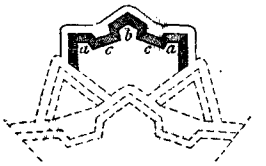
Crown-solicitor (kroun'so-li-sit-ėr), *n.* In *state prosecutions*, the solicitor who prepares the prosecution. In England this is done by the solicitor to the treasury. In Ireland, a solicitor is attached to each circuit, who gets up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions.


Crown-wheel of watch.

Crown-thistle (kroun'-this-l), *n.* See CROWN-IMPERIAL.

Crown-wheel (kroun'-whēl), *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as in certain watches the wheel that is next the crown and drives the balance. It is also called a *Contrate-wheel* or *Face-wheel*.

Crown-work (kroun'wėrk), *n.* In *fort.* an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions (*a a*) at the extremes,



Crown-work.

and an entire bastion (*b*) in the middle, with curtains (*c c*). It is designed to gain some hill or advantageous post and cover the other works.

Crow-quill (krō'kwil), *n.* A crow's feather made into a pen, and used where fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, &c.

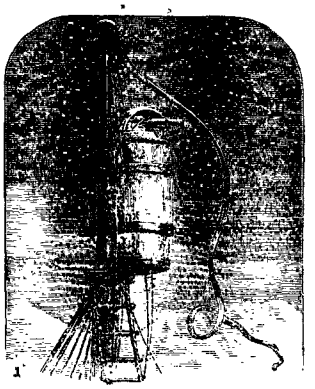
Crow's-bill (krōz'bil), *n.* In *surg.* a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.

Crow's-feet (krōz'fēt), *n. pl.* The wrinkles brought on by age under and around the outer corners of the eyes.

Crow's-foot (krōz'fụt), *n.* *Milit.* a caltrop (which see).

Crow-silk (krō'silk), *n.* The common name of several aquatic plants of the genus Conferva, as the *C. fracta*, *C. crispata*, and *C. rivularis*. They are so named from their fine thread-like filaments.

Crow's-nest (krōz'nest), *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the main-topmast cross-trees or


Crow's-nest, H M. ship Alert, 1875.

main-topgallant cross-trees of an arctic vessel for the shelter of the look-out man.

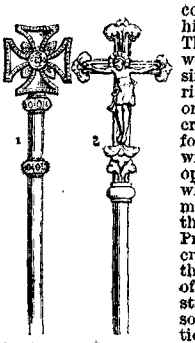
Crowstone (krō'stōn), *n.* 1. The topstone of the gable end of a house.—2. A local term for a sandstone in the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal-fields.

Crowth (krouth), *n.* See CRWTH.

Crow-toe (krō'tō), *n.* A British plant, of the genus Ranunculus, called also *Crow-foot* (which see).

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies;
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

Crozier, Crosier (krō'zhi-ėr), *n.* [O.E. *croisier*, *croysier*, from *croys*, Fr. *crois*, *croix*, a cross. See CROSS.] 1. A staff about 5 feet long, surmounted by a floriated cross or crucifix, borne by or before an archbishop on solemn occasions. The staff is hollow, commonly gilt, and highly ornamented. The early croziers were exceedingly simple, having a floriated cross as their only ornament. The crozier is often confounded by modern writers with the bishop's pastoral staff, which is quite dissimilar, being made in the form of a crook. Properly the word crozier denotes only the cross at the top of the archbishop's staff.—2. In *astron.* a southern constellation, consisting of four stars in the form of a cross; the Southern Cross.


Croziers.—1, From tomb of Archbishop Warham, Canterbury. 2, From drawing in British Mus.

Croziered, Crosiered (krō'zhi-ėrd), *a.* Bearing a crozier; as, *croziered* prelates.

Crozophora (krō-zof'o-ra), *n.* A genus of low-growing annual or perennial plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The best-known species is *C. tinctoria*, a small prostrate, hoary annual, with slender cylindrical stems, and drooping fruit, composed of three blackish rough cells. It is a native of warm places over the south of Europe, and produces a deep purple dye called turnsole. Its properties are acrid, emetic, corrosive, and drastic.

Cruched-friar (krucht'frī-ėr), *n.* See CRUTCHED-FRIAR.

Crucial (krō'shi-al), *a.* [Fr. *cruciale*, from L. *crux*, a cross.] 1. Relating to or like a cross; transverse; intersecting; as, a *crucial* incision.—2. Severe; trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross; decisive; as, a *crucial* experiment.

And from the imagination's *crucial* heat
Catch up their men and women all a-flame
For action. *E. B. Browning.*

3. In *anat.* applied to some parts disposed in the manner of a cross; as, the *crucial* ligaments of the knee-joint.

Crucian (krō'shi-an), *n.* [G. *karausche*, Sw. *karussa*.] A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow colour, the *Cyprinus carassius*, or German carp, family Cyprinidæ, differing from the common carp in having no barbules at its mouth, inhabiting lakes, ponds, and sluggish rivers in the north of Europe and Asia. It has been found in the Thames between Hammersmith and Windsor. It forms an excellent article of food. It has been confounded with *C. gibelio*, or Prussian carp.

Cruciate (krō'shi-āt), *v.t.* [L. *crucio*, to torture, from *crux*, a cross.] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress. [Rare or obsolete.]

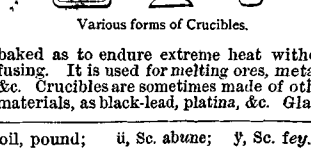
They vexed, tormented, and *cruciated* the weake consciences of men. *Bale.*

Cruciate Flower.

Cruciate (krō'shi-āt), *a.* 1. Tormented. [Rare.]—2. In *bot.* an epithet applied to leaves, flowers, &c., when four parts are so arranged as to resemble the arms of a cross; cruciform.

Cruciation † (krō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* The act of torturing; torment. *Bp. Hall.*

Crucible (krō'si-bl), *n.* [L.L. *crucibulum*, a lamp, a pot for melting metals, from the Teut. root seen in G. *kruse*, E. *cruse*, *D. kroes*, pitcher, cup, crucible, though the L.L. word is formed as if from *crux*, a cross. See CRESSET.] 1. A chemical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and


Various forms of Crucibles.

baked as to endure extreme heat without fusing. It is used for melting ores, metals, &c. Crucibles are sometimes made of other materials, as black-lead, platina, &c. Glass-

maker's crucibles are usually made of Stourbridge clay. Platina crucibles are principally employed for chemical uses. —2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace.—3. In a *moral sense*, sometimes used with the meaning of a severe or searching test; as, his probity was tried in the *crucible* of temptation, poverty, suffering, &c.

With all thy being re-arranged
Pass'd through the *crucible* of time.
Matt. Arnold.

Crucifer (krö'si-fėr), *n.* In *bot.* a plant of the order Cruciferæ.

Cruciferæ (krö-sif'ėr-ē), *n. pl.* [L. *crux, crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear, from the cross-like arrangement of the petals.] A very extensive nat. order of dicotyledonous plants. It consists of herbs with a pungent or acrid watery juice. They have all flowers with six stamens, two of which are short, and four sepals and petals, the spreading limbs of which form a Maltese cross, whence their name. The fruit is a pod with a membranous placenta dividing it into two cells. It is called a silique when much longer than it is broad, and a silicle when short. The mustard, water-cress, turnip, cabbage, scurvy-grass, radish, horse-radish, &c., belong to this family. They have nearly all a volatile acridity dispersed through every part, from which they have their peculiar odour and sharp taste, and their stimulant and antiscorbutic qualities. None are really poisonous. Some are found in our gardens because of their beauty or fragrance, as the wall-flower, stock, &c.

Cruciferous (krö-sif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *crucifer* —*crux*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.] 1. Bearing the cross; resembling a cross.—2. In *bot.* noting plants whose four petals are so arranged as to resemble a cross. See CRUCIFERÆ.

Crucifier (krö'si-fī-ėr), *n.* A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*. *Hammond.*

Crucifix (krö'si-fiks), *n.* [L. *crucifixus*, from *crucifigo*, to fix to a cross—*crux*, a cross, and *figo*, to fix.] 1. A cross, or representation of a cross, with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death. *Addison.*

2. The cross of Christ; *fig.* the religion of Christ. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Crucifix† (krö'si-fiks), *v.t.* To crucify. 'Mock'd, beat, banisht, *crucifixt*, for our foule sins.' *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Crucifixion (krö-si-fik'shon), *n.* [See CRUCIFIX.] 1. The act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death.—2. The state of being nailed or fastened to a cross; death upon a cross.—3. Intense suffering or affliction; great mental trial.

Cruciform (krö'si-form), *a.* [L. *crux*, a cross, and *forma*, form.] 1. Cross-shaped. 2. In *bot.* disposed in the form of a cross.

Crucify (krö'si-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crucified*; ppr. *crucifying*. [L. *crucifigo—crux*, cross, and *figo*, to fix; Fr. *crucifier*.] 1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet, sometimes anciently by fastening a criminal to a tree with cords.

But they cried, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him.
Luke xxiii. 21.
They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh.
Heb. vi. 6.

2. In *Scrip.* to subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. Gal. v. 24.

3.† To vex or torment.

It does me good to think how I shall conjure him,
And *crucify* his crabbedness. *Beau. & Fl.*

Crucigerous (krö-sij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, a cross, and *gero*, to carry.] Bearing the cross.

Crucily, Crusily (krös'il-i), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, a cross.] In *her.* a term applied to a field or charge strewn with crosses. Written also *Crusuly.*

Crud (krud), *n.* Curd. See CURD.

Cruddle (krud'dl), *v.i.* 1.† To curdle.

See how thy blood *cruddles* at this. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To crowd; to huddle. [Prov.]

Crude (krōd), *a.* [L. *crudus*, bloody, raw, unripe, unfeeling, rough, from root *cru*, as in *cruor*, blood; cog. W. *crau*, Ir. *cru*, blood; Lith. *kraujas*, blood. See also under RAW.] 1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed; as, *crude* flesh; *crude* meat.—2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; as, *crude* salt; *crude* alum.—3. Unripe; not brought to a mature or perfect state; immature; as, *crude* juice.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude*.
Milton.

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and inconcoct. *Bacon.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; as, the *crude* materials of the earth.—6. Wanting experience or wisdom gathered from it; having undigested notions.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself;
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton.*

7. Undigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect; as, *crude* notions; a *crude* plan; a *crude* theory. 'Absurd expressions, *crude*, abortive thoughts.' *Roscommon.*—8. In *painting*, applied to a picture when the colours are rudely laid on, and do not blend or harmonize.

Crudely (krōd'li), *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

Crudeness (krōd'nes), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state; as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants, or of any body in its natural state.—2. A state of being unformed or undigested; immatureness; as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

Crudity (krōd'i-ti), *n.* [L. *cruditas.*] 1. Rawness; crudeness.—2. That which is crude, or in an undigested state.

They are oppressed with learning as a stomach with *crudities*. *Hammond.*

Crudle† (krud'l), *v.t.* To curdle.

Crudy† (krud'i), *a.* Concreted; coagulated. See CURD. 'His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congealed.' *Spenser.*

Crudy† (krōd'i), *a.* [See CRUDE.] Crude; raw; chill.

Sherris sack . . . ascends me into the brain and dries me there all the foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours that environ it. *Shak.*

Crue-herring (krö'he-ring), *n.* The pilchard. [Scotch.]

Cruel (krö'el), *a.* [Fr. *cruel*; L. *crudelis.* See CRUDE.] 1. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted: applied to persons. '*Cruel* as death, and hungry as the grave.' *Thomson.*

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. Jer. vi. 23.

2. Exhibiting or proceeding from cruelty: inhuman; causing pain, grief, or distress; exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting; said of disposition, mood, manner, act, words, and the like. 'This most *cruel* usage of our queen.' *Shak.* 'Cruel seem'd the captain's mood.' *Tennyson.*

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*.
Prov. xii. 10.

SYN. Inhuman, barbarous, merciless, pitiless, savage, ferocious, brutal, brutish, unmerciful, inexorable, unrelenting, fell, severe, unfeeling, hard-hearted, flinty.

Cruelly (krö'el-li), *adv.* 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, he shall die in his iniquity. Ezek. xviii. 18.

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.

The Scottish arrows being sharp and slender enter into a man or horse most *cruelly*. *Spenser.*

3. Extremely. [Colloq.] 'Which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town.' *Spectator.*

Cruelness (krö'el-nes), *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty.

She shames not to be with guiltless blood defiled,
But taketh glory in her cruelnesse. *Spenser.*

Cruels (krö'elz), *n.* See CREWELS.

Cruelty (krö'el-ti), *n.* [O.Fr. *cruelté* (Fr. *cruauté*), L. *crudelitas.*] 1. A savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others: applied to persons; as, the *cruelty* of savages; the *cruelty* and envy of the people.—2. Barbarous deed; any act which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex, or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; a wrong; an act of injustice or oppression. '*Cruelties* worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition.' *Macaulay.*—SYN. Inhumanity, barbarity, savageness, ferocity, brutality.

Cruentate† (krö'ent-āt), *a.* [L. *cruentatus*, from *cruentus*, bloody.] Smeared with blood. 'The *cruentate* cloth.' *Glanville.*

Cruentous† (krö-ent'us), *a.* [L. *cruentus*, from *cruor*, blood.] Bloody; cruentate. 'A most cruel and *cruentous* civil war.' *A Venice Looking-glass.*

Cruet (krö'et), *n.* [Contr. from Fr. *cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, a pitcher. Akin *crock, cruse.*] A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

Cruet-stand (krö'et-stand), *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets.

Cruise (krōz), *n.* Same as *Cruse.*

Cruise (krōz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cruised*; ppr. *cruising.* [D. *kruisen*, to cross, to cruise, from *kruis*, a cross. See CROSS.] To sail hither and thither, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, for protecting commerce, for pleasure, or any other purpose; as, the admiral *cruised* between the Bahama Islands and Cuba; a pirate was *cruising* in the Gulf of Mexico.

Cruise (krōz), *n.* A voyage made in various courses; a sailing to and fro, as in search of an enemy's ships, or for pleasure.

Cruiser (krōz'ėr), *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; usually an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.

Cruithne, *n.* [Gael.] A Pict.

The word '*cruithneachd*' in Gaelic means *wheat*, and it has been argued that the *Cruithne* were agriculturists, as distinguished from the Scots who were hunters and shepherds. *Rev. Dr. M'Lauchlan.*

Cruive (krüv), *n.* [Gael. *cro*, a hovel, a wattled fold.] 1. A sty; a mean hovel.—2. A sort of hedge formed by stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach for catching fish. When the tide flows the fishes swim over the wattles, but are left by the ebbing of the tide. [Scotch in both senses.]

Crull,† *a.* Curled. *Chaucer.*

Cruller (krul'lėr), *n.* See KRULLER.

Crumb, Crum (krum), *n.* [A. Sax. *crume, cruma*, a crumb; cog. D. *kruim*, L.G. *kraume, krome*, Dan. *krumme*, G. *krume*, a crumb; from root of *crimp.* See CRIMP.] 1. A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.

Lazarus . . . desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. Luke xvi. 21.

2. The soft part of bread.

Dust unto dust, what must be, must;
If you can't get *crumb*, you'd best eat crust.
Old song.

Crumb (krum), *v.t.* 1. To break into small pieces with the fingers; as, to *crumb* bread into milk.—2. In *cookery*, to cover meat, &c., with bread-crumbs.

Crumb-brush (krum'brush), *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

Crumb-cloth (krum'kloth), *n.* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments, and keep the carpet or floor clean. It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining-room floor, for the better protection of the carpet.

Crumble (krum'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crumbled*; ppr. *crumbling.* [A dim. form from *crumb*; like D. *kruimelen*, G. *krümeln*, to crumble. See CRUMB, CRIMP.] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*

Crumble (krum'bl), *v.i.* 1. To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments.

If a stone is brittle, it will *crumble* into gravel.
Arbuthnot.

2. To fall to decay; to become frittered away; to perish.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner. *Disraeli.*

Crumble (krum'bl), *n.* A small crumb; a fragment. [Local.]

Crumbly (krum'bli), *a.* Apt to crumble; brittle; friable; as, a *crumbly* stone; *crumbly* bread. *Trollope.* 'The *crumbly* soil.' *Hawthorne.*

Crumby, *a.* See CRUMMY.

Crum-cloth, *n.* Same as *Crumb-cloth.*

Crumenal (krö'mē-nal), *n.* [L. *crumena*, a small money-purse.] A purse. 'Thus cram they their wide-gaping *crumenal.*' *Dr. H. More.*

Crummable (krum'a-bl), *a.* That may be broken into small pieces or crumbs.

Crummie (krum'i), *n.* [From a Teutonic and Celtic root *krum, krom*, crooked. See CRUMP.] A name for a cow that has crooked horns. [Scotch.]

Crummock (krum'ok), *n.* [See above.] A staff with a crooked head for leaning on. Called also a *Crummie Stick*. [Scotch.]

Crummy, Crumby (krum'i), *a.* 1. Full of crumbs.—2. Soft, as the crumb of bread is; not crusty; as, a *crumby* loaf.

Crumpt (krump), *a.* [A. Sax. *crump*, crooked, from root seen in Dan. *krum*, G. *krumm*, D. *krom*, crooked; also in W. *crom, crwm*, bending, concave; Ir. and Gael. *crom*, crooked.] Crooked; bent. 'Crooked backs and *crump* shoulders.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Crump (krump), *a.* [Perhaps imitative of sound made in eating; comp. *crunch*.] Brittle; crusty; dry-baked; crisp. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Crumpet (krum'pet), *n.* A sort of muffin or tea-cake, very light and spongy.

Crumple (krum'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crumpled;* ppr. *crumpling*. [A dim. form closely allied to *crimp* and *cramp;* comp. also *rumple*.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple.

Plague on him, how he has *crumpled* our bands!
Massinger.

My friend Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made in it.
Addison.

Crumple (krum'pl), *v.i.* To contract; to shrink; to shrivel.

Crumpling (krum'pling), *n.* A small degenerate apple. *Johnson.*

Crumpy (krump'i), *a.* Easily broken; brittle; crisp; crump.

Crunch (krunsh), *v.t.* [See CRAUNCH.] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise; as, to *crunch* a biscuit.

Crunch (krunsh), *v.i.* 1. To craunch.—2. To press with force and noise through a brittle obstacle by crushing it to small pieces. 'The ship *crunched* through the ice.' *Kane.*

Crune (krön), *v.i.* To bellow; to roar. [North of England.] See CROON.

'Thou hear'st that lordly Bull of mine,
Neighbour,' quoth Brunskill then;
'How loudly to the hills he *crunes*,
That *crune* to him again.' *Southey.*

Crunk,† Crunkle† (krungk, krungk'l), *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. Icel. *krúnk*, a raven's croak, *krúnka*, to croak.] To cry like a crane.

Cruor (krö'or), *n.* [L. See CRUDE.] Gore.

Cruorin (krö'or-in), *n.* [See above.] The red colouring matter of blood corpuscles. It exists in distinct particles or globules, and may be obtained in the form of a brick-red powder. It is an organic substance, containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, iron, and oxygen. Called also *Hæmoglobin*.

Crup (krup), *n.* The croup; the buttocks.

Crup (krup), *a.* [For *crump*, brittle, with the common loss of the nasal letter.] 1. Short; brittle. '*Crup* cake.' *Todd.*—2. Snappish; testy. '*A crup* answer.' *Todd.* [In both uses provincial.]

Crupper (krup'pėr), *n.* [Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse. See CROUP.] 1. The buttocks of a horse; the rump.—2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail prevents the saddle from being cast forward on to the horse's neck.

Crupper (krup'pėr), *v.t.* To put a crupper on; as, to *crupper* a horse.

Cruppin (krup'pn), *pp.* Crept. [Scotch.]

Crural (krör'al), *a.* [L. *cruralis*, from *crus, cruris*, the leg.] 1. Belonging to the leg; as, the *crural* artery, which conveys blood to the legs, and the *crural* vein, which returns it.—2. Shaped like a leg or root.—*Crural arch*, the ligament of the thigh: also called *Inguinal Arch, Ligament of Poupart*, &c.

Crusade (krų-sād'), *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, from L. *crux*, a cross.] 1. A military expedition under the banner of the cross, undertaken by Christians in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of infidels or Mohammedans.—2. Any enterprise undertaken through enthusiasm; as, a *crusade* against intemperance.—3. A Portuguese coin; a crusado (which see).

Crusade (krų-sād'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *crusaded;* ppr. *crusading*. To engage in a crusade; to support or oppose any cause with zeal; as, 'Cease *crusading* against common sense.' *Green.*

Crusader (krų-sād'ėr), *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

Crusading (krų-sād'ing), *a.* Engaged in or relating to the Crusades. 'Some grey *crusading* knight.' *Matt. Arnold.*

Crusado (krų-sā'dō), *n.* 1.† A military crusade. *Swinburne.*—2. A Portuguese coin of the value of 2*s.* 9*d.*, so called from having the cross stamped on it. 'I had rather lost my purse full of *crusadoes*.' *Shak.*

Cruse (krös), *n.* [D. *kroes*. See CRUCIBLE.] A small cup; a bottle or cruet.

Take with thee a *cruse* of honey. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

Cruset (krös'et), *n.* [Fr. *creuzet*. See CRESSET, CRUCIBLE.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting-pot.

Crush (krush), *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *cruisir, croissir*, to crack or crash, which itself is from the Teutonic; comp. Dan. *kryste*, Sw. *krysta*, Icel. *kreista, kreysta*, to squeeze, to press; Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash.] 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze so as to force out of its natural shape; to bruise by pressure.

The ass . . . *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall.
Num. xxii. 25.

2. To press with violence; to force together into a mass.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring, one another *crush*.
Waller.

3. To overwhelm by pressure; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

4. To overwhelm by power; to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance; as, to *crush* one's enemies. 'Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels.' *Sir W. Scott.*—5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* always.
Deut. xxviii. 33.

6. To bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding; to comminute; as, to *crush* quartz.—*To crush grapes* or *apples*, to squeeze them till bruised and broken, so that the juice escapes.—*To crush out*, to force out by pressure.

Bacchus that first from *out* the purple grape
Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milton.*

—*To crush a cup*, to drink together; to crack a bottle.

If you be not of the house of Montagues,
I pray, come and *crush a cup* of wine. *Shak.*

SYN. To break, bruise, pound, subdue, overpower, prostrate, conquer, oppress.

Crush (krush), *v.i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

Crush (krush), *n.* 1. A violent collision or rushing together; a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass; as, the *crush* of a large tree or of a building.—2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; mass of separate objects crowded together.

Strove who should be smothered deepest in
Fresh *crush* of leaves. *Keats.*

Crushed (krusht), *p.* and *a.* Pressed or squeezed so as to be broken or bruised; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted.

Crusher (krush'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crushes.—2. [Slang.] A policeman.

Crush-hat (krush'hat), *n.* A soft hat which may be carried under the arm without having its shape destroyed.

Crushing (krush'ing), *a.* Having the power to crush; overwhelming.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*. *Macaulay.*

Crush-room (krush'röm), *n.* A large saloon in a theatre, opera-house, &c., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment.

Crusian (krö'zhi-an), *n.* Crucian (which see).

Crusily, Crusuly, *a.* In *her.* same as *Crucily*.

Crust (krust), *n.* [L. *crusta*, through O.Fr. *crouste*.] 1. A hard or comparatively hard external coat or covering; as, the *crust* of bread; the *crust* of snow; the *crust* of a pie.

I have seen the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison.*

2. A collection of matter into a hard body; an incrustation; specifically, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c., and consisting of tartar and colouring matter.—3. A piece of crust; a waste piece of bread.

Give me again a hollow tree,
A *crust* of bread and liberty. *Pope.*

4. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and some other animals.—5. The solid portion of our globe which is accessible to our inspection and observation.

Crust (krust), *v.t.* 1. To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered; to incrust; to envelop; as, to *crust* a thing with clay; to *crust* cake with sugar.

Their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood *crusted* with bark. *Addison.*

With blackest moss the flower-pots
Were thickly *crusted*, one and all. *Tennyson.*

2. To line with concretions. 'Foul and *crusted* bottles.' *Swift.*

Crust (krust), *v.i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

The place that was burned *crusted* and healed.
Sir W. Temple.

Crusta (krus'ta), *n.* [L.] In *gem sculp.* a gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object.—2. In *bot.* a term applied to the brittle crustaceous thallus of lichens.—3. In *zool.* the bony covering of the crab, lobster, &c.—4. In *anat.* the layer of true bone (*crusta petrosa* = stony crust) which covers the fang of a tooth, as enamel covers the exposed crown. In the teeth of elephants and rodents this substance, under the name of cement, appears in the crown, forming the softer grooves between the hard enamel ridges of the grinding surface.

Crustacea (krus-tā'shē-a), *n. pl.* One of the three primary divisions or classes into which annulose animals provided with articulated limbs are divided. The body is divided into head, thorax, and abdomen, of which the two former are united into a single mass, cephalothorax, covered with a shield or carapace, and the abdomen usually presents the appearance of a tail. In some—the sandhopper, woodlouse, &c.—the head is partially distinct from the thorax. The Crustacea breathe by branchiæ or gills, or by membranous vesicles, or by the general surface; and the body is composed of a series of rings more or less distinct. They possess the faculty of reproducing lost parts in an eminent degree. They have a tegumentary or outward, calcareous skeleton, in nature obviously different from the internal one of the vertebrata; it consists of a great number of distinct pieces connected together by portions of the epidermic envelope, just as among the higher animals certain bones are connected together by cartilages. Several species, if not all, moult or cast these outer skeletons or shells in the progress of growth; this is the case with crabs, crayfish, &c. They are divided into sections, the Podophthalmata or stalked-eyed, the Edriophthalmata or sessile-eyed, the Cirripedia, Copepoda, Ostracoda, Phyllopoda, Xiphosura.

Crustacean (krus-tā'shē-an), *n.* An animal belonging to the Crustacea.

Crustacean (krus-tā'shē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crustacea.

Crustaceological (krus-tā'shē-ō-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to crustaceology.

Crustaceologist (krus-tā'shē-ol"o-jist), *n.* One versed in crustaceology.

Crustaceology, Crustalogy (krus-tā'shē-ol"o-ji, krus-tal'o-ji), *n.* [L. *crusta*, a shell, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.

Crustaceous (krus-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *crusta*, a shell.] 1. Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell.—2. Having a crust-like shell; belonging to the Crustacea; crustacean.

Crustaceousness (krus-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of having a crust-like jointed shell.

Crustal (krust'al), *a.* Crusty. [Rare.]

Crustalogical (krus-tal-oj'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Crustaceological* (which see).

Crustalogist (krus-tal'oj-ist), *n.* Same as *Crustaceologist* (which see).

Crustalogy (krus-tal'o-ji), *n.* Same as *Crustaceology* (which see).

Crustated (krust'āt-ed), *a.* Covered with a crust; as, *crustated* basalt.

Crustation (krust-ā'shon), *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.

Crustific (krust-if'ik), *a.* Producing a crust or skin. [Rare.]

Crustily (krust'i-li), *adv.* Peevishly; harshly; morosely.

Crustiness (krust'i-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of crust; hardness.—2. Peevishness; snappishness; surliness.

Crusty (krust'i), *a.* Like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; as, a *crusty* coat; a *crusty* surface or substance.—2. Peevish; snappish; surly.

How now, thou core of envy?
Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news?
Shak.

Crut (krut), *n.* [Perhaps Fr. *croûte*, crust.] The rough shaggy part of oak bark.

Crutch (kruch), *n.* [O.E. *crucche;* there is also a form *crotch*, almost identical in meaning; both closely connected with A. Sax. *cryce, cricc*, a staff, a crutch; D. *kruk*, G. *krücke*, Dan. *krykke*, Sw. *krycka*, all signifying a crutch. The root is the same as that of *crook*, whence also L.L. *croca*, a crook, *crocia*, a crutch.] 1. A staff with a curving cross piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder to support the lame in walking.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Shouldered his *crutch*, and showed how fields were won. *Goldsmith.*

He (Euripides) substituted *crutches* for stilts, bad sermons for good odes. *Macaulay.*

2. *Fig.* old age. [Rare and poetical.]

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shak.*

3. Any fixture or adjustment with a head or top like that of a crutch; as, (*a*) a forked rest for the leg on a lady's saddle. (*b*) A forked support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, &c., and for the driver boom of a ship, when their respective sails are stowed. (*c*) A piece of knee-timber placed withinside a ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers abaft. (*d*) A stanchion of wood or iron in a ship, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail, spar, mast, yard, &c., when not *in use*.

Crutch (kruch), *v.t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain with miserable helps.

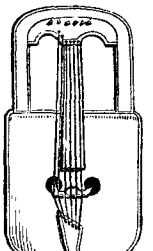
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

Crutched (krucht), *p.* and *a.* 1. Supported with crutches.—2. Crossed; badged with a cross.—*Crutched Friars*, an order of friars founded at Bologna in 1169, so named from their adopting the cross as their special symbol. It originally formed the head of their distinctive staff; afterwards they wore it in red cloth on their back and breast. Their habit was blue. A well-known district in London has its name from its being the locality of their monastery. Called also *Crouched Friars, Crossed Friars*, and in Latin *Cruciati*.

Crux (kruks), *n.* [L. *crux*, a cross.] 1. The Cross, a southern constellation, consisting of four bright stars, situated close to the hinder-legs and under the body of Centaurus. 2. [From *crux*, a means of torture.] Anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree.

Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle?
Dr. Sheridan.

—*Crux criticorum*, the greatest difficulty that can occur to critics; an extremely hard nut for the critics to crack, as a passage in a Greek author.



Crwth.—Carl Engel's Musical Instruments.

Crwth (kruth), *n.* [W., Ir. *cruit*, a crwth.] A kind of violin with six strings, formerly much used in Wales. Four of the strings were played on by a bow, and two were struck or twitched by the thumb. Its general length was 22 inches, and its thickness 1½ inch.

Cry (krī), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cried;* ppr. *crying*. [From Fr. *crier*, referred by Diez and others to L. *quiritare*, to cry, whence It. *gridare*, O.Sp. *cridar*, Sp. *gritar*. Wedgwood and others believe it is onomatopoetic in origin, and compare it with G. *schreien;* D. *schrey*, a cry, weeping; W. *criaw*, to cry, to weep; A.Sax. *grætan*, Sc. *greet*, to weep.] 1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence: in a very general sense. 'Call to each other, and whoop, and *cry*.' *Tennyson.*—2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice by way of earnest request or prayer.

The people *cried* to Pharaoh for bread. Gen. xli. 55.
The people *cried* to Moses, and he prayed.
Num. xi. 2.

3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament.

But ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart. Is. lxv. 14.
Esau *cried* with a great and bitter cry.
Gen. xxvii. 34.

4. To weep or shed tears.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*.
Donne.

5. To utter a loud voice in giving public notice.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. Jer. ii. 2.
The voice of him that *crieth* in the wilderness.
Is. xl. 3.

6. To utter a loud inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.

In a cowslip's bell I lie;
There I crouch when owls do *cry*. *Shak.*

7. To call for vengeance or punishment.

The hire of the labourers, who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, *crieth*. Jam. v. 4.

—*To cry against*, to exclaim or utter a loud voice by way of reproof, threatening, or censure.

Arise, go to Nineveh, and *cry against* it. Jon. i. 2.

—*To cry out*, (*a*) to exclaim; to vociferate; to clamour; to utter a loud voice.

And lo a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*. Luke ix. 39.

(*b*) To complain loudly; to utter lamentations.

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

—*To cry out against*, to complain loudly against, with a view to censure; to blame; to utter censure.—*I cry you mercy*, † I beg pardon.

Cry (krī), *v.t.* To utter loudly; to sound abroad; to proclaim; to name loudly and publicly, so as to give notice regarding; to advertise by crying; as, to *cry* goods; to *cry* a lost child.

All, all *cry* shame against ye. *Shak.*
Then, of their session ended, they bid *cry*,
With trumpet's regal sound, the great result. *Milton.*

—*To cry down*, (*a*) to decry; to depreciate by words or in writing; to dispraise; to condemn.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

(*b*) To overbear.

Cry down this fellow's insolence. *Shak.*

—*To cry up*, (*a*) to praise; to applaud; to extol; as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration. (*b*) † To raise the price of by proclamation; as, to *cry up* certain coins.—*To cry aim*, † to encourage. See AIM.

Cry (krī), *n.* 1. In a general sense, a loud sound articulate or inarticulate uttered by the mouth of an animal: applicable to the voice of man or beast. 'One deep *cry* of great wild beasts.' *Tennyson.*—2. A loud or vehement sound uttered in weeping or lamentation.

And there shall be a great *cry* in all the land of Egypt. Ex. xi. 6.
He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble. Ps. ix. 12.

3. Clamour; outcry.

The *cry* is still, 'They come.' *Shak.*

4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or the like.—5. Proclamation, as by hawkers, of their wares; public notice or advertisement by outcry.

At midnight there was a *cry* made. Mat. xxv. 6.

6. Acclamation; expression of popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee. *Shak.*

7. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame.

Because the *cry* of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down, and see whether they have done altogether according to the *cry* of it. Gen. xviii. 21.

8. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice.

He looked for righteousness, and behold a *cry*.
Is. v. 7.

9. The sound or voice of irrational animals, as of fowls, dogs, &c.; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want.—10. A pack of dogs.

A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing barked. *Milton.*

Hence—11. In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this . . . get *me* fellowship in a *cry* of players. *Shak.*

12. An object for which a political party professes great earnestness for electioneering purposes; a political catchword.

'And to manage them (a constituency) you must have a good *cry*,' said Taper. 'All depends upon a good *cry*.' *Disraeli.*

Cryal † (krī'al), *n.* [W. *cregyr*, a screamer.] The heron.

Cryer (krī'ėr), *n.* One who cries or makes proclamation; a crier (which see).

Cryer (krī'ėr), *n.* The female or young of the goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*), called falcon-gentle.

Crying (krī'ing), *a.* Calling for vengeance and punishment; notorious; common; great.

Heinous offences are called *crying* sins. *Lowth.*

Crying (krī'ing), *n.* 1. Importunate call; clamour; outcry.

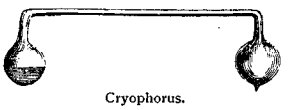
There is a *crying* for wine in the streets. Is. xxiv. 11.

2. The act of weeping; lamentation.

And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor *crying*. Rev. xxi. 4.

Cryolite (krī'o-līt), *n.* [Gr. *kryos*, cold, and *lithos*, stone—ice-stone.] ($3\,Na\,F.\,Al_2F_3$.) A fluoride of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland, where it forms a bed 80 feet thick and 300 feet long, of a pale grayish white, snow white, or yellowish brown. It occurs in masses of a foliated structure. It has a glistening vitreous lustre. It has become important as the source of the metal aluminium. Cryolite has also been discovered at Miask, in the Ural.

Cryophorus (krī-of'o-rus), *n.* [Gr. *kryos*, frost, and *phoreō*, to bear.] An instrument for showing the diminution of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists



Cryophorus.

of two glass globes united by a tube. Water is poured into one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling the apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cool the pressure of the included steam is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing mixture, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the rapid lowering of its temperature.

Crypt (kript), *n.* [Gr. *kryptō*, to hide.] 1. A subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed for the interment of bodies.—2. That part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, &c., below the floor, set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel.—3. In *bot.* a round receptacle for secretion present in the leaves of some plants, as in the orange and myrtle.—4. In *anat.* a little rounded excrescence, in which the minute ramifications of the arteries terminate in the cortical part of the kidneys. In the two last sentences written also *Crypta*.

Cryptal (kript'al), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with a crypt.

The use of the *cryptal* or follicular secretion, is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. *Dunglison.*

Cryptic, Cryptical (kript'ik, kript'ik-al), *a.* Hidden; secret; occult. '*Cryptic* ways of working.' *Glanville.* [Rare.]

Cryptically (kript'ik-al-li), *adv.* Secretly.

Cryptobranchiata (krip'tō-brangk'i-ā"ta), *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *branchia*, gills.] A term applied to animals which have no conspicuous gills.

Cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brangk'i-āt), *a.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *branchia*, gills.] In *zool.* having concealed gills; destitute of distinct gills.

Cryptocephalus (krip-tō-sef'al-us), *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *kephalē*, the head.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Chrysomelidæ, having the head deeply inserted in the thorax, whence the name. There are upwards of twenty species in this country, but the most abundant species is the *C. sericeus*, a little beetle of a brilliant golden green colour, and about ¼ inch in length.

Cryptogam (krip'tō-gam), *n.* [See CRYPTOGAMY.] A plant of the class Cryptogamia (which see).

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā'mi-a), *n. pl.* [See CRYPTOGAMY.] The name given by Linnæus to the large division of the vegetable kingdom containing plants which do not bear true flowers consisting of stamens and pistils. They do not produce true seeds containing an embryo, but grow from spores, which are cells with one or two membranes inclosing a uniform granular substance. It was thought that the spores were asexual, but Linnæus appears to have anticipated, when he gave the name, the recent discoveries of two sets of organs corresponding in their functions to the stamens and pistils in flower-

ing plants. The Cryptogamia are divided into cellular and vascular cryptogams. The first group includes the algæ, fungi, lichens, charas, liverworts, and mosses; and the second group the ferns, horse-tails, moonworts, rhizocarps, and lycopods.

Cryptogamian, Cryptogamic, Cryptogamous (krip-tō-gā'mi-an, krip-tō-gam'ik, krip-tog'a-mus), *a.* Pertaining to plants of the class Cryptogamia, including ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, mushrooms, &c.

Cryptogamist (krip-tog'a-mist), *n.* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

Cryptogamy (krip-tog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.] Obscure fructification, a term applied to plants of the class Cryptogamia. See CRYPTOGAMIA.

Cryptograph (krip'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *graphō*, to write.] Something written in secret characters or cipher, as a message; a system of secret writing.

Cryptographer (krip-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

Cryptographic, Cryptographical (krip-tō-graf'ik, krip-tō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.

Cryptography (krip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, and *graphō*, to write.] The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher.

Cryptology (krip-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, secret, and *logos*, discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language.

Cryptonemiaceæ (krip-tō-nē'mi-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *nēma*, a spider's thread.] One of the largest natural orders of rose-spored sea-weeds. They are of a purplish or rose-red colour, with generally a filiform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected together into filaments. The capsules are immersed, and are sometimes compound, and the spores congregated without order. The genera and species are numerous, and occur in all climates. Some of those abounding most in gelatine are used for domestic purposes.

Cryptopentamera (krip'tō-pen-ta"me-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, *pente*, five, and *meros*, a part.] A section of coleopterous insects, having five tarsi to all the legs, the fifth tarsus being, however, concealed.

Cryptophagus (krip-tof'a-gus), *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *phagō*, to eat: so named from feeding on cryptogams.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Engidæ. They are minute beetles, which are found in fungi and in flowers.

Cryptorhynchides (krip-tō-ringk'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, *rhynchos*, a snout, muzzle, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A sub-family of the Curculionidæ, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by their possessing a groove in the chest, into which the rostrum is received when at rest.

Cryptostomata (krip-tō-stom'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *stoma*, *stomatos*, a mouth.] Little circular nuclei found on the surface of some algæ.

Cryptotetramera (krip'tō-te-tra'me-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, *tetra*, a prefix signifying four, and *meros*, a part.] A section of coleopterous insects having five tarsi to all the legs, the fourth and fifth being, however, concealed.

Crypturinæ (krip-tū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *oura*, a tail: the tail in all the species is short, and in some rudimentary.] A small sub-family of South American gallinaceous birds, the tinamous. Most of them are about the size of a partridge or wood-cock, and usually of a red bronze or gray brown colour.

Crystal (kris'tal), *n.* [L. *crystallus*, Gr. *krystallos*, from *kryos*, frost.] 1. In *chem.* and *mineral.* an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. The chemist procures crystals either by fusing the bodies by heat, and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid, and then abstracting the fluid by slow evaporation.—2. A species of glass more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass. The best kind is the Venice crystal. Hence, in a collective sense, all articles, as decanters, cruets, &c., made of this material.—3. The glass of a watch-case. 4. A body resembling crystal in its qualities, as of clearness, transparency, or purity, as water or other liquid. 'Down the liquid *crystal* dropt.' *Tennyson.*—*Rock crystal*, or *mountain crystal*, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colourless quartz.—*Iceland crystal*, a variety of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime, brought from Iceland. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, and is remarkable for its double refraction.

Crystal (kris'tal), *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

—*Crystal Palace*, a name used for the first time to designate the gigantic structure in Hyde Park, reared in 1851, for the exhibition of the best specimens of the arts, manufactures, &c., of the British and other nations, and subsequently re-erected at Sydenham. The name has since been applied to other similar structures.

Crystallin (kris'tal-in), *n.* An albuminous substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye, and supposed by Berzelius to be identical with globulin.

Crystalline (kris'tal-īn), *a.* [L. *crystallinus*; Gr. *krystallinos.*] 1. Consisting of crystal. 'Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline.*' *Shak.*—2. Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallography.

Snow being apparently frozen cloud or vapour, aggregated by a confused action of *crystalline* laws. *Whewell.*

3. Formed by crystallization.

The most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their *crystalline* structure. *Whewell.*

4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid. 'The *crystalline* sky.' *Milton.*—*Crystalline heavens*, in *anc. astron.* two spheres imagined between the primum mobile, or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry round all within it, and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system, which supposed the heavens to be solid and only susceptible of a single motion.—*Crystalline humour*, or *crystalline lens*, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior segment which is received into the vitreous humour, is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellæ. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina, and form a perfect image there.

Crystalline (kris'tal-īn), *n.* 1. A crystallized rock, or one only partially crystallized, as granite.—2. In *chem.* an old name for aniline.

Crystallite (kris'tal-īt), *n.* [*Crystal*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.

Crystallizable (kris'tal-īz-a-bl), *a.* That may be crystallized; that may form or be formed into crystals.

Crystallization (kris'tal-iz-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the particles assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate and regular form, according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the substance takes an irregular form. This process is the effect of refrigeration or evaporation.—2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing.—*Alternate crystallization*, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances, which have little affinity for each other, are present in the same solution. The substance which is largest in quantity, and least soluble, crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.—*Water of crystallization.* See under WATER.

Crystallize (kris'tal-iz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *crystallized*; ppr. *crystallizing.* To cause to form crystals; as, common salt is *crystallized* by the evaporation of sea-water.

Crystallize (kris'tal-iz), *v.i.* To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

Each species of salt *crystallizes* in a peculiar form. *Lavoisier.*

Crystallogenic, Crystallogenical (kris'tal-ō-jen"ik, kris'tal-ō-jen"ik-al), *a.* Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing; as, *crystallogenic* attraction.

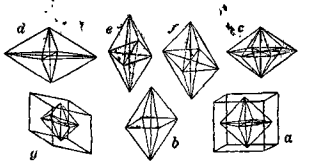
Crystallogeny (kris-tal-oj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, crystal, and *gennaō*, to produce.] In *crystal.* that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

Crystallographer (kris-tal-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.] One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

Crystallographic, Crystallographical (kris'tal-ō-graf"ik, kris'tal-ō-graf"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to crystallography.

Crystallographically (kris'tal-ō-graf"ik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner of crystallography; by crystallization.

Crystallography (kris-tal-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, crystal, and *graphē*, description.] 1. The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals. The form of any solid may be determined by referring it to three rectilineal axes, intersecting one another in a single point. In some systems of crystallography, however, it is found more convenient to refer the forms of the crystals to four axes. The following are the generally adopted systems:—



1 Crystals.

(*a*) *Monometric*, three rectangular axes all of equal length. (*b*) *Dimetric*, three rectangular axes, two of equal, the third of different length. (*c*) *Hexagonal*, four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to each other at an angle of 60°; the fourth of different length, and at right angles to the plane of the other three. (*d*) *Trimetric* or *rhombic*, three retangular axes of unequal lengths. (*e*) *Monoclinic*, three axes, two at right angles to each other, the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other. (*f*) *Diclinic*, three axes, two at right angles, the third oblique to both. (*g*) *Triclinic*, three axes, all oblique to each other. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.—2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

Crystalloid (kris'tal-oid), *a.* [Gr. *krystallos*, crystal, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling a crystal. 'The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules.' *Herbert Spencer.*

Crystalloid (kris'tal-oid), *n.* The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing through membranes, as parchment-paper, easily. These he found to be of a crystalline character, and for that reason assigned them this name. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are opposed to *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. See COLLOID.

Crystallomancy (kris"tal-lō-man'si), *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, crystal, and *manteia*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, &c., formerly in high esteem. The operator first muttered over it certain formulas of prayer, and then gave the crystal (a beryl was preferred) into the hands of a young man or virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, received the information required.

Crystallometry (kris-tal-om'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, crystal, and *metron*, a measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Crystallometry was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *Whewell.*

Crystallotype (kris'tal-lō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *typos*, an impression.] In *photog.* a name given by some to a photographic picture on glass.

Crystallurgy (kris'tal-ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *ergon*, work.] Crystallization.

Crystalology (kris-tal-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *logos*, discourse.] Crystallography (which see).

Ctenobranchiata (ten-ō-brangk-i'ā"ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kteis, ktenos*, a comb, and *branchia*, gills.] Van der Hoeven's tenth family of molluscs, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branchiæ, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pediculate. The whelk is the best known member of this family. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. Some species are fresh-water and some salt.

Ctenodactylus (ten-ō-dak'til-us), *n.* [Gr. *kteis, ktenos*, a comb, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] A genus of rodent animals, of the family Octodontina, or those possessing four molars in each jaw. Each foot has four toes only, and an obsolete clawless wart in place of a thumb. The tail is very short and hairy. One species, termed the comb-rat, is a native of the north of Africa.

Ctenoid (ten'oid), *a.* [Gr. *kteis, ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form.] 1. Comb-shaped.—2. Belonging to the order Ctenoidei.—*Ctenoid scale.* See SCALE.

Ctenoidei (ten-oid'ē-ī), *n. pl.* The third order of fossil fishes, according to the classification of Agassiz, having scales jagged or pectinated like the teeth of a comb. The perch, flounder, and turbot have scales of this kind. The mode of classifying fishes into four orders—Ganoidei, Placoidei, Ctenoidei, and Cycloidei—from regard to their scales, though convenient and very simple, is now partly abandoned, as fishes are found to combine the characteristics of different orders.

Ctenoidian (ten-oid'i-an), *a.* Belonging to the order Ctenoidei.

Ctenomys (ten'ō-mis), *n.* [Gr. *kteis, ktenos*, a comb, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of rat-like, rodent animals in South America, with the habits of the mole. The Chilian tucu-tucu is the best known species. See TUCU-TUCU.

Ctenophora (ten-of'ō-ra), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kteis, ktenos*, a comb, and *pherō*, to bear.] An order of acalephs, of which the genus Beroe may be taken as the type. The Ctenophora are free-swimming ocean forms which never develop a coral. They are gelatinous-like bodies, spherical in form, very delicate, and transparent. Eight bands covered with cilia run from pole to pole, by the motion of which cilia the animal moves along. The trace of a nervous system has been discovered in some forms. See BERÖE.

Cub (kub), *n.* [Etymology unknown.] 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the dog, lion, bear, or fox; a puppy; a whelp. Waller applies it to the young of the whale.—2. A young boy or girl: in contempt.

> O thou dissembling *cub!* What wilt thou be,
> When time hath sown a grizzle on thy case. *Shak.*

Cub (kub), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cubbed;* ppr. *cubbing.* 1. To bring forth; as, a cub or cubs. 2. In contempt, to bring forth young, as a woman. '*Cubb'd* in a cabin, on a mattress laid.' *Dryden.*

Cub (kub), *n.* [A form of *coop.*] 1. A stall for cattle.

> I would rather have such in *cub* or kennel than in my closet or at my table. *Landor.*

2. A cupboard. *Abp. Laud.*

Cub† (kub), *v.t.* [See COOP.] To shut up or confine.

> To be *cubbed* up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? *Burton.*

Cubation† (kū-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *cubatio, from cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining.

Cubatory† (kū'ba-to-ri), *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent.

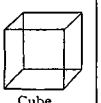
Cubature (kū'ba-tūr), *n.* [From *cube.*] The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.

Cubbridge-head (kub'brij-hed), *n. Naut.* a partition made of boards, &c., across the forecastle and half-deck of a ship.

Cubby, Cubby-hole (kub'bi, kub'bi-hōl), *n.* A snug, confined place.

Cub-drawn (kub'drạn), *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs. 'The *cub-drawn* bear.' *Shak.*

Cube (kūb), *n.* [Fr. *cube;* L. *cubus;* Gr. *kybos*, a cube, a cubical die.] 1. In *geom.* a regular solid body with six equal sides, all squares, and containing equal angles; a rectangular parallelopiped, which has all its six sides squares. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is that of superficial content or area. Cubes of different sides are to one another as the third powers of the number of units in their sides.—2. In *arith.* the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number; the multiplication of any number twice by itself; as, $4\times4=16$, and $16\times4=64$, the cube of 4.


Cube.

> The law of the planets is, that the squares of the times of their revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their mean distances. *Grew.*

3. In *alg.* the third power in a series of geometrical proportionals continued; as a is the root, $a\,a$ or a^2 the square, and $a\,a\,a$ or a^3 the cube.—*Cube root* is the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube; or which twice multiplied into itself, produces the number of which it is the root; thus, 3 is the cube root or side of 27, for $3\times3=9$, and $3\times9=27$.—*Duplication of the cube.* See DUPLICATION.

Cube (kūb), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cubed;* ppr. *cubing.* To raise to the cube or third power, by multiplying a number or quantity into itself twice.

Cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* [Ar. *kababan;* Indian *kebaba.*] The small spicy berry of the *Piper Cubeba*, from Java and the other East India Isles. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In aromatic warmth and pungency cubebs are far inferior to pepper; but they are much valued for their use in diseases of the urinary system. Sometimes called *Cubeb-pepper.*

Cubeba (kū'be-ba), *n.* The name of a genus of piperaceous shrubs, the distinguishing features of which are the dioecious flowers, partially covered by sessile bracts, and the fruit which is placed on what appears to be a stalk, but which is only a contraction of the base of the fruit itself. They are natives of Asia and Africa, and many of them are climbing plants. *Cubeba officinalis* yields the cubebs of commerce. See CUBEB.

Cube-ore (kūb'ōr), *n.* Hexahedral olivenite or arseniate of iron, a mineral of a greenish colour.

Cube-spar (kūb'spär), *n.* An anhydrous sulphate of lime.

Cubic, Cubical (kūb'ik, kūb'ik-al), *a.* [L. *cubicus*, from *cubus.* See CUBE.] Having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube. A *cubic* foot of water is the water that may be contained within six equal sides, each a foot square.—*Cubic number*, same as *Cube* 2.—*Cubic quantity*, same as *Cube* 3.—*Cubic equation*, in *alg.* is an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.

Cubica (kū'bi-ka), *n.* A very fine kind of shalloon.

Cubically (kūb'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a cubical method.

Cubicalness (kūb'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

Cubicular (kūb-ik'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *cubiculum*, a sleeping-room.] Belonging to a chamber. 'The inseparable *cubicular* companion.' *Howell.*

Cubiculary (kūb-ik'ū-la-ri), *a.* [L. *cubiculum*, a bed-room.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [Rare.]

Cubicule† (kū'bi-kūl), *n.* [L. *cubiculum*, a bed-chamber.] A bed-chamber; a chamber.

Cubiculo† (kū-bik'ū-lō), *n.* A bed-chamber; a chamber.

> Where shall I find you? We'll call at the *cubiculo.* *Shak.*

Cubiform (kūb'i-form), *a.* Having the form of a cube.

Cubile (kū-bī'lē), *n.* [L., a couch, a bed, the bed of a stone.] In *arch.* the ground-work, or lowest course of stones in a building.

Cubit (kū'bit), *n.* [L. *cubitus*, the elbow, an ell. From a root *cub*, signifying to bend, seen in Gael. *cubach*, bent, and L. *cubare*, to lie down.] 1. In *anat.* the fore-arm; the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.—2. A lineal measure, being the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit among the ancients was of a different length among different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states the Roman cubit at 17.5 inches, the cubit of the Scriptures at a little less than 22 inches, and the English cubit at 18 inches.

Cubital (kū'bit-al), *a.* 1. Of the length or measure of a cubit. '*Cubital* stature.' *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Pertaining to the cubit or ulna; as, the *cubital* nerve; *cubital* artery; *cubital* muscle.—*Cubital vein*, in *entom.* the inner or posterior vein or nervure of the wings of certain insects.

Cubital (kū'bit-al), *n.* A sleeve for the arm from the elbow to the hand.

Cubited (kū'bit-ed), *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

Cubitus (kū'bit-us), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cubo-cube (kūb'ō-kūb), *n.* In *math.* the sixth power of a number; the square of the cube; thus, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.

Cubo-cubo-cube (kūb-ō-kūb'ō-kūb), *n.* In *math.* the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube; thus, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.

Cubo-dodecahedral (kūb-ō-dō'de-ka-hē"-dral), *a.* Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

Cuboid, Cuboidal (kūb'oid, kūb-oid'al), *a.* [Gr. *kybos*, a cube, and *eidos*, likeness.] 1. Having the form of a cube, or differing little from it; as the *cuboid* bone of the tarsus or ankle of man and other vertebrata. 2. In *palæon.* an epithet applied to the middle bone of the first tarsal row, in the hind paddle of an ichthyosaurus or plesiosaurus.

Cubo-octahedral (kūb-ō-ok'ta-hē"dral), *a.* Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron.

Cucking-stool (kuk'ing-stōl), *n.* [O.E. *cukke, coke*, Icel. *kúka*, to ease one's self; Icel. *kúkr*, dung, ordure; from the construction of the chair.] A chair in which an offender, as a refractory woman or defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, usually before her or his own door, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob. The cucking-stool has been frequently confounded with the ducking-stool; but the former did not of itself admit of the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbrel it was sometimes used for that purpose.

> These, mounted in a chair-curule,
> Which moderns call a *cucking-stool,*
> March proudly to the river side. *Hudibras.*

Cuckold (kuk'old), *n.* [Lit. one who is *cuckooed*, from O.Fr. (hypothetical) *coucoul* = Fr. *coucou;* L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; the opprobrium in the term is derived from the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds.] A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

Cuckold (kuk'old), *v.t.* 1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife.

> If thou can'st *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shak.*

2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man.

> But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
> Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace;
> For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden.*

Cuckoldize (kuk'old-īz), *v.t.* To make a cuckold of; to cuckold.

Cuckoldly (kuk'old-li), *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking. 'Poor *cuckoldly* knave.' *Shak.*

Cuckold-maker (kuk'old-māk-ėr), *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold.

Cuckoldom (kuk'old-um), *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

> She is conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden.*

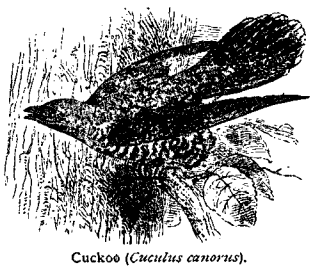
Cuckoldry (kuk'old-ri), *n.* The system of debauching other men's wives; the state of being made a cuckold.

> How would certain topics, as aldermanity, *cuckoldry,* have sounded to a Terentian auditory, though Terence himself had been alive to translate them? *Lamb.*

Cuckold's-knot, Cuckold's-neck (kuk'-oldz-not, kuk'oldz-nek), *n. Naut.* a knot securing a rope to a spar, the two parts being crossed and seized together.

Cuckoo, Cuckow (kų̇'kō, kų̇'kō), *n.* [Directly from Fr. *coucou*, L. *cuculus;* comp. G. *kukuk*, D. *koekoek*, Gr. *kokkux*, Skr. *kokila.*] 1. A scansorial or climbing bird of the genus Cuculus, the type of the family Cuculidæ. The note is a call to love, and continued only during the amorous season. It belongs to the zygodactylous or yoke-footed tribe of birds, or those which have the toes situated two before and two behind, so that the feet are adapted rather for grasping branches than for climbing. The true cuckoos, to which the typical appellation Cuculus is now restricted, are mostly confined to the warmer regions of the globe, chiefly India and Africa, though some are summer

visitants of the colder climates. The common European cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) is a bird about the size of a small pigeon, or rather appearing of that size, from the great abundance of its plumage. The well-known vernal call-note of this species is generally first heard, in the south of England, about the middle of April. This bird, like the cow-bunting, deposits its eggs in the nest of some other species, generally in that of the hedge-sparrow, meadow-pipit, or pied wagtail. The young cuckoo ejects from the



Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

nest its young companions as soon as they are hatched. The old cuckoos leave this country in the first week of July, retiring southward; but the young cuckoos remain till September. Where the mass of them spend the winter is not well ascertained.—2. Used of persons in jest or contempt, equivalent to the Scotch *gouk*.

Prince. Why, what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for running?—*Falstaff.* A-horseback, ye *cuckoo;* but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shak.*

Cuckoo-bud (kụ'kö-bud), *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus, the *R. bulbosus:* called also *Butter-cup.*

Cuckoo-flower (kụ'kö-flou-ėr), *n. Cardamine pratensis,* a native wild flower; also, a name given to the *Lychnis flos-cuculi.*

Cuckoo-pint (kụ'kö-pint), *n.* A native plant, the *Arum maculatum:* called also *Wake-robin.* See ARUM.

Cuckoo's-mate, Cuckoo's-maid (kụ'köz-māt, kụ'köz-mād), *n.* A name given in many parts of England to the wry-neck or *Yunx torquilla,* from its appearing about the same time as the cuckoo.

Cuckoo-spit, Cuckoo-spittle (kụ'kö-spit, kụ'kö-spit-l), *n.* A froth or spume found on plants, being a secretion formed by the larva of a small homopterous insect (*Aphrophora spumaria*).

Cucqueant (kuk'kwēn), *n.* [From the first syllable of *cuckold,* and *quean,* a woman.] A woman whose husband is false to her.

I heard him say, should he be married,
He'd make his wife a *cucquean.* *Heywood.*

Cucubalus (kū-kū'ba-lus), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ, containing a single species with trailing stems, opposite leaves, and white flowers followed by a black berry. It is found in Europe and Asia, and established itself for some time near London.

Cuculidæ (kū-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *cuculus,* the cuckoo, and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance.] The systematic name for the cuckoo tribe, a family of scansorial birds, placed by Cuvier next to the wry-necks, characterized by a slightly arched compressed beak, a long rounded tail, long wings, and feet rather adapted for grasping a perch than for climbing. See CUCKOO.

Cuculinæ (kū-kū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [L. *cuculus,* a cuckoo.] 1. A sub-family of bees, which are destitute of the femoral plates for transporting the pollen of flowers, and resort to the combs of other bees to deposit their eggs, as the cuckoo does in the nests of other birds.—2. A sub-family of the Cuculidæ, containing the genuine cuckoos.

Cucullaris (kū-kul-lā'ris), *n.* [L., from *cucullus,* a hood.] In *anat.* a broad hood-like muscle of the scapula: called also *Trapezius.*

Cucullate, Cucullated (kū'kul-āt, kū'kul-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *cucullatus,* from *cucullus,* a hood, a cowl.] 1. Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood.—2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood; or wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in shape of a conical roll of paper; as, a *cucullate* leaf or nectary. 3. Applied to the prothorax of insects when it is elevated into a kind of hood which receives the head.

Cucullus (kū-kul'us), *n.* [L.] 1. A cowl or hood worn by the ancient Romans and by monks.—2. In *bot.* a hood or terminal hollow.

Cuculus (kū'kū-lus), *n.* The cuckoo, a genus of scansorial birds. See CUCKOO.

Cucumber (kū'kum-bėr), *n.* [Fr. *concombre, coucombre,* from *cucumerem,* acc. sing. of L. *cucumis,* a cucumber.] The name of a plant, *Cucumis sativus;* applied also to its fruit, which is edible, and in an unripe state is used in pickles. See CUCUMIS. *Spirting* or *squirting cucumber,* the *Ecballium agreste.* See ECBALLIUM.

Cucumber-tree (kū'kum-bėr-trē), *n.* The *Magnolia acuminata,* a beautiful American tree abounding along the whole mountainous tract of the Alleghanies. See MAGNOLIA.

Cucumiform (kū-kū'mi-form), *a.* [L. *cucumis,* cucumber, and *forma,* shape.] Shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering towards the ends, and either straight or curved.

Cucumis (kū'kum-is), *n.* [L.] a cucumber.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ, containing about thirty species found in tropical countries. They are annual herbs from a perennial root, with hairy stems and leaves, spreading over the ground or climbing. They have yellow flowers, and a roundish, cylindrical, or angular fleshy fruit. The best known species is *C. sativus* (the cucumber), a native of the Levant, but introduced into England in 1573, and now extensively cultivated and prized as an esculent. When young they are pickled under the name of gherkins. The melon is *C. Melo,* a native perhaps of the Caspian region, but cultivated from the earliest times in Europe. *C. Citrullus* is the water melon, more valued as an esculent abroad than with us. *C. Colocynthis* (the bitter apple or bitter cucumber) is a native of Turkey and Nubia. The fruit is about the size of an orange. The pulp of the fruit yields the colocynth of the shops.

Cucurbit, Cucurbite (kū'kėr-bit, kū'kėr-bīt), *n.* [Fr. *cucurbite,* L. *cucurbita,* a gourd.] A chemical vessel originally in the shape of a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware, and is used in distillation. This vessel, with its head or cover, constitutes the alembic.

Cucurbita (kū-kėr'bit-a), *n.* [L., a gourd.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. There are about a dozen species inhabiting the warmer regions of the world. They are creeping annuals, with lobed, cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and fleshy, generally very large fruits. The pompion or pumpkin gourd is *C. Pepo.* There are many varieties of this species, one of them being the well-known vegetable-marrow. *C. maxima* (the melon-pumpkin) has a very large fruit. A specimen in England weighed no less than 245 lbs.

Cucurbitaceæ (kū-kėr'bit-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See CUCURBITA.] A nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, with the petals more or less united into a monopetalous corolla, consisting of climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. An acrid principle pervades the order; when this principle is greatly diffused the fruits are edible, often delicious, but when concentrated they are dangerous or actively poisonous, as in the colocynth and bryony. The order comprehends the melon, gourd, cucumber, colocynth, and bryony.

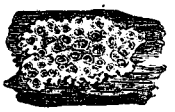
Cucurbitaceous (kū-kėr'bit-ā"shus), *a.* Resembling a gourd; as, *cucurbitaceous* plants, such as the melon and pumpkin or pompion.

Cucurbital (kū-kėr'bit-al), *a.* In *bot.* noting one of the alliances of Dr. Lindley, including the gourds.

Cucurbitive (kū-kėr'bit-iv), *a.* Shaped like the seeds of a gourd: said specifically of certain small words.

Cud (kud), *n.* [Sax. *cud,* the cud, what is chewed, from *ceowan,* to chew.] 1. The food which ruminating animals chew at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or that portion of it which is brought from the first stomach and chewed at once.—2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed; a quid (which see).—*To chew the cud* (*fig.*), to ponder; to reflect; to ruminate. 'Chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy.' *Shak.*

Cudbear (kud'bār), *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first brought it into notice.] A purple or violet-coloured powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens, especially from *Lecanora tartarea,* growing on rocks in Sweden, Scotland, the north of England, &c. It is partially soluble in boiling water, being red with acids, and violet blue with alkalies. It is prepared nearly in the same way as archil. The colour obtained from cudbear is somewhat fugitive, and in this country it is used chiefly to give strength and brilliancy to the blues dyed with indigo.



Cudbear Plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

Cudden† (kud'dn), *n.* [Probably meaning originally an effeminate person, and of same origin as *coddle* (which see).] A clown; a low rustic; a dolt. 'The slavering *cudden* propped upon his staff.' *Dryden.*

Cuddle (kud'dl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cuddled;* ppr. *cuddling.* [Perhaps from Prov. E. *crewdle, croodle,* to cower, crouch, cuddle, with loss of *r*; comp. in this respect E. *blue,* Sc. *bew,* E. *speckle,* Sc. *spreckle.* Skeat takes it from *couth* in *uncouth.*] 1. To retire from sight into a close place; to lie close or snug; to squat.

She *cuddles* low beneath the brake. *Prior.*

2. To join in an embrace. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Cuddle (kud'dl), *v.t.* To hug; to fondle; to press close, so as to keep warm. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

He'll mak' mickle o' you, and dandle and *cuddle* you like ane of his ain dawties. *Tennant.*

Cuddle (kud'dl), *n.* A hug; an embrace. [Provincial English and Scotch.]

Cuddy (kud'di), *n.* [Probably a word of East Indian origin.] *Naut.* a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals; also a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, &c.

Cuddy (kud'di), *n.* [Perhaps abbrev. of *Cuthbert.* See NEDDY.] [Provincial English and Scotch.] 1. An ass; a donkey.—2. A stupid fellow; a silly fellow; a clown.—3. A three-legged stand used as a fulcrum in lifting or laying railroad blocks.

Cuddy (kud'di), *n.* [Sc. *cuddin, cuth.* Comp. *cod.*] A fish of the cod family, *Gadus carbonarius,* called also the *Coal-fish* (which see).

Cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* [W. *cogel,* a cudgel, from *cog,* a lump or short piece of wood.] A short thick stick; a club.

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones. *Hudibras.*

—*To cross the cudgels,* to forbear the contest; to own one's self beaten. See under CROSS.—*To take up the cudgels for one,* to stand boldly forth in defence of one.

Cudgel (kuj'el), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cudgelled;* ppr. *cudgelling.* To beat with a cudgel or thick stick; to beat in general.

If he were here, I would *cudgel* him like a dog. *Shak.*

—*To cudgel one's brains,* to labour intellectually to solve a difficulty; to reflect deeply and laboriously.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shak.*

Cudgeller (kuj'el-ėr), *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

Cudgelling (kuj'el-ing), *n.* A beating with a cudgel; as, I gave him a *cudgelling.*

Cudgel-play (kuj'el-plā), *n.* A sham or real contest with sticks.

Cudgel-proof (kuj'el-pröf), *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating. *Hudibras.*

Cudweed (kud'wēd), *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Cotton-weed.*] The popular name of the British species of Gnaphalium, Filago, and Antennaria, all of which are covered with a soft cottony pubescence.

Cue (kū), *n.* [Fr. *queue,* L. *cauda,* the tail. Wedgwood, however, asserts that in its theatrical uses it is derived from *Q* (the first letter of L. *quando,* when), which was marked on the actors' copies of the plays, to show when they were to enter and speak.] 1. The tail; the end of a thing, as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair; queue.—2. The last words of a speech which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin; a hint given to an actor on the stage what or when to speak.

'When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer. *Shak.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

'The Whig papers are very subdued,' continued Mr. Rigby. 'Ah! they have not the *cue* yet,' said Lord Eskdale. *Disraeli.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Were it my *cue* to fight. *Shak.*

The flexible conclave, finding they had mistaken their *cue*, promptly answered in the negative. *Prescott.*

5. Humour; turn or temper of mind.

My uncle (was) in thoroughly good *cue*. *Dickens.*

When they work one to a proper *cue*,
What they forbid one takes delight to do. *Crabbe.*

6. The straight, tapering rod used in playing billiards.—7. A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

Cue† (kū), *v.t.* To tie into a cue or tail.

Cue† (kū), *n.* [From *q*, the initial letter of L. *quadrans* = farthing.] 1. A farthing. *Wither.* 2. A farthing's worth; the quantity bought with a farthing, as a small quantity of bread or beer. Nares says that the term was formerly current in the English universities, the letter *q* being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a portion.

You are fain
To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps, and kidneys, and *cues* of single beer.
Beau. & Fl.

Cuerpo (kwer'pō), *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, L. *corpus*, the body.] The body.—*In cuerpo*, a phrase borrowed from Spanish, for being without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, *fig.* naked or unprotected. 'Exposed *in cuerpo* to their rage.' *Hudibras.*

Cuff (kuf), *n.* [From a root that appears in Sw. *kuffa*, to thrust, to push; to cuff; Hamburg dialect, *kuffen*, to box the ears.] 1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.

The mad-brained bridegroom took him such a *cuff*
That down fell priest and book. *Shak.*

2. A blow or stroke in general. 'With wounding *cuff* of cannon's fiery ball.' *Mir. for Mags.*

Cuff (kuf), *v.t.* 1. To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.—'*Cuff* him soundly, but never draw thy sword.' *Shak.*—2. To buffet in any way. 'Cuffed by the gale.' *Tennyson.*

Cuff (kuf), *v.i.* To fight; to scuffle.

The peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport. *Dryden.*

Cuff (kuf), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *coiffe*, It. *cuffia*, a covering for the head, a coif, hence a covering for the hand.] 1. The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand. 'Band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard.' *Arbuthnot.*—2. Anything occupying the place of such a fold, as a loose band worn over the wristband of a shirt.

Cufic (kū'fik), *a.* Of or belonging to Cufa, in the province of Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran; specifically applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written; Kufic.

Cuguar (kō'gär), *n.* Same as *Cougar.*

Cui bono (kī bō'nō). [L.] For whose benefit? Popularly, for what use or end? It is a contraction for *Cui est bono? lit.* to whom is it for a benefit?

Cuif (kūf), *n.* Same as *Coof.*

Cuinage (kwin'āj), *n.* [A corruption of *coinage.*] The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage.

Cuirass (kwi-ras'), *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*, from *cuir*, leather, hide; L. *corium*, the skin. The cuirass was originally made of buff leather.] A breastplate; a piece of defensive armour made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle. The cuirass seems to have been first adopted in England in the reign of Charles I., when the light cavalry were armed with buff coats, having the breast and back covered with steel plates. Subsequently this piece of armour fell into disuse, and was only re-assumed after Waterloo. The 1st and 2d Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards Blue are now the only cuirassiers in the British army.

Cuirassier (kwi-ras-sēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate. '*Cuirassiers*, all in steel, for standing fight.' *Milton.*

Cuir-bouilly, Cuir-bouilli (kwēr-bö-il-li, kwēr-bö-ēl-lyē), *n.* [Fr.] Leather softened by boiling, then impressed with ornaments, used for shields, girdles, sword-sheaths, small boxes or coffers, pen-cases, purses, shoes, and many other articles; also, in the sixteenth century, for hangings for rooms gilded and painted, and, when heightened by gold or silver, known as *cuir doré* or *cuir argenté*. Specimens in this latter use are still to be seen at Chatsworth.

Cuish, Cuisse (kwis), *n.* [Fr. *cuisse*; Pr. *cueissa*; It. *coscia*, from L. *coxa*, the hip.] Defensive armour for the thighs, originally of buff leather, which was gradually superseded by plate iron or steel. Cuishes were introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century. See cut under ARMOUR.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His *cuishes* on his thigh, gallantly armed,
Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury.
Shak.

Cuisine (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [Fr.; It. *cucina*, from L. *coquina*, art of cooking, a kitchen, from *coquo*, to cook. See COOK.] 1. A kitchen; the cooking department.—2. Manner or style of cooking; cookery.

Cuisse (kwis), *n.* [Fr.] See CUISH.

Cuisshyn,† *n.* [O.Fr. *cuissin.*] A cushion. *Chaucer.*

Cuitikins (kūt'i-kinz), *n.* [Dim. from Sc. *cuit*, the ankle.] Gaiters. [Scotch.]

Cuitle, Cuittle (kūt'l), *v.t.* [Probably another form of O.E. and Sc. *kittle*, to tickle; G. *kitzeln.*] [Scotch.] 1. To tickle.

And mony a weary cast I made,
To *cuittle* the moor-fowl's tail. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. To wheedle.

Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune *cuittle* another out o' somebody else. *Sir W. Scott.*

Culdee (kul'dē), *n.* [Gael. *ceile*, servant, and *De*, God, afterwards Latinized into *cultor Dei*, worshipper of God.] One of an ancient order of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and are supposed to have been originated in the sixth century by St. Columba, who evangelized the western parts of Scotland, and founded the famed monastery in Iona.

Cul-de-sac (kul'de-sak), *n.* [Fr., lit. the bottom of a bag.] 1. A street which is not open at both ends; a place that has no thoroughfare; a blind alley.—2. *Milit.* the situation in which an army finds itself when it is hemmed in behind and at the sides, and has no exit but by the front.—3. In *nat. hist.* any natural cavity or bag, or tubular vessel, open only at one end.—4. *Fig.* an inconclusive argument.

Culerage (kul'ér-āj), *n.* [Fr. *cul*, L. *culus*, the posteriors.] A plant, *Polygonum hydropiper.* Called also *Smart-weed* and *Arsesmart.* See SMART-WEED.

Culettes (kū-lets'), *n. pl.* [Dim. of Fr. *cul*, the posteriors.] In *anc. armour*, the overlapping plates from the waist to the hip which protected the back of the knight.

Culex (kū'leks), *n.* [L., a gnat.] A genus of insects, including the common gnat (*C. pipiens*), the type of the sub-family Culicidæ.

Culicidæ (kū-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of dipterous insects, family Tipulidæ. The genus Culex comprehends the common gnat and the mosquito.

Culiciform (kū-lis'i-form), *n.* [L. *culex*, *culicis*, a gnat or flea, and *forma*, form.] Of the form or shape of a gnat or flea.

Culilawan Bark (kū-lil'a-wan bärk), *n.* A valuable aromatic, pungent bark, the produce of *Cinnamomum Culilawan*, a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhœa, &c. It comes to market covered with a white epidermis, but is reddish yellow inside. Called also *Clove-bark.*

Culinarily (kū'lin-a-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of a kitchen or cookery; in connection with, or in relation to, a kitchen or cookery; as, I was engaged *culinarily* when you came.

Culinary (kū'lin-a-ri), *a.* [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, O.L. *colina* (contr. for *coquilina*), a kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as, a *culinary* fire; a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

Cull (kul), *v.t.* [Fr. *cueillir*; Pr. *coillir*; It. *cogliere*, from L. *colligere*, to collect—*col* for *con*, together, and *legere*, to gather.] 1. To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; as, to *cull* flowers.

One rose, but one, by those fair fingers *culled*
Were worth a hundred kisses. *Tennyson.*

2. To gather; to pick up; to collect.

And much of wild and wonderful
In these rude isles might fancy *cull.* *Sir W. Scott.*

In mine own lady-palm I *cull'd* the spring
That gather'd trickling drop-wise from the cleft,
And made a pretty cup of both my hands.
Tennyson.

Cull (kul), *n.* [Contr. of *cully* (which see).] A fool; a dupe.

Cullender (kul'en-dér), *n.* A strainer. See COLANDER.

Culler (kul'ér), *n.* One who picks or chooses from many.

Cullet (kul'et), *n.* The name given to broken glass brought to the glass-house, for the purpose of being melted up with fresh materials.

Cullibility† (kul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [From *cully.*] Credulity; easiness of belief.

Providence never designed Gay to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility.* *Swift.*

Cullible (kul'i-bl), *a.* Gullible; easily cheated. [Rare.]

Culling (kul'ing), *n.* Anything selected or separated from a mass; refuse; specifically, a second-sized oyster.

Cullion† (kul'yun), *n.* [O.Fr. *couillon*, It. *coglione*, a testicle, from L. *coleus*, *culeus*, the scrotum.] 1. A testicle. *Cotgrave.*—2. A mean wretch; a base fellow; a poltroon or dastard.

Away, base *cullions.* *Shak.*

3. A round or bulbous root; an orchis.

Cullionly† (kul'yun-li), *a.* Mean; base.

You whoreson, *cullionly* barber-monger, draw. *Shak.*

Cullis† (kul'is), *n.* [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler*, to strain.] Broth of boiled meat strained; a savoury kind of jelly.

He that melteth in a consumption is to be recured by *cullises*, not conceits. *Lyly.*

Cullis (kul'is), *n.* [Fr. *coulisse*, a groove, from *couler*, to run.] In *arch.* a gutter in a roof.

Cullisen,† Cullizan† (kul'i-sen, kul'i-zan), *n.* An ancient corruption of *cognizance*, or badge of arms.

A blue coat without a *cullizan* will be like habberdine without mustard. *Owles Almanack*, 1618.

Culls (kulz), *n. pl.* The name given in Canada to second-class timber, from which the best has been selected.

Cullumbine† (kul'um-bīn), *n.* Columbine. *Spenser.*

Cully (kul'li), *n.* [Sp. Gypsy *chulai*, a man; Turk. Gypsy *khulai*, a gentleman—'a distinction (that of meaning gentleman) which the word *cully* often preserves in England, even when used in a derogatory sense, as of a dupe.' *Leland.*] A man or boy; specifically, a person who is meanly deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe.

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess. *Addison.*

Cully (kul'li), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cullied*; ppr. *cullying.* [See the noun.] To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on; to jilt. 'Trick to *cully* fools.' *Pomfret.*

Cullyism (kul'li-izm), *n.* The state of being a cully. *Spectator.*

Culm.

Culm (kulm), *n.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk. The same root is seen in L. *calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed; E. *haulm.*] In *bot.* the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses, which is herbaceous in most grasses, but woody and tree-like in the bamboo.

Culm (kulm), *n.* [Perhaps another spelling of *coom*; or akin to *coal.*] Anthracite shale, an impure shaly kind of coal. The anthracite shales of North Devon are sometimes treated of in geological works under the name of *culm measures* as a lower carboniferous group.

Culmen (kul'men), *n.* [L.] Top; summit. 'At the *culmen* or top was a chapel.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Culmiferous (kulm-if'ér-us), *a.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing culms. Culmiferous plants have a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, as wheat, rye, oats, and barley.

Culmiferous (kum-if'ér-us), *a.* [*Culm*, anthracite, and *fero*, to bear.] Abounding in culm.

Culminant (kul'min-ant), *a.* Being vertical, or at the highest point of altitude; hence, predominating.

Culminate (kul'min-āt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *culminated*; ppr. *culminating.* [L. *culmen*, a top or ridge.] 1. To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton.*

2. To reach the highest point, as of rank, power, size, numbers, or quality.

The house of Burgundy was rapidly *culminating*, and as rapidly curtailing the political privileges of the Netherlands *Motley.*

Culminate (kul'min-āt), *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: applied to the growth of corals. *Dana.*

Culminating (kul'min-āt-ing), *p.* or *a.* 1. Being at the meridian; having its highest elevation.—2. Being at its highest point, as of rank, power, size, numbers, or quality.

This Madonna, with the sculpture round her, represents the *culminating* power of Gothic art in the thirteenth century. *Ruskin.*

Culmination (kul-min-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day.—2. Top; crown.—3. *Fig.* the condition of any person or thing arrived at the most brilliant or important point of his or its progress.

Culpability (kulp-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [See CULPABLE.] Blamableness; culpableness.

Culpable (kulp'a-bl), *a.* [L. *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.] 1. Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy; immoral; faulty: said of persons or their conduct.

If he (man) acts according to the best reason he hath, he is not *culpable* though he be mistaken in his measures. *Sharp.*

All such ignorance is voluntary and therefore *culpable.* *South.*

2.† Guilty.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime. *Spenser.*

SYN. Blamable, blameworthy, censurable, faulty, wrong, criminal, immoral, sinful.

Culpableness (kulp'a-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

Culpably (kulp'a-bli), *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

Culpatory (kulp'a-tō-ri), *a.* Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latin authors in a *culpatory* sense. *Walpole.*

Culpon,† *n.* [Fr. *coupon*, a part.] A shred; a log. '*Culpons* wel arraied for to brenne.' *Chaucer.*

Culprit (kul'prit), *n.* [Probably for *culpat*, from old law Latin *culpatus*, one accused, from L. *culpo*, to blame, accuse.] 1. A person arraigned in court for a crime.

Neither the *culprit* nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers. *Macaulay.*

2. A criminal; a malefactor.

The *culprit* by escape grown bold
Pilfers alike from young and old. *Moore.*

Cult (kult), *n.* [Fr. *culte*, from L. *cultus*, cultivation, worship, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till, tend, reverence, worship.] 1. Homage; worship.

Every man is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. A system of religious belief and worship, especially the rites and ceremonies employed in worship.

That which was the religion of Moses is the ceremonial or *cult* of the religion of Christ. *Coleridge.*

Cultch (kulch), *n.* The spawn of the oyster.

Cultel† (kul'tel), *n.* [L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife.] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

Culter (kul'tėr), *n.* [L.] A coulter (which see).

Cultivable (kul'ti-va-bl), *a.* Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

Cultivatable (kul'ti-vāt-a-bl), *a.* Cultivable.

Cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cultivated;* ppr. *cultivating.* [L. L. *cultivare*, *cultivatum*, from *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] 1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow, and reap; to labour or manage and improve in husbandry; as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.—2. To improve by labour or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults and enlargement of powers or good qualities; to labour to promote and increase; to cherish; to foster; as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

The king was, moreover, always reading to reward them; he was a man of *cultivated* tastes, and he delighted to be thought the patron of literature. *Buckle.*

3. To direct special attention to; to devote study, labour, or care to; to study; to foster; to endeavour to propitiate; as, to *cultivate* acquaintance. 'Leisure to *cultivate* general literature.' *Wordsworth.*

I ever looked on Lord Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age; and I loved and *cultivated* him accordingly. *Burke.*

4. To improve; to meliorate or to labour to make better; to correct; to civilize. 'To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage.' *Addison.*—5. To raise or produce by tillage; as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.

Cultivation (kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; husbandry; the management of land; as, land is improved by judicious *cultivation.* 2. Study, care, and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement, or increase; the application of the means of improvement, correction, enlargement, or increase; as, men may grow wiser by the *cultivation* of talents; they may grow better by the *cultivation* of the mind, of virtue, and of piety.—3. The act or process of producing by tillage; as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.—4. The state of being cultivated or refined; culture; refinement.

Italy . . . was but imperfectly reduced to *cultivation*, before the irruption of the barbarians. *Hallam.*

SYN. Husbandry, culture, civilization, refinement, melioration, advancement.

Cultivator (kul'ti-vāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who tills or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.—2. One who studies or labours to improve, to promote, and advance in good qualities, or in growth.

The most successful *cultivators* of physical science. *Buckle.*

3. An agricultural implement, sometimes in the form of a small harrow, used in the tillage of growing crops for the purpose of loosening the earth about the roots of the plants.

Cultrated, Cultrate (kul'trāt-ed, kul'trāt), *a.* [L. *cultratus*, from *culter*, a ploughshare or pruning knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; coulter-shaped or shaped like a pruning knife, as when a body is straight on one side and curved on the other; as, the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrated.*

Cultriform (kul'tri-form), *a.* Cultrated (which see).

Cultrirostral (kul-tri-ros'tral), *a.* Having a bill shaped like the coulter of a plough, or like a knife, as the heron. See CULTRIROSTRES.

Cultrirostres (kul-tri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [L. *culter*, a ploughshare, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Grallatorial birds distinguished by a bill which is large, long, and strong, and most frequently pointed, such as cranes, herons, storks, &c.

Cultrivorous (kul-tri'vō-rus), *a.* [L. *culter*, *cultri*, a knife, and *voro*, to swallow.] Swallowing, or seeming to swallow, knives. *Dunglison.*

Cultural (kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to culture; specifically, pertaining to mental culture or discipline; educational; promoting refinement or education.

Culture (kul'tūr), *n.* [L. *cultura*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labour or other means of improvement.

We ought to blame the *culture*, and not the soil. *Pope.*

2. The application of labour or other means to improve good qualities or growth; specifically, any training or discipline by which man's moral and intellectual nature is elevated; the result of such training; enlightenment; civilization; refinement; as, the *culture* of the mind; the *culture* of virtue; a man of *culture.*

The word *culture* has made its way among us from Germany mainly through the influence of that very Goethe who has just been referred to. . . . We speak now of the *culture*, whether of a nation or individual, as a kind of collective noun for all that refers to the higher life. *Macmillan's Mag.*

The power of the preacher was a main factor in the early stages of the *culture* of Christendom. *Rev. J. Baldwin Brown.*

Culture (kul'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cultured;* ppr. *culturing.* To cultivate. '*Cultured* vales.' *Shenstone.*

Cultured (kul'tūrd), *a.* Having culture; refined.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments. *Is. Taylor.*

Cultureless (kul'tūr-les), *a.* Having no culture.

Culturist (kul'tūr-ist), *n.* A cultivator. [Rare.]

Culver (kul'vėr), *n.* [Sax. *culfer*, *culfra;* perhaps from L. *columba*, a dove.] A dove; a pigeon.

Had he so done, he had him snatched away
More light than *culver* in the faulcon's fist. *Spenser.*

Culver (kul'vėr), *n.* A culverin (which see).

Falcon and *culver*, on each tower,
Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower. *Sir W. Scott.*

Culver-house† (kul'vėr-hous), *n.* A dovecote.

Culverin (kul'vėr-in), *n.* [Fr. *couleuvrine*, from L. *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent.] A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance: so named, either because it was long and slender like a serpent, or because it was ornamented with sculptured serpents. It was generally an 18-pounder.

Hurrah! the foes are moving! Hark to the mingled din
Of fife, and steed, and trump, and drum, and roaring *culverin.* *Macaulay.*

Culverkey (kul'vėr-kē), *n.* 1. A bunch of the pods of the ash-tree. *Goodrich.*—2. A flower, the columbine. 'A girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips to make a garland.' *Walton.*

Culvert (kul'vėrt), *n.* [O. Fr. *culvert;* Fr. *couvert*, a covert, a covered walk, from *couvrir*, to cover. See COVER.] An arched drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railway, canal, &c., for the passage of water.

Culvertail (kul'vėr-tāl), *n.* [*Culver*, a dove, and *tail.*] In *joinery* and *carp.* a dove-tail joint, as the fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam.

Culvertailed (kul'vėr-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dove-tailed joint: a term used by shipwrights.

Cumarin (kū'ma-rin), *n.* Same as *Coumarine.*

Cumas (kū'mas), *n.* Quamash (which see).

Cumbent† (kum'bent), *a.* [L. *cumbo.*] Lying down. '*Cumbent* sheep.' *Dyer.*

Cumber (kum'bėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *encombrer*, to encumber; L. L. *incombrare*, to impede, from *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a mass, as of cut wood, for *cumblus*, from L. *cumulus*, a heap (whence also *cumulate*), by insertion of *b* (comp. *number*) and change of *l* to *r*.] 1. To overload; to overburden.

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

2. To check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight. *Dryden.*

3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble.

I pray you, O excellent wife, not to *cumber* yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman who has alighted at our gate. *Emerson.*

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shak.*

4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as anything useless; as, brambles *cumber* a garden or field.

Cumber (kum'bėr), *n.* Hindrance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress. [Obsolescent.]

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring. *Spenser.*

Fleet foot on the correi,
Sage counsel in *cumber*,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber. *Sir W. Scott.*

Cumberless (kum'bėr-les), *a.* Free from care, distress, or incumbrance.

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and *cumberless.* *Hogg.*

Cumbersome (kum'bėr-sum), *a.* 1. Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious. '*Cumbersome* obedience.' *Sidney.*—2. Unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed; as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

Cumbersomely (kum'bėr-sum-li), *adv.* In a manner to encumber.

Cumbersomeness (kum'bėr-sum-nes), *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome.

Cumber-world† (kum'bėr-wėrld), *n.* Anything or any person that encumbers the world without being useful.

A *cumber-world*, yet in the world am left,
A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown. *Drayton.*

Cumbi, *n.* A superior kind of cloth made in Peru and Bolivia from the wool of the alpaca.

Cumbrance (kum'brans), *n.* That which cumbers or encumbers; an encumbrance; that which renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; hindrance; oppressive load; embarrassment.

By due proportion *measuring* every pace,
T' avoid the *cumbrance* of each hindering doubt. *Drayton.*

SYN. Burden, load, encumbrance, hindrance, obstruction, embarrassment.

Cumbrian (kum'bri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumberland. — *Cumbrian system, Cumbrian group,* in *geol.* Sedgwick's name for the lowest slaty and partly fossiliferous beds in Cumberland and Westmoreland, as being older than the system designated by Murchison the Silurian. The base of the group was regarded by Sedgwick as of Cambrian age.

Cumbrous (kum'brus), *a.* 1. Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; oppressive. 'He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight.' *Swift.*—2. Giving trouble; vexatious. 'A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats.' *Spenser.*—3. Obstructing or clogging, as things confusedly mingled; confused; jumbled; unwieldy; ungainly.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milton.*

The *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively. *De Quincey.*

Cumbrously (kum'brus-li), *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Cumbrousness (kum'brus-nes), *n.* State of being cumbrous.

Cumfrey (kum'fri), *n.* Comfrey (which see).

Cumin (kum'in), *n.* [L. *cuminum,* Gr. *kyminon,* Heb. *kamon,* cumin.] A fennel-like umbelliferous plant, *Cuminum Cyminum.* It is an annual, found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated time out of mind for the sake of its agreeable aromatic fruit, which, like that of caraway, dill, anise, &c., possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties. — *Oil of cumin,* an oxygenated essential oil obtained from the seeds of cumin. See CUMINOL:—*Essence of cumin,* a substance obtained from cumin seeds. It contains two oils, viz. cuminol and cymene, a hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{14}$).

Cuminol (kum'in-ol), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{12}O$.) A colourless oil, a hydrate of cumyl, obtained from the seeds of cumin. It has a burning taste, is lighter than water, and boils at a temperature of about 430° F.

Cummer (kum'mėr), *n.* [See COMMERE.] A midwife; a gossip. [Scotch.] Written also *Kimmer* (which see).

Cummer-bund, Kamar-band (kum'ėr-bund), *n.* [Hind. *kamar,* the loins, the waist, and *bandhna,* to tie.] A girdle or waistband worn in Hindustan, consisting of a long piece of cloth girt round the loins, sometimes embroidered and ornamented with lace and pearls.

Cummin (kum'in), *n.* Cumin (which see).

Cumshaw (kum'shą), *n.* [Chinese *kom-tsie.*] In the East, a present or bonus: originally applied to that paid on ships which entered the port of Canton.

Cumshaw (kum'shą), *v.t.* In the East, to give a present to.

Cumulate (kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cumulated;* ppr. *cumulating.* [L. *cumulo, cumulatum,* to heap up, from *cumulus,* a heap (whence also E. *cumber*), from an Indo-European root *ku,* to swell, to contain.] To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap of; to heap together; to accumulate.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap among earth will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward.*

Cumulation (kū-mū-lā'shon), *n.* The act of heaping together; an accumulation; a heap.

Cumulatist (kū'mū-lāt-ist), *n.* One who accumulates or collects. [Rare.]

Cumulative (kū'mū-lāt-iv), *a.* 1. Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass; aggregated. 'Knowledge . . . *cumulative,* not original.' *Bacon.*—2. Increasing by successive additions; as, a *cumulative* argument, that is, an argument that increases in force as the statement proceeds.—3. In *law,* (*a*) that augments or tends to establish the same point, as evidence. (*b*) Applied to a legacy when a legatee is more than once provided for in the same testament.—*Cumulative system,* in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number of votes as there are persons to be elected, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases.

Cumulo-cirro-stratus (kū'mū-lō-sir''rō-strā-tus), *n.* A form of cloud. See CLOUD.

Cumulose (kū'mū-lōs), *a.* Full of heaps.

Cumulo-stratus (kū'mū-lō-strā-tus), *n.* A species of cloud. See CLOUD.

Cumulus (kū'mū-lus), *n.* A species of cloud. See CLOUD.

Cumyl (ku'mil), *n.* The hypothetical radical ($C_{10}H_{11}O$) of a series of compounds procured from the seeds of the *Cuminum Cyminum.*

Cun † (kun), *v.t.* 1. To know. See CON.—2. To direct the course of a ship. See CONN.

Cunctation † (kungk-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *cunctor,* to delay.] Delay.

Festina lente—celerity should be contempered with *cunctation.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Cunctative † (kungk'ta-tiv), *a.* Cautiously slow; dilatory.

Cunctator (kungk-tāt'ėr), *n.* One who delays or lingers. [Rare.]

Cund (kund), *v.t.* 1. To give notice; specifically, to give notice which way a shoal of fish has gone.—2. To pilot, as a ship. See COND.

Cuneal (kū'nē-al), *a.* [L. *cuneus,* a wedge. See COIN.] Having the form of a wedge.

Cuneate, Cuneated (kū'nē-āt, kū'nē-āt-ed), *a.* Wedge-shaped; as, a *cuneate* leaf, that is, a leaf which terminates abruptly with a blunted point and tapers gradually downwards or towards the foot-stalk.

Cuneate Leaf.

Cuneatic (kū-nē-at'ik), *a.* Cuneate (which see).

Cuneiform, Cuniform (kū-nē'i-form, kū'ni-form), *a.* [L. *cuneus,* a wedge, and *forma,* form.] 1. Having the shape or form of a wedge; specifically, the epithet applied to the inscriptions found on old Babylonian and Persian monuments, from the characters resembling a wedge. This style of writing was used for monumental records, and was either carved on rocks and sculptures or impressed on bricks. It appears to have been first used in Assyria and Media so far back as 2000 years before Christ, and to have thence spread over the whole portion of Asia which formed the vast Persian Empire. See ARROW-HEADED.—2. Versed in the wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions written in them. 'A *cuneiform* scholar.' *Sir H. Rawlinson.*—*Cuneiform bones,* in *anat.* the name given to three bones of the foot from their wedge-like shape, viz. the inner, middle, and outer cuneiform bones. They are situated at the fore-part of the tarsus and inner side of the cuboidal bone, and are fitted to each other like the stones of an arch.

Cunette (kū-net'), *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.* a deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the passage more difficult.

Cuniculate (kū-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *cuniculus,* a passage underground, a cavity.] In *bot.* traversed by a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of Tropæolum.

Cuniculous (kū-nik'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *cuniculus,* a rabbit.] Relating to rabbits. [Rare.]

Cuniform, *a.* See CUNEIFORM.

Cunner (kun'nėr), *n.* See CONNER.

Cunning (kun'ing), *a.* [Q.E. *cunnand,* from A.Sax. *cunnan,* Icel. *kunna,* Goth. *kunnan,* to know, to be skilful, from a root common to the Teutonic tongues, seen also in *can, ken, know.*] 1. Having skill or dexterity; having knowledge acquired by experience; skilful; experienced; well instructed. 'A *cunning* workman.' Ex. xxviii. 23. 'His statue graven by a *cunning* hand.' *Macaulay.* [Now antiquated or poetical.]

Esau was a *cunning* hunter. Gen. xxv. 27.
I will take away the *cunning* artificer. Is. iii. 3.

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.

All the more do I admire
Joints of *cunning* workmanship. *Tennyson.*

3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; subtle; as, a *cunning* fellow.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

They are resolved to be *cunning;* let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

—*Cunning, Artful, Sly. Cunning,* lit. knowing, formerly used as descriptive of skill, generally manual skill, now for the most part implies a mean turn of mind with no great amount of ability; *artful* indicates greater ingenuity and more invention; *sly* has the idea of double-dealing and concealment.

She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Pope.*
Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*
Envy works in a *sly* imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

Cunning (kun'ing), *n.* 1. † Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity.

Let my right hand forget her *cunning.*
Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; hence, in a bad sense, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*

SYN. Art, artifice, craft, craftiness, shrewdness, subtlety, wile, ruse, guile, stratagem, finesse, duplicity.

Cunningaire, Cuningar, *n.* [Sw. *kaninga-aard.*] A warren for rabbits. [Scotch.]

The whole isle is but as one rich *cuningar* or coney-warren. *Brand.*

Cunninghamia (kun-ing-ham'i-a), *n.* [In honour of two brothers, J. and A. *Cunningham,* Australian botanists.] A genus of coniferous plants having the appearance of an araucaria, but more closely related to the pine in the structure of its fruit. Only one species is known, *C. sinensis,* from Southern China. It has narrow, oval, lanceolate, stiff, pungent leaves.

Cunningly (kun'ing-li), *adv.* 1. Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables.
2 Pet. i. 16.

2. Skilfully; artistically.

A stately palace built of squared bricke
Which *cunningly* was without mortar laid. *Spenser.*

Cunning-man (kun'ing-man), *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Cunningness (kun'ing-nes), *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

Cunning-woman (kun'ing-wum-an), *n.* A female fortune-teller. See CUNNING-MAN.

Cunonia (kū-nō'ni-a), *n.* [In honour of J. C. *Cuno,* of Amsterdam.] A small genus of plants, nat. order Saxifragaceæ. One species is found in South Africa and five in New Caledonia. They are small trees or shrubs with compound leaves, and dense racemes of small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning purposes.

Cup (kup), *n.* [A. Sax. *cuppe, cuppa,* a cup, from L. *cupa,* a tub, a cask, in later times a drinking vessel, a cup, whence also Fr. *coupe* (which would no doubt be introduced into England and combine with O.E. or A. Sax. *cuppe*), It. *coppa,* Sp. *copa,* D. and Dan. *kop,* Sw. *kopp.*] 1. A vessel of small capacity, used commonly to drink from; a chalice.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the *cup.* Prov. xxiii. 31.

2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; as, a *cup* of beer.

'Tis a little thing
To give a *cup* of water; yet its draught
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame
More exquisite than when Nectarean juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours. *Tatfourd.*

3. That which is to be received or endured; that which falls to one's lot, whether good or evil; portion.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. Mat. xxvi. 39.

4. Anything formed like a cup; as, the *cup* of an acorn, of a flower, and the like.

The cowslip's golden *cup* no more I see. *Shenstone.*

5. A cupping-glass (which see).—6. *pl.* Social entertainment; a drinking-bout. 'Thence from *cups* to civil broils.' *Milton.*—*Cup and can,* familiar companions; the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.—*In his cups,* intoxicated; tipsy.—*Many a slip between the cup and the lip,* a proverb suggesting that many accidents intervene to prevent the realization of hopes and intentions.

Cup (kup), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cupped;* ppr. *cupping.* In *surg.* to perform the operation of cupping.

Cup † (kup), *v.t.* 1. To supply with cups, as of liquor. 'Plumpy Bacchus, . . . *cup* us till the world go round.' *Shak.*—2. To bleed by means of cupping-glasses; to perform the operation of cupping upon.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd,* they purg'd; in short, they cur'd. *Pope.*

Cup-and-saucer Limpet, *n.* The popular name of shells of the genus Calyptræa, so called from their limpet-like shell having a half-cup-like process in the interior.

Cup-bearer (kup'bār-ėr), *n.* 1. An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests.—2. In *antiq.* an officer of the household of a prince or noble, who tasted the wine before handing it to his master.

Cupboard (kub'bẽrd), *n.* Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on: now, a small case or inclosure in a room with shelves to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.

Cupboard† (kub'bẽrd), *v. t.* To collect, as into a cupboard; to hoard.

> Only like a gulf it (the belly) did remain
> I' the midst o' the body, idle and unactive,
> Still *cupboarding* the viand. *Shak.*

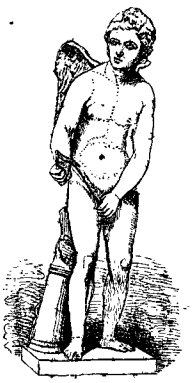
Cupel (kū'pel), *n.* [L. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, a tub.] A small shallow, porous, cup-like vessel used in refining metals. It retains them while in a metallic state, but when changed by fire into a fluid scoria it absorbs the coarser metals. Thus, when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire the lead is oxidated and vitrified, and sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. This kind of vessel is made usually of phosphate of lime or the residue of burned bones rammed into a mould, which gives it its figure.

Cupel-dust (kū'pel-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals.

Cupellation (kū-pel-lā'shon), *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel or by scorification.

Cupful (kup'ful), *n.* As much as a cup holds.

Cup-gall (kup'gal), *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of the oak and some other trees, of the figure of a cup, or drinking-glass without its foot, adhering by its point or apex to the leaf, and containing the larva of a small fly.



Cupid, Townley Marbles, British Museum.

Cupid (kū'pid), *n.* [L. *Cupido*, from *cupido*, desire, from *cupio*, to desire.] The Roman name of the Grecian god of love Eros, the son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphroditē (Venus). He is generally represented as a beautiful child with wings, blind, and carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, with which he transpierced the hearts of lovers, inflaming them with desire.

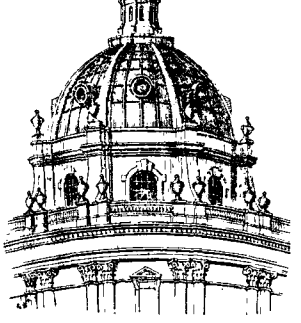
Cupidity (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* [L. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, from *cupio*, to desire, to covet.] An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; inordinate or unlawful desire, especially of wealth or power.

> No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke.*

SYN. Hankering, avarice, covetousness, grasping.

Cup-moss (kup'mos), *n.* The common name of a lichen, *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*, so called from the cup-like shape of its erect frond.

Cupola (kū'pō-la), *n.* [It. *cupola*, dim. of L. *cupa*, a cup. See CUP.] 1. In *arch.* a



Cupola, Radclyffe Library, Oxford.

spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome. The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building, like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. The greater part of modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter, and constructed of timber; but the ancient cupolas were nearly hemispherical, and constructed of stone. 2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the furnace itself.—3. In *anat.* the dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

Cupolaed† (kū'pō-lad), *a.* Having a cupola.

Cupola-furnace (kū'pō-la-fẽr-nās), *n.* A furnace for melting iron, so called from the cupola or dome leading to the chimney, which is now, however, frequently omitted.

Cuppa (kup'pa), *n.* In *her.* one of the furs composed of any metal and colour. Called also *Potent Counter-potent.*

Cupper (kup'ẽr), *n.* One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

Cupping (kup'ing), *n.* In *surg.* the application of the cupping-glass. There are two kinds of cupping; one in which the part is scarified and some blood taken away, generally simply termed cupping; the other where there is no scarification and no blood is abstracted, which is accordingly termed *dry-cupping*, the object of the cupping being either to excite action in the part or to abstract pus.

Cupping-glass (kup'ing-glas), *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping. The cupping-glass is first held over the flame of a spirit lamp, by which means the included air is rarefied. In this state it is applied to the skin, and as the heated air cools, it contracts and produces a partial vacuum, so that the skin and integuments are drawn up into the glass and become swollen. In some forms of cupping-glasses the air is exhausted by a syringe.

Cupreous (kū'prē-us), *a.* [L. *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper or partaking of its qualities.

Cupressineæ (kū-pres-sin'ē), *n. pl.* The cypress tribe, a sub-order of dicotyledonous plants, nat. order Coniferæ, of which the genus Cupressus is the type. See CUPRESSUS.

Cupressite (kū-pres'īt), *n.* A name given to coniferous fossil plants occurring in the trias, lias, oolite, and Wealden, which are supposed to be allied to the existing cypress.

Cupressus (kū-pres'us), *n.* The cypress, a genus of coniferous plants, having small, scale-like, adpressed or spreading acute leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with the seeds very small, angular, and several to each bract. The common cypress is *C. sempervirens*, a native of the East. The tree, with erect adpressed branches, having a slender pyramidal form, so frequently planted in Mohammedan burying grounds, is a variety of this species. Several species have been introduced from India, China, and California into our shrubberies. See CYPRESS.

Cupric, Cuprous (kū'prik, kū'prus), *a.* Of or belonging to copper; as, *cupric* or *cuprous* acid.

Cupriferous (kū-prif'ẽr-us), *a.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or affording copper; as, *cupriferous* silver.

Cuprite (kū'prit), *n.* The red oxide of copper; red copper ore.

Cuproid (kū'proid), *a.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] In *crystal.* a solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles.

Cuproplumbite (kū-prō-plum'bīt), *n.* A sulphide of copper and lead from Chili, occurring in forms of the regular system, with cubic cleavage. It contains a small percentage of silver.

Cup-rose (kup'rōz), *n.* The poppy.

Cupula, Cupule (kū'pū-la, kū'pūl), *n.* [See CUPOLA, CUP.] In *bot.* a form of involucrum, occurring in the oak, the beech, and the hazel, and consisting of bracts, not much developed, till after flowering, when they cohere by their bases, and form a kind of cup.

Cupuliferæ (kū-pū-lif'ē-rē), *n. pl.* [L. *cupula*, and *fero*, to bear.] The oak family, so named from the peculiar husk or cup (*cupule*) in which the fruit is inclosed: a nat. order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, with monœcious flowers, the sterile flowers being in catkins, and the fertile solitary, two or three together or in clusters, furnished with an involucre which incloses the fruit or forms the cupule at its base. They are trees or shrubs, inhabiting chiefly the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. They are common in Europe, Asia, and North America. This order furnishes many trees, which are highly valued on account of their timber. The chief genera are Quercus or oak, Castanea or chestnut, Fagus or beech, and Corylus or hazel. The astringent bark of the oak abounds in tannin, gallic acid, and quercine, and is used in tanning and dyeing. Galls are swellings on the leaf-stalks, &c., of oaks when wounded by insects. Cork is the outer layer of the bark of the Spanish oak. See OAK.

Cup-valve.

Cupuliferous (kū-pū-lif'ẽr-us), *a.* In *bot.* bearing cupules.

Cup-valve (kup'valv), *n.* A valve, the seat of which is made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere.

Cur (kẽr), *n.* [From root of Icel. *kurra*, to grumble or mutter. Cog. D. *korre*, a small dog. Others regard the word as an abbreviation of *curtail*, a dog whose tail was cut off to disqualify it for the chase.] 1. A degenerate dog.

> They, . . . like to village *curs*,
> Bark when their fellows do. *Shak.*

2. A worthless man: in contempt.

> Your judgments, my grave lords,
> Must give this *cur* the lie. *Shak.*

Curability (kūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being curable.

Curable (kūr'a-bl), *a.* [See CURE.] That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as, a *curable* wound or disease; a *curable* evil.

Curableness (kūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed, or remedied.

Curaçoa (kū-ra-sō'), *n.* A liqueur or cordial flavoured with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace: so named from the island of Curaçoa, where it was first made.

Curacy, Curateship (kū'ra-si, kū'rāt-ship), *n.* [See CURE and CURATE.] The office or employment of a curate; the employment of a clergyman who represents the incumbent or beneficiary of a church, parson, or vicar, and officiates in his stead.

Curari, Curara (kụ'ra-rē, kụ'ra-rä), *n.* A brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of *Strychnos toxifera*, used by the South American Indians for poisoning their arrows, especially the small arrows shot from the blow-pipe. Curari may, except in very large doses, be introduced with impunity into the alimentary canal, but if introduced into a puncture of the skin so as to mix with the blood, the effects are instantly fatal. It acts chiefly on the motor nerves, and causes death by paralysis of the nerves of the respiratory organs. The great use of curari is for the chase, the animals killed by it being quite wholesome. It is variously written *Ourari, Urari, Woorara, Woorali, Wourali.*

Curarine (kū'ra-rin), *n.* An alkaloid extracted from curari, forming a yellowish amorphous bitter mass, more poisonous than the curari which yields it, 0·05 gramme introduced into the skin of a rabbit killing it in a short time.

Curassow (kū-ras'sō), *n.* The name given

Crested Curassow (*Crax alector*).

to birds of the genus Crax, natives of the warm parts of America. The crested curas-

sow is the *Crax alector*, a native of Guiana, Mexico, and Brazil; the red curassow is the *Crax rubra*, about the size of a turkey, an inhabitant of South America. The cushew-bird (*Urax pauxi*) is called the galeated curassow. See CRACIDÆ, CRAX.

Curat,† **Curiet,†** *n.* A cuirass. *Spenser.*

Curate (kū'rāt), *n.* [L.L. *curatus*, one intrusted with the cure of souls, from L. *cura*, care.] *Lit.* one who has the cure of souls, in which sense it is used in the Church of England prayer-book, 'all bishops and *curates*;' specifically, a clergyman in Episcopal churches, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar. He must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary. In the Church of England there are two kinds of curates, *stipendiary* and *perpetual*. A *stipendiary curate* is one who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure; a *perpetual curate* is one who is not dependent on the rector, but is supported by a part of the tithes or otherwise.

Curateship (kū'rāt-ship), *n.* See CURACY.

Curation,† *n.* Cure; healing. *Chaucer.*

Curative (kū'ra-tiv), *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.

Curator (kū-rā'ėr), *n.* [L., from *curo, curatum*, to take care of, from *cura*, care.] 1. One who has the care and superintendence of anything, as a university, public library, museum, fine art collection, or the like.

> Seeing the above-mentioned strangers are like to continue here yet awhile, at the least some of them, the society shall much stand in need of a *curator* of experiments. *Boyle.*
>
> (By the Universities Act of 1858) the patronage of the chairs (of the University of Edinburgh) was transferred to seven *curators*, three of whom are nominated by the university court and four by the town council. *Chambers's Ency.*

2. In *Scots law*, a guardian; one appointed to administer the estate of any person who is not legally competent to manage his property, as a minor who has attained the age of fourteen, or a lunatic.

Curatorship (kū-rāt'ėr-ship), *n.* The office of a curator.

Curatrix (kū-rāt'riks), *n.* 1. She that cures or heals. — 2. A female superintendent or guardian. *Richardson.*

Curb (kėrb), *v.t.* [From Fr. *courber*, to bend or crook, from L. *curvare*, to bend or curve, from *curvus*, crooked, curved; same root as L. *circus*, a circle, Gr. *kurtos*, crooked.] 1.† To bend or curve. 'Crooked and *curbed* lines.' *Holland.* —2. To bend to one's will; to check; to restrain; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection; as, to *curb* the passions. 'And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild.' *Milton.*

> So is the will of a living daughter *curbed* by the will of a dead father. *Shak.*
>
> *Curb* then, O youth! these raptures as they rise. *Crabbe.*

3. To restrain with a curb; to guide and manage by the reins.

> Part *curb* their fiery steeds. *Milton.*

4. To strengthen or defend by a curb; as, to *curb* a well or a bank of earth.

Curb† (kėrb), *v.i.* To bend; to truckle. [Rare.]

> Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
> Yea, *curb* and woo, for leave to do him good. *Shak.*

Curb (kėrb), *n.* 1. What checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; hinderance; as, public opinion is to many a *curb* upon licentiousness.

> Wild natures need wise *curbs*. *Tennyson.*

2. A chain or strap attached to the branches of the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, against which it is made to press tightly when the rein is pulled.

> He that before ran in the pastures wild
> Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry jaws. *Drayton.*

3. The edge-stone of a side walk or pavement; a curb-stone. — 4. A breast-wall or retaining wall to support a bank of earth. The word is used also with various other technical meanings; as, a casing of stone, wood, brick, or iron inside a well that is being sunk; a boarded structure to contain concrete; the wall-plate at the springing of a dome.

Curb (kėrb), *n.* [Fr. *courbe*, It. *corba*, from L. *corbis*, a basket, from form of swelling.] The general term for a hard and callous swelling on various parts of a horse's leg, as the hinder part of the hock, the inside of the hoof, beneath the elbow of the hoof, &c.

Curba (kėr'ba), *n.* An African measure of capacity, varying at different places from 7½ to 18 gallons, used by the negroes in the sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, &c. It may be either a tub, a basket, or an earthen pot.

Curbable (kėrb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being curbed or restrained. [Rare.]

Curbless (kėrb'les), *a.* Having no curb or restraint.

Curb-plate (kėrb'plāt), *n.* A circular, continued plate, designed to support or restrain some part, as the wall-plate of a circularly or elliptically ribbed dome, the horizontal rib on the top of such a dome, in which the vertical ribs terminate; the plate of a skylight; the plate in a curb-roof which receives the feet of the upper rafters; the circular frame round a well.

Curb-roof (kėrb'rōf), *n.* [Fr. *courber*, to bend.] In *arch.* a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight down from the ridge to the walls, are at a given height received on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls, so that this kind of roof presents a bent appearance, whence its name. Called also a *Mansard Roof*, from the name of its inventor.

Curb-roof.

Curb-sender (kėrb'send-ėr), *n.* An automatic signalling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson of Glasgow and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh, and used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper-ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clock-work. The name is due to the fact that when a current of one kind of electricity is sent by the instrument another of the opposite kind is sent immediately after to curb the first, the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

Curb-stone (kėrb'stōn), *n.* A stone placed against earth or stonework to hold the work together; the outer edge of a foot pavement.

Curcas (kėr'kas), *n.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, containing a single species, *Curcas purgans* (the physic-nut), the seeds and oil of which are used in medicine. It is indigenous to tropical America, but is cultivated in all tropical countries.

Curch (kurch), *n.* [Abbrev. of *kerchief*, O.Fr. *couvre-chef*, a covering for the head — *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.] A kerchief; a woman's covering for the head; an inner linen cap. 'Her house so bien, her *curch* so clean.' *Burns.*; [Scotch.]

Curchie (kur'chi), *n.* A curtsey. 'Wi' a *curchie* low did stoop.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Curculio (kėr-kū'li-ō), *n.* [L., a corn-worm, weevil.] A Linnæan genus of coleopterous insects, now raised into the family Curculionidæ, in which no genus of this name is retained.

Curculionidæ (kėr'kū-li-on"i-dē), *n. pl.* The weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive families of coleopterous insects. About 8000 species are described, all of which are distinguished by their head being prolonged into a beak or snout, furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws, which appendage is used by the animal in depositing its eggs, generally in the kernel of some fruit. They form numerous genera, all found on plants.

Curcuma (kėr'kū-ma), *n.* [L.L., a halter, muzzle.] A genus of plants, nat. order Zingiberaceæ. They have perennial tuberous roots and annual stems; the flowers are in spikes with concave bracts. Some with bright-coloured reddish or yellow flowers are found in our hothouses. *C. Zerumbet* and *C. Zedoaria* furnish the zedoary of the shops. *C. rubescens* is a native of Bengal; it is an aromatic plant, and its pendulous tubers, as well as those of several other species, yield starch, and are employed by the natives for preparing arrow-root. *C. Amada* (mango-ginger), a native of Bengal, is used for the same purposes as ginger. *C. longa* yields turmeric, a mild aromatic substance, employed medicinally, and forming an ingredient in the composition of curry-powder. See TURMERIC.

Curcuma-paper (kėr'kū-ma-pā-pėr), *n.* Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric acid, and used by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

Curcumine (kėr'kū-min), *n.* The colouring matter of turmeric.

Curd (kėrd), *n.* [Sc. and O.E. *crud*. Probably connected with W. *crwd*, a round lump, and perhaps with *crowd*.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or, in some countries, eaten as common food. '*Curds* and cream the flower of country fare.' *Dryden.* Generally used in the plural form. — 2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

Curd (kėrd), *v.t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd; to curdle; to congeal.

> Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood
> To say I am thy mother? *Shak.*

Curd (kėrd), *v.i.* To become curdled or coagulated; to become curd.

> It doth posset
> And *curd*, like eager droppings into milk. *Shak.*

Curdiness (kėrd'i-nes), *n.* State of being curdy.

Curdle (kėrd'l), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *curdled;* ppr. *curdling.* [Dim. of *curd*, *v.i.*] 1. To coagulate or concrete; to thicken or change into curd.

> Powder of mint and powder of red roses keep the milk from *curdling* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

2. To run slow with terror; to freeze; to congeal; as, the blood *curdles* in the veins.

Curdle (kėrd'l), *v.t.* 1. To change into curd; to cause to thicken; to coagulate or concrete; as, rennet *curdles* milk. — 2. To congeal or make run slow. 'My chilled blood is *curdled* in my veins.' *Dryden.*

Curdog (kėr'dog), *n.* A cur.

Curdy (kėrd'i), *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

Cure (kūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *cure*, L. *cura*, care.] 1.† Care; concern; attention; charge.

> Of study took he most *cure* and heed. *Chaucer.*
>
> Cranmer had declared, in emphatic terms, that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole *cure* of all their subjects, as well concerning the administration of God's word for the cure of souls, as concerning the administration of things political. *Macaulay.*

2. A spiritual charge; care of the spiritual welfare of people; the employment or office of a curate; curacy. 'A young clergyman, when he is confined to a country *cure*.' *R. Nelson.*

> These did not always hold ther *cures* as honours and appendages to their Italian dignities. *Milman.*

3. Remedial treatment of disease; method of medical treatment; as, to try the cold-water *cure*. — 4. Remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals; as, laudanum is used as a *cure* for toothache. — 5. A healing; restoration to health from disease and to soundness from a wound; as, the medicine will effect a *cure*.

Cure (kūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cured;* ppr. *curing.* 1. To restore to health or to a sound state; to heal.

> The child was *cured* from that very hour. Mat. xvii. 18.

2. To remove or put an end to by remedial means; to heal, as a disease; to remedy.

> Then he called his twelve disciples together and gave them power . . . to *cure* diseases. Luke ix. 1.

When the person and the cause of the illness are both mentioned, *cure* is followed by *of* before the latter; as, the physician *cured* the man *of* his fever. — 3. To prepare for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c.; as, to *cure* hay; to *cure* fish or beef.

Cure (kūr), *v.i.* 1.† To care. *Chaucer.* — 2. To effect a cure.

> Like Achilles' spear,
> So able with the change to kill and *cure*. *Shak.*

3. To become well; to be cured.

> One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish. *Shak.*

Curé (kū-rā), *n.* [Fr.] A curate; a parson.

Cureless (kūr'les), *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy; as, a *cureless* disorder. 'A *cureless* ill.' *Dryden.*

Curer (kūr'ėr), *n.* 1. A physician; one who heals. — 2. One who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from speedy putrefaction by means of salt, or in any other manner.

Curette (kū-ret), *n.* [Fr.] In *surg.* a scoop-shaped instrument for removing the matter that may be left in the eye after operating for cataract.

Curfew (kėr'fū), *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire, from L. *cooperire*, to cover, and *focus*, hearth, fire-place.] 1. A bell rung in the evening as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice was introduced into England from the Continent by William the Conqueror, and is believed to have originated as a precaution against the outbreak of fires. — 2. A bell still rung in some parts in continuation of this old custom.

> The *curfew* tolls the knell of parting day. *Gray.*

3.† A cover for a fire; a fire-plate. Such covers were sometimes highly ornamented

Curfew-for fire.—Demmin's Encyc. des Beaux Arts.

and were no mean works of art. 'Pots, pans, *curfews*, and the like.' *Bacon.*

Curfuffle (kur-fuf'fl), *v.t.* To disorder; to ruffle; to dishevel; as, her hair was a' *curfuffled*. [Scotch.]

Curfuffle (kur-fuf'fl), *n.* The state of being disordered or ruffled; agitation; tremor.

My lord maun be turned feel outright, an' he puts himsel' into sic a *curfuffle* for onything you could bring him, Edie. *Sir W. Scott.*

Curia (kū'ri-a), *n.* pl. **Curiæ** (kū'ri-ē). [L.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* (*a*) one of the thirty divisions made by Romulus of the Roman people. (*b*) A building in which the curiæ met for the celebration of divine worship. (*c*) The building in which the senate held its deliberations.—2. In *law*, a court of justice. 3. The Roman see in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, &c.

Curialistic (kū'ri-al-is"tik), *a.* [L. *curialis.*] Pertaining to a court.

Curiality † (kū-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [L. *curialis*, from *curia*, a court.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

Curiet, † *n.* See CURAT.

Curing-house (kūr'ing-hous), *n.* A building in which anything is cured; specifically, in the West Indies, a house wherein sugar is drained and dried.

Curiologic (kū'ri-o-loj"ik), *a.* [Gr. *kyriologia*, propriety of speaking.] Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture.

Curiosity (kū-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [L. *curiositas.* See CURIOUS.] 1. A strong desire to see something novel or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness. 'Curiosity, inquisitive, importune of secrets.' *Milton.*

Desire to know why and how—*curiosity*: man is distinguished not only by his reason, but also by this singular passion from all other animals. *Hobbes.*

2.† Nicety; delicacy; fastidiousness.

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfumes, they mockt thee for too much *curiosity*. *Shak.*

3. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiousness. 'The *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature.' *Ray.*—4.† A nice experiment.

There hath been practised a *curiosity*, to set a tree on the north side of a wall, and at a little height to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon.*

5. An object of curiosity; that which excites a desire of seeing or deserves to be seen, as novel and extraordinary.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison.*

[The first and the last senses are those in which the word is now chiefly used.]

Curioso (kū-ri-ō'sō), *n.* [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.

Curious (kū'ri-us), *a.* [L. *curiosus*, from *cura*, care. See CURE.] 1. Strongly desirous to discover what is novel or unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters. Ecclus. iii. 23.

2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; as, a man of a *curious* turn of mind: sometimes followed by *after* and sometimes by *of*. 'Curious *after* things elegant and beautiful.' *Woodward.* 'Curious *of* antiquities.' *Dryden.*—3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct.

Men were not *curious* what syllables or particles they used. *Hooker.*

4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please.

A temperate man is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness; for he thinks not much, and speaks not often of meat and drink. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. Made with care; nice; exact; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects . . . with a more *curious* discrimination. *Holder.*

6. Artful; nicely diligent.

Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed.
Fairfax.

7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished; as, a *curious* work. 'The *curious* girdle of the ephod.' Ex. xxviii. 8. 'Curious lace-work of a highly polished literary style.' *Prof. Blackie.*—8. Requiring care and nicety; as, *curious* arts. Acts xix. 19.—9. Rigid; severe; particular. [Rare.]

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signor Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shak.*

10. Rare; singular; exciting curiosity or surprise; awakening curiosity; as, a *curious* fact.—11. Ridiculously odd or strange.—*Curious in, curious about*, having a passion, taste, or liking for; studious of; solicitous about.

These things if they are *curious in*, they can get for a dollar in the next village. *Emerson.*

—*Wonderful, Strange, Surprising, Curious.* See under WONDERFUL.

Curiously (kū'ri-us-li), *adv.* 1. With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively.

I saw nothing at first, but observing it more *curiously*, the spots appeared. *Newton.*

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly. Ps. cxxxix. 15.—3. In a singular manner; unusually.

Curiousness (kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. Carefulness; painstaking; nicety; exactness.

My father's care
With *curiousness* and care did train me up.
Massinger.

2. Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of workmanship. *South.*—3. Singularity of contrivance.—4. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still.
Sir W. Alexander.

Curl (kėrl), *v.t.* [Formerly written *Crull.* Cog. D. *krullen*, Dan. *krölle*, to curl.] 1. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets; to crisp, as the hair.—2. To writhe; to twist; to coil, as a serpent.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs.
Beau. & Fl.

3. To dress with, or as with, curls.

The shaky locks
That *curled* Megæra. *Milton.*

4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden.*

Curl (kėrl), *v.i.* 1. To bend or contract into curls or ringlets, as hair.—2. To move in curves or spirals; to rise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

Curling smokes from village tops are seen. *Pope.*
Gayly *curl* the waves before each dashing prow.
Byron.

3. To writhe; to twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he *curled*. *Dryden.*

4. To shrink; to shrink back; to bend and sink; as, he *curled* down into a corner.—5. To play at the game called curling. [Scotch.]

Curl (kėrl), *n.* 1. A ringlet of hair or anything of a like form.

Shakes his ambrosial *curls*, and gives the nod;
The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god. *Pope.*

2. Undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure. 'Waves or *curls* which usually arise from sand-holes.' *Sir I. Newton.*—3. A winding in the grain of wood.—4. A disorder which affects potato crops, and by which their tops become shrivelled.

Curl-cloud (kėrl'kloud), *n.* A name given by some meteorologists to the cloud known as *Cirrus.*

He (Mr. Howard) had proposed, as names for the kinds of clouds, the following: Cirrus, Cirro-cumulus, Cirro-stratus, Cumulo-stratus, Cumulus, Nimbus, Stratus. In an abridgment of his views, given in the *Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica*, English names were proposed as the equivalents of these; *Curl-cloud*, Sonder-cloud, Wane-cloud, Twain-cloud, Stacken-cloud, Rain-cloud, Fall-cloud. *Whewell.*

Curled (kėrld), *p.* and *a.* Having the hair curled; curly.

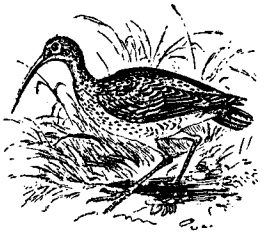
So opposite to marriage, that she shunn'd
The wealthy *curled* darlings of our nation. *Shak.*

Curledness (kėrld'nes), *n.* State of being curled. [Rare.]

Curled-pate (kėrld'pāt), *a.* Having curled hair. '*Curled-pate* ruffians.' *Shak.*

Curler (kėrl'ėr), *n.* 1. He who or that which curls.—2. One who engages in the amusement of curling. See CURLING.

Curlew (kėr'lū), *n.* [Imitative of the cry of the bird. Fr. *courlis.*] 1. Numenius, a genus of grallatorial birds of the same family (Scolopacidæ) as the snipe and woodcock, characterized by a long, slender, curved bill, tall, and partly naked legs, and a short tail. The wings of the larger species, when spread, measure more than 3 feet from tip to tip. The common curlew (the *whaup* of Scotland) is the *Numenius arquata*, which is met with in most parts of Europe. In Britain during the summer the curlews frequent the large heathy and boggy moors, and in autumn and winter they depart to the sea-side in great numbers. This bird is



Common Curlew (*Numenius arquata*).

of an ash-colour diversified by black. The lesser curlew, or whimbrel, is the *Numenius phæopus.*

Curliewurlie (kur'li-wur-li), *n.* A fantastic circular ornament. [Scotch.]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yer whigmaleeries and *curliewurlies* and open-steek hems about it. *Sir W. Scott.*

Curliness (kėrl'i-nes), *n.* State of being curly.

Curling (kėrl'ing), *n.* [See CURL. The sense of curling, twisting, is intimately associated with that of a rolling vibratory motion, such as the early ill-formed stones doubtlessly had.] A winter amusement on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark, called the tee, to another. The chief object of the player is to hurl his stone along the ice towards the tee with proper strength and precision; and on the skill displayed by the players in placing their own stones in favourable positions, or in driving rival stones out of favourable positions, depends the chief interest of the game.

Curling-irons, Curling-tongs (kėrl'ing-ī-ėrnz, kėrl'ing-tongz), *n.* An instrument for curling the hair.

Curling-stone (kėrl'ing-stōn), *n.* The stone used in the game of curling. In shape it resembles a small cheese, with a handle in the upper side.

Curling-stuff (kėrl'ing-stuf), *n.* Timber in which the fibres wind or curl at the places where branches have shot out from the trunk of the tree.

Curly (kėrl'i), *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

Curly-headed, Curly-pated (kėrl'i-hed-ed, kėrl'i-pāt-ed), *a.* Having curling hair.

Curmudgeon (kėr-muj'on), *n.* [Said to be from *corn-mudgin*, a dealer in corn—corn-dealers being reckoned, in old times, the most flinty-hearted and avaricious of men. 'Being but a rich *corne-mudgin*, that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedom of his fellow-citizens.' *Holland.*] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. 'A penurious *curmudgeon*.' *Locke.*

Curmudgeonly (kėr-muj'on-li), *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish.

Curmurring (kur-mur'ring), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. A low rumbling sound.—2. The motion in the bowels produced by a slight attack of the gripes. 'Some *curmurrin'* in his guts.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Curn (kurn), *n.* A quantity; an indefinite number. [Scotch.]

Ane's nane, twa's some, three's a *curn*, and four's a pun. *Scotch nursery rhyme.*

Curpin (kurp'in), *n.* The rump of a fowl: often applied in a ludicrous sense to the posteriors of man; a crupper. [Scotch.]

Curple (kur'pl), *n.* The crupper; the buttocks. 'My hap, douce hingin' owre my *curple*.' *Burns.* [Scotch.]

Currach, Currack (kur'rach, kur'rak), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wicker-work, covered with hides.—2. A small cart made of twigs.

The fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *currachs*. *Statistical Account of Scotland.*

Currant (ku'rant), *n.* [From *Corinth*, whence it was probably first introduced.] 1. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, used in cookery.—2. The name given to the fruit as well as the shrubs of several species of Ribes, nat. order Grossulariaceæ, from the berries resembling in size the small grapes from the Levant. The red currant is *R. rubrum*, of which the white currant is a variety; the black currant is the *R. nigrum;* and the flowering currant the *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous.

Currant, Current (kur'rant, kur'rent), *a.* In *her.* same as *Courant* (which see).

Currant-jelly (ku'rant-jel-li), *n.* Jelly made of the juice of currants.

Curranto (ku-ran'tō), *n.* See COURANT.

Currant-wine (ku'rant-wīn), *n.* Wine made from the juice of currants.

Currency (ku'ren-si), *n.* [See CURRENT.] 1. *Lit.* a flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course like that of a stream. 'The *currency* of time.' *Ayliffe.*—2. A continued course in public opinion, belief, or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age; as, a report has had a long or general *currency.*

It cannot be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the *currency* of a proverb—To innovate is not to reform. *Burke.*

3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; as, the *currency* of pounds, shillings, and pence; the *currency* of bank-bills or of treasury notes.—4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.]—5. General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. That which is current or in circulation as a medium of trade; that which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having value, or as representing property; as, the *currency* of a country.—*Metallic currency*, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation in any country.—*Paper currency*, that which passes current as a substitute for money or a representative of it. Paper currency may be divided into *bank currency*, as the notes of the Bank of England, and the notes of other banks, whether private or joint-stock; and *private paper currency*, which consists of bills of exchange and cheques upon bankers.

Current (ku'rent), *a.* [L. *currens, currentis*, ppr. of *curro*, to run.] 1. Running or moving rapidly. 'Still eyes the *current* stream.' *Milton.* 'To chase a creature that was *current* then in those wild woods.' *Tennyson.* Hence—2. Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; common, general, or fashionable; generally received; popular; as, the *current* notions of the day or age.

All the *current* political opinions have been discussed in the daily and weekly papers with great ability. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

3. Established by common estimation; generally received; as, the *current* value of coin. 4. That may be allowed or admitted; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine; passable.

Ah, Buckingham, now do I play the touch
To try if thou be *current* gold indeed. *Shak.*
Thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself. *Shak.*

5. Now passing; present in its course; as, the *current* month or year.—*Current coin*, coin in general circulation.

Current (ku'rent), *n.* 1. A flowing or passing; a stream: applied to fluids; as, a *current* of water or of air.—2. A body of water or air moving in a certain direction; as, the Gulf-stream is a remarkable *current* in the Atlantic. The *set of a current* is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; and the *drift of a current* is the rate at which it runs.—*Electric current*, the passage of electricity from one pole of an apparatus to the other. See ELECTRICITY.—*Atmospheric currents*, disturbances of the atmospheric mass from regular or accidental causes, and which constitute winds. 2. Course; progressive motion or movement; continuation; as, the *current* of time.—3. A connected series; successive course; as, the *current* of events.—4. General or main course; as, the *current* of opinion. [In such expressions as 6th *current* (or *curt.*), *current* is really an adjective, the expression being short for *current month.*]

Currente calamo (ku-ren'tē ka'la-mō). [L., lit. with the pen running.] Offhand; rapidly, with no stop.

Currently (ku'rent-li), *adv.* In constant motion; with continued progression; hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general acceptance; as, the story is *currently* reported.

Currentness (ku'rent-nes), *n.* 1. Currency; circulation; general reception.—2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation. [Rare or obsolete.]

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness and *currentness* with staydness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness. *Camden.*

Curricle (ku'ri-kl), *n.* [L. *curriculum*, from *curro*, to run.] 1. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

The splendid carriage of the wealthier guest,
The ready chaise and driver smartly dress'd;
Whiskeys and gigs and *curricles* are there,
And high-fed prancers many a raw-boned pair.
Crabbe.

2.† A small or short course.

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course of the next. *Sir T. Browne.*

Curriculum (ku-rik'ū-lum), *n.* [L.] 1. A race-course; a place for running, &c.—2. A specified fixed course of study in a university, academy, school, or the like; as, the arts *curriculum;* the medical *curriculum.*

Currie (ku'ri), *n.* Same as *Curry.*

Currier (ku'ri-ėr), *n.* [L. *coriarius;* Fr. *corroyeur.* See CURRY, *v.t.* 1.] A man who dresses and colours leather after it is tanned.

Curriery (ku'ri-ė-ri), *n.* 1. The trade of a currier.—2. The place where the trade of a currier is carried on.

Currish (kėr'ish), *a.* [See CUR.] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome; brutal; malignant. 'The *currish* Jew.' *Shak.* 'Thy *currish* spirit governed a wolf.' *Shak.*

Currishly (kėr'ish-li), *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

Currishness (kėr'ish-nes), *n.* Snappishness; snarling disposition; churlishness.

Diogenes . . . by his *currishness* got him the name of dog. *Feltham.*

Curry (ku'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curried;* ppr. *currying.* [Fr. *corroyer*, to curry; O.Fr. *corier*, a skinner, currier, from L. *corium*, a hide.] 1. To dress leather after it is tanned; to soak, pare, or scrape, cleanse, beat, and colour tanned hides, and prepare them for use.—2. To rub and clean with a comb.

Your short horse is soon *curried.* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To beat; to drub; to thrash; as, to *curry* one's hide.

By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Butler.*

—*To curry favour*, to seek favour by officiousness, kindness, flattery, caresses, and the like.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself. *L'Estrange.*

[The phrase *to curry favour* is said to be a corruption for '*curry favel*,' Fr. '*étriller fauveau*,' to curry the chestnut horse. Shakspere, Hen. IV. part ii. v. 1, uses *curry* in this sense without appending *favour.*

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with Master Shallow. *Shak.*

The form *to curry favel* was used by old authors.

Neither yet let any man *curry favel* with himself after this wise. *Udal.*]

Curry (ku'ri), *n.* [Per. *khurdi*, juice, broth.] 1. A kind of sauce much used in India, containing cayenne-pepper, garlic, turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and other strong spices. It is poured on the food, which is hence spoken of as *curried* rice, fowl, &c. 2. A stew of fish, fowl, &c., cooked with curry-sauce.

Curry (ku'ri), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curried;* ppr. *currying.* To flavour with curry.

Curry-comb (ku'ri-kōm), *n.* [See COMB.] An iron instrument or comb with very short teeth, for combing and cleaning horses.

Curry-comb (ku'ri-kōm), *v.t.* To rub down or comb with a curry-comb.

Currying (ku'ri-ing), *n.* 1. The act of rubbing down a horse.—2. The art of dressing skins after they are tanned, for the purposes of the shoemaker, saddler, coach and harness maker, &c., or of giving them the necessary smoothness, lustre, colour, and suppleness.

Curry-powder (ku'ri-pou-dėr), *n.* A condiment used for making curry, composed of turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamoms, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, and scraped cocoa-nut may be added at pleasure.

Curse (kėrs), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cursed* or *curst;* ppr. *cursing.* [A. Sax. *cursian, corsian*, to curse, perhaps lit. to execrate by the sign of the cross, by metathesis from *cross* (which see). But it is doubtful if A. Sax. *cors, curs*, a curse, has any connection with *cross.*] 1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate.

Thou shalt not *curse* the ruler of thy people. Ex. xxii. 28.
Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. Num. xxii. 6.

Hence—2. To bring a curse on by wishing or imprecating evil to or upon; to blast; to blight.

Sure some fell fiend has *cursed* our line,
That coward should be son of mine. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

Curse (kėrs), *v.i.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; to use blasphemous or profane language; to swear.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. Mat. xxvi. 74.

Curse (kėrs), *n.* 1. Malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another; imprecation of evil.

Shimei . . . who cursed me with a grievous *curse.* 1 Ki. ii. 8.
They entered into a *curse*, and into an oath. Neh. x. 29.

2. Evil solemnly or in passion invoked upon one.

The priest shall write all these *curses* in a book. Num. v. 23.

3. That which brings evil or severe affliction; torment; great vexation. 'The common *curse* of mankind, folly and ignorance.' *Shak.*

I will make this city a *curse* to all nations. Jer. xxvi. 6.

4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners.

Christ hath redeemed us from the *curse* of the law. Gal. iii. 13.

—*Curse of Scotland*, in *card-playing*, the nine of diamonds. Various hypotheses have been set up as to the origin of this phrase; as, that it was the card on which the 'Butcher Duke' wrote a cruel order after Culloden; but the phrase was in use before; that it is a corruption of *cross of Scotland*, the nine diamonds being arranged somewhat like a St. Andrew's cross; that, in the game of Pope Joan, the nine of diamonds is the *Pope*, of whom the Scotch have an especial horror; that a cross of lozenges, like the nine of diamonds, formed the arms of Colonel Parker, who commanded with great severity in Scotland, after the death of Charles I.; also (and this is most probably the true explanation), that it represented the heraldic bearings of the Earl of Stair, who was detested for his share in the massacre of Glencoe.—SYN. Malediction, execration, ban, anathema, excommunication, affliction, torment.

Curse (kėrs), *n.* [A form of O.E. *kerse*, a cress, A. Sax. *cerse.* 'Wisdom and wit now is not worth a *kerse*.' *Piers Plowman.*] A word only used in the phrase, 'I don't care a *curse*.' It is unnecessary to say that the meaning now attached to the phrase is much coarser.

Cursed (kėrs'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Execrated; afflicted; vexed; tormented; blasted by a curse.

Let us fly this *cursed* place. *Milton.*

2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked. '*Cursed* thoughts.' *Shak.*—3. Vexatious; troublesome. 'This *cursed* quarrel.' *Dryden.* 'Wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles.' *Prior.*

Cursedly (kėrs'ed-li), *adv.* In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested.

Cursedness (kėrs'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.—2.† Blasphemous, profane, or evil speech; cursing.

His mouth is full of *cursedness*,
Of fraud, deceit, and guile.
Old metrical version of Psalms.

Curser (kėrs'ėr), *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

Curshipt (kėr'ship), *n.* [See CUR.] A ludicrous title of address (on type of *lordship, worship*), as indicating the currish, snarling, or mean disposition of the person addressed.

How durst th', I say, oppose thy *curship*
'Gainst arms, authority, and worship? *Hudibras.*

Cursing (kėrs'ing), *n.* Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

God in *cursing* gives us better gifts
Than men in blessing. *E. B. Browning.*

Cursitor (kėr'si-tėr), *n.* [From the L. *curso, cursito*, to run.] 1. In England, a clerk in the Court of Chancery, whose business was to make out original writs. The office was abolished by 5 and 6 Wm. IV. lxxxii. The office of *cursitor baron*, who administered oaths to sheriffs, bailiffs, functionaries of the customs, &c., was abolished by 19 and 20 Vict. lxxxvi.—2.† A courier or runner. 'Cursitors to and fro.' *Holland.*

Cursive (kėr'siv), *a.* [It. *corsivo*, running. See COURSE and CURRENT.] Running; flowing.—*Cursive hand*, in writing, a running hand.

Cursively (kėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a running manner; fluently.

Cursor (kėr'sėr), *n.* [L., a runner.] Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part, as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that slides to the day of the month, or the point that slides along a beam-compass, &c.

Cursorary† (kėr'sō-ra-ri), *a.* Cursory; hasty; running rapidly over. 'With a *cursorary* eye.' *Shak.*

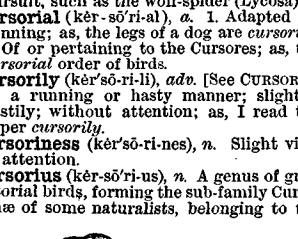
Cursores (kėr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., runners.] 1. The runners, an order of birds (corresponding to the family Struthionidæ of most ornithologists, the order Ratitæ of others), so named from their remarkable velocity in running. The wings are but little developed, and are totally incapable of raising the birds from the ground, and the breast-bone is flat and not keeled as in other birds. Hence the name Ratitæ (L. *ratis*, a raft). The utmost that the wings can accomplish is to assist the powerful run, which is effected by the strong and highly developed legs. The order comprises the ostrich, the cassowary, the emu, rhea, and the apteryx. 2. A name given to those spiders which make no webs, but catch their prey by swift pursuit, such as the wolf-spider (Lycosa).

Cursorial (kėr-sō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Adapted for running; as, the legs of a dog are *cursorial*. 2. Of or pertaining to the Cursores; as, the *cursorial* order of birds.

Cursorily (kėr'sō-ri-li), *adv.* [See CURSORY.] In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention; as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

Cursoriness (kėr'sō-ri-nes), *n.* Slight view or attention.

Cursorius (kėr-sō'ri-us), *n.* A genus of grallatorial birds, forming the sub-family Cursorinæ of some naturalists, belonging to the



Brazen-winged Courser (*C. chalcopterus*).

plover tribe, including those birds which, from the limited development of their wings, are unable to fly, but which from the size and strength of their legs possess superior powers of running. The bill is long, as also the legs; and the mandibles are arched and compressed towards their extremities. To this genus belong the black-bellied courier, the brazen-winged courser, and the cream-coloured courser or swift-foot. These birds chiefly inhabit Africa.

Cursory (kėr'sō-ri), *a.* [L. *cursorius*, from *cursus*. See COURSE.] 1. Running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising close attention; as, a *cursory* reader; a *cursory* view.

The regard I have ever borne in my mind towards men of eminence . . . led me at my leisure to make *cursory* collections out of my books of their lives and actions. *Strype.*

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursory* observer. *Dr. Caird.*

2.† Running about; not stationary. 'Their *cursory* men.' *Proceedings against Garnet.*

SYN. Hasty, superficial, slight, careless, desultory, inattentive.

Curst (kėrst), *a.* [Probably from *curse*. Wedgwood refers it to the O.E. *crus*, wrathful, and connects it with Fr. *courroux*, wrath.] Froward; peevish; snarling; ill-tempered; crusty.

They are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shak.*

Though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

Curstful† (kėrst'fụl), *a.* Crusty; peevish; ill-natured.

Curstfully† (kėrst'fụl-li), *adv.* Crustily; peevishly; ill-naturedly. 'Curstfully mad.' *Marston.*

Curstly (kėrst'li), *adv.* Crustily; maliciously.

With hate the wise, with scorne the saints,
Evermore are *curstly* crost. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

Curstness (kėrst'nes), *n.* Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness. 'The *curstness* of a shrew.' *Dryden.*

Curt. Contraction for *current*, used in correspondence, &c., to signify the present month.

Curt (kėrt), *a.* [L. *curtus*.] 1. Short; concise.

In Homer we find not a few of these sagacious *curt* sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life. *Prof. Blackie.*

2. Short and dry; tart.

'I know what you are going to say,' observed the gentleman in a *curt*, gruffish voice. *Disraeli.*

Curtail (kėr-tāl'), *v.t.* [Fr. *court*, short, and *tailler*, to cut.] To cut off the end or a part of; to dock; as, to *curtail* words; hence, in a more general sense, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish: sometimes followed by *of*, in which case there is a remote object to the verb.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras.*

I that am *curtailed of* all fair proportion,
Deformed, unfinished. *Shak.*

Curtail, Curtail-dog (kėr'tāl, kėr'tāl-dog), *n.* [O.Fr. *courtault, courtaut*—Fr. *court*, short, and modified termination *ard*, as in dast*ard*, drunk*ard*.] 1. A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, its owner being hindered from coursing.—2. In *later usage*, a common dog not meant for sport; a dog that has missed his game.

Hope is a *curtail dog* in some affairs. *Shak.*

Curtailer (kėr-tāl'ėr), *n.* One who curtails; one who cuts off or shortens anything.

Curtailment (kėr-tāl'ment), *n.* A cutting off; a shortening; a diminution; retrenchment; as, the people demand a *curtailment* of the expenditure.

Curtail-step (kėr'tāl-step), *n.* The first or bottom step of a stair, when it is finished at its outer end, or end farthest from the wall, in the form of a scroll.

Curtain (kėr'tin), *n.* [Fr. *courtine;* It. *cortina;* L.L. *cortina*, a little court; L. *cortina*, a circle, as of a theatre, from *cors, cortis*, a court. See COURT. Comp. L. *aulæum*, a curtain, from *aula*, a hall or court.] 1. A hanging cloth screen which may be contracted or expanded at pleasure so as to admit or exclude the light, conceal or discover anything, as a cloth hanging round a bed or before a window; the movable screen in a theatre or like place serving to conceal the stage from the spectators.—3. In *fort.* that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions, or between two gates, bordered with a parapet, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way, and into the moat. See BASTION for both definition and cut.—4. In *Scrip.* a tent; a habitation. Hab. iii. 7.—*To drop the curtain*, to close the scene, to end; *the curtain falls*, the play comes to an end; the scene closes; to *raise the curtain, the curtain rises*, to open the play or scene, the play or scene opens.

Truly and beautifully has Scott said of Swift, 'the stage darkened ere the *curtain fell*.' *Chambers's Ency. of Lit.*

—*To draw the curtain*, to conceal an object; to refrain from exhibiting, describing, or descanting on; as, we *draw the curtain* over his failings.—*Behind the curtain*, in concealment; in secret.

Curtain (kėr'tin), *v.t.* To inclose with, or as with, curtains; to furnish with curtains.

Whose eyelids *curtained* up their jewels dim. *Keats.*

Curtain-lecture (kėr'tin-lek-tūr), *n.* A lecture or reproof given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden.*

Curtal (kėr'tāl), *n.* A horse or dog with a docked tail.

I'd give bay *curtal* and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys'. *Shak.*

Curtal (kėr'tāl), *a.* Short; abridged; brief.

Curtal-ax (kėr'tal-aks), *n.* Same as *Curtlax*.

Curtal-friar (kėr'tal-frī-ėr), *n.* [For *curtil-friar—curtilage*, a court-yard, and *friar*.] The brother who acted as porter at the court-gate of a monastery.

Who hath seen our chaplain? Where is our *curtal-friar*? *Sir W. Scott.*

Curtall-dog (kėrt'al-dog), *n.* Same as *Curtail, n.*

Curtate (kėrt'āt), *a.* [L. *curtatus*, from *curto*, to shorten.] Shortened; reduced.—*Curtate distance* (of a planet), in *astron.* the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ecliptic.

Curtation (kėrt-ā'shon), *n.* [See CURTATE.] In *astron.* the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

Curtein, Curtana (kėr-tān', kėr-tā'na), *n.* [From being apparently *curtailed*.] The pointless sword, carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Curteis,† *a.* [Fr.] Courteous. *Chaucer.*

Curtelasset (kėr'tel-as), *n.* Same as *Curtlax*.

Curtesy (kėrt'e-si), *n.* Same as *Curtsy* (which see).

Curtilage (kėr'til-āj), *n.* [O.Fr. *courtilage*, from *courtil*, a court-yard, from L. *cors, cortis*, a court.] In *law*, a court-yard, backside, or piece of ground, lying near and belonging to a dwelling-house; the limit of the premises within which housebreaking can be committed.

Curtlax, Curtleax (kėr'tl-aks), *n.* [See CUTLASS.] One of the forms given to the French *coutelas*, properly signifying a short crooked sword; but acquiring in England some reference to a short axe, as if *curtal axe*.

Curtly (kėrt'li), *adv.* Briefly.

Curtness (kėrt'nes), *n.* Shortness; conciseness; tartness, as of manner.

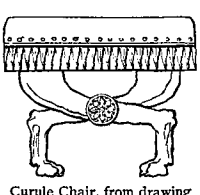
Curtsy (kėrt'si), *n.* [Wedgwood thinks that this word is not simply a modification of *courtesy*, but that it comes through Prov. E. *curchy, curch, crutch*, a curtsy, from L. *crux*, a cross, the fundamental meaning being to put one's self into the reverent attitude of one who makes the sign of the cross. The Italian phrase, *far croce*, to cross the arms on the breast, often joined with bowing or kneeling, supports this.] A courtesy or gesture of respect or civility formerly performed by women. See COURTESY.

Curtsy (kėrt'si), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *curtsied;* ppr. *curtsying*. To drop or make a curtsy.

The bird of paradise *curtsied*, as if she shrunk under the overwhelming greeting. *Disraeli.*

Curucui, *n.* The native name of a Brazilian bird of the woodpecker kind, *Trogon Curucui*. It is about 10½ inches in length, of very solitary habits, being found only in the deepest forests, and has its name from the melancholy note the male utters at pairing time. See TROGON.

Curule (kū'rōl), *a.* [L. *curulis*, pertaining to a chariot, belonging to the Roman chair of state, usually derived from *currus*, a chariot. Pott suggests its connection with *curvus*, crooked.] 1. Belonging to a chariot.—2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair; as, the *curule* magistrates.—*Curule chair* or *seat*, among the Romans, a sort of raised embellished *chair* or seat of ivory, gold, &c., placed in a *chariot*, wherein the chief officers of Rome were



Curule Chair, from drawing found in Pompeii.

wont to be carried into council. It was also a mark of distinction for dictators, consuls, prætors, censors, and ediles, who were from this circumstance called *curule magistrates*. Curule chairs were of various shapes, but the one generally used was a stool without a back, so made as to be folded up and opened again in the manner of a camp-stool.

Cururlet (ku-rėr'let), *n.* A sort of plover. *Crabb.*

Curvant, Curval (kėrv'ant, kėrv'al), *a.* In *her.* curved or bowed.

Curvate, Curvated (kėrv'āt, kėrv'āt-ed), *a.* [See CURVE.] Curved; bent in a regular form.

Curvation (kėrv-ā'shon), *n.* The act of bending or curving.

Curvative (kėrv'a-tiv), *a.* In *bot.* having leaves whose margins are slightly turned up or down without any sensible bending inwards.

Curvature (kėrv'a-tūr), *n.* [L. *curvatura.* See CURVE.] A bending in a regular form; the continual bending of a line from a rectilineal direction. The curvature of a line is the peculiar manner of its bending or flexure, by which it becomes a curve of such and such peculiar properties. Thus the curvature of a circle is such, that every point in the circumference is equally distant from a point within called the centre, and so the curvature of the same circle is everywhere the same; but the curvature in all other curves is continually varying.—*Circle of curvature*, or *circle of the same curvature*, a circle which touches a curve in a point, so that no other circle touching it in the same point can pass between it and the curve.—*Radius of curvature*, the radius of the circle of curvature.—*Double curvature*, a term applied to the curvature of a line which twists, so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhomb line or the loxodromic curve.

Curve (kėrv), *a.* [L. *curvo*, to bend, from *curvus*, crooked. See CURB.] Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form and without angles; as, a *curve* line, which may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

A *curve* line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines. *Ogilvie.*

Curve (kėrv), *n.* 1. A bending in a regular form and without angles; that which is bent without angles; a flexure.—2. In *geom.* a line which may be cut by a right line in more points than one; a line which changes its direction at every point; a line in which no three consecutive points lie in the same direction. The doctrine of curves and of the figures and solids generated from them constitutes what is called the higher geometry, and forms one of the most interesting and important branches of mathematical science. Curve lines are distinguished into algebraical or geometrical, and transcendental or mechanical. The varieties of curves are innumerable; that is, they have different degrees of bending or curvature. The curves most generally referred to, besides the circle, are the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola, to which may be added the cycloid.—*Algebraic curves*, those in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is expressed by an algebraic equation, called the equation of the curve.—*Transcendental curves*, those in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is not expressed by an algebraic, but by a differential equation.—*Algebraic curves of the first order*, those of which the equation consists of two dimensions, as the circle, ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola.—*Algebraic curves of the second order*, those whose equation rises to the third degree, and so on. Curves are said to be of the same species, in which the motion of the describing point is regulated by the same mathematical law.—*Mechanical curves* are such as do not admit of being expressed analytically, and which have no known equation.—*Anticlinal and synclinal curves*, in *geol.* terms applied to the elevations and depressions of undulating surfaces of strata. See ANTICLINAL and SYNCLINAL.

Curve (kėrv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curved;* ppr. *curving.* [See the adjective.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. 'The tongue is drawn back or *curved.*' *Holder.*

Curve (kėrv), *v.i.* To have a curved or bent form; as, to *curve* inwards.

Out again I *curve* and flow. *Tennyson.*

Curved (kėrvd), *pp.* or *a.* Bent; regularly inflected; formed into a curve.—SYN. Crooked, incurvated, awry.

Curvedness (kėrv'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being curved. [Rare.]

Curvembryeæ (kėrv-em-brī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Curve* and *embryo.*] In *bot.* plants having a curved embryo.

Curvet (kėr-vet'), *n.* [It. *corvetta;* Fr. *courbette.* See CURVE.] 1. In the *manège*, a particular leap of a horse when he raises both his fore-legs at once, equally advanced, and as his fore-legs are falling he raises his hind-legs, so that all his legs are raised at once.—2. A prank; a frolic. *Johnson.*

Curvet (kėr-vet'), *v.i.* [It. *corvettare;* Fr. *courbetter.*] 1. To leap; to bound; to make a curvet.

Anon he rears upright, *curvets*, and leaps. *Shak.*

2. To leap and frisk.

Cry, hollal to thy tongue, I pr'ythee; it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shak.*

Curvet (kėr-vet'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *curvetted;* ppr. *curvetting.* To cause to make a curvet; to cause to make an upward spring. 'The upright leaden spout *curvetting* its liquid filament into it.' *Landor.*

Curvicaudate (kėr-vi-kạ'dāt), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *cauda*, a tail.] Having a curved or crooked tail.

Curvicostate (kėr-vi-kos'tāt), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *costa*, a rib.] Marked with small bent ribs.

Curvidentate (kėr-vi-den'tāt), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] Having curved teeth.

Curvifoliate (kėr-vi-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having reflected leaves.

Curviform (kėrv'i-form), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *forma*, a form.] Having a curved form.

Curvilinead (kėrv-i-lin'ē-ad), *n.* [See CURVILINEAR.] An instrument for describing curves.

Curvilinear, Curvilineal (kėrv-i-lin'ē-ėr, kėrv-i-lin'ē-al), *a.* [L. *curvus*, bent, and *linea*, a line.] Having a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines; as, a *curvilinear* figure.

Curvilinearity (kėrv-i-lin'ē-ar"i-ti), *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines.

Curvilinearly (kėrv-i-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

Curvinervate, Curvinerved (kėr-vi-nėrv'āt, kėr-vi-nėrvd'), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *nervus*, a nerve.] Having the veins or nervures curved.

Curving (kėrv'ing), *n.* A curve; a winding form.

Curvirostral (kėrv-i-ros'tral), *a.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.* having a crooked beak, as the cross-bills.

Curvity (kėrv'i-ti), *n.* [L. *curvitas*, from *curvus*, crooked.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness.

Curvograph (kėrv'ō-graf), *n.* [L. *curvus*, crooked, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] An arcograph (which see).

Cusco-china, Cusco-bark (kụs'kō-chī-na, kụs'kō-bärk), *n.* The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, which comes from Cuzco in the southern parts of Lower Peru, and is exported from Arequipa. It contains a peculiar alkaloid called cusco-cinchonia or cusconine, which resembles cinchonine in its physical qualities, but differs from it in its chemical properties. It is synonymous with aricina (which see). When applied medicinally it excites warmth in the system, and is therefore recommended to be given in cold intermittents and low typhoid states of the system.

Cusco-cinchonine, Cusconine (kụs'ko-sin-ko-nin, kụs'kō-nin), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Cinchona pubescens.* See CUSCO-CHINA.

Cuscus (kus'kus), *n.* A genus of marsupial quadrupeds found in Australia, now referred to Phalangista.

Cuscuta (kus'kū-ta or kus-kū'ta), *n.* [From *kechout*, its Arabic name.] Dodder, a genus of parasitic plants, nat. order Convolvulaceæ. They are slender, branched, leafless, twining, annual parasites, with small flowers in compact heads. About forty species are known from temperate and tropical regions. Two species are natives of England, *C. europea*, found on nettles, vetches, and other plants, and *C. Epithymum*, on furze, thyme, heather, clover, &c. Several exotic species have been introduced with cultivated seeds, as flax and clover.

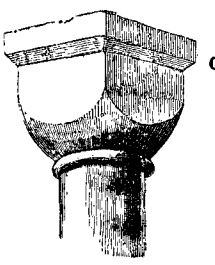
Cushat (kụsh'at), *n.* [Sax. *cusceote.*] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon (*Columba palumbus*).

Far ben thy dark green planting's shade
The *cushat* croodles am'rously. *Tannahill.*

Cushew-bird (kush'ū-bėrd), *n.* *Ourax pauxi*, a bird resembling the curassow, but having a large, oval, bony knob of a fine blue colour on the upper mandible of its bill. It is sometimes called the galeated curassow.

Cushion (kụsh'on), *n.* [Fr. *coussin;* It. *cuscino*, as if from a hypothetical *culcitinum*, dim. of L. *culcita*, a cushion.] 1. A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag stuffed with wool, cotton, hair, or other soft material.—2. Anything resembling a cushion, as any stuffed or padded surface. Specifically—(*a*) A bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate. (*b*) A stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered with leather, on a board, used by gilders for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures. (*c*) The rubber of an electrical machine. See RUBBER. (*d*) The padded side or edge of a billiard-table.—3. A kind of dance formerly very common at weddings, in which a cushion played an important part.—*Lady's cushion*, a plant, a species of Saxifraga.—*Sea-cushion*, sea pink or thrift, a species of statice.

Cushion (kụsh'on), *v.t.* 1. To seat on or as on a cushion. '*Cushioned* up in thrones.' *Bolingbroke.*—2. To furnish with cushions; as, to *cushion* a seat; to *cushion* a chaise.—3. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion.



Norman Cushion-capital.

Cushion-capital (kụsh'on-kap-it-al), *n.* In *arch.* a capital so sculptured as to appear like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of its entablature, very common in Indian buildings; also applied to the Norman capital, consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower extremities.

Cushion-dance (kụsh'on-dans), *n.* Same as *Cushion*, 3.

Cushionet (kụsh'on-et), *n.* A little cushion.

Cushion-rafter (kụsh'on-raft-ėr), *n.* In *arch.* a principal brace (which see, under PRINCIPAL, *a.*).

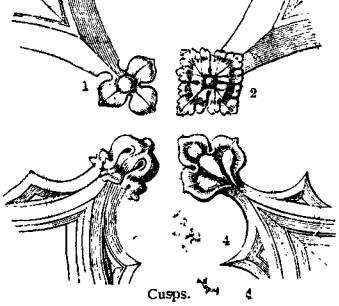
Cushiony (kụsh'on-i), *a.* Cushion-shaped and soft.

A bow-legged character with a flat and *cushiony* nose. *Dickens.*

Cusk (kusk), *n.* A northern British fish of the cod family, the tusk or torsk. See TORSK.

Cuskin (kus'kin), *n.* A kind of drinking-cup.

Cusp (kusp), *n.* [L. *cuspis*, a point.] 1. In *astron.* the point or horn of the crescent moon or other crescent-shaped luminary.—2. In *astrol.* the beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities.—3. In *math.* a term used for the point or corner formed by two branches of the same or different curves meeting and terminating there.—4. In *arch.* a term applied



Cusps.

1, Monument of Edw. III., Westminster Abbey (brass). 2, Henry VII.'s Chapel. 3, Monument of Sir James Douglas, Douglas Church. 4, Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

to the points of the small arcs or foliations terminating the internal curves of the tre-

foiled, cinque-foiled, &c., heads of Gothic windows and panels; also, the pendant of a pointed arch.—5. In *zool.* the prominence on the molar teeth.

Cusparia-bark (kusp-ā'ri-a-bärk), *n.* Angostura-bark (which see).

Cusparin, Cusparine (kusp'a-rin, kusp'a-rīn), *n.* A non-azotized crystallizable substance obtained from the bark of the true angostura (*Cusparia febrifuga*). It is soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in water.

Cuspated (kusp'āt-ed), *a.* Ending in a cusp or point; pointed. [Rare or obsolete.]

Cusped (kuspt), *a.* Furnished with a cusp; cusp-shaped.

Cuspidal (kusp'id-al), *a.* Ending in a point.

Cuspidate† (kusp'id-āt), *v.t.* To make cuspidate or pointed; to sharpen.

Cuspidate, Cuspidated (kusp'id-āt, kusp'id-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *cuspidatus*, from *cuspis*, a point.] Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear; terminating in a bristly point: applied to leaves which are tipped with a spine, as in thistles.

Cuspis (kus'pis), *n.* [L.] A point.

Cuss (kus), *n.* An Americanism, said by some to be a contraction of *customer*, in the sense of a person that one has to deal with; by others, with more probability, to be a corruption of *curse*, a person devoted to or deserving damnation; as, a darned *cuss*.

Cusser, Cursour (kus'sėr, kur'sėr), *n.* A stallion. [Scotch.]

> Then he rampauged and drew his sword—for ye ken a fey man and a *cusser* fears na the deil.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

Custard (kus'tėrd), *n.* [Probably a corruption of O.E. *crustade*, a kind of stew served up in a raised crust.] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.

Custard-apple (kus'tėrd-ap-pl), *n.* [From *custard*, from the yellowish pulp.] The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a native of the West Indies, but cultivated in all tropical countries. It is a large, dark-brown, roundish fruit, sometimes called bullock's heart, from its size and appearance.

Custard-coffin (kus'tėrd-kof-in), *n.* A term used by Shakspere for a piece of raised pastry, or upper crust, which covers (coffins) a custard.

> It is a paltry cap,
> A *custard-coffin*, a bauble, a silken pie. *Shak.*

Custock (kust'ok), *n.* The pith or core of a cabbage or colewort; a cabbage stalk. Written also *Castock*. [Scotch.]

> An' gif the *custock's* sweet or sour,
> Wi' joctelegs they taste them. *Burns.*

Custodee (kus-tō-dē'), *n.* In *law*, one who has the custody or guardianship of anything; a custodian.

Custodia (kus-tō'di-a), *n.* [L.] 1. The shrine of precious metal, in the shape of a cathedral, in which the host is carried in procession on certain solemn occasions.—2. The processional shrine containing the relics of a saint.

Custodial (kus-tō'di-al), *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

Custodiam, Custodiam Lease (kus-tō'di-am, kus-tō'di-am lēs), *n.* A lease from the crown under the seal of the exchequer, by which the custody of lands, &c., seized into the king's hands, is demised or committed to some person as *custodee* or lessee thereof. *Tomlin.*

Custodian (kus-tō'di-an), *n.* One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, some public building, &c.

Custodianship (kus-tō'di-an-ship), *n.* The office or duty of a custodian.

Custodier (kus-tō'di-ėr), *n.* A keeper; a guardian; one who has the care or custody of anything.

Custody (kus'tō-di), *n.* [L. *custodia*, from *custos*, *custodis*, a watchman, a keeper.] 1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security; as, the prisoner was committed to the *custody* of the sheriff.

> Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. Num. iii. 36.

Hence—2. Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment.

> What peace will be given
> To us enslaved but *custody* severe,
> And stripes, and arbitrary punishment. *Milton.*

3. Defence from a foe; preservation; security. [Rare or obsolete.]

> There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

Custom (kus'tum), *n.* [Pr. *costuma*, *cosdumna*, from *consuetudinem*, acc. of L. *consuetudo*, custom—*con*, with, and *sueo*, *suetum*, to be wont or accustomed.] 1. Frequent or common use or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act: hence, way; established manner; habitual practice.

> *Custom* differeth from use as the cause from the effect, in that *custom* is by use and experience established into a law. *Raleigh.*
>
> The gradual consolidation of law by the consolidation of *custom* is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. *Herbert Spencer.*

2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting, as a shop, manufactory, &c., and purchasing or giving orders; as, the shopkeeper has extensive *custom*, or a good run of *custom*; a mill or a manufacturer has extensive *custom* or little *custom*.

> Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

3. Habitual practice or usage, or the established and general mode of action, which obtains in a community. Customs are either *general* or *local*. *General customs* are those which have prevailed in England from time immemorial, and form that common law, or *lex non scripta*, which is the chief foundation of English jurisprudence. To similar immemorial usage is to be ascribed also various parts of the civil and canon law. *Local customs* are those usages which exist in particular districts.—*The custom of the country* means the custom of all parts of the country to which it can in its nature be applied.—*The custom of merchants*, or *lex mercatoria*, comprehends the laws relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, sale, purchase, and barter of goods, freight, insurance, &c.—*Custom, Habit.* 'Custom' is the frequent repetition of the same act, *habit* being a custom continued so long as to develop a tendency or inclination to perform the customary act.

> I dare not shock my readers with the description of the *customs* and manners of these barbarians. *Hughes.*
>
> All *habits* gather by unseen degrees;
> As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas. *Dryden.*

SYN. Habit, manner, fashion, prescription.

Custom† (kus'tum), *v.t.* 1. To make familiar; to accustom.—2. To give custom to; to supply with customers.

> If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he would be weakly *customed*. *Bacon.*

Custom (kus'tum), *v.i.* To accustom one's self to; to be in the habit of.

> On a bridge he *custometh* to fight. *Spenser.*

Custom (kus'tum), *n.* [Fr. *coutume*, perhaps in this sense from *coûter*, for *couster*, to cost; L. *constare*.] 1. Tribute, toll, or tax.

> Render *custom* to whom *custom* is due. Rom. xiii. 7.

Specifically—2. *pl.* The duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. Customs, in the United Kingdom, almost entirely consist of taxes or duties charged on the importation for consumption of foreign and colonial merchandise. The management of the customs, which was formerly distributed among boards throughout the country, is now vested in one central department of the government in London, consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman, four commissioners, a secretary, assistant-secretary, and other subordinate officers.

Custom† (kus'tum), *v.t.* To pay duty for at the custom-house. 'Goods . . . not lawfully *customed*.' *Hackluyt.*

Customable† (kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* Common; habitual; customary.

> They use the *customable* adornings of the country. *Jer. Taylor.*

Customable (kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* Subject to the payment of the duties called customs.

Customableness (kus'tum-a-bl-nes), *n.* Frequency; conformity to custom. [Rare.]

Customably (kus'tum-a-bli), *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner.

Customarily (kus'tum-a-ri-li), *adv.* [See CUSTOMARY.] Habitually; commonly.

Customariness (kus'tum-a-ri-nes), *n.* Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.

Customary (kus'tum-a-ri), *a.* [Fr. *coutumier*.] 1. According to custom or to established or common usage; wonted; usual; as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

> I have here the *customary* gown. *Shak.*

2. Habitual; in common practice; as, *customary* vices.

> We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing or *customary* swearing. *Abp. Tillotson.*

3. In *law*, (*a*) holding by the custom of the manor; as, *customary* tenants, who are copyholders. (*b*) Held by the custom of the manor: as, a *customary* freehold.—*Customary freehold*, a superior kind of copyhold, the tenant (who is called a *customary tenant*) holding, as it is expressed, by copy of court-roll, but not at the will of the lord.—SYN. Habitual, usual, ordinary, wonted, common, accustomed.

Customary, Custumary (kus'tum-a-ri), *n.* A book containing an account of the customs and municipal rights of a city, province, &c.; as, the *customary* of Normandy.

> It was drawn from the old Germanic or Gothick *custumary*, from feudal institutions which must be considered as an emanation from that *custumary*. *Burke.*

Customed (kus'tumd), *a.* Customary; usual; common; to which we are accustomed. [Rare.] See ACCUSTOMED.

> No common wind, no *customed* event. *Shak.*
> One morn I missed him on the *customed* hill. *Gray.*

Customed (kus'tumd), *a.* Furnished with customers.

Customer (kus'tum-ėr), *n.* 1.† A toll-gatherer. '*Customers* of the small or petty customs and of the subsidy.' *Hackluyt.*—2. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing or ordering goods; a purchaser; a buyer; a dealer.

> If you love yourselves be you *customers* at this shop of heaven; buy the truth. *Bp. Hall.*

3.† A common or lewd woman.

> I marry her! what? a *customer!* *Shak.*

4. One that a person has to deal with, or one that comes across a person; a fellow; as, a queer *customer*. 'Proving himself an ugly *customer*.' *Dickens.* 'Customer for you; rum *customer* too.' *Lord Lytton.* [Colloq.]

Customer (kus'tum-ėr), *a.* 1. Being a customer or customers; dealing with by way of purchase; buying.

> Such must be her relation with the *customer* country in respect to the demand for each other's products. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Applied to goods made to special order, as opposed to ready-made articles; in Scotland, used particularly of work brought by country customers, in contradistinction to work furnished by manufacturers, and specifically applied to work given to a country hand-loom weaver; as, it's *customer* wark.

Custom-house (kus'tum-hous), *n.* 1. The house where vessels enter and clear, and where the customs are paid or secured to be paid.—2. In common language, the whole establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulations enforced.—*Custom-house broker*, a person authorized by the commissioners of customs to act for parties in the entry or clearance of ships and the transaction of general business.

Custommere,† *a.* Customary; accustomed. *Chaucer.*

Customs-duty (kus'tumz-dū-ti), *n.* The tax levied on goods and produce brought for consumption from foreign countries, or on exports. See CUSTOM, *n.* 2.

Custom-shrunk† (kus'tum-shrungk), *a.* Having a diminished number of customers.

> Thus, what with the war, what with the sweat, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am *custom-shrunk*. *Shak.*

Custos (kus'tos), *n.* [L.] A keeper; as, *custos brevium*, the principal clerk of the common pleas, abolished by the act 1 Wm. IV. lviii.—*Custos rotulorum*, the chief civil officer of the county, who is the keeper of the records or rolls of the session. He must always be a justice of the peace and quorum in the county for which he is appointed.

Custrel† (kus'trel), *n.* [O.Fr. *coustillier*, from *coustille*, a long poniard; L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife.] A buckler-bearer.

> Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel*, . . . or servant pertaining to him. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*

Custrel† (kus'trel), *n.* A vessel for holding wine, &c. See COSTREL.

Custumary, *n.* See CUSTOMARY, *n.*

Cut (kut), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *cut*; ppr. *cutting*. [Deriv. doubtful. Ir. *cutaich*, to curtail; W. *cwtt*, a little piece. Comp. L. *cædo*, to cut, *cudo*, to strike. Comp. also Fr. *couteau*; O.Fr. *coultel*, from L. *cultellus*, a knife.] 1. To separate or divide the parts of by an edged instrument; to notch with an edged tool; to make an incision in; to wound; to sever. 'You must cut this flesh from off his breast.' *Shak.*—2. To divide or pass through by means of something resembling an edged instrument, or as an edged instrument does.

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream. *Shak.*
Far on a rocky knoll descried,
Saint Michael's chapel *cuts* the sky. *Matt Arnold.*

3. To sever and cause to fall for the purpose of removing; to hew, as wood; to mow or reap, as corn; to sever and remove, as the nails or hair.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon.
2 Chr. ii. 8.

4. To fashion by, or as by, cutting or carving; to hew out; to carve. 'His grandsire *cut* in alabaster.' *Shak.*

I, tired out
With *cutting* eights that day upon the pond.
Tennyson.

5. To wound the sensibilities of; to affect deeply.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations. *Addison.*

6. To divide, as a pack of cards.—7. To intersect; to cross; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles; the ecliptic *cuts* the equator.—8. To castrate; as, to *cut* a horse.—9. To give up; to have nothing to do with; to quit.

He swore that he would *cut* the service. *Marryat.*

—*To cut asunder*, to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.

He hath *cut* asunder the cords of the wicked.
Ps. cxxix. 4.

—*To cut down*, (*a*) to fell; to cause to fall by severing.

Ye shall *cut down* their groves. Ex. xxxiv. 13.

(*b*) To humble; to shame.

So great is his natural eloquence that he *cuts down* the finest orator. *Addison.*

(*c*) To retrench; to curtail; as, to *cut down* the expenses. (*d*) *Naut.* to take a deck off, as for the purpose of converting a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, &c.—*To cut off*, (*a*) to separate from the other parts; as, to *cut off* a finger or an arm; to *cut off* a letter or syllable. (*b*) To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord.
1 Ki. xviii. 4.
Evil doers shall be *cut off*. Ps. xxxvii. 9.

(*c*) To separate; to remove to a distance or to prevent all intercourse with; as, a man in another country or in prison is *cut off* from his country or his friends.

I was *cut off* from hope in that sad place,
Which yet to name my spirit loathes and fears.
Tennyson.

(*d*) To interrupt; to stop; as, to *cut off* communication.

The judge *cut off* the council very short. *Bacon.*

(*e*) To intercept; to hinder from return or union; as, the troops were *cut off* from the ships. (*f*) To end; to finish; as, to *cut off* all controversy.—*To cut out*, (*a*) to remove by cutting or carving; as, to *cut out* a piece from a board; to *cut out* the tongue. Hence, (*b*) To shape or form by, or as by, cutting; to fashion; to adapt; as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* an image; he is not *cut out* for an author. 'A large forest *cut out* into walks.' *Addison.* Hence, (*c*) To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to *cut out* work for another day. (*d*) † To debar.

I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

(*e*) To take the preference or precedence of; as, to *cut out* a prior judgment creditor. (*f*) *Naut.* to seize and carry off, as a vessel from a harbour or from under the guns of the enemy.—*To cut short*, (*a*) to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Achilles *cut* him *short*, *Dryden.*

(*b*) To shorten; to abridge; as, to *cut* the matter *short*. (*c*) To withhold from a person part of what is due.

The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay. *Johnson.*

—*To cut up*, (*a*) to cut in pieces; as, to *cut up* beef. (*b*) To eradicate; to cut off; as, to *cut up* shrubs. (*c*) To criticise severely; to censure; as, the work was terribly *cut up* by the reviewer. (*d*) To wound the feelings deeply; to affect greatly; as, his wife's death *cut* him *up* terribly.—*To cut a feather*, among *seamen*, a phrase applied to a well-bowed ship, to denote that she passes so swiftly through the water that it foams before her.—*To cut and run*, to cut the cable and set sail immediately; to be off; to be gone.—*To cut the sail*, to unfurl it, and to let it fall down.—*To cut one off with a shilling*, to bequeath one's natural heir a shilling: a practice adopted by a person dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritance was designed and not the result of neglect, and also from the notion that it was necessary to leave the heir at least a shilling to make a will valid.—*To cut a person*, a familiar form of speech, meaning to avoid accosting or being accosted by one whom it is inconvenient or disagreeable to meet or recognize: often intensified with *dead*. 'She *cut* me as *dead* as a stone.' *Thackeray.*—*To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; to frisk about.—*To cut a dash* or *figure*, to make a display.—*To cut a joke*, to joke; to crack a jest.

And *jokes* shall be *cut* in the House of Lords,
And throats in the county Kerry. *Praed.*

—*To cut a knot*, to take short measures with anything; to effect an object by powerful and speedy means.

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* that cannot be untied. *Sir G. C. Lewis.*

—*To cut one's stick*, to move off; to be off at once. [Slang.]—*To cut the teeth*, to have the teeth pierce the gums.—*To cut one's eye-teeth*, to become knowing, or 'wide-awake.' [Slang.]—*Cut and come again*, take as much as you please and come back for more: used generally as a noun, for abundance, profusion, no lack.

Cut (kut), *v.i.* 1. To do the work of an edge tool; to serve in dividing or gashing; as, the knife *cuts* well.—2. To be severed by a cutting instrument; to admit of incision or severance; as, this fruit *cuts* easy or smooth. 3. To divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to *cut* the upper part is rubbed with hard substances. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To use a knife or edge-tool, as in surgical operations. 'His manner of *cutting* for the stone.' *Pope.*—5. To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock with the other foot: said of a horse.—6. To divide a pack of cards, to determine the deal or for any other purpose.—7. To move off: frequently followed by *it;* as, whenever we hailed them they *cut it.* [Slang.]—*To cut across*, to pass over or through in the most direct way; as, he *cut across* the common.—*To cut in*, (*a*) to divide or turn a card, for determining who are to play. (*b*) To join in suddenly and unceremoniously.

'You think, then,' said Lord Eskdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, 'that the Reform Bill has done us no harm.' *Disraeli.*

—*To cut on*, to make haste forward; to move on with speed.—*To cut up*, to be worth when cut up; to turn out: a butcher's phrase.

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*. *Burke.*

—*To cut up rough*, to become quarrelsome or obstreperous; to become dangerous. [Slang.]

Cut (kut), *p.* and *a.* 1. Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.—2. Tipsy; drunk. [Slang.]

Rove not from pole to pole—the man lives here
Whose razor's only equall'd by his beer;
And where, in either sense, the cockney put
May, if he pleases, get confounded *cut*.
Sir W. Scott.

—*Cut and dry*, or *cut and dried*, prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Can ready compliments supply,
On all occasions *cut and dry*. *Swift.*

—*Cut and long tail*, people of all kinds or ranks; *lit.* dogs with cut tails and dogs with long tails.

Shallow. He will maintain you like a gentleman.
Stender. Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire. *Shak.*

—*Cut glass*, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing.—*Cut nail*, a nail manufactured by being cut from a rolled plate of iron by machinery, in distinction from a wrought nail, or one made by hand.

Cut (kut), *n.* 1. The opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument; a cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound—2. A stroke or blow as with an edged instrument; a smart stroke or blow, as with a whip.—3. Anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of discourtesy.

This was the most unkindest *cut* of all. *Shak.*

4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper. *Knolles.*

5. A part cut off from the rest; a division; as, a good *cut* of beef; a *cut* of timber.

It should be understood, moreover, . . . that the groups are not arbitrary *cuts*, but natural groups or types. *Dana.*

6. A lot made by cutting a stick, paper, straw, or the like; as, to draw *cuts*.—7. The surface left by a cut; as, a smooth or clean *cut*.—8. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off; as, a shorter *cut*.—9. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; also, the impression from such a stamp; as, a book illustrated with wood-*cuts*.—10. The act or right of dividing a pack of cards; as, whose *cut* is it?—11. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; as, the *cut* of a garment.—12. In *cricket*, the technical name for a stroke given by the batsman to the ball, by which the ball is sent out in front of the striker and at right angles to his wicket.—13. † A gelding.

The collier's *cut* the courtier's steed will tire.
Gascoigne.

14. The act of passing a person without recognizing him, or of avoiding him so as not to be recognized by him.—*To draw cuts*, to draw lots, as of paper, &c., cut of unequal lengths.—*The cut of one's jib*, the form of one's profile, the cast of his countenance; as, I knew him by the *cut of his jib*. [Originally a nautical phrase.]

Cutaneous (kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [See CUTICLE.] Belonging to the skin or cutis; existing on or affecting the skin; as, a *cutaneous* disease; *cutaneous* eruption.

Cutch (kuch), *n.* Catechu (which see).

Cutch (kuch), *n.* The spawn of the oyster.

Cutchery (kuch'ē-ri), *n.* In the East Indies, a court of justice or public office.

Constant dinners, &c., and the labours of *cutchery* had their effect upon Waterloo Sedley.
Thackeray.

Cute (kūt), *a.* [An abbrev. of *acute*.] Acute; clever; sharp. [Colloq.]

I'm goin' to show you about as *cute* a thing as you've seen in many a day.
Major Downing's Letters.

Cutgrass (kut'gras), *n.* A kind of grass having very rough leaves, which, when drawn sharply through the hand, inflict a cut; spear-grass.

Cuth (kuth). A Saxon word-element signifying *known* or *famous;* as, *Cuth*win, a famous conqueror; *Cuth*red, a famous or knowing counsellor; *Cuth*bert, known bright or famous for skill.

Cuticle (kū'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] 1. In *anat.* the outermost thin transparent skin which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts which correspond to the nails; the epidermis or scarf-skin.—2. In *bot.* the thin external covering of the bark of a plant; the outer pellicle of the epidermis.—3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.

Cuticular (kū-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

Cuticularise, Cuticularize (kū-tik'ū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* To render cuticular; to give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to.

The outermost lamella of the epidermis-cells is always *cuticularised*, and usually to the extent that cellulose is not at all, or only with difficulty, to be detected in it. *Bennet.*

Cutin (kū'tin), *n.* [L. *cutis*, the skin.] A peculiar modification of cellulose, contained, according to Fremy, in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, albumin, pectous substances, and fat. Cutin exhibits under the microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film. In its composition it approaches the fats.

Cutis (kū'tis), *n.* [L.] In *anat.* a dense resisting membrane, of a flexible and extensible nature, which forms the general envelope of the body: it is next below the cuticle, and is often called the *true skin*.

Cutlass (kut'las), *n.* [Fr. *coutelas*, aug. from O. Fr. *coutel;* Fr. *couteau*, a knife; from L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife.] A broad curving sword used by cavalry; a hanger, used by seamen when boarding an enemy's ship.

Cutler (kut'lėr), *n.* [Fr. *coutelier*, from L. *culter*, a knife.] 1. One whose occupation is to make or deal in knives and other cutting instruments.—2. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.

Cutleriaceæ (kut-le-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of fucoid algæ, represented by the genus Cutleria. *C. multifida* is a British species, with a 'rooting,' fan-shaped, irregularly laciniated frond from 2 to 8 inches long, the lacinia being ribbon-like, olive-coloured, with scattered sori, bearing in some plants antheridia, and in others oosporanges.

Cutlery (kut'lẽ-ri), *n.* 1. The business of a cutler.—2. Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

Cutlet (kut'let), *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, a little side or rib; *côté*, side.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut for cooking; generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

Cutling† (kut'ling), *n.* The art of cutlery. *Milton.*

Cut-lugged (kut'lugd), *a.* Crop-eared. [Scotch.]

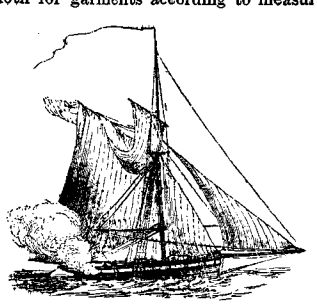
Cut-off (kut'of), *n.* 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage or road; specifically, in *steam engines*, a contrivance for cutting off the steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder. It economizes steam, and thus saves fuel.—2. That which is cut off.

Cutpurse (kut'pėrs), *n.* [*Cut* and *purse.*] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents: a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles; one who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.

> A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule,
> That from a shelf the precious diadem stole
> And put it in his pocket. *Shak.*

Cutte,† *n.* A lot; a straw cut into short and long lengths, to draw lots with. *Chaucer.*

Cutter (kut'ėr), *n.* 1. One who cuts or hews; specifically, in *tailoring*, one who cuts out cloth for garments according to measure-



Armed Cutter.

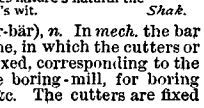
ments.—2. An instrument that cuts; as, a straw-*cutter;* the *cutters* of a boring machine.—3. A fore-tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor.—4. *Naut.* (*a*) a small boat used by ships of war. (*b*) A vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck.—*Revenue cutter*, an armed vessel of this description employed for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the custom-house regulations.—5. An officer in the exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. See TALLY.—6. A soft, yellow malm-brick, used for face work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down.—7. In *mining*, a term applied to cracks or fissures cutting across the strata; hence the geological phrase, 'backs and cutters,' for jointed structure.—8. In *mineral.* a crack in the substance of a crystal, thus destroying or greatly lessening its value, if a lapidary's stone.—9.† A ruffian; a bravo; a desperado.

> He's out of cash, and thou know'st by *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another. *Old play.*

10. A small light sleigh. [United States.]—*Cutter-off*, a destroyer.

> Indeed, there is fortune too hard for nature,
> When fortune makes nature's natural the *Cutter-off* of nature's wit. *Shak.*

Cutter-bar (kut'ėr-bär), *n.* In *mech.* the bar of a boring machine, in which the cutters or cutting tools are fixed, corresponding to the boring-bar of the boring-mill, for boring steam cylinders, &c. The cutters are fixed directly in recesses made in the cutter-bar, as represented by the figure, in which *a* is the cutter fixed in its place by the key *b*. In the case of the boring-bar the cutters are fixed round the circumference of a boring-block, which is carried along the bar by a parallel screw.



Cut-throat (kut'thrōt), *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

Cut-throat (kut'thrōt), *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

> You call me misbeliever, *cut-throat* dog,
> And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine. *Shak.*

Cutting (kut'ing), *a.* 1. Penetrating or dividing by the edge; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp; as, a *cutting* tool; the *cutting* teeth.—2. Piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical; severe; as, a *cutting* reflection: applied to persons or things.

> But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and *cutting*, and very easy, he thoroughly despised mankind. *Disraeli.*

> He (Sedley) was prosecuted for a misdemeanour, was sentenced to a heavy fine, and was reprimanded by the Court of King's Bench in the most *cutting* terms. *Macaulay.*

3.† Thieving.

> Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to wait upon me. *Friar Bacon.*

—*Cutting-down line*, in *shipbuilding*, a curve in the sheer-draught corresponding to the upper surface of the threads of the floors amidships, and to the under side of the keelson.

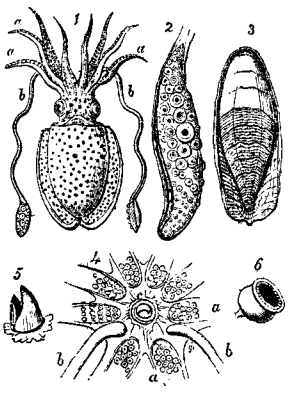
Cutting (kut'ing), *n.* 1. The act or operation of making an incision, of severing, felling, hewing, shaping, and the like.

> Ye shall not make any *cuttings* in your flesh. Lev. xix. 28.

2. A piece cut off; a slip; a portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated when placed in the earth.—3. An excavation made through a hill or rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, &c.—4. The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint with his hoof while travelling. 5. Division, as of a pack of cards.—6. Caper; curvet; as, 'changes, *cuttings*, turnings, and agitations of the body.' *Floris.*

Cuttingly (kut'ing-li), *adv.* In a cutting manner.

Cuttle, Cuttle-fish (kut'tl, kut'tl-fish), *n.* [A. Sax. *cudele*, a cuttle-fish; G. *kuttel-fisch.*] A name for any of the Cephalopoda, more strictly applied to those of the genus Sepia and family Sepiadæ, dibranchiate cephalopodous molluscs, with a depressed body, inclosed in a sac. The shorter arms or feet, eight in number, covered with four rows of raised discs or suckers, are arranged around the mouth, and from the midst of them extend two long tentacula, also furnished with discs. These members the



1, Cuttle-fish (*Sepia officinalis*): *a a*, Arms with suckers; *b b*, tentacles with suckers on the ends. 2, End of one of the tentacles, showing the suckers. 3, Cuttle-fish bone—the interior shell. 4, Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (*c*), arms (*a a*), tentacles (*b b*). 5, The beak or mouth. 6, One of the suckers.

animal uses in walking, swimming, for attaching itself to objects, and for seizing its prey. A tube or funnel exists below the head and leads from the gills; through this funnel the water admitted to these organs is expelled; and the creature, by ejecting the water with force, can dart backwards with amazing velocity. In a sac on the back of the mantle there is a light, porous, calcareous shell formed of thin plates. The cuttle-fish has the power of ejecting a black ink-like fluid—the sepia of artists (see SEPIA)—from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal it from pursuit. The species which frequents our coasts is *S. officinalis*, and is often found a foot long.

Cuttle† (kut'tl), *n.* [O.Fr. *coultel*; Fr. *couteau*, from L. *cultellus*, a knife; or possibly *cut*, on type of *whittle*, a knife, from *white*, to pare.] The knife used by a thief in cutting purses.

Cuttle-bone (kut'tl-bōn), *n.* The dorsal plate of *Sepia officinalis*, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now used for polishing wood, painting, varnishing, &c., as also for pounce and tooth powder.

Cuttoe (kut'tō), *n.* [Fr. *couteau*, a knife.] A large knife. [United States.]

Cutty (kut'i), *n.* [Scotch.] A slut; a worthless girl; a loose woman.

Cutty (kut'i), *n.* [Scotch.] 1. A short spoon.

> It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon. *Scots proverb.*

2. A short-stemmed tobacco-pipe.

> I'm no sae scant o' clean pipes, as to blaw wi' a brunt *cutty*. *Scots proverb.*

Cutty (kut'ti), *a.* [Scotch.] Short; as, a *cutty* spoon. 'Her *cutty* sark o' Paisley harn.' *Burns.*

Cutty-stool (kut'ti-stōl), *n.* [From *cutty*, a wanton.] A seat in old Scottish churches, where acknowledged female offenders against chastity were seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

Cutwal (kut'wal), *n.* In the East Indies, the chief police-officer of a large city.

Cut-water (kut'wą-tėr), *n.* 1. The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water.—2. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up the stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, &c.—3. The razor-bill (*Rhyncops nigra*).

Cut-work† (kut'wėrk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Jonson.*

Cutworm (kut'wėrm), *n.* Any worm or insect destructive to the young plants of cabbage, corn, beans, &c.

Cuvette (kü-vet), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *cuve*, from L. *cupa*, a tub.] 1. A surgical instrument shaped like a little scoop, used in taking away the opaque matter that may be left after-extracting a cataract from the eye.—2. A large clay pot or crucible in which the materials of plate-glass are melted.—3. In *fort.* a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.

Cuzco-china, Cuzco-bark (kuz'kō-chī-na, kuz'kō-bärk), *n.* See CUSCO-CHINA.

Cwmry, Cwmric (kum'ri, kum'rik), *n.* and *a.* See CYMRY, CYMRIC.

Cwt. An abbreviation of *hundredweight*, *c* being the symbol for a hundred, and *wt.* the contraction for weight.

Cyamidæ (sī-am'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyamos*, a bean, and *eidos*, resemblance.] The family of crustaceans of which Cyamus is the sole genus. See CYAMUS.

Cyamus (sī'a-mus), *n.* A genus of læmodipodous Crustacea, the species of which are parasites on the whale. They are called *Whale-lice.*

Cyanamide (sī-an'a-mīd), *n.* (CN_2H_2.) A white crystalline body prepared by the action of ammonia on chloride of cyanogen.

Cyanate (sī'an-āt), *n.* A salt of cyanic acid.

Cyanean (sī-ā'nē-an), *a.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.] Having an azure colour. *Pennant.*

Cyanhydric (sī-an-hid'rik), *a.* In *chem.* hydrocyanic; prussic.

Cyanic (sī-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.—*Cyanic acid*, a compound of cyanogen and oxygen (CNHO).

Cyanide (sī'an-id), *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *chem.* a combination of cyanogen with a metallic base; as, the *cyanide* of silver, of copper, &c.

Cyanin, Cyanine (sī'an-in), *n.* 1. The blue colouring matter of certain flowers, as of the corn-flower, violet, and species of iris.—2. A fugitive blue dye prepared from chinoline and iodide of amyl, used in calico-printing.

Cyanite (sī'an-īt), *n.* Same as *Kyanite.*

Cyanogen (sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *gennaō*, to beget.] (C N.) Sym. Cy. A compound radicle, composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odour, resembling that of crushed peach leaves, and burning with a rich purple flame. It is obtained by heating dry cyanide of mercury. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid, and is

highly poisonous and unrespirable. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals forming cyanides.

Cyanometer (sī-an-om'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *metron*, measure.] A meteorological instrument contrived by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as of the sky. It consists of a band of paste-board divided into fifty-one numbered compartments, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, commencing at the one end with the deepest shade, formed by a mixture of black, and ending with the faintest, formed by a mixture of white. The hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades.

Cyanopathy (sī-an-op'ath-i), *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *pathos*, suffering.] Cyanosis (which see).

Cyanosis (sī-an-ō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *nosos*, disease.] The blue disease; the blue jaundice of the ancients. It is usually due to malformation of the heart, whereby the venous and arterial currents mingle.

Cyanotype (sī-an'ō-tīp), *n.* [*Cyanide*, and Gr. *typos*, type.] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

Cyanurate (sī-an'ū-rāt), *n.* A salt of cyanuric acid.

Cyanuret (sī-an'ū-ret), *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound; a cyanide.

Cyanuric (sī-an-ūr'ik), *a.* In *chem.* noting an acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3$), the product of the decomposition of the solid chloride of cyanogen by water, of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, of urea by heat, of uric acid by destructive distillation, &c. It is colourless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tribasic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

Cyar (sī'ar), *n.* [Gr. *kyar*, a hole.] The orifice of the internal ear.

Cyatheaceous (sī-ath'ē-ā"shus), *a.* Of or belonging to the Cyatheæ.

Cyatheæ, Cyatheineæ (sī-ath'ē-ē', sī-ath'ē-in"ē-ē), *n. pl.* A subdivision or tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, distinguished by the insertion of the sporanges on a projecting axis, the annulus of the sporanges being obliquely lateral. See CYATHEA.

Cyathea (sī-ā'thē-a), *n.* [Gr. *kyathęion*, a little cup, from *kyathos*, a cup.] A genus of arborescent ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. It is characterized by having the spores, which are borne on the back of the frond, inclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. There are many species scattered over the tropical regions of the world. Some have short stems, but in others they reach a height of 40 or 50 feet. The stems are crowned with a beautiful head of large fronds. *C. medullaris*, a fine bipinnated or tripinnated species of New Zealand and the Pacific Isles, and known in gardens as a noble tree-fern of comparatively hardy character, forms in its native country a common article of food. The part eaten is the soft, pulpy, medullary substance which occupies the centre of the trunk, and which has some resemblance to sago.

Cyathiform.

Cyathiform (sī-ath'i-form), *a.* [L. *cyathus*, a cup, and *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top: in *bot.* applied to cup-shaped organs, as to the circular crown of the flower of Narcissus.

Cybele (si'be-lē), *n.* In *class. myth.* the name under which the goddess Rhea was worshipped in Phrygia.

Cybium (si'bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *kybion*, the tunny-fish.] A genus of fishes, family Scomberidæ. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. Commersoni*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

Cycad (sī'kad), *n.* One of the Cycadaceæ.

Cycadaceæ (sī-ka-dā'sē-ē), *n.* A nat. order of gymnospermous plants, resembling palms in their general appearance, and, as a rule, increasing by a single terminal bud. The leaves are large and pinnate, and usually rolled up when in bud like a crozier. The microscopic structure of the wood as well as the general structure of their cones ally them with the conifers. The cones are of different sexes and on different plants. The seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in Cycas, and on the inner surface of the peltate scales of a cone in the other genera. The plants of this order inhabit India, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America.

Cycadaceous (sī-ka-dā'shus), *a.* In *bot.* belonging to the nat. order Cycadaceæ.

Cycadiform (sī-kad'i-form), *a.* Resembling in form the cycads.

Cycadite (sī'ka-dīt), *n.* A fossil from the oolite and chalk formations, supposed to be allied to the existing Cycas.

Cycas (sī'kas), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cycadaceæ. The species are natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They are trees with simple stems. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones. The seeds are borne on the edges of greatly altered leaves, produced in the regular series of the ordinary leaves. The starch in the large medulla is made into a coarse sago.

Cyclamen (sik'la-men), *n.* [From Gr. *kyklikos*, circular, referring to the corm or bulb-like

Cyclamen (garden variety).

root.] A genus of bulbous plants, nat. order Primulaceæ. The species are low-growing herbaceous plants, with very handsome flowers. Several of them are favourite spring-flowering greenhouse plants. An autumnal flowered species (*C. hederæfolium*) has become naturalized in the hedgebanks and copses of Kent and Sussex. The fleshy root-stocks, though acrid, are greedily sought after by swine; hence the vulgar name *Sowbread*.

Cyclamine (sik'la-min), *n.* A vegetable principle found in the root of *Cyclamen europæum*. It is of a burning acrid taste, and has emetic and purgative properties.

Cyclantha (sik-lan'tha), *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Pandanaceæ. The species inhabit tropical America. They have fan-shaped leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged in spiral bands around the spadix.

Cyclas (sik'las), *n.* In *antiq.* an upper garment made of a rich stuff or silk manufactured in the Cyclades. It was worn by both sexes, was somewhat similar to the surcoat, and was embroidered or interwoven with gold.

Cycle (sī'kl), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle or cycle.] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

> How gird the sphere
> With centrick and concentrick, scribbl'd o'er
> *Cycle* and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

2. A round of years, or period of time, in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed, and at the end of which the same course begins again; a periodical space of time marked by the recurrence of something peculiar; as, the *cycle* of the seasons or of the year.—3. A long period of years; an age.

> Better fifty years of Europe than a *cycle* of Cathay. *Tennyson.*

4. In *literature*, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy or the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, and the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of mediæval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

> There superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which the Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later *cycles* of romance furnished a model. *Hallam.*

5. In *bot.* a term employed in the theory of spiral leaf arrangement to express a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist.—*Cycle of the moon*, or golden number, or Metonic cycle (so called from its inventor Meton), a period of nineteen years, after the lapse of which the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.—*Cycle of the sun* is a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order, according to the Julian calendar.—*Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years, at the end of which the Roman emperors imposed an extraordinary tax, to pay the soldiers who were obliged to serve in the army for that period and no longer.

Cycle (sī'kl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *cycled;* ppr. *cycling.* To recur in cycles.

> It may be that no life is found,
> Which only to one engine bound
> Falls off, but *cycles* always round. *Tennyson.*

Cyclic (sī'klik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle. 'All the *cyclic* heavens around me spin.' *E. B. Browning.*—2. Connected with a cycle, in the sense it has in literature: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (sometimes inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it.—*Cyclic chorus*, in ancient Greece, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes at Athens, so called because the performers danced round the altar of Bacchus in a circle.

Cyclica (sī'klik-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] A family of tetramerous coleopterous insects, with bodies of a rounded or oval form. It contains the tortoise-beetles (Cassida) and Chrysomelæ.

Cyclical (sī'klik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.

> *Time, cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Deity. *Coleridge.*

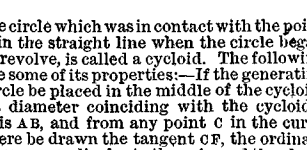
2. In *bot.* rolled up circularly, as many embryos.

Cyclobranchiata (sī'klō-brangk'i-ā"tā), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *branchia*, gills.] An order of gasteropods, in which the branchiæ or organs of respiration form a fringe around the body of the animal, between the edge of the body and the foot. The order consists principally of the limpets.

Cyclogen (sī'klō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *gennaō*, to produce.] A dicotyledon with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

Cyclograph (sī'klō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *graphō*, to describe.] An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.

Cycloid (sī'kloid), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *eidos*, form.] 1. A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, and kept always in the same plane. The genesis of the common cycloid may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air while the wheel revolves in a right line is the cycloid. The cycloid is the curve of swiftest descent, that is, a heavy body descending by the force of its own gravity will move from one point of this curve to any other point in less time than it will take to move in any other curve which can be drawn between these points. Also, a body falls through any arc of an inverted cycloid in the same time whether the arc be great or small. In the figure let the circle BDA, of which the diameter is AB, make one revolution upon the straight line ABA, equal in length to its circumference, then the curved line ACAA, traced out by that point of



the circle which was in contact with the point A in the straight line when the circle began to revolve, is called a cycloid. The following are some of its properties:—If the generating circle be placed in the middle of the cycloid, its diameter coinciding with the cycloidal axis AB, and from any point C in the curve there be drawn the tangent CF, the ordinate CDE perpendicular to the axis, and the chord AD be drawn from the upper extremity of the diameter to the point where the ordinate cuts the circle, then CD = the circular

arc AD; the cycloidal arc AC = double the chord AD; the semi-cycloid ACA = double the diameter AB; and the tangent CF is parallel to the chord AD.—*Curtate cycloid*, the cycloid described when the generating point lies without the circumference of the circle: *prolate* or *inflected cycloid*, the cycloid described when the generating point lies within the circumference.—2. A fish of the order Cycloidei.

Cycloid (sī'kloid), *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *eidos*, form.] 1. Resembling a circle; having a circular form.—2. In *zool.* belonging to the order Cycloidei.—*Cycloid scale.* See SCALE.

Cycloidal (sī'kloid-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space, that is, the space contained between the cycloid and its base.—*Cycloidal pendulum*, a pendulum so constructed as to vibrate in the arc of a cycloid, instead of a circular arc like the common pendulum. The vibrations of a cycloidal pendulum are perfectly isochronous.

Cycloidei (sī-kloid'ē-ī), *n. pl.* The fourth order of fishes according to the arrangement of M. Agassiz, having smooth, round or oval scales, as the salmon and herring. The scales are formed of concentric layers, not covered with enamel and not spinous on the margins; they are generally imbricated, but are sometimes placed side by side without overlapping.

Cycloidian (sī-kloid'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the order of fishes termed Cycloidians.

Cycloidian (sī-kloid'i-an), *n.* A fish of the order Cycloidei.

Cyclolith (sī'klō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *archæol.* a circle formed by standing stones, popularly called a *Druidical Circle.*

Cyclometopita (sī'klō-mē-top''i-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *metōpon*, the front.] A tribe of brachyurous crustaceans, distinguished by a wide carapace, bowlike in front and narrower behind. It includes the genera Cancer, Portunus, Xantho, and Carcinus. The common edible crab is a well-known member of the tribe.

Cyclometry (sī-klom'et-ri), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *metreō*, to measure.] The art of measuring circles.

Cyclone (sī'klōn), *n.* [Intens. from Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] A circular or rotatory storm of immense force, varying from 200 to 500 miles in diameter, revolving round a calm centre, which advances at a rate varying from 2 to 30 miles an hour. Cyclones occur most frequently in those parts of the world subject to monsoons, and at the seasons when the monsoons are changing, and seem to be eddies formed by the meeting of opposing currents of air, which accounts for the fact that they revolve in opposite directions in the two hemispheres —in the southern with, and in the northern against, the hands of a watch—in consequence of which, and the progression of the centre, the strength of the storm in the northern hemisphere is greater on the south of the line of progression and weaker on the north, than it would be if the centre were stationary, the case being reversed in the southern hemisphere. Cyclones are preceded by a singular calm, and a great fall of the barometer.

Cyclonic (sī-klon'ik), *a.* Relating to a cyclone.

Cyclopædia, Cyclopedia (sī-klō-pē'di-a), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *paideia*, discipline, erudition.] A work containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art, or learning. See ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

Cyclopædic, Cyclopedic, Cyclopædical, Cyclopedical (sī-klō-pēd'ik, sī-klō-pēd'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to a cyclopædia.

Cyclopædist, Cyclopedist (sī'klō-pēd-ist), *n.* A writer in a cyclopædia; a compiler of a cyclopædia.

Cyclopean (sī-klō-pē'an), *a.* [From *cyclops.*] Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; gigantic; in *arch.* a term applied to a very early or primitive style of building fabled to have been the work of the Cyclops. It is distinguished by the immense size of the stones and the absence of any cement. Its most frequent application was to walls of cities and fortresses. The walls of Tyrins, near Nauplia, mentioned by Homer, afford a good example of the more primitive style of Cyclopean architecture. There are three stages—in the first the stones, measuring from 6 to 9 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are mere rude irregular masses piled on each other; in the second they are polygonal, the sides of each block fitting close to those adjoining; and in the third

1

2

1, Cyclopean Walls at Paleokastron, Greece.
2, Porta Saracenica at Signia, Italy.

they are squared and laid in courses. Examples occur in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor. Called also *Pelasgic.*

Cyclopede (sī'klō-pēd), *n.* Cyclopædia (which see).

Cyclopic (sī-klop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.

Cyclopidæ (sī-klop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, *ōps*, the eye, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of minute one-eyed, entomostracous, marine and fresh-water crustacea, divided into many genera. They are exceedingly abundant, and are so prolific that, in one summer, a female may have become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations before attaining maturity. *Cyclops quadricornis*, the common water-flea, is to be found in all our fresh-water ponds and ditches.

Cyclops (sī'klops), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Gr. *kyklōps—kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.] In *myth.* a race of giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one circular eye in the middle of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter.

Cyclosis (sī-klō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] In *bot.* that motion of fluids of plants which was supposed to pass through vessels of a peculiar kind, diffused through the system of plants without interruption.

Cyclostoma (sī-klos'tō-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A genus of air-breathing gasteropods or snails, so called on account of the circular form of the aperture of the shell.

Cyclostome (sī'klō-stōm), *a.* Cyclostomous (which see).

Cyclostome (sī'klō-stōm), *n.* A fish of the order Cyclostomi.

Cyclostomi, Cyclostomata (sī-klos'tō-mī, sī-klō-stom'a-ta), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth.] A family of fishes (Cuvier's ninth order of cartilaginous fishes), which have circular mouths, as the lamprey: synonymous with *Marsipobranchii.*

Cyclostomidæ (sī-klō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of pulmoniferous land-shells, of which the genus Cyclostoma is the type. See CYCLOSTOMA.

Cyclostomous (sī-klos'tom-us), *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth.] Having a circular mouth or aperture, as the shells of certain molluscs, and the order of fishes including the lamprey.

Cyclostylar (sī-klō-stīl'ėr), *a.* Composed of a circular range of columns without a core or interior building.

Cyder (sī'dėr), *n.* Same as *Cider.*

Cydonia (sī-dō'ni-a), *n.* [L., a quince; from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete; now Canea.] A genus of rosaceous plants nearly allied to the pear, but distinguished by its leafy calyx lobes, and the many-seeded cells of its fruits. The best known species is *C. vulgaris* (the quince). The seeds are used in medicine on account of the mucilage which they yield, and by hairdressers for preparing bandoline. *C. japonica* is an ornament in our gardens.

Cyesiology (sī-ē'si-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *kyēsis*, pregnancy, and *logos*, a discourse.] In *physiol.* the science which concerns itself with gestation.

Cygnet (sig'net), *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, from L. *cygnus*, a swan.] A young swan.

So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save. *Shak.*

—*Cygnet-royal*, in *her.* a swan gorged with a ducal coronet, having a chain attached thereto and reflexed over the back.

Cygninæ (sig-nī'nē), *n. pl.* The swans, a sub-family of birds, of the order Natatores, family Anatidæ.

Cygnus (sig'nus), *n.* 1. The swan, a genus of web-footed birds belonging to the Anatidæ or duck family. See SWAN.—2. A northern constellation containing eighty-one stars. The bright stars in Aquila, Lyra, and Cygnus form a remarkable triangle.

Cylinder (si'lin-dėr), *n.* [Fr. *cylindre*, Gr. *kylindros*; from *kylindō*, *kyleō*, to roll.] 1. An elongated, round, solid body, of uniform diameter throughout its length, and terminating in two flat circular surfaces which are equal and parallel. In *geom.* the word has a wider signification, and may be defined as a figure of three dimensions inclosed by two flat and equal surfaces, bounded by any curve and lying in parallel planes and in similar situations, and one curved surface connecting the two in such a manner that any section of the figure parallel to either of the flat surfaces is equal and similarly situated to both. When the axis of the cylinder, that is, the line joining the centres of the two terminal surfaces, is at right angles to these the cylinder is termed *right;* otherwise it is an *oblique* cylinder.—2. In *mech.* (*a*) that chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See STEAM-ENGINE. (*b*) The barrel of an air-pump. (*c*) In certain printing machines a roller by which the impression is made, and on which, in some forms of the machine, the types or stereotype plates are secured, while in other forms they are not. (*d*) The bore of a gun. (*e*) The body of a pump.—3. In *oriental antiq.* a cylindrical stone covered with inscriptions, worn by the Babylonians, &c., as an amulet or seal. —*Cylinder escapement*, an escapement for watches invented by Graham. It corresponds to the dead-beat escapement in clocks.

Right Cylinder.

Cylinder-press (si'lin-dėr-pres), *n.* In *printing*, a form of press in which the impression is made by means of a cylinder instead of a flat surface. See under CYLINDER.

Cylindraceous† (si-lin-drā'shus), *a.* Cylindrical.

Cylindrenchyma (si-lin-dren'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, a cylinder, and *enchyma*, infusion.] In *bot.* tissue composed of cylindrical cells, such as that of Confervæ, and of many hairs, &c.

Cylindric, Cylindrical (si-lin'drik, si-lin'drik-al), *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—*Cylindrical boiler*, a boiler made in the shape of a cylinder, simple in construction, and admitting of greater resistance to the lateral action of the causes of displacement than most others, although more expensive in the matter of fuel.—*Cylindrical lens*, (*a*) a lens formed by two segments of cylinders, each segment having one flat and one rounded surface, and the two segments united at their flat surfaces, with the curve of the one at right angles to that of the other: used as a reading-glass. (*b*) A lens having a cylindrical body and convex lens; a Stanhope lens.—*Cylindrical vaulting*, in *arch.* the most ancient mode of vaulting; called also a waggon, barrel, tunnel, or cradle roof. It is, as its name implies, a plain half-cylinder, without either groins or ribs. Its vertical section is the arc of a circle.

Cylindrically (si-lin'drik-al-li), *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

Cylindricity (si-lin-dris'i-ti), *n.* The condition of possessing a cylindrical form.

Cylindricule (si-lin'drik-ūl), *n.* A small cylinder. *Prof. Owen.*

Cylindriform (si-lin'dri-form), *a.* Having the form of a cylinder.

Cylindro-conical (si-lin'drō-kon''ik-al), *a.* In *gun.* a term applied to a shot, the body of which is cylindrical and the head conical in form.

Cylindro-conoidal (si-lin'drō-kōn-oid''al), *a.* In *gun.* a term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and conoidal head.

Cylindro-cylindrical (si-lin'drō-si-lin''drik-al), *a.* A term applied to an arch formed by the intersection of a cylindrical vault with

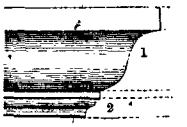
another cylindrical vault, of greater span and height, springing from the same level. See CROSS-VAULTING.

Cylindroid (si'lin-droid), *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, a roller, and *eidos*, form.] A solid body, resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases elliptical, although parallel and equal.

Cylindrometric (si'lin-drō-met''rik), *a.* Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

Cylindro-ogival (si-lin'drō-ō-jīv''al), *a.* In *gun.* a term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and ogival head.

Cyma (sī'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave.] 1. In *arch.* a member or moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is a curve of contrary flexure. Of this moulding there are two kinds, *cyma recta*, which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and *cyma reversa*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the cyma are also called *Ogee*.—2. In *bot.* a cyme (which see).



1, Cyma recta. 2, Cyma reversa.

Cymaphen (sī'ma-fen), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *phainō*, to show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

Cymar (si-mär'), *n.* A slight covering; a scarf. Written also *Simar*.

Her body shaded with a light *cymar*. *Dryden.*

Cymatium (si-mā'shi-um), *n.* [L., Gr. *kymation*, a little wave, from *kyma*, a wave.] In *arch.* same as *Cyma* (which see).

Cymba (sim'ba), *n.* [Gr. *kymbē*, the hollow of a vessel.] A genus of mollusca belonging to the family Volutidæ. The shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and covered with a strong epidermis and the pillar four-plaited. They are found on the African coast.

Cymbal (sim'bal), *n.* [L. *cymbalum*, Gr. *kymbalon*, a cymbal, from *kymbos*, hollow.] 1. A musical instrument, circular and hollow like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together, producing a sharp ringing sound.—2. An instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord.

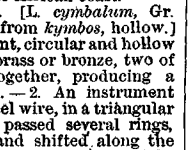
Cymbalist† (sim'bal-ist), *n.* One who plays the cymbals.

Cymbella (sim-bel'la), *n. pl.* In *bot.* a reproductive locomotive body, of an elliptical form, found in some algæ.

Cymbidium (sim-bid'i-um), *n.* A genus of tropical terrestrial orchids, often having spikes of beautiful flowers, on which account several of them are favourites in the greenhouse. They are chiefly from Asia and Africa.

Cymbiform (sim'bi-form), *a.* [L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a boat: applied to the seeds and leaves of plants, and also to a bone of the foot usually called *os naviculare*.

Cyme, Cyma (sīm, sī'ma), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, anything swollen, a wave, the fœtus, a sprout, from *kyō*, to swell.] 1. In *bot.* (*a*) a flat-topped, rounded, or expanded inflorescence, simple or compound, of the determinate class. The blossoming begins at the centre of the cyme, and then at the centre of each of the branches, and so proceeds centrifugally. The inflorescence of the elder and laurustinus are examples of the cyme. It is naked or with bracts. (*b*) A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested, so that it has the appearance of an umbel.—2. In *arch.* same as *Cyma*.



Cyme.

Cymene (sī'mēn), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{14}$) A hydrocarbon occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in camphor, the oil of thyme, &c. It is a colourless, strongly refracting liquid, and has a pleasant odour of lemons.

Cymiferous (sīm-if'ėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *kyma*, a sprout, and L. *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.* producing cymes.

Cyminum (si-mī'num). See CUMIN.

Cymling (sim'ling), *n.* A kind of squash.

Cymoid (sīm'oid), *a.* Having the form of a cyme.

Cymol (sī'mol), *n.* Same as *Cymene*.

Cymophane (sī'mō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *phainō*, to show.] A siliceous gem of a yellowish-green colour, the same as *Chrysoberyl* (which see).

Cymophanous (sī-mof'an-us), *a.* Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

Cymose, Cymous (sīm'ōs, sīm'us), *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme: applied to aggregate flowers.

Cymothoadæ (sī-mō-thō'a-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyma*, anything swollen, *thoōs*, sharp, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of isopodous crustaceans, not unlike the wood-louse, inhabiting the northern seas. *Cymothoa æstrum* (the common fish-louse) is parasitic upon many species of fish, clinging tightly by means of its hooked legs.

Cymric, Cwmric (kim'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry.

Cymric, Cwmric (kim'rik), *n.* The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons; Welsh.

Cymry, Cwmry (kim'ri), *n.* [W. *Cymmro*, a Welshman, pl. *Cymmry*. Many conjectures have been formed regarding the origin of this word, but there seems little difficulty in assigning it to *cymer*, *cymmer* (*cynver*), a confluence of waters, the equivalent of Gael. *inver*, the word thus signifying the people dwelling on or near the confluence of waters, whether of two streams or of a river with the sea. Such localities would be the natural dwelling-places of the earliest tribes, as offering the richest pasturage. For alliances and derivation of *cymmer*, see ABER.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that portion of the Celtic race which appears to have at one time occupied all Britain, before they were expelled from the Highlands by the Gadhelic Scots, and from the Lowlands of Scotland and England by the Saxons and Scandinavians, and popularly known as the ancient Britons. Their longer-continued predominance in any locality is traced by the appearance of certain generic words in the place-names. Among these words are *aber* in place of Gaelic *inver*, *pen* for *ben*, a hill, *dwr*, water, *caer*, a fort, *tre*, town, *uchel*, high (as in *Ochiltree*, high town), *pit*, *pitten* (of uncertain meaning), *llan*, a church, *cwm*, a hollow, &c. By this test we infer that Cymry tribes had peopled the east coast of Scotland from the Firth of Forth to the Moray Firth and portions of the Lowlands, as well as the mountainous regions of the North of England and Cornwall, when the Gadhelic Scots were predominant in the Highlands, and the Teutons and Scandinavians in the rest of England and the Lowlands of Scotland. The Welsh, Bretons, and Cornishmen are Cymry.

Cymry, Cwmry (kim'ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry or their language.

Cynanche (sīn-ang'kē), *n.* [Gr. *kynangkē*, a kind of sore throat, angina—*kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anchō*, to suffocate.] A disease of the throat or wind-pipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds, and comprehends the quinsy, croup, and malignant sore throat.

Cynanchum (sīn-ang'kum), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anchō*, to suffocate—from its poisonous qualities.] A genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, one species of which (*C. vomitorium*) yields the ipecacuanha of the Isle of France. *C. monspeliacum* yields the black scammony of Montpellier.

Cynanthropy (sīn-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anthrōpos*, man.] A kind of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynara (sīn'a-ra), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog—the spines on the involucre being like dogs' teeth.] A genus of Compositæ, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick fleshy spiny scales, and a remarkably thick fleshy receptacle covered over with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke and the cardoon. The other species are prickly troublesome weeds.

Cynaraceæ, Cynarocephalæ (sīn-a-rā'sē-ē, sīn'a-rō-sef''a-lē), *n. pl.* [*Cynara*, and Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] One of the subdivisions of the nat. order Compositæ, of which the genus Cynara may be taken as the type. See CYNARA.

Cynaraceous (sīn-a-rā'shus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the division of plants Cynaraceæ.

Cynarctomachy (sīn-ärk-tom'a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, *arktos*, a bear, and *machē*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog: a word humorously invented by Butler.

The same occult design doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*. *Hudibras.*

Cynarocephalæ, *n. pl.* See CYNARACEÆ.

Cynarrhodon, Cynarrhodium (sīn-ä'rodon, sīn-ä-rō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *rhodon*, a rose.] In *bot.* a fruit in which the receptacle is deeply concave or urn-shaped, inclosed by the calyx, and bearing numerous bony achenes on its inner surface, as in the rose.

Cynegetics (sīn-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [Gr. *kynēgetēs*, a hunter—*kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *hēgeomai*, to lead.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

Cynic, Cynical (sin'ik, sin'ik-al), *a.* [Gr. *kynikos*, canine, from *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog.] 1. Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; sneering; captious; surly; currish; austere.—2. Pertaining to the Dog-star.—3. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; having the qualities of a cynic; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics. [The word in this sense may have been originally derived from *Kynosarges*, the name of the gymnasium in which Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught.]—*Cynic spasm*, a kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, &c., and causing, as it were, a grin.—*Cynic year*, the Sothiac or Sothic year, or canicular year. See SOTHIAC.

Cynic (sin'ik), *n.* 1. One of an ancient sect of philosophers who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements. They are said to owe their origin to Antisthenes of Athens.—2. A man of a currish temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a sneering fault-finder; a follower of Diogenes; a misanthrope.

Cynically (sin'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a snarling, sneering, captious, or morose manner.

Cynicalness (sin'ik-al-nes), *n.* Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.

Cynicism (sin'i-sizm), *n.* The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life.

This *cynicism* is for the most part affected. *Hallam.*

Cynictis (sin-ik'tis), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *iktis*, a kind of weasel.] A genus of carnivorous animals which form a connecting link between the family of the civets and that of the dogs. The general colour, as well as the whole external appearance, is precisely that of a small fox. The representative is found on the borders of Caffraria.

Cynipidæ (sin-ip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L. *cynips*, the gall-fly, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.] The gall-flies, a family of hymenopterous insects, which, by means of their ovipositors, puncture plants, depositing their eggs, along, it is believed, with some irritant fluid which produces tumours on them, commonly called galls or nut-galls. The gall of commerce, the chief ingredient in the manufacture of ink, is caused by the *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* piercing a species of oak.

Cynips (sī'nips), *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, one species of which by its bite produces the excrescences on rose-trees called bedegar, and another is the insect by the puncture of which oak-galls are formed. See BEDEGAR.

Cynocephalus (sīn-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *kephalē*, the head.] The genus of baboons having a head shaped like that of a dog. See BABOON.

Cynogale (sīn-og'a-lē), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *galē*, a weasel.] A genus of mammals, family Viverridæ, natives of Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra. The species *C. Bennettii*, called in Borneo *mampalon*, is the most aquatic of all the family, its semi-retractile claws being partially webbed, and its soft fur resembling that of the otter. It inhabits damp places and banks of rivers.

Cynoglossum (sīn-ō-glos'sum), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *glōssa*, a tongue.] Hounds-tongue, a genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ, consisting of herbs from the temperate zones. *C. officinale* and *C. montanum* are British plants. The former has a disagreeable smell, like that from mice, and was at one time used as a remedy in scro-

fula. There are about fifty other species, all coarse plants.

Cynography (sin-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn, kynos*, a dog, and *graphō*, to write.] A history of the dog.

Cynomoriaceæ (sīn-ō-mō'ri-ā"sē-ē), *n. pl.* An obscure order of rhizanths, distinguished from Balanophoraceæ by their distinct stamens and the imperfect perianth of the male flower. The order is represented by *Cynomorium coccineum*, the *Fungus melitensis* of the old herbalists. See CYNOMORIUM.

Cynomorium (sī-nō-mō'ri-um), *n.* [Gr. *kynomorion*, a kind of broom-rape.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cynomoriaceæ. *C. coccineum* is a small plant which grows in Sicily, Malta, and Gozo, but most abundantly on a rock in the last island, valued by the old herbalists as an astringent and styptic in cases of dysentery and hæmorrhage. It was held in such esteem by the Knights of Malta that it was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand-master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, &c.

Cynorexia (sin-ō-reks'i-a), *n.* [Gr. *kyōn, kynos*, a dog, and *orexis*, appetite.] An insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a dog.

Cynosure (sīn'o-zhör), *n.* [Gr. *kynosoura*, a dog's tail, the constellation of the Little Bear—*kyōn, kynos*, a dog, and *oura*, tail.] Ursa Minor, the Little Bear; the constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed like the four wheels of a chariot, and three lengthwise, like the beam; hence called the *Chariot* or *Charles's Wain*. As this constellation contains the pole-star, the eyes of mariners were, in ancient times, frequently directed to it. Hence—2. Anything that strongly attracts attention; a centre of attraction.

> Where perhaps some beauty lies,
> The *cynosure* of neighb'ring eyes. *Milton.*

Cynosurus (sīn-o-sū'rus), *n.* Dog's-tail grass, a genus of grasses with the flower spikelets forming a unilateral spike. A small number of species belong to the genus, natives of the northern temperate regions. *C. cristatus* and *C. echinatus* are British species. See DOG'S-TAIL GRASS.

Cynthia (sin'thi-a), *n.* 1. In *myth.* one of the names given to Diana.—2. In *zool.* a subgenus of Ascididæ, and a genus of lepidopterous insects, containing the painted lady-butterfly (*Cynthia cardui*).—3. A genus of crustaceans.

Cyon† (sī'on). See CION and SCION.

Cyophoria (sī'o-fō'ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *kyos*, fœtus, and *phoreō*, to carry, to bear.] In *med.* the time of gestation or carrying the fœtus.

Cyperaceæ (sī-pėr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [See CYPERUS.] The sedge family, a nat. order of monocotyledonous plants nearly allied to the grasses. The plants of this order are grassy or rush-like generally perennial herbs, with solid often triangular stems, and leaves with closed sheaths. The small flowers are borne in the axil of each glumaceous bract. The fruit is a small coriaceous achene. The plants are found in all climates, and form a large proportion of our coarser pastures, but are little eaten by cattle. Some club-rushes are used for making mats, chair-bottoms, &c. The papyrus of Egypt was made from the stems of *Cyperus Papyrus*.

Cyperaceous (sī-pėr-ā'shus), *a.* Belonging to or resembling plants of the family Cyperaceæ or sedges and their congeners.

Cyperus (sī'pėr-us), *n.* [Gr. *kyperos*, an aromatic plant.] A genus of plants, nat. order Cyperaceæ. They are herbs with compressed spikelets of many flowers, found in cold climates, and represented in our British flora by two very rare marsh plants which occur in the south of England—*C. longus*, the galingale, and *C. fuscus*.

Cyphella (si-fe'li-a), *n. pl.* [Apparently from Gr. *kyphella*, the hollows of the ears.] In *bot.* collections of gonidia in the form of cups: used only in speaking of lichens.

Cyphella (si-fel'la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyphella*, the hollows of the ears.] Pale tubercle-like spots on the under surface of the thallus of lichens.

Cypher (sī'fėr), *n.* Same as *Cipher*.

Cyphonidæ (sī-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyphōn*, a crooked piece of wood, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A group of beetles detached from the Cebrionidæ on account of their small size, hemispheric, depressed, or ovate, and rather soft bodies, and furcate labial palpi. They are of dull colours, and are found attached to plants in damp situations. They fly and run with agility. In some species the hind legs are formed for leaping.

Cyphonism (sī'fon-izm), *n.* [Gr. *kyphōn*, a kind of pillory in which slaves or criminals were fastened by the neck.] A species of punishment frequently resorted to by the ancients, which is supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects; while others think that it means the kind of punishment still used in China, known to Englishmen as the 'wooden collar,' whereby the neck is bent or weighed down.

Cypræa (si-prē'a), *n.* The cowry, a genus of molluscs, the type of the family Cypræidæ. See COWRY.

Cypræidæ (sī-prē'i-dē), *n.* The cowry family, a family of marine gasteropodous molluscs, well known in commerce from one of the species being used in some parts of the East as a circulating medium. See COWRY.

Cy près (se prā). [O.Fr., as near to.] In *law*, an equitable doctrine thus applied:—When there is an excess in an appointment under a power executed by will, affecting real estate, the court will carry the power out as near to (*cy près*) the testator's intention as practicable, and prevent such excess disappointing the general design. This doctrine is not applicable to personalty, but is confined to wills. In regard to charitable legacies, where a literal execution becomes inexpedient or impracticable, the court will execute it as nearly as it can according to the original purpose, or, as the technical expression is, *cy près*.

Cypress (sī'pres), *n.* [O.Fr. *cypres*, Gr. *kyparissos*.] 1. The popular name of Cupressus, a genus of coniferous trees. Among the most remarkable are *C. sempervirens* or common cypress, the evergreen American cypress or white cedar, and *C. disticha* or deciduous American cypress. Two Californian species, *C. Lawsoniana* and *C. macrocarpa*, have attained much favour in our shrubberies and gardens as ornamental evergreen trees. The wood of various species of cypress is remarkable for its durability. The coffins in which the Athenian

Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *fastigiata*).

heroes were deposited are said to have been made of the first species, and some authorities are inclined to believe that the gopher-wood of which Noah's ark was built was also of this species, the similarity of the names somewhat strengthening the supposition.—2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

> Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the *cypress* would have been united with the laurel. *Eliot's Biog.*

Cypress (sī'pres), *a.* Belonging to or made of cypress.

Cyprian (si'pri-an), *a.* 1. Belonging to the island of Cyprus.—2. A term applied to a lewd woman.

Cyprian (si'pri-an), *n.* 1. A Cypriot.—2. A lewd woman; a courtesan; a strumpet.

Cypridæ, Cyprididæ (si'pri-dē, sī-prid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Kypris*, one of the names of Venus, and *eidos*, likeness.] A family of minute crustaceans, of which the genus Cypris is the type. See CYPRIS.

Cypridina (sī-pri-dī'na), *n.* [Gr. *Kypris*, one of the names of Venus.] A genus of marine crustaceans. See under CYPRIDINIDÆ.

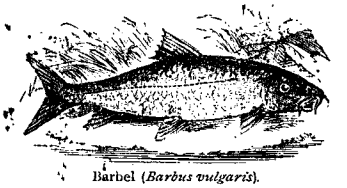
Cypridinidæ (sī-pri-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [From *Cypridina*, the typical genus, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.] A family of marine crustaceans consisting of one genus, Cypridina, having two compound eyes wide apart and two pairs of feet, one pair being always within the shell. The shell is oval, sharply pointed at each end, and the front edge is deeply notched. The pair of feet retained within the shell are modified to form a single organ, which seems to be intended to support the eggs. Several species are found in British seas.

Cyprine (sī'prīn), *a.* Pertaining to a fish of the genus Cyprinus, of which the carp is a species.

Cyprine (sī'prīn), *a.* Of or belonging to the cypress.

Cyprine (sī'prīn), *n.* A species of idocrase of a blue tint, supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

Cyprinidæ (sī-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyprinos*, a carp, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family



Barbel (*Barbus vulgaris*).

of teleostean fishes of the section Malacopterygii Abdominales, the species of which are distinguished by having the mouth small and generally devoid of teeth, the pharyngeal bones furnished with strong teeth, the branchiostegal rays few in number, and the scales generally of large size. The genus Cyprinus is the type of the family, which, besides the carp, contains the gold-fish, tench, roach, loach, bleak, barbel, &c.

Cyprinodontidæ (sī-prin'ō-dont"i-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyprinos*, a carp, *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of malacopterygious fishes, allied to Cyprinidæ, with which they were formerly ranked, but differing from them in having the jaws more protractile and toothed. It includes the Anableps, peculiar for the conformation of its eyes, and some species inhabiting lakes at a great elevation on the Andes. These are greatly esteemed for the table.

Cyprinus (si-prīn'us), *n.* A genus of fishes, including the carp, forming the type of the family Cyprinidæ. The genus is thus characterized: head naked; branchiostegal rays flat and broad; anal fin short; inhabit fresh waters. See CYPRINIDÆ.

Cypriot (si'pri-ot), *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cypripedium (sī-pri-pēd'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *Kypris*, Venus, and a Latinized form of *pedilon*, a slipper.] Lady's slipper, a genus of plants of the nat. order Orchidaceæ, consisting of numerous species of large-flowered terrestrial herbs, many of which are in cultivation. Only one species (*C. Calceolus*) is a native of Britain. Its conspicuous flower consists of large spreading red-brown sepals and petals, and an obovoid pale yellow lip. It is a very rare, if not almost extinct, plant in limestone woods in the north of England.

Cypris (sī'pris), *n.* [Gr. *Kypris*, Venus.] A genus of minute fresh-water crustaceæ, which have the body inclosed in a delicate shell, and which swim by means of cilia; they swarm in stagnant water. Fossil shells under the generic term Cypris occur in all rocks from the coal measures upwards.

Cyprus† (sī'prus), *n.* A thin transparent black stuff; a kind of crape.

> Lawn as white as driven snow,
> *Cyprus* black as e'er was crow. *Shak.*

Cyprus-lawn (sī'prus-lan), *n.* Same as *Cyprus*. *Milton.*

Cypsela (sip'se-la), *n.* [Gr. *kypselē*, any hollow vessel.] In *bot.* a one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent, inferior fruit, with the integuments of the seed not cohering with the endocarp, and of which the ovary was compound, or furnished with two or more styles or stigmas, as the fruit of the Compositæ; it only differs from an achenium in being inferior, and having had more than

one style or stigma, and is seldom distinguished.

Cypselidæ (sip-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of insessorial birds, sub-order Fissirostres, including the swifts and their congeners. The main peculiarity in this family is that the hind toe is turned forward along with the three anterior toes. Besides the genus Cypselus the family includes also Acanthylis (North American chimney-swallow) and Collocalia (esculent swallow).

Cypselus (sip'se-lus), *n.* The name of the genus of birds to which the swift (*C. apus*) belongs. See SWIFT.

Cyrenaic (sī-re-nā'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Cyrene, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa.—2. Pertaining or belonging to the school of Epicurean philosophers founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, at Cyrene.

Cyrenian (sī-rē'ni-an), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cyrene.

Cyrillaceæ (sī-ril-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A nat. order of small evergreen, dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, nearly allied to the Ericaceæ. There are about six known species, constituting four genera, all natives of North or Tropical America.

Cyrillic (sī-ril'ik), *a.* [From St. *Cyril*, its reputed inventor.] The term applied to an alphabet adopted by all the Slavonic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church. It is believed to have superseded the Glagolitic as being easier both for the copyist to write and the foreigner to acquire. Some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic, but those which Greek and Slavonic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria.

Cyriologic (sī'ri-o-loj''ik), *a.* [Gr. *kyrios*, chief, and *logos*, discourse.] Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

Cyrtostyle (sėr'tō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *kyrtos*, bent, curved, and *stylos*, a pillar.] A circular portico projecting from the front of a building.

Cyst (sist), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder.] 1. In *physiol.* a hollow organ with thin walls, as the urinary bladder or the gall bladder.—2. In *pathol.* a bladder-like bag or vesicle which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.

Cysted (sist'ed), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.

Cystic (sist'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; specifically, pertaining to, or contained in, the urinary or gall bladders; as, *cystic* remedies; *cystic* bile; *cystic* calculi.—2. Having cysts; cystose; as, *cystic* sarcoma.—3. Formed in, or shaped like, a cyst; as, *cystic* Entozoa.—*Cystic duct*, the membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall-bladder.—*Cystic artery*, a branch of the hepatic.—*Cystic worm*. See TAPE-WORM.

Cystica (sis'ti-ka), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder.] A term applied to immature Entozoa, in which the body is terminated by a cyst peculiar to one individual, or common to many. The hydatid in the brain of sheep is an example.

Cysticercus (sis-ti-sėr'kus), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, and *kerkos*, the tail.] An immature form of tape-worm found in various mammals. The cysticercus of the mouse, swallowed by the cat, becomes the tape-worm of the latter animal.

Cysticle (sist'i-kl), *n.* In *physiol.* a small cyst.

In some Acalephæ the *cysticles* are not complicated with pigment cells. *Prof. Owen.*

Cystideæ (sist-id'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of fossil echinoderms, with feebly developed arms, occurring in the Silurian and carboniferous strata.

Cystidean (sist-id'ē-an), *n.* A member of the fossil family Cystideæ.

Cystidia (sist-id'i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *bot.* salient cells, accompanying the asci of fungi; by some regarded as antheridian cells.

Cystine (sis'tin), *n.* ($C_3H_7NSO_2$.) A yellowish-coloured mass occurring in a rare kind of urinary calculus.

Cystirrhœa (sis-tir-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, and *rheō*, to flow.] Discharge of mucus from the bladder; vesical catarrh.

Cystis (sist'is), *n.* Same as *Cyst*.

Cystitis (sis-ti'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the bladder.

Cystitome (sist'i-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, and *tomos*, cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Cystocarp (sist'o-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, and *karpos*, fruit.] A capsule, containing many spores, found among the algæ; a conceptacle.

Cystocele (sist'ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, and *kēlē*, a tumour.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

Cystolith (sist'ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bag, a cell, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *bot.* a name given to certain bodies consisting of a matrix of cellulose with carbonate of lime crystallized in a kind of efflorescence on the surface. They occur most frequently beneath the epidermis of the leaf, but are found also in deep-seated organs. They are most abundant in the families of the Urticaceæ and Acanthaceæ.

Cystolithic (sist-ō-lith'ik), *a.* In *med.* relating to stone in the bladder.

Cystopteris (sist-op'tėr-is), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, and *pteris*, a fern—from its bladder-like indusium.] Bladder-fern, a genus of polypodiaceous delicate flaccid ferns, having the sori borne on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranaceous indusium attached only by the base. They are found in cool damp localities. Two are natives of Britain, *C. fragilis* (the brittle fern), found in suitable localities everywhere, and *C. montana*, a very rare species found on the alpine mountains of the centre of Scotland.

Cystose (sist'ōs), *a.* Containing or resembling a cyst; cystic.

Cystotome (sist'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, the bladder, and *tomos*, cutting.] In *surg.* an instrument for cutting the bladder, sometimes but improperly called a *Lithotome*.

Cystotomy (sist-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, and *tomos*, cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] The act or practice of opening encysted tumours, for the discharge of morbid matter; specifically, the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous matter.

Cystula (sist'ū-la), *n.* [L. dim. of *cyst.*] In *bot.* a round closed apothecium in lichens. The term is also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in Marchantia.

Cythere (sī-thē'rē), *n.* A genus of minute entomostracous bivalve crustaceans, of marine habit, and found fossil in many formations, but most abundantly in the chalk and older tertiaries.

Cytherean (si-the-rē'an), *a.* [Gr. *Kythera*, Cerigo, an island in the Ægean Sea, near the coast of which Venus was fabled to have risen from the sea, and where she was specially worshipped.] Pertaining to Venus.

Cytinaceæ (sī-tin-ā'sē-ē), *n.* A small nat. order of rhizanths, the type of which is *Cytinus Hypocistis*, a rich yellow or orange-red scaly parasite growing on the roots of species of Cistus in the Mediterranean region.

Cytisine (si'ti-sin), *n.* A bitter principle detected in the seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum* and other plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

Cytisus (si'ti-sus), *n.* [L., the laburnum.] A genus of hardy, leguminous, papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The leaves are usually composed of three leaflets, some species are leafless. The large flowers are yellow, purple, or white. One species, *C. Scoparius* (broom), is an extremely common shrub on uncultivated grounds, heaths, &c., of most parts of Britain. Some exotic species are common garden and shrubbery plants, as *C. Laburnum* (the laburnum), *C. purpureus*, an elegant procumbent shrub used in rock-work, *C. alpinus*, &c. See BROOM.

Broom (*Cytisus Scoparius*).

Cytoblast (sī'tō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, a cavity, and *blastanō*, to sprout.] In *physiol.* the nucleus, cellule, or centre of assimilative force, from which the organic cell is developed.

The ducts, vessels, woody fibre, &c., of all vegetables are formed originally from cells; these cells are formed from what are called *cytoblasts*. In the interior of a cell may be seen, by the aid of high-power magnifiers, small granular-looking globules, and amongst these are to be found two or three larger bodies termed *nuclei*; and these contain within them smaller yet granular substances, the *nucleoli*; these nuclei and their contained nucleoli are the rudiments of the future new cell, and constitute the *cytoblast*. *Chambers' Miscell.*

Cytoblastema (sī'tō-blas-tē''ma), *n.* [See CYTOBLAST.] The amorphous protein-substance by which animal and vegetable cells are formed, or of which they are wholly composed. Called also *Protoplasm*.

Cytogenesis (sī-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, a cell, and *genesis*, origin.] In *physiol.* the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures.

Cytogenetic (sī'tō-jen-et''ik), *a.* In *physiol.* relating or pertaining to cell formation.

Cytogeny (sī-to'je-ni), *n.* Cytogenesis (which see).

Cytryne, † *a.* Of a pale yellow or citron colour. *Chaucer.*

Czar (zär or tsär), *n.* [O.Pol. *czar*, now *car* (pron. *tsar*), perhaps a corruption of L. *Cæsar*.] A king; a chief; a title of the Emperor of Russia. The title was first adopted in 1571 by Ivan II., who styled himself *Czar of Moscow*.

Czarevna (zä-rev'na), *n.* The wife of the czarowitz.

Czarina (zä-rē'na), *n.* A title of the Empress of Russia.

Czarinian (zä-rin'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Czar, or Czarina, of Russia.

Czarish (zär'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the Czar of Russia. [Rare.]

His *czarish* majesty despatched an express to General Goltz with an account of these particulars. *Tatler.*

Czarowitz, Czarevitch, Czarewitch, &c. (zär'ō-vits, zär'e-vich), *n.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third consonant. D represents a dental sound, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth, and then forcing up vocalized breath, or voice, into the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose. T is formed in the same way except that it is uttered with breath merely, and not with voice. (See T.) When *d* follows a whispered, non-vocal, or surd consonant in the same syllable it takes the sound of *t*, as after *k*, *p*, *f*, *s*. This is especially seen in past tenses in *-ed*, the *e* not being sounded; as, *picked* (= pikt), *wrapped* (= rapt), *hoped* (= hōpt), *snuffed* (= snuft), *kissed* (= kist), &c. It is never silent in English words, except in a rapid utterance of such words as *handkerchief*. D has crept into some English words to which it does not properly belong, as in *thunder*, *gender*, *sound* (L. *sonus*), *lend*, *hind* (a servant), *round* (to whisper); it has disappeared from *gospel* and *answer*. According to Grimm's law in words common to English and to Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and German, where *d* appears in English we find *dh* in Sanskrit, *th* in Greek, *f* in Latin, and *t* in German; thus E. *door* = Skr. *dhvāra*, Gr. *thyra*, L. *fores*, G. *tōr*.—As a numeral, D represents

500, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it thus, D, it denotes 5000.—In *music*, D is the second note of the natural scale, answering to the French and Italian *re*.

Dab (dab), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dabbed;* ppr. *dabbing.* [Allied to O.D. *dabben*, to dabble, probably also to *dub;* comp. Fr. *dauber*, to cuff. See DAUB.] 1. To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box.—2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance.

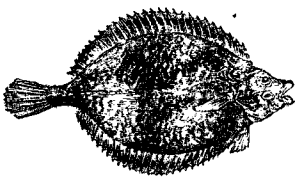
A sore should be wiped by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

3. To prick. [Old English and Scotch.]

There was given hym the aungell of Sathan, the pricke of the flesh, to *dabbe* him in the necke. *Sir T. More.*

Dab (dab), *v.i.* 1. To prick.—2. To peck, as birds do. [Scotch.]

Dab (dab), *n.* 1. A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance.—2. A quick or sudden blow.—3. A small lump or mass of anything soft or moist.—4. A name common to all the species of fish of the genus Pleuronectes, but especially applied to the *Pleuronectes limanda*, called also the salt-water flounder or fluke. It is common on



Dab (*Pleuronectes limanda*).

all sandy parts of the British coast, inhabits deeper water than the flounder, and does not, like it, enter the mouths of streams. It seldom exceeds 12 inches in length, and is preferred to the flounder for the table.

Dab (dab), *n.* [Said to be from *adept*, which might become *a dep, a dap*, then *a dab*. See ADEPT.] An expert; a skilful man; a dabster. [Colloq.]

A third is a *dab* at an index. *Goldsmith.*

Dab (dab), *a.* [See last art.] Clever; skilled; as, a *dab* hand at a thing. [Colloq.]

Dabble (dab'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dabbled;* ppr. *dabbling.* [A dim. and freq. from *dab.*] *Lit.* to dip a little and often; hence, to wet, to moisten; to spatter; to sprinkle. 'Hair *dabbled* in blood.' *Shak.*

Dabble (dab'bl), *v.i.* 1. To play in water, as with the hands; to splash in mud or water.—2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there; to meddle; to dip into a concern; as, to *dabble* in railway shares.

You have, I think, been *dabbling* with the text. *Atterbury.*

The old painter . . . *dabbled* in poetry too. *Walpole.*

Dabbler (dab'blėr), *n.* 1. One who plays in water or mud.—2. One who dips slightly into anything; one who meddles without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler. 'Our *dabblers* in politics.' *Swift.*

Dabblingly (dab'bling-li), *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

Dabby (dab'bi), *a.* Moist; adhesive. [Local.]

Dabchick (dab'chik), *n.* [*Dab* or *dip*, and *chick*, from its habit of dipping or diving below the water.] 1. The little grebe (*Podiceps minor*), a small water-fowl of the family Colymbidæ.—2. A babyish person.

Dabeocia (da-bē-ō'si-a), *n.* [Named from St. *Dabeoc.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ. There is but one species, *D. polyfolia*, a native of the west of Ireland, the west of France, and Spain. It is a small shrub from 1 to 2 feet high, with bright green leaves, and crimson, purple, or white flowers. It is found on boggy heaths.

Dabster (dab'stėr), *n.* [See DAB, *a.*] One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business. [Colloq.]

Da capo (dä kä'pō). [It.] In *music*, a direction to repeat from the beginning of a passage or section.

Dace (dās), *n.* [Probably the same as the latter part of Fr. *vandoise* or *vaudoise*, the dace; of unknown origin.] *Leuciscus vulgaris*, family Cyprinidæ, a small river fish resembling the roach. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams. It is found in Italy, France, Germany, &c., and in some of the rivers of England. The dace is gregarious and swims in shoals. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from

Dace (*Leuciscus vulgaris*).

its activity affords the angler good sport. Named also *Dar, Dare*, and *Dart*.

Dacelo (da-sē'lō), *n.* [A transposition of L. *alcedo*, the king-fisher.] An Australian genus of king-fishers. See KING-FISHER.

Dacker, Daiker (dak'ėr, dāk'ėr), *v.t.* To search, as for stolen or smuggled goods; as, to *dacker* a house. [Scotch.]

Dacoft (da-koit'), *n.* See DAKOIT.

Dacoity (da-koit'i), *n.* See DAKOITY.

Dacrydium (da-krid'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *dakry*, a tear, from the resinous drops exuded by the plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the Taxaceæ or yew tribe. Their fleshy fruit is borne on the face of a boat-shaped bract. The species vary in appearance, some being great trees, like *D. Franklinii* (the Huon pine), and others low-growing shrubs, like *D. taxifolium*. They are natives of New Zealand and the East Indies. *D. taxifolium* is the kakaterro of the natives of New Zealand, the young branches of which, like those of Norway spruce, make excellent beer.

Dacryolite (da'kri-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *dakryō*, to weep, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *med.* a name given to a calculous concretion in the lachrymal passage.

Dacryoma (da-kri-ō'ma), *n.* [Gr. *dakryō*, to weep.] A name given to the stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the *puncta lacrymalia*, by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence run down over the lower eyelid.

Dactyl, Dactyle (dak'til), *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, also a dactyl, which, like a finger, consists of one long and two short members.] 1. A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, like the joints of a finger; as, tēgmine, hāppily. 2. A name of the razor-fish.

Dactyl† (dak'til), *v.i.* To run nimbly; to bound. *B. Jonson.*

Dactylar (dak'til-ėr), *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

Dactylet† (dak'til-et), *n.* A dactyl.

Dactylethridæ (dak-ti-leth'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *daktylēthra*, a finger-sheath, and *eidos*, likeness.] A small South African family of amphibian vertebrata, comprising only one genus, and, so far as known, two species, remarkable for having nails on their feet, the inner three toes being tipped with a sharply-pointed claw or nail.

Dactyli (dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* In *class. antiq.* a name given to certain fabulous beings inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it is ascribed. They were servants or priests of Rhea, and are sometimes confounded with the Corybantes.

Dactylic (dak-til'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls; as, *dactylic* verses.—*Dactylic flute*, a flute consisting of unequal intervals.

Dactylic (dak-til'ik), *n.* 1. A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—2. *pl.* Metres which consist of a repetition of dactyls or equivalent feet.

Dactylioglyph (dak-til'i-ō-glif), *n.* [Gr. *daktylios*, a finger-ring, and *glyphō*, to engrave.] 1. An engraver of stones.—2. The inscription of the name of the artist on a finger-ring or gem.

Dactylioglyphy (dak-til'i-og''li-fi), *n.* [See DACTYLIOGLYPH.] The art or process of engraving precious stones.

Dactyliography (dak-til'i-og''ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *daktylios*, a ring, and *graphō*, to write.] 1. The art of gem engraving.—2. A description of engraved finger-rings and precious stones.

Dactyliology (dak-til'i-ol''o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *daktylios*, a ring, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the history and qualities of finger-rings.

Dactyliomancy (dak-til''i-ō-man'si), *n.* [Gr. *daktylios*, a ring, and *manteia*, divination.] The pretended art of divining by rings.

Dactylion (dak-til'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.] In *surg.* a term for cohesion between two fingers, either congenital or a consequence of burning.

Dactylis (dak'til-is), *n.* [L. *dactylis*, dog's-tooth grass.] Cock's-foot grass, a genus of grasses consisting of about a dozen species found in cold and temperate regions. The flowers are in crowded compressed spikelets at the end of a one-sided panicle. The fruit is loosely enveloped in the glume. The common cock's-foot grass (*D. glomerata*) is often met with in fields and waste places. It is a coarse grass little relished by cattle, but said to improve greatly by culture.

Dactylist (dak'til-ist), *n.* One who writes dactylic verse.

Dactylology (dak-til-ol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, finger, and *logos*, discourse.] The act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers; the language of the deaf and dumb.

Dactylonomy (dak-til-on'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, and *nomos*, rule, law.] The art of counting or numbering by the fingers.

Dactylopterous (dak-til-op'tėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *daktylos*, the finger, and *pteron*, a wing or fin; finger-finned.] Having the inferior rays of its pectoral fin partially or entirely free: said of a fish.

Dactylopterus (dak-til-op'tėr-us), *n.* [See DACTYLOPTEROUS.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, family Cataphracti. It contains but two species, the flying gurnard or flying fish (*D. volitans*), and the *D. orientalis* of Cuvier, the former found in the Mediterranean, the latter in the Indian Ocean.

Dactylorhiza (dak-ti-lō-rī'za), *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, and *rhiza*, a root.] In *agri.* and *hort.* finger-and-toe, a disease of the bulbs of turnips, which divide and becomes hard and useless, believed to be due to the nature of the soil, and distinct from ambury, which is due to the attacks of insects.

Dad, Dada, Daddy (dad, da'da, dad'di), *n.* [In allied forms this word is very widely spread. Comp. W. *tad*, Skr. *tata*, Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad, dada*, L. *tata*, Gr. *tata*, Lapp *dadda*—father.] A childish or pet name for father. Spelled also *Daddie.*

Daddle (dad'dl), *v.i.* [A freq. of *dade.*] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man. [Rare.]

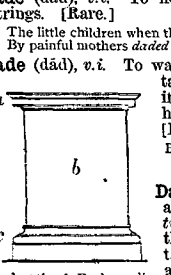
Daddock† (dad'dok), *n.* The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten.

Daddy-long-legs (dad'di-long-legz), *n.* A name given to species of the crane-fly (*Tipula oleracea*, &c.) Called also *Father-long-legs.*

Dade (dād), *v.t.* To hold up by leading strings. [Rare.]

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

Dade (dād), *v.i.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings; hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]



Pedestal.—*b*, Dado or die. *a*, Surbase. *c*, Base.

But eas'ly from her source
As Isis gently *dades*. *Drayton.*

Dado (dā'dō), *n.* [It., a die, a dado, L. *datum*, given.] In *arch.* that part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the finishing of the lower part of the walls in the interior of a house, made somewhat to represent the dado of a pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about three feet high.

Dadoxylon (da-doks'i-lon), *n.* [Gr. *dais, daidos*, contr. *das, dados*, a resinous torch, and *xylon*, wood.] *Lit.* pine or torch wood. Endlicher's generic name for fossil coniferous wood, the cells of which have many series of alternating discs, as in Araucaria, found in the palæozoic and secondary strata.

Dædal, Dædalian (dē'dal, dē-dā'li-an), *a.* [L. *Dædalus*, Gr. *Daidalos*, an ingenious artist.] Formed with art; showing artistic skill; ingenious.

Here ancient art her *dædal* fancies played. *Warton.*

Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms. *Chapman.*

Dædalenchyma (dē-dal-en'ki-ma), *n.* [Gr. *daidalos*, cunningly wrought, and *enchyma*, infusion.] In *bot.* a name applied to entangled cells, as in some fungi.

Dædalous (dē'dal-us), *a.* Having a margin with various windings; of a beautiful and delicate texture: said of the leaves of plants.

Dæmonism, Dæmonist (dē'mon-izm, dē'mon-ist), *n.* Same as *Demonism, Demonist.*

Dæmonomania (dē'mon-ō-mā''ni-a), *n.* Same as *Demonomania.*

Dæsman (dēs'man), *n.* Same as *Desman.*

Daff,† Daffe† (daf), *n.* [Icel. *daufr*, Sw. *döf*, stupid; allied to E. *deaf.*] A stupid blockish fellow.

I shall be holden a *daffe* or a cokenay. *Chaucer.*

Daff (daf), *v.i.* To be foolish; to make sport; to toy. [Scotch.]

Daff† (daf), *v.t.* [A form of *doff.*] To toss aside; to put off; to doff.

There my white stole of chastity I *daft*. *Shak.*

Daffin, Daffing (daf'fin, daf'fing), *n.* Thoughtless gaiety; foolish playfulness; foolery. [Scotch.]

Until wi' *daffin* weary grown,
Upon a knowe they sat them down. *Burns.*

Daffodil (daf'fō-dil), *n.* [Fr. (*fleur*) *d'asphodèle*, Gr. *asphodelos.* See ASPHODEL.] The popular name of a British plant which is one of the earliest ornaments of our cottage gardens, as well as of many of our woods and meadows. It is *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. Many varieties of the daffodil are in cultivation, differing from each other chiefly in bulk and in the form of the flower, which is of a bright primrose-yellow colour. There are other forms of the name in local or partial use, as *Daffadowndilly, Daffodowndilly, Daffydowndilly, Daffadilly, Daffodilly*, and *Affodilly.* 'Clad her like an April *daffodilly.*' *Tennyson.*

Strew me the green ground with *daffadowndillies*
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser.*

Daft (dăft), *a.* [See DAFF, *n.* and *v.i.*] Delirious; insane; stupid; blockish; foolish; playful; frolicsome; wanton: applied to persons or things. [Scotch.]

You are the *daftest* donnet I ever saw on two legs. *Cornhill Mag.*

Let us think no more of this *daft* business. *Sir W. Scott.*

Daftness (daft'nes), *n.* The quality of being daft.

Can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness*? *Galt.*

Dag,† Dagge† (dag), *n.* [Fr. *dague.* The syllable *dag* primarily represents, says Wedgwood, the noise of a blow with something sharp, and then the instrument with which the blow is given. See DAGGER.] 1. A dagger; *Johnson.*—2. A hand-gun; a pistol.

Neither was anything taken from them but these *dags*, which the German horsemen, after a new fashion, carried at their saddle-bows; these the Turks greatly desired, delighted with the noveltie of the invention, to see them shot off with a firelock, with out a match. *Knolles*

Powder! no, sir, my *dagge* shall be my dagger. *Decker.*

Dag† (dag), *n.* [Icel. *dögg*, Sw. *dagg*, dew.] Dew.

Dag† (dag), *v.t.* To bedew; to daggle; to bemire.

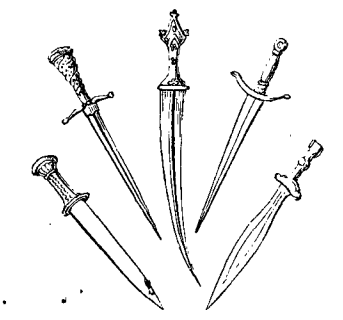
Dag (dag), *n.* [Probably from same root as *dagger*, from being long and pointed.] 1. A loose end, as of a lock of wool; a dag-lock. 2. A leathern latchet. Written also *Dagge.*

Dag† (dag), *v.t.* To cut into slips.

Dagges, from Harleian MS.

Dagge,† *n.* [See DAG, a loose end.] An ornamental cut in the edge of garments, in use as early as the reign of Henry I. The fashion of ornamenting with dagges was carried to such excess that in 1188 sumptuary laws were enacted forbidding it.

Dagger (dag'ėr), *n.* [From the Celtic: W. *dagr*, Ir. *daigear*, Armor. *dager, dag*, a dagger or poniard; Gael. *daga*, a dagger, a pistol; Fr. *dague*, a dagger. See DAG, a dagger or pistol.] 1. A weapon resembling a short sword, with usually a two-edged, sometimes a three-edged, sharp-pointed blade, used for stabbing at close quarters. In feudal times it was carried by knights in addition to the sword; and in single combat it was wielded in the left hand, being used by them to parry the blows of their adversaries, and also to despatch a vanquished enemy, unless he begged for quarter, whence it was called the *dagger of mercy.*—2. In *fencing*, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.—3. In *printing*, an obelisk; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus †. It is the second mark of reference used when more than one occurs on a page.—*Dagger of lath*, the weapon given to the Vice in the old moralities, and supposed to be alluded to by Falstaff in the following quotation.



Various forms of Daggers.

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more. *Shak.*

—*To look* or *speak daggers*, to look or speak fiercely, savagely.

As you have *spoke daggers* to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast. *Junius.*

Dagger (dag'gėr), *v.t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

Dagger (dag'ėr), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal.*] In *ship-building*, a piece of timber that crosses all the puppets of the bulgeway to keep them together. The plank that secures the heads of the puppets is called the *dagger-plank.*—*Dagger-knees*, in *ship-building*, certain pieces whose sides are cast down and bolted through the cramp.

Dagger-money† (dag'gėr-mun-ni), *n.* A sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

Daggers-drawing (dag'gėrz-drą-ing), *n.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel.

They've always been at *daggers-drawing*,
And one another clapper-clawing. *Hudibras.*

Daggle (dag'gl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *daggled;* ppr. *daggling.* [A freq. form of the obsolete verb *dag*, to bedew.] To make limp by passing through water; to trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment; to draggle.

The warrior's very plume, I say,
Was *daggled* by the dashing spray. *Sir W. Scott.*

Daggle (dag'gl), *v.i.* To run through mud and water. *Pope.*

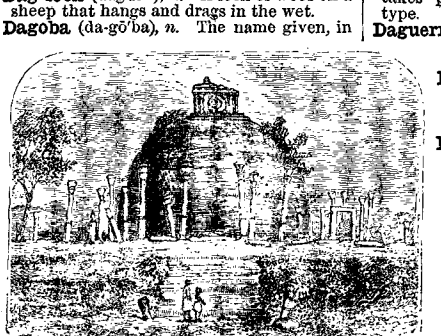
Daggle-tail (dag'gl-tāl), *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggle-tail* parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

Daggle-tail (dag'gl-tāl), *n.* A slattern.

Dag-lock (dag'lok), *n.* A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet.

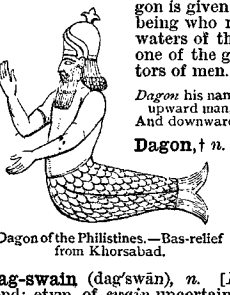
Dagoba (da-gō'ba), *n.* The name given, in Buddhist countries and in those which at one time held the Buddhist faith, to monumental structures containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. The dagoba is of brick or stone, circular in form, and erected on a natural or artificial mound, the structure itself sometimes rising to a great height. The dagoba is usually included under the generic term *Stupa* or *Tope*, but in its specific application the term stupa is restricted to monuments which commemorate some event or mark some spot sacred to the followers of Buddha.



Ceylonese Dagoba.

Dagon (dā'gon), *n.* [Heb. *dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented with the upper part of a man and the tail of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female correlative among the Syrians. In Babylonian mythology, the name Dagon is given to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men.

Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*



Dagon of the Philistines.—Bas-relief from Khorsabad.

Dagon,† *n.* [See DAG, a loose end.] A slip or piece. 'Yeve us a *dagon* of your blanket.' *Chaucer.*

Dag-swain (dag'swān), *n.* [*Dag*, a loose end; etym. of *swain* uncertain.] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse mantle to cast on a bed.

Under coverlets of *dag-swain*. *Hollingshed.*

Dag-tailed (dag'tāld), *a.* The same as *Daggle-tail.*

Daguerrean, Daguerreian (da-ger'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

Daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *n.* 1. The name given to an invention of M. Daguerre, of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or figure are fixed on a metallic plate solely by the action of the sun's actinic or chemical rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is exposed in a close box to the action of the vapour of iodine; and when it assumes a yellow colour it is placed in the chamber of a *camera obscura*, where it receives an image of the object to be represented. It is then withdrawn and exposed to the vapour of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of hypo-sulphite of soda, and lastly washed in distilled water. The process is then complete, and the sketch produced is in appearance something similar to aquatint but greatly superior in delicacy; and such is the precision of the detail, that the most powerful microscope serves but to display the perfection of the copy. See PHOTOGRAPHY.—2. A picture produced by the above process.

Daguerreotype (da-gėr'o-tīp), *v.t.* 1. To produce by the photographic process, as a picture.—2. To impress with great distinctness; to imitate exactly.

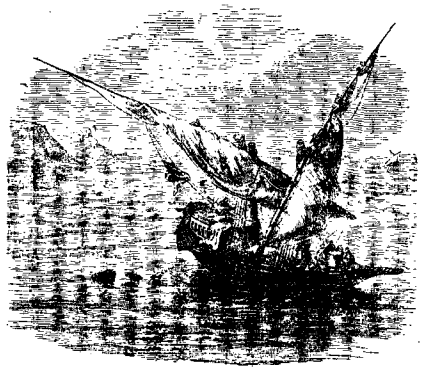
Daguerreotyper, Daguerreotypist (da-ger'ō-tīp-ėr, da-ger'ō-tīp-ist), *n.* One who takes pictures by means of daguerreotype.

Daguerreotypic, Daguerreotypical (da-ger'ō-tip'ik, da-ger'ō-tip'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to daguerreotype.

Daguerreotypy (da-ger'ō-tīp-i), *n.* The art of producing photographic pictures on the plan introduced by M. Daguerre.

Dahabieh (da-ha-bē'ā), *n.* A kind of boat in use on the Nile for the conveyance of travellers, and having one or two masts with a long yard supporting a triangular sail. It is of considerable breadth at the stern, which is rounded, but narrow towards the prow, which terminates in a sharp, gracefully curving cutwater. Dahabiehs are of various sizes, and afford good accommodation for from two to six or eight passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the centre of which are the seats for the rowers, when oars are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on

the after part there is raised a large cabin, which provides a sitting-room and sleeping accommodation for the passengers. The



Dahabieh, boat of the Nile.—Roberts.

top of this cabin affords an open-air promenade, and has often an awning stretched above it.

Dahlgren Gun (dăl'gren gun), *n.* A gun introduced into the United States service by an officer named *Dahlgren*, of that navy. Its chief peculiarity is that it presents a small quantity of metal in front of the trunnions and a comparatively large quantity behind.

Dahlia (da'li-a), *n.* [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, of which several species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America. The *D. variabilis* sports into such endless varieties in stature, leaves, and flowers, that it has become one of the most extensively cultivated florist's plants. Its innumerable sorts are the glory of our gardens in the autumn. As the plants do not bear frost, the roots are taken up during winter. The dahlia was introduced into England in the end of last century, but was not a general favourite in our gardens till about 1814.

Dahlin, Dahline (da'lin), *n.* ($C_6H_{10}O_5$.) Inuline (which see).

Daidle (dā'dl), *v.t.* [A corruption of *daggle*.] To draggle; to bemire. [Scotch.]

Daidle (dā'dl), *v.i.* [See DADDLE.] To be slow in motion or action. [Scotch.]

Daidling (dā'dling), *p.* and *a.* [Scotch.] Feeble; silly; mean-spirited; pusillanimous.

He's but a coward body after a',—he's but a *daidling* coward body. *Sir W. Scott.*

Daiker (dā'kėr), *v.i.* [Scotch; comp. Gael. *deacair*, difficult, grieving, sad, gloomy, surly.] 1. To toil, as in job-work.—2. To loiter; to saunter.

I'll pay your thousand punds Scots . . . gin ye'll . . . just *daiker* up the gate wi' this Sassenach. *Sir W. Scott.*

3. To continue serving in a place irresolutely; to delay making up one's mind.

I e'en *daiker* on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end. *Sir W. Scott.*

Daiker (dā'kėr), *v.t.* [From Fr. *décorer*, to decorate, adorn.] To arrange in an orderly manner. [Scotch.]

Daiker (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *Daker*.

Daikoku (dī-ko-kō'), *n.* The god specially worshipped by the artisans of Japan. He is represented as sitting on a ball of rice, with a hammer in his hand, before a sack. Every time he strikes the sack it becomes full of silver, rice, cloth, and other things useful.

Dailiness (dā'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being daily or happening every day; daily occurrence. [Rare.]

Daily (dā'li), *a.* [A. Sax. *dæglic*, from *dæg*. See DAY.] Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; appearing every day; as, *daily* labour; a *daily* allowance.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

Daily (dā'li), *adv.* Every day; day by day; as, a thing happens *daily*.

Daily (dā'li), *n.* A newspaper which appears daily.

Daimen (dā'men), *a.* Rare; here-and-there; now-and-then; occasional. [Scotch.]

A *daimen* icker in a thrave
'S a sma' request. *Burns.*

Daimio (dī'mi-ō), *n.* [Japanese.] The title of a class of feudal lords in Japan. Of 264 daimios, the greater number exercised the authority of petty princes in their domains, possessing the power of inflicting capital punishment, and owing only a nominal allegiance to the mikado. Eighteen were virtually independent sovereigns. In accordance with a decree issued in 1871, the daimios surrendered not only their exclusive privileges but also to a great extent their private property, their districts being incorporated with the imperial territories, and their troops handed over to the imperial government. The daimios were made official governors of the districts which they formerly held as feudal rulers, and draw as hereditary salaries sums equal to only one-tenth of their former incomes.

Daint† (dānt), *a.*, Dainty; delicate; exquisite. 'To cherish him with diets *daint*.' *Spenser.*

Daint† (dānt), *n.* Something delicate or nice; a dainty.

Excess or *daints* my lowly roof maintains not. *P. Fletcher.*

Daintily (dān'ti-li), *adv.* 1. In a dainty manner; nicely; elegantly; as, a hat *daintily* made.—2. Fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well-tasted; as, to eat *daintily*.—3. Deliciously; as, to fare *daintily*.—4. Ceremonously; scrupulously.†

Daintiness (dān'ti-nes), *n.* 1. Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; neatness.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot. *Wotton.*

2. Delicacy; deliciousness: applied to food.

More notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision . . . than for the massiveness of the dish. *Hakewill.*

3. Nicety in taste; scrupulousness; ceremoniousness; squeamishness; fastidiousness; effeminacy; as, the *daintiness* of the taste, dress, manners, &c. 'The *daintiness* and niceness of our captains.' *Hackluyt.*

Daintrel† (dān'trel), *n.* A delicacy.

Dainty (dān'ti), *a.* [Probably from W. *dantaidd*, *dantaeth*, a dainty, what is toothsome, from *dant*, a tooth. Compare Sc. *daintith*, a dainty. The same root appears in L. *dens*, *dentis*, Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] 1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; as, *dainty* food.

His life abhorreth bread, and his soul *dainty* meat. Job xxxiii. 20.

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious; as, a *dainty* taste or palate; a *dainty* people.

And never found . . .
A *daintier* lip for syrup. *Praed.*

3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious. '*Dainty* of leave-taking.' *Shak.*—4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful; as, *dainty* hands or limbs.

I would be the girdle about her *dainty*, *dainty* waist. *Tennyson.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine. '*Dainty* speakers.' *Prior.*—SYN. Nice, delicious, luxurious, delicate, squeamish, scrupulous.

Dainty (dān'ti), *n.* 1. Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

That precious nectar may the taste renew
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A term of fondness. [Rare.]

There's a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*. *B. Jonson.*

Dairi, Dairi-soma (dī'rē, dī'rē-sō-ma), *n.* An alternative name for the Japanese mikado. He is held to be descended from the sun-goddess, and as such unites in his person all the attributes of the deity. See MIKADO.

He is called the mikado, a name for the Deity, and sometimes the *dairi-soma*. *Brougham.*

Dairo (dī-rō), *n.* The Japanese name for the court of the mikado or dairi-soma.

Education is everywhere much attended to, and especially at the *dairo* or court of the mikado. *Brougham.*

Dairy (dā'ri), *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *dey*, a dairymaid; hence, *deyry*, *dairy*, the department assigned to her. The word *dey* is seen in Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid; Icel. *deigja*, a maid-servant; a dairymaid. See also under LADY.] 1. That branch of farming connected with the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The house or room where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese.—3. In towns, a shop where milk, butter, &c., are sold.—4. A dairy-farm. [Rare in this sense.]

Dairy (dā'ri), *a.* Belonging to the business of the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Dairy-farm (dā'ri-fārm), *n.* A farm, the principal business of which consists in making butter and cheese, and supplying milk to a town.

Dairyhouse, Dairyroom (dā'ri-hous, dā'ri-röm), *n.* Same as *Dairy*, 2.

Dairying (dā'ri-ing), *n.* The business of conducting a dairy.

Dairymaid (dā'ri-mād), *n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Dairyman (dā'ri-man), *n.* One who keeps cows for the sale of milk, or who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

Dais, Deis (dā'is, dē'is), *n.* [Fr. *dais*, a canopy; O.Fr. *dais*, *deis*, a dining-table, from L. *discus*, a dish, from dishes being quoit-shaped; hence L.L. a table. As the tables at which great personages sat were elevated, the name was transferred to the raised platform, and thence to the canopy which ornamented it. *Desk* has the same origin.] 1. The high table at the upper end of an ancient dining-hall at which the chief persons sat.—2. A platform or raised floor at the upper end of an ancient dining-hall, on which the high table stood.—3. The chief

Dais in Presence Chamber, Hampton Court.

seat at the high table, with hangings behind (see DOSER) and often with a canopy, for the chief person or persons who sat at table.

With choice paintings of wise men I hung
The royal *dais* round. *Tennyson.*

4. [Scotch.] A long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve both for a settee and a table; also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, not unfrequently formed of turf.—5. A canopy or covering.

Daisied (dā'zid), *a.* [See DAISY.] Full of daisies; adorned with daisies. 'The *daisied* green.' *Langhorne.*

Daisy (dā'zi), *n.* [A. Sax. *dæges-eáge*, day's eye, because it opens and closes its flower with the daylight.] The common name of *Bellis perennis*, nat. order Compositæ, one of the most common wild plants, found in all pastures and meadows, and ascending nearly to the summit of our highest mountains. The daisy is a great favourite, and several varieties are cultivated in gardens.

The *daisie* or els the eye of the daie,
The emprise and the floure of flouris alle. *Chaucer.*

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
Throws out the *daisy*, primrose, violet. *Thomson.*

In Scotland the field-daisy is called the *gowan*, which name is frequently met with in native poetry. (See GOWAN.) The great, moon, ox-eye, or horse daisy is *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum;* the name *Christmas daisy* is applied to several species of aster, and other species are called *Michaelmas daisies;* the blue daisy is *Globularia vulgaris.*

Dak (dąk), *n.* The mail-post of India. See DAWK.

Daker, Dakir (dā'kėr, dā'kir), *n.* [L. *decuria*, from *decem*, ten.] A dicker; the number of ten; a measure of certain commodities. See DICKER.

Daker-hen (dā'kėr-hen), *n.* The corncrake or landrail, a bird of the family Rallidæ. See CRAKE.

Dakoit (da-koit'), *n.* [Bengalee *dakhe*, a robber.] One of a class of robbers in India who plunder in bands, but seldom take life. The term was also applied to the pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Burhampore, but who are now suppressed by the improved system of river police.

Dakoity (da-koit'i), *n.* The system of robbing in bands.

Dal (dal), *n.* A sort of East Indian vetch.

Dalai-lama (da-lī'lä-ma), *n.* [Tibetan, the ocean-priest, or priest as wide as the ocean.] One of the two lama popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow-pope being the Tesho-lama), each supreme in his own district. Although nominally co-equal in rank and authority, the dalai, from possessing a much larger territory, is in reality much the more powerful. When he dies he is succeeded by a boy, generally of four or five years of age, into whom the soul of the deceased dalai is supposed to have entered. The dalai resides at Potala near Lassa, in Tibet.

> The *dalai-lama*, who is the high priest also of the state, is chosen by the other lamas. *Brougham*

Dalbergia (dal-bėrg'i-a), *n.* [After Nicholas *Dalberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of fine tropical forest trees and climbing shrubs, nat. order Leguminosæ, some species of which yield most excellent timber. *D. latifolia* (the black-wood, or East Indian rosewood) is a magnificent tree, furnishing one of the most valuable furniture woods. *D. Sissoides*, a smaller tree, yields a wood used at Madras for gun-carriages; and *D. Sissoo* gives a hard durable wood, called sissoo or sissum, which, besides its use in house-building, is much employed in India for railway-sleepers, crooked timbers and knees in ship-building.

Dale (dāl), *n.* [A. Sax. *dæl*, a dale or valley; Icel. Sw. Goth. &c. *dal*, G. *thal*, O. Fris. *del*, a valley. Cog. W. and Armor. *dôl*, a winding, dale. *Dell* is another form of this word; the root may be in *deal*.] 1. A low place between hills; a vale or valley. 'High over hills, and low adown the *dale*.' *Spenser*. 2. *Naut.* a trough or spout to carry off water, usually named from the office it has to perform; as, a pump-*dale*, &c.

Dalesman (dālz'man), *n.* One living in a dale or valley.

> While the contest lay between the trimmers, headed by the Alcmæonidæ, and the *dalesmen*, headed by the patrician Lycurgus, Pisistratus, the chief of another great family, paid his court to the mountaineers. *Brougham.*

More specifically, a dweller in the dales of the English and Scottish borders.

> Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the *dalesmen*. *Macaulay.*

Dalliance (dal'li-ans), *n.* [See DALLY.] 1. The act of dallying; trifling or fondling; interchange of caresses.

> Dares prefer the toils of Hercules
> To *dalliance*, banquets, and ignoble ease. *Dryden.*

2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes.

> Dear daughter, since thou claim'st me for thy sire,
> And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
> Of *dalliance* had with thee in heaven. *Milton.*

3. Delay; procrastination.

> My business cannot brook this *dalliance*. *Shak.*

Dallier (dal'li-ėr), *n.* One who fondles; a trifler; as, a *dallier* with pleasant words.

Dallop, Dollop (dal'lop, dol'lop), *n.* A hunch; a heap.

Dally (dal'li), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dallied;* ppr. *dallying*. [The root appears to be that of O.H.G. *dalen, dahlen, dallen*, G. dialect, *tallen*, to speak or act childishly, to trifle, to toy; or perhaps that of E. *doll*.] 1. To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures; to trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play; to linger; to delay.

> It is madness to *dally* any longer. *Calamy.*

2. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle. '*Dallying* with a brace of courtezans.' *Shak.*— 3. To sport; to play; to frolic.

> Our aerie buildeth in the cedar's top,
> And *dallies* with the wind. *Shak.*

Dally (dal'li), *v.t.* To delay; to defer; to put off. [Rare.]

> Not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles.*

Dalmahoy (dal'ma-hoi), *n.* A kind of bushy bob-wig worn by tradesmen in the last century, especially by chemists.

Dalmatian (dal-mā'shi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia.—*Dalmatian dog*, a variety of the canine race, known also by the names of *Danish, Spotted*, or *Coach Dog*. It is distinguished from all other varieties by its numerous black spots. Its form is rather elegant, partaking both of the hound and pointer. It is kept chiefly as an appendage to the carriage, and shows an instinctive fondness for the stable.

Dalmatica, Dalmatic (dal-ma'ti-ka, dal-ma'tik), *n.* The vestment used by the deacon at mass, so called from first coming from Dalmatia. It is worn also by bishops under the chasuble, and from a very early period was worn by the popes when officiating pontifically. Thus Jean Diacre makes mention of the dalmatic of St. Gregory the Great. It consists of a long robe with larger and fuller sleeves than the tunic, which it resembled in general shape. The sides are left partially unclosed, and the vestment is occasionally ornamented with orphreys and fringes. It has longitudinal stripes before and behind, these stripes originally being of a black colour, but in later times red.

Dalmatica, Cathedral of Chartres (twelfth century).

A similar robe was worn by kings at high solemnities, as at coronations, and continues still to be worn by the sovereigns of England on these occasions as a super-tunic over the tunic surcoat.

Dalriad (dal'ri-ad), *n.* [Ir., one of the race of *Riada*, or Caibre *Righfada*, 'Caibre of the long arm,' a noted prince of the Scots in Ireland in the third century.] One of a tribe of the Scots in Ireland, which occupied the southern part of the county of Antrim. It is unknown when the first Dalriads passed over into Scotland, but it is certain that some of them went over in 506 led by Loarn, Fergus, &c., and settled in the west of Argyle, founding the kingdom of 'Dalriada in Albany.' The term was afterwards changed for Scot.

Dalriadic (dal-ri-ad'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Dalriads, or their country.

Dal segno (dal sān'yō). [It., from the sign.] In *music*, a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋, and repeat from thence to the close.

Dalt (dalt), *n.* [Gael. *dalta*, a foster-child.] A foster-child. [Scotch.]

> It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my *dalt*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Daltonian (dal-tō'ni-an), *n.* [See below.] One affected by colour-blindness.

Daltonism (dal'ton-izm), *n.* [From *Dalton*, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.] Colour-blindness (which see).

Dam (dam), *n.* [A form of *dame*.] 1. A female parent: used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.—2. A human mother, in contempt.

> Faithless, forsworn, ne goddess was thy *dam*. *Surrey.*

3. A crowned man in the game of draughts. [Local.]

Dam (dam), *n.* [A.Sax. seems to possess only the verb *demman*, to dam; the noun is seen in Sw. and G. *damm;* Dan. and D *dam*, as in Amster*dam*, Rotter*dam*, &c.; Lith. *tama*, a dam.] 1. A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels, or for other purposes; any work that stops and confines water in a pond or basin, or causes it to rise.

> As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
> And overflows the level grounds,
> Those banks and *dams*, that like a screen
> Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

2. The body of water so hemmed in. [Scotch.]

Dam (dam), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dammed;* ppr. *damming*. [See the noun.] 1. To obstruct or restrain the flow of, by a dam; to confine by constructing a dam, as a stream of water: often used with *in, up*.—2. To confine or restrain; to shut up or in; to obstruct.

> Abortive tears from their fair eyes out-flow'd,
> And *damm'd* the lovely splendour of their sight. *Cowley.*

—*To dam out*, to prevent from entering, as water, by means of a dam.

Damage (dam'āj), *n.* [O.Fr. *damage;* Fr *dommage;* Pr. *damnatge*, from *damnaticum*, a supposed form from L. *damnum*, loss, injury. Perhaps from the same root as in Skr. *dambh*, to hurt, injure, deceive; but see DAMN.] 1. Any hurt, injury, or harm to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hindrance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise; any injury to person, character, or reputation.

> To the utmost of our ability we ought to repair any *damage* we have done. *Beattie.*

2. In *law*, the value in money of what is lost; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss. In this sense the word is generally used in the plural. In common law it is the province of a jury to assess damages.—3. The cost of anything. [Colloq.]

> Many thanks, but I must pay the *damage*, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. *Byron.*

Damage (dam'āj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damaged;* ppr. *damaging*. [See the noun.] To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of.

> He . . . came up to the English admiral and gave him a broadside, with which he killed many of his men and *damaged* the ship. *Clarendon.*

Damage (dam'āj), *v.i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value; as, green corn will *damage* in a mow or stack.

Damageable (dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage; as, *damageable* goods.—2. Hurtful; pernicious. [Rare.]

> The other denied it, because it would be *damageable* and prejudicial to the Spaniard. *Camden.*

Damage-cleer (dam'āj-klēr), *n.* [L. *damna clericorum*.] In *law*, a fee formerly paid in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in certain cases where damages were recovered in these courts.

Damaged (dam'ājd), *p.* and *a.* Hurt; impaired; injured; as, *damaged* goods; a *damaged* reputation.

Damage-feasant (dam'āj-fāz-ant), *a.* [Fr. *faisant*, from *faire*, to do.] In *law*, doing injury; trespassing, as cattle: applied to a stranger's beasts found in another person's ground without his leave or license, and there doing damage, by feeding or otherwise, to the grass, corn, wood, &c. In this case the person damaged may distrain and impound them, as well by night as in the day.

Damajavag (dä-ma-jä'vag), *n.* The name given to a preparation of the chestnut-tree, employed as a substitute for oak bark and gall-nuts in tanning.

Daman (dam'an), *n.* A rabbit-like animal of the genus Hyrax (*H. syriacus*), common in Syria and Palestine, inhabiting clefts of rocks. It is about 11 inches long and 10 inches high, and is supposed to be the shaphan or cony of Scripture. See HYRAX.

Damar (dam'ar), *n.* Same as *Dammar*.

Damara (dam'är-a), *n.* Same as *Dammara* (in both its senses).

Damar-resin (dam'är-re-zn), *n.* Same as *Dammar-resin*.

Damascene (dam'as-sēn), *a.* Relating to Damascus.

Damascene (dam'as-sēn), *n.* [L. *damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A particular kind of plum, now written *Damson* (which see).

Damascene (dam'as-sēn), *v.t.* To damask; to damaskeen.

Damascus Blade (dam-as'kus blād), *n.* A sword or scimitar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, &c., formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus. The excellent quality of these blades has

become proverbial, but blades of equal quality are now made in this country.

Damask (dam'ask), *n.* [From *Damascus*, because silk damask was originally made there.] 1. The name given to all textile fabrics, of various materials, ornamented with raised figures of flowers, landscapes, and other forms not of geometrical regularity, being the richest species of ornamental weaving, tapestry excepted.—2. A pink colour, like that of the damask-rose.

Damask (dam'ask), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to Damascus; manufactured at Damascus; resembling the products of Damascus.—2. Of the colour of the rose so called; pink.

While dreaming on your *damask* cheek
The dewy sister eyelids lay. *Tennyson.*

—*Damask steel*, a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlass blades.

Damask (dam'ask), *v.t.* 1. To form or imprint the figures of flowers upon, as upon cloth.—2. To variegate; to diversify. 'A bank *damasked* with flowers.' *Milton.*—3. To adorn with figures, as steel-work. 'Mingled metal *damask'd* o'er with steel.' *Dryden.* See DAMASKEEN.

Damasked (dam'askd), *p.* and *a.* In *her.* applied to the field or charge when covered over with small squares, in which is depicted a variety of figures; having a running ornament all over. Called also *Diapered.*

Damaskeen (dam'ask-ēn), *v.t.* [Fr. *damasquiner.* See DAMASK.] To ornament, as a metal, particularly iron and steel, with designs produced by inlaying or encrusting with another metal, as gold, silver, &c., by etching, and the like; to damask.

Damaskin (dam'ask-in), *n.* A Damascus blade; a damaskeened blade. 'No old Toledo blades or *damaskins*.' *Howell.*

Damask-plum (dam'ask-plum), *n.* A small plum, the damson.

Damask-rose (dam'ask-rōz), *n.* A pink species of rose, *Rosa damascena*, a native of Damascus, and brought thence.

Damasse (dam-as'), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of linen for table-cloths, napkins, &c., originating in Flanders in the fifteenth century, and woven in flowers, figures, &c., in imitation of damask.

Damassin (dam'as-sin), *n.* A kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.

Dambonite (dam'bon-īt), *n.* [*N'dambo*, native name for the tree.] A white crystalline substance existing to the extent of 0·5 per cent. in caoutchouc obtained from an unknown tree growing near the Gaboon, in Africa. It is very readily soluble in water and in aqueous, but not in absolute, alcohol.

Dame (dām), *n.* [Fr. *dame*; Pr. *dama*, It. *dama*; from L. *domina*, a mistress, fem. of *dominus*, a lord; same root as E. *tame.*] 1. A mistress; a woman in authority; especially, a lady in rank or culture; more specifically, the wife of a knight or baronet. 'Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame*.' *Milton.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shak.*

2. A woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years. *Shak.*

One old *dame*
Came suddenly on the queen with the sharp news. *Tennyson.*

3. The mistress of an elementary school, especially when an old woman with but little education.

Like many others born in villages, he (Robert Hall) received his first regular instruction at a *dame's* school—that of *Dame* Scotton. *Dr. O. Gregory.*

Dameisel,† **Damoiseau†** (dam'i-zel, dam'-oi-zō), *n.* [O.Fr., from L.L. *dominicellus*, dim. of L. *dominus*, a lord. See DAME and DAMSEL.] The son of a king, prince, lord, or knight before he had entered on the order of knighthood. Written also *Damoisel.*

Dame's-violet, Dame-wort (dāmz'vī-ō-let, dām'wėrt), *n.* The popular names of *Hesperis matronalis*, nat. order Cruciferæ. It is an erect herb, with a perennial root; the stems, from 2 to 3 feet high, are few or solitary; and the leaves are serrate. Its flowers are pale, purplish, and sweet-scented, especially in the evening. It flowers in May and June, and grows in meadows and plantations, but is not a native of Britain, having merely escaped from cultivation.

Damianist (dā'mi-an-ist), *n.* *Eccles.* one of a sect founded by Damian, bishop of Alexandria, in the sixth century, who denied any distinction in the Godhead, yet using the names of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Dammar (dam'mär), *n.* See DAMMARA.

Dammara (dam'mär-a), *n.* 1. A genus of trees, nat. order Coniferæ, from the other species of which they are distinguished by their large, lanceolated, leathery leaves, with numerous and nearly parallel veins, and by their seeds having a wing at one side instead of proceeding from the end. *Dammara orientalis* is a lofty tree, attaining on the mountains of Amboyna a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Its light timber is of little value, but it yields the well-known dammar-resin. Another species is *D. australis*, the kauri- or cowrie-pine (which see). *D. Moorii*, a tree 40 feet high, is found in New Caledonia. *D. obtusa*, a large timber tree used in ship-building, is a native of the New Hebrides.—2. Dammar-resin (which see).

Dammarin (dam'mär-in), *n.* See DAMMAR-RESIN.

Dammar-resin (dam'mär-re-zn), *n.* A gum or resin resembling copal, produced by various species of dammar. The East Indian or cat's-eye resin is got from the *Dammara orientalis*, and when mixed with powdered bamboo bark and a little chalk is used for caulking ships. Another variety, the cowrie or kauri gum, is obtained from the *D. australis* of New Zealand; it is colourless or pale yellow, hard and brittle, and has a faint odour and resinous taste. Both gums are used for colourless varnish, for which purpose they are dissolved in turpentine. Called also *Dammara, Dammarin.*

Damn (dam), *v.t.* [L. *damno*, to condemn, from *damnum*, damage, a fine, penalty. Pott derives it from root *da*, as in *dare*, to give.] 1. In *theol.* to sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to consign to punishment in hell; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. Mark xvi. 16.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South.*

[Used interjectionally, in a profane sense, as a term of execration.]—2. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. Rom. xiv. 23.

3. To condemn; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing by open expression, as by hissing or other mark of disapprobation; as, to *damn* a play or a mean author.

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

Damn (dam), *n.* The execration employed by those who use the verb profanely; a curse; an oath. Generally written *D—n.* *Moore.*

Damnability (dam-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* Liability to damnation; state or quality of deserving damnation; damnableness.

Damnable (dam'na-bl), *a.* 1. That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation.

A creature unprepared, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*. *Shak.*

2. Odious, detestable, or pernicious. [LOW.]

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shak.*

Damnableness (dam'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

Damnably (dam'na-bli), *adv.* 1. In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or punishment.—2. Odiously; detestably; sometimes excessively. [Low.]

The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conserves stunk. *Dennis.*

Damnation (dam-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *damnatio, damnationis*, from *damno*. See DAMN.] 1. Sentence or condemnation to punishment in the future state, or the state in which such punishment is undergone.

How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell?
Mat. xxiii. 33.

2. Eternal punishment in a future life.—3. A crime so great as to be worthy of eternal punishment; a detestable and horrid deed. [Rare and poetical.]

Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep *damnation* of his taking-off. *Shak.*

4. The act of damning or censuring by open expression, as by hissing or other mark of disapprobation; condemnation.

Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account. *Fielding.*

Damnatory (dam'na-to-ri), *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation; condemning to damnation; condemnatory.

Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives. *Hallam.*

Damned (damd), *p.* and *a.* 1. Suffering punishment in hell, lost, consigned to perdition.—2. Hateful; detestable; abominable. [Low.]

What a *damned* epicurean rascal is this. *Shak.*

Damnific (dam-nif'ik), *a.* [See DAMNIFY.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

Damnification (dam'ni-fi-kā"shon), *n.* In *law*, that which causes damage or loss.

Damnify (dam'ni-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *damnified*; ppr. *damnifying.* [L. *damnifico—damnum* and *facio.*] To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in person, estate, or interest; to injure; to endamage; to impair. [Rare.]

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman's God . . . because they could never yet have power to *damnify* the English either in body or goods. *Boyle.*

Damning (dam'ning; colloq. pron. dam'ing), *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation; as, a *damning* sin.

Damningness (dam'ning-nes), *n.* Tendency to bring damnation. 'The *damningness* of sin.' *Hammond.*

Damoclean (da-mok'lē'an), *a.* Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, under a sword suspended over his head by a single hair. Hence, applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

Damoiselle, Damosel (da-mwą-zel', dam'o-zel), *n.* [O.Fr.; Pr. and It. *donzella*, from L.L. *dominicella*, a dim. of *domina*, a mistress. See DAMSEL.] 1. A young unmarried lady; a damsel. Written also *Damosella, Damoselle.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

But *damosella* virgin, was this directed to you? *Shak.*

2.† The wife of an esquire.

Damouch (da-much'), *n.* The Arab name for *Nitraria tridentata*, believed to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

Damp (damp), *a.* [This word does not seem to occur in A. Sax., but is seen in Icel. *dampi*, G. *dampf*, D. and Dan. *damp*, steam, vapour, fog, smoke; M.H.G. *dimpfen*, to smoke. Wedgwood connects it with *dam.*] 1. Being in a state between dry and wet; moderately wet; moist; humid; as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air; sometimes foggy; as, the atmosphere is *damp*. But it may be damp without visible vapour.

Wide anarchy of chaos *damp* and dark. *Milton.*

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled. 'With looks down-cast and *damp*.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Damp (damp), *n.* 1. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog.

Night . . . with black air
Accompanied, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my soul. *Addison.*

3. A noxious exhalation issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life. Damps exist in wells which continue long covered and not used, and in mines and coal-pits; and sometimes they issue from the old lavas of volcanoes. These damps are distinguished by miners under the names of *choke-damp*, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid gas, which instantly suffocates, and *fire-damp*, consisting chiefly of light carburetted hydrogen, so called from its tendency to explode. See FIREDAMP.

Damp (damp), *v.t.* 1. To moisten; to make humid or moderately wet.—2. To chill, as ardour or liveliness; to deaden; to depress or deject; to abate; as, to *damp* the spirits; to *damp* the ardour of passion.

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form
Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb
To *damp* your tender hopes. *Akenside.*

3. To weaken; to make dull; as, to *damp* sound.—4. To check or restrain, as action or vigour; to make languid; to discourage; as, to *damp* industry.

Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions. *Bacon.*

SYN. To depress, dispirit, deject, restrain, discourage, check.

Dampen (damp'en), *v.t.* To make damp or moist. *W. Johnson.*

Dampen (damp'en), *v.i.* To grow or become damp. *Byron.*

Damper (damp'ėr), *n.* 1. He who or that which damps, chills, or discourages. [Colloq.]

This . . . was rather a *damper* to my ardour in his behalf. *T. Hook.*

2. An iron plate sliding across a flue of a furnace, &c., so as to contract or altogether close the passage in order to check or regulate the draught of air. — 3. A piece of movable mechanism in a pianoforte made of wood and covered with cloth, which, after the finger has left the key, immediately checks the vibration of the strings, thereby preventing that confusion of sound which would result were the vibrations allowed to continue; also, the mute of brass instruments, as the horn, &c. — 4. A kind of bread made simply of flour and water, in thick cakes, without fermentation, and baked on a flat stone.

Dampish (damp'ish), *a.* Moderately damp or moist.

Bob did look *dampish*, inasmuch as the rain was streaming from his neck, elbows, cuffs, skirts, and knees. *Dickens.*

Dampishly (damp'ish-li), *adv.* In a dampish manner.

Dampishness (damp'ish-nes), *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

Dam-plate (dam'plāt), *n.* In a blast-furnace, the cast-iron plate which covers the damstone.

Dampne, † *v.t.* To condemn. '*Dampned* for to die.' *Chaucer.*

Dampness (damp'nes), *n.* Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity; as, the *dampness* of the air, of the ground, or of a cloth.

Damp-off (damp'of), *v.i.* In *hort.* to ulcerate, as the stems of seedlings and other tender plants, in consequence of the soil and atmosphere in which they are vegetating being too damp or moist. Flower seedlings in stoves and hotbeds are especially liable to *damp-off.*

Dampy† (damp'i), *a.* 1. Somewhat damp; moist. '*Dampy* shade.' *Drayton.*—2. Dejected; sorrowful. '*Dampy* thoughts.' *Hayward.*

Damsel (dam'zel), *n.* [Fr. *demoiselle*, O.Fr. *damoiseelle*; Prov. *damisela* and *donzella*, from L.L. *dominicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, also *donna*, a mistress. See DAME.] 1.† A young man or woman of noble or gentle extraction; as, *Damsel* Pepin; *Damsel* Richard, prince of Wales.—2. A young unmarried woman.

Then Boaz said, Whose *damsel* is this? Ruth ii. 5.

A *damsel* with a dulcimer
In a vision once I saw;
It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she played,
Singing of Mount Abora. *Coleridge.*

Damson (dam'zn), *n.* [Contr. from *damascene*, the Damascus plum.] The fruit of *Prunus communis*, variety *damascena*, a small black, dark-bluish, purple, or yellow plum. The finest variety of this plum is the Shropshire damson, which is extensively multiplied in the nurseries by grafting.

Damson-cheese (dam'zn-chēz), *n.* A conserve of fresh damsons, pressed into the shape of a cheese.

Dam-stone (dam'stōn), *n.* The retaining wall of the crucible at the bottom of a blast-furnace.

Dan (dan), *n.* [O.Fr. *dan*, *dans*, a master, from L. *dominus*. See DAME.] A title of honour equivalent to *master*, *don*, or *sir*; used by Chaucer, Shakspere, Prior, &c., but now met with only in poetry. '*Dan* Cupid, giant-dwarf.' *Shak.* '*Dan* Chaucer, the first warbler.' *Tennyson.*

Dan (dan), *n.* In *mining*, a small truck or sledge used in mines to convey the coals to the pit-mouth.

Danæaceæ, Danæeæ (da-nē-ā'sē-ē, da-nē'-ē-ē), *n. pl.* A sub-order of tropical ferns, with ringless spore-cases, buried in the fleshy substance of the under surface of the frond, and each opening at the top by a small round pore. One species is used in the Sandwich Islands to perfume cocoa-nut oil, and the rhizome of another forms an article of diet there.

Danaite (dā'na-it), *n.* [After J. D. *Dana*, an American mineralogist.] A mineral composed of arsenic, sulphur, and iron, and sometimes containing also cobalt, found in New Hampshire in the United States.

Dance (dans), *v.i.* [Fr. *danser*; Sp. Pg. *dansar*, from O.H.G. *dansôn*, to draw. The modern German form *tanzen* is from the Romance.] 1. To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument; to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument.

Good shepherd, what
Fair swain is this which *dances* with your daughter?
Shak.

2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly or up and down.

All my blood *danced* in me, and I knew
That I should light upon the Holy Grail. *Tennyson.*

—*To dance upon nothing*, to be hanged. [Low.]

Dance (dans), *v.t.* To make to dance; to cause to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle.

Thy grandsire loved thee well;
Many a time he *danced* thee on his knee. *Shak.*

—*To dance attendance*, to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favour by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

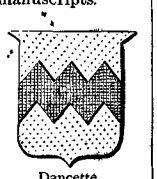
A man of his place, and so near our favour,
To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasure.
Shak.

Dance (dans), *n.* 1. A leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune; a lively brisk exercise or amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art in figure, and by the sound of instruments in measure. 'Tipsy *dance* and jollity.' *Milton.*—2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c.—*Dance of death*, in *allegorical painting* and *sculp.* a subject illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a death or skeleton figures prominently; very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and in the decoration of manuscripts.

Dance-music (dans'mū-zik), *n.* Music specially intended to be danced to.

Dancer (dans'ėr), *n.* One who practises dancing.

Dancette, Dancy (dan-set', dan'si), *a.* In *her.* noting a line of division of the same character as *indented*, but larger, consisting only of three teeth. A *fesse dancette* has but three indentations, unless otherwise described.


Dancette.

Dancette (dan-set'), *n.* In *arch.* the chevron or zigzag moulding peculiar to Norman architecture.

Dancette Moulding.

Dancing-master (dans'ing-mas-tėr), *n.* A teacher of dancing.

Dancing-room (dans'ing-röm), *n.* A room for dancing; a ball-room; specifically, a public room, licensed for music and dancing.

Dandelion (dan'di-lī-un), *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] A well-known plant, *Taraxacum officinale*, nat. order Compositæ, having a naked stalk with one large bright yellow flower, and a tapering milky perennial root. The root has been employed to adulterate coffee. It acts as an aperient and tonic, and is highly esteemed in affections of the liver. The seed of the plant is furnished with a white pappus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. The flowers open in the morning between five and six o'clock, and close between eight and nine in the evening. Hence this was one of the plants chosen by Linnæus for his floral clock.

Dander (dan'dėr), *v.i.* [Probably another form of *dandle*.] 1. To wander about aimlessly. [Provincial and Scotch.]—2. To talk incoherently; to maunder. [Provincial.]

Dander (dan'dėr), *n.* [A corruption of *dandruff* (which see).] 1. Dandruff; scurf.—2 Anger; passion. 'When his *dander* is up.' *Quart. Rev.* [Vulgar.] [It would almost seem that to *dander* must have been attributed the sense of *scruff* or back part of the neck as well as of *scurf*, and that it came to have the sense of anger from the idea of a boar's or dog's neck bristling with rage.]

Dander (dan'dėr), *n.* [Icel. *tendra*, to kindle; *tindra*, to emit sparks. Akin *tinder*.] A cinder; specifically, in the plural, the refuse of a furnace.

Dandify (dan'di-fī), *v.t.* To make or form like a dandy.

Dandiprat (dan'di-prat), *n.* [*Dandy*, a fop, and *prat*, probably for *prate*, or for *brat*.] 1. A little fellow; an urchin: a word of fondness or contempt. 'The smug *dandiprat* smells us out.' *Massinger.*—2. A small piece of money coined by Henry VII. the value of which is not known.

Dandle (dan'dl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dandled*; ppr. *dandling*. [Of same origin as G. *tand*, prattle, frivolity, *tändeln*, to toy, to trifle, to lounge, to dandle. Cog. Fr. *dandiner*, to jog; It. *dandolare*, to swing, to loiter.] 1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; literally, to amuse by play.

Then . . . ye shall be *dandled* on her knees. Is. lxvi. 12.

2. To fondle, amuse, or treat as a child; to pet.

They have put me in a silk gown and gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

3.† To defer or protract by trifles.

They doe . . . *dandle* their doings, and dallie in the service to them committed. *Spenser.*

4.† To put off as with trifling excuses or by cajolery; to wheedle; to cajole.

King Henry's embassadors, having been *dandled* by the French during these delusive practices, returned without other fruit of their labours. *Speed.*

Dandler (dan'dlėr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

Dandruff (dan'druf), *n.* [Probably Celtic; W. *ton*, skin, and *drwg*, bad.] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

Dandy (dan'di), *n.* [Possibly Fr. *dandin*, a ninny, akin to E. *dandle*. But it may be connected with *dainty*.] A man who pays excessive attention to dress; one who dresses with special finery; a fop; a coxcomb.

Your men of fashion, your 'Muscadins' of Paris, and your *dandies* of London. *Disraeli.*

Dandy (dan'di), *a.* Finely or foppishly dressed; dainty; foppish; trim; gay.

He had not been seated there very long, before he felt an arm thrust under his, and a *dandy* little hand in a kid glove squeezing his arm. *Thackeray.*

Dandy (dan'di), *n.* [Hind. *daundee*, a boatman, a rower, from *daund*, an oar.] A boatman of the Ganges. [Anglo-Indian.]

Dandy (dan'di), *n.* *Naut.* a vessel rigged as a sloop, and having also a jigger-mast.

Dandy, Dandy-roller (dan'di, dan'di-rōl-ėr), *n.* A roller of woven wire, forming part of a paper-making machine, employed to press the liquid from the pulp, and to bar or stripe the paper.

Dandy-cock, Dandy-hen (dan'di-kok, dan'-di-hen), *n.* A bantam fowl. [Local.]

Dandyish (dan'di-ish), *a.* Like a dandy.

Dandyism (dan'di-izm), *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

I had a tinge of *dandyism* in my minority. *Byron.*

Dandyize (dan'di-īz), *v.i.* To act or become like a dandy. [Rare.]

Dandyize (dan'di-īz), *v.t.* To form like a dandy; to dandify. [Rare.]

Dandyling (dan'di-ling), *n.* A little dandy; a ridiculous fop.

Dane (dān), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Denmark.

Danebrog, Dannebrog (dan'ē-brog), *n.* [In O.Dan. *brog* means cloth. Hence *Danebrog* is equal to 'the cloth or banner of the Danes.'] A Danish order of knighthood, said to have been instituted in 1219, and revived in 1693. The decorations consist of a cross of gold *pattée*, enamelled with white, and suspended by a white ribbon, embroidered with red.

Danegelt, Danegeld (dān'gelt, dān'geld), *n.* [*Dane*, and *gelt*, *geld*, money.] In *Eng. hist.* an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. It was at first one shilling, and ultimately seven, for every hide of land, except such as belonged to the church. When the Danes became masters of England the *danegelt* was a tax levied by the Danish princes on every hide of land owned by the Anglo-Saxons.

Danewort (dān'wėrt), *n.* The popular name of *Sambucus Ebulus*, a species of elder, called dwarf elder or wall-wort.

Dang, Dung (dang, dung), pret. and pp. of *ding*. [Scotch.]

Dang† (dang), *v.t.* [In Sc. *ding*.] To beat, with notion of overthrowing, or causing to descend; to throw or force down; to dash.

Till she, o'ercome with anguish, shame, and rage,
Danged down to hell her loathsome carriage.
Marlowe.

Danger (dān'jėr), *n.* [Fr. *danger*; O.Fr. *dangier*, *dongier*, a feudal term for right to woods and waters, which Littré refers to a fictive L. form *dominiarium*, from *dominus*, a lord; but which Wedgwood and others endeavour to trace from L. *damnum*, loss (through *damnarium*, *domigerium*, or simi-

lar forms), which in the middle ages was used in the sense of a legally imposed fine, and hence of the territory over which the right of a seignior to impose a fine extended, and then of any inclosed field, in all of which senses the word *danger* is found in old writers.] 1. Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; as, it is easy to boast of despising death when there is no *danger*.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at naught. Acts xix. 27.

2.† Power; jurisdiction; domain; as, to come within his *danger*.

Narcissus was a bachelere
That Love had caught in his *daungere*. *Chaucer.*
You stand within his *danger*, do you not? *Shak.*

3.† Injury; harm; damage.

We put a sting in him,
That at his will he may do *danger* with. *Shak.*

4.† Sparingness; stint; coyness.

And him alway such plentie send
Of gold and silver for to spend
Withouten lacking or *daungere*. *Chaucer.*
So let your *danger* sugred ben alite,
That of his death ye be not all to wite. *Chaucer.*

SYN. Peril, jeopardy, risk, hazard, insecurity, venture.

Danger† (dān'jėr), *v.t.* To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. *Shak.*

Dangerfully (dān'jėr-fụl-li), *adv.* In a manner to expose to danger; dangerously. [Rare.]

Dangerous (dān'jėr-us), *a.* 1. Perilous; hazardous; exposing to loss; unsafe; full of risk; as, a *dangerous* voyage; a *dangerous* experiment. 'The *dangerous* year.' *Shak.*

It is *dangerous* to assert a negative. *Macaulay.*

2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil; as, a *dangerous* man; a *dangerous* conspiracy. 3. In danger, as from illness. [Colloq.] 4.† Fearful of loss; niggardly; sparing.

My lord to me is hard and *dangerous*. *Chaucer.*
He was to sinful men not dispitous,
Ne of his speche *dangerous*. *Chaucer.*

SYN. Hazardous, perilous, unsafe, insecure.

Dangerously (dān'jėr-us-li), *adv.* With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously; as, to be *dangerously* sick; *dangerously* situated.

Dangerousness (dān'jėr-us-nes), *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as, the *dangerousness* of condition or disease.

Danger-signal (dān'jėr-sig-nal), *n.* The signal used on railways to indicate that there is some obstruction ahead, or some obstacle involving danger to an advancing train. Danger is indicated by certain positions of the movable arms of a semaphore during the day, and by a red lamp at night.

When he gives up the profitable application of his time, it is then that, in railway language, 'the *danger-signal* is turned on.' *Gladstone.*

Dangle (dang'gl), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dangled;* ppr. *dangling.* [Cognate with Dan. *dingle*, Sw. and Icel. *dingla*, Sc. *dingle*, to swing. Akin *dandle*.] To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*. *Hudibras.*

—*To dangle about*, or *after*, to hang on with importunity; to be a humble officious follower of; to beset; as, to *dangle about* a woman; to *dangle after* a minister for favours.

The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle after* them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

Dangle (dang'gl), *v.t.* To carry suspended loosely, and with oscillatory motion; to cause to dangle; to swing.

Maud with her sweet purse-mouth, when my father *dangled* the grapes. *Tennyson.*

Dangler (dang'glėr), *n.* One who dangles or hangs about: said particularly of men who hang about women. '*Danglers* at toilets.' *Burke.*

Danish (dān'ish), *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.

Danish (dān'ish), *n.* The language of the Danes.

Danisk† (dān'isk), *a.* Danish. *Spenser.*

Dank (dangk), *a.* [Nasalized form allied to *dag*, Sw. *dagg*, dew.] Damp; moist; humid.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were *dank*. *Coleridge.*

Dank (dangk), *n.* 1. Moisture; humidity. 'The rawish *dank* of winter.' *Marston.*—2. The watery element. [In both uses rare or obsolete.]

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, rising on stiff pinions, tour
The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

Dankish (dangk'ish), *a.* Somewhat damp. 'A dark and *dankish* vault.' *Shak.*

Dannebrog, *n.* See DANEBROG.

Danseuse (dans-öz), *n.* [Fr.] A female stage-dancer.

Dansker† (dansk'ėr), *n.* [Dan. *Dansk*, Danish.] A Dane.

Inquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris. *Shak.*

Danton (dant'on), *v.t.* [O.E. *daunten*.] To daunt. [Scotch.]

Mishanter fa' me
If ought of thee, or of thy mammy,
Shall ever *danton* me, or awe me. *Burns.*

Danubian (da-nūb'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to or bordering on the river Danube; as, the *Danubian* Principalities.

Dap (dap), *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic.] To drop or let fall the bait gently into the water: an old angling word. *Walton.*

Dapatical† (da-pat'ik-al), *a.* [L. *dapaticus*, from *daps*, a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer.

Dape (dāp), *v.i.* Same as *Dap* (which see).

Dapedium, Dapedius (da-pē'di-um, da-pē'di-us), *n.* [Gr. *dapedon*, a pavement.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the lias. The surface of the scales resembles a tesselated pavement.

Daphnad (daf'nad), *n.* The name applied by Lindley to the Thymelaceæ.

Daphnal (daf'nal), *a.* In *bot.* the term applied by Lindley to the alliance comprising the daphnads and the laurels. See DAPHNE.

Daphne (daf'nē), *n.* [Gr., the laurel-tree.] 1. In *myth.* a nymph of Diana feigned to have been changed into a laurel.—2. In *bot.* a genus of thymelaceous plants, containing many species inhabiting the more temperate parts of Europe and Asia. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance, others are of medicinal importance, and a few are employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper. Two species are natives of Britain—*D. Laureola* (the spurge laurel), with evergreen leaves and green flowers in the axils of the leaves; and *D. Mezereon* (the mezereon), with very fragrant flowers, which appear before the deciduous leaves. Both species flower early in spring, and are found in woods and copses.

Daphnia (daf'ni-a), *n.* The water-flea, a genus of minute crustaceans belonging to the order Cladocera, division Branchiopoda. The best known species is the *D. pulex*, or 'branch-horned' water-flea, which is a favourite microscopic object. The head is prolonged into a snout, and is provided with a single, central, compound eye; it is also furnished with antennæ which act as oars, propelling it through the water by a series of short springs or jerks. These animals are very abundant in many ponds and ditches; and as they assume a red colour in summer the swarms which abound in stagnant water impart to it the appearance of blood.

Daphnidea, Daphniidæ (daf-ni'dē-a, daf-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of crustaceans, order Cladocera, of which the genus Daphnia is the type. See DAPHNIA.

Daphnin, Daphnine (daf'nin), *n.* ($C_{31}H_{34}O_{19}$ + 4 H_2O.) The bitter principle of the *Daphne alpina*, discovered by Vauquelin. It is obtained in small crystals, hard, transparent, of a grayish colour and a bitter taste.

Daphnomancy (daf'nō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *daphnē*, a laurel, and *manteia*, divination.] Soothsaying by means of the laurel.

Dapico (dā-pē'kō), *n.* The South American name for a species of caoutchouc obtained from the roots of *Siphonia elastica*.

Dapifer (dap'i-fėr), *n.* [L. *dapes*, feast, and *fero*, to bear.] One who brings meat to the table; a steward; a seneschal.

Dapper (dap'pėr), *a.* [The same word as the D. *dapper*, Sw. and Dan. *tapper*, G. *tapfer*, brave. Cog. (Slav.) Bohem. *dobry*, good.] Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively; neat; pretty. 'A *dapper* little man.' *Milton.* 'The pert fairies and the *dapper* elves.' *Milton.*

Dapper ditties . . . to feed youth's fancy. *Spenser.*

Dapperling (dap'pėr-ling), *n.* A dwarf; a little fellow.

Dapple (dap'pl), *a.* [A freq. from *dab*, a lump of something soft, a spot, a blotch.] Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades of colour; as, a *dapple* horse.

Some *dapple* mists still floated along the peaks of the hills. *Sir W. Scott.*

[Used in composition to denote that some colour is variegated with spots of another colour; as, *dapple*-bay, *dapple*-gray (which see).]

Dapple (dap'pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dappled;* ppr. *dappling.* To spot; to variegate with spots.

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray. *Shak.*
A surface *dappled* o'er with shadows flung
From many a brooding cloud. *Wordsworth.*

Dapple (dap'pl), *n.* A single spot on any dappled animal.

He has . . . as many eyes on his body as any gray mare hath *dapples*. *Sidney.*

Dapple-bay (dap'pl-bā), *a.* Of a bay colour, variegated by dapples, or spots of a different colour or shade.

Dappled (dap'pld), *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades. 'The *dappled* turf.' *Wordsworth.* 'Dappled Flanders mares.' *Pope.*

Dapple-gray (dap'pl-grā), *a.* Of a gray colour, variegated by spots of a different colour or shade. 'His steed was all *dapple-gray*.' *Chaucer.*

Dar (dār), *n.* [Fr. *dard*, a dart, and also the dace.] See DACE.

Darby (dār'bi), *n.* 1. A plasterer's tool, about 3 feet or 3½ feet long and 7 inches broad, with two stout handles at the back, used for floating a ceiling.—2. *pl.* Handcuffs. 'Hark ye! Jem Clink will fetch you the *darbies*.' *Sir W. Scott.* [The phrase 'father Derbies bands' for handcuffs occurs in Gascoigne's *Steel Glas*, 1576. The origin is unknown.]

Darby and Joan (dār'bi and jōn). A loving, old-fashioned, virtuous couple. [The names belong to a ballad said to have been written by Henry Woodfall, an apprentice of Darby, and the characters are John Darby, a printer of Bartholomew Close, who died in 1730, and his wife, who is described to be 'as chaste as a picture cut in alabaster.']

You might have sat, like *Darby and Joan*, and flattered each other; and billed and cooed like a pair of pigeons on a perch. *Thackeray.*

Darbyites (dār'bi-īts), *n. pl.* See PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

Dare (dār), *v.i.* pret. *dared* or *durst;* pp. *dared;* ppr. *daring.* [A. Sax. *ic dear*, I dare, *he dear*, he dare, *we durran*, we dare; *ic dorste*, I durst; Goth. *daursan*, O.H.G. *turran*. Cog. Gr. *tharsein*, to be courageous; Skr. *dharsh*, to hold out, to have courage.] To have courage for any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake anything; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shak.*
Dare to be true. Nothing can need a lie. *Geo. Herbert.*

Dare (dār), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dared;* ppr. *daring.* 1. To challenge; to provoke; to defy; as, to *dare* a man to fight.

Time, I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

2. To venture on; to attempt to perform. 'But this thing *dare* not.' *Shak.*

Dare (dār), *v. t.* [Perhaps akin to *daze*, *dazzle*. Comp. *frore*, *frozen*; *gare*, *gaze*; &c. See GAZE. Wedgwood would not connect it with *daze*, but with the D. and L.G. *bedaren*, to become still or calm.] To stupefy by sudden terror; to terrify; to daunt.

For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs,
Would *dare* a woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

—*To dare larks*, to catch larks by producing such terror that they dare not rise, as by means of a mirror or a piece of red cloth, or by walking round where they are crouching with a hawk on the fist, and then throwing a net over them.

All hush, all tremble, like a *lark that's dared*. *Fanshaw.*

Dare† (dār), *v.i.* To lie or squat close to the ground, like a frightened bird or hare; to look anxiously around, as such a lurking creature.

Dare† (dār), *n.* 1. The quality of daring; venturesomeness; boldness; dash.

It lends a lustre and more great opinion,
A larger *dare* to our great enterprise. *Shak.*

2. Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius hath given the *dare* to Cæsar. *Shak.*

Dare (dār), *n.* [See DAR.] The dace (which see).

Dare-devil (dār'de-vil), *n.* A desperado; one who fears nothing and will attempt anything.

A humorous *dare-devil*—the very man
To suit my purpose. *Lord Lytton.*

Dare-devil (dār'de-vil), *a.* Characteristic of or appropriate to a dare-devil; reckless; inconsiderately rash and venturesome.

I doubt if Rebecca, whom we have seen piously

praying for consols, would have exchanged her poverty and the *dare-devil* excitement and chances of her life, for Osborne's money and the humdrum gloom which enveloped him. *Thackeray.*

Dareful† (dār'fụl), *a.* Full of defiance. *Shak.*

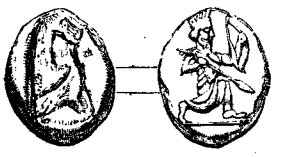
Darer (dār'ėr), *n.* One who dares or defies; a challenger. *Beau. & Fl.*

Darg, Dargue (dārg), *n.* [A contr. for *day-wark*, that is, *day-work*.] A day's work; a certain quantity of work. [Scotch.]

Darg (dārg), *v.i.* To be employed at day-work; as, 'What are you doing this year?' 'I'm *darging*.' [Scotch.]

Darger (dārg'ėr), *n.* A day-worker. [Scotch.]

Daric (da'rik), *n.* [Gr. *dareikos*, from *Dareios*, Darius, from Pers. *dara*, a king.] In *numis.*



Golden Daric, from British Museum.

(*a*) a gold coin of Darius the Mede, weighing about 129 grains, value about 25*s.*, and bearing on one side the figure of an archer. (*b*) A silver coin having the figure of an archer, and thence called a *daric*. (*c*) Any very pure gold coin.

Daring (dār'ing), *a.* 1. Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; brave; stout.

Grieve not, O *daring* prince, that noble heart. *Pope.*

To this day we may discern in many parts of our financial and commercial system the marks of that vigorous intellect and *daring* spirit. *Macaulay.*

2. Audacious; impudent.

Is there none
Will tell the king I love him tho' so late?
Now—ere he goes to the great battle? none:
Myself must tell him in that purer life,
But now it were too *daring*. *Tennyson.*

Daring (dār'ing), *n.* Boldness; adventurousness.

Daring-hardy (dār'ing-härd-i), *a.* Foolhardy; audacious. *Shak.*

Daringly (dār'ing-li), *adv.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently; defiantly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press. *Atterbury.*

Daringness (dār'ing-nes), *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

Dariole (dă-ri-ōl), *n.* [Fr.] A little sweet cake baked with cream.

Dark (därk), *a.* [A. Sax. *deorc*. The word does not occur in the other Teutonic languages. Cog. perhaps Gael. and Ir. *dorch*, dark, black.] 1. Destitute of light; not radiating or reflecting light; obscure.

The sun to me is *dark*,
And silent as the moon. *Milton.*

2. Wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white; as, a *dark* colour or substance.

Lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a *dark* eye in woman. *Byron.*

3. Gloomy; disheartening; not cheerful; having unfavourable prospects; as, a *dark* time in political affairs.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *Irving.*

4. Obscure; concealed; secret; mysterious; not easily understood or explained; as, a *dark* saying; a *dark* passage in an author.

What may seem *dark* at the first will afterward be found more plain. *Hooker.*

What is your *dark* meaning, mouse, of this light word? *Shak.*

5. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant; as, a *dark* age.

The age wherein he liv'd was *dark*: but he
Could not want sense who taught the world to see. *Denham.*

6. Wanting sight; blind.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man. *Dryden.*

7. Morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his *dark* suggestions hide. *Milton.*

8. Keeping designs concealed.

The *dark* unrelenting Tiberius. *Gibbon.*

9. Destitute of spiritual enlightenment or means of grace.

'What did you mean,' said A to B, 'by telling me that —— was such a very *dark* village? I rode over there to-day, and found the street particularly broad and cheerful, and there is not a tree in the place.' 'The gospel is not preached there,' was B's laconic reply. *J. C. Hotten.*

10. Not fair: said of the complexion.—*Dark horse*, in *horse-racing*, a horse whose capabilities are not generally known, or concerning whose chances of success in a pending race little or no information is to be had; hence, any competitor for a prize or honours about whom nothing certain is known.

Every now and then a *dark horse* is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. *Cambridge Sketches.*

—*Dark-house*, † a mad-house. *Shak.*

Dark (därk), *n.* 1. Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light.

There was neither fire nor candle: she died in the *dark*. *Dickens.*

2. A dark hue; a dark spot: a dark part.

Some *darks* had been discovered. *Shirley.*

All the spirit deeply dawning in the *dark* of hazel eyes. *Tennyson.*

3. Secrecy; as, things done in the *dark*.—4. Obscure condition or state; obscurity; a state of ignorance.

We are as much in the *dark* and as void of knowledge as before. *Locke.*

Dark† (därk), *v.t.* To darken; to obscure.

That cloud of pride which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

Darken (därk'n), *v.t.* 1. To make dark or black; to deprive of light; as, close the shutters and *darken* the room.—2. To obscure; to cloud.

They (the locusts) covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was *darkened*. Ex. x. 15.

3. To make dim; to deprive of vision.

Let their eyes be *darkened*. Rom. xi. 10.

4. To render gloomy. 'All joy is *darkened*.' Is. xxiv. 11.—5. To deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid.

Their foolish heart was *darkened*. Rom. i. 10.
His confidence seldom *darkened* his foresight. *Bacon.*

6. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? Job xxxviii. 2.

7. To render less white or clear; to tan; as, a burning sun *darkens* the complexion.—8. To sully; to make foul; to make less bright or illustrious.

I must not think there are
Evils enough to *darken* all his goodness. *Shak.*
You are *darkened* in this action, sir,
Even by your own. *Shak.*

Darken (därk'n), *v.i.* To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.

Some little of this marvel he too saw
Returning o'er the plain that then began
To *darken* under Camelot. *Tennyson.*

Darkener (därk'n-ėr), *n.* One who or that which darkens.

Darkful† (därk'fụl), *a.* Full of darkness. 'All thy body shall be *darkful*.' *Wycliffe's Bible*, Luke xi. 34.

Darkish (därk'ish), *a.* Dusky; somewhat dark.

Darkle (därk'l), *v.i.* [From *darkling*.] To appear dark or show indistinctly.

To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat: . . . to the left *darkles* the castle. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Darkling (därk'ling), *adv.* [*Dark*, and term. *-ling*, as in *flatling*.] In the dark; at night. 'As the wakeful bird sings *darkling*.' *Milton.*

That though I wrestle *darkling* with the fiend,
I shall o'ercome it. *J. Baillie.*

Darkly (därk'li), *adv.* In a dark manner; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge.

What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*

Darkness (därk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dark. More particularly, (*a*) the want of physical light; gloom; obscurity. '*Darkness* was upon the face of the deep.' Gen. i. 2. (*b*) State of being or acting in the dark, or in circumstances where light is excluded; privacy; secretness; secrecy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. Mat. x. 27.

(*c*) State of being blind physically; hence, state of mental or intellectual blindness or obscurity, more especially in respect of religious and moral subjects. 'Sons of *darkness*.' *Milton.*

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds were evil. Jn. iii. 19.

Ring out the *darkness* of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be. *Tennyson.*

(*d*) Condition of not presenting a clear prospect, view, or meaning to the mind; want of intelligibility; as, the *darkness* of a subject or discussion.—*Darkness, Obscurity, Dimness.* *Darkness*, the opposite of light, and indicating the complete absence of it, whether the light is physical or mental. *Obscurity*, the state of being overclouded or concealed through the intervention of something which obstructs the light, or the understanding; as, clouds produce an *obscurity* in the sky; the style of this author is full of *obscurity*. *Dimness*, indistinctness, through the intervention of an imperfectly transparent medium, or imperfection in the eye of the person looking: it is specifically applied to the sight itself; as, *dimness* of vision.

Darkness and light are both alike to thee.
Ps. cxxxix. 12.

They were now brought forth from *obscurity* to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair, *Macaulay.*

Not with a total blindness . . . but such a *dimness* that they could not see anything distinctly. *Patrick.*

Darksome (därk'sum), *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure; as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud.

Who hath not spent the *darksome* hours
Weeping and watching for the morrow,
He knows you not, ye unseen Powers. *Carlyle.*

Darky (därk'i), *n.* 1. A popular name for a negro, from his dark complexion.—2. A policeman's lantern; a bull's eye. *Dickens.* [Slang.]

Darling (där'ling), *a.* [A.Sax. *deorling—deor*, dear, and dim. term. *ling*.] Dearly beloved; favourite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness; as, a *darling* child. 'Some *darling* science.' *Watts.* '*Darling* sin.' *Macaulay.*

Darling (där'ling), *n.* One much beloved; a favourite; as, that son was the *darling* of his father.

And can do nought but wail her *darling's* loss. *Shak.*

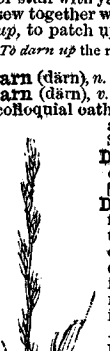
Darlingtonia (där-ling-tō'ni-a), *n.* [From Dr. *Darlington*, an American botanist.] A remarkable genus of American pitcher-plants, nat. order Sarraceniaceæ. A single species is known from California. The leaves are long and trumpet-shaped, with a wing rising from one side of the mouth. The single flowers have whitish sepals and purple petals; the style is pentafid.

Darn (därn), *v.t.* [W. and Armor. *darn*, Ir. *dàrne*, a piece, a patch.] To mend a rent or hole by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread.—*To darn up*, to patch up; repair.

To darn up the rents of schism by calling a council. *Milton.*

Darn (därn), *n.* A place mended by darning.

Darn (därn), *v.t.* To damn (when used as a colloquial oath); as, *darn* that fellow; he is a *darned* hard cuss. [United States.]



Darnel (*L. temulentum*).

Darn (därn,) *v.t.* or *i.* [A. Sax. *dearn*, secret.] To hide. [Scotch.]

Darnel (där'nel), *n.* [From the fact that this plant is believed to cause intoxication it is called in Fr. *ivraie*, from *ivre*, drunk, and Wedgwood accordingly connects its English name with Lith. *durnas*, foolish, mad.] The popular name of *Lolium temulentum*, the only poisonous British grass. It appears to be the *infelix lolium* of Virgil, and the tares of Scripture. Its properties are said to be narcotic and stupefying, but recent researches have cast some doubt on its reported deleterious qualities. It is met with in our corn-fields.

Darner (därn'ėr), *n.* One who mends by darning.

Darnex, Darnix (därn'eks, därn'iks), *n.* A coarse damask manufactured at Tournay (Dornick), for hangings, carpets, &c. Written also *Darnic*. 'With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own.' *Beau. & Fl.* See DORNICK.

Daroo-tree (da-rō'trē), *n.* The *Ficus Sycomorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

Darra (da'ra), *n.* Same as *Durra*.

Darraign,† **Darrain,**† **Darreine**† (da-rān'), *v.t.* [Norm. *daraigner, deraigner*, L.L. *derainsare*, contr. from *derationare—de*, and *ratio*, reason, and (in the Latin of the middle ages) a legal account of one's actions. 'From the arena of the forum the term was

transferred to that of arms, as was natural when the ordeal by battle was considered a reasonable method of ascertaining a question of fact.' *Wedgwood.*] 1. To settle by battle or combat; to fight out.

Two harneis had he dight
Both suffisant and mete to *darreine*
The bataile in the felde betwixt hem tweine.
Chaucer.

2. To arrange an army; to draw up in order of battle. 'Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.' *Shak.* [This sense may have arisen from confusion with *arrange.*]

Darrein† (da'rān), *a.* [O.Fr. *darrein, derrain,* Fr. *dernier,* last. See DERNIER.] In *law,* last; as, *darrein* continuance; *darrein* presentment.

Dart (därt), *n.* [A. Sax. *darath.* Cog. Anc. Scand. *darrathr,* O.H.G. *tart,* Fr. *dard,* It. Sp. Pg. *dardo,* Armor. *dared*—dart. Whether the word is originally English or came into the language from the French is not quite clear.] 1. A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance.

Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,
Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a *dart* at thee. *B. Jonson.*

2. A missile weapon; anything which pierces and wounds.

Till that his thoughts with *darts,*
Were almost like a sharp-quilled porcupine. *Shak.*

Dart (därt), *v.t.* 1. To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust.

Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden.*

2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot: applied to small objects which pass with velocity; as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.

Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart.* *Pope.*

Dart (därt), *v.i.* 1. To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly.

Through his manful breast *darted* the pang.
Tennyson.

2. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

Dart (därt), *n.* See DACE.

Dartars (där'tärz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *dartre,* tetter.] A scab or ulceration under the skin of lambs.

Darter (därt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who throws a dart.—2. One who or that which springs or darts forward.

Oft from out it leaps
The finny *darter* with the glittering scales. *Byron.*

3. A genus (Plotus) of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, resembling the gulls in form, found near the eastern coasts of the tropical parts of America, and on the western coast of tropical Africa, as well as in Australia. The birds perch on trees by the sides of lakes, lagoons, and rivers, and after hovering over the water suddenly dart at their finny prey with unerring aim (hence the name). The *Plotus melanogaster* is called the snake-bird, from the serpent-like form of its head and neck, the head being scarcely thicker than the neck.—4. An order (Jaculatores) of birds in the classification of Macgillivray, containing the king-fishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars, from their habit of darting on their prey.

Darter-fish (därt'ėr-fish), *n.* The *Toxotes jaculator,* also called *Archer-fish* (which see).

Dartingly (därt'ing-li), *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

Dartoid (därt'oid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the dartos.—*Dartoid tissue,* in *anat.* the structure of the dartos, which is intermediate between muscle and elastic fibrous tissue.

Dartos (där'tos), *n.* [Gr. *dartos.*] A contractile fibrous layer situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

Dartre (där'tr), *n.* [Fr.] Herpes or tetter; a term which has been used to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

Dartrous (där'trus), *a.* Relating or subject to the disease called dartre or tetter; herpetic.

Dart-snake (därt'snāk), *n.* A name given to serpents of the genus Acontias, from their darting upon their assailants.

Darwinian (där-win'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Darwin, the celebrated naturalist; as, the *Darwinian* theory of development. See under DEVELOPMENT.

Darwinian (där-win'i-an), *n.* A believer in the Darwinian theory.

Darwinism (där'win-izm), *n.* Belief in or support of the doctrines of Darwin as to the development of animals and plants.

Dase,† *v.i.* [A form of *daze* (which see).] To grow dim-sighted. 'Thine eyen *dasen.*' *Chaucer.*

Dash (dash), *v.t.* [A Scandinavian word originally: O.E. *dassche, dasche,* Dan. *daske,* to slap, to flap, *dask,* a slap, Sw. *daska,* to beat, to give a beating to.] 1. To cause to strike suddenly and with violence; to strike or throw violently or suddenly; as, to *dash* one stone against another; to *dash* water on the face.

Lest thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. Mat. iv. 6.

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower *dashed* the dew.
Sir W. Scott.

2. To break by collision or striking; to shatter. 'A brave vessel *dashed* all to pieces.' *Shak.*—3. To overspread or bespatter; to sprinkle; as, to *dash* a garment. 'Life is *dashed* with flecks of sin.' *Tennyson.* [In this sense it strongly recalls Sc. *tash,* to stain or defile, from Fr. *tache.*]—4. To place in a somewhat hasty manner; as, to *dash* paint upon a picture.—5. To mix, reduce, or adulterate by throwing in another substance; as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables.—6. To disturb; to destroy; to frustrate. 'To perplex and *dash* maturest counsels.' *Milton.*

The truth is, if we consider that great multitude of things to be known, and the labour and time required to the knowledge of each particular; it is enough to discourage and *dash* all attempt, and cause a careless despair. *South.*

7. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car. *Pope.*

8. To suffuse; to overspread.

Dashed with blushes for her slighted love.
Addison.

—*To dash off,* to form or sketch out in haste carelessly; to execute hastily or with careless rapidity; as, to *dash off* an article for a magazine.—*To dash out,* to erase at a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate; as, to *dash out* a line or word.

Dash (dash), *v.i.* 1. To rush with violence; to move rapidly so as to make a loud sound when an opposing object is met.

All the long-pent stream of life
Dashed downward in a cataract. *Tennyson.*

2. To display rapidity in performance.

With just, bold lines he *dashes* here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care. *Rochester.*

Dash (dash), *n.* 1. Collision; a violent striking together of two bodies. 'The *dash* of clouds.' *Thomson.*—2. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance; as, the wine has a *dash* of water. 'Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly.' *Addison.* 3. A sudden check; frustration; abashment; as, his hopes met with a *dash.*—4. A rapid movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset; as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.—5. The capacity for unhesitating, prompt action, as against an enemy; vigour in attack; as, the corps was distinguished for *dash.*

Young Havelock has distinguished himself very much by his forwardness and *dash.* *W. H. Russell.*

6. A flourish; blustering parade; as, the young fop made a *dash.*—7. A mark or line [—] in writing or printing noting a break or stop in the sentence, or a pause, or a division of the sentence. Dashes are also used instead of parentheses.—8. In *music,* (*a*) a small mark, thus ', denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short and distinct manner. (*b*) A line drawn through a figure in the thorough-bass, directing the note represented by that figure to be raised half a tone.

Dash-board (dash'bōrd), *n.* A board or leathern apron placed on the fore part of a chaise, gig, or other vehicle to prevent water, mud, &c., from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.

Dasher (dash'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which dashes or agitates, as the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like.—2. A dash-board (which see).—3. One who makes an ostentatious parade; a bold, showy, impetuous man or woman. [Low.]

Dashing (dash'ing), *a.* Impetuous; blustering; spirited; showy; brilliant; as, a *dashing* fellow; a *dashing* charge.

'But the society is very good still, is it not?' 'Oh, very genteel,' said the man, 'but not so *dashing* as it used to be.' *Lord Lytton.*

Dashism (dash'izm), *n.* Brilliant courage; spiritedness; dash. [Rare.]

He must fight a duel before his claims to . . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. *Knox.*

Dashpot (dash'pot), *n.* In *mach.* an apparatus for deadening the blow of any falling weight, and preventing any jar in the machinery. It consists of a cylinder inclosing a loosely fitting piston called a plunger. The cylinder is filled with water to a certain height, and in this the plunger moves, rising and falling with the movement of the machinery.

Dash-wheel (dash'whēl), *n.* A name applied to two cylinders revolving against each other in a cistern, used for washing woven goods by alternately dipping them in the water and dashing them against the sides of the compartment in which they are placed.

Dastard (das'tėrd), *n.* [According to Mätzner from *dastród,* part. of A. Sax. *dastrian,* the termination being different therefore from the ordinary suffix *ard,* as in *sluggard, wizard.* Wedgwood derives it from *daze,* with suffix *ard.*] A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger. 'This *dastard* at the battle.' *Shak.*

Dastard (das'tėrd), *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

Curse on their *dastard* souls. *Addison.*

Dastard (das'tėrd), *v.t.* To make dastardly; to intimidate; to dispirit. [Rare.]

Dastards manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

Dastardize (das'tėrd-īz), *v.t.* To make cowardly. 'Dastardize my courage.' *Dryden.* [Rare.]

Dastardliness (das'tėrd-li-nes), *n.* Cowardliness.

Dastardly (das'tėrd-li), *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking. 'Dastardly wretch.' *L'Estrange.*

Dastardness (das'tėrd-nes), *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

Dastardy (das'tėrd-i), *n.* Cowardliness; base timidity.

Dasycladeæ (da-si-kla'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasys,* hairy, and *klados,* the young slip or shoot of a tree.] A small nat. order of green-spored algæ, which are either naked or coated with carbonate of lime, and have a one-celled simple or branched axis, whorled either throughout its whole length, or near the summit with jointed branchlets. Dasycladus, the typical genus, has threads free from any crust. There are no representatives of the order on our coasts.

Dasygastriæ (da-si-gas'tri-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasys,* hairy, and *gastēr, gasteros, gastros,* the belly.] In *entom.* a division and extensive group of the bee family, including those solitary bees which have a hirsute abdomen, on which they carry their food.

Dasymeter (da-sim'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *dasys,* dense, and *metron,* measure.] An instrument employed for testing the density of a gas. See MANOMETER.

Dasyornis (da-si-or'nis), *n.* [Gr. *dasys,* hairy, and *ornis,* a bird.] Bristle-bird, a genus of insectivorous birds, belonging to the thrush family. They are found throughout the greater part of Southern Australia.

Dasypidæ (da-si'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasys,* hairy, *pous,* a foot, and *eidos,* likeness.] A small but important family of edentate mammals, comprising the manis, the armadillo, the ant-eater, and the platypus or duck-bill.

Dasyprocta (da-si-prok'ta), *n.* [Gr. *dasys,* hairy, and *proktos,* buttocks.] A genus of rodents with long hair on the rump, commonly called agouti.

Dasypus (da'si-pus), *n.* [Gr. *dasys,* hairy, and *pous,* a foot.] The armadillo, a genus of mammiferous quadrupeds. See ARMADILLO.

Dasyure, Dasyurus (da'si-ūr, da-si-ūr'us), *n.* [Gr. *dasys,* hairy, and *oura,* a tail.] The brush-tailed opossums, a genus of plantigrade marsupials, found in Australia, and so named in contrast to the opossums of the New World (Didelphys), which have naked tails somewhat like rats. The ursine dasyure (*Dasyurus ursinus*) is about the size of a badger, but of a sturdier form, of a dull black colour, carnivorous, and of so savage a temper as to have gained for itself the alternative name of *Diabolus ursinus,* or Tasmanian devil. Formerly it was most destructive to flocks and poultry yards, but is now in the inhabited districts nearly extirpated. The various species of the genus have much the same nature and habits as the European polecat.

Dasyurinæ (da'si-ūr-ī''nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasys,* hairy, and *oura,* a tail.] A sub-family of marsupial animals, of which the genus Dasyurus is the type. See DASYURE.

Dataria (da-tā'ri-a), *n.* The papal office of the chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued.

Datary (dā'ta-ri), *n.* 1. An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum Romæ* (given at Rome) to the pope's bulls. 2. The employment of a datary.

Date (dāt), *n.* [Fr., from L. *datum*, given, which was prefixed in a Roman letter to particulars of the time and place of its execution.] 1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when, and usually the place where it was given or executed. In letters, it notes the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, it specifies the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect and operate on the rights of persons. To the date is usually added the name of the place where a writing is executed, and this is sometimes included in the term *date*.—2. The time when any event happened, when anything was transacted, or when anything is to be done; as, the *date* of a battle; the *date* of Cæsar's arrival in Britain.—3. End; conclusion. [Rare.]

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*.
Pope.

4. Duration; continuance. 'Ages of endless *date*.' *Milton.*—5. The period of time during which one has lived or anything has existed; age.

When his *date*
Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he
Had tost his ball, and flown his kite, and roll'd
His hoop to pleasure Edith. *Tennyson.*

Date (dāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dated*; ppr. *dating*. 1. To write or note the time when a letter is written or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month, and day of its execution, and usually the place; as, to *date* a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter.—2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction; as, to *date* the fulfilment of a prophecy.

Date (dāt), *v.i.* 1. To reckon.

We *date* from the late era of about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

2. To begin; to have origin.

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*

3. To have a date; as, the letter *dates* from Rome. See DATE, *n.* 1.

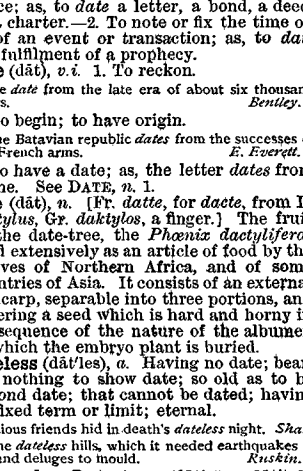
Date (dāt), *n.* [Fr. *datte*, for *dacte*, from L. *dactylus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.] The fruit of the date-tree, the *Phœnix dactylifera*, used extensively as an article of food by the natives of Northern Africa, and of some countries of Asia. It consists of an external pericarp, separable into three portions, and covering a seed which is hard and horny in consequence of the nature of the albumen in which the embryo plant is buried.

Dateless (dāt'les), *a.* Having no date; bearing nothing to show date; so old as to be beyond date; that cannot be dated; having no fixed term or limit; eternal.

Precious friends hid in death's *dateless* night. *Shak.*

The *dateless* hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift and deluges to mould. *Ruskin.*

Date-palm, Date-tree (dāt'päm, dāt'trē), *n.* The common name of *Phœnix dactylifera*,



Date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*).

the palm-tree of Scripture. Next to the cocoa-nut tree, the date is unquestionably the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. Its stem shoots up to the height of 50 or 60 feet, without branch or division, and of nearly the same thickness throughout its length. From the summit it throws out a magnificent crown of large feather-shaped leaves, and a number of spadices, each of which in the female plant bears a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates, each bunch weighing from 20 to 25 lbs. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. Cakes of dates pounded and kneaded together are the food of the Arabs who traverse the deserts. A liquor resembling wine is made from dates by fermentation. Persia, Palestine, and the northern states of Africa are best adapted for the culture of the date-tree.

Date-plum (dāt'plum), *n.* The fruit of the *Diospyros Lotus*; as also the tree itself. See DIOSPYROS.

Dater (dāt'ėr), *n.* One that dates.

Date-sugar (dāt'shu-gėr), *n.* Sugar produced from the fruit of the date-palm, and from some other species of the same genus.

Datholite, *n.* See DATOLITE.

Datiscaceæ (da-tis-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *datiska*, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides.] A small nat. order of plants, with apetalous flowers, but having closer affinities with Cucurbitaceæ and Begoniaceæ than with any of the apetalous orders. The most common plant of this order is *Datisca cannabina*, an herbaceous dicœcious perennial, a native of the southern parts of Europe, where it is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, also as a yellow dye, and for forming cordage.

Datiscin, Datiscine (da-tis'sin), *n.* A substance having the appearance of grape-sugar, first extracted by Braconnot from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*. It has been used as a yellow dye. ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$.)

Dative (dā'tiv), *a.* [L. *dativus*, from *do*, to give.] 1. In *gram.* a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs or other parts of speech that express giving, or some act directed to the object, generally indicated in English by *to* or *for*. Thus, Latin *datur tibi*, it is given *to* you; *missum est illi*, it was sent *to* him; *fecit mihi*, he made or did *to* or *for* me; *utilis tibi*, useful *to* you.—2. In *law*, (*a*) that may be given or disposed of at pleasure; in one's gift. (*b*) Removable, in distinction from perpetual: said of an officer. (*c*) Given or appointed by a magistrate or court of justice, in distinction from what is given by law or by a testator; as, an executor *dative* in Scots law (=administrator).

Dative (dā'tiv), *n.* The dative case. See the adjective.

Datolite, Datholite (dat'ō-līt, dath'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *dateomai*, to divide, and *lithos*, a stone, from its tendency to divide into granular portions.] The siliceous borate of lime, a mineral of two sub-species, the common and the botryoidal. The common is of a white colour, of various shades, and greenish gray. It occurs in granular distinct concretions, and crystallized. The botryoidal occurs in mammillary concretions, or in botryoidal masses, white and earthy.

Datum (dā'tum), *n.* pl. **Data** (dā'ta). [L.] Something given or admitted; any condition, quantity, or other mathematical premiss, which is given in a particular problem. In *general math.* data are certain things or quantities supposed to be given or known, from which other quantities are discovered which were unknown or sought. In *geom.* *datum-* and *hypothesis* are synonymous terms.—*Datum line*, in *engin.* the base line of a section from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, &c.

Datura (da-tū'ra), *n.* [From its Ar. name

Thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*).—1, Root. 2, Seed-vessel cut across.

tatorah.] A genus of solanaceous plants, with large funnel-shaped flowers. There are several species, all of them possessing poisonous properties and a disagreeable odour. *D. Stramonium* is the thorn-apple, all parts of which have strong narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a remedy for neuralgia, convulsions, &c., and the leaves and root are smoked for asthma.

Daturin (da-tū'rin), *n.* A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple. See DATURA.

Daub (dạb), *v.t.* [According to Wedgwood from *dab*, an imitation of the sound made by throwing down anything soft. Some derive it from the Celtic, referring it to the root of Ir. *dob*, to plaster, W. *dwb*, mortar, cement.] 1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

So will I break down the wall ye have *daubed* with untempered mortar. Ezek. xiii. 14.

2. To soil; to defile; to besmear.

Tim's honest, though *daubed* with the dust of the mill. *A. Cunningham.*

3. To paint coarsely.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colours, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

4. To cover with something specious; to disguise with an artificial covering.

So smooth he *daubed* his vice with show of virtue. *Shak.*

5. To lay or put on without taste; to deck awkwardly or ostentatiously, or to load with affected finery.

Yet since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance than *daubed* with cost. *Bacon.*

Daub (dạb), *v.i.* To practise gross flattery; to play the hypocrite.

Conscience will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

Daub (dạb), *n.* 1. A coarse painting. 'A melancholy *daub*.' *Sterne.*—2. A viscous, adhesive application; a smear.

Dauber (dạb'ėr), *n.* One who or that which daubs; specifically, (*a*) a builder of walls with clay or mud mixed with straw. (*b*) A coarse painter. (*c*) A low and gross flatterer. (*d*) A copperplate-printers' tool, consisting of rags firmly tied together, and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inking plates.

Daubery, Daubry (dạb'ėr-i, dạb'ri), *n.* 1. A daubing.—2. Anything artful.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is. *Shak.*

Daubing (dạb'ing), *n.* 1. Anything adhesive; plaster.—2. Coarse painting.

Such gross and dangerous *daubings* of black, red, and white, as wholly change the very natural looks. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Gross flattery. *Bp. Burnet.*

Daubry, *n.* See DAUBERY.

Dauby (dạb'i), *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive. '*Dauby* wax.' *Dryden.*

Daucus (dạ'kus), *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants, with spinous fruit of a somewhat compressed ovate or oblong form. There are several species, but the most interesting one is the *D. Carota*, which grows wild all over Europe, in chalky soils, and is believed to be the origin of our garden carrot.

Daud (dạd), *v.t.* [Apparently imitative. See DAUB.] To strike; to slap; to pelt with a soft substance. [Scotch.]

He'll clap a shangan on her tail,
An' set the bairns to *daud* her
Wi' dirt that day. *Burns.*

Daud, *n.* Same as *Dawd* (which see).

Daugh (dạch), *n.* [Contr. for *dawache*, as much land as can be tilled by eight oxen; Gael. *dà-imh*, oxen, and *ach*, a field.] An old Scotch division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. Professor Cosmo Innes says it consisted of two ploughgates of 104 acres each. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland; as, the Great and Little *Daugh* of Ruthven; Edin*daugh*. Written also *Davach*.

Daughter (dạ'tėr), *n.* [A. Sax. *dohter*. This word is common to nearly all the Indo-European languages. Comp. G. *tochter*, D. *dochter*, Gr. *thygatēr*, Per. *doktarah*, Skr. *duhitri*, Lith. *duktė*, Ir. *dear*—daughter.] 1. The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age. 'Sea king's *daughter* as happy as fair.' *Tennyson.*—2. A daughter-in-law; a son's wife. Ruth iii. 18. 3. A woman.

Dinah went out to see the *daughters* of the land. Gen. xxxiv. 1.

4. A female descendant.

At me you smiled, but unbeguiled
I saw the snare and I retired;
The *daughter* of a hundred earls,
You are not one to be desired. *Tennyson.*

5. A title of affection given to a woman by a man older in respect of years, or by a man whose character or office entitles him to esteem, as to a penitent by her father confessor. '*Daughter*, be of good comfort.' Mat. ix. 22.—6. The female offspring of an animal or plant.

Daughter-in-law (dą'tėr-in-lą), *n.* A son's wife.

Daughterliness (dą'tėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of a daughter; the conduct becoming a daughter. *Dr. H. More.*

Daughterly (dą'tėr-li), *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful. 'Your very *daughterly* dealing.' *Sir T. More.*

Dauk (dąk), *n.* Same as *Dawk.*

Daunt (dąnt), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *danter*, now *dompter*, to tame, from L. *domitare*, a freq. of *domo*, to tame. Akin Sc. *danton.*] 1. To repress or subdue the courage of; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger.

Some presences *daunt* and discourage us. *Glanville.*

2.† To conquer. 'That ne with love may *daunted* be.' *Chaucer.*

Daunter (dąnt'ėr), *n.* One who daunts.

Dauntless (dąnt'les), *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged; as, a *dauntless* hero; a *dauntless* spirit.

The *dauntless* spirit of resolution. *Shak.*

Dauntless he rose and to the fight returned. *Dryden.*

Dauntlessly (dąnt'les-li), *adv.* In a bold fearless manner.

Dauntlessness (dąnt'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

Dauphin (dą'fin), *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*, Pr. *dalfin*, L. *delphinus*, Gr. *delphin*, a dolphin, the crest of the lords of Dauphiny. A name assumed towards the middle of the ninth century by the lord of the French province of *Dauphiny*, which was bequeathed by Humbert II. to the King of France in 1349, on condition that the heir of the throne should bear the title of *Dauphin* of Viennois.] The eldest son of the King of France prior to the revolution of 1830.

Dauphine, Dauphiness (dą'fēn, dą'fin-es), *n.* The wife or lady of the dauphin.

Daur (dąr), *v.* To dare. [Scotch.]

Daut, Dawte (dąt), *v.t.* The same as *Dawt.*

Dauw (dą), *n.* One of the South African zebras, the *Equus Burchellii*, a species only found on the plains.

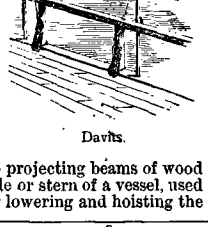
Davallia (da-val'li-a), *n.* [From Edmund *Davall*, a Swiss botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having scaly creeping rhizomes, which feature has given rise to the name hare's-foot fern applied to *D. canariensis.* The fronds are sometimes pinnate, but more frequently pinnately decompound, elegantly cut into numerous small divisions, and bearing many fructifications, which form a series of cups or cysts at the margins of the sections. The genus is well marked by natural features, and is one of the most elegant found in our gardens.

Davidist, David-Georgian (dā'vid-ist, dā'vid-jorj-i-an), *n.* One of a sect so called from *David George*, who, in the sixteenth century, gave out that he was the Messiah, rejected marriage, and denied the resurrection.

Davidsonite (dā'vid-son-īt), *n.* A mineral, a variety of beryl, discovered by Dr. *Davidson* in the granite quarry of Rubislaw, near Aberdeen. It consists principally of silicates of alumina and glucina, with a little iron.

David's Staff (dā'vidz staf), *n.* A kind of quadrant formerly used in navigation.

Davina, Davyne (da-vī'na, dā'vin), *n.* A Vesuvian mineral, a variety of nepheline, of a hexahedral form and laminar texture, so called in honour of Sir H. *Davy.*



Davits.

Davit (dā'vit), *n.* [Comp. Fr. *davier*, which Littré conjectures may be from *daviet* (dim. of *David*), a hypothetical name for a carpenter's tool, it being customary in France to give proper names to implements.] *Naut.* one of two projecting beams of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting the boats by means of sheave and pulley. They are fixed so as to admit of being shipped and unshipped at pleasure.—*Fish-davit*, a spar with a roller or sheave at its end used for fishing the anchor.

Davite (dā'vīt), *n.* [After Sir H. *Davy.*] A sulphate of alumina found in a warm spring near Bogota in Colombia. It occurs massive, is of a fine fibrous structure, a white colour and silky lustre, and is very soluble.

Davy Jones (dā'vi jōnz), *n.* [Said to be from *Duffy*, the name for a ghost or spirit among the negroes of the West Indies, and *Jonah*, the prophet, who was thrown into the sea.] *Naut.* the spirit of the sea; a nikker; a sea-devil.—*Davy Jones' locker*, the ocean; specifically, the ocean regarded as the grave of all who perish at sea.

This same *Davy Jones*, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep, and is seen in various shapes warning the devoted wretch of death and woe. *Smollett.*

Davy-lamp, Davy's Lamp (dā'vi-lamp, dā'viz lamp), *n.* In *mining*, a lamp whose flame is surrounded with wire, invented by Sir Humphry Davy to protect the miners from explosions of fire-damp. Called also *Safety-lamp* (which see).

Davyum (dā'vi-um), *n.* [After Sir H. *Davy.*] A metal of the platinum group discovered in 1877 by Sergius Kern of St. Petersburg, in separating the metals rhodium and iridium from some platinum ores. It is a hard silvery metal, slightly ductile, extremely infusible, and has a density of 9·385 at 25° C.

Daw (dą), *n.* [From cry.] A jackdaw. 'The windy clamour of the *daws*.' *Tennyson.*

Daw (dą), *v.i.* To dawn. 'The morning *daws*.' *Drayton.* 'The cock may craw, the day may *daw*.' *Burns.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Daw (dą), *v.i.* [See Do, in sense of to fare.] To thrive; to prosper; to recover health. [Scotch.]

Daw† (dą), *v.t.* [Contr. for *adaw* (which see).] To daunt; to frighten.

You *daw* him too much, in troth, sir. *B. Jonson.*

Daw-cock† (dą'kok), *n.* A male daw; a jackdaw; hence, *fig.* an empty chattering fellow.

Dawd (dąd), *n.* A large piece, as of bread, cheese, &c. [Scotch.]

An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in hunches
An' *dawds* that day. *Burns.*

Dawdle (dą'dl), *v.i.* [Akin to *daddle*, and probably to *dowdy*, a slattern. See DOWDY.] To waste time; to trifle; to saunter. '*Dawdle* up and down Pall-Mall.' *Thackeray.*

Dawdle (dą'dl), *v.t.* To waste by trifling; as, to *dawdle* away a whole forenoon.

Dawdle (dą'dl), *n.* A trifler; a dawdler.

Dawdler (dą'dlėr), *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler.

Daw-dressing (dą'dres-ing), *n.* The assumption of qualities one is not entitled to; the assumption of the thoughts or actions of another as one's own: from the fable of the daw that dressed itself with peacock's feathers.

They would deem themselves disgraced had they been guilty, even in thought, of a simulation similar to this—howbeit not in danger of being ignominiously plucked for so contemptible a *daw-dressing*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Dawdy (dą'di), *n.* A slattern, especially one who affects finery; a dowdy.

Dawe,† *n.* A day. *Chaucer.*

Dawing (dą'ing), *n.* The dawn; the dawning. [Scotch.]

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the lawing,
They set a combat them between,
To fight it in the *dawing*. *Old ballad.*

Dawish (dą'ish), *adv.* Like a daw.

Dawk (dąk), *n.* A hollow or incision in timber.

Dawk (dąk), *v.t.* To cut or mark with an incision.

Dawk (dąk), *n.* [Hind. *dāk*, a post.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, &c., or travellers in palanquins. The route is divided into stages, and each bearer or set of bearers serves only for a single stage. In some places there are *horse-dawks* or mounted runners.—*Dawk-bungalow*, a house at the end of a stage designed for those who journey by palanquin.—*To travel dawk*, to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men or by government post-waggons.

Dawm (dąm), *n.* An East Indian copper coin of the value of one-fortieth of a rupee.

Dawn (dąn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *dagian*, to dawn or become day, from *dæg*, day. *Dagian* regularly produced *daw*, seen in O.E. and in Sc. *daw*, to dawn, but *n* was early introduced, hence O.E. *dawnen*, Mod. E. *dawn.*] 1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; as, the day *dawns;* the morning *dawns.*

It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week. Mat. xxviii. 1.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid. *Heber.*

2. To begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light or knowledge; as, the genius of the youth begins to *dawn.*

When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

3. To begin to become visible in consequence of more light shining upon; to begin to open or appear; as, the truth *dawns* upon me.

I waited underneath the *dawning* hills. *Tennyson.*

Dawn (dąn), *n.* 1. The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the *dawn*. *Milton.*

2. First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance; as, the *dawn* of genius, of intellect, &c. 'The *dawn* of time.' *Thomson.*

Such as creation's *dawn* beheld, thou rollest now. *Byron.*

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

Dawning (dąn'ing), *n.* 1. The first appearance of light in the morning.

But sorrow returned with the *dawning* of morn,
And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away. *Campbell.*

2. First opening or appearance, as of intellectual powers; beginning; as, the first *dawning* of notions in the understanding.

Moreover always in my mind I hear
A cry from out the *dawning* of my life. *Tennyson.*

Dawpate (dą'pāt), *n.* A simpleton.

Dawt (dąt), *v.t.* [Akin E. *dote.*] To regard or treat with affection; to pet; to caress; to fondle. [Scotch.]

Much *dawted* by the gods is he,
Wha' to the Indian plain
Successfu' ploughs the wally sea,
And safe returns again. *Ramsay.*

Dawtie (dąt'i), *n.* A beloved child; a darling; a child much fondled through affection: frequently used as a term of endearment. [Scotch.]

Day (dā), *n.* [A. Sax. *dæg.* Cog. D. Dan. and Sw. *dag*, Icel. *dagr*, Goth. *dags*, G. *tag*; not connected with L. *dies*, a day.] 1. That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis in which its surface is presented to the sun; that space of time during which it continues to be light in contradistinction to night, or that portion of time during which it is dark; but the space of time in which it is light being somewhat vague and indeterminate, the time between the rising and setting of the sun is usually termed the day, and constitutes what astronomers call the artificial day. 'And God called the light *day*.' Gen. i. 5.—2. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; called the *natural day.*

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*. Gen. i. 5.

In this sense the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sun-rising; the Jews at sun-setting; the Egyptians at midnight, as do several nations in modern times, the British, French, Spanish, American, &c. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the *civil day.* Thus with us the day when a legal instrument is dated begins and ends at midnight. In *astron.* a *natural* or *solar day* is usually considered to be the interval between the sun's leaving the meridian and his return to it. The length of this day is continually varying, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the obliquity of the ecliptic. A *mean solar day* is a mean of all the natural or solar days in the year. A *sidereal day* is the time of one apparent revolution of the fixed stars. It is uniformly equal to 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4·098 seconds.—3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly as in the *day*. Rom. xiii. 13.

4. Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time, with reference to the existence of a person or thing; as, he was a useful man in his *day.*

In the *day* thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. Gen. ii. 17

In this sense the plural is often used; as, from the *days* of the judges; in the *days* of our fathers. In this sense also the word is often equivalent to life or earthly existence.

5. The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat; as, the *day* is our own.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*. *Roscommon.*

6. An appointed or fixed time.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*. *Dryden*

7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month in any future year; as, George Heriot's *day*; St. Bartholomew's *day*.—*Day by day*, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day we magnify thee. *Book of Common Prayer.*

But or *only from day to day*, without certainty of continuance; temporarily.—*To-day*, on the present day; this day; or at the present time.—*One day*, or *one of these days*, sometime hereafter; sooner or later. 'I hope *one day* to see you fitted with a husband.' *Shak.*—*I have seen the day*, a phrase implying that a person or circumstances were once different from what they are now.—*Day of grace*, (*a*) in *theol.* the time during which mercy is offered to sinners.

Life is the season God hath given
To fly from hell and rise to heaven;
That *day of grace* fleets fast away,
And none its rapid course can stay.
Scotch Scripture Paraphrase.

(*b*) *pl.* In *old English law*, days granted by the court for delay at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant; three days beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned may appear and answer. (*c*) In *com.* a customary number of days, in Great Britain and America three, allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange after it becomes due. A note due on the seventh of the month is payable on the tenth. The days of grace are different in different countries.—*Day in court*, a day for the appearance of parties in a suit.—*Day's journey*, a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, about 17½. A day's journey on horseback may be taken at about 26 to 30 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 30 miles for a short distance; but on an extended line somewhat less. The mean rate of the daily marches of armies is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches; but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer.—*Day's work*, (*a*) the work of one day. (*b*) *Naut.* the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.—*Days in bank*, in England, days of appearance in the court of Common Bench. Days in court are generally at the distance of about a week from each other, and have reference to some festival of the Church. On some one of these days in bank, all original writs must be made returnable.

Day (dā), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *bay*.] One of the compartments of a mullioned window.

Daybed† (dā'bed), *n.* A bed used for rest during the day; a sofa.

Having come down from a *daybed* where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shak.*

Dayblindness (dā'blīnd-nes), *n.* The common name for the visual defect called *nyctalopia*, by which objects are seen only in the evening and at night. It is the opposite of *day-sight*. Called also *Night-sight*, *Nocturnal-sight*.

Daybook (dā'bụk), *n.* A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day.

Daybreak (dā'brāk), *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

Daycoal (dā'kōl), *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal, as being nearest the light or surface.

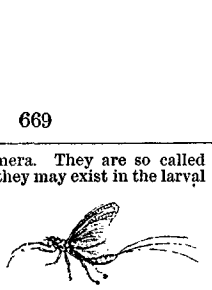
Daydream (dā'drēm), *n.* A reverie; a castle in the air; a visionary fancy indulged in when awake; an extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

Daydreamer (dā'drēm-ėr), *n.* One who indulges in daydreams; a fanciful sanguine schemer; one given to indulge in reveries or to building castles in the air.

Daydreamy (dā'drēm-i), *a.* Relating to or abounding in daydreams. [Rare.]

Dayflower (dā'flou-ėr), *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Commelyna.

Dayfly (dā'flī), *n.* The popular name of those neuropterous insects which belong to the genus Ephemera. They are so called because, though they may exist in the larval and pupal state for several years, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating their species and then dying. See EPHEMERIDÆ.



Dayfly (*Ephemera vulgata*).

Daylabour (dā'lā-bėr), *n.* Labour hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labour.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light denied? *Milton.*

Daylabourer (dā'lā-bėr-ėr), *n.* One who works by the day.

Daylight (dā'līt), *n.* 1. The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.—2. The space left in a wine-glass between the liquor and the brim, and not allowed when bumpers are drunk, the toast-master calling out 'No *daylights*.' [Slang.]—*To burn daylight*. See BURN.

Day-lily (dā'li-li), *n.* [So called because the beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Liliaceæ, same as *Hemerocallis* (which see).

Daylong (dā'long), *a.* Lasting all day.

All about the fields you caught
His weary *daylong* chirping. *Tennyson.*

Dayly (dā'li), *a.* The more regular, but rarely used, orthography of *Daily*.

Daymaid,† **Deymaid**† (dā'mād), *n.* [See DAIRY.] A dairymaid.

Dayman (dā'man), *n.* A daylabourer; one hired by the day.

Daymare (dā'mār), *n.* A species of incubus which occurs during waking hours, accompanied by the peculiar pressure on the chest experienced in nightmare.

Daynet (dā'net), *n.* A net for catching small birds, as larks, martins, &c.

Daypeep (dā'pēp), *n.* The dawn of the morning. *Milton.*

Dayroom (dā'rōm), *n.* A prison ward in which the prisoners are kept during the day.

Day-rule, Day-writ (dā'rōl, dā'rit), *n.* In *law*, formerly a rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner, in the King's Bench prison, &c., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

Dayschool (dā'skōl), *n.* A school taught during the day, in which the scholars are not boarded. Opposed to *evening-school*, *boarding-school*.

Daysight (dā'sīt), *n.* Another term for *hemeralopia* or night-blindness, an affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in the daylight. It is a defect arising from nervous irritability.

Daysman (dāz'man), *n.* [Lit. one who appoints a *day* for hearing a cause.] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us. Job ix. 33.

Dayspring (dā'spring), *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day; or first appearance of light.

Whereby the *dayspring* from on high hath visited us. Luke i. 78.

Daystar (dā'stär), *n.* 1. The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light.—2. The sun, as the orb of day.

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed. *Milton.*

Daytime (dā'tīm), *n.* The time of the sun's light on the earth.

Daywoman (dā'wụm-an), *n.* A dairymaid. [Rare.]

Daywork (dā'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work by the day; daylabour.—2. Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.

Daze (dāz), *v.t.* [The same word as Icel. *dasa*, to tire out; O.D. *daesen*, to be foolish. In A. Sax. *dwaes*, foolish, occurs. Akin *dizzy*, *doze*. *Dare*, as in 'to *dare* larks,' may perhaps be another form of *daze*.] To stun or stupefy, as with a blow, liquor, or excess of light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight of unsteady.

Some flushed and others *dazed*, as one who wakes Half-blinded at the coming of a light. *Tennyson.*

Daze (dāz), *n.* In *mining*, a glittering stone.

Dazed (dāzd), *p.* and *a.* Stunned; stupefied.

'Let us go,' said the one with a sullen *dazed* gloom in his face. *Ouida.*

Dazied (dā'zid), *a.* See DAISIED. *Shak.*

Dazzle (daz'zl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dazzled*; ppr. *dazzling*. [Freq. of *daze*.] 1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; to dim, as the sight by excess of light.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear,
Yet *dazzle* heaven, that brightest seraphim
Approach not but with both wings veil their eyes.
Milton.

2. *Fig.* to overpower or confound by splendour or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind. 'Dazzled and drove back his enemies.' *Shak.*

Dazzle (daz'zl), *v.i.* 1. To be overpoweringly bright; as, the light *dazzles*.—2. *Fig.* to excite admiration by brilliancy, or any showy quality; as, her beauty *dazzled* rather than pleased.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design. *Pope.*

3. To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise.
Dryden.

Dazzle (daz'zl), *n.* 1. A dazzling light; glitter.—2. *Fig.* meretricious display; meretricious brilliancy. *Moore.*

Dazzlement† (daz'zl-ment), *n.* The act or power of dazzling.

It beat back the sight with a *dazzlement*. *Donne.*

Dazzler (daz'zlėr), *n.* One who or that which dazzles; specifically, a person who produces an effect by gaudy or meretricious display.

Mr. Lumbey shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a *dazzler*. *Dickens.*

Dazzling (daz'zling), *n.* A popular name for a disturbance of vision, occasioned by a sudden impression of powerful light, or by an internal cause.

Dazzlingly (daz'zling-li), *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

D.D. An abbreviation of *divinitatis doctor*, doctor of divinity.

De- (dē). A common prefix in English words, representing in most instances the Latin *de*, from, away from, down from, as in *de*bark, *de*duct, *de*tract, *de*camp, *de*scend, *de*cline. In some cases it represents the Latin *dis* or *di*, coming through the Fr. *dé*, as in *de*luge, Fr. *dé*luge, L. *diluvium*; *de*lay, Fr. *délai*, L. *dilatum*. In certain cases it has an intensifying power or no apparent power at all; as in *de*prave, *de*spoil, *de*ny.

Deacon (dē'kon), *n.* [L. *diaconus*, from Gr. *diakonos*, a minister or servant—*dia*, by, and *koneō*, to serve.] 1. *Eccles.* a person in the lowest degree of holy orders. The office of deacon was instituted by the apostles, and seven persons were chosen at first to serve at the feasts of Christians, and distribute bread and wine to the communicants, and to minister to the wants of the poor. In the Roman Catholic Church the office of the deacon is to incense the officiating priest, to lay the corporale on the altar, to receive the cup from the sub-deacon and present it to the person officiating, to incense the choir, to receive the pax from the officiating prelate, and carry it to the sub-deacon, and at the pontifical mass to put the mitre on the bishop's head. In the Church of England the deacon is the lowest of the three orders of priesthood, these being bishops, priests, and deacons. The deacon may perform all the ordinary offices of the Christian priesthood except consecrating the elements at the administration of the Lord's Supper, and pronouncing the absolution. In Presbyterian churches the deacon's office is to attend to the secular interests, and in Independent churches it is the same, with the addition that he has to distribute the bread and wine to the communicants.—2. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings,

Deacon, from Cloisters, Liége, 1460.

and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act the deacons of the crafts, or incorporated trades, in royal burghs, formed a constituent part of the town-council, and were understood to represent the trades as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren; but by the terms of that act the deacons are no longer recognized as official and constituent members of the town council, but in other respects the rights and usages of the crafts are preserved, and are exercised without control on the part of the town council. The deacon-convener of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

Deaconess (dē'kon-es), *n.* 1. A female deacon in the primitive church.—2. The term for a kind of quasi sister-of-mercy among certain Continental and other Protestants. *Lee.*

Deaconhood (dē'kon-hụd), *n.* 1. The state or office of a deacon; deaconship.—2. A body of deacons taken collectively.

Deaconry, Deaconship (dē'kon-ri, dē'kon-ship), *n.* The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Dead (ded), *a.* [A. Sax. *dēad.* See DEATH and DIE.] 1. Deprived or destitute of life; noting that state of a being or matter, animal or vegetable, in which the organs have ceased to perform their functions, and have become incapable of performing them, or of being restored to a state of activity; as, *dead* matter.

> The men are *dead* who sought thy life. Ex. iv. 19.

2. Indifferent; callous; inattentive; void of perception.

> That white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the *dead* ear of Venice, 'Know thou, that for all these God will bring thee into judgment.' *Ruskin.*

3. Resembling death; deep or sound; as, a *dead* sleep.—4. Perfectly still; motionless as death; as, a *dead* calm.—5. Monotonous; unvarying; unbroken by apertures, projections, or irregularities; as, a *dead* level; a *dead* wall.—6. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable; as, a man's faculties may lie *dead*, or his goods remain *dead* on his hands. *Dead* capital or stock is capital or stock which produces no profit.—7. Dull; inactive; as, a *dead* sale of commodities.—8. Still; deep; obscure; as, the *dead* darkness of the night.—9. Producing no reverberation; dull; heavy; as, a *dead* sound.—10. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors. 11. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin.—12. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle; unproductive of good works; as, *dead* faith; *dead* works. Heb. ix. 14.—13. Impotent; unable to procreate. Rom. iv. 19.—14. Producing death; sure or unerring as death; fixed; as, a *dead* certainty; a *dead* shot.—15. In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property; as, one banished or becoming a monk is civilly *dead*.—16. Not communicating motion or power; as, *dead* steam; the *dead* spindle of a lathe.—17. In *painting*, applied (*a*) to a colour that has no gloss upon it, a condition generally produced by the use of less than the usual quantity of oil and more of turpentine; (*b*) to a colour that is not bright, such as gray.—*Dead-beat* or *dead escapement*, in *clock-work*, a peculiar kind of escapement, invented by Graham, about 1770, with a view to lessen the effect of the wheel-work on the motion of the pendulum. In this escapement the seconds index stands still after each drop, whence the name. See ESCAPEMENT.—*Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings, as Latin, Etruscan, and Sanskrit.—*Dead-alive*, or *dead and alive*, dull; inactive; moping. [Colloq.]—*Dead as a door-nail*, utterly, completely dead. [Vulgar.]—*Dead lock*, (*a*) a lock which has no spring or catch. (*b*) A phrase expressive of the position of affairs when they have become so complicated or interlocked that they are at a complete stand-still, and no progress can be made with them.—*Dead men*, (*a*) bottles emptied at a banquet, carouse, &c.

> The general was remarkably addicted to huge carousals, and in one afternoon's campaign would leave more *dead men* on the field than he ever did in the whole course of his military career. *W. Irving*

(*b*) *Naut.* the reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled instead of being tucked in.—*Dead men's shoes* [Sc. *dead men's shoon*], a situation or possession formerly occupied by a person who has died. 'Tis tedious waiting *dead men's shoes.' Fletcher.*

> And ye're e'en come back to Liberton to wait for *dead men's shoon.* *Sir W. Scott.*

Dead (ded), *n.* 1. The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; the culminating point, as the midst of winter or of night.

> At one time it was thought that an attack on Kensington House at *dead* of night might probably be successful. *Macaulay.*

2. [As a plural.] Those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.

> This is John the Baptist; he is risen from the *dead.* Mat. xiv. 2.

3. *pl.* In *mining*, the substances which inclose the ore on every side.

Dead† (ded), *v.i.* To lose life or force.

> So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightway. *Bacon.*

Dead† (ded), *v.t.* To deprive of life, force, or vigour; to make dead; to dull. 'The sound may be extinguished or *deaded.' Bacon.*

Dead (ded), *adv.* To a degree approaching death; to the last degree; thoroughly; totally; entirely; completely; as, *dead* beat.

> I was tired of reading, and *dead* sleepy. *Dickens.*

Dead-angle (ded'ang-gl), *n.* In *fort.* the space in front of a parapet, which the soldiers within can neither fire upon nor see.

Dead-beat (ded'bēt), *n.* 1. A dead-beat escapement. See under DEAD, *a.*—2. One who has completely failed in life; a loafer; a sharper. [United States.]

Dead-bell (ded'bel), *n.* Same as *Death-bell.*

Dead-centre, Dead-point (ded'sen-tėr, ded'point), *n.* In *mech.* that position of the arms of a link-motion in which they coincide with the line of centres, that is to say, when the links are in the same straight line. Thus, when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line the situation is expressed by saying that the engine is on its (upper or lower) *dead-centre*, or that the crank is at its (long or short) *dead-point.*

Dead-colouring (ded'kul-ėr-ing), *n.* In *painting*, the first layer of colours, usually some shade of gray, on which are superinduced the finishing colours.

Dead-doing (ded'dō-ing), *a.* Causing or inflicting death.

> Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand. *Spenser.*

Dead-door (ded'dōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

Deaden (ded'n), *v.t.* 1. To deprive of a portion of vigour, force, or sensibility; to abate the vigour or action of; as, to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the natural powers or feelings.

> He that . . . learns to *deaden*
> Love of self, before his journey closes,
> He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting
> Into glossy purples, which outredden
> All voluptuous garden-roses. *Tennyson.*

2. To retard; to lessen the velocity or momentum of; as, to *deaden* a ship's way, that is, to retard her progress.—3. To diminish the strength or spirit of; to make vapid or spiritless; as, to *deaden* wine or beer.—4. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy; to reduce the tone of; as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

> Oily marrow *deadens* the whiteness of the tissue. *Prof. Owen.*

Deadener (ded'n-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that deadens, checks, or represses. 'Incumbrances and *deadeners* of the harmony.' *Landor.*

Dead-eye (ded'ī), *n.* [*Deadman's eye.*] *Naut.* a round flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.

Dead-flat (ded'flat), *n.* In *ship-building*, the name of a midship bend.

Dead-freight (ded'frāt), *n.* In *mar. law*, the sum paid as freight for the unoccupied space in a ship, where a merchant has freighted the whole ship and failed to supply a full cargo.

Dead-ground (ded'ground), *n.* 1. In *fort.* same as *Dead-angle* (which see).—2. In *mining*, the portion of a vein in which there is no ore.

Dead-head (ded'hed), *n.* 1. In *founding*, the extra length of metal given to a cast gun. It serves to contain the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal, and which, were it not for the dead-head, would be at the muzzle of the gun. When cooled and solid, the dead-head is cut off.—2. *Naut.* a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.—3. One who rides in a public conveyance, visits the theatre, or obtains anything of value, without payment. [United States.]

Dead-heat (ded'hēt), *n.* A race in which the runners come all to the winning post at the same time, so that no one is the winner.

Dead-hedge (ded'hej), *n.* A hedge made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.

Dead-horse (ded'hors), *n.* Work the wages of which have been paid before it is executed.—*To pull the dead-horse*, to work for wages already paid. [Trade slang.]

Dead-house (ded'hous), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution where dead bodies are kept for a time.

Deadish (ded'ish), *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull. [Rare.]

> The lips put on a *deadish* paleness. *Stafford.*

Dead-letter (ded'let-tėr), *n.* 1. A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, or one which cannot be delivered from defect of address, and which is sent to the general post-office to be opened and returned to the writer.—2. Anything, as a condition, treaty, &c., which has lost its force or authority, by lapse of time or any other cause, and has ceased to be acted on; as, the treaty of 1856 has become a *dead-letter.*—*Dead-letter office*, a department of the general post-office where dead-letters are examined and disposed of.

Dead-lift (ded'lift), *n.* A lift made in the most difficult circumstances, as of a dead body; hence, an extreme exigency.

> And have no power at all, nor shift,
> To help itself at a *dead-lift.* *Hudibras.*

Dead-light (ded'līt), *n.* *Naut.* a strong wooden port made to suit a cabin-window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.

Deadlihood (ded'li-hụd), *n.* [From *deadly.*] The state of the dead.

Deadliness (ded'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being deadly.

Dead-lock (ded'lok), *n.* See under DEAD, *a.*

Deadly (ded'li), *a.* 1. That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive; as, a *deadly* blow or wound. 'The *deadly* level of a gun.' *Shak.*—2. Mortal; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy; as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud. 'Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and *deadly.' Shak.*—3.† Liable to death; mortal. 'The image of a *deadly* man.' *Wycliffe*, Rom. i. 23.

Deadly (ded'li), *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling death; as, *deadly* pale or wan.

> Such is the aspect of this shore;
> 'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!
> So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair,
> We start, for soul is wanting there. *Byron.*

2. Mortally.

> He shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. Ezek. xxx. 24.

3. Implacably; destructively.—4. Very; extremely; excessively. 'So *deadly* cunning a man.' *Arbuthnot.* [Vulgar or ludicrous.]—*Deadly made*, made for death, hell, and destruction, and not for life, heaven, and happiness. *Spenser.*

Deadly-carrot (ded'li-ka-rut), *n.* An umbelliferous plant (*Thapsia villosa*) found in the south of Europe, which is highly poisonous.

Deadly-handed (ded'li-hand-ed), *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill.

> The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed. *Shak.*

Deadly-lively (ded'li-līv-li), *a.* Consisting of a commixture of gloom and liveliness.

> Even her black dress assumed something of a *deadly-lively* air from the jaunty style in which it was worn. *Dickens.*

Deadly-nightshade (ded'li-nīt-shād), *n.* The popular name of the poisonous plant *Atropa Belladonna*, nat. order Solanaceæ, often found growing on the rubbish of old buildings and on waste ground about farm-houses. See BELLADONNA.

Dead March (ded'märch), *n.* A piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, especially those of military men. The piece now played at the funeral of British soldiers is the dead march from Handel's oratorio of *Saul.*

> Hush! The *Dead March* wails in a people's ears:
> The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:
> The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears.
> *Tennyson.*

Dead-meat (ded'mēt), *n.* The flesh of cattle, sheep, and pigs, slaughtered and ready for the market.

Dead-men (ded'men), *n. pl.* See under DEAD, *a.*

Dead-neap (ded'nēp), *n.* *Naut.* a low tide.

Deadness (ded'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being dead; want of natural life or vital power in an animal or plant; as, the *deadness* of a limb, of a body, or of a tree.—2. Want of animation; dulness; languor; as, the *deadness* of the eye.—3. Want of warmth or ardour; coldness; frigidity; as, the *deadness* of the affections.

The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its *deadness* in public policy. *Ruskin.*

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking of our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them *Rogers.*

4. Vapidness; want of spirit; as, the *deadness* of liquors.—5. State of being incapable of conception according to the ordinary laws of nature. Rom. iv. 19.—6. Indifference; mortification of the natural desires; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures; as, *deadness* to the world.

Dead-nettle (ded'net-tl), *n.* The common name of the species of plants of the genus Lamium, nat. order Labiatæ, from the resemblance of their leaves to those of the nettle, though they have no stinging property. There are several species found in Britain, as the white dead-nettle (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. Galeobdolon*).

Dead-oil (ded'oil), *n.* Coal-tar.

Dead-on-end (ded'on-end), *a.* *Naut.* a term applied to the wind when it is in direct opposition to the ship's course.

Dead-pale (ded'pāl), *a.* Pale as death; deadly pale.

A gleaming shape she floated by,
Dead-pale, between the houses high. *Tennyson.*

Dead-pay (ded'pā), *n.* *Milit.* and *naut.* the continued pay of soldiers and sailors actually dead, but which dishonest officers charged against the state and appropriated.

O you commanders
That, like me, have no *dead-pays*. *Massinger.*

Dead-plate (ded'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace for the purpose of allowing the bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

Dead-pledge (ded'plej), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

Dead-reckoning (ded'rek-n-ing), *n.* *Naut.* the calculation of a ship's place at sea, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log, and the courses steered by the compass, this being rectified by due allowances for drift, lee-way, &c.

Dead-ripe (ded'rīp), *a.* [*Dead*, completely, and *ripe*.] Completely ripe.

Dead-rising (ded'riz-ing), *n.* In *ship-building*, that part of a ship which lies aft between the keel and her floor-timbers towards the stern-post. The term is generally applied to those parts of the bottom, throughout the ship's length, where the sweep or curve at the head of the floor-timber terminates or inflects to join the keel.

Dead-rope (ded'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* a rope which does not run in any block.

Dead-set (ded'set), *n.* 1. The fixed position of a dog in pointing game.—2. A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack. *Clarke.* 3. A concocted scheme to defraud a person in gaming.

Dead-sheave (ded'shēv), *n.* *Naut.* a scored aperture in the heel of a top-mast, through which a second top-tackle can be rove.

Dead-shoar, Dead-shore (ded'shōr), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through.

Dead-shot (ded'shot), *n.* [See DEAD, *a.* 13.] A sure marksman.

Dead's-part (dedz'pärt), *n.* In *Scots law*, that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or what remains of the movables over and above what is due to the wife and children.

Dead-stand (ded'stand), *n.* 1. A dilemma; a fix.

I was at a *dead-stand* in the course of my fortunes, when it pleas'd God to provide me lately an employment to Spain. *Howell.*

2. A determined opposition; as, he made a *dead-stand* against that course.

Dead-thraw (ded'thrą), *n.* The death-throe; the last agony. [Scotch.]

Wha ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw*? How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa through bolts and bars like thae? *Sir W. Scott.*

Dead-wall (ded'wąl), *n.* A blank wall, without windows or openings.

Dead-water (ded'wą'tėr), *n.* *Naut.* the eddy water closing in with a ship's stern as she passes through the water.

Dead-weight (ded'wāt), *n.* 1. A heavy or oppressive burden.

The fact is, fine thoughts, enshrined in appropriate language, are *dead-weights* upon the stage, unless they are struck like sparks from the action of the fable. *Cornhill Mag.*

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army or navy.—3. *Naut.* the lading of a vessel when it consists of heavy goods; that portion of the cargo, as coals, iron, &c., which pays freight according to its weight, and not to its bulk.

Dead-well (ded'wel), *n.* Same as *Absorbing Well*. See ABSORBING.

Dead-wind (ded'wind), *n.* *Naut.* a wind right against the ship, or that blowing from the very point towards which she is sailing.

Dead-wood (ded'wụd), *n.* *Naut.* blocks of timber laid upon the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities, afore and abaft, to a considerable height one above another, and into which the two half timbers are secured. They are fastened to the keel by strong spikes.

Dead-wool (ded'wụl), *n.* Wool taken from the skin of sheep which have been slaughtered or which have died.

Dead-works (ded'wėrks), *n.* *Naut.* the parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage.

Deaf (def), *a.* [A. Sax. *deaf*. Cog. D. *doof*, Dan. *döv*, Icel. *daufr*, G. *taub*=deaf. Connected with Sc. *dowf*, dull, *dover*, to slumber, *daft*, stupid, as also with Icel. *dofi*, torpor.] 1. Not perceiving sounds; not receiving impressions from sonorous bodies through the air; wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; as, a *deaf* ear; a *deaf* man.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
Nor hear when mortals pray;
Mortals that wait for their relief
Are blind and *deaf* as they. *Watts.*

2. Not listening, or refusing to listen; not regarding; not moved, persuaded, or convinced; as, *deaf* to reason or arguments.

They might as well have blest her: she was *deaf*
To blessing or to cursing save from one. *Tennyson.*

3. Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned. 'Hear, ye *deaf*.' Is. xlii. 18.—4. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight. *Dryden.*

5. Stifled; imperfect; obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease.
Dryden.

6. Barren; blasted; as, a *deaf* nut; *deaf* corn.

Deaf† (def), *v.t.* To deafen. 'Deafed with clamours.' *Shak.*

Deaf-dumbness (def'dum-nes), *n.* Dumbness or aphony arising from deafness, congenital or occurring during infancy.

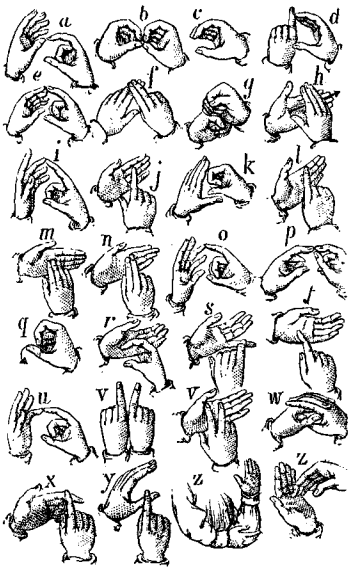
Deafen (def'n), *v.t.* 1. To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing so as to render them unimpressible to sounds.—2. To stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly; as, *deafened* with clamour or tumult.—3. In *arch.* to render impervious to sound (as a floor or partition) by means of sound-boarding and pugging.

Deafening (def'ning), *n.* In *arch.* the pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like.

Deafly (def'li), *adv.* Without sense of sounds: obscurely heard.

Deaf-mute (def'mūt), *n.* A person who is both deaf and dumb, the dumbness resulting from deafness which has either existed from birth or from a very early period of the person's life. Deaf-mutes communicate their thoughts by means of a manual alphabet. Under next article we give one of the forms of the two-hand alphabet invented about the close of the eighteenth century.

Deafness (def'nes), *n.* 1. Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing; want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in every degree, from that which merely impairs the accuracy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds, to that state in which there is no more sensation produced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of complete deafness, and in general dumbness does not proceed from any original defect in the organs of speech or from



Manual Alphabet for Deaf-mutes.

any mental incapacity, but from the want of the sense of hearing, which sense enables us to imitate articulate sounds and to acquire speech.—2. Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.

Deaf-nut (def'nut), *n.* 1. A nut of which the kernel is decayed. Hence—2. Anything on which expectations have been founded that turns out worthless; as, his share of his uncle's estate turned out a *deaf-nut* after all.

Deal (dēl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dealt*; ppr. *dealing*. [A. Sax. *dælan*, to divide, Icel. *deila*, to part: from the noun. See DEAL, *n.*] 1. To divide; to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute, as cards to the players: often followed by *out*.

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? Is. lviii. 7.
And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold.
Tickel.

2. To scatter; to hurl; to throw about; as, to *deal* out blows.

Hissing through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt*. *Dryden.*

He continued, when worse days were come,
To *deal* about his sparkling eloquence. *Wordsworth.*

Deal (dēl), *v.i.* 1. To distribute; to divide; to share out in portions, as in card-playing. 2. To traffic; to trade; to negotiate.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

3. To act between man and man; to intervene; to transact or negotiate between men.

He that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both. *Bacon.*

4. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others.

Thou shalt not steal, nor *deal* falsely.
Lev. xix. 11.

—*To deal by*, to treat, either well or ill; as, to *deal* well *by* domestics.

Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind. *Locke.*

—*To deal in*, (*a*) to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise; as, they *deal in* political matters; they *deal in* low humour. (*b*) To trade in; as, to *deal in* silks or in cutlery.—*To deal with*, (*a*) to treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Now will we *deal* worse *with* thee. Gen. xix. 9.
Return . . . and I will *deal* well *with* thee.
Gen. xxxii. 9.

(*b*) To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check, or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to *deal with*. (*c*) *Eccles.* to treat with by way of discipline; to admonish. [Scotch.]

Deal (dēl), *n.* [O.E. *deel*, *del*, A. Sax. *dæl*, a portion, a share; the Teut. forms are all very similar, as D. *deel*, a share, a portion, a board or plank; Dan. *deel*, Sw. *del*, Goth.

dails, G. *theil*, a part, a share. *Dole*, *dale* are from the same root.] †1. *Lit.* a division; a part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold; a *deal* of space. Formerly it was limited by *some;* as, *some deal;* but this is now obsolete or vulgar. In general, we now qualify the word with *great;* as, a *great deal* of labour; a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great deal* of land. In such phrases as, It is a great deal better, or worse, the words *great deal* serve as modifiers of the sense of better and worse. The true construction is, It is better *by* a great deal—that is, by a great part or difference. 2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards. 'The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut.' *Swift.*—3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank. The name deal is chiefly applied to boards of fir above 7 inches in width and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet. If 7 inches or less wide they are called battens, and when under 6 feet long they are called deal-ends. The usual thickness is 3 inches, and width 9 inches. The standard size, to which other sizes may be reduced, is 1¼ inch thick, 11 inches broad, and 12 feet long. Deals are imported from Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and British North America.—*Whole deal*, deal which is 1¼ inch thick; *slit deal*, half that thickness. 4. Wood of fir or pine, such as deals are made from; as, a floor of *deal.*

Dealbate † (dē-al'bāt), *v.t.* [L. *dealbo*, *dealbatum*, to whitewash—*de*, intens., and *albus*, white.] To whiten.

Dealbate (dē-al'bāt), *a.* In *bot.* covered with a very white opaque powder.

Dealbation † (dē-al-bā'shon), *n.* The act of bleaching; a whitening. *Sir T. Browne.*

Dealer (dēl'ėr), *n.* 1. One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; specifically, a trader; a trafficker; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; as, a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in hardware; a *dealer* in stocks; a *dealer* in leather; a *dealer* in lumber; a *dealer* in linens or woollens; a small *dealer* in groceries; a money-*dealer.* 'These small *dealers* in wit and learning?' *Swift.*—2. One who distributes cards to the players.

Deal-fish (dēl'fish), *n.* [From its resemblance to a board.] *Trachypterus* (*Bogmarus*) *arcticus*, a fish occasionally found on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

Dealing (dēl'ing), *n.* 1. Practice; action; conduct; behaviour.

> Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government . . . they have their judge who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker.*

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment; as, the *dealings* of a father with his children; God's *dealings* with men.

> It is to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business; negotiation; as, Liverpool merchants have extensive *dealings* with all the world.—4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.

> The Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans. Jn. iv. 9.

Deal-tree (dēl'trē), *n.* The fir-tree, so called because deals are commonly made from it.

Deal-wine (dēl'win), *n.* Same as *Dele-wine.*

Deambulate † (dē-am'bū-lāt), *v.i.* [L. *deambulo*, to walk about—*de*, from, and *ambulo*, to walk.] To walk abroad.

Deambulation † (dē-am'bū-lā"shon), *n.* The act of walking abroad.

Deambulatory † (dē-am'bū-lā-to-ri), *a.* Pertaining to walks.

Deambulatory † (dē-am'bū-lā-to-ri), *n.* A covered place to walk in; specifically, the aisles of a church, or the porticoes around the body of a church; a gallery for walking in in a cloister, monastery, and the like. *Warton.*

Dean (dēn), *n.* [O.Fr. *dean*, *deien*, Mod. Fr. *doyen*, from L. *decanus*, one set over ten persons; in Med. L., one set over ten monks, from L. *decem*, ten.] 1. An ecclesiastical governor or dignitary, said to have been so called because he presided over ten canons or prebendaries; but more probably because each diocese was divided into deaneries, each comprising ten parishes or churches, and with a dean presiding over each. In England, in respect of their differences of office, deans are of six kinds: (*a*) *Deans of chapters*, who are governors over the canons in cathedral and collegiate churches. (*b*) *Deans of peculiars*, who have sometimes both jurisdiction and cure of souls, and sometimes jurisdiction only. Of the former class is the dean of Battle, in Sussex; of the latter are the deans of the Arches in London, of Bocking, in Essex, and of Croydon, in Surrey. (*c*) *Rural deans*, who were originally beneficed clergymen appointed by the bishop to exercise a certain jurisdiction in districts of his diocese remote from his personal superintendence. Their functions, however, have for many years become almost obsolete. (*d*) *Deans in the colleges of our universities*, officers appointed to superintend the behaviour of the members and to enforce discipline. (*e*) *Honorary deans*, as the dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's. (*f*) *Dean of the province of Canterbury*, the Bishop of London, to whom, when a convocation is to be assembled, the archbishop sends his mandate for summoning the bishops of the province.—*Dean and chapter*, are the bishop's council to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and they may advise, likewise, in the temporal concerns of his see.—*Dean of the chapel royal*, in Scotland, a title bestowed on six clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland; and which are now in the gift of the crown.—2. In some universities, as that of London and those of Scotland, the chief or head of a faculty; in the United States, a registrar or secretary of the faculty in a department of a college, as in a medical, theological, or scientific department.—3. The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners; specifically, the president of the incorporation of advocates in Edinburgh.—*Dean of guild*, in Scotland, originally that magistrate of a royal burgh who was head of the merchant company or guildry; now the magistrate whose proper duty is to take care that all buildings within the burgh are sufficient, that they are erected agreeably to law, and that they do not encroach either on private or public property. He may order insufficient buildings to be taken down, but in other respects his jurisdiction is confined to possessory questions. In most burghs the functions of this officer are now performed by a member of the town-council, elected by the majority of councillors. But the deans of guild in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, elected as heretofore by the guildry, are continued as constituent members of the council to perform all the functions of their office.—*Dean of guild court*, that municipal body which is presided over by the dean of guild, and whose jurisdiction is confined to the regulation of buildings within the royalty, to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings, and to the regulation of weights and measures.

Deanery (dēn'ė-ri), *n.* 1. The office or the revenue of a dean.—2. The house of a dean.

> Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shak.*

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

> Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Deanship (dēn'ship), *n.* The office, rank, dignity, or title of a dean.

> Because I don't value your *deanship* a straw. *Swift.*

Dear (dēr), *a.* [A. Sax. *deóre*, *dȳre*, dear, beloved, high-priced; O.D. *dier*, Mod. D. *duur*, Icel. Dan. and Sw. *dyr*, G. *theuer*, dear, beloved, high-priced, &c.] 1. Bearing a high price in comparison with the usual price or the real value; of a higher price than customary, or high-priced in comparison with other articles: opposite to *cheap* (which see).

> The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear.* *Shak.*

2. Characterized by scarcity or dearth, and hence by exorbitance of price; as, a *dear* season.—3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.

> And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*
>
> Be ye followers of God, as *dear* children. Eph. v. 1.

From the notion of being highly valued comes that of being vitally essential.

> We will drain our *dearest* veins,
> But they shall be free. *Burns.*

From this the sense easily passes into that of worthy of high consideration, important, either in a good or bad sense; thus, '*dear cause*,' in Lear iv. 3, equal to important business; so that, when applied to danger, a foe, pain, &c., it is almost equivalent to dangerous, deadly, bitter, &c.; as, 'our *dear* peril.' *Shak.*

> Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven,
> Ere I had seen that day. *Shak.*

In the following extracts it appears to signify closely affecting the heart; coming from the heart; earnest; passionate; and hence, furious. 'So *dear* the love my people bore me.' *Shak.* 'Deafed with the clamours of their own *dear* groans.' *Shak.*

> You toward York shall bend with your *dearest* speed. *Shak.*
>
> Consort with me in loud and *dear* petition. *Shak.*
>
> What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
> Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
> Hast made thine enemies. *Shak.*

Dear† (dēr), *v.t.* To make dear. *Shelton.*

Dear (dēr), *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment.

> That kiss I carried from thee, *dear.* *Shak.*

Dear (dēr), *adv.* 1. Dearly; very tenderly. 'So *dear* I love the man.' *Shak.*—2. At a dear rate.

> If thou attempt it, it will cost thee *dear.* *Shak.*

Dearborn (dēr'born), *n.* A light four-wheeled country vehicle used in the United States: so called from its inventor.

Dear-bought (dēr'bat), *a.* [See BOUGHT.] Purchased at a high price; as, *dear-bought* experience. '*Dear-bought* blessings.' *Dryden.*

Deare† (dēr), *n.* [See DERE.] Hurt; trouble or misfortune. *Spenser.*

Dearling† (dēr'ling), *n.* Same as *Darling. Spenser.*

Dearly (dēr'li), *adv.* 1. At a high price.

> He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

2. With great fondness; as, we love our children *dearly;* *dearly* beloved.—3.† Exquisitely; richly. '*Dearly* parted'=Richly gifted. *Shak.*

Dearn (dērn), *n.* In *arch.* a door-post or threshold. Written also *Dern.*

Dearn† (dērn), *a.* [Sax. *deorn*, hidden, secret.] Lonely; solitary; melancholy. *Shak.*

Dearness (dēr'nes), *n.* 1. Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one; 'The *dearness* of corn.' *Swift.*—2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; preciousness; tender love. 'The *dearness* of friendship.' *Bacon.*

> The child too clothes the father with a *dearness* not his due. *Tennyson.*

Dearnful† (dērn'fụl), *a.* Same as *Dernful.*

Dearnly† (dērn'li), *adv.* Secretly; privately; mournfully. See DERNLY.

Dearth (dėrth), *n.* [See DEAR.] 1. Scarcity, which makes food dear; as, a *dearth* of corn. 2. Want; need; famine.

> Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
> By longing for that food so long a time *Shak.*

3. Barrenness; poverty; meagreness.

> That *dearth* of plot and narrowness of imagination which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden.*

Dearthful (dėrth'fụl), *a.* Expensive; costly; very dear. [Scotch.]

> Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well,
> It sets you ill,
> Wi' bitter *dearthfu'* wines to mell. *Burns.*

Dearticulate† (dē-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *articulo*, to joint, *articulus*, a joint.] To disjoint.

Deary (dēr'i), *n.* A word of endearment; a dear. [Familiar.]

Deas (dē'as), *n.* Same as *Dais.*

Deasil (dē'shēl), *n.* [Gael.] Motion from east to west, according to the course of the sun. Variously spelled *Deasoil*, *Deisheal.* [Scotch.]

Death (deth), *n.* [A. Sax. *deáth.* Cog. Goth. *dauthus*, L. G. and D. *dood*, Sw. and Dan. *död*, G. *tod*—death. See DEAD and DIE.] 1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. Thus the cessation of respiration and circulation in an animal may not be death, for during hybernation some animals become entirely torpid, and the vital functions of some animals and vegetables may be suspended by frost, but being capable of revived activity they are not dead.

> Save those of fear, no other bands fear I,
> No other *death* than this—the fear to die. *Crawshaw.*

In poetry and poetical prose death is often personified and addressed or spoken of as if an individual.

> O *death*, where is thy sting? 1 Cor. xv. 55.
>
> How wonderful is *Death!*
> *Death* and his brother Sleep. *Shelley.*

Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise,
And all about him roll'd his lustrous eyes;
When, turning round a cassia, full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew,
And talking to himself, first met his sight. *Tennyson.*

2. The state of the dead. 'The gates of *death*.' Job xxxviii. 17.—3. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek. xxviii. 8.

Let me die the *death* of the righteous. Num. xxiii. 10.

4. A skeleton, or the figure of a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality; as, a *death's* head. 'Strains that might create a soul under the ribs of *death*.' *Milton.*—5. The act of taking life unlawfully; murder. 'Not to suffer a man of *death* to live.' *Bacon.*—6. Cause, agent, or instrument of death. 'Swiftly flies the feathered *death*.' *Dryden.*

It was one who should be the *death* of both his parents. *Milton.*

Deaths invisible come winged with fire. *Dryden.*

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. 2 Ki. iv. 40.

7. Total loss or privation; extinction; as, the *death* of memory; the *death* of the year. 8. Imminent peril of death. 'In *deaths* oft.' 2 Cor. xi. 23.—9. Punishment of death; capital punishment.

I would make it *death*
For any male thing but to peep at us. *Tennyson.*

10. In *theol.* perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the *second death*. Rev. ii. 11.—11. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; state of being spiritually dead.

We know that we have passed from *death* to life, because we love the brethren. 1 John iii. 14.

12. Anything dreadful as death.

It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Atterbury.*

—*Civil death*, is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c.

Death-agony (deth'ag-ō-ni), *n.* Death-struggle; the agony or struggle which immediately precedes death.

Death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* 1. The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.—2. A person's last sickness; sickness ending in death.

A *death-bed's* a detector of the heart. *Young.*

Death-bed (deth'bed), *a.* Of or pertaining to a death-bed, last sickness of one, or the circumstances of one's dying.

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. *Bp. Atterbury.*

—*Death-bed expenses*, in *Scots law*, expenses connected with a person's last sickness.

Death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* 1. The bell that announces death; the passing-bell.—2. A sound in the ears, like that of a tolling bell, supposed by the Scottish peasantry to announce the death of a friend.

O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the *death-bell*,
An' I darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee. *Hogg.*

Death-blow (deth'blō), *n.* 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Her (Lucretia),
Whose *death-blow* struck the dateless doom of kings. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything which extinguishes hope, or blights one's prospects.

By the *death-blow* of my hope,
My memory immortal grew. *Byron.*

Death-cord (deth'kord), *n.* A rope for hanging; the gallows rope.

Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran,
Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,
To the *death-cord*, unheard? *F. Baillie.*

Death-damp (deth'damp), *n.* The cold clammy sweat which precedes death.

Death-dance (deth'dans), *n.* The dance of death. *Burke.* See under DANCE, *n.*

Death-fire (deth'fīr), *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the *ignis fatuus*, supposed to presage death.

And round about in reel and rout,
The *death-fires* danced at night. *Coleridge.*

Deathful (deth'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope.*

2. Liable to death; mortal.

The deathless gods, and *deathful* earth. *Chapman.*

Deathfulness (deth'fụl-nes), *n.* Appearance of death; state of being suggestive of, or associated with, death.

The whole picture (Turner's Slave-ship) is dedicated to the most sublime of subjects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and *deathfulness* of the open, deep, illimitable sea. *Ruskin.*

Deathify (deth'i-fī), *v.t.* To make dead; to kill. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Deathless (deth'les), *a.* 1. Immortal; not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; as, *deathless* beings; *deathless* fame. 'Gods there are and *deathless*.' *Tennyson.*

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his *deathless* praise. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Unquenchable. '*Deathless* thirst.' *Aytoun.*

Deathlike (deth'līk), *a.* Resembling death. '*Deathlike* slumber.' *Pope.* '*Deathlike* quiet.' *Waller.*

Deathliness (deth'li-nes), *n.* Quality of being deathly. *Southey.* [Rare.]

Deathly (deth'li), *a.* Fatal; mortal; deadly. 'Unwholesome and *deathly*.' *Udall.* [Rare.]

Deathly (deth-li), *adv.* So as to resemble a dead person.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, *deathly* pale. *Dickens.*

Death-pale (deth'pāl), *a.* Exhibiting the pallor of death; deadly pale.

I beheld him in my dreams
Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's aid. *Tennyson.*

Death-rate (deth'rāt), *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, &c. In this country it is usually calculated at so many per thousand per annum; on the Continent often at one in so many per annum.

Death-rattle (deth'rat-tl), *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

Death-ruckle (deth'ruk-l), *n.* Death-rattle. [Scotch.]

Death's-door (deths'dōr), *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death.

Death's-head (deths'hed), *n.* The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing one.

What manner of *death's-head* it will bee
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin. *Suckling.*

I had rather be married to a *death's-head* with a bone in his mouth. *Shak.*

—*Death's-head moth*, or *Death's-head hawk-moth*, the largest species of lepidopterous insect found in Britain, and systematically known by the name of *Acherontia atropos*. The markings upon the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's-head; hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and disperses the inhabitants. It is regarded by the vulgar as the forerunner of death or other calamity.

Death's-man (deths'man), *n.* An executioner; a hangman; he who executes the extreme penalty of the law.

He's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other *death's-man*. *Shak.*

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is their (ancient writers') solemn one of *death's-man*. *Disraeli.*

Death-sough (deth'sụch), *n.* The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [Scotch.]

Heard na ye the lang-drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Death-stroke (deth'strōk), *n.* The stroke of death; a death-blow. *Coleridge.*

Death-struggle (deth'strug-gl), *n.* Same as *Death-agony.*

Death-throe (deth'thrō), *n.* The pain which accompanies death.

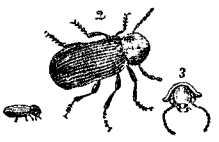
Death-token (deth'tō-kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud that the *death-tokens* of it cry—'No recovery.' *Shak.*

Deathward (deth'ward), *adv.* Toward death. *Bear. & Fl.*

Death-warrant (deth'wo-rant), *n.* 1. In *law*, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Anything which puts an end to hope or expectation.

Death-watch (deth'woch), *n.* A small beetle, whose ticking is supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. It belongs to the genus Anobium, being the *A. tesselatum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood. Their ticking is only the call of the sexes to each other, which, if no answer be returned, is repeated in another place. The general number of distinct strokes in succession is from seven to nine or eleven. To produce the sound, the animal raises itself



Death-watch Beetle (*A. tesselatum*).—1, Natural size. 2, Magnified. 3, Head as seen from underneath.

upon its hind legs, with the body somewhat inclined, and beats its head with a great force and agility against what it stands on.

Death-wound (deth'wönd), *n.* 1. A wound causing death.—2. In *mar law*, a term for the starting of a butt-end, or springing a fatal leak.

A ship had received her *death-wound*, but by pumping was kept afloat for three days after the time she was insured for. *Smyth.*

Deaurate (dē-ạ'rāt), *v.t.* [L. *deauro*, *deauratum*, to gild.] To gild. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Deaurate (dē-ạ'rāt), *a.* Gilded. [Rare.]

Deauration† (dē-ạ-rā'shon), *n.* The act of gilding.

Deave, Deve (dēv), *v.t.* [Sw. *deafwa*; Icel. *deyfa*, to deafen.] To deafen; to stupefy with noise. [Scotch.]

If mair they *deave* us wi' their din,
Or patronage intrusion. *Burns.*

Debacchate† (dē-bak'kāt), *v.i.* [L. *debacchor*, *debacchatus*, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] To rave and bluster as a bacchanal.

Debacchation† (dē-bak-kā'shon), *n.* A raving.

Debacle (dē-ba'kl), *n.* [Fr., from *débacler*, to break up, as ice does—*de*, priv., and *bacler*, to bar, from L. *baculus*, a bar, a bolt.] 1. Properly, a sudden breaking up of ice in a river. In *geol.* applied to any sudden outbreak of water, hurling before it and dispersing stones and other debris.—2. A confused rout; an uncontrollable flight; a stampede.

Debar (dē-bär'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debarred*; ppr. *debarring*. [*De* and *bar*.] To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not *debarred* from any rational enjoyment; religion *debars* us from no real pleasure.

Their wages were so low as to *debar* them, not only from the comforts, but from the common decencies of civilized life. *Buckle.*

SYN. To exclude, deprive, hinder, preclude, interdict, prohibit, shut out.

Debarb† (dē-bärb'), *v.t.* To deprive of the beard.

Debark (dē-bärk'), *v.t.* [Fr. *débarquer*—*de*, and *barque*, a boat or vessel.] To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft and place on land; to disembark; as, to *debark* artillery. [It is less used, especially in a transitive sense, than *disembark*.]

Debark (dē-bärk'), *v.i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land; as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

Debarkation (dē-bärk-ā'shon), *n.* The act of disembarking.

Debarment (dē-bär'ment), *n.* The act of debarring or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

Debarrass (dē-ba'ras), *v.t.* [Fr. *debarrasser*, to clear; to disentangle.] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; to disembarrass. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.]

Debase (dē-bās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debased*; ppr. *debasing*. [*De* and *base*.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to reduce or lower in quality, purity, value, dignity, character, and the like; to degrade; to vitiate; to adulterate; to abase; as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy; to *debase* the character by crime; to *debase* the mind by frivolity; to *debase* style by vulgar words. 'To *debase* religion with frivolous disputes.' *Hooker.*

Pleasure and sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Broome.*

—*Abase, Debase, Degrade*. See under ABASE. SYN. To humble, degrade, depress, lower, disgrace.

Debased (dē-bāst'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Reduced in estimated value; lowered in estimation;

reduced in purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean or despicable. —2. In *her.* applied to anything turned over or downwards from its proper position or use.

An escutcheon debased.

Debasement (dē-bās'ment), *n.* 1. The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulteration; as, *debasement* of coin.—2. A state of being debased; degradation; as, *debasement* of character.

Debaser (dē-bās'ėr), *n.* One who debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases.

Debasingly (dē-bās'ing-li), *adv.* So as to debase.

Debatable, Debateable (dē-bāt'a-bl), *a.* [See DEBATE.] That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; as, a *debatable* question.

> The line which bounded the royal prerogative, though in general sufficiently clear, had not anywhere been drawn with accuracy and distinctness. There was, therefore, near the border some *debatable* ground on which incursions and reprisals continued to take place, till, after ages of strife, plain and durable landmarks were at length set up. *Macaulay.*

—*Debatable land,* a tract of land between the Esk and Sark, claimed by both England and Scotland, and for a long time the subject of dispute. This tract of land was the hotbed of thieves and vagabonds.

Debate (dē-bāt'), *n.* [Fr. *débat*—*de,* and *battre,* to beat. See BEAT.] 1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; argument or reasoning between persons of different opinions; dispute; controversy; as, the *debates* in parliament.

> Where once we held *debate,* a band
> Of youthful friends, on mind and art. *Tennyson.*

2. Quarrel; strife; contention; fight; contest.

> Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate.* Is. lviii. 4.
>
> In the day of Trinity next ensuing was a great *debate,* . . . and in that murder there were slain . . . fourscore. *Rob. of Glouc.*
>
> But question fierce and proud reply
> Gave signal soon of dire *debate.* *Sir W. Scott.*

3.† Subject of discussion. 'Statutes and edicts concerning this *debate.*' *Milton.*

Debate (dē-bāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debated;* ppr. *debating.* 1. To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties; as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

> *Debate* thy cause with thy neighbour himself. Prov. xxv. 9.

2. To fight or contend for; to strive by arms for.

> The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardour in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott.*

—*Debating society,* a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.—*Argue, Dispute, Debate.* See under ARGUE.

Debate (dē-bāt'), *v.i.* 1. To deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind.—2. To dispute.—3.† To engage in combat; to fight. *Chaucer.*

Debateful† (dē-bāt'fụl), *a.* 1. Full of contention; contested. '*Debateful* strife.' *Spenser.*—2. Quarrelsome; contentious. 'So *debateful* and contentious.' *Udall.*

Debatefully† (dē-bāt'fụl-li), *adv.* With contention.

Debatement† (dē-bāt'ment), *n.* Controversy; deliberation. 'Without *debatement* further, more or less.' *Shak.*

Debater (dē-bāt'ėr), *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

Debatingly (dē-bāt'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of debate.

Debauch (dē-bach'), *v.t.* [Fr. *débaucher,* to debauch—*de,* and O.Fr. *bauche,* a workshop, in modern Saintonge dialect a task. The original meaning would therefore be to draw one away from his work or duty. The origin of *bauche* is unknown.] 1. To corrupt or vitiate; as, to *debauch* a prince or youth; to *debauch* good principles. 'Her pride *debauched* her judgment.' *Cowley.*—2. To corrupt with lewdness; to bring to be guilty of unchastity; to seduce; as, to *debauch* a woman.—3. To draw away or lead astray from duty or allegiance; as, to *debauch* an army. 'To *debauch* a king to break his laws.' *Dryden.*

Debauch (dē-bach'), *v.i.* To riot; to revel.

Debauch (dē-bach'), *n.* 1. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

> The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
> Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade. *Dryden.*

2. An act of debauchery.

> Silenus, from his night's *debauch*
> Fatigued and sick. *Cowley.*

Debauched (dē-bacht'), *p.* and *a.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character; given to debauchery; characterized by or characteristic of debauchery; as, a very *debauched* person; a *debauched* look; a man of *debauched* principles.

Debauchedly (dē-bach'ed-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

Debauchedness (dē-bach'ed-nes), *n.* Intemperance.

Debauchee (de'bo-shē), *n.* A man given to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a man habitually lewd or profligate. *South.*

Debaucher (dē-bach'ėr), *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness or to any dereliction of duty.

> You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic *debaucher.* *Lamb.*

Debauchery (dē-bach'ė-ri), *n.* 1. Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind; gluttony; intemperance; sexual immorality; unlawful indulgence of lust. 'Oppose *debauchery* by temperance.' *Sprat.*—2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

> The republic of Paris will endeavour to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

Debauchment (dē-bach'ment), *n.* The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty. 'The ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Debauchness† (dē-bach'nes), *n.* The state of being debauched.

Debel† (dē-bel'), *v.t.* [L. *debello,* to subdue. See DEBELLATE.] To subdue; to expel by war.

> Him long of old
> Thou didst *debel,* and down from heaven cast.
> *Milton.*
>
> Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelled.*
> *Warner.*

Debellate† (dē-bel'lāt), *v.t.* [L. *debello, debellatum,* to bring a war to an end, to subdue—*de,* priv., and *bello,* to carry on war, from *bellum,* war.] To subdue.

Debellation† (dē-bel-lā'shon), *n.* The act of conquering or subduing.

De bene esse (dē bē'nē es'sē). [L.] In *law,* for what it is worth; conditionally; as, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse,* that is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination.

Debenture (dē-ben'tūr), *n.* [O.Fr. *debentur,* a receipt granted by the officers of the court on receiving their salaries—so called because these receipts began with the Latin words *Debentur mihi,* There are owing to me. *Debentur* is the 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of the verb *debeo,* to owe.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer as evidence of a debt due to some person; specifically, a deed or mortgage charging certain property with the repayment of money lent by a person therein named, and with interest on the sum lent at a given rate. The granting of debentures is frequently resorted to by public companies, as railway companies, to raise money for the prosecution of their undertaking, the whole undertaking being mortgaged for the money borrowed.—2. In the *customs,* a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.—3. In some government departments, a term used to denote a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account. *Brande.*

Debentured (dē-ben'tūrd), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture.—*Debentured goods,* goods for which a debenture has been given as being entitled to drawback.

Debile† (de'bil), *a.* [L. *debilis,* weak.] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength. 'Some *debile* wretch.' *Shak.*

Debilitant (dē-bil'it-ant), *n.* In *med.* a remedy exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement.

Debilitate (dē-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debilitated;* ppr. *debilitating.* [L. *debilito, debilitatum,* to cripple, to weaken, from *debilis,* weak.] To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid; as, intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion. 'Various ills *debilitate* the mind.' *Jenyns.*—SYN. To weaken, enfeeble, relax, enervate, bring low.

Debilitating (dē-bil'i-tāt-ing), *a.* Tending or adapted to weaken.

Debilitation (dē-bil'i-tā"shon), *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

Debility (dē-bil'i-ti), *n.* [L. *debilitas,* weakness, from *debilis,* weak.] Relaxation of the solids; weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility; as, morbid sweats induce *debility.*

> Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
> And in thy case do glass my own *debility.*
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

—*Debility, Infirmity, Imbecility,* all imply a want of strength. *Debility* is almost always applied to physical weakness; *infirmity* and *imbecility* both to bodily and mental weaknesses. *Debility,* a general bodily weakness; *infirmity,* a local and accidental weakness, bodily or mental; *imbecility,* general weakness of the whole system, chiefly, however, mental weakness.

> The inconveniences of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility,* faintings. *Arbuthnot.*
>
> Sometimes the races of men may be depraved by the *infirmities* of birth. *Temple.*
>
> Cruelty argues a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind. *Temple.*

Debit (deb'it), *n.* [L. *debitum,* from *debeo,* to owe, composed of *de,* not, and *habeo,* to have=not to have, or to have lost the possession of.] 1. That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt; as, the *debits* exceed the credits.—2. That part of an account in which is entered any article of goods furnished to one, or money paid to or on account of one; as, place that to my *debit.*—*Debit side,* in *book-keeping,* the left-hand side of an account.

Debit (deb'it), *v.t.* 1. To charge with as a debt; as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

> We may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debited* or credited for the last farthing he takes out or brings in. *Tucker.*

2. To enter on the debtor side of a book; as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

Debitor† (deb'it-ėr), *n.* A debtor.—*Debitor and creditor,* an account-keeper; an account-book. *Shak.*

Debituminization (dē-bi-tū'min-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of freeing from bitumen.

Debituminize (dē-bi-tū'min-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *debituminized;* ppr. *debituminizing.* To deprive of bitumen.

Déblai (de-blā), *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *debladare,* to take away grain—*de,* from, and L.L. *bladum,* grain, L. *ablatum.*] In *fort.* the quantity of earth excavated from the ditch to form the parapet. See REMBLAI.

Debonair (de-bō-nār'), *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*—*de,* from, *bon,* good, and *aire* (L. *area*), place, extraction; hence, disposition.] Characterized by courtesy, affability, or gentleness; elegant; well-bred; winning; accomplished.

> So buxom, blithe, and *debonair.* *Milton.*

Debonairity,† Debonairty† (de-bō-nār'i-ti, de-bō-nār'ti), *n.* Gentleness; courtesy; debonairness. Written also *Debonairtee. Chaucer.*

Debonairly (de-bō-nār'li), *adv.* Courteously; elegantly; winningly; with a genteel air.

Debonairness (de-bō-nār'nes), *n.* Courtesy; gentleness; kindness; elegance. 'With all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.' *Sterne.*

Debosh† (de-bosh'), *v.t.* [Corrupted from *debauch.*] 1. To debauch. 'A *deboshed* lady.' *Beau. & Fl.*—2. *Fig.* to spoil; to dismantle; to render unserviceable.

> Last year his barks and gallies were *deboshed.*
> *Fuimus Troes (old play,* 1633).

Sometimes written *Deboish.*

Debouch (dē-bōsh'), *v.i.* [Fr. *déboucher,* to issue from—*de,* and *bouche,* mouth; L. *bucca,* the cheek.] To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops.

> From its summit he could descry the movements of the Spaniards and their battalions *debouching* on the plain, with scarcely any opposition from the French. *Prescott.*

Débouché (dā-bō-shā), *n.* [Fr. See DEBOUCH.] An opening; demand; hence, a market for goods.

Débouchure (dā-bō-shūr), *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or opening of a river or strait.

Débridement (dā-brēd-maṅ), *n.* [Fr. *débrider*, to unbridle. See BRIDLE.] In *surg.* an unbridling; the enlargement of gun-shot wounds by cutting one or all the parts implicated, as the skin, the muscles, &c.

Débris (dā-brē), *n.* [Fr., from *dé*, L. *dis*, asunder, apart, and *briser*, to break. See BRUISE.] 1. Fragments; rubbish; ruins; as, the *débris* after a conflagration, a railway collision, or the like; the *débris* of an army.

Your grace is now disposing of the *débris* of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns. *Swift.*

2. In *geol.* any accumulation of broken and detached matter, as that which arises from the waste of rocks, and which is piled up at their base or swept away by water; or a drifted heap of animal and vegetable matter.

Debruised.

Debruised (dē-brōzd'), *pp.* In *her.* an epithet applied to an animal which seems restrained or debarred its freedom by having any one of the ordinaries laid over it.

Debt (det), *n.* [O.Fr. *debte* (now *dette*), L. *debita*, things due. See DEBIT.] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; that which one is obliged to do or to suffer; a due; an obligation; as, the *debts* of a bankrupt; the *debts* of a nobleman; he has paid the *debt* of nature.

When you run in *debt* you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

My deep *debt* for life preserved
A better meed had well deserved. *Sir W. Scott.*
Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*. *Shak.*

2. In *law*, an action to recover a sum of money alleged to be due.—3. A duty neglected or violated; a sin of omission or of commission; a trespass; a sin.

Forgive us our *debts*. *Lord's Prayer.*

Debted † (det'ed), *p.* and *a.* Indebted; obliged. 'I stand *debted* to this gentleman.' *Shak.*

Debtee (det-ē'), *n.* In *law*, a creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

Debtless (det'les), *a.* Free from debt.

Debtor (det'ėr), *n.* [L. *debitor*, a debtor.] The person who owes another either money, goods, or services; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*
I am a *debtor* to the Greeks and barbarians. Rom. i. 14.
He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. Gal. v. 3.

—*Debtor side of an account*, the part of an account in which debts are charged. See DEBIT.

Debullition † (de-bu-li'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, and *bullire*, to bubble, from *bulla*, a bubble.] A bubbling or seething over. *Bailey.*

Deburse † (dē-bėrs'), *v.t.* [See DISBURSE.] To disburse; to pay.

A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration of what he had *debursed* for the army. *Ludlow.*

Début (dā-bü), *n.* [Fr.—*de*, and *but*, mark, butt. The word has its meaning from the bowl being brought from the butt on one commencing to play at bowls.] Beginning; entrance upon anything; first attempt; first step; hence, first appearance before the public, as that of an actor or actress on the stage.

Débutant (dā-bü-tăṅ), *n.* [Fr.] One who makes a debut; a man who makes his first appearance before the public.

Débutante (dā-bü-tăṅt), *n.* [Fr.] A woman appearing for the first time before the public; specifically, a female performer in a theatre making her first appearance.

Deca- (de'ka). A prefix, from the Gr. *deka*, signifying ten.

Decachord, Decachordon (de'ka-kord, de'ka-kord-on), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *chordē*, string.] 1. An ancient Greek musical instrument, triangular in shape, and having ten strings.—2. † Something consisting of ten parts; a bundle consisting of ten things bound, as it were, together. 'A *decachordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state.' *Watson.*

Decacuminated (de-ka-kū'min-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *de*, off, and *cacuminatus*, pointed, from *cacumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off.

Decadal (dek'ad-al), *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

Decade, Decad (dek'ād, dek'ad), *n.* [L. *decas*, *decadis*, Fr. *décade*, from Gr. *deka*, ten.] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate or group consisting of ten; specifically, an aggregate of ten years.

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep,
Thro' sunny *decads* new and strange,
Or gay quinquenniads would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson.

Decadence, Decadency (dē-kā'dens, dē-kā'den-si), *n.* [Fr. *décadence*, L.L. *decadentia*, from L. *de* and *cado*. *Decidence*, *decidentia* would be more correct according to the form which *cado* takes in classical Latin when compounded with prepositions.] Decay; a falling into a lower state.

The old castle, where the family lived in their *decadence*. *Sir W. Scott.*

Decadent (dē-kā'dent), *a.* [Probably formed on the analogy of *decadence* (which see).] Decaying; deteriorating.

Decagon (de'ka-gon), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gōnia*, a corner.] In *geom.* a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal it is a *regular decagon*.

Decagonal (de-kag'on-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a decagon; having ten sides.

Decagram, Decagramme (de'ka-gram), *n.* The anglicized spelling of *Décagramme* (which see).

Décagramme (dā-ka-gram), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gramme*, a French weight.] A French weight of 10 grammes or grams, equal to 5·644 drams avoirdupois, each gramme being equal to 15·43249 grains.

Decagyn (de'ka-jin), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.* a plant having ten pistils.

Decagynia (de-ka-ji'ni-a), *n.* [See DECAGYN.] The name given by Linnæus to those orders of plants in his system which have ten pistils.

Decagynian, Decagynous (de-ka-ji'ni-an, de-ka'jin-us), *a.* In *bot.* having ten pistils.

Decahedral (de-ka-hē'dral), *a.* Having ten sides.

Decahedron (de-ka-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, a seat, a base.] In *geom.* a figure or body having ten sides.

Decaisnea (de-kā'nē-a or dē-kās'nē-a), *n.* [After *Decaisne*, a French botanist.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lardizabalaceæ, discovered on the Himalayas, 7000 feet above the sea, remarkable as the only member of the order not a climber. It sends up several erect stalks like walking-sticks, bearing leaves 2 feet long. Its fruit, which resembles a short cucumber, is palatable, and eaten by the Lepchas of Sikkim in the Himalayas.

Decalcification (dē-kal'si-fi-kā"shon), *n.* The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones; specifically, in *dentistry*, the removal of the hardening element of the teeth by chemical influence.

Decalcify (dē-kal'si-fī), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *calx*, *calcis*, lime, chalk.] To deprive of lime, as bones of their hardening matter, so as to reduce them to gelatine. See DECALCIFICATION.

Décalitre (dā-ka-lē-tr), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *litre*.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 litres, or 610·27 cubic inches, equal to 2¼ imperial gallons nearly.

Decalogist (de-kal'o-jist), *n.* [See DECALOGUE.] One who explains the decalogue.

Decalogue (de'ka-log), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, speech.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at Mount Sinai, which were originally written on two tables of stone.

Men who can hear the *Decalogue*, and feel
No self-reproach. *Wordsworth.*

Decameron (de-kam'e-ron), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hēmera*, a day.] The anglicized name of the celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio, which consists of 100 stories, ten of which are told on each of ten days by seven ladies and three gentlemen who had fled from Florence to a country house during the plague of 1348.

Decameter (de'ka-mē-tėr or de-kam'e-tėr), *n.* English form of *Décamètre* (which see).

Décamètre (dā-ka-mā-tr), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, consisting of 10 metres, and equal to 393·7 English inches or 32·8 feet.

Decamp (dē-kamp'), *v.i.* [Fr. *décamper*—*de*, from, and *camp*, a camp.] 1. To remove or depart from a camp or camping ground; to march off; as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

The army of the King of Portugal was at Elvason the 22nd of the last month, and would *decamp* on the 24th. *Tatler.*

2. In a general sense, to depart; to take one's self off; as, he *decamped* suddenly.

The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern. *Goldsmith.*

Decampment (dē-kamp'ment), *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off. *Rees.*

Decanal (dē'kan-al), *a.* [See DEAN.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery. 'A *decanal* residence.' *Churton.*

Decander (de-kan'dėr), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *anēr*, a male.] In *bot.* a plant having ten stamens.

Decandria (de-kan'dri-a), *n.* The tenth class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. The plants have ten stamens, and one, two,

Decandria (*Cerastium aquaticum*).

three, or more pistils. It includes Dianthus, Lychnis, Cerastium, Saxifraga, Sedum, Oxalis, &c.

Decandrian, Decandrous (de-kan'dri-an, de-kan'drus), *a.* In *bot.* having ten stamens.

Decane (dē-kān'), *n.* ($C_{10}H_{22}$.) A hydrocarbon of amyl (C_5H_{11}), and the only form in which this radical can be made to exist in the free state. See AMYL.

Decangular (de-kang'gū-lėr), *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and E. *angular*.] Having ten angles.

Decant (dē-kant'), *v.t.* [Fr. *décanter*, to decant—*de*, and *canter*, from O.Fr. *cant*, a rim, an edge, from L. *canthus*, the tire of a wheel, Gr. *kanthos*, a fellloe. Or it may perhaps be from L.L. *decanetare*—*de*, and *canetа*, Fr. *canette*, a little can, from L. *canna*, a reed.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment, or to pour from one vessel into another; as, to *decant* wine.

Decantate † (dē-kant'āt), *v.t.* To decant. *Baxter.*

Decantation (dē-kant-ā'shon), *n.* The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

Decanter (dē-kant'ėr), *n.* 1. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors for filling the drinking-glasses.—2. One who decants liquors.

Decaphyllous (de-kaf'il-lus), *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having ten leaves: applied to the perianth of flowers.

Decapitate (dē-kap'it-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decapitated*; ppr. *decapitating*. [L.L. *decapito*, *decapitatum*, to behead—*de*, and *caput*, head.] 1. To behead; to cut off the head of.—2. To remove from office summarily. [United States, colloq.]

Decapitation (dē-kap'it-ā"shon), *n.* The act of beheading.

Decapod (de'ka-pod), *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] 1. One of an order of crustaceans having ten feet.—2. One of that division of the cuttle-fishes which have ten prehensile arms.

Decapod (de'ka-pod), *a.* Having ten feet; belonging to the Decapoda.

Decapoda (de-kap'o-da), *n. pl.* [See DECAPOD.] 1. The highest order of crustaceans, so called from having five pairs of legs. They are subdivided into Brachyura, or short-tailed decapods, to which the name crabs has been given; Macrura, or long-tailed, including the shrimp, lobster, prawn, crayfish, &c.; and Anomura, of which the hermit-crab is an example.—2. One of the two divisions of the dibranchiate cuttle-fishes (the other being the Octopoda). They have two arms longer than the other eight, and bear the suctorial discs only at the extremities.

Decapodal, Decapodous (de-kap'o-dal, de-kap'o-dus), *a.* Belonging to the order of decapods; having ten feet.

Decarbonate (dē-kär'bon-āt), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *carbonate*.] To deprive of carbonic acid.

Decarbonization (dē-kär'bon-iz-ā"shon), *n.*

The process of depriving of carbon; as, the *decarbonization* of cast-iron, a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel or to reduce it to the state of malleable iron.

Decarbonize (dē-kär'bon-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decarbonized;* ppr. *decarbonizing.* [*De* and *carbonize.*] To deprive of carbon; as, to *decarbonize* steel.

Decard† (dē-kärd'), *v.t.* To discard.

You have cast those by, *decarded* them. *Fletcher.*

Decardinalize (dē-kär'din-al-īz), *v.t.* [*De* and *cardinal.*] To remove from the rank of cardinal.

Decastich (de'ka-stik), *n.* [Gr. *deka,* ten, and *stichos,* a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

Decastyle (de'ka-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *deka,* ten, and *stylos,* a column.] A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

Decastyle (de'ka-stīl), *a.* Decorated with or having ten columns; as, a *decastyle* colonnade.

Decasyllabic (de'ka-sil-lab"ik), *a.* [Gr. *deka,* ten, and *syllabē,* a syllable.] Having ten syllables; as, a *decasyllabic* verse.

Decay (dē-kā'), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *decaer;* Pr. *decazer;* It. *decadere,* from L. *de,* down, and *cado,* to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or toward weakness, or dissolution; to become weaker; to become decomposed or corrupted; to rot; to be gradually impaired; to waste away; as, our bodies *decay* in old age; our strength *decays.*

The woods *decay,* the woods *decay,* and fall.
Tennyson.

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men *decay.*
Goldsmith.

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and so my hopes *decay.* *Pope.*

SYN. To decline, deteriorate, degenerate, waste, wither, fade, rot, moulder, fail.

Decay (dē-kā'), *v.t.* To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state. [Rare.]

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shak.*

Decay (dē-kā'), *n.* 1. Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency toward dissolution or extinction; a state of depravation or diminution; decomposition; putrefaction; as, the *decay* of the body or mind; the *decay* of virtue; the *decay* of an empire.

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen into *decay.*
Lev. xxv. 35.

His (Johnson's) failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay.* *Macaulay.*

He who hath bent him o'er the dead
Ere the first day of death is fled, . . .
Before *Decay's* effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers. *Byron.*

2.† Cause of decay.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon.*

Decayedness (dē-kā'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being impaired; decayed state.

Decayer (dē-kā'ér), *n.* That which causes decay.

Decease (dē-sēs'), *n.* [Fr. *décès,* natural death, from L. *decessus,* departure—*de,* and *cedo, cessum,* to go.] *Lit.* departure; hence, departure from this life; death.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spoke of his *decease,* which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. Luke ix. 31.

SYN. Death, demise, dissolution.

Decease (dē-sēs'), *v.i.* To depart from this life; to die.

This gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, *deceased*
As he was born. *Shak.*

Deceased (dē-sēst'), *p.* and *a.* Departed from life; dead. It is frequently used as a noun, the word *person* being understood; as, the *deceased* left his home in good health.

Decedent (dē-sēd'ent), *a.* [L. *decedens, decedentis,* pp. of *decedo,* to depart—*de,* from, and *cedo,* to go.] Departing; removing. [Rare.]

Decedent (dē-sēd'ent), *n.* A deceased person. [American.]

Deceit (dē-sēt'), *n.* [O.E. *deceipt;* O.Fr. *decepte,* from L. *deceptus,* deceit, and that from *decipio, deceptum.* See DECEIVE.] 1. The quality of being deceitful; guilefulness; deceitfulness.

O, that *deceit* should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace! *Shak.*

2. The act of misleading a person; the leading of another person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to insnare him; any declaration, artifice, stratagem, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false; act of fraud; cheat; fallacy.

—My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit.* Job xxvii. 4.

And imagine *deceits* all the day long. Ps. xxxviii. 12.

3. In *law,* any trick, device, craft, collusion, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another.—*Fraud, Deception, Deceit.* See under FRAUD.—SYN. Artifice, craft, cunning, deception, double-dealing, duplicity, fraud, guile, stratagem, treachery, trick, wile.

Deceitful (dē-sēt'fụl), *a.* Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; trickish; fraudulent; cheating; as, *deceitful* words; *deceitful* practices; *deceitful* persons.

The smiles of joy, the tears of woe
Deceitful shine, *deceitful* flow,—
There's nothing true but Heaven. *Moore.*

SYN. Counterfeit, delusive, designing, fallacious, false, fraudulent, hollow, hypocritical, illusive, insidious, insincere, trickish, wily.

Deceitfully (dē-sēt'fụl-li), *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully.* Gen. xxxiv. 13.

Deceitfulness (dē-sēt'fụl-nes), *n.* Disposition or tendency to mislead or deceive; the quality of being fraudulent; as, the *deceitfulness* of sin; a man's *deceitfulness* may be habitual; the *deceitfulness* of a man's practices.

Deceitless (dē-sēt'les), *a.* Free from deceit. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

Deceivable (dē-sēv'a-bl), *a.* [See DECEIVE.] 1. Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture; as, young persons are very *deceivable.* 'Blind and therefore *deceivable.*' *Milton.*—2.† Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful. '*Deceivable* traditions.' *Milton.*

Deceivableness (dē-sēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Liableness to be deceived.—2. Liableness to deceive; deceitfulness. 'All *deceivableness* of unrighteousness.' 2 Thes. ii. 10.

Deceivably (dē-sēv'a-bli), *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

Deceive (dē-sēv'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deceived;* ppr. *deceiving.* [Fr. *décevoir,* from L. *decipio,* to take down or from; hence, to catch, entrap, beguile, cheat—*de,* down, and *capio,* to take.] 1. To mislead the mind of; to cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. Mat. xxiv. 4.

If we say we have no sin, we *deceive* ourselves.
1 John i. 4.

Your father hath *deceived* me, and changed my wages ten times. Gen. xxxi. 7.

2. To cause to fail in fulfilment or realization; to frustrate or disappoint.

I now believed
The happy day approach'd,
Nor are my hopes *deceived.* *Dryden.*

3.† To take from; to rob by fraudulence or stealth.

Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

4. To cause to pass pleasantly; to wile away.

These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour. *Wordsworth.*

SYN. To mislead, beguile, delude, illude, cheat, circumvent, overreach, mock.

Deceiver (dē-sēv'ér), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

My father peradventure will feel me, and I shall seem to him as a *deceiver.* Gen. xxvii. 12.

December (dē-sem'bér), *n.* [L., from *decem,* ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The twelfth and last month in the year, in which the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn, at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator.

Decemdentate (dē-sem-den'tāt), *a.* [L. *decem,* ten, and *dentatus,* toothed.] Having ten points or teeth.

Decemfid (dē-sem'fid), *a.* [L. *decem,* ten, and *fido,* to divide.] In *bot.* ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions: applied to perianths.

Decemlocular (dē-sem-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *decem,* ten, and *loculus,* a little bag or cell.] In *bot.* having ten cells for seeds: applied to capsules.

Decempedal (dē-sem'pē-dal), *a.* [L. *decem,* ten, and *pes,* a foot.] 1. Having ten feet, as a decapod.—2.† Ten feet in length. *Bailey.*

Decemvir (dē-sem'vėr), *n.* pl. **Decemvirs, Decemviri** (dē-sem'vėrz, dē-sem'vi-rī). [L. *decem,* ten, and *vir,* a man.] 1. One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome, from B.C. 449 to 447.—2. One of ten men in authority or appointed for a special purpose.

Decemviral (dē-sem'vėr-al), *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome.

Decemvirate (dē-sem'vėr-āt), *n.* [L. *decemviratus,* the rank or office of a decemvir. See DECEMVIR.] 1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

Decence† (dē'sens), *n.* Decency. 'What with more *decence* were in silence kept.' *Dryden.*

Decency (dē'sen-si), *n.* [L. *decentia,* comeliness, decency. See DECENT.] 1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming, in words or behaviour; propriety of form, in social intercourse, in actions or discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South*

Immodest words admit of no defence
For want of *decency* is want of sense.
Earl of Roscommon.

2. That which is decent or becoming. 'The external *decencies* of worship.' *Atterbury.*

SYN. Decorum, modesty, propriety, suitableness, becomingness.

Decennary (dē-sen'na-ri), *n.* [L. *decennium,* a period of ten years—*decem,* ten, and *annus,* a year.] A period of ten years.

Decennary (dē-sen'na-ri), *n.* [From post-class. L. distributive adjective *decenus,* ten each, by tens, from *decem,* ten; the correct spelling would therefore be *decenary.*] In *law,* a tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

Decennial (dē-sen'ni-al), *a.* [L. *decennalis,* of ten years, ten years long. See DECENNIUM.] 1. Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; as, a *decennial* period.—2. Happening every ten years; as, *decennial* games.

Decennium (dē-sen'ni-um), *n.* [L.—*decem,* ten, and *annus,* a year.] A period of ten years. 'These . . . come within the present *decennium.*' *Hallam.*

Decennoval, Decennovary (dē-sen'nō-val, dē-sen'nō-va-ri), *a.* [L. *decem,* ten, and *novem,* nine.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years. [Rare.]

Decent (dē'sent), *a.* [L. *decens, decentis,* ppr. of *decet,* it becomes.] 1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behaviour, dress, and ceremony; seemly; decorous; as, *decent* language; *decent* conduct or actions; *decent* ornaments or dress. 'Honesty and *decent* carriage.' *Shak.* 'Before his *decent* steps.' *Milton.*—2. Comely; graceful; well-formed.

A sable stole of Cyprus lawn,
O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Free from immodesty; not obscene; modest.

The Eunomians seem to have been of opinion that it was not *decent* for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite. *Jortin.*

4. Moderate; not large; tolerable; passable; respectable; as, a *decent* fortune; he made a very *decent* sort of appearance. 'Any man of *decent* talents.' *Standard newspaper.* [Colloq.]

Decently (dē'sent-li), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behaviour or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [Colloq.]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very *decently* written. *Edin. Rev.*

Decentness (dē'sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

Decentralization (dē-sen'tral-īz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of distributing what has been centralized or brought to a common centre; specifically, in *politics,* the act of distributing among a number of places throughout a country the administration of its internal affairs, as opposed to the administration of them from one centre, as the seat of government; or the act of distributing among a number of individuals the power in a state,

instead of placing the whole power in the hands of one individual.

Decentralize (dē-sen'tral-īz), *v.t.* To distribute what has been centralized; to perform the act of decentralization upon.

Deceptibility (dē-sep'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived.

Deceptible (dē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* That may be deceived.

Deception (dē-sep'shon), *n.* [L. *deceptio, deceptionis*, a deceiving, from *decipio, deceptum*. See DECEIVE.] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled; as, incautious and inexperienced youth is peculiarly liable to fall into *deception*.

We cannot unite the incompatible advantages of reality and *deception*, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction. *Macaulay.*

3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat; as, a scheme is all a *deception;* the world is a *deception.*—*Fraud, Deception, Deceit.* See under FRAUD.—SYN. Duplicity, deceit, guile, fraud, trick, cheat, imposition, double-dealing.

Deceptious† (dē-sep'shus), *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful. '*Deceptious* functions.' *Shak.*

Deceptive (dē-sep'tiv), *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead or impress false opinions; as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance.—*Deceptive cadence*, in *music*, the close of a phrase on any other chord than that of the tonic preceded by that of the *dominant*.—SYN. False, delusive, illusory, fallacious, deceitful.

Deceptively (dē-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

Deceptiveness (dē-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The power of deceiving; the tendency or aptness to deceive.

Deceptivity (dē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* A thing which deceives; a sham. [Rare.]

Alas, if he look to the seen Powers only, he may as well quit the business; his No-thing will never rightly issue as a Thing, but as a *Deceptivity*, a Sham-thing,—which it had better not do. *Carlyle.*

Deceptory (dē-sep'to-ri), *a.* Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.

Decern (dē-sėrn'), *v.t.* [L. *decerno*, to decree —*de*, from, and *cerno*, Gr. *krinō*, to separate, to distinguish. Root in Skr. *kri*, to separate, to know.] 1. In *Scots law*, to judge; to adjudge.

The lords *decerned* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the same teinds. *Spalding.*

2.† To discern; to discriminate.

They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them. *Cranmer.*

Decern (dē-sėrn'), *v.i.* In *Scots law*, to decree; to pass judgment: an essential word in all decrees and interlocutors.

The said lords and estates of parliament find, *decern*, and declare that the said Francis, sometime earl of Bothwell, has committed and done open treason. *Scot. Acts, Jas. I.* 1593.

Decerniture (dē-sėrn'i-tūr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court; as, he resolved to appeal against the *decerniture* of the judge.

Decerp† (dē-sėrp'), *v.t.* [L. *decerpo*, to pluck off.] To pluck off; to crop.

Decerpt† (dē-sėrpt'), *a.* [L. *decerptus*, pp. of *decerpo, decerptum*, to crop, to pluck off —*de*, off, and *carpo*, to pluck.] Cropped.

Decerptible† (dē-sėrpt'i-bl), *a.* That may be plucked.

Decerption (dē-sėrp'shon), *n.* 1. The act of pulling or plucking off; a cropping.—2.† That which is pulled off or separated; a fragment.

If our souls were but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, then I must have been guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors since Adam. *Glanville.*

Decertation† (dē-sėr-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *decertatio*—*de*, and *certo*, to strive.] Strife; contest for mastery. *Sir T. Browne.*

Decesse† (dē-ses'), *n.* Decease. *Spenser.*

Decession† (dē-ses'shon), *n.* [L. *decessio, decessionis*, a going away, a departure—*de*, from, and *cedo, cessum*, to go.] Departure; decrease; diminution. 'The accession and *decession* of the matter.' *Scott.*

Decharm (dē-charm'), *v.t.* [Fr. *décharmer*, to take off a spell. See CHARM.] To remove the spell or enchantment of; to disenchant. 'Cured by *decharming* the witchcraft.' *Harvey.*

Déchaussé (dā-shō-sā), *a.* In *her.* same as *Disnembered.*

Dechristianize (dē-kris'ti-an-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dechristianized;* ppr. *dechristianizing.* [*De* and *christianize.*] To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.

Deciatine. See DESSIATINE.

Decidable (dē-sīd'a-bl), *a.* That may be decided.

Decide (dē-sīd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decided;* ppr. *deciding.* [L. *decido*—*de*, and *cædo*, to strike, to cut.] 1.† To cut off; to separate.

Our seat denies us traffic here,
The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest.
Fuller.

2. To bring to an end; to determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some recognized mode of arbitrament; to settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; to determine the issue or result of; to conclude; to end; as, the court *decided* the case in favour of the plaintiff; the reserve *decided* the contest; the fate of the bill is *decided.*

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then. *Shak.*

Decide (dē-sīd'), *v.i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to pronounce a judgment; as, the court *decided* in favour of the defendant.

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree? *Pope.*

Decided (dē-sīd'ed), *a.* 1. Well marked; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt; free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; unquestionable; as, a *decided* improvement. 'A *decided* taste for science.' *Prescott.*

I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian.
P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.

He had marked preferences, and . . . his opinions were as *decided* as his prejudices. *Edin. Rev.*

2. Resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering; as, a *decided* character.

Decidedly (dē-sīd'ed-li), *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

Decidement† (dē-sīd'ment), *n.* Act of deciding; decision. *Beau. & Fl.*

Decidence† (dē-sīd'ens or des'i-dens), *n.* [L. *decidens, decidentis*, ppr. of *decido*, to fall off —*de*, off, and *cado*, to fall.] A falling off.

Decider (dē-sīd'ėr), *n.* One who decides; one who determines a cause or contest.

Decidingly (dē-sīd'ing-li), *adv.* In a deciding manner; decidedly. *Browne.*

Decidua (dē-sid'ū-a), *n.* [For *decidua membrana*, the membrane that falls off. See DECIDUOUS.] In *physiol.* a membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition. At an early stage of the development of the human ovum the decidua exhibits a threefold division, the layer immediately lining the uterine cavity being called the *decidua vera* (true decidua), the second layer or that immediately investing the embryo being called the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua), while a third layer, or rather a special development of part of the *decidua vera*, is called the *decidua serotina* (late decidua).

Deciduate (dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* A term applied to those mammals, as Man, the Quadrumana, Carnivora, Insectivora, Cheiroptera, and Rodentia, which throw off a decidua after parturition; or to the placenta of such animals.

Deciduity (dē-sid-ū'i-ti), *n.* Deciduousness. *Keith.* [Rare.]

Deciduous (dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [L. *deciduus, decido*—*de*, and *cado*, to fall.] Falling; not perennial or permanent; specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* applied both to trees whose leaves fall in autumn and to the leaves or other parts of the plant which do so fall; thus a *deciduous* calyx is one which falls along with the corolla and stamens: opposed to *permanent.* (*b*) In *zool.* applied to parts which fall off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals.

Deciduousness (de-sid'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of falling once a year.

Decigram (de'si-gram), *n.* The anglicized form of *décigramme* (which see).

Décigramme (dā-si-gram'), *n.* A French weight of one-tenth of a gramme.

Decil, Decile (dē'sil), *n.* [Fr., from L. *decem*, ten.] An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac distant from each other.

Décilitre (dā-si-lē-tr), *n.* A French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre.

Decillion (dē-sil'li-on), *n.* A number involved to the tenth power; specifically, according to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed.

Decillionth (dē-sil'li-onth), *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; having the magnitude or position of one of a decillion equal parts.

Decillionth (dē-sil'li-onth), *n.* The quotient of unity divided by a decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

Decima, Decimi (de'si-ma, de'si-mī), *n.* In *music*, an interval of ten diatonic degrees, as from C to E, or third above the octave.

Decimal (de'si-mal), *a.* [Fr., from L. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Of or pertaining to decimals; numbered or proceeding by decimals; having a tenfold increase or decrease; as, *decimal* notation; a *decimal* coinage.—*Decimal arithmetic*, in a general sense, denotes the common system of arithmetic, in which the decimal or denary scale of numbers is used, or in which the places of the figures change their value in a tenfold proportion, the value being ten times greater for every place more towards the left hand, and ten times less for every place more towards the right. In a more restricted sense, however, the term is applied to decimal fractions.—*Decimal fraction*, a fraction whose denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10 as a factor, such as 100, 1000, &c. In the notation of decimals the denominator is usually omitted, and to indicate its value a point is placed to the left of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator. Should there not be a sufficient number of figures in the numerator, as many ciphers are prefixed as supply the deficiency. Thus $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{10}{100}$, $\frac{100}{1000}$, $\frac{1000}{1000}$, or $4\frac{75}{100}$ are decimals, and are usually written ·1, ·09, ·003, ·75, 4·75. From the notation of decimals it is evident that the figure immediately following the decimal point denotes tenths, the next figure hundredths, the third thousandths, &c. Hence, the values of figures in decimals, as well as in whole numbers, are increased in a tenfold ratio by removing them one place towards the left hand, and diminished in the same ratio by removing them one place to the right; and hence, also, all operations in decimals are performed in exactly the same manner as those in whole numbers, due attention being paid to the position of the separating point.—*Decimal measure*, a measure the unit of which is divided into ten equal parts.—*Decimal system*, see METRIC, 3.

Decimal (de'si-mal), *n.* Any number expressed in the scale of tens; specifically, and almost exclusively, a decimal fraction. See under the adjective.

Decimalism (de'si-mal-izm), *n.* The theory or system of a decimal currency, of decimal weights, measures, &c.

Decimalization (de'si-mal-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of reducing or causing to conform to the decimal system.

Decimalize (de'si-mal-īz), *v.t.* To reduce to the decimal system; as, to *decimalize* currency, weights, measures, &c.

Decimally (de'si-mal-li), *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

Decimate (de'si-māt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decimated;* ppr. *decimating.* [L. *decimo, decimatum*, to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, from *decem*, ten.] 1. To tithe; to take the tenth part of.—2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of; as, to *decimate* an army or a collection of prisoners.—3. To destroy a great but indefinite number of; as, the inhabitants were *decimated* by fever; the troops were *decimated* by the enemy's fire: this last is now the usual meaning of the word.

It (England) had *decimated* itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result. *Froude.*

Decimation (de-si-mā'shon), *n.* 1.† A tithing.—2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.

By *decimation* and a tithed death
Take thou the destined tenth. *Shak.*

3. The destruction of a great but indefinite proportion of people, as of an army or inhabitants of a country; a heavy loss of life.

Decimator (de'si-māt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which decimates.

Décimètre (dā'si-mā-tr), *n.* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3·93710 inches.

Decimole (des'i-mōl), *n.* In *music*, a group of ten notes, marked '10' over the top, and played in the time of eight or four.

Decimo-sexto (de'si-mō-seks"tō), *n.* [L.] The size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper when doubled so as to make sixteen leaves: said of a sheet of paper or of a book. Written usually *16mo.*

Decipher (dē-sī'fėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *déchiffrer*, to decipher — *de*, and *chiffre*, a cipher. See CIPHER.] 1. To explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents; as, to *decipher* a letter written in secret characters.

Zelmane, that had the character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To read what is written in obscure, partially obliterated, or badly formed characters.—3. To discover or explain the meaning of, as of something that is obscure or difficult to be understood. 'To *decipher* an ambiguous speech.' *Johnson.*—4. To describe or delineate. [Rare in this sense.]

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I show you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

5.† To find out; to detect; to discover; to reveal.

What's the news?—
That you are both *deciphered*, that's the news,
For villains marked by rape. *Shak.*

What needs either your 'mum' or her 'budget?' the white will *decipher* her well enough. *Shak.*

Decipherable (dē-sī'fėr-a-bl), *a.* That may be deciphered or interpreted.

Decipherer (dē-sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers or written obscurely.

Decipherment (dē-sī'fėr-ment), *n.* Act of deciphering. [Rare.]

Decision (dē-si'zhon), *n.* [L. *decisio, decisionis*, a cutting off, a decision. See DECIDE.] 1.† Act of separation or cutting off; detachment of a part; division. *Bp. Pearson.*—2. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; as, the *decision* of the Supreme Court; he has considered the circumstances of the case and come to a *decision.*

Her full and earnest eye
Over her snow-cold breast and angry cheek
Kept watch, waiting *decision.* *Tennyson.*

3. Determination, as of a contest or event; end, as of a struggle; arbitrament; as, the *decision* of a battle by arms.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast intent. *Dryden.*

4. Report of the opinions and determinations of any tribunal; as, read the *decisions* of the Court of King's Bench, of the Court of Session, &c.—5. The quality of being decided; unwavering firmness; prompt and fixed determination; as, a man of *decision.*—*Decision, Determination, Resolution.* Each of these words has two meanings,—the one being the act of deciding, determining, resolving; the other implying a habit of mind. It is in the latter use that the words are here compared. *Decision*, the quality of making up one's mind promptly and clearly upon any disputed or difficult point; *determination*, the settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to stick to it: it may often be nearly allied to stubbornness; *resolution*, the mental habit of following out with constancy any course the mind has fixed upon.

Martin Luther was equally distinguished for his prompt *decision*, his steadfast *determination*, and his inflexible *resolution.* *Goodrich.*

Decisive (dē-sī'siv), *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, contest, event, &c.; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy: as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* of the question; the victory was *decisive.*—2. Marked by decision or prompt determination.

A noble instance of this attribute of the *decisive* character. *J. Foster.*

Decisively (dē-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

Decisiveness (dē-sī'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of ending doubt, controversy, and the like; conclusiveness.—2. The state of being marked by decision or prompt determination; as, *decisiveness* of character.

Decisory (dē-sī'so-ri), *a.* Able to decide or determine.

Decivilize (dē-siv'il-īz), *v.t.* To reduce from a civilized to a wild or savage state. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Deck (dek), *v.t.* [Same word as D. *dekken*, Dan. *dække*, G. *decken*, to cover, with the nouns, D. *dek*, Dan. *dæk*, a cover, a ship's deck, G. *decke*, a cover, *deck*, a deck; closely akin to E. *thatch* (Sc. *thack*), the root being that of L. *tego*, to cover. See THATCH.] 1.† To cover; to overspread; to put on. *Milton.*—2. To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish.

The dew, with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*

When, with new force, she aids her conquering eyes,
And beauty *decks*, with all that beauty buys.
Crabbe.

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

Deck (dek), *n.* [See the verb.] A horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship, and formed of planking, supported by the beams. In old warships of large size there were three tiers of decks: (*a*) the *lower gun-deck*, the first deck in first and second rate ships; (*b*) the *middle deck*, the second deck between the lower and upper decks; (*c*) the *upper* or *main deck*, the third deck which sustains the third tier of guns.—*Quarter-deck*, that above the upper deck, reaching forward from the stern to the gangway.—*Gun-deck*, in frigates, sloops of war, gun-brigs, and cutters, the main or upper deck, on which the guns are placed in battery.—*Half-deck*, the under part of the quarter-deck of a ship of war, contained between the foremost bulk-head of the cabin or ward-room and the break of the quarter-deck.—*Spar-deck*, that which is continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle in frigates and men-of-war converted into troop ships.—*Flush-deck*, a continued floor from stem to stern on one line.—In a first-rate ship of war of the old type the decks below the main or upper deck are successively called the *middle-deck*, *gun-deck*, and *orlop-deck.*—*To clear the decks*, to prepare a ship for action.

Deck (dek), *a.* 1. Fit to form the deck of a vessel; as, *deck* planking.—2. Belonging to the deck; confined to the deck; as, a *deck* passenger.

Deck (dek), *n.* 1. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly fingered from the *deck.* *Shak.*

2.† A pile; a heap; a store; a file, as of papers.

And for a song I have
A paper-blurrer, who, on all occasions,
For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the *deck.* *Massinger.*

—*To sweep the decks*, to take off or carry away all the stakes on a card-table; hence, generally, to gain everything.

Deck-beam (dek'bēm), *n.* A strong transverse piece of timber stretching across a ship from side to side, in order to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

Deck-cargo, Deck-load (dek'kär-gō, dek'-lōd), *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel.

Decked (dekt), *p.* and *a.* 1. Covered; adorned. 2. Furnished with a deck; as, a three-*decked* ship.—3. In *her.* a term applied to an eagle or other bird when the feathers are trimmed at the edges with a small line of another colour.—*Decked boat*, a covered boat, with a hold or cabin sheltered from the weather.

Decker (dek'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which decks or adorns; a coverer; as, a table-*decker.* 2. A vessel that has a deck or decks: chiefly in composition; as, a two-*decker*; a three-*decker.*

Deck-hook (dek'hök), *n.* The compass-timber bolted horizontally athwart a ship's bow, connecting the stem, timbers, and deck-planks of the fore-part.

Decking (dek'ing), *n.* 1. The act of adorning. 2. Ornament; embellishment. 'Such glorious *deckings* of the temple.' *Homilies.*

No *decking* sets forth anything so much as affection. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Deckle (dek'l), *n.* In *paper-making*, (*a*) a thin frame of wood fitting on the shallow mould in which the paper pulp is placed, and serving to regulate the width of the sheet. (*b*) The rough or raw edge of paper.

Deck-load, *n.* Same as *Deck-cargo.*

Deck-passage (dek'pas-āj), *n.* A passage on the deck of a vessel.

Deck-passenger (dek'pas-en-jėr), *n.* A passenger who remains on the deck of a vessel, and is not privileged to go below, or if so only to a cabin of an inferior description; a steerage passenger.

Deck-pipe (dek'pīp), *n.* *Naut.* an iron pipe through which the chain-cable is paid into the chain-locker.

Deck-pump (dek'pump), *n.* A pump in a ship for the purpose of cleaning, &c. In steam vessels, when the engine is going, these pumps can be connected to it, and thus worked for the purpose of supplying the boiler with water, &c.

Deck-sheet (dek'shēt), *n.* *Naut.* the sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

Deck-stopper (dek'stop-ėr), *n.* *Naut.* a strong stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled.

Declaim (dē-klām'), *v.i.* [L. *declamo*, to practise speaking in public—*de*, and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM and CLAMOUR.] 1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; to harangue; as, the students *declaim* twice a week.—2. To speak or write for rhetorical display; to speak or write pompously or elaborately, without earnestness of purpose, sincerity, or sound argument; to rant. 'At least he (Milton) does not *declaim.*' *J. A. St. John.*

Declaim (dē-klām'), *v.t.* 1. To utter in public; to speak with rhetorical force; to deliver with inflation of tone.—2.† To speak in favour of; to advocate. 'Makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause.' *South.*

Declaimant, Declaimer (dē-klām'ant, dē-klām'ėr), *n.* 1. One who declaims; one who habitually speaks for rhetorical display; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

Sallust was a good historiographer, but no good *declaimer.* *Fotherby.*

2. One who speaks clamorously.

Loud *declaimers* on the part
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Cowper.*

Declaiming (dē-klām'ing), *n.* The act of speaking in public; an appeal to the passions; a rhetorical harangue.

The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*

Declamation (de-kla-mā'shon), *n.* [L. *declamatio.*] 1. The act or art of declaiming or making a rhetorical harangue in public; especially the delivery of a speech or exercise in oratory, as by the students of a college, &c.; as, a public *declamation*; the art of *declamation.*

The public listened with little emotion . . . to five acts of monotonous *declamation.* *Macaulay.*

2. A speech made in public in the tone and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue.—3. A display of showy rhetorical oratory, destitute or nearly destitute of argument; that style of oratory which appeals rather to the emotions than the judgment; rapid, impassioned oratory; the use of pretentious rhetorical language, with more sound than sense; as, mere *declamation.*

Many of the finest passages in his (Milton's) controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favourable judges, as *declamation.* *J. A. St. John.*

Declamator† (de'klam-āt-ėr), *n.* A declaimer.

Declamatory (dē-klam'a-to-ri), *a.* [L. *declamatorius*, declamatory. See DECLAIM.] 1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as, a *declamatory* theme.—2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical, without solid sense or argument; as, a *declamatory* way or style.

Declarable (dē-klār'a-bl), *a.* That may be declared or proved.

Declarant (dē-klār'ant), *n.* One who declares. [Rare.]

Declaration (de-kla-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *declaratio.*] 1. The act of declaring, making known, or announcing; affirmation; explicit assertion; open expression; avowal; verbal utterance; publication; proclamation; as, he declared his sentiments, and I rely on his *declaration.* 'The *declaration* of the greatness of Mordecai.' Est. x. 2.—2. That which is proclaimed or declared; specifically, the document or instrument by which an announcement is authoritatively made.

In 1776 the Americans laid before Europe that noble *Declaration*, which ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace. *Buckle.*

3. In *law*, (*a*) that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count: in the criminal law of Scotland, the account taken down in writing which a prisoner who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime gives of himself on his examination. *Judicial declaration*, in civil causes, the statements taken down in writing of the parties when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which the case rests. (*b*) A simple affirmation substituted in lieu of an oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit, which the law allows in a variety of cases, such as those which relate to the revenues of customs or excise, the post-office, and other departments of administration. Justices of the peace, notaries, &c., are also empowered in various cases to take voluntary declarations in lieu of oaths, solemn affirmations, and affidavits.—6.† Explanation. *Chaucer.* —*Declaration of rights*, see under RIGHT and BILL.

Declarative (dē-klar'a-tiv), *a.* Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; explanatory; making show or manifestation; assertive; declaratory.

The names of things should always be taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*

Declaratively (dē-klar'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a declarative manner; by distinct assertion, and not impliedly.

The priest shall expiate it, that is, *declaratively*. *Bates.*

Declarator (dē-klar'a-tėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a declaratory action; a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, leaving the legal consequences of it to follow as a matter of course; as, a *declarator* of marriage, of bastardy, &c.

Declaratorily (dē-kla'ra-to-ri-li), *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

Declaratory (dē-kla'ra-to-ri), *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; expressive; as, this clause is *declaratory* of the will of the legislature.—*Declaratory act*, an act or statute which sets forth more clearly and explains the intention of the legislature in a former act.—*Declaratory action*, in *Scots law*, same as *Declarator* (which see).

Declare (dē-klār'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *declared;* ppr. *declaring.* [L. *declaro*, to declare—*de*, intens., and *claro*, to make clear, from *clarus*, clear. See CLEAR.] 1.† To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain. 'To *declare* this a little.' *Boyle.*—2. To make known by words; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly in any way; to exhibit; to publish; to proclaim.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul. Ps. lxvi. 16.

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. Ps. xix. 1.

3. To assert; to affirm; as, he *declares* the story to be false.—4. To make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty falls to be paid to the custom-house.

A merchant of that guild cannot *declare* at the custom-house merchandise brought in one ship-load or land-conveyance of higher value than £2000. *Brougham.*

—*To declare one's self*, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*. *Addison.*

Declare (dē-klār'), *v.i.* 1. To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favour or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination; to proclaim one's self; to pronounce adhesion in favour of a party, &c.: with *for* or *against;* as, the prince *declared for* the allies; victory had not *declared for* either party; the allied powers *declared against* France.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate.
Dryden.

2. In *law*, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant; as, the plaintiff *declares in* debt or trespass.—*To declare off*, to refuse to co-operate in any undertaking; to break off from one's party engagements, &c.—SYN. To state, affirm, aver, assert, asseverate, protest, proclaim, announce.

Declared (dē-klārd), *p.* and *a.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited; open; professed; as, the *declared* value of merchandise; a *declared* enemy.

Declaredly (dē-klār'ed-li), *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

Declaredness (dē-klār'ed-nes), *n.* State of being declared.

Declarement† (dē-klār'ment), *n.* Declaration. 'A *declarement* of very different parts.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Declarer (dē-klār'ėr), *n.* One who makes known or publishes; one who or that which exhibits or explains. 'A *declarer* of tradition.' *Burton.*

Declension (dē-klen'shon), *n.* [L. *declinatio, declinationis*, a leaning from or away, from *declino*. See DECLINE.] 1. The act of declining or appearing to decline; declination; descent; slope. 'The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea.' *Burnet.*—2. A falling or declining toward a worse state; a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection; as, the *declension* of virtue, of manners, of taste, of the sciences, of the fine arts, &c. 'In the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years.' *South.*

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension*, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices . . . this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude. *Brougham.*

3. Refusal; non-acceptance.—4. In *gram.* (*a*) the inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns; the declining, deviation, or leaning away of the termination of a word from the termination of its nominative case; change of termination to form the oblique cases; thus, in Latin, from *rex* in the nominative case, are formed *regis* in the genitive, *regi* in the dative, *regem* in the accusative, and *rege* in the ablative. (*b*) The rehearsing of a word as declined; the act of declining a word, as a noun. (*c*) A class of nouns declined on the same type; as, first or second *declension.*—*Declension of the needle.* See under DECLINATION.

Declinable (dē-klīn'a-bl), *a.* That may be declined; capable of changing its termination in the oblique cases; as, a *declinable* noun.

Declinal (dē-klīn'al), *a.* 1. Bending downwards; declining.—2. In *geol.* applied to the slope of strata from an axis.

Declinant, Declivant (de'klin-ant, de'kliv-ant), *a.* In *her.* terms applied to the serpent, borne with the tail straight downward.

Declinate (de'klin-āt), *a.* [L. *declinatus*, pp. of *declino, declinatum*. See DECLINE.] In *bot.* bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in Amaryllis.

Declination (de-klin-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act or state of bending down; inclination; as, a *declination* of the head.—2. A declining or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigour, or excellence; subsidence; gradual appeasement; as, the *declination* of passion.—3. A deviation from a right line, in a literal sense; oblique motion. 'The *declination* of atoms in their descent.' *Bentley.*—4. Deviation from rectitude in behaviour or morals; obliquity of conduct; as, a *declination* from the path of integrity. 'Every *declination* and violation of the rules.' *South.*—5. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal; withdrawal. 'The queen's *declination* from marriage.' *Stowe.*—6. In *astron.* the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination.* Twenty-four circles of declination, dividing the equator into twenty-four arcs of 15° each, are called hour circles or horary circles; the angle contained by any two of them is called an hour angle, and the arc of the equator intercepted between them is called an hour arc.—7. In *dialling*, the arc of the horizon, contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—8. In *gram.* declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations. '*Declination* of a noun.' *Johnson.*—*Declination of the compass* or *needle*, or *magnetic declination*, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by a *declination needle* or *declinometer* (which see).

Declinator (de'klin-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialling, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars.—2.† One who declines to agree with another; a dissentient.

The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise. *Bp. Hacket.*

Declinatory dē-klīn'a-tor-i), *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating declinature or refusal. —*Declinatory plea*, in *old English law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court. The plea of benefit of clergy was a *declinatory* plea.

Declinatory (dē-klīn'a-to-ri), *n.* Same as *Declinator*, 1.

Declinature (dē-klīn'a-tūr), *n.* 1. The act of declining or refusing; specifically, in *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

The *declinature* of that office is no less graceful. *Scotsman newspaper.*

Decline (dē-klīn'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *declined;* ppr. *declining.* [L. *declino*, to bend down or aside—*de*, down, and a hypothetical form *clino*, same as Gr. *klinō*, to bend. Root *kli*, steep or sloping, seen in L. *clivus.* See LEAN.] 1. To lean downward; to bend over; to hang down, as from weakness, despondency, submission, or the like; as, the head *declines* towards the earth. *Byron.*—2. To sink to a lower level; to stoop, as to an unworthy object.

From me, whose love was that of dignity,
. . . . . to *decline*
Upon a wretch, whose natural gifts were poor
To those of mine. *Shak.*

Is it well to wish thee happy?—having known me—to *decline*
On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart than mine? *Tennyson.*

3.† To condescend.

He would *decline* even to the lowest of his family. *Lady Hutchinson.*

4. To lean or deviate from rectitude; to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies. Ps. cxix. 157.

5. To approach or draw toward the close; as, the day *declines.*—6. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; as, he *declined* to take any part in the concern.—7. To tend to a less perfect state; to sink in character or value; to become diminished or impaired; to fail; to decay; as, the vigour of youth *declines;* health *declines;* virtue *declines;* religion *declines;* national credit and prosperity *decline* under a corrupt administration; the prices of land and goods *decline* at the close of a war.—8.† To incline; to tend.

The purple lustre . . . *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine. *Holland.*

9.† To incline morally; to be favourably disposed.

Your weeping sister is no wife of mine,
Nor to her bed no homage do I owe;
Far more, far more, to you do I *decline.* *Shak.*

Decline (dē-klīn'), *v.t.* 1. To bend downward; to move from a right line; to cause to bend, bow, or fall; to depress.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined.* *Thomson.*

2. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to put or turn aside; not to accept or comply with; as, he *declined* the contest; he *declined* the offer; he *declined* the business or pursuit.—3. In *gram.* to inflect; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases; as, *dominus, domini, domino, dominum, domine.*—4.† To cause to succumb.

To *decline* the conscience in compliment to the senses. *Boyle.*

5.† To cause to decrease or diminish; to reduce.

You have *declined* his means. *Beau. & Fl.*

Decline (dē-klīn'), *n.* 1. A falling off in value, number, or quality; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; as, the *decline* of life; the *decline* of strength; the *decline* of virtue and religion; the *decline* of agriculture.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

2. In *med.* that period of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in

violence.—3. A popular name for almost all chronic diseases in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually decrease, until the patient dies; consumption, particularly pulmonary consumption.

Decliner (dē-klīn'ėr), *n.* 1. One who declines.—2. In *dialling*, the name given to a dial which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or the plane of the horizon obliquely. Called also a *Declining Dial.*

Declinometer (dē-klīn-om'et-ėr), *n.* [*Declination*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observatories there are permanent instruments of this kind, and they are commonly made self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to register the small hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

Declinous (dē-klīn'us), *a.* In *bot.* declinate; bent downward.

Declivity (dē-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [L. *declivitas*, a declivity, from *declivis*, sloping—*de*, and *clivus*. See CLIFF.] 1. Declination from a horizontal line; slope or inclination downward, as of the ground, of a rock, or other thing; chiefly used of the earth, and opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent; the same slope, considered as *descending*, being a *declivity*, and considered as *ascending*, an *acclivity*. 'The *declivity* of its course.' *Walton.*—2. A surface which inclines downward; a slope. 'Commodious *declivities* and channels for the passage of the waters.' *Derham.*

Declivous, Declivitous (dē-kliv'vus, dē-kliv'-vit-us), *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous; sloping.

Decoct (dē-kokt'), *v.t.* [L. *decoquo*, *decoctum*, to boil down—*de*, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil.] 1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water; to extract the strength or flavour of by boiling.—2. To digest in the stomach.—3. To warm, as if by boiling; to heat up; to excite.

Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat. *Shak.*

Decoctible (dē-kokt'i-bl), *a.* That may be boiled or digested.

Decoction (dē-kok'shon), *n.* [Fr. *décoction*. See DECOCT.] 1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues. 2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it; as, a weak or strong *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

Decoctive (dē-kokt'iv), *a.* Having power to decoct. [Rare.]

Decocture (dē-kokt'ūr), *n.* A substance prepared by decoction. [Rare.]

Decoit (de-koit'), *n.* Same as *Dakoit.*

Decollate (dē-kol'lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decollated*; ppr. *decollating*. [L. *decollo*, *decollatum*, to behead—*de*, from, and *collum*, the neck.] To behead.

Decollated (dē-kol'lāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Beheaded; specifically, in *conch.* a term applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as the species of Bulimus called in consequence *B. decollatus.*

Decollation (dē-kol-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *decollatio*. See DECOLLATE.] The act of beheading; the state of one beheaded. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, of a festival of the Roman Catholic Church instituted in his honour, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

Decolorant (dē-kul'ėr-ant), *n.* A substance which removes colour, or bleaches.

Decolorate (dē-kul'ėr-āt), *v.t.* To deprive of colour; to decolour.

Decoloration (dē-kul'ėr-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *decoloratio*, *decolorationis*, discolouring—*de*, from, and *color*, colour.] Absence of colour; abstraction or loss of colour.

Decoloration, a term . . . signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object. *Hooper.*

Decolorimeter (dē-kol'or-im''et-ėr), *n.* [L. *decoloro*, to discolour, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for estimating the decolorizing power of charcoal.

Decolorization, Decolourization (dē-kul'-ėr-iz-ā''shon), *n.* The process of depriving of colour.

Decolorize, Decolourize (dē-kul'ėr-īz), *v.t.* To deprive of colour.

Decolour, Decolor (dē-kul'ėr), *v.t.* To deprive of colour; to bleach.

Decomplex (dē'com-pleks), *a.* [Prefix *de*, intens., and *complex*.] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

Decomposable (dē-kom-pōz'a-bl), *a.* [See DECOMPOSE.] That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements.

Decompose (dē-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decomposed*; ppr. *decomposing*. [Fr. *décomposer*—*de*, and *composer*, to compose, from L. *compono*, *compositus*. See COMPOSE.] To separate the constituent parts of; to disunite the elementary particles of, as of a body the elements of which are combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

Decompose (dē-kom-pōz'), *v.i.* To become resolved into constituent elements; to be set free from chemical combination; to be analyzed.

Decomposite (dē-kom'poz-it), *a.* [L. *de*, intens., and *compositus*, pp. of *compono*, *compositum*, to place together. See COMPOSE.] 1. Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—2. In *bot.* compounded several times; decompound (which see).

Decomposite (dē-kom'poz-it), *n.* Anything compounded with things already composite: chiefly used of chemicals and of grammatical terms.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of. *Bacon.*

Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites*. . . . The decomposite character of such words (as *midshipman*, *gentlemanlike*) is often concealed or disguised. *Latham.*

Decomposition (dē-kom'pō-zi''shon), *n.* 1. The act of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution; as, the *decomposition* of water into its constituent elements, oxygen and hydrogen.

Light is an all-important agent of molecular changes in organic substances. It is not here necessary for us to ascertain how light produces these compositions and *decompositions*. *H. Spencer.*

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved; release from previous combinations; disintegration; decay consequent on the loss of ingredients or elements; as, the cabinet is in a state of *decomposition*; his body was in an advanced state of *decomposition*.—*Decomposition of forces*, in *mech.* the same as *Resolution of Forces*. See under RESOLUTION.—*Decomposition of light*, the separating of a beam of light into the prismatic colours.

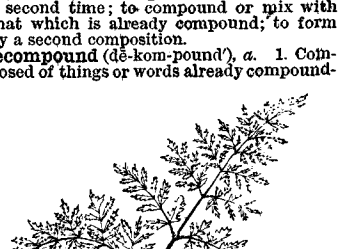
Decomposition† (dē-kom'pō-zi''shon), *n.* [Prefix *de*, intens., and *composition*.] The act of compounding things already compound; a combination of compounds. 'A dexterous *decomposition* of two or three words together.' *Instruct. concerning Oratory.*

Decompound (dē-kom-pound'), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *compound*.] To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and *decompounds* objects into a thousand curious parts. *Hazlitt.*

Decompound (dē-kom-pound'), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, intens., and *compound*.] To compound a second time; to compound or mix with that which is already compound; to form by a second composition.

Decompound (dē-kom-pound'), *a.* 1. Composed of things or words already compound-



Decompound Leaf.

ed; compounded a second time.—2. In *bot.* divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle. A *decompound leaf*, a leaf in which the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf. A *decompound flower*, a flower formed of compound flowers, or containing, within a common calyx, smaller calyxes, common to several flowers.

Decompound (dē-kom-pound'), *n.* A decomposite (which see).

Decompoundable (dē-kom-pound'a-bl), *a.* That may be decompounded.

Deconsecrate (dē-kon'sē-krāt), *v.t.* To deprive of sacred character or of the virtue conferred by consecration; to unconsecrate; to secularize; as, to *deconsecrate* a church.

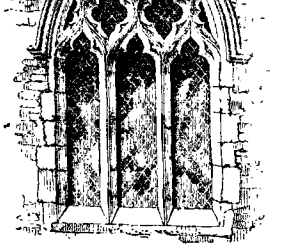
Deconsecration (dē-kon'sē-krā''shon), *n.* The act of unconsecrating or depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in unconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church, cemetery, or the like. The forms to be observed do not appear in the Prayer Book, and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

Decoped,† *pp.* [Fr. *découpé*.] Cut down. *Chaucer.*

Decorament† (de'kō-ra-ment), *n.* Ornament.

Decorate (de'kō-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decorated*; ppr. *decorating*. [L. *decoro*, from *decus*, *decor*, comeliness, grace.] 1. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; to adorn; to beautify; to embellish; as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice; to *decorate* a lawn with flowers; to *decorate* a hero with honours, or a lady with accomplishments.—*Adorn*, *Decorate*, *Embellish*. See under ADORN.—SYN. To deck, beautify, adorn, embellish, ornament.

Decorated (de'kō-rāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.—*Decorated style*,



Window, Decorated Style, Garsington, Oxford.

in *arch.* the second style of pointed architecture, in use in Britain from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it passed into the Perpendicular. It is distinguished from the Early English, from which it was developed, by the more flowing or wavy lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, by the more graceful combinations of its foliage, by the greater richness of the decorations of the capitals of its columns, and of the mouldings of its doorways and niches, finials, &c., and generally by a style of ornamentation more profuse and naturalistic, though probably somewhat florid. The Decorated style has been divided into two periods, viz. the *Early* or *Geometrical Decorated* period, in which geometrical figures are largely introduced; and the *Decorated style* proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are exhibited. This latter period has left us the finest monuments of British architecture.

Decoration (de-kō-rā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of adorning or embellishing; ornamentation.—2. That which decorates or adorns; something added by way of embellishment; ornament.—3. Any badge, as a medal, cross of honour, &c., bestowed for distinguished services.—SYN. Ornament, embellishment, *garniture*, trapping.

Decorative (de'kō-rāt-iv), *a.* Adorning; suited to embellish; as, *decorative* art.

Decorativeness (de'kō-rāt-iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being decorative.

Decorator (de'kō-rāt-ėr), *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.

Decore† (dē-kōr'), *v.t.* To beautify; to decorate. 'To *decore* and beautifie the house of God.' *Hall.*

Decorement† (dē-kōr'ment), *n.* Embellishment; ornament; decoration.

These *decorements* which beautify and adorn her. *Heywood.*

Decorous (dē-kō'rus), *a.* [L. *decorus*, becoming.] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting; as, a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behaviour; a *decorous* dress. 'A *decorous* pretext for the war.' *Motley.*

Decorously (dē-kō'rus-li), *adv.* In a becoming manner.

Decorousness (dē-kō'rus-nes), *n.* Decency or propriety of behaviour.

Decorticate (dē-kor'ti-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decorticated;* ppr. *decorticating.* [L. *decortico, decorticatum*, to strip the bark off—*de*, priv., and *cortex*, bark.] To strip off the bark of; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat of. 'Great barley dried and *decorticated.*' *Arbuthnot.*

Decortication (dē-kor'ti-kā"shon), *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.

Decorum (dē-kō'rum), *n.* [L., what is becoming.] 1. Propriety of speech or behaviour; suitableness of speech and behaviour to one's own character and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity. To speak and behave with *decorum* is essential to good breeding.

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

2. In *arch.* the suitableness of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.

Decouplé (de-köp-lā'), *pp.* In *her.* uncoupled; parted or severed; as, a chevron *decouplé.*

Decourt† (dē-kōrt'), *v.t.* To drive or dismiss from court; to deprive of court influence. 'The Master of Gray, now *decourted.*' *Melvil.*

Decoy (dē-koi'), *n.* [Properly *duck-coy. Coy* is from D. *kooi*, a cage; hence *vogel-kooi*, a bird-cage, an apparatus for entrapping water-fowl. The name, with the thing, was probably introduced from Holland. In Norfolk and Suffolk *coy* is a decoy and a coop for lobsters.] 1. A place into which wild fowls are decoyed in order to be caught. A decoy pond is kept only in a secluded situation. Several channels or pipes of a curved form, covered with light hooped net-work, lead from the pond in various directions. The wild fowl are enticed to enter the wide mouth of the channel by tamed ducks trained for the purpose, or by grain scattered on the water. When they have got well into the covered channel they are surprised by the decoy-man and his dog, and driven up into the funnel net at the far end, where they are easily caught.—2. A fowl, or the likeness of one, employed to entice other fowl into a net or within range of shot; as, we used a duck as a *decoy.*—3. Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger.

Decoy (dē-koi'), *v.t.* [See noun.] 1. To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to draw into any situation to be taken by a foe; to entrap by any means which deceive; as, the fowler *decoys* ducks into a net; troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush; one ship *decoys* another within reach of her shot.—2. To allure, attract, or entice, without notion of entrapping.

The king might be *decoyed* thence. *Clarendon.*

—*Allure, Entice, Decoy.* See under ALLURE.
SYN. To allure, entice, inveigle, lure, seduce.

Decoy-bird, Decoy-duck (dē-koi'bėrd, dē-koi'duk), *n.* 1. A bird or duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.—2. A person employed to decoy persons into some snare. [Colloq.]

Decoy-man (dē-koi'man), *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

Decrease (dē-krēs'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *decreased;* ppr. *decreasing.* [L. *decresco*—*de*, down, and *cresco*, to grow, to increase.] To become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence; as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must *decrease.* John iii. 30.

—*Decreasing series.* See PROGRESSION.—*Decrease, Diminish.* To *decrease* is to become less by degrees and from causes imperceptible or not necessarily perceptible, acting, it may be, from within the object itself, and which are not necessarily had regard to; as, the swelling *decreases* daily. To *diminish* is to grow less through the action of some external cause which is had regard to; as, his fortune *diminishes* daily through extravagance; the troops *diminish* daily through disease and sorties. *Decrease* is the appropriate word for reduction of bulk or volume; *diminish*, for reduction of number. The words, however, are frequently employed indiscriminately.—SYN. To lessen, abate, diminish, dwindle, contract, ebb, subside.

Decrease (dē-krēs'), *v.t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions; as, extravagance *decreases* the means of charity; every payment *decreases* a debt; intemperance *decreases* the strength and powers of life.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

Decrease (dē-krēs'), *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay; as, a *decrease* of revenue; a *decrease* of strength.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon. *Bacon.*

Decreasingly (dē-krēs'ing-li), *adv.* By diminishing.

Decreation (dē-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *creation.*] The undoing of the act of creation; annihilation. [Rare.]

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of the brutes. *Cudworth.*

Decree (dē-krē'), *n.* [L. *decretum*, from *decerno*, to judge—*de*, and *cerno*, to judge, to divide; Fr. *décret.* See DECERN.] 1. Judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause. Formerly, in England, the term was specially used for the judgment of a court of equity, but the word *judgment* is now used in reference to the decisions of all the divisions of the supreme court.—2. The judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him.—3. In the *civil law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among the Romans, when all legislative power was centred in the emperors, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called decrees, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.—4. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction; as, the *decrees* of ecclesiastical councils.—5. In general, an order, edict, or law made by a superior authority as a rule to govern inferiors.

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august *decree.* *Tennyson.*

6. Established law or rule.

He made a *decree* for the rain. Job xxviii. 26.

7. In *theol.* the purpose of God concerning future events.—*Decree nisi* (decree unless), in *English law*, the order made by the court for divorce, after satisfactory proof is given in support of a petition for dissolution of marriage; it remains conditional for at least six months, after which, *unless* sufficient cause is shown, it is made absolute, and the dissolution takes effect. The word occurs in a number of phrases made use of in Scots law (in which it is also written *Decreet*); as —*Decree in absence*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause, the same as a judgment by default in English common law. *Decree dative*, a decree of a commissary conferring on an executor (not being an executor-nominate) the office of executor. *Decree of registration*, a decree obtained without an action for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution. *Decree of modification*, a decree of the teind court modifying a stipend to the clergyman, but not allocating it upon the different heritors. *Decree of locality*, a decree of the teind court allocating the modified stipend on the different heritors, in the proportions in which they are to pay it. *Decree of valuation of teinds*, a decree of the teind court determining the extent and value of an heritor's teinds. *Decree arbitral*, an award by one or more arbiters.—SYN. Edict, judgment, law, order, ordinance, proclamation.

Decree (dē-krē'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decreed;* ppr. *decreeing.* 1. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; as, the court *decreed* a restoration of the property.—2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to determine or decide on.

Thou shalt *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. Job xxii. 28.

They themselves *decreed*
Their own revolt, not I. *Milton.*

Decree (dē-krē'), *v.i.* To determine; to predetermine immutably; to make an edict; to appoint by edict.

As my eternal purpose hath *decreed.* *Milton.*

Decreeable (dē-krē'a-bl), *a.* That may be decreed.

Decreement† (dē-krē'ment), *n.* Decree. 'This unjust *decreement.*' *Fox.*

Decreer, Decreeer (dē-krē'ėr), *n.* One who decrees. *Goodwin.*

Decreet (dē-krēt'), *n.* In *Scots law*, see DECREE, 1, and sub-entries after 7.

Decrement (de'krē-ment), *n.* [L. *decrementum*, from *decresco.* See DECREASE.] 1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming less gradually.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement.* *Woodward.*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.—3. In *her.* the wane of the moon. 4. In *crystal.* a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced.—5. In *math.* the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less: opposed to *increment.*—*Equal decrement of life*, a phrase employed in the doctrine of annuities, signifying that of a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period of years.

Decrepit (dē-krep'it), *a.* [Fr. *décrépit*, from L. *decrepitus*, broken down, worn out; 'concerning the origin of which,' says Littré, 'Latin etymologists have nothing but conjectures without foundation,' but which is generally regarded as being derived from the preposition *de*, and *crepare*, to make a noise, and hence as meaning originally noiseless.] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age. 'Beggary or *decrepit* age.' *Milton.* Sometimes incorrectly spelled *Decrepid.*

Last, winter comes, *decrepid*, old, and dull. *Fenyns.*

Decrepitate (dē-krep'it-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decrepitated;* ppr. *decrepitating.* [L. *decrepo*, to break or burst, to crackle—*de* and *crepo.*] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance; as, to *decrepitate* salt.

Decrepitate (dē-krep'it-āt), *v.i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

Decrepitation (dē-krep'it-ā"shon), *n.* The act of flying asunder with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, attended with the flying asunder of their parts, made by several salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat, or by the expansion and volatilization of water held mechanically within them.

Decrepitude, Decrepitness (dē-krep'it-ūd, dē-krep'it-nes), *n.* [See DECREPIT.] The broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

Many seem to pass on from youth to *decrepitude* without any reflection on the end of life. *Johnson.*

Decrepity† (dē-krep'i-ti), *n.* Decrepitude. *Chapman.*

Decrescendo (dā-kresh-en'dō or dē-kres-sen'dō), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a term which denotes the gradual weakening of the sound.

Decrescent (dē-kres'ent), *a.* [L. *decrescens, decrescentis*, ppr. of *decresco*, to grow less. See DECREASE.] 1. Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution.—2. In *her.* a term in blazoning, to denote the state of the moon when she declines from her full to her last quarter.

Decretal (dē-krēt'al), *a.* [See DECREE.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. 'A *decretal* epistle of the pope.' *Milton.*

Decretal (de-krēt'al), *n.* 1. An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.—2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws: specifically, *pl.* the

second part of the canon law, so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes.

Decretet (dē-krēt'), *n.* Decree. *Chaucer.*

Decretion† (dē-krē'shon), *n.* [See DECREASE.] A decreasing.

Decretist (dē-krēt'ist), *n.* One who studies or professes a knowledge of the decretals.

Decretive (dē-krēt'iv), *a.* Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

Decretorily (de'krē-to-ri-li), *adv.* In a definitive manner.

Decretory (de'krē-to-ri), *a.* 1. Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

The *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence. *South.*

2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event. '*Decretory* days.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Decrew† (dē-krū'), *v.i.* [Fr. *decru*, pp. of *decroitre*, to decrease, from L. *decresco*, *decretum*, to decrease.] To decrease. 'She still more *decrewed*.' *Spenser.*

Decrial (dē-krī'al), *n.* [See DECRY.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure. '*Decrial* or disparagement.' *Lord Shaftesbury.*

Decrier (dē-krī'ėr), *n.* One who decries or traduces clamorously. *South.*

Decrown (dē-kroun'), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and E. *crown*.] To deprive of a crown. 'Dethroning and *decrowning* princes with his foot as it pleases him.' *Hakewill.* [Rare.]

Decrustation (dē-krust-ā'shon), *n.* The removal of a crust.

Decry (dē-krī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decried;* ppr. *decrying.* [Fr. *décrier—de*, and *crier*, to cry.] 1. To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamour against; to discredit by finding fault; as, to *decry* a poem.

For small errors they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*

—*Decry, Depreciate, Detract, Traduce,* all have the idea of lowering the value of an object. *Decry, lit.* to cry down, to use language for the purpose of representing an article as of inferior quality; *depreciate,* to lower the value of anything, as by representing it to be already over-valued; *detract,* to take from the worth or merit of, as by ascribing one's success to accident or an unworthy cause; *traduce,* to lower the estimation in which one is held by circulating reports to his disadvantage. *Detract, traduce,* are applied to persons; *decry, depreciate,* to persons or things.

Measures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom are naturally *decried* by the other. *Addison.*

The business of our modish French authors is to *depreciate* human nature. *Addison.*

The calumnious critic, *detracting* what laboriously we do. *Drayton.*

The man that dares *traduce*, because he can with safety to himself, is not a man. *Cowper.*

SYN. To disparage, traduce, depreciate, detract from, abuse, blame.

Decubation (dē-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [From L. *decubo—de*, and *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down.

Decubitus (dē-kū'bi-tus), *n.* [L. *de*, and *cubitus*, a lying.] In *med.* the attitude of a sick person in bed. See ANACLISIS.

Decuman (dek'ū-man), *a.* [L. *decumanus* for *decimanus*, from *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] In *Rom. milit. antiq.* a term applied to a gate of the Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts of the legions were encamped. The decuman gate was the principal entrance to the camp, and was that farthest from the enemy.

Decumbence, Decumbency (dē-kum'bens, dē-kum'ben-si), *n.* The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.

Decumbent (dē-kum'bent), *a.* [L. *decumbens*, from *decumbo*, to lie down—*de*, and *cumbo*, for *cubo*, to lie down.] 1. Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent. '*Decumbent* dying sinners.' *Atterbury.*—2. In *bot.* declined or bending down, as a stem which rests on the earth and then rises again.

Decumbently (dē-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In a decumbent manner.

Decumbiture (dē-kum'bi-tūr), *n.* 1. The time at which a person takes to bed, or during which he is confined to bed, in a disease.

During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend. *Life of Firmin.*

2. In *astrol.* the scheme or aspect of the heavens by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

Decuple (de'kū-pl), *a.* [L. L. *decuplus*, from *decem*; like Gr. *dekaplous*, from *deka*, ten.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

Decuple (de'kū-pl), *n.* A number ten times repeated.

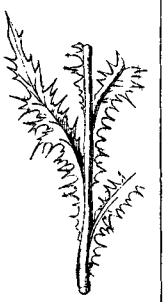
Decuple (de'kū-pl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decupled;* ppr. *decupling.* To increase to a tenfold proportion.

Decurion (dē-kū'ri-on), *n.* [L. *decurio*, from *decem*, ten, and (according to Pott) *vir*, a man, like *centuria*, from *centum* and *vir*.] 1. An officer in the Roman army who commanded a decury, that is, a body of ten soldiers.—2. Any commander or overseer of ten, whether men or households; specifically, a tything-man.

He instituted *decurions* through both those colonies, that is one over every ten families. *Sir W. Temple.*

Decurionate (dē-kū'ri-on-āt), *n.* The state or office of a decurion.

Decurrency (dē-kur'ren-si), *n.* The prolongation of a leaf, or the part of it prolonged, below the place of insertion on the stem.



Decurrent Leaf—Thistle.

Decurrent (dē-ku'rent), *a.* [L. *decurrens, decurrentis*, ppr. of *decurro*, to run down—*de*, and *curro*, to run.] Extending downward beyond the place of insertion; as, a *decurrent leaf*, that is, a sessile leaf having its base extending downward along the stem.

Decurrently (dē-ku'rent-li), *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

Decursion† (dē-kėr'shon), *n.* [L. *decursio, decursionis*, a running down, from *decurro—de*, and *curro*, to run.] The act of running down, as a stream.

Decursive (dē-kėrs'iv), *a.* Running down; decurrent. *Loudon.*

Decursively (dē-kėrs'iv-li), *adv.* In a decursive manner; decurrently.—*Decursively pinnate*, in *bot.* applied to a leaf having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

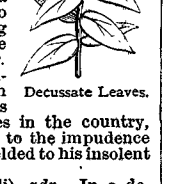
Decurt† (dē-kėrt'), *v.t.* [L. *decurto*, to cut off—*de*, down, and *curtus*, shortened.] To shorten by cutting off; to abridge. 'Your *decurted* or headless clause.' *Bale.*

Decurtation† (dē-kėrt-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *decurto*, to shorten.] The act of shortening or cutting short; abridgment.

Decury (de'kū-ri), *n.* [L. *decuria*, a company of ten, from *decem*. See DECURION.] A set of ten men under a decurion. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Decussate (dē-kus'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *decussated;* ppr. *decussating.* [L. *decusso*, to divide crosswise in the form of a X, from *decussis*, the number 10, which the Romans represented by X.] To intersect, so as to make acute angles, thus X; or in general, to intersect; to cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or nerves in the body.

Decussate, Decussated (dē-kus'āt, dē-kus'āt-ed), *a.* 1. Crossed; intersected.—2. In *bot.* applied to bodies which are arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles.—*A decussated period*, in *rhet.* a period consisting of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other. For example, 'If impudence could effect as much in courts of justice, as insolence sometimes does in the country, Cæcina would now yield to the impudence of Æbutius, as he then yielded to his insolent assault.'



Decussate Leaves.

Decussately (dē-kus'āt-li), *adv.* In a decussate manner.

Decussation (dē-kus-ā'shon), *n.* The act of crossing at right or at acute angles; an intersection in the form of X; the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge.

Decussatively (dē-kus a-tiv-li), *adv.* Crosswise in the form of an X.

Decussorium (dē-kus-sō'ri-um), *n.* [L. *decusso*, to divide.] In *surg.* an instrument for depressing the dura-mater after trephining.

Dedal, Dedalian (dē'dal, dē-dā'li-an), *a.* Same as *Dœdal* (which see).

Dedalous (dē'da-lus), *a.* Same as *Dœdalous* (which see).

Dede,† *v.i.* To become dead; to die. 'Then all my feelings 'gan to *dede*.' *Chaucer.*

Dedecorate† (dē-de'kō-rāt), *v.t.* [L. *dedecoro, dedecoratum*, to disgrace—*de*, down, and *decoro*. See DECORATE.] To disgrace. *Bailey.*

Dedecoration† (dē-de'kō-rā''shon), *n.* A disgracing. *Bailey.*

Dedecorous† (dē-de'ko-rus), *a.* Disgraceful; unbecoming. *Bailey.*

Dedentition† (dē-den-ti'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and E. *dentition*.] The shedding of teeth. '*Dedentition* or falling of teeth.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Dedicate (de'di-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dedicated;* ppr. *dedicating.* [L. *dedico—de*, and *dico, dicare*, to vow, promise, devote, dedicate.] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies; as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, an altar, or a church, to God or to a religious use.

Vessels of brass, which also king David did *dedicate* to the Lord. 2 Sam. viii. 10, 11.

2. To appropriate to any person or purpose; to give wholly or earnestly up to.

To the face of peril myself I'll *dedicate*. *Shak.*

We shall make no apology for *dedicating* a few pages to the discussion of that interesting and most important question. *Macaulay.*

3. To inscribe or address to a patron, friend, or public character; as, to *dedicate* a book.

These to his memory—since he held them dear . . .
I *dedicate*, I consecrate with tears—
These Idylls. *Tennyson.*

SYN. To devote, consecrate, hallow, set apart.

Dedicate (de'di-kāt), *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. 'A thing *dedicate* unto God.' *Spelman.*

Dedicatee (de'di-kā-tē''), *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]

Dedication (de-di-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as, the *dedication* of Solomon's temple.—2. The act of devoting or giving earnestly up to.—3. An address, prefixed to a book, and formerly inscribed to a patron, testifying respect and recommending the work to his protection and favour; now chiefly addressed to friends of the author, or to public characters, simply as a mark of affection or esteem.

Dedication-day, Dedication-feast (de-di-kā'shon-dā, de-di-kā'shon-fēst), *n.* An annual festival commemorating the consecration of a church. Termed also a *Revel* or *Wake*. See WAKE.

Dedicator (de'di-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to a patron, friend, or public character.

Dedicatory, Dedicatorial (de'di-kā-to-ri, de'di-kā-tō''ri-al), *a.* Composing a dedication; serving as a dedication. 'An epistle *dedicatory*.' *Dryden.*

Dedicatory† (de'di-kā-to-ri), *n.* Dedication. 'A formal *dedicatory*.' *Milton.*

Dedimus (dē'di-mus), *n.* [L., we have given, from *do*, to give, because the writ called by this name began '*Dedimus* potestatem,' we have given power.] In *law*, a writ to commission a private individual to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, &c.

Dedition (dē-di'shon), *n.* [L. *deditio*, from *dedo*, to yield—*de*, and *do*, to give.] The act of yielding anything; surrender.

Dedolation (dē-dol-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *dedolo, dedolatum*, to hew away—*de*, from, and *dolare*, to chip with an axe.] A term sometimes used by surgeons to express the action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body, producing a wound accompanied by loss of substance. Wounds by dedolation most frequently occur on the head.

Dedolent† (dē'dō-lent), *a.* [L. *dedolens, dedolentis*, ppr. of *dedoleo*, to give over grieving—*de*, priv., and *doleo*, to grieve.] Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

Deduce (dē-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deduced;* ppr. *deducing.* [L. *deduco—de*, and *duco*, to lead, bring, or draw. See DUKE.] 1. To draw; to bring; to take the subject of.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To draw from, in reasoning; to attain or arrive at, as a truth, opinion, or proposition, from premises; to infer from what precedes.

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3.† To deduct.

A matter of four hundred
To be *deduced* upon the payment. *B. Jonson.*

4.† To lead forth, as a colony; to transplant.

He should hither *deduce* a colony. *Selden.*

5.† To trace the course of; to describe at length.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality. *Sir H. Wotton.*

6.† To bring before a court of justice for decision. *Bacon.*—SYN. To infer, conclude, gather, draw, collect, derive.

Deducement (dē-dūs'ment), *n.* The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises.

Deducibility (dē-dūs'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* The quality of being deducible; deducibleness. *Coleridge.*

Deducible (dē-dūs'i-bl), *a.* 1. That may be deduced by reasoning from premises; inferrible; discoverable.

The properties of a triangle are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

2.† Capable of being brought down.

As if God (were) *deducible* to human imbecility. *State Trials*, 1640.

Deducibleness (dē-dūs'i-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being deducible.

Deducive (dē-dūs'iv), *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [Rare.]

Deduct (dē-dukt'), *v.t.* [L. *deduco, deductum.* See DEDUCE.] 1. To take away, separate, or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating; to subtract; as, from the sum of two numbers *deduct* the lesser number; from the amount of profits *deduct* the charges of freight.—2.† To reduce; to bring down.

Do not *deduct* it to days. *Massinger.*

3.† To lead forth, as a colony; to deduce.

The Philippians . . . a people *deducted* out of the city of Philippos. *Udall.*

Deduction (dē-duk'shon), *n.* [L. *deductio, deductionis*, from *deduco.* See DEDUCE.] 1. The act of deducting or taking away; as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend.—2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; defalcation; abatement; as, this sum is a *deduction* from the yearly rent.—3. The act or method of drawing inferences, or of deducing from premises; the bringing down or tracing of one thing from another. 'The *deduction* of one language from another.' *Johnson.*

To draw out a particular truth from a general truth in which it is inclosed, is *deduction.* *Fleming.*

4. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion, or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion; as, this opinion is a fair *deduction* from the principles you have advanced.—SYN. Abatement, discount, diminution, inference, consequence, conclusion.

Deductive (dē-dukt'iv), *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

All knowledge is *deductive.* *Glanville.*

—*Deductive reasoning*, the process of scientific inquiry by which we pursue laws into their remote consequences, or the process of deriving necessary consequences from admitted or established premises, as distinguished from inductive reasoning, by which we arrive at general laws or axioms by an accumulation of facts. See INDUCTION.

Deductively (dē-dukt'iv-li), *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence.

Deduit,† *n.* [Fr.] Pleasure; sport; pastime.

Upon his hond he bare for his *deduit*
An egle tame, as any lily white. *Chaucer.*

Deduplication (dē-dū'pli-kā''shon), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and E. *duplication* (which see).] In *bot.* the same as *Chorisis* (which see).

Dee (dē), *v.i.* To die. [Scotch.]

And for bonnie Annie Lawrie
I'd lay me doun and *dee.* *Scotch song.*

Dee (dē), *n.* A dairymaid. [Scotch.] See DEY.

Deed (dēd), *n.* [A. Sax. *dæd*, a deed, from *dōn*, to do. In the other Teut languages we have Icel. *ddd*, D. and Dan. *daad*, Goth. *deds*, G. *that*, a deed. See Do.] 1. That which is done, acted, or effected; an act; a fact: a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And Joseph said to them, What *deed* is this which ye have done? Gen. xliv. 15.

What is't you do? A *deed* without a name. *Shak.*

Words are women, *deeds* are men. *Herbert.*

2. Illustrious act; exploit; achievement.

Arthur yet had done no *deed* of arms. *Tennyson.*

3. Power of action; agency.

With will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. In *law*, a writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. A deed may be either an *indenture* or a *deed-poll;* the former being made by more parties than one, the latter by one only. See these terms.—*In deed*, in fact; in reality. These words are generally united and called an adverb; but sometimes they are separated by *very, in very deed.—Deed of saying,*† the executing what has been said or promised; performance of what has been undertaken.

In the plainer and simpler kind of people, the *deed of saying* is quite out of use. *Shak.*

Deed (dēd), *v.t.* To convey or transfer by deed; as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son. [Colloq. United States.]

'Deed (dēd), *adv.* and *interj.* A contraction for *indeed.* [Obsolete and Scotch.]

Deed-box (dēd'boks), *n.* A tin case in a lawyer's office for keeping deeds, &c. Generally each considerable estate has a separate box for itself.

Deedful (dēd'ful), *a.* Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits; full of deeds; stirring. 'A *deedful* life.' *Tennyson.*

Deedless (dēd'les), *a.* Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits. 'Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue.' *Shak.*

Deed-poll (dēd'pōl), *n.* A deed not indented, but *polled*, that is, having the edges cut even. A deed-poll is made by one party only. See under DEED, *n.* 4.

Deedy (dēd'i), *a.* Industrious; active. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

Deem (dēm), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *dēman*, to deem, to judge, to condemn, from *dōm*, doom, judgment; same word as term. *-dom.* See DOOM. Cog. Icel. *dæma*, Dan. *dömme*, Goth. (*ga*)*domjan*, to judge.] 1. To think; to judge; to hold in opinion; to conclude on consideration; to regard; as, he *deems* it prudent to be silent.

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

Yet he who saw this Geraldine
Had *deemed* her sure a thing divine. *Coleridge.*

2.† To adjudge; to decree.

If ye *deeme* me death for loving one
That loves not me. *Spenser.*

SYN. To think, consider, judge, believe, suppose.

Deem (dēm), *v.i.* To judge; to think; to estimate; to suppose.

And, knights and kings, there breathes not one of you
Will *deem* this prize of ours is rashly given:
His prowess was too wondrous. *Tennyson.*

Deem† (dēm), *n.* Opinion; judgment; surmise.

How now! what wicked *deem* is this? *Shak.*

Deemster (dēm'stėr), *n.* [*Deem*, and suffix *ster* (which see).] The name of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief-justices of the island, the one presiding over the northern the other over the southern division. They hold courts weekly at Douglas, Ramsey, and other places. Compare *Doomster.*

Deene,† *n.* Din; noise. *Spenser.*

Deep (dēp), *a.* [A. Sax. *deōp*, deep, profound. Cog. D. *diep*, Dan. *dyb*, G. *tief*, deep; from root of *dip, dive.*] 1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound: opposed to *shallow;* as, *deep* water; a *deep* pit or well.

You may think long over those few words without exhausting the *deep* wells of feeling and thought contained in them. *Ruskin.*

2. Low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land; as, a *deep* valley.

3. Entering far; piercing a great way; as, a tree in a good soil takes *deep* root; a spear struck *deep* into the flesh.—4. Far from the outer part; secreted.

A spider *deep* ambushed in her den. *Dryden.*

5. Absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied; as, *deep* in figures. 'How *deep* am I in love.' *Shak.*—6. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret.

He discovereth *deep* things out of darkness. Job xii. 22.

7. Remote from comprehension; hard to penetrate or understand; unintelligible.

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very *deep.* Ps. xcii. 5.

A people of *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive. Isa. xxxiii. 19.

8. Sagacious; penetrating; profoundly learned; having the power to enter far into a subject; as, a man of *deep* thought; a *deep* divine. '*Deep* clerks she dumbs.' *Shak.*—9. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing; as, a friend, *deep*, hollow, treacherous.—10. Grave in sound; low; as, the *deep* tones of an organ.—11. Great in degree; intense; excessive; profound; as, *deep* silence; *deep* darkness; *deep* poverty; *deep* grief; a *deep* brown.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam. Gen. ii. 21.

12. Muddy; boggy: applied to roads. 'The ways in that vale were *deep.*' *Clarendon.*—13. Heart-felt; affecting.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shak.*

14. Reaching back from the front; especially, reaching or extending far back from the front; as, a company six *deep.* 'A *deep* and gloomy wood.' *Wordsworth.* 'Shadowing squadrons *deep.*' *Milton.*—15. Intricate; not easily understood or unravelled; as, a *deep* plot or intrigue.

Deep (dēp), *n.* 1. Anything remarkable for depth; specifically, the sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any great collection of water.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. Job xli. 31.

Launch out into the *deep*, and let down your nets. Luke v. 4.

2. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible; abyss.

A great free glance into the very *deeps* of thought. *Carlyle.*

Thy judgments are a great *deep.* Ps. xxxvi. 6.

3. The most still or solemn part; the midst.

The *deep* of night is crept upon your talk. *Shak.*

Deep (dēp), *adv.* Deeply; to a great depth; profoundly.

Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*

Deep-browed (dēp'broud), *a.* Having a brow of great depth, or great extent perpendicularly; hence, of large mental endowment; of great intellectual capacity.

Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
That *deep-brow'd* Homer ruled as his demesne. *Keats.*

Deep-domed (dēp'dōmd), *a.* Having a lofty dome or vault: *deep* here corresponds to the Latin *altus.*

The *deep-domed* empyrean
Rings to the roar of an angel onset. *Tennyson.*

Deep-drawing (dēp'drą-ing), *a.* Requiring considerable depth of water to float in; sinking deep in the water. '*Deep-drawing* barks.' *Shak.*

Deepen (dēp'n), *v.t.* 1. To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to *deepen* the channel of a river or harbour; to *deepen* a well.—2. To make deeper, greater, stronger, or more intense; to increase; to heighten; as, to *deepen* gloom; to *deepen* a colour; to *deepen* grief or sorrow; to *deepen* the horrors of the scene.—3. To make more sad or gloomy. 'To *deepen* the murmurs of the flood.' *Pope.*—4. To make more grave; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ. '*Deepening* thy voice with the deepening of the night.' *Tennyson.*

Deepen (dēp'n), *v.i.* To become more deep, in all its senses; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead.

Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands,
His blood-red tresses *deepening* in the sun. *Byron.*

Ay me, the sorrow *deepens* down. *Tennyson.*

Deep-fet (dēp'fet), *a.* Fetched or drawn from a depth.

A rabble that rejoice
To see my tears, and hear my *deep-fet* groans. *Shak.*

Deep-laid (dēp'lād), *a.* Formed with profound skill or artifice.

Deeply (dēp'li), *adv.* 1. At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as, a fashion *deeply* rooted in our nature; precepts *deeply* engraven on the heart.—2. Profoundly; thoroughly; to a great degree; intensely; as, *deeply* skilled in ethics or anatomy. 'The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn.' *Boyle.*

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. Hos. ix. 9.

3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; with great sorrow; most feelingly.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

4. Gravely; with low or deep tone; as, a *deeply* toned instrument.—5. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

Deep-mourning (dēp'mōrn-ing), *n.* In *dress*, full or complete mourning.

Deep-mouthed (dēp'mouŦHd), *a.* Having a sonorous, loud, hollow voice; as, a *deep-mouthed* dog.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay *deep-mouthed* welcome as we draw near home.
Byron.

Deepness (dēp'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being deep, in all its senses; depth.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. Mat. xiii. 5.

2. Craft; insidiousness. 'The *deepness* of Satan.' *Gregory.*

Deep-sea (dēp'sē), *a.* Relating or belonging to the deeper parts of the ocean, the parts deeper than 20 fathoms; as, the *deep-sea* lead; *deep-sea* dredging. — *Deep-sea lead* (*naut.*), a line with a mark or knot at every 10 fathoms, and a smaller mark at the middle of each interval, carrying a lead at the bottom of which is a coat of white tallow, to bring up distinguishing objects from the bottom, such as shells, ooze, vegetation, &c. In more modern forms the line can be slipped from the lead when it reaches the bottom, and the character of the ground determined by quills which have been driven into the soil by the weight of the lead.

Deepsome† (dēp'sum), *a.* Deep. 'The *deepsome* watrie heaps.' *Chapman.*

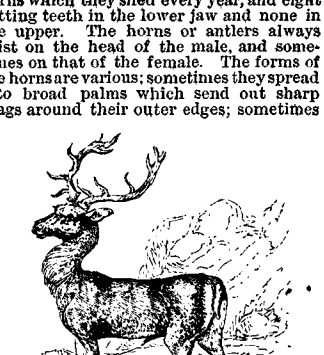
Deep-waist (dēp'wāst), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) the part of the open skids between the main and fore drifts in a map-of-war. (*b*) The remaining part of a ship's deck when the quarter-deck and forecastle are very much elevated above the level of the main-deck, so as to leave a vacant space on the middle of the upper deck.

Deep-waisted (dēp'wāst-ed), *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised from 4 to 6 feet above the level of the main-deck.

Deer (dēr), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. Sax. *deor*, any wild animal, and specifically a deer. In Goth. the word appears as *dius*, in D. as *dier*, in Dan. and Icel. *dyr*, Sw. *djur*, G. *thier* —a beast, especially a wild beast. The Gr. *thēr* and L. *fera*, a wild beast, are older forms of the same word.] 1.† Any wild quadruped.

But rats and mice and such small *deer*
Have been Tom's food for seven long year. *Shak.*

2. A Linnæan genus (Cervus) of ruminant quadrupeds now constituting the family Cervidæ, which by some naturalists has been divided into several genera, others regarding the genus and family as co-extensive. The distinguishing characteristics of the genus are, that the members of it have solid ramified horns which they shed every year, and eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw and none in the upper. The horns or antlers always exist on the head of the male, and sometimes on that of the female. The forms of the horns are various; sometimes they spread into broad palms which send out sharp snags around their outer edges; sometimes



Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*).

they divide fantastically into branches, some of which project over the forehead, whilst others are reared upwards in the air; or they may be so reclined backwards that the animal seems almost forced to carry its head in a stiff erect posture. There are several species of deer, as the red deer, the fallow-deer, the roe-buck, the rein-deer, the moose-deer, the American elk, black-tailed deer, long-tailed deer, Mexican deer, &c.

Deer-berry (dēr'be-ri), *n.* 1. An English name for the plant *Gaultheria procumbens*. 2. An American name for the shrub *Vaccinium stamineum*.

Deer-fold (dēr'fōld), *n.* A fold or park for deer.

Deer-grass (dēr'gras), *n.* Rhexia, a genus of plants, nat. order Melastomaceæ, the species of which are low perennial, often bristly, herbs. Called also *Meadow-beauty*.

Deer-hair (dēr'hār), *n.* Heath club-rush (*Scirpus cespitosus*).

Moss, lichen, and *deer-hair* are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life. *Sir W. Scott.*

Deer-hound (dēr'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

Deer-mouse (dēr'mous), *n.* The common name of the animals belonging to the genus Meriones, an American genus of rodent animals allied to the mice and the jerboas of the Old World. The deer-mouse of Canada (*M. canadensis*) is a pretty little animal, of the size of a mouse, with very long hind-legs and tail, and very short fore-legs.

Deer-neck (dēr'nek), *n.* A thin ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

Deer-skin (dēr'skin), *n.* The skin of a deer; the leather made from it.

Deer-stalker (dēr'stąk-ėr), *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.

Deer-stalking (dēr'stąk-ing), *n.* The hunting of deer on foot by hiding and stealing upon them unawares.

Deesis (dē-ē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *deēsis*, supplication.] In *rhet.* an invocation or entreaty to the Supreme Being.

Deess† (dē'es), *n.* [Fr. *déesse.*] A goddess. *Croft.*

Deev (dēv), *n.* In *ancient Persian myth.* one of the inferior spirits in the kingdom of darkness. In *modern Persian myth.* one of a class of malignant beings allied to fairies, the implacable enemies of the Peris.

Deevil (dē'vil), *n.* Devil. [Scotch.]—*Deevil's buckie*, an imp of Satan. See BUCKIE.

Deface (dē-fās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defaced*; ppr. *defacing.* [L. *de*, priv., and *facies*, face.] 1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of; to injure the beauty of; to disfigure; as, to *deface* a monument; to *deface* an edifice. — 2. To injure, destroy, spoil, or mar; to erase or obliterate; as, to *deface* letters or writing; to *deface* a record. Hence—3.† To destroy; to cancel, as a deed or bond.

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond. *Shak.*

Defaced (dē-fāst'), *p.* and *a.* Injured on the surface; disfigured; marred; erased. — *Defaced coin*, coin on which any name or words have been stamped other than those impressed by the mint in accordance with statute. Act 16 and 17 Vict. cii. makes any such defacing, with or without diminution of the weight of the coin, a misdemeanour in England and Ireland, and in Scotland a crime or offence, in both cases punishable by fine or imprisonment. The object of the government in obtaining the act was to stop the practice of stamping the names of persons, firms, &c., upon coins by way of advertisement. Defaced coin is not a legal tender, and any person uttering it is subject to a penalty of 40s., the prosecution, however, cannot be commenced without the sanction, in England and Ireland, of the attorney-general, and in Scotland, of the lord-advocate.

Defacement (dē-fās'ment), *n.* 1. Injury to the surface or exterior of; erasure; obliteration.—2. That which mars beauty or disfigures.

The image of God is purity and the *defacement* sin. *Bacon.*

Defacer (dē-fās'ėr), *n.* He who or that which defaces; one who injures, mars, or disfigures.

Defacingly (dē-fās'ing-li), *adv.* In a defacing manner.

De facto (dē fak'tō). [L.] Actually; in fact; in reality; existing; as, a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

Defæcation, *n.* See DEFECATION.

Defailance† (dē-fāl'ans), *n.* [Fr. See FAIL.] Failure; miscarriage. 'That unhappy *defailance.*' *Glanville.*

Defaileur,† Defailure† (dē-fāl'ūr), *n.* Defailance. 'A *defaileur* of jurisdiction.' *Barrow.*

Defaite,† Defaited,† *pp.* [Fr.] Wasted. *Chaucer.*

Defalcate (dē-fal'kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defalcated*; ppr. *defalcating.* [L.L. *defalco, defalcatum*, to cut off with a sickle, hence to deduct—L. *de*, down, and *falx, falcis*, a sickle.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of: used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, &c. [Rare.]

The natural method . . . would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand, and then to show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them. *Burke.*

Defalcate† (dē-fal'kāt), *a.* Curtailed. 'De-*falcate* of their condign praises.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Defalcation (dē-fal-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of cutting off or deducting a part; deduction; diminution; abatement; as, let him have the amount of his rent without *defalcation.*

The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any manner of *defalcation.* *Addison.*

2. That which is cut off; diminution; deficit; as, this loss is a *defalcation* from the revenue. 3. A monetary deficiency through breach of trust by one who has management or charge of cash; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

He was charged with large pecuniary *defalcations.* *Saturday Rev.*

Defalcator (de'fal-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who is guilty of a breach of trust or embezzlement in money matters; a defaulter.

Defalk† (dē-fąlk'), *v.t.* To defalcate. *Dr. H. More.*

Defamation (de-fa-mā'shon), *n.* [See DEFAME.] The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of slanderous words respecting another which tend to destroy or impair his good name, character, or occupation; slander; calumny. To constitute defamation in law the words must be spoken maliciously. Defamation is punishable either by action on the case at common-law or by statute.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to *defamation.* *Dr. Dodd.*

SYN. Slander, calumny, detraction, aspersion.

Defamatory (dē-fam'a-to-ri), *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false and injurious to reputation; as, *defamatory* words; *defamatory* writings. '*Defamatory* reports.' *Dr. H. More.*

Defame (dē-fām'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defamed*; ppr. *defaming.* [L.L. *defamare*, to disparage, defame—*de*, priv., and *fama*, fame.] 1. To slander; to utter maliciously respecting another words which tend to injure his reputation or occupation; as to say a judge is corrupt, a man is perjured, a trader is a knave.—2. To speak evil of; to dishonour by false reports; to calumniate; to libel; to impair the reputation of by acts or words.

Being *defamed*, we entreat. 1 Cor. iv. 13.

3. To charge; to accuse. 'Rebecca . . . is *defamed* of sorcery practised on the person of a noble knight.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Rare.]—4. To lower the fame of; to bring into disrepute; to make infamous.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan. *Tennyson.*

—*Asperse, Defame, Calumniate, Slander.* See ASPERSE.—SYN. To calumniate, asperse, libel, vilify, slander, detract from.

Defame† (dē-fām'), *n.* [Fr.] Infamy.

So ought all faytours that true knighthood shame
From all brave knights be banished with *defame.*
Spenser.

Defamed (dē-fāmd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Slandered. 2. In *her.* applied to an animal, as the lion, which has lost its tail.

Defamer (dē-fām'ėr), *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator. 'The scandalous inclination of *defamers.*' *Fielding.*

Defaming (de-fām'ing), *n.* Defamation; slander.

Defamingly (dē-fām'ing-li), *adv.* In a defaming manner.

Defamous† (dē'fām-us), *a.* Conveying defamation; reproachful. '*Defamous* words.' *Holinshed.*

Defatigable† (dē-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* Liable to be wearied.

We were all made on set purpose *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence. *Glanville.*

Defatigate† (dē-fat'i-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *defatigo* —*de*, and *fatigo*, to tire. See FATIGUE.] To weary or tire. 'Which *defatigating* hill.' *Sir T. Herbert.*

Defatigation† (dē-fat'ig-ā"shon), *n.* Weariness.

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception. *Bacon.*

Default (dē-fąlt'), *n.* [Fr. *défaut*, for *défault*, from *défaillir*, to fail—*de*, and *faillir*, to fail. See FAIL and FAULT.] 1. A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default.* A default, or fault, may be a crime, a vice, or a mere defect, according to the nature of the duty omitted.—2. Defect; want; failure.

Cooks could make artificial birds in *default* of real ones. *Arbuthnot.*

3. An offence; fault; wrong act. 'His so rash *default.*' *Spenser.* [Rare.]—4. In *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned: said particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer, also of jurors, witnesses, &c.—*Judgment by default*, a judgment entered against a defendant who has permitted an action to be called without appearing or answering; in such circumstances the defendant is said to *suffer default.*

Default (dē-fâlt'), *v.i.* 1. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, contract, or agreement; to fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default; as, a *defaulting* debtor.

'Now then!' Mr. P. would say to a *defaulting* lodger, 'Pay up! Come on!' *Dickens.*

2.† To fail in duty; to offend.

That he 'gainst courtesy so foully did *default. Spenser.*

Default (dē-fâlt'), *v.t.* 1. In *law*, to call a defendant officially to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer to declare him in default and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be *defaulted.*—2. To fail in the performance of. 'What they have *defaulted* toward him.' *Milton.*—3.† To keep back a part of; omit.

Defaulting, unnecessary, and partial discourses. *Hales.*

Defaulter (dē-fâlt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called.—2. One who fails to perform a public duty, particularly one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a delinquent; as, the man is a *defaulter* in respect of not sending his children to school.—3. In a general sense, one who fails to meet his claims or to fulfil his engagements; one who is behindhand with his payments.

'Pay up! Come on!' 'I haven't got it,' Mr. P.'s *defaulter* would reply. . . . 'This won't do, you know,' Mr. P. would retort. *Dickens.*

Defaute,† *n.* [Fr.] Want; defect. 'God amend *defautes.*' *Chaucer.*

Defeasance (dē-fēz'ans), *n.* [Norm. *defeasance;* Fr. *défaisant*, from *défaire*, to undo—*de*, and *faire*, L. *facio*, to do.] 1. A defeat; an overthrow.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes' *defeasance* did remaine. *Spenser.*

2. A rendering null and void.—3. In *law*, a condition relating to a deed, which being performed the deed is defeated or rendered void, or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated. A defeasance on a bond, or a recognizance, or a judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, defeats it. A defeasance differs from the common condition of a bond in being a separate deed, whereas a common condition is inserted in the bond itself.—4. The writing containing a defeasance.

Defeasanced (dē-fēz'anst), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeasance.

Defeasible (dē-fēz'i-bl), *a.* That may be abrogated or annulled; as, a *defeasible* title.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title. *Sir J. Davies.*

Defeasibleness (dē-fēz'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

Defeat (dē-fēt'), *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo—*de*, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.] 1. Overthrow; loss of battle; check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy. 'A *defeat* like that of Culloden.' *Bancroft.*—2. Frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a title; the *defeat* of a plan or design.—3.† An undoing; destruction.

And made *defeat* of her virginity. *Shak.*

Defeat (dē-fēt'), *v.t.* 1. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow: applied to an army or a division of troops; to a fleet or to a commander.—2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint; as, our dearest hopes are often *defeated.*

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xv. 34.

Thou then wouldst kill me: do't; the time is come:
Thou strikest not me, 'tis Cæsar thou *defeatst. Shak.*

3. To render null and void; as, to *defeat* a title to an estate.

The escheators *defeated* the right heir of his succession. *Hallam.*

4. To resist with success; as, to *defeat* an attempt or assault.—5.† To undo; to destroy. 'His unkindness may *defeat* my life.' *Shak.* SYN. To overpower, overthrow, beat, rout, discomfit, vanquish, subdue, conquer, frustrate, foil, disconcert, baffle.

Defeat† (dē-fēt'), *v.t.* [Contr. for *defeature.*] To alter the features or appearance of; to disguise.

Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard. *Shak.*

Defeature† (dē-fēt'ūr), *n.* Overthrow; defeat.

Have you acquainted her with the *defeature* of the Carthagmians? *Massinger.*

Defeature† (dē-fē'tūr), *n.* Change of feature; a mark or line which disfeatures; disfigurement.

Careful hours . . . have written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shak.*

Defeature (dē-fē'tūr), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and E. *feature.*] To change the features of; to disfigure; to misrepresent. 'Features, when *defeatured* in the way I have described.' *De Quincey.* 'Events . . . *defeatured* by exaggeration.' *Fennell.* [Rare.]

Defecate (de'fē-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defecated;* ppr. *defecating.* [L. *defæco—de*, and *fæx*, dregs.] 1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify. 'To *defecate* the dark . . . oil of amber.' *Boyle.* 2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter. '*Defecated* from the impurities of sense and meaning.' *Warburton.*

Defecate (de'fē-kāt), *v.i.* 1. To become clear or pure by depositing impurities; to clarify. 'It (the air) began to *defecate*, and to depose these particles.' *Goldsmith.*—2. To void excrement.

Defecate (de'fē-kāt), *a.* Purged from lees; defecated. 'Liquor very *defecate.*' *Boyle.* 'Till the soul be *defecate* from the dregs of sense.' *Bates.*

Defecation (de-fē-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.—2. The act of discharging the fæces; the act of evacuating the bowels.—3. *Fig.* moral purification from what is gross or low.

A *defecation* of the faculties. *Jer. Taylor.*

Defecator (de'fē-kāt-ėr), *n.* He who or that which cleanses or purifies.

Defect (dē-fekt'), *n.* [L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficio*, *defectum*, to fail—*de*, from, and *facio*, to make, to do.] 1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection; fault; imperfection; as, there are numerous *defects* in the plan, or in the work, or in the execution.

Errors have been corrected and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

2. Any natural want or imperfection, whether physical or moral; that which is wanting to make a perfect whole; failing; fault; mistake; blemish; deformity; as, a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in the organs of hearing or seeing; a *defect* of memory or judgment.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend and every foe. *Pope.*

Either sex alone
Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal nor unequal: Each fulfils
Defect in each. *Tennyson.*

SYN. Imperfection, deficiency, fault, failure, failing, error, mistake, flaw, blemish, deformity.

Defect (dē-fekt'), *v.i.* To be or become deficient; to fail; to revolt. '*Defected* honour.' *Warner.* [Rare.]

The native troops and gunners *defected;* he was obliged to make a painful and disastrous retreat. *Dr. W. H. Russell.*

Defect† (dē-fekt'), *v.t.* To affect injuriously; to hurt; to injure. 'None can my life *defect.*' *Trouble of Q. Elizabeth*, 1639.

Defectibility (dē-fekt'i-bil''i-ti), *n.* Deficiency; imperfection. [Rare.]

Defectible (dē-fekt'i-bl), *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting. [Rare.]

Defection (dē-fek'shon), *n.* [L. *defectio, defectionis*, a failing, from *deficio.* See DEFECT.] Want or failure of duty, particularly the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding; as, the cause of the king was rendered desperate by the *defection* of the nobles. '*Defection* from God.' *Raleigh.* 'The general *defection* of the whole realm.' *Davies.*

Defectionist (dē-fek'shon-ist), *n.* One who practises or advocates defection.

Defectious† (dē-fek'shus), *a.* Having defects; defective; imperfect; faulty. 'A *defectious* piece (of writing).' *Sir P. Sidney.*

Defective (dē-fekt'iv), *a.* [L. *defectivus*, imperfect, from *deficio.* See DEFECT.] 1. Wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in anything necessary; imperfect; faulty; as, a *defective* limb; *defective* timber; a *defective* copy or book; a *defective* account. 'Four or five hypotheses . . . which are all *defective.*' *Locke.*—2. Wanting in duty or in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule; as, a *defective* character.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison.*

3. In *gram.* wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation; as, a *defective* noun or verb.—*Defective fifth*, in *music*, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.—SYN. Imperfect, deficient, incomplete, inadequate, insufficient, faulty, blamable.

Defectively (dē-fekt'iv-li), *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Defectiveness (dē-fekt'iv-nes), *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness. *Addison.*

Defectuosity† (dē-fekt'ū-os''i-ti), *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness. *Montague.*

Defectuous† (dē-fekt'ū-us), *a.* Full of defects.

Nothing . . . that is scant or *defectuous* can be stable or lasting. *Barrow.*

Defedation† (de-fē-dā'shon), *n.* [Fr., from L. *de*, priv., and *fœdo, fœdatum*, to foul.] Pollution; the act of making filthy. *Bentley.*

Defence (dē-fens'), *n.* [Fr. *défense*, from L. *defensa*, defence, from L. *defendo, defensum*, to defend. See DEFEND.] 1. The act of defending, upholding, or maintaining; support; maintenance; justification; vindication.

And it was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in *defence* of the right. *Tennyson.*

2. Anything that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; anything that secures the person, the rights, or the possessions of men; fortification; guard; protection; security.

Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my *defence.* Ps. lix. 9.

3. A speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or accusation; vindication; apology.

Men, brethren, fathers, hear ye my *defence.*
Acts xxii. 1.

4. Specifically, in *law*, the method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them. — 5.† Prohibition. 'Severe *defences* against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.' *Sir W. Temple.*—6. The science of defending against enemies; military skill; skill in defending from danger; skill in fencing, &c.

He is, said he, a man of great *defence,*
Expert in battles and in deeds of arms. *Spenser.*

—*Line of defence*, a continuous fortified line or succession of fortified points.—*To be in a posture of defence*, to be prepared to resist an enemy with all the means of defence in our power.

Defence† (dē-fens'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defenced;* ppr. *defencing.* To defend by fortification. 'A *defenced* city.' Is. xxv. 2.

Defenceless (dē-fens'les), *a.* Being without defence, or without means of repelling assault or injury; specifically (applied to a town), unfortified, ungarrisoned, or open to an enemy; (applied to a person), naked, unarmed, unprotected, unprepared to resist attack, weak, unable to oppose, uncovered, or unsheltered. 'These *defenceless* doors.' *Milton.* 'A weak *defenceless* boy.' *Addison.*

Defencelessness (dē-fens'les-nes), *n.* The state of being defenceless or without protection; as, the *defencelessness* of a man's condition.

Defend (dē-fend'), *v.t.* [L. *defendo*, to defend—*de*, off, and obs. *fendo*, to strike.] 1. To drive from; to thrust back; to fend or ward off; to repel. [Old English and Scotch.]

And all the margent round about was set
With shady laurels, thence to *defend*
The sunny beams. *Spenser.*

The other strove for to *defend*
The force of Vulcan with his might and main. *Spenser.*

Hence—2. To repel or deny, as a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; as, he *defended* his case in the courts of law. 3. To hedge about with restrictions; to forbid; to prohibit.

The use of wine is some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Sir W. Temple.*

The beggars were numerous (spite of notice boards *defending* all mendicity). *Fraser's Mag.*

4. To drive back, as a foe; to protect by opposition or resistance, as from anything

which assails or annoys; to prevent from being injured or destroyed.

There arose to *defend* Israel Tola the son of Puah. Judg. x. 1.

Defend me from my friends, I can *defend* myself from my enemies. *Trans. of saying of Maréchal Villars.*

5. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured by force or by argument; as, to *defend* rights and privileges; to *defend* reputation. 'I *defend* the justice of my cause.' *Shak.* 'Thou mightst *defend* the thesis.' *Tennyson.*

Defend (dē-fend'), *v.i.* To make opposition; to enter or make defence; as, the party comes into court, *defends*, and says.

Defendable (dē-fend'a-bl), *a.* That may be defended.

Defendant (dē-fend'ant), *a.* [Fr. part. of *défendre*, to protect, to defend.] 1. † Defensive; proper for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*.
Shak.

2. Making defence; being in the character of a defendant.

Defendant (dē-fend'ant), *n.* 1. One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.—2. In *law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; one who is summoned into court, and defends, denies, or opposes the demand or charge, and maintains his own right. The term is applied to any party of whom a demand is made in court, whether the party denies and defends, or admits the claim and suffers a default.

Defendee (dē-fend'ē), *n.* One who is defended: opposed to *defender*. *Sidney Smith.* [Rare.]

Defender (dē-fend'ėr), *n.* 1. One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates; an assertor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.—2. In *Scots law*, the defendant, the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—*Defender of the Faith*, a title peculiar to the kings of England, first conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther, and used by the kings of England ever since.

Defensative (dē-fens'at-iv), *n.* That which serves to defend or protect, as a bandage, plaster, and the like; guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion . . . which Pliny doth place in cock-broth.
Sir T. Browne

Defense, *n.* American spelling of *Defence*, for which and its compounds, as *Defenseless*, *Defenselessness*, &c., see DEFENCELESS, &c.

Defensibility (dē-fens'i-bil"i-ti), *n.* Capability of being defended; defensibleness.

Defensible (dē-fens'i-bl), *a.* 1. That may be defended; as, a *defensible* city.—2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified; as, a *defensible* cause.—3. † Contributing to defence; capable of defending; calculated to defend.

Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem *defensible*. *Shak.*

Defensive (dē-fens'iv), *a.* [Fr. *défensif*, from L. *defendo*, *defensum*. See DEFEND.] 1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; as, *defensive* armour, which repels attacks or blows: opposed to *offensive* arms, which are used in attack.—2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression; as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

Since, therefore, we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a land-war, the model of our government seems naturally contrived for the *defensive* part. *Dryden.*

3. In a state or posture to defend.—*Defensive allegation*, the mode of propounding circumstances of defence by a defendant in the spiritual courts, to which he is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath, and may thence proceed to proofs as well as his antagonist.

Defensive (dē-fens'iv), *n.* Safeguard; that which defends.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*. *Bacon.*

—*To be on the defensive*, or *to stand on the defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

Defensively (dē-fens'iv-li), *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defence.

Defensory (dē-fens'o-ri), *a.* Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson.*

Defer (dē-fėr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deferred;* ppr. *deferring*. [L. *differo*—*dis*, from, and *fero*, to bear.] To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time; to adjourn; as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

The word saving does not imply that what is saved is not consumed, nor even necessarily that its consumption is *deferred*, but only that, if consumed immediately, it is not consumed by the person who raises it. *J. S. Mill.*

Defer (dē-fėr'), *v.i.* To put off; to delay; to procrastinate.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise. *Congreve.*

God . . . will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name. *Milton.*

Defer† (dē-fėr'), *v.t.* [L. *defero*, to carry down or away, hand over, refer—*de*, down, and *fero*, to carry.] 1. To offer; to render; to give; as, to *defer* the command of an army. *Lyttleton.* 'The worship *deferred* to the Virgin.' *Brevint.*—2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon.*

Defer (dē-fėr'), *v.i.* To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion; as, he *defers* to the opinion of his father.

They not only *deferred* to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters. *Spence.*

Deference (de'fėr-ens), *n.* 1. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another; hence, regard; respect.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the too speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice. *Brougham.*

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submission; obedience. 'A blind *deference* to authority.' *Middleton.*

Deferent (de'fėr-ent), *a.* Bearing; carrying; conveying. 'Bodies *deferent*.' *Bacon.* [Rare.]

Deferent (de'fėr-ent), *n.* 1. That which carries or conveys; specifically, in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, an imaginary circle or orb, supposed to carry about the body of the planet. [See EPICYCLE.]—2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.

Deferential (de-fėr-en'shi-al), *a.* Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

Deferentially (de-fėr-en'shi-al-li), *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.

Deferment (dē-fėr'ment), *n.* Delay.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Deferrer (dē-fėr'ėr), *n.* One who delays or puts off.

Defervescence, Defervescency (dē-fėr-ves'ens, dē-fėr-ves'en-si), *n.* [L. *defervesco*, to cool down—*de*, priv., and *fervesco*, to boil.] 1. Abatement of heat; the state of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness.

Most commonly young beginners are zealous and high, . . . till they are abated by *defervescency* in holy actions. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *pathol.* abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time and watch gratefully the process of *defervescence*, which is proceeding satisfactorily. *Times newspaper.*

Defeudalize (dē-fū'dal-īz), *v.t.* To deprive of the feudal character or form.

Deffly† (def'li), *a.* Deftly.

They dauncen *deffly* and singen soote. *Spenser.*

Defiance (dē-fī'ans), *n.* [O. Fr. See DEFY.] 1. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare; as, Goliath bade *defiance* to the army of Israel. 'He then commanded his trumpet to sound a *defiance* to his challengers.' *Sir W. Scott.*—2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power. 'This open and scandalous violation and *defiance* of his most sacred fundamental laws.' *Sharp.*

Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by. *Goldsmith.*

4. Refusal; rejection; declaration that one will have nothing to do with another. 'Take my *defiance!* die, perish!' *Shak.*—*To bid defiance to*, or *to set at defiance*, to defy; to brave; as, to *bid defiance to* the world's opinion; to *set* public opinion *at defiance*.

Defiant (dē-fī'ant), *a.* Characterized by defiance, boldness, or insolence; challenging. 'In attitude stern and *defiant*.' *Longfellow.*

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate. *Froude.*

Defiantly (dē-fī'ant-li), *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly; insolently.

Defiatory† (dē-fī'a-to-ri), *a.* Bidding or bearing defiance. 'Letters *defiatory*.' *Shelford.*

Defibrinate (dē-fī'brin-āt), *v.t.* To defibrinize.

Defibrination (dē-fī'brin-ā"shon), *n.* Act or process of defibrinizing, or depriving of fibrine.

Defibrinize (dē-fī'brin-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defibrinized;* ppr. *defibrinizing*. [L. *de*, from, and E. *fibrin*.] To deprive of fibrin; specifically, to remove fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.

Deficiency, Deficience (de-fi'shen-si, de-fi'shens), *n.* [See DEFICIENT.] 1. A failing; a falling short; imperfection; as, a *deficiency* in moral duties.

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton.*

Marlborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries. *Buckle.*

2. Want, either total or partial; defect; absence; something less than is necessary; as, a *deficiency* of means; a *deficiency* of revenue; a *deficiency* of blood.

To which he answer'd scoffingly,
'Good soul! suppose I grant it thee,
Who'll weep for thy *deficiency*?' *Tennyson.*

SYN. Imperfection, want, failing, failure, defect.

Deficient (de-fi'shent), *a.* [L. *deficiens*, *deficientis*, ppr. of *deficio*, to fail—*de*, and *facio*, to do.] 1. Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; as, *deficient* estate; *deficient* strength.—2. Wanting; not having a full or adequate supply; as, the country may be *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.—*Deficient numbers*, in *arith.* numbers the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than the numbers themselves; thus, 8 is a *deficient number* as the sum of its aliquot parts 1, 2, 4 is only 7.—SYN. Wanting, defective, imperfect, failing.

Deficiently (de-fi'shent-li), *adv.* In a defective manner.

Deficientness (de-fi'shent-nes), *n.* State of being deficient. [Rare.]

Deficit (dē'fi-sit), *n.* Want; deficiency; as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

Squandering, and payment by loan, is no way to check a *deficit*. *Carlyle.*

Defier (dē-fī'ėr), *n.* [See DEFY.] A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law, or authority; as, a *defier* of the laws.

Defiguration† (dē-fī'gūr-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and *figura*, figure or form.] A disfiguring. '*Defigurations* and deformations of Christ.' *Bp. Hall.*

Defigure† (dē-fī'gūr), *v.t.* [L. *de*, down, and *figuro*, to shape.] To delineate. 'Stones as they are here *defigured*.' *Weever.*

Defilade (dē'fi-lād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defiladed;* ppr. *defilading*. [Fr. *defilade*, from *defiler*. See DEFILE.] In *fort.* to erect defensive works, as ramparts, around a fortification, so as to protect the interior when in danger of being commanded by guns placed on some higher point; as, to *defilade* an exposed side.

Defilading (dē-fil-ād'ing), *n.* That branch of fortification, the object of which is to determine (when the intended work would be commanded by eminences within the range of fire-arms) the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such eminences.

Defile (dē-fīl'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defiled;* ppr. *defiling*. [This word exhibits a combination of the Romance or L. prefix *de* with the A. Sax. *fylan* (O.E. and Sc. *file*, to defile), from *ful*, foul. This common prefix seems to have been substituted by confusion for *be* or *ge* in A. Sax. *befylan*, *gefylan*, to defile. See FOUL.] 1. To make unclean; to render foul or dirty, in a general sense.

They that touch pitch will be *defiled*. *Shak.*

2. To make impure; to render turbid; as, the water or liquor is *defiled*.—3. To soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, &c.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands. *Swift.*

They shall *defile* thy brightness. Ezek. xxviii. 7.

4. To pollute; to make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself, or is torn with beasts, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. Lev. xxii. 8.

5. To corrupt the chastity of; to debauch; to violate; to tarnish the purity of the character of by lewdness.

Shechem . . . lay with her and *defiled* her. Gen. xxxiv. 2.

6. To taint, in a moral sense; to corrupt; to vitiate; to render impure with sin.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt. Ezek. xx. 7.

He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. Num. xix. 20.

SYN. To pollute, vitiate, contaminate, corrupt, stain, soil, dirty, sully, tarnish, violate, debauch.

Defile (dē-fīl'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *defiled;* ppr. *defiling.* [Fr. *défiler—de*, and *file*, a row or line, from L. *filum*, a thread.] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off.

The Turks *defiled* before the enemy. *Gibbon.*

Defile (dē-fīl'), *v.t.* In *fort.* to deflade.

Defile (dē-fīl'), *n.* [See DEFILE, *v.i.*] A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

Defilement (dē-fīl'ment), *n.* 1. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.—2. Corruption of morals, principles, or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement.* *Addison.*

Defilement (dē-fil'ment), *n.* In *fort.* defilading (which see).

Defiler (dē-fil'ėr), *n.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

Defiliation (dē-fil'li-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and *filius*, a son.] The abstraction of a child from its parents; the act of rendering childless. 'Irreparable and hopeless *defiliations.*' *Lamb.* [Rare.]

Definable (dē-fīn'a-bl), *a.* [See DEFINE.] 1. That may be limited, or have its limits ascertained; hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined; as, the extent of the Russian Empire is hardly *definable.*—2. That may be defined; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision; as, *definable words.*—3. Having properties that may be determined and enunciated, as a triangle is a *definable* figure.—4. That may be fixed, determined, or ascertained; as, the time or period is not *definable.*

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is whether that time be *definable* or no. *T. Burnet.*

Definably (dē-fīn'a-bli), *adv.* In a definable manner.

Define (dē-fīn'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defined;* ppr. *defining.* [L. *definio—de*, and *finio*, to end, to limit, from *finis*, end.] 1. To determine or describe the end or limit of; to determine with precision; as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.—2. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound.

The right to wear red on different parts of the dress, and to have red carriages, is *defined.* *Brougham.*

3. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of; to ascertain the signification of; to explain what a word is understood to express; as, to *define* the words *virtue, courage, belief*, or *charity.* 'Like wit, much talked of, not to be *defined.*' *Otway.*—4. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing; as, to *define* a line or an angle.—5.† To determine; to settle; to decide.

These warlike champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to *define.*
Spenser.

Define† (dē-fīn'), *v.i.* To determine; to decide.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties. *Bacon.*

Defined (dē-fīnd'), *p.* and *a.* Having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined; having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit.

No one had a *defined* portion of land or any certain bounds to his possessions. *Bingham.*

Definement† (dē-fīn'ment), *n.* The act of defining; description; definition.

Sir, this *definement* suffers no perdition in you. *Shak.*

Definer (dē-fīn'er), *n.* He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

Definishe†, *v.t.* [Fr.] To define; to make a definition of. *Chaucer.*

Definite (de'fin-it), *a.* [L. *definitus*, pp. of *definio, definitum.* See DEFINE.] 1. Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate; as, a *definite* extent of land; *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.—2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—3. Fixed; determinate; exact; precise. 'Some certain and *definite* time.' *Ayliffe.*—4. In *gram.* defining; limiting; determining the extent; as, the *definite* article.—*Definite proportions*, in *chem.* the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds. Called also *Combining Proportions, Chemical Equivalents*, or *Equivalent.* See EQUIVALENT.—*Definite term*, in *logic*, a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite term*, which does not define or mark out an object.—*Definite inflorescence*, in *bot.* same as *Centrifugal inflorescence.*—SYN. Determinate, certain, precise, exact, clear.

Definite (de'fin-it), *n.* Thing defined. *Ayliffe.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Definitely (de'fin-it-li), *adv.* In a definite manner.

Definiteness (de'fin-it-nes), *n.* Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

Definition (de-fi-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *definitio, definitionis*, a limiting, a defining—*definio, definitum.* See DEFINE.] 1. The act of defining, determining, distinguishing, explaining, or establishing the signification of. '*Definition* being nothing but making another understand by words what the term defined stands for.' *Locke.*—2. A brief and precise description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express; as, a *definition* of wit, or of a circle. Logicians distinguish definitions into *nominal* and *real.* A nominal definition explains the meaning of a term by some equivalent word or expression supposed to be better known. A real definition explains the nature of the thing. A real definition is again *accidental*, or a description of the accidents, as causes, properties, effects, &c.; or *essential*, which explains the constituent parts of the essence or nature of the thing. An essential definition is, moreover, *metaphysical* or *logical*, defining 'by the genus and difference,' as it is called; as, for example, 'a plant is an organized being, destitute of sensation,' where the part first of the definition states the genus (organized being), and the latter the difference (destitute of sensation, other organized beings possessing sensation); or *physical*, when it distinguishes the physical parts of the essence; thus, a plant is distinguished by the leaves, stalk, root, &c. A strictly accurate definition can be given of only a few objects. The most simple things are the least capable of definition, from the difficulty of finding terms more simple and intelligible than the one to be defined.

Aldrich, having given as an instance of a *nominal definition* the absurd one of 'homo, qui ex humo,' has led some to conclude that the *nominal definition* must be founded on the etymology; or at least that such was his meaning. But that it was not, is sufficiently plain from the circumstance that Wallis (from whose work his is almost entirely abridged) expressly says the contrary. . . . It is plain that the etymology of a term has nothing to do with any logical consideration of it. *Whately.*

Definitional (de-fi-ni'shon-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a definition; used for defining; abounding in definitions.

Definitive (dē-fin'it-iv), *a.* [L. *definitivus*, definitive, from *definio.* See DEFINE.] 1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; as, a *definitive* term.—2. Limiting; ending; determining; final, opposed to *conditional, provisional*, or *interlocutory;* as, a *definitive* sentence or decree.—3.† Peremptory; absolutely determined.

Never crave him; we are *definitive.* *Shak.*

Definitive (dē-fin'it-iv), *n.* In *gram.* a term applied to a word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun. Such are the Greek article *ho, hē, to;* the Latin demonstrative *hic, ille, ipse; the, this*, and *that* in English; *le, la, les* in French; *il, la, lo* in Italian. Thus, *tree* is an appellative or common noun; *the* tree, *this* tree, *that* tree designate a particular tree, determinate or known. *Homo* signifies man; *hic* homo, *ille* homo, a particular man, &c. But in some languages the definitives have lost their original use in a great degree, as in the Greek and French. Thus, '*La* force de *la* vertu' must be rendered in English '*the* strength of virtue,' not 'the strength of *the* virtue.' The first *la* is a definitive; the last has no definitive effect.

Definitively (dē-fin'it-iv-li), *adv.* 1. Determinately; positively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you. *Shak.*

2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally; as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

Definitiveness (dē-fin'it-iv-nes), *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

Definitude (dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Though thus destitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematical representations, philosophy is allowed no adequate language of its own. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Defix† (dē-fiks'), *v.t.* [L. *defigo, defixum—de*, intens., and *figo*, to fasten.] To fix; to fasten.

The country parson is generally sad because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was. *G. Herbert.*

Deflagrability (dē-flā'gra-bil"i-ti), *n.* [See DEFLAGRATE.] In *chem.* combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away. 'The *deflagrability* . . . of saltpetre.' *Boyle.*

Deflagrable (dē-flā'gra-bl), *a.* Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning, as alcohol, oils, &c.

Deflagrate (de'fla-grāt), *v.t.* pret. and pp. *deflagrated;* ppr. *deflagrating.* [L. *deflagro, deflagratum—de*, intens., and *flagro*, to burn.] To set fire to; to burn; to consume; as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

Deflagrate (de'fla-grāt), *v.i.* To burn rapidly; thus, when a mixture of charcoal and nitre is thrown into a red-hot crucible it burns with a kind of explosion, or *deflagrates.*—*Deflagrating mixtures*, combustible mixtures, generally made with nitre, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

Deflagration (de-fla-grā'shon), *n.* A kindling or setting fire to a substance; burning; combustion; a rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapour, as of nitre and charcoal. The process for oxidizing substances by means of nitre is called *deflagration*, and is generally performed by mixing the inflammable body with an equal weight of the nitrate or chlorate of potassium, and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. This term is also applied to the rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.

Deflagrator (de'fla-grāt-ėr), *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.

Deflect (dē-flekt'), *v.i.* [L. *deflecto—de*, and *flecto*, to turn or bend.] To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

At some part of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne.*

Deflect (dē-flekt'), *v.t.* To cause to turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

The Gulf Stream . . . is *deflected* eastward by a current setting in from Baffin's Bay. *Brande.*

Deflected (dē-flekt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Turned aside or from a direct line or course.—2. In *bot.* bending downward archwise.

Deflection (dē-flek'shon), *n.* 1. Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course: used either in a physical or moral sense.

Needles . . . at the very line . . . stand without *deflection.* *Sir T. Browne.*

King David found out the *deflection* and indirectness of our minds. *W. Montague.*

2. *Naut.* the departure of a ship from its true course.—3. In *optics*, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection.—4. In *math.* a term applied to the distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line;

and also to any *effect*, either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—5. In *mech.* the bending of any material exposed to a transverse strain.

Deflective (dē-flekt'iv), *a.* Causing deflection or deviation.—*Deflective forces*, in *mech.* those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it actually moves, in consequence of which it is made to deviate from its course.

Deflector (dē-flekt'ėr), *n.* In *mach.* the diaphragm of the furnace of a boiler, by means of which air and gas are deflected and mingled, and time and room to burn given them.

Deflexed (dē-flekst'), *p.* and *a.* The same as *Deflected.*

Deflexion (dē-flek'shon), *n.* Same as *Deflection.*

Deflexure (dē-fleks'ūr), *n.* A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.

Defloorate (dē-flōr'āt), *a.* [L.L. *defloratus*, from *defloro*, to deflour—*de*, and *floreo*. See FLOWER.] In *bot.* a term applied to the anthers of flowers when they have shed their pollen; and also to plants when their flowers have fallen.

Defloration (dē-flōr-ā'shon), *n.* [Fr. See DEFLOUR.] 1. The act of deflouring; the act of depriving of the flower or prime beauties; particularly, the act of taking away a woman's virginity; rape. *Johnson.*—2. A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

> The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. *Sir M. Hale.*

Deflour (dē-flour'), *v.t.* [Fr. *déflorer;* L.L. *defloro*—L. *de*, and *flos, floris*, a flower. See FLOWER.] 1. To deprive a woman of her virginity, either by force or with consent; to violate; to ravish; to seduce.

> Now will I hence to seek my lovely Moor,
> And let my spleenful sons this trull *deflour. Shak.*

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of anything.

> The sweetness of his soul was *defloured.*
> *Jer. Taylor.*

3.† To deprive of flowers. '*Deflouring* the gardens.' *Mountague.*

Deflourer (dē-flour'ėr), *n.* One who deflours.

Deflow † (dē-flō'), *v.i.* [L. *defluo—de*, down, and *fluo*, to flow.] To flow down. *Sir T. Browne.*

Deflower (dē-flou'ėr), *v.t.* Same as *Deflour.*

Defluous † (dē'flū-us), *a.* [L. *defluus—de*, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing down; falling off. *Bailey.*

Defluvium (dē-flū'vi-um), *n.* [L.] A falling off, as of the hair or bark of trees, by disease.

Deflux† (dē-fluks'), *n.* [L. *defluxus—de*, and *fluo, fluxum*, to flow.] A flowing down; a running downward. '*Deflux* of humours.' *Bacon.* See DEFLUXION.

Defluxion (dē-fluk'shon), *n.* [L. *defluxio, defluxionis*, a flowing off, from *defluo, defluxum*, to flow down—*de*, and *fluo*, to flow.] In *med.* a flowing, running, or falling of humours or fluid matter from a superior to an inferior part of the body; properly, an inflammation of a part, attended with increased secretion; a discharge or flowing off of humours; as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh: sometimes used synonymously with *inflammation.*

Defly † (def'li), *adv.* [For *deftly* (which see).] Dexterously; skilfully; deftly.

Defœdation, *n.* Same as *Defedation.*

Defoliate, Defoliated (dē-fō'li-āt, dē-fō'li-āt-ed), *a.* Deprived of leaves.

Defoliation (dē-fō'li-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and *folium*, a leaf. See FOLIO.] The fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.

Deforce (dē-fōrs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deforced;* ppr. *deforcing.* [Prefix *de* and *force.*] In *law*, (*a*) to disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner: applied to any possessor whose entry was originally lawful, but whose detainer is become unlawful. (*b*) In *Scots law*, to resist, as an officer of the law, in the execution of his official duty.

Deforcement (dē-fōrs'ment), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) the holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right; a general term including abatement, intrusion, disseisin, discontinuance, or any other species of wrong by which he who has a right to the freehold is kept out of possession. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.

Deforceor (dē-fōrs'ėr), *n.* In *law*, a deforciant (which see).

Deforciant (dē-fōrs'i-ant), *n.* In *law*, (*a*) one who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (*b*) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV. lxxiv.

Deforciation (dē-fōrs'i-ā"shon), *n.* In *law*, distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

Deform (de-form'), *v.t.* [L. *deformo—de*, and *forma*, form.] 1. To mar or injure the form of; to disfigure; as, a hump on the back *deforms* the body.—2. To render ugly or displeasing by exterior applications or appendages; to make ungraceful; as, to *deform* the face by paint or the person by unbecoming dress.

> Old men with dust *deformed* their hoary hair.
> *Dryden.*

3. To render unpleasant or disagreeable.

> Wintry blasts *deform* the year. *Thomson.*

4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to disfigure the moral beauty of; as, all vices *deform* the character of rational beings.

Deform† (dē-form'), *a.* [L. *deformis—de*, and *forma*, form.] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

> Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
> Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

Deformation (dē-form-ā'shon), *n.* A disfiguring or defacing. *Bp. Hall.*

Deformed (dē-formd'), *p.* and *a.* 1. Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty or symmetry.

> Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
> *Deformed*, unfinished, sent before my time
> Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
> *Shak.*

2.† Base; disgraceful. '*Deformed* and vile.' *B. Jonson.*—SYN. Ugly, disfigured, distorted, misshapen, unsightly, ill-favoured.

Deformedly (dē-form'ed-li), *adv.* In an ugly manner.

Deformedness (dē-form'ed-nes), *n.* Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

Deformer (dē-form'ėr), *n.* One who deforms.

Deformity (dē-form'i-ti), *n.* [L. *deformitas.* See DEFORM.] 1. The state of being deformed; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; defect; distortion; ugliness.

> To make an envious mountain on my back,
> Where sits *deformity* to mock my body. *Shak.*

2. Anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety; as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.—SYN. Ugliness, distortion, defect, blemish, disfiguration, disfigurement.

Deforser† **Deforsor**† (dē-fōrs'ėr), *n.* One that casts out by force.

Defossion † (dē-fo'shon), *n.* [L. *defodio, defossum*, to dig down, to bury—*de*, down, and *fodio, fossum*, to dig.] The punishment of burying alive.

Defoul (dē-foul'), *v.t.* To defile. [Rare.]

Defoulment (dē-foul'ment), *n.* Defilement. [Rare.]

Defraud (dē-frąd'), *v.t.* [L. *defraudo—de*, intens., and *fraudo*, to cheat, *fraus*, fraud.] 1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to cozen: followed by *of* before the thing taken; as, to *defraud* a man *of* his right; the agent who embezzles public property *defrauds* the state; the man who by deception obtains a price for a commodity above its value *defrauds* the purchaser.

> We have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man. 2 Cor. vii. 2.

2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him; as, *defraud* not the hireling *of* his wages.—3. To wrongfully prevent one from obtaining what he may justly claim.

> A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. *Paley.*

4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

> By the duties deserted—by the claims *defrauded.*
> *Paley.*

—*To defraud the revenue*, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by government.—SYN. To cheat, cozen, trick, beguile, deceive, rob, pilfer.

Defraudation (dē-frąd-ā'shon), *n.* The act of defrauding. 'Pecuniary *defraudations.*' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Defrauder (dē-frąd'ėr), *n.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozener; an embezzler; a peculator.

Defraudment (dē-frąd'ment), *n.* The act of defrauding. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Defray (dē-frā'), *v.t.* [Fr. *defrayer—de*, and *frais*, expense, from L.L. *fractus* or *fractum*, expense, compensation for injury or destruction; *fracta*, destruction, a breach, from L. *frango, fractum*, to break. Comp. *damages* in its legal sense. Others trace Fr. *frais* to L.L. *fredum*, a fine for breaking the peace, from G. *friede*, peace, but with less probability.] 1. To pay; to discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost, or expense. It is followed chiefly by *expense, charge*, or *cost;* as, the acquisitions of war seldom *defray* the *expenses;* the profits of a voyage will not always *defray* the *cost* of the first outfit.—2.† To satisfy; to appease.

> Can Night *defray* the wrath of thundring Jove?
> *Spenser.*

3.† To fill; as, to *defray* a bottle. *Spenser*

Defrayal (dē-frā'al), *n.* The act of defraying; payment; as, the *defrayal* of costs.

Defrayer (dē-frā'ėr), *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses.

Defrayment (dē-frā'ment), *n.* Payment.

> Let the traitor pay with his life's *defrayment.*
> *Skelton.*

Deft (deft), *a.* [A. Sax. *dæft*, fit, convenient, from (*ge*)*dafan*, to become, to befit; Goth. *gadaban*, to befit.] 1. Dexterous; clever; apt. 'The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry.' *Dryden.* '*Deftest* feats.' *Gay.*

> *Deft* Logic is but Reason's tool,
> Reason a child in Nature's school. *Prof. Blackie.*

2. Fit; convenient.—3.† Spruce; elegant.

Defter-dar (def'tėr-där), *n.* [Turk.] The minister of finance and high treasurer of the Turkish Empire.

Deftly (deft'li), *adv.* Aptly; fitly; neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.

> And all the rustic train are gathered round,
> Each *deftly* dizen'd in his Sunday's best,
> And pleased to hail the day of piety and rest.
> *Southey.*

Deftness (deft'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being deft; dexterity.—2.† Elegance; beauty.

Defunct (dē-fungkt'), *a.* [L. *defunctus*, from *defungor*, to perform and discharge—*de*, intens., and *fungor*, to perform.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.

> Morgante at a venture shot an arrow,
> Which pierced a pig precisely in the ear,
> And pass'd unto the other side quite thorough;
> So that the boar, *defunct*, lay tripp'd up near.
> *Byron.*

Defunct (dē-fungkt'), *n.* A dead person, or dead persons; one deceased, or persons deceased.

> Nature doth abhor to make his couch
> With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead. *Shak.*

Defunction † (dē-fungk'shon), *n.* Death. 'After *defunction* of King Pharamond.' *Shak.*

Defunctive † (dē-fungk'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal.

> Let the priest in surplice white,
> That *defunctive* music can,
> Be the death-divining swan,
> Lest the requiem lack his right. *Shak.*

Defy (dē-fī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *defied;* ppr. *defying.* [Fr. *défier*, O.Fr. *desfier*, Pr. *desfizar*, It. *disfidare*, L.L. *diffidare*—L. *dis*, and *fides*, faith. (See FAITH.) The word *diffidare* seems originally to have signified to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the lord and his vassal: opposed to *affidare.* Hence it came to be used for the denunciation of enmity and of war. Hence, to challenge.] 1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge.

> I once again
> *Defy* thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*

2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack, or hostile force; as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of the magistrate.

> Were we to abolish the common law, it would rise triumphant above its own ruins, deriding and *defying* its impotent enemies. *Duponceau.*

3. To set at defiance; to despise; to contemn. 'The serenity that ignores or *defies* pain and sorrow and unrest.' *Dr. Caird.*

> The soul, secured in her existence, smiles
> At the drawn dagger and *defies* its point. *Addison.*

4. To challenge to say or do anything; as, I *defy* you to say I did it.

I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. *Burke.*

5.† To reject; to refuse; to renounce.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

SYN. To dare, challenge, brave, contemn, despise.

Defy (dē-fī'), † *n.* A challenge.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds. *Dryden.*

Defyer (dē-fī'ėr), *n.* One who defies. See DEFIER.

Degarnish (dē-gär'nish), *v.t.* [Fr. *dégarnir* —*de*, and *garnir*, to furnish. See GARNISH.] 1. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus; as, to *degarnish* a house.—2. To deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defence; as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. [In both uses rare.]

Degarnishment (dē-gär'nish-ment), *n.* The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison. [Rare.]

Degender † (dē-jen'dėr), *v.i.* To degenerate.

Degendering to hate, fell from above
Through pride. *Spenser.*

Degender † (dē-jen'dėr), *v.t.* To make degenerate.

They into that ere long will be *degendered*. *Spenser.*

Degener (dē-jē'nėr), *v.i.* To degenerate. 'A *degenered* seed.' *Sterling.*

Degeneracy (dē-jen'ė-ra-si), *n.* [See DEGENERATE, *v.i.*] 1. A falling off from the qualities proper to things of the same race or kind; a growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; or a state of being less valuable; as, the *degeneracy* of a plant.—2. A state or condition of deterioration; lowness; poorness; meanness. 'To recover mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy*.' *Clarke.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

Degenerate (dē-jen'ė-rāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *degenerated;* ppr. *degenerating.* [*L. degenero, degeneratum*, to become unlike one's race, from *degener*, grown worse, ignoble, base—*de*, down, and *genus, generis*, race.] To fall off from the qualities proper to the race or kind; to become of a lower type, physically or morally; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities.

Without art, the noblest seeds
Of flowers *degenerate* into weeds. *Hudibras.*

When wit trangresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and inpiety. *Tillotson.*

But haughtiness and proud disdain hath now the chief estate,
For Sir John Straw and Sir John Cur will not *degenerate*. *Googe.*

Degenerate' (dē-jen'ė-rāt), *a.* 1. Having fallen off from the qualities proper to the race or kind; fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost somewhat of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth; deteriorated; degraded; corrupt; mean. 'Faint-hearted and *degenerate* king.' *Shak.*

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. Jer. ii. 21.
Degenerate from their ancient blood. *Milton.*

2. Characterized by or associated with degeneracy; base; mean; vile: applied to inanimate objects. '*Degenerate* arts and shifts.' *Bacon.*

Such men as live in these *degenerate* days. *Pope.*

In comparison with the great orators and authors of the past we have fallen on *degenerate* times. *Dr. Caird.*

Degenerately (dē-jen'ė-rāt-li), *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner; unworthily. 'That saw not how *degenerately* I loved.' *Milton.*

Degenerateness (dē-jen'ė-rāt-nes), *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.

Degeneration (dē-jen'ė-rā"shon), *n.* 1. A growing worse or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth, either in the natural or moral world; specifically, in *physiol.* the condition of a tissue of which the vitality has become diminished, impaired, or perverted; a gradual falling off or deterioration in any class of animals, or of any particular organ in the animal or vegetable body, from the operation of natural causes.—2. The thing degenerated. 'Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*.' *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare or obsolete.]

Degenerationist (dē-jen'ė-rā"shon-ist), *n.* A supporter of the theory of degeneration, or the theory that in organized bodies there is a capability of, or a tendency to, a permanent and hereditary degradation of type, developable by circumstances, as well as a tendency to development upwards.

Degenerationist (dē-jen'ė-rā"shon-ist), *a.* Belonging to or connected with the theory that in organized bodies there is a tendency to a permanent and hereditary degradation of type.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor respectively, appear to us to agree as to the main issues of which they treat, both authors being alike opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Tylor has styled '*degenerationist*.' *Academy.*

Degenerative (dē-jen'ė-rāt-iv), *a.* Tending to degenerate; making worse.

Degenerous (dē-jen'ėr-us), *a.* 1. Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. Hence—2. Low; base; mean; unworthy. '*Degenerous* passions.' *Dryden.*

Degenerously (dē-jen'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly. [Rare.]

Deglutinate (dē-glū'tin-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deglutinated;* ppr. *deglutinating.* [*L. deglutino—de*, and *glutino*, to glue. See GLUE.] To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together.

Deglutition (dē-glū-ti'shon), *n.* [*L. deglutio, deglutitum*, to swallow—*de* and *glutio*. See GLUTTON.] The act or power of swallowing; as, *deglutition* is difficult. 'When the *deglutition* is totally abolished.' *Arbuthnot.*

Deglutitious (dē-glū-ti'shus), *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. [Rare.]

Deglutitory (dē-glū'ti-to-ri), *a.* Serving for deglutition.

Degradation (de-gra-dā'shon), *n.* [Fr. See DEGRADE.] 1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honour, of dignity, or of rank; also, deposition, removal or dismission from office; as, the *degradation* of a peer, of a knight, or of a bishop. The canon-law distinguishes degradation into two sorts; the one summary, by word only; the other solemn, by stripping the person degraded of those ornaments and rights which are the ensigns of his order or degree.—2. The state of being reduced from an elevated or more honourable station to one that is low in fact or in estimation; baseness; degeneracy.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*

The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lower depths of *degradation*, the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth has ever reached, teach the same lesson [the tendency of Papal domination]. *Macaulay.*

3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy, value, altitude, or magnitude.—4. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance.—5. In *geol.* the lessening or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, &c., by the action of water, or other causes.—6. In *nat. hist.* the condition of a type which exhibits degraded forms; degeneration.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of its varieties. *Dana.*

7. In *bot.* a change consisting of an abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.—SYN. Debasement, abasement, depression, disgrace, dishonour, degeneracy, baseness, deposition.

Degrade (dē-grād'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *degraded;* ppr. *degrading.* [Fr. *dégrader*—L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step, a degree. See GRADE.] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of any office or dignity by which rank in society is lost: to strip of honours; as, to *degrade* a nobleman, an archbishop, or a general officer.

Prynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be *degraded* from the bar. *Palfrey.*

2. To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of: to lower; to sink; as, vice *degrades* a man; drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

Shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own. *Milton.*

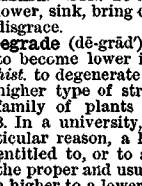
3. In *geol.* to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains; to wear down, as by the weather.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*. *Journal of Science.*

—*Abase, Debase, Degrade.* See under ABASE.—SYN. To depress, humble, debase, lower, sink, bring down, depose, dishonour, disgrace.

Degrade (dē-grād'), *v.i.* 1. To degenerate; to become lower in character.—2. In *nat. hist.* to degenerate in type; to pass from a higher type of structure to a lower; as, a family of plants or animals *degrades*.—3. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper and usual time; to descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degraded (dē-grād'ed), *p.* and *a.* Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value; debased; low. 'Skulls of a *degraded* type.' *Farrar.*



Cross degraded and conjoined.

The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very *degraded* position. *Motley.*

—*Cross degraded and conjoined*, in *her.* a plain cross, having its extremities placed upon a step or steps joined to the sides of the shield.

Degradement (dē-grād'ment), *n.* Deprivation of rank or office. *Milton.* [Rare.]

Degrading (dē-grād'ing), *a.* Dishonouring; disgracing the character; as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt.*

—*Degrading causes*, in *geol.* those causes which refer to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels, as atmospheric influences, the agency of rivers and of the ocean.

Degradingly (dē-grād'ing-li), *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

Degravation † (de-gra-vā'shon), *n.* [*L. degravo—de*, and *gravis*, heavy.] The act of making heavy.

Degree (dē-grē'), *n.* [Fr. *degré;*' Norm. *degret;* from L. *gradus*, a step. See GRADE and DEGRADE.] 1.† A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

By ladders, or else by *degree*. *Chaucer.*

2. *Fig.* a step or single movement, upward or downward, toward any end, whether moral or physical; one of a series of progressive advances; as, he is a *degree* worse than his neighbour.

We have feet to scale and climb
By slow *degrees*, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time. *Longfellow.*

3. Measure of advancement; hence, relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

Great indeed
His name and high was his *degree* in heaven. *Milton.*

4. In *genealogy*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood; as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*.—5. Measure; extent; as, the light is intense to a *degree* that is intolerable; we suffer an extreme *degree* of heat or cold.—6. The 360th part of the circumference of any circle, the circumference of every circle being supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees. A *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the earth's circumference north or south of the equator, measured on a great circle at right angles to the equator, and a *degree of longitude* the same part of the surface east or west of any given meridian, measured on a circle parallel to the equator. Degrees are marked by a small ° near the top of the last figure of the number which expresses them; thus, 45° is 45 degrees. The degree is subdivided into sixty equal parts, called minutes; and the minute is again subdivided into sixty equal parts, called seconds. Thus, 45° 12′ 20″ means 45 degrees, 12 minutes, and 20 seconds. The magnitude or quantity of angles is estimated in degrees and parts of a degree, because equal angles at the centre of a circle are subtended by equal arcs, and equal angles at the centres of different circles are subtended by similar arcs, or arcs containing the same number of degrees and parts of a degree. An angle is said to be so many degrees as are contained in the

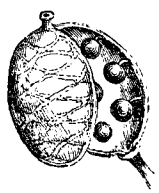
arc of any circle intercepted between the lines which contain the angle, the angular point being the centre of the circle. Thus we say an angle of 90°, or of 45° 24′. It is also usual to say that a star is elevated so many degrees above the horizon, or declines so many degrees from the equator, or such a town is situated in so many degrees of latitude or longitude. The length of a degree depends upon the radius of the circle of the circumference of which it is a part, the length being greater the greater the length of the radius. Hence, the length of a degree of longitude is greatest at the equator, and diminishes continually towards the poles. Under the equator a degree of longitude contains 60 geographical, and 69½ statute miles. The degrees of latitude are found to increase in length from the equator to the poles, owing to the figure of the earth.—7. In *alg.* a term applied to equations, to show what is the highest power under which the unknown quantity appears; thus, if the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is respectively of the 3d or 4th *degree*.—8. In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale.—9. In *arith.* three figures taken together in numeration; thus, the number 270,360 consists of two *degrees*. 10. A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical, meteorological, or other instrument, as on a thermometer or barometer.—11. In universities, a mark of distinction conferred on students, members, or distinguished strangers, as a testimony of proficiency in arts and sciences, or as a mark of respect, giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. Degrees are much the same in all universities. The degrees are bachelor, master, and doctor; as, bachelor of arts, divinity, or laws; master of arts; master in surgery; doctor of divinity, laws, medicine, &c. &c.—*By degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.—*To a degree*, to an extreme; exceedingly; as, proud *to a degree*.

Degust† (dē-gust′), *v.t.* [L. *degusto*, to taste—*de*, and *gusto*, to taste.] To taste.

Degustation (dē-gust-ā′shon), *n.* [L. *degustatio, degustationis*, a tasting—*degusto, degustatum*. See DEGUST.] A tasting.

Dehisce (dē-his′), *v.i.* [L. *dehisco*, to gape—*de*, intens., and *hisco*, to gape.] To gape. In *bot.* to open, as the capsules of plants.

Dehiscence (dē-his′ens), *n.* 1. A gaping.—2. In *bot.* the separating into regular parts, or splitting of an organ in accordance with its structure, as the opening of the parts of a capsule or the cells of anthers, &c.



Dehiscent Silicula.

Dehiscent (dē-his′ent), *a.* [L. *dehiscens, dehiscentis*, ppr. of *dehisco*, to gape. See DEHISCE.] Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

Dehonestate† (dē-hon-es′tāt), *v.t.* [L. *dehonesto, dehonestatum*, to disgrace—*de*, and *honesto*, to honour. See HONEST.] To disgrace. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dehonestation† (dē-hon′es-tā″shon), *n.* A disgracing; dishonouring. *Bp. Gauden.*

Dehors (de-hor′). [Fr.] In *law*, without; out of; foreign to; irrelevant.

Dehort† (dē-hort′), *v.t.* [L. *dehortor*, to dissuade—*de*, and *hortor*, to advise.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary; to counsel not to do or not to undertake.

> The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Bp. Ward.*
>
> 'Exhort' remains, but '*dehort*,' whose place neither 'dissuade' nor any other exactly supplies, has escaped us. *Trench.*

Dehortation (dē-hort-ā′shon), *n.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something. '*Dehortation* from vice.' *Knight.*

> *Dehortations* from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages. *Lamb.*

Dehortative (dē-hort′a-tiv), *a.* Dissuasive; dehortatory. *Coleridge.*

Dehortatory (dē-hort′a-to-ri), *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion. *Bp. Hall.*

Dehortatory (dē-hort′a-to-ri), *n.* Dissuasion; a dissuasive argument or reason. *Milton.*

Dehorter† (dē-hort′ėr), *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

Dehumanize (dē-hū′man-īz), *v.t.* To deprive of the character of humanity; to deprive of tenderness or softness of feeling; as, *dehumanizing* influences.

Dehusk† (dē-husk′), *v.t.* To deprive of the husk. 'Wheat dehusked upon the floor.' *Drant.*

Deiamba (dā-ē-am′ba), *n.* Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked, and are much used in the locality.

Deicide (dē′i-sīd), *n.* [Fr. *déicide*—L. *Deus*, God, and *cædo*, to slay.] 1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Saviour. 'Earth, profaned, yet blessed with *deicide*.' *Prior.* 2. One concerned in putting Christ to death. *Craig.* [Rare in both senses.]

Deictic (dīk′tik), *a.* [Gr. *deiktikos*, serving to show, from *deiknumi*, to show.] In *logic*, direct: applied to reasoning which proves directly, and opposed to *elenctic*, which proves indirectly, or by the *reductio ad absurdum*.

> Thirdly, into the 'direct,' and the 'indirect' (or *reductio ad absurdum*); the *deictic*, and the elenctic, of Aristotle. *Whately.*

Deictically (dīk′tik-al-li), *adv.* Directly; definitely; in a manner clearly showing or pointing out. 'Christ spake it *deictically*.' *Hammond.*

Deiden,† pret. pl. of *deye*. [Sax.] Died. *Chaucer.*

Deific, Deifical (dē-if′ik, dē-if′ik-al), *a.* [See DEIFY.] Making divine; god-making.

> The ancient catholick fathers were not ashamed to call this supper a *deifical* communion. *Homilies on the Sacrament.*

Deification (dē′if-ik-ā″shon), *n.* [See DEIFY.] The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of or enrolling among deities.

> The *deification* of the emperors is the only instance in which they (the Roman emperors) departed from their accustomed prudence and modesty. *Gibbon.*

Deifier, Deifyer (dē′i-fī-ėr), *n.* One that deifies; an idolater. '(The Flood) so signal an interposition of Heaven against the first *deifiers* of men.' *Coventry.*

Deiform (dē′i-form), *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *forma*, form.] 1. Like a god; of a godlike form.

> If the final consummation
> Of all things make the creature *deiform*.
> *Dr. H. More.*

2.† Conformable to the will of God. 'How exactly *deiform* all its actions and motions.' *Scott.*

Deiformity (dē-i-form′i-ti), *n.* 1. The quality of being deiform or godlike. *Dr. H. More.* 2.† Conformity to the divine will. 'The short and secure way to union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed.' *Spiritual Conquest.*

Deify (dē′i-fī), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deified*; ppr. *deifying*. [L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make a god of; to exalt to the rank of a deity; to enroll among the deities; as, Julius Cæsar was *deified*.—2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard; to praise or revere as a deity.

> Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money. *South.*
>
> He did extol and *deify* the pope. *Bacon.*

3. To make godlike; to elevate spiritually.

> By our own spirits we are *deified*. *Wordsworth.*

Deign (dān), *v.i.* [Fr. *daigner*; L. *dignor*, to think worthy, from *dignus*, worthy.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

> O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats. *Pope.*
>
> Those who ne'er *deign'd* their Bible to peruse
> Would think it hard to be denied their News. *Crabbe.*

Deign (dān), *v.t.* 1.† To think worthy of acceptance.

> I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines. *Shak.*

2. To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.

> Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men. *Shak.*

Dei gratia (dē′ī grā′shi-a). [L.] By the grace of God: an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial description of the title of a sovereign; as, Victoria *Dei gratia* Britanniarum regina—Victoria, by the grace of God, queen of the Britains.

Dei judicium (dē′ī jū-di′shi-um). [L.] In *law*, the judgment of God: a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.

Deil (dēl), *n.* [Scoteh.] 1. The devil.—2. A wicked, mischievous, or troublesome fellow.

> They're a' run *deils* or jads thegither. *Burns.*

—*The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster*, a phrase used to signify that everything goes topsy-turvy; there is the devil to pay.

> The *deil gaes o'er John Wobster*, hame grows hell,
> When Fate misca's ye waur than tongue can tell.
> *Ramsay.*

—*Deil's dozen*, thirteen. Called also *Baker's Dozen.*—*Deil's snuff-box*, the common puff-ball.

Dein, Deen (dēn), *adv.* Very: *lit.* done; complete. [Aberdeenshire Scotch.]

> What tho' fowk say that I can preach
> Nae that *dein* ill. *Skinner.*

Deinacrida (dīn-ak′ri-da), *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *akris, akridos*, a locust.] A genus of the cricket tribe, abundant in New Zealand, where they inhabit decaying trees, and chinks and crannies in old woodwork. They are carnivorous, and their bite is very severe.

Deine,† Deien,† inf. of *deye*. To die. *Chaucer.*

Deinornis (dī-nor′nis), *n.* Same as *Dinornis*.

Deinosaur, Deinosaurian (dī′nō-sąr, dī-nō-są′ri-an), *n.* A member of the order Deinosauria (which see).

Deinosauria (dī-nō-są′ri-a), *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A group of colossal lizards, resembling the pachydermatous mammals in general appearance, but in reality intermediate between the struthious birds and lizards. The majority, as Megalosaurus, which attained to 40 feet in length, were carnivorous; Iguanodon, however, was herbivorous. They were the land reptiles of the Jurassic, Wealden, and inferior cretaceous continents.

Deinotherium (dī-nō-thē′ri-um), *n.* Same as *Dinotherium*.

Deinous,† Deignous,† *a.* [See DEIGN.] Disdainful. '*Deinous* Simekin.' *Chaucer.*

Deintee,† *n.* [Fr.] Value; a thing of value. *Chaucer.*

Deintegrate† (dē-in′te-grāt), *v.t.* To disintegrate.

Deinteous,† *a.* Choice; valuable. *Chaucer.*

Deiparous (dē-ip′a-rus), *a.* [From L. *deus*, a god, and *pario*, to produce.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary. *Bailey.*

Deipnosophist (dīp-nos′ō-fist), *n.* [Gr. *deipnon*, a feast, and *sophistēs*, a sophist.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

Deis, *n.* See DAIS.

Deism (dē′izm), *n.* [Fr. *déisme*, from L. *Deus*, God. See DEITY.] The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God but deny revelation; or the belief in natural religion only, or those truths in doctrine and practice which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God. See DEIST.

Deist (dē′ist), *n.* [Fr. *déiste*; It. *deista*. See DEITY.] One who believes in the existence of a God but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

> The words *Deist* and *Theist* are, strictly speaking, perhaps synonymous; but yet it is generally to be observed that the former is used in a bad, and the latter in a good sense. Custom has appropriated the term *Deist* to the enemies of revelation, and of Christianity in particular; while the word *Theist* is considered applicable to all who believe in one God. *Irons.*

Deistic, Deistical (dē-ist′ik, dē-ist′ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing or containing deism; as, a *deistical* writer; a *deistical* book.

Deistically (dē-ist′ik-al-li), *adv.* After the manner of deists.

Deisticalness (dē-ist′ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being deistical; deism. [Rare.]

Deitate† (dē′it-āt), *a.* Possessing the nature of God; divine; deified. 'One person and one Christ who is God incarnate and man *deitate*.' *Cranmer.*

Deity (dē′i-ti), *n.* [Fr. *déité*; L.L. *deitas*, the Godhead, divine nature, from L. *Deus, Dius, Divus*, God. The original meaning of the root is seen in the Skr. root *div, dyu*, the sky, day, brightness, whence *deva*, divine; the same root is also seen in Gr. *Zeus* (genit. *Dios*), the supreme divinity, *dīos*, divine; L. *Diespiter, Jupiter, Diovis, Jovis*, and *dies*, a day; in O. W. *Diu*, Mod. W. *Duw*, God, *dyw*, day; Gael. and Ir. *dia*, God. The E. *day*, and the Gr. *Theos*, God, is by some of the best philologists referred to another root. 'In Sanskrit we can watch the formation of the general name for deity. The principal objects of the religious poetry of the Vedic bards were those bright beings, the Sun, the Sky, the Day, the Dawn, the Morn, the Spring, who might all be called *deva*, brilliant.' *Max Müller.*] 1. Godhead;

divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is manifest in his works.

His glory on the Son
Blazed with unclouded *deity*. *Milton.*

2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit. [In this use generally preceded by the definite article.] 'The benevolence of the *Deity*.' *Paley.*—3. A fabulous god or goddess; an imaginary god, or an animate or inanimate object viewed as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a *deity*, or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely reverenced as a glorified remembrance. *Sir J. E. Tennent.*

4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god.

For what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus? *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Deject (dē-jekt'), *v.t.* [L. *dejicio, dejectum*—*de*, down, and *jacio*, to throw.] 1.† To cast down; to direct downward. 'She *dejects* her eyes.' *Fuller.*

2. To depress the spirits of; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind. *Pope.*

SYN. To sadden, dispirit, discourage, dishearten, afflict, grieve, discomfort, depress.

Deject† (dē-jekt'), *a.* [L. *dejectus*, pp. of *dejicio, dejectum*. See the verb.] Cast down; low-spirited; mean; abject. 'I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched.' *Shak.*

Dejected (dē-jekt'ed), *p.* and *a.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
Nor the *dejected* haviour of my visage, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*

Dejectedly (dē-jekt'ed-li), *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

Dejectedness (dē-jekt'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being cast down; lowness of spirits. 2. Abjectness; meanness of spirit; humility.

The text gives it to the publican's *dejectedness* rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. *Feltham.*

Dejection (dē-jek'shon), *n.* 1. The state of being downcast; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune. 'Of sorrow, of *dejection*, and despair.' *Milton.*—2. Weakness. '*Dejection* of appetite.' *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]—3. The act of voiding the excrements, or the matter ejected.—4. A casting down or humbling of one's self.

Adoration implies submission and *dejection*. *Pearson.*

Dejectly (dē-jekt'li), *adv.* In a downcast manner.

Dejectory (dē-jek'to-ri), *a.* Having power or tending to promote evacuations by stool; as, *dejectory* medicines.

Dejecture (dē-jek'tūr), *n.* That which is ejected; excrements.

Dejerate† (de'jėr-āt), *v.i.* [L. *dejero*, to take an oath.] To swear solemnly.

Dejeration (de-jėr-ā'shon), *n.* The taking of a solemn oath. 'With many tears and *dejerations*.' *Bp. Hall.*

Dejeune (de-zhu-nā'), *n.* An older form of *déjeuner*.

Take a *dejeune* of muscadel and eggs. *B. Jonson.*

Déjeuner (dā-zhu-nā'), *n.* [Fr., *de*, priv., and *jeuner*, to fast.] Breakfast; the morning meal. In France it is now used particularly by the fashionable world as synonymous with the English *luncheon*.

The notion that the English eat more than the French is also, I suspect, a mistake. Who in England could think of eating such a forenoon meal as the *déjeuner* often is? *Fraser's Mag.*

—*Déjeuner à la fourchette, lit.* breakfast with forks; a repast in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a lunch.

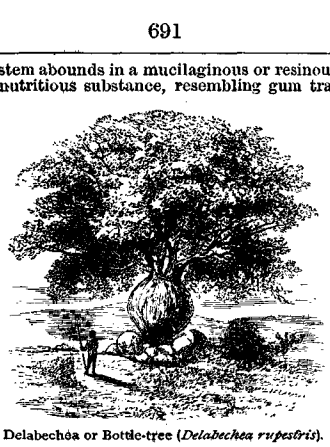
De jure (dē jū'rē). [L.] By right; according to law: a law term. See DE FACTO.

Dekabrist (dek'a-brist), *n.* [Rus. *dekaber*, December.] A member of a military conspiracy which broke out in St. Petersburg on 26th December, 1825, on the accession of the emperor Nicholas to the throne; specifically, one who suffered death or banishment to Siberia for this conspiracy.

Dekle (dek'l), *n.* Same as *Deckle*.

Del,† *n.* [See DEAL.] A part; a portion; a share. *Chaucer.*

Delabechea (de-la-bāsh'ē-a or de-la-bech'ē-a), *n.* [After Sir H. T. *De la Beche*, the geologist.] A very peculiar genus of trees, nat. order Sterculiaceæ. *D. rupestris*, or bottle-tree of Australia, the only known species, is remarkable for the curious form of the trunk, which is bulged out in the middle in the shape of a large bottle or barrel. The stem abounds in a mucilaginous or resinous nutritious substance, resembling gum tragacanth, which is said to be used by the aborigines for food.



Delabechea or Bottle-tree (*Delabechea rupestris*).

Delaceration† (dē-las-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *delacero, delaceratum*, to tear in pieces—*de*, and *lacer*, torn.] A tearing in pieces.

Delacrymation† (dē-la'kri-mā"shon), *n.* [L. *delacrymatio*—*de*, and *lacrymatio*, a weeping.] An involuntary discharge of watery humours from the eyes; wateriness of the eyes.

Delactation† (dē-lak-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, and *lacto, lactatum*, to suckle, from *lac, lactis*, milk.] The act of weaning.

Delaine (dē-lān'), *n.* [Fr. *de*, of, and *laine*, L. *lana*, wool.] A muslin made originally of wool, afterwards more commonly of a mixed fabric, generally cotton and wool, and used chiefly as a printing cloth.

Delapsation† (dē-laps-ā'shon), *n.* A falling down.

Delapse† (dē-laps'), *v.i.* [L. *delabor, delapsus*—*de*, and *labor*, to slide.] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To pass down by inheritance.

Anne derived alone the right, before all other,
Of the *delapsed* crown from Philip. *Drayton.*

Delapsion† (dē-lap'shon), *n.* A falling down, as of some organ of the body, as the uterus, anus, &c.

Delate (dē-lāt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delated*; ppr. *delating*. [L. *delatus*—*de*, and *latus*, part. of *fero*, to bear.] 1.† To carry; to convey; to transmit.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

2.† To carry abroad; to make public.

When the crime is *delated* or notorious. *Jer. Taylor.*

3.† To carry on; to conduct; to manage. '*Delating* . . . the empire.' *Warner.*—4. To bring a charge against; to accuse; to inform against; to denounce.

As men were *delated*, they were marked down for such a fine. *Burnet.*

[In this sense it is still used in the judicatories of the Scottish Church.]

Delate† (dē-lāt'), *v.t.* [See DELAY.] To allay; to dilute.

If the pure wine doe offend them, it may be *delated* with any manner of water. *Frampton.*

Delater (dē-lāt'ėr), *n.* A delator. *Bp. Hall.*

Delation (dē-lā'shon), *n.* 1.† Carriage; conveyance; as, the *delation* of sound. 'The *delation* of light is in an instant.' *Bacon.*—2. In *law*, accusation; act of charging with a crime; information against.

The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of *delation*. *Milman.*

Delation† (dē-lā'shon), *n.* [For *dilation*.] Extension.

After this judgment there was no *delation* of sufferance nor mercy. *Berners.*

Delator (dē-lāt'ėr), *n.* [L.] An accuser; an informer. 'Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of his father's nakedness.' *Dr. H. More.*

Delay (dē-lā'), *v.t.* [Fr. *délai*, delay; It. *dilata*, delay; *dilatare*, to dilate, to spread; from L. *dilatus, differo*—*dis*, apart, and *fero*, to carry.] 1. To prolong the time of acting or proceeding; to put off; to defer.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. Mat. xxiv. 48.

2. To retard; to stop, detain, or hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delayed*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

3.† To allay; to dilute; to weaken; to temper; to alleviate; to soften.

Wine *delayed* and mixed with water. *Nomenclator.*

To *delay* the heat, least by mischance
It might break out and set the whole on fyre.
Spenser.

SYN. To defer, postpone, adjourn, procrastinate, protract, retard, withhold, detain, stop.

Delay (dē-lā'), *v.i.* To linger; to move slowly; to stop for a time.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

Delay (dē-lā'), *n.* 1. A lingering; stay; stop; hindrance.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay.*

2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination; as, the *delay* of trial is not to be imputed to the plaintiff.

All *delays* are dangerous in war. *Dryden.*

Shun *delays*, they breed remorse;
Take thy time, while time is lent thee. *Southwell.*

Delayer (dē-lā'ėr), *n.* 1. One who lingers. 2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders. "A *delayer* of justice.' *Swift.*

Delayingly (dē-lā'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to delay; procrastinatingly.

And yet she held him on *delayingly*
With many a scarce believable excuse. *Tennyson.*

Delayment (dē-lā'ment), *n.* Hindrance.

Del credere (del krā'dā-rā or del kre'dė-re), *n.* [It. *del* and *credere*, lit. of belief or trust.] An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guarantee* or the Scotch *warrandice*. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound, not only to transact sales or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts. On account of this guarantee a higher commission, called a *del credere* commission, is paid to the factor or agent.

Dele (dē'lē), *v.t.* [L. imper. of *deleo*, to blot out, to efface.] Blot out; erase: used as a direction to printers, and usually written thus ð.

Dele† (dēl), *v.t.* [Sax.] To divide; to deal. *Chaucer.*

Deleble (dē'le-bl), *a.* [L. *delebilis*—*deleo*, to blot out, efface.] That can be blotted out. [Rare or obsolete.]

Delectable (dē-lekt'a-bl), *a.* [L. *delectabilis*, from *delector*, to delight. See DELIGHT.] Delightful; highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure. '*Delectable* bowers.' *Quarles.*

Delectableness (dē-lekt'a-bl-nes), *n.* Delightfulness.

Delectably (dē-lekt'a-bli), *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully.

Delectate (dē-lek'tāt), *v.t.* To delight; to render delectable. [Rare.]

Delectation (dē-lek-tā'shon), *n.* Great pleasure; delight.

Delectus personæ (dē-lek'tus pėr-sō'nē), *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, the choice or selection, either express or presumed, of a particular individual, on account of some personal qualification.

Deleerit, Delieret (de-lē'rit), *a.* Delirious; demented. [Scotch.]

For monie a ane has gotten a fright,
And liv'd and di'd *deleerit*. *Burns.*

Delegacy† (de'lē-ga-si), *n.* 1. The act of delegating or state of being delegated. 'By way of *delegacy* or grand commission.' *Raleigh.*—2. A number of persons delegated; a delegation. 'A set *delegacy*.' *Burton.*

Delegate (de'lē-gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delegated*; ppr. *delegating*. [L. *delego*—*de*, and *lego*, to send with a commission, to send as an ambassador. See LEGATE.] 1. To depute; appropriately, to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business, as a representative.—2. To intrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and management; as, to *delegate* authority or power to an envoy, representative, or judge.

We can pretend to no further jurisdiction than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Delegate (de'lē-gāt), *n.* 1. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with powers to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; an attorney.

In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect *delegates*, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break

loose from all control, would cease to form an army, and would become the worst and most dangerous of mobs. *Macaulay.*

2. In the United States, (*a*) a person elected or appointed to represent a state or a district in Congress. (*b*) A person sent to a convention for nomination of officers, or for forming or altering a constitution.—3. In Great Britain, a commissioner formerly appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts.—4. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.—*Court of delegates*, formerly the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes, and from the decisions of the admiralty court. It was so called because the judges were delegated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions transferred to the sovereign in council.—SYN. Deputy, representative, commissioner, vicar, attorney, substitute.

Delegate (de'lē-gāt), *a.* Deputed; sent to act for or represent another; as, a *delegate* judge.

Delegated (de'lē-gāt-ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge.—2. Intrusted; committed. '*Delegated* executive power.' *Bancroft.*—*Delegated jurisdiction*, in *Scots law*, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a depute or deputy,—contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction*. One named by a deputy who has himself the power of deputation, is called a substitute.

Delegation (de-lē-gā'shon), *n.* 1. A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by *delegation*. *S. Miller.*

These only held their power by *delegation* from the people. *Brougham.*

2. A person, or body of persons, deputed to act for another, or for others. In the United States, the body appointed to represent a state or district in Congress; thus the representatives of Massachusetts are called the *delegation*, or *whole delegation*.—3. In *civil law*, the assignment of a debt to another, or the substitution of a person as debtor in place of another, as when a debtor appoints his debtor to answer to the creditor in his place.

Delenda (dē-len'da), *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

Delenifical† (dē-lē-nif'ik-al), *a.* [L. *delenificus*—*delenio*, to soothe, and *facio*, to make.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

Delesseria (de-les-sē'ri-a), *n.* [After Benjamin *Delessert*, a celebrated French botanical amateur.] A genus of the Ceramiaceæ, or rose-spored algæ, containing many of the most beautiful and delicate species which adorn our coasts, a great part of their beauty being due to the symmetry of the frond, and the contrast between the dark mid-rib and the membranous border.

Delete (dē-lēt'), *v.t.* [L. *deleo*, *deletum*, to blot out, to destroy.] To blot out; to erase.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version and *deleted* eight. *W. E. Aytoun.*

Deleterious (dē-lē-tē'ri-us), *a.* [L.L. *deleterius*, from Gr. *dēlētērios*, noxious, from *dēlēomai*, to injure.] 1. Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous; as, a *deleterious* plant. 'Their (plants') *deleterious* quality.' *Goldsmith.*—2. Injurious; pernicious; as, a *deleterious* practice.

Deletery† (de'lē-tē-ri), *a.* Destructive; poisonous. '*Deletery* medicines.' *Hudibras.*

Deletery† (de'lē-te-ri), *n.* Anything that destroys or deletes. 'The only *deletery* of heresies.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Deletion (dē-lē'shon), *n.* [L. *deletio*, from *deleo*, to blot out.] 1. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing.—2. An erasure; a passage deleted.

Some *deletions*, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Destruction. 'Their total *deletion* from being God's people.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Deletitious (de-lē-ti'shus), *a.* Of such a nature that anything marked on it may be erased: applied to paper.

Deletory (de'lē-to-ri), *n.* That which blots out. [Rare.]

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin. *Jer. Taylor.*

Dele-wine† (dēl'wīn), *n.* A kind of foreign wine, said to be a species of Rhenish: possibly so called from being imported at Deal.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*. *B. Jonson.*

Delf (delf), *n.* [Sax. *delfan*, to delve, to dig.] 1.† A mine; a quarry; a pit dug; a ditch; a channel.

Some lesser *delfs* . . .
Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying. *Fletcher.*

2. In *her.* the term for a square sod of earth, coal, or turf, cut out by a spade. It is a mark of disgrace, indicating that a challenge has been revoked or one's word departed from. When more than one are borne in coat armour they are called *delves*.

Delf (delf), *n.* Earthenware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of china-ware or porcelain, made at Delft, in Holland: properly *Delft-ware*. Spelled also *Delph*.

Delft, Delft-ware (delft, delft'wār), *n.* See DELF.

Deliac (dē'li-ak), *n.* [From the island *Delos*.] A kind of sculptured vase; also beautiful bronze and silver.

Delian (dē'li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Ægean Sea, now called Dili.—*Delian problem*, in *math.* the duplication of the cube: so called because, when the plague was raging at Athens, the oracle of Apollo at Delos replied to a deputation, sent to consult it, that the plague would be stayed when they doubled the altar of the god, which was a cube. The problem has engaged the attention of some of the greatest mathematicians. See DUPLICATION.

Delibate† (de'li-bāt), *v.t.* [L. *delibo*—*de*, and *libo*, to taste.] To taste; to take a sip of.

Delibation† (de-li-bā'shon), *n.* A taste; a sip.

Deliberate (dē-lib'ē-rāt), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deliberated*; ppr. *deliberating*. [L. *delibero*, *deliberatum*—*de*, and *libro*, to weigh, from *libra*, a balance.] To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider; as, a wise prince will *deliberate* before he wages war.

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

SYN. To consider, ponder, cogitate, reflect, revolve, think, meditate, debate.

Deliberate (dē-lib'ē-rāt), *v.t.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. [Rare.]

Be full of counsel, and then resolute to act it; else, if you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they which are bound to serve you, may seek and find opportunities to serve themselves upon you. *Laud.*

Deliberate (dē-lib'ē-rāt), *a.* 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining: applied to persons; as, a *deliberate* judge or counsellor.—2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure or result; a *deliberate* falsehood.—3. Done or gone about deliberately; not hasty; slow. '*Deliberate* death.' *Hooker.*

His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *Wirt.*

SYN. Cautious, circumspect, cool, discreet, wary, advised, thoughtful, considerate.

Deliberately (dē-lib'ē-rāt-li), *adv.* With careful consideration or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly; as, this purpose was *deliberately* formed.

Deliberateness (dē-lib'ē-rāt-nes), *n.* Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution. 'The order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament.' *Eikon Basilike.*

Deliberation (dē-lib'ē-rā"shon), *n.* [L. *deliberatio*.] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration; mature reflection; as, the measure was taken with *deliberation*.

Every spontaneous action is not therefore voluntary; for voluntary presupposes some precedent *deliberation*, that is to say, some consideration and *deliberation* of what is likely to follow. *Hobbes.*

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council.—3. The act or habit of doing anything coolly or without hurry or excitement, and as if with mature reflection; as, a man of *deliberation;* he spoke with the greatest *deliberation*.—SYN. Thoughtfulness, circumspection, reflection, consideration, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence.

Deliberative (dē-lib'ē-rāt-iv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination; as, the legislature is a *deliberative* body.—2. Having or conveying a right or power to deliberate or discuss; as, in councils the bishops have a *deliberative* voice; the chairman has a *deliberative* vote and a casting vote.

Deliberative (dē-lib'ē-rāt-iv), *n.* 1. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined. *Bacon.*—2. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

Deliberatively (dē-lib'ē-rāt-iv-li), *adv.* By deliberation.

Deliberator (dē-lib'ē-rāt-ėr), *n.* One who deliberates.

Delible (de'li-bl), *a.* Capable of being deleted: the opposite of *indelible*.

Delicacy (de'li-ka-si), *n.* [See DELICATE.] 1. The quality of being delicate; exquisite agreeableness to the taste or some other sense; deliciousness; as, *delicacy* of flavour, odour, and the like.

On hospitable thoughts intent
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best. *Milton.*

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness; as, the *delicacy* of the skin; the *delicacy* of the fabric.—3. Lightness or softness of tint; minute accuracy; nicety.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden.*

4. Fineness; slenderness; minuteness; as, the *delicacy* of a thread.—5. That which is pleasing, delicate, or refined; a luxury or pleasure.

Our *delicacies* are grown capital,
And even our sports are dangers. *B. Jonson.*

6. Anything which delights the senses, particularly the taste; as, the peach is a great *delicacy;* the *delicacies* of the table.

It was Charles Lamb's antique turn of mind—his yearning for what was passing away—which led him, by a sort of instinct, to a passion for this dying-out *delicacy* (sucking-pig). *Sat. Rev.*

7. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing or disagreeable; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay.*

8. Softness, as of manners; civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety and a desire to please; tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in care to avoid offence, or what may cause pain; freedom from grossness; as, *delicacy* of behaviour or feeling.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness. *Spectator.*

True *delicacy* . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things. *Mary Howitt.*

9. Tenderness, as of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury; as, *delicacy* of constitution or frame.—10. The state or quality of requiring nice handling; niceness; criticalness; as, the *delicacy* of a point or question.—11. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness; daintiness.—12.† Pleasure; gratification.

He Rome brente for his *delicacie*. *Chaucer.*

Delicate (de'li-kāt), *a.* [Fr. *délicat*, L. *delicatus*, delightful, luxurious, tender, delicate, from *deliciæ*, delight, *delicio*, to allure—*de*, and *lacio*, to draw gently. Akin are *delight, delicious, delectable*.] 1. Pleasing to the senses; refinedly agreeable; dainty; as, a *delicate* flavour; a *delicate* dish. 'A *delicate* odour.' *Shak.* 'The chusing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish.' *Jer. Taylor.*—2. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; as, a *delicate* skin; a *delicate* fabric.—3. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye; light or softly tinted; as, a *delicate* colour. 'The *delicate* gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions.' *Dr. Caird.*—4. Fine; slender; minute; as, a *delicate* thread.—5.† Full of pleasure; luxurious; delightful.

Dives for his *delicate* life to the devil went.
Piers Plowman.

Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*

6. Nice in perception of what is agreeable to any of the senses; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* eye for colour; a *delicate* ear for music.—7. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; refined; as, *delicate* behaviour or manners; a *delicate* address.—8. Tender; feeble; not able to endure hardship; very susceptible of injury; as, a *delicate* frame or constitution; *delicate* health.

That we can call these *delicate* creatures ours,
And not their appetites. *Shak.*

9 That cannot be handled without injury or danger; that must be approached with care and caution; as, a *delicate* point or topic; a *delicate* question; *delicate* ground. 10. Pleasure-seeking; of luxurious tastes and habits; dainty.—11. Nicely or finely dexterous. 'So *delicate* with her needle.' *Shak.*

Delicate† (de'li-kāt), *n.* 1. Anything nice; a delicacy. Jer. li. 34.

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees. *Dryden.*

2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature. *Tatler.*

Delicately (de'li-kāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others.—2. Daintily; luxuriously.

They which . . . live *delicately* are in kings' courts. Luke vii. 25.

Agag came unto him *delicately*. 1 Sam. xv. 32.

[In this last passage, however, commentators explain the word variously, some rendering it 'mincingly,' others 'haughtily, in state,' and others again 'pleasantly, cheerfully.']—3. With pleasing elegance; beautifully; neatly.

There is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance, and luxury. Prov. xxix. 21.

Delicateness (de'li-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. Deut. xxviii. 56.

Delices† (de'li-sēz), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Delights; dainties; pleasant fantasies.

And now he has poured out his ydle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys. *Spenser.*

Deliciate† (dē-li'si-āt), *v.i.* To indulge in delicacies; to feast; to revel; to delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis. *Partheneia Sacra.*

Delicious (dē-li'shus), *a.* [Fr. *delicieux*, from L. *deliciæ*, delight, pleasure.] 1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; as, a *delicious* viand; a *delicious* odour; *delicious* fruit or wine.

O Christ! *it is* a goodly sight to see
What Heaven has done for this *delicious* land. *Byron.*

2. Most pleasing to the mind; very grateful; yielding exquisite delight; as, this poem affords a *delicious* entertainment.

Were not his words *delicious*? *Tennyson.*

3.† Luxurious; effeminate; addicted to, or seeking pleasure.

Others of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury. *Milton.*

SYN. Charming, exquisite, delightful, grateful.

Deliciously (dē-li'shus-li), *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; as, to feed *deliciously*; to be *deliciously* entertained.

Deliciousness (dē-li'shus-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being delicious or very grateful to the taste or mind; as, the *deliciousness* of a repast.—2.† Indulgence in delicacies; luxury; extravagance.

To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking. *North's Plutarch.*

Delict (dē-likt), *n.* [L. *delictum*, a fault of omission, a crime, from *delinquo*, *delictum*—*de*, and *linquo*, to leave.] In *Scots law*, a misdemeanour. Crime is generally divided into crimes properly so called and delicts. Delicts are commonly understood of slighter offences which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which incur an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation. *Jeffrey.*

Delie,† *a.* [Fr. *delié*.] Thin; slender. *Chaucer.*

Delieret, *a.* See DELEERIT.

Deligation (de-li-gā'shon), *n.* [L *deligatio*, *deligo*—*de*, and *ligo*, to bind.] In *surg.* a binding up; a bandaging. *Wiseman.*

Delight (dē-līt'), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; joy.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. Ps. i. 2.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.

Angels listen when she speaks,
She's my *delight* and mankind's wonder. *Rochester.*

There is a spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
To scorn *delights*, and live laborious days. *Milton.*

SYN. Rapture, joy, charm, gratification, satisfaction.

Delight (dē-līt'), *v.t.* [O.E. *delite*; O.Fr. *deliter*, *deleiter*; Fr. *delecter*, from L. *delecto*, a freq. of *delicere*—*de*, and *lacio*, to entice, allure.] 1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. Ps. cxix. 16.

Delight (dē-līt'), *v.i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced: followed by the infinitive or by *in*.

I delight to do thy will. Ps. xl. 8.
I *delight in* the law of God after the inward man. Rom. vii. 22.

Delighted† (dē-līt'ed), *a.* Full of delight; delightful.

Whom best I love, I cross; to make my gift
The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Shak.*

Delighted† (dē-līt'ed), *p.* and *a.* [*De*, a sort of verb-forming prefix = *be*, and *light*, of little weight.] Freed from encumbrances; made light; etherealized.

Ay but to die, and go we know not where;
. . . . . and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods. *Shak.*

[*Delighted* in the above passage is, however, variously explained: 'once accustomed to delight,' 'removed from the regions of light,' 'rich in delight, having the power to give delight.']

Delightedly (dē-līt'ed-li), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans. *Coleridge.*

Delighter (dē-līt'ér), *n.* One who takes delight.

Delightful (dē-līt'fụl), *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot. *Thomson.*

SYN. Charming, exquisite, enchanting, bewitching, fascinating, rapturous, beautiful, lovely.

Delightfully (dē-līt'fụl-li), *adv.* 1. In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably; as, we were *delightfully* employed or entertained.—2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure; as, the lady sings and plays *delightfully*.

Delightfulness (dē-līt'fụl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being delightful or of affording great pleasure; as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery.—2. Great pleasure; delight.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*
Where but a baiting place is all our portion. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Delightingly (dē-līt'ing-li), *adv.* With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequiri's death. *Jer. Taylor.*

Delightless (dē-līt'les), *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter . . . bids his driving sleets
Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson.*

Delightsome (dē-līt'sum), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful. '*Delightsome* subject.' *Burton.*

Delightsomely (dē-līt'sum-li), *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner; with or through delight. 'He laughed *delightsomely*.' *Chapman.*

Delightsomeness (dē-līt'sum-nes), *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.

Delimit (dē-lim'it), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, definitive, and *limit*.] To limit; to bound. *Edin. Rev.* [Rare.]

Delimitation (dē-lim'it-ā''shon), *n.* [Fr. *delimitation*.] Limitation; the fixing or settling limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament. *Gladstone.*

Deline† (dē-līn'), *v.t.* To delineate. *Otway.*

Delineable (dē-lin'ē-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being delineated; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*. *Feltham.*

Delineament (dē-lin'ē-a-ment), *n.* Representation by delineation; sketch; picture.

A fair *delineament*
Of that which god in Plato's school is hight. *Dr. H. More.*

Delineate (dē-lin'ē-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delineated*; ppr. *delineating*. [L. *delineo*—*de*, and *lineo*, to draw a line, from *linea*, a line. See LINE.] 1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of; to mark out with lines; to make a draught; to sketch or design; as, to *delineate* the form of the earth or a diagram.—2. To paint; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of.

They may *deliheate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To describe; to portray to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words; as, to *delineate* the character of Newton or the virtue of Aristides. 'Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy.' *Walpole.*

SYN. To depict, design, sketch, portray, draw, paint, describe.

Delineation (dē-lin'ē-ā''shon), *n.* [L. *delineatio*, *delineationis*, from *delineo*. See DELINEATE.] 1. The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or describing.—2. Representation or portrayal, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description; as, the *delineation* of a character. 'The softest *delineations* of female beauty.' *W. Irving.*—SYN. Representation, description, portrait, outline, sketch, drawing.

Delineator (dē-lin'ē-āt-ér), *n.* One who delineates. 'A modern *delineator* of characters.' *Knox.*

Delineatory (dē-lin'ē-a-to-ri), *a.* Delineating; describing; drawing the outline. 'The *delineatory* part of his work.' *Scott.*

Delineature† (dē-lin'ē-a-tūr), *n.* Delineation.

Deliniment† (dē-li'ni-ment), *n.* [L. *delinimentum*, from *delinire*—*de*, and *lenire*, to make soft, from *lenis*, soft.] 1. Mitigation. 2. A liniment. *Bailey.*

Delinition (de-li-ni'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, intens., and *lino*, to smear.] The act of smearing. 'The *delinition* of the infant's ears and nostrils with spittle.' *Dr. H. More.*

Delinquency (dē-ling'kwen-si), *n.* [L. *delinquentia*, a fault, from *delinquo*, to abandon, to fail, or omit duty—*de*, out, and *linquo*, to leave.] Failure or omission of duty; a delict; a fault; a misdeed; an offence; a crime.

Neither moral *delinquencies* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity. *Sir J. E. Tennent.*

Delinquent (dē-ling'kwent), *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

He that practiseth either for his own profit, or any other sinister end, may be well termed a *delinquent* person. *State Trials.*

Delinquent (dē-ling'kwent), *n.* One who fails to perform his duty; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. *Ayliffe.*

SYN. Misdoer, offender, culprit, evil-doer, wrong-doer, malefactor, criminal.

Delinquently (dē-ling'kwent-li), *adv.* So as to fail in duty.

Deliquate (de'li-kwāt), *v.i.* [L. *deliquo*, *deliquatum*—*de*, down, and *liquo*, to melt.] To melt or be dissolved. 'Salt of tartar left in moist cellars to *deliquate*.' *Boyle.*

Deliquate† (de'li-kwāt), *v.t.* To cause to melt; to dissolve; to consume; to bring to ruin. 'Dilapidating, or rather *deliquating*, his bishopric.' *Fuller.*

Deliquation† (de-li-kwā'shon), *n.* A melting.

Deliquesce (de-li-kwes'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *deliquesced*; ppr. *deliquescing*. [L. *deliquesco*, to melt—*de*, and *liquesco*, from *liqueo*, to melt or become soft. See LIQUID.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

Deliquescence (de-li-kwes'ens), *n.* Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.

Deliquescent (de-li-kwes'ent), *a.* 1. Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as, *deliquescent salts.*—2. Apt to dissolve or melt away; liable to be soon consumed or spent, as money. *Edin. Rev.* 3. In *bot.* branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches.

Deliquiate (dē-li'kwi-āt), *v.i.* [See DELIQUATE.] To melt and become liquid by imbibing moisture from the air.

Deliquiation (dē-li'kwi-ā''shon), *n.* The act of deliquiating.

Deliquium (dē-li'kwi-um), *n.* [L., a flowing or dropping down—*de,* and *liqueo,* to be liquid.] 1. In *chem.* a melting or dissolution in the air or in a moist place; a liquid state; as, a salt falls into a *deliquium.*—2. In *med.* a term equivalent to *Syncope. Bacon.*—3. *Fig.* a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

To fall into mere unreasoning *deliquium* of love and admiration was not good. *Carlyle.*

4.† Interruption or failing of the sun's light without an eclipse.

Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. *Spenser.*

Deliracy† (dē-li'ra-si), *n.* Delirium.

Delirament† (dē-li'ra-ment), *n.* A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. *Heywood.*

Delirancy † (dē-li'ran-si), *n.* State of being delirious; delirium. *Bp. Gauden.*

Delirant† (dē-li'rant), *a.* Delirious.

Delirate† (dē-li'rāt), *v.i.* [L. *deliro, deliratum.* See DELIRIUM.] To rave, as a madman. *Cockeram.*

Deliration (de-li-rā'shon), *n.* A wandering state of mind; delirium; hallucination. [Rare.]

Repressed by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind. *De Quincey.*

Delirious (dē-li'ri-us), *a.* [L. *delirus.* See DELIRIUM.] 1. Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular, and unconnected. *Byron.*—2. Characterized by, or proceeding from, delirium or wild excitement. 'Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses.' *Longfellow.*—SYN. Crazy, light-headed, frenzied, raving.

Deliriously (dē-li'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Deliriousness (dē-li'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

Delirium (dē-li'ri-um), *n.* [L., from *deliro,* to draw the furrow awry in ploughing, to deviate from the straight line, hence to be crazy, to rave—*de,* from, and *lira,* a furrow.] 1 A temporary disordered state of the mental faculties occurring during illness, either of a febrile or of an exhausting nature. It may be the effect of disordered or inflammatory action affecting the brain itself, or it may be sympathetic with active diseases in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, and by a state of inanition of the nervous system.—2. Violent excitement; wild enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind. *W. Irving.*

—*Delirium tremens,* an affection of the brain which arises from the inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits. It is therefore almost peculiar to drunkards The principal symptoms of this disease, as its name imports, are delirium and trembling. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always present, or, if present, is not always perceptible. It is properly a disease of the nervous system.

Delit,† *n.* [Fr.] Delight. *Chaucer.*

Delitable,† *a.* Delectable. *Chaucer.*

Delitescence, Delitescency (dē-li-tes'ens, dē-li-tes'en-si), *n.* [L. *delitescens,* ppr. of *delitesco,* to lie hid—*de,* and *latesco,* from *lateo,* to lie hid.] 1. The state of being concealed; retirement; obscurity. 'The *delitescence* of mental activities.' *Sir W. Hamilton.*—2. In *surg.* the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or subsidence of a tumour.—*Period of delitescence,* in *med.* the period during which certain morbid poisons, as small-pox, lie latent in the system. [In this sense *Incubation* is the commoner term.]

Delitescent (dē-li-tes'ent), *a.* Concealed; lying hid.

Delitigate† (dē-li'ti-gāt), *v.i.* [L. *delitigo, delitigatum,* to quarrel. See LITIGATE.] To chide or contend in words. *Cockeram.*

Delitigation† (dē-li'ti-gā''shon), *n.* A chiding; a brawl. *Bailey.*

Deliver (dē-liv'ėr), *v.t.* [Fr. *délivrer;* L.L. *delibero,* to set free—L. *de,* and *libero,* to free, from *liber,* free, whence also *liberal, liberate.*] 1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *deliver* one from captivity.—2. To rescue or save.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked. Ps. lxxi. 4.

3. To give or transfer; to put into another's hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another; as, to *deliver* a letter.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. Gen. xl. 13.

4. To surrender; to yield; to give up; to resign; as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy. It is often followed by *up;* as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods. 'He that spared not his own Son, but *delivered* him *up* for us all.' Rom. viii. 32.—5. To disburden of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is something before her time *deliver'd.* *Shak.*

6. To make known; to impart, as information.

Will you *deliver*
How this dead queen re-lives? *Shak.*

7. To utter; to pronounce; to speak; as, to *deliver* a sermon, an address, or an oration.

Blind and naked Ignorance
Delivers brawling judgments, unashamed. *Tennyson.*

8. To direct; to send forth; to discharge; as, he *delivered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An uninstructed bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it. *Sir W. Scott.*

9.† To exert in motion; to give effect to.

Musidorus could not *deliver* strength more nimbly. *Sir P. Sidney.*

—*To deliver battle, to deliver an attack,* to give battle; to attack an enemy.

Masséna *delivered two battles* at Fuentes de Onoro. *Pop. Encyc.*

—*To deliver to the wind,* to cast away; to reject.

Th' exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers to the wind.* *Pope.*

—*To deliver over,* (*a*) to transfer; to give or pass from one to another; as, to *deliver over* goods to another. (*b*) To surrender or resign; to put into another's power; to commit to the discretion of; to abandon to.

Deliver me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies. Ps. xxvii. 12.

—*To deliver a cargo,* to transfer it from the ship into the hands of its owners; to discharge a cargo: said of the persons employed in doing so; as, with all these hands at work, the *cargo* will be *delivered* in three days.—SYN. To release, set free, save, rescue, give, offer, present, surrender, resign, yield, utter, cede, pronounce.

Deliver (dē-liv'ėr), *a.* [L. *liber,* free.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. 'Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leave, and *deliver* men.' *Holinshed.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Deliverable (dē-liv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That may be or is to be delivered.

Deliverance (dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* [Fr. *délivrance.*] 1. Release or rescue, as from captivity, slavery, oppression, restraint, danger, evil, and the like.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. Luke iv. 18.

God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great *deliverance.* Gen. xlv. 7.

2. The act of bringing forth children.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance.* *Bacon.*

3. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—4. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance; hence, statement; affirmation.

You have it from his own *deliverance.* *Shak.*

[In the three last senses *Delivery* is now used.]—5. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—6. In *Scots law,* the expressed decision of a judge or arbitrator, interim or final. When interim it is technically called an *interlocutor.*

Deliverer (dē-liv'ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who delivers, as letters, parcels, &c.; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel. Judg. iii. 9.

2.† One who relates or communicates.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor . . . deviser, discusser, *deliverer.* *Hooker.*

Deliveress (dē-liv'ėr-es), *n.* A female deliverer. *Quart. Rev.* [Rare.]

Deliverly (dē-liv'ėr-li), *adv.* Nimbly; cleverly; incessantly; continually. 'Carry it sweetly and *deliverly.*' *Beau. & Fl.* [Old English and Scotch.]

Deliverness† (dē-li'vėr-nes), *n.* Quickness; agility. *Chaucer.*

Delivery (dē-liv'ė-ri), *n.* 1. The act of delivering; release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger.

He swore with sobs
That he would labour my *delivery.* *Shak.*

2. Surrender; a giving up. 'The *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army.' *Sir J. Denham.*—3. A giving or passing from one to another; as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed.—4. The distribution of letters, &c., from a post-office to a district or districts; as, there are three *deliveries* every day.—5. Utterance; pronunciation, or manner of speaking.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery.* *Addison.*

6. Childbirth. Is. xxvi. 17.—7.† Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery.* *Wotton.*

—*Delivery of a deed,* the giving of a deed into the hands of the proper party. Delivery is requisite to a valid deed; it is given by the party himself, or his certain attorney, and expressed in the attestation, 'signed, sealed, and delivered.' In the case of certain deeds, as those which contain a clause dispensing with delivery, testamentary writings, bonds and other writings by parents in favour of their children, a deed in which the granter himself has an interest, or mutual obligation or contract between two or more parties, delivery is not required.

Dell (del), *n.* [See DALE.] A small narrow valley between hills; a ravine. 'Splinter'd crags that wall the *dell.*' *Tennyson.*

Dell† (del), *n.* A young girl; a virgin; a wench. 'Sweet doxies and *dells.*' *B. Jonson.* [Old cant.]

Della Crusca (del'la krus'ka). [It. *della,* of the, and *crusca,* bran.] The name of an academy founded at Florence in 1582, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language.

Della-cruscan (del'la-krus'kan), *a.* An epithet applied to a school of English poetry started by some Englishmen at Florence towards the end of the eighteenth century, whose silly sentimentalities and affectations created quite a furor in England for some time. It was extinguished by the bitter satire of Gifford's *Baviad* and *Mæviad.*

Deloul (de-lōl'), *n.* [Ar.] A dromedary. *Layard.*

Delph. See DELF.

Delphian, Delphic (del'fi-an, del'fik), *a.* 1. Relating to Delphi, a town of Phocis in Greece, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

The *Delphian* vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind. *Halleck.*

2. Of or pertaining to the priestess of the oracle of Delphi, who in a state of inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired. [Poetical.]

For still with *Delphic* emphasis she spann'd
The quick invisible strings. *Keats.*

Delphin, Delphinian (del'fin, del-fin'i-an), *a.* Same as *Delphine* (which see).

Delphin (del'fin), *n.* A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus Delphinus.

Delphinaptera (del-fin-ap'tė-ra), *n.* [Gr. *delphis, delphinos,* a dolphin, and *apteros,* unwinged, unfinned—*a,* priv., and *pteron,* a wing, a fin.] A genus of cetaceans, of the family Delphinidæ, characterized, like the Beluga, by the want of a dorsal fin, but differing in having its snout prolonged into a sort of beak. It includes the right whale-porpoise, or *D. Peronii,* the *D. Commersonii,* and *D. borealis*—the two former inhabiting seas of high southern latitudes and the latter the North Pacific. Generally the species are about 5 to 6 feet long.

Delphinate (del'fin-āt), *n.* A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

Delphine (del'fin), *a.* [L. *delphinus,* a dolphin.] 1. Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.—2. Pertaining to the Dauphin of France; published for the use of the dauphin.—*Delphine editions of the classics,* a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huet, for the use (*in usum Delphini*) of the son of Louis XIV., called the Grand Dauphin. They are not now valued except for their *Indices Verborum.*

Delphinic (del-fin'ik), *a.* The term applied to an acid discovered by Chevreul, first in dolphin-oil and afterwards in the ripe berries of the Guelder rose. It is now known to be identical with valeric acid.

Delphinidæ (del-fin'i-dē), *n. pl.* The dolphin tribe, a family of cetaceous animals, characterized by the moderate size of the head, by the presence of teeth in both jaws, and by a dorsal fin. Along with the dolphin and porpoise it includes many animals which are ordinarily called whales, a considerable number of which occasionally visit the northern coasts of Britain.

Delphinin, Delphinia (del'fin-in or del'fin-ēn, del-fin'i-a), *n.* A vegetable alkaloid discovered in the *Delphinium Staphysagria*. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling becomes hard and brittle like resin. It is analogous in its characters to veratrine, and has been used as a substitute for it in nervous affections. Written also *Delphina, Delphia, Delphinine, Delphine.*

Delphinium (del-fin'i-um), *n.* An extensive genus of the nat. order Ranunculaceæ, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with flowers of a blue, purple, or white colour. The flowers are in loose racemes, and consist of five coloured sepals, the upper one having a long spur, and four inconspicuous petals. The species are scattered over the northern temperate regions of the globe. Many are cultivated in gardens under the name of larkspurs. One species, the *D. Staphysagria*, commonly called stavesacre, yields the vegetable alkaloid delphinia.

Delphinorhynchus (del-fī'nō-ring"kus), *n.* [Gr. *delphis, delphinos*, a dolphin, and *rhynchos*, a snout.] A genus of cetaceans, family Delphinidæ, having, like the true dolphins, one dorsal fin, but no furrow between the beak and forehead. *D. coronatus*, the largest species, from 30 to 36 feet long, frequents the Spitzbergen Sea. Species about 8 feet long have been cast ashore on the west coast of France.

Delphinus (del-fin'us), *n.* The dolphin, a genus of Mammalia, belonging to the order Cetacea. See DOLPHIN.

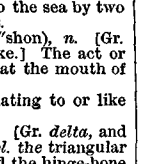
Delta (del'ta), *n.* The name of the Greek letter Δ, answering to the English D. The island formed by the alluvial deposits between the mouths of the Nile, from its resemblance to this letter, was named Delta by the Greeks; and the same name has since been extended to those alluvial tracts at the mouths of great rivers which, like the Nile, empty themselves into the sea by two or more diverging branches.

Deltafication (del'ta-fi-kā"shon), *n.* [Gr. *delta*, and L. *facio*, to make.] The act or process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

Deltaic (del-tā'ik), *a.* Relating to or like a delta. *Dr. W. W. Hunter.*

Deltidium (del-ti'di-um), *n.* [Gr. *delta*, and *eidos*, resemblance.] In *zool.* the triangular space between the beak and the hinge-bone of brachiopod shells. It is usually covered in by a shelly plate.

Deltoid (del'toid), *a.* [Gr. *delta*, the letter Δ, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the Greek Δ; triangular; specifically, (*a*) in *anat.* an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm forward, upward, and backward. (*b*) In *bot.* triangular or trowel-shaped; as, a *deltoid* leaf; more specifically applied to the cross section of a solid.



Deltoid Leaf.

Deltoid (del'toid), *n.* In *anat.* the deltoid muscle.

Delubrum (dē-lū'brum), *n.* [L. *deluo*, to wash off—*de*, off, and *luo*, to wash.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.* a temple having a basin or font, where persons coming to sacrifice washed. —2. In *eccles. arch.* a church furnished with a font.—3. A font or baptismal basin.

Deludable (dē-lūd'a-bl), *a.* [See DELUDE.] That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Delude (dē-lūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deluded;* ppr. *deluding.* [L. *deludo*, to deceive—*de*, and *ludo*, to play, to make sport or game of, to mock.] 1. To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment; to beguile; to cheat; as, an artful man *deludes* his followers; we are often *deluded* by false appearances. 'To *delude* the nation by an airy phantom.' *Burke.*—2.† To frustrate or disappoint; to elude. 'It *deludes* thy search?' *Dryden.*

This pure metal
So innocent is, and faithful to the mistress
Or master that possesses it, that, rather
Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself
It flies in pieces and *deludes* the traitor. *Massinger.*

—*Mislead, Delude.* See under MISLEAD.—SYN. To deceive, beguile, lead astray, cheat, impose upon, disappoint, frustrate.

Deluder (dē-lūd'ėr), *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an impostor; one who holds out false pretences.

Deluge (del'ūj), *n.* [Fr. *déluge;* L. *diluvium*, a flood, a deluge—*di* for *dis*, asunder, away, and *luo*=*lavo*, to wash.] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; but specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water in the days of Noah.—2. Anything resembling an inundation; anything that overwhelms, as a great calamity. 'A fiery *deluge.*' *Milton.*—*After me the deluge*, a saying generally ascribed to Prince Metternich, and meaning, 'After I am dead, let ruin come, I care not.' In reality it is due to Mdme. Pompadour, who laughed off all the remonstrances of ministers at her extravagance by saying, '*Après nous le déluge.*' SYN. Flood, inundation.

Deluge (del'ūj), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deluged;* ppr. *deluging.* 1. To overflow, as with water; to inundate; to drown; as, the waters *deluged* the earth, and destroyed the old world.—2. To overwhelm; to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body; as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman Empire with their armies.—3. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

Deluge (del'ūj), *v.i.* To suffer a deluge; to be deluged.

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again.
Marquis of Montrose.

Delundung (de-lun'dung), *n.* The native name of *Prionodon gracilis*, a pretty quadruped inhabiting Java and Malacca, allied to the civets (Viverridæ), but probably forming a connecting link between them and the Felidæ, being destitute of scent-pouches. It is of slender form, with a long cylindrical tail, and is beautifully spotted.

Delusion (dē-lū'zhon), *n.* [L. *delusio, delusionis*, a deceiving, from *deludo, delusum.* See DELUDE.] 1. The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind.

The major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of love's *delusion.* *Thackeray.*

2. False impression or belief; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.

And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone.
Prior.

3. The state of being deluded or misled.—*Delusion, Illusion. Illusion* is an unreal appearance presented to the view bodily or mental. It is objective or external to the mind. *Delusion*, as an abstract noun, expresses the mental condition of the person who puts faith in illusions; as a concrete noun, it is a mental error or deception, and may have regard to things actually existing as well as to illusions. It may arise from ignorance, imperfect information, early prejudice, and the like. *Illusions* are the offspring of the imagination; *delusions*, of a perverted understanding. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy, hope, youth, and the like, but of the *delusions* of a fanatic or lunatic.—SYN. Illusion, deceit, cheat, fraud, falsehood, fallacy, guile, error, treachery.

Delusive (dē-lū'siv), *a.* Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances. 'A *delusive* dream.' *Sherburne.*

Delusively (dē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In a delusive manner.

Delusiveness (dē-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

Delusory (dē-lū'so-ri), *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive. '*Delusory*, false pretences.' *Prynne.*

Deluvy,† *n.* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge.] Deluge. *Chaucer.*

Delve (delv), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *delved;* ppr. *delving;* old pret. *dolve;* old pp. *dolven.* [A. Sax. *delfan.* Cog. D. *delven*, to dig. It is probably connected with *dell*, a dale, D. *delle*, a valley or hollow, and Fris. *dollen*, to dig.] 1. To dig; to turn up with a spade.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing-floor.
Dryden.

2. To fathom; to trace out; to penetrate.

I cannot *delve* him to the root [I cannot trace his genealogy]. *Shak.*

Delve (delv), *v.i.* To dig; to labour with the spade.

When Adam *dolve* and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman? *Old rhyme.*

Delve† (delv), *n.* A place dug; a pit-fall; a ditch; a den; a cave.

Guyon finds Mammon in a *delve*,
Sunning his treasure. *Spenser.*

—*Delve of coals*, a certain quantity of coals dug from the mine. [Provincial.]

Delver (delv'ėr), *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

Careful robins eye the *delver's* toil. *Tennyson.*

Demagnetization (dē-mag'net-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of depriving of magnetic, or of mesmeric, influence.

Demagnetize (dē-mag'net-iz), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *magnetize.*] To deprive of magnetic polarity; to restore from a sleep-walking state.

Demagogic, Demagogical (dem-a-goj'ik, dem-a-goj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or like a demagogue; factious.

Demagogism, Demagogueism (dem'a-goj-izm, dem'a-gog-izm), *n.* The practices and principles of a demagogue.

Demagogue (dem'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. *dēmagōgos*—*dēmos*, the people, and *agōgos*, a leader, from *agō*, to lead.] 1. A leader of the people; a person who sways the people by his oratory.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

2. An unprincipled factious orator; one who acquires influence with the populace by pandering to their prejudices or playing on their ignorance; specifically, one who uses his influence with the lower classes to rouse them against the upper, or against the established form of government.

A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon. *South.*

Demagogy (dem'a-goj-i), *n.* Same as *Demagogism.*

Demain, *n.* See DEMESNE.

Demaine,† *v.t.* [Fr.] To manage.

Is it not a great mischaunce,
To let a foole have governaunce
Of things that he cannot *demaine*? *Chaucer.*

Demaine,† *n.* Management. *Chaucer.*

Demand (dē-mand'), *v.t.* [Fr. *demander*, from L. *demando*, in its late sense of to demand, the opposite of *mando*, to commit to —lit. to put into one's hand, *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.] 1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right; as, a creditor *demands* payment; parents *demand* obedience.

This pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shak.*

2. To ask or require; to claim without notion of right or authority; as, what price do you *demand?*

Establish him in his true sense again,
And I will please you what you will *demand.* *Shak.*

3. To ask by authority; to question authoritatively.

The officers of the children of Israel . . . were beaten, and *demanded*, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick? Ex. v. 14.

I Pandulph . . . religiously *demand*
Why thou against the Church, our holy mother,
So wilfully dost spurn? *Shak.*

4.† To ask; to question: without the notion of authority. *Shak.; Goldsmith.*—5. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process; as, the plaintiff in his action *demands* unreasonable damages.—6. To necessitate; to require as necessary or useful; as, the execution of this work *demands* great industry and care. —*Ask, Demand, Claim*, &c. See under ASK.

Demand (dē-mand'), *v.i.* To make a demand; to inquire peremptorily; to ask.

The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do? Luke iii. 14.

Demand (dē-mand'), *n.* 1. An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; a request made with authority; as, the *demand* of the creditor was reasonable.

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

Should your greatness, and the care
That yokes with empire, yield you time
To make *demand* of modern rhyme. *Tennyson.*

2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; as, I cannot agree to his *demand*.—3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; as, what are your *demands* on the estate?—4. Earnest inquiry; question; interrogation.

The good Anchises raised him with his hand,
Who, thus encouraged, answered our *demand*.
Dryden.

5. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess.

In 1678 came forth a second edition (of the *Pilgrim's Progress*) with additions, and then the *demand* became immense. *Macaulay.*

6. In *law*, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—*Demand* 'and *supply*, terms used in *pol. econ.* to express the relations between consumption and production; between the demand of purchasers and the supply of commodities by those who have them to sell. The relations which subsist between the demand for an article and its supply determine its price or exchangeable value. When the demand for a commodity exceeds the supply the price of the commodity is raised, and when the supply exceeds the demand the price falls.—*In demand*, in request; much sought after or courted; as, these goods are *in demand*; the company of this gentleman is in great *demand*.—*On demand*, on being claimed; on presentation; as, a bill payable *on demand*.

Demandable (dē-mand'a-bl), *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required; as, payment is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit.

Demandant (dē-mand'ant), *n.* In *law*, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

Demander (dē-mand'ėr), *n.* One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.

Demandress (dē-mand'res), *n.* In *law*, a female demandant.

Demarcate (dē-märk'āt), *v.t.* To mark the limits or boundaries of; to bound.

Demarcation, Demarkation (dē-märk-ā'-shon), *n.* [Fr. *démarcation—de*, down, and *marquer*, to mark. See MARK.] The act or process of marking off, or of defining the limits or boundaries of anything; separation; distinction.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke.*

Demarch† (dē-märch'), *n.* [Fr. *démarche*, gait.] March; walk; gait; excursion.

Imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant *demarches*. *London Journal*, 1721.

Demarch (dēm'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *dēmarchos—dēmos*, a district, and *archō*, to rule.] The ruler or magistrate of a deme; the mayor of a modern Greek town.

Demarkation. See DEMARCATION.

Dematerialize (dē-ma-tē'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics. '*Dematerializing* matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter.' *Milman.*

Dematiei (dē'mat-i-ē''ī), *n. pl.* [Gr. *demation*, a little bundle, from *dema*, *dematos*, a bundle.] A natural order of filamentous moulds, growing on the dry part of plants, distinguished from the white or brightly coloured species by dark threads, which look as if they were smoke-dried. The spores are mostly septate, and attached to the rigid, thick-walled filaments.

Demayne† (dē-mān'), *n.* Demeanour; appearance. 'Sorrowful *demayne*.' *Spenser.*

Deme† (dēm), *v.t.* To deem; to judge. *Chaucer.*

Deme (dēm), *n.* [Gr. *dēmos*, a district.] A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township. 'The eponymous hero of a *deme* in Attica.' *Grote.*

Demean (dē-mēn'), *v.t.* [Fr. *démener: se démener*, which now means to kick and struggle, formerly meant to behave or conduct one's self—*de*, intens., and *mener*, to lead; to manage; It. *menare*, to lead, drive; L. *minare*, to drive with threats, from *minari*, to threaten, from *mina*, a threat.] 1. To behave; to carry; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun; as, it is our duty to *demean* ourselves with humility.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with so high a nymph he might
Demean himself the marriage-night. *Swift.*

2.† To treat; to conduct; to manage.

Our obdurate clergy have with violence *demeaned* the matter. *Milton.*

Demean (dē-mēn'), *v.t.* [L. *de*, and E. *mean*.] To debase; to lower.

Her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. *Thackeray.*

Demean† (dē-mēn'), *n.* 1. Mien; demeanour; behaviour; conduct. 'Grave *demean* and solemn vanity.' *West.*—2. Conduct; management; treatment.

All the vile *demeane* and usage bad
With which he had these two so ill bestad.
Spenser.

Demean (dē-mēn'), *n.* 1. Same as *Demesne* (which see).—2.† Property; means. *Massinger.*

Demeanour (dē-mēn'ėr), *n.* 1. Behaviour; carriage; deportment; as, decent *demeanour*; sad *demeanour*. 'Her artless kindness and simple refined *demeanour*.' *Thackeray.* 2.† Conduct; management; treatment.

God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the *demeanour* of every grown man. *Milton.*

SYN. Behaviour, carriage, deportment, conduct.

Demeanure† (dē-mēn'ūr), *n.* Behaviour.

Demembration (dē-mem-brā'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, and *membrum*, a member.] In *Scots law*, the offence of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

Demembré (dā-mäṅ-brā), *a.* [Fr.] In *her.* the same as *Dismembered*.

Demency (dē'men-si), *n.* Same as *Dementia* (which see).

Dement (dē-ment'), *v.t.* To make mad or insane. *Bale.* [Rare.]

Dementate (dē-ment'āt), *a.* Mad; infatuated. 'Thou *dementate* sinner.' *Hammond.* [Rare.]

Dementate (dē-ment'āt), *v.t.* [L. *demento*, to madden—*de*, out of, and *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] To make mad. *Burton.* [Rare.]

Dementation (dē-ment-ā'shon), *n.* The act of making frantic. *Whitlock.* [Rare.]

Demented (dē-ment'ed), *a.* Infatuated; mad; insane; crazy.

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive. *Pritchard.*

Dementedness (dē-ment'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness*. *Pritchard.*

Dementia (dē-men'shi-a), *n.* [L., from *demens*, *dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, out of, and *mens*, the mind.] 1. A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind; the powers of continued attention and of reflection are lost, and even the perceptive power at length becomes indistinct. It sometimes accompanies old age. It may be temporary or permanent.—2. Absence of intellect; idiotcy.

Demephitization (dē-mef'it-iz-ā''shon), *n.* [See DEMEPHITIZE.] The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

Demephitize (dē-mef'it-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demephitized*; ppr. *demephitizing*. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *mephitis*, foul air or ill smell.] To purify from foul unwholesome air.

Demerge† (dē-mėrj'), *v.t.* [L. *demergo*, *demersum*, to plunge into—*de*, down, and *mergo*, to plunge.] To sink or dip into; to immerse. 'The water in which it was *demerged*.' *Boyle.*

Demerit (de-me'rit), *n.* [Fr. *démérite—de*, and *mérite*, merit, L. *meritum*, from *mereo*, to earn or deserve. The Latin *demereo* is used in a good sense. See MERIT.] 1.† That which one merits, good or bad; desert.

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, (they) acquired this reputation. *Holland.*

2. That which deserves punishment: the opposite of *merit*; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

Demerit† (dē-me'rit), *v.t.* 1. To deserve: either in a good or bad sense. 'If I have *demerited* any praise or blame.' *Udall.* 'Executed as a traitor . . . as he well *demerited*.' *State Trials.*—2.† To cry down or lower the merit of; to depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness. *Bp. Woolton.*

Demerit (dē-me'rit), *v.i.* To deserve praise or censure.

Demerse† (dē-mėrs'), *v.t.* [See DEMERGE.] To plunge down into; to immerse.

The orifice of the tube will be found *demersed* in it. *Boyle.*

Demersed (dē-mėrst'), *a.* In *bot.* situated or growing under water: applied to such leaves of plants as grow under water.

Demersion (dē-mėr'shon), *n.* [L. *demersio*, *demersionis*, from *demergo*. See DEMERGE.] 1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning.—2. The state of being overwhelmed. 'The sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth.' *Ray.* [In both its uses rare or obsolete.]

Demesmerize (dē-mez'mėr-īz), *v.t.* [*De*, priv., and *mesmerize*.] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

Demesne, Demain (de-mēn', de-mān'), *n* [O. Fr. *demaine*, *domaine*, from L. *dominium*, right of ownership, from *dominus*, a lord.] 1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, called book-land, or charter-land, and folk-land, or estates held in villenage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted *demesnes*, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord.

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen. *Swift.*

2. Any estate in land.

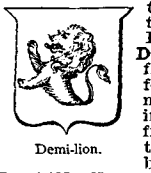
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shak.*

—*Demesne lands*, lands which the lord has not let out in tenancy, but has reserved for his own use and occupation.

The *demesne* lands of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence. *Hallam.*

Demesnial (dē-mēn'i-al), *a.* Pertaining to a demesne. [Rare.]

Demeter (dē-mē'tėr), *n.* [Supposed to be for *Gēmētēr*, mother of the earth—Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *mētēr*, mother, but by Max Müller and others regarded as corresponding to Skr. *Dyâvâ Mâtar*, the Dawn, from root *div*, *dyu*, light. See DEITY.] A Greek goddess, corresponding in some respects to the Latin Ceres, the goddess of agriculture. She was mother of Bacchus.


Demi-lion.

Demi- (de'mi). [Fr. *demi*, from L. *dimidius*, half—*di* for *dis*, and *medius*, the middle.] A prefix signifying half. It occurs very frequently in heraldic terms; as, *demi*-lion, *demi*-boar, &c.

Demi (dē-mī'), *n.* A half-fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford. See DEMY.

Demi-bastion (de'mi-bas'ti-on), *n.* In *fort.* a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

Demi-bath, Demi-bain (de'mi-bath, de'mi-bān), *n.* A bath in which only the lower half of the body is immersed.

Demi-brigade (de'mi-bri-gād), *n.* A half-brigade.

Demi-cadence (de'mi-kā-dens), *n.* In *music*, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note.

Demi-cannon (de'mi-kan-non), *n.* A kind of cannon formerly used, of various sizes. The smallest carried a ball of 30 lbs. weight; the largest, a ball of 36 lbs.

Demi-culverin (de'mi-kul-vėr-in), *n.* A piece of ordnance anciently used. The smallest carried a ball of 9 lbs. weight; the largest, a ball of 12 lbs. 11 oz. weight.

Demi-deify (de'mi-dē-i-fī), *v.t.* To deify in part. *Cowper.*

Demi-devil (de'mi-de-vil), *n.* Half a devil; one partaking of the diabolic nature.

Demand that *demi-devil*
Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body. *Shak.*

Demi-distance† (de'mi-dis-tans), *n.* In *fort.* the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

Demi-ditone (de'mi-dī-tōn), *n.* In *music*, a minor third.

Demi-gauntlet (de'mi-gant-let), *n.* In *surg.* a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting disjointed fingers.

Demi-god (de'mi-god), *n.* Half a god; an inferior deity; one partaking of the divine nature; a fabulous hero, produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

Demi-goddess (de'mi-god-es), *n.* A female demi-god.

Demi-gorge (de'mi-gorj), *n.* In *fort.* that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space or entrance into a bastion.

Demigrate † (de-mī'grāt), *v.i.* [L. *demigro, demigratum—de*, away from, and *migro, migratum*, to wander.] To emigrate. *Cockeram.*

Demigration † (de-mī-grā'shon), *n.* Emigration; banishment.

We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of *demigration*. *Bp. Hall.*

Demi-groat (de'mi-grōt), *n.* A half-groat.

Demi-hag † (de'mi-hag), *n.* A fire-arm; a smaller kind of hagbut. See HAGBUT.

Demi-island, Demi-isle (de'mi-ī-land, de'mi-īl), *n.* A peninsula.

In the Red Sea there lieth a great *demi-island* named Cadara. *Holland.*

Between is that biland, or *demi-isle*, which the Sindi inhabit. *Holland.*

Demi-jambe † (de'mi-jam), *n.* A piece of armour covering the front of the leg only.

Demijohn (de'mi-jon), *n.* [Ar. *damagan*, from *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassan, once famous for its glass-works. The Fr. *dame-jeanne*, that is, *Lady-Jane*, is a corruption of the same nature.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Demi-lance (de'mi-lans), *n.* A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe. *Dryden.*

Demi-lune (de'mi-lūn), *n.* In *fort.* an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

Demi-monde (de-mi-mond), *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half, and *monde*, the world, society.] Properly, persons only half acknowledged in society; popularly, disreputable female society; courtezans.

Demi-monde implies not only recognition and a status, but a certain social standing. *Saturday Rev.*

Demi-natured (de'mi-nā-tūrd), *a.* Having half the nature of another animal.

He . . . to such wondrous doing brought the horse,
As he had been incorpsed and *demi-natured*
With the brave beast. *Shak.*

Demi-placcate † (de'mi-plak-kāt), *n.* [Prefix *demi*, half, and Gr. *plax, plakos*, anything broad, a plate.] The lower part of a breast-plate fastened to the upper by a buckle and strap.

Demiquaver (de'mi-kwā-vėr), *n.* In *music*, a note of half the length of the quaver. Now usually written *Semiquaver* (which see).

Demi-rep (de'mi-rep), *n.* [A contr. of *demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity.

The Sirens . . . were reckoned among the demigods as well as the *demi-reps* of antiquity. *Dr. Burney.*

Demi-revetment (de'mi-rē-vet"ment), *n.* In *fort.* that form of retaining wall for the face of a rampart which is only carried up as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen mound at the natural slope, exposed to, but invulnerable by, shot.

Demi-rilievo (de'mi-rē-lē-vō or de'mē-rē-lē-ā'vō), *n.* In *sculp.* half relief, or the condition of a figure when it rises from the plane, as if it had been cut in two and only one half fixed to the plane.

Demisability (dē-mīz'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* In *law*, the state of being demisable.

Demisable (dē-mīz'a-bl), *a.* [See DEMISE.] That may be leased; as, an estate *demisable* by copy of court-roll.

Demisang (de'mi-sang), *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half, and *sang*, blood.] In *law*, one who is of half-blood.

Demise (dē-mīz'), *n.* [Fr. *démis, démise*, pp. of *démettre*, to put down—*de*, L. *dis*, aside or asunder, and *mettre*, to put or lay, L. *mitto*, to send.] 1. The decease of a royal or princely person.

So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his (the king's) death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*. *Blackstone.*

The crown at the moment of *demise* must descend to the next heir. *Macaulay.*

2. Death generally, especially the death of a person of distinction; decease.—3. In *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will for a term of years or in fee for life.—*Demise and redemise*, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of it.

Demise (dē-mīz'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demised;* ppr. *demising.* 1. In *law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate for life or for years; to lease.—2. To bequeath; to grant by will.

What dignity, what honour
Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine? *Shak.*

Demiseable, *n.* Same as *Demisable.*

Demi-semiquaver (de'mi-se-mi-kwā-vėr), *n.* In *music*, a note, thus 𝅘𝅥𝅯, of the value of one-fourth of a quaver.

Demiss (dē-mis'), *a.* Humble; cast-down. 'Demiss behaviour.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Demission (dē-mi'shon), *n.* 1. A laying or letting down; relinquishment; resignation; transference. 'A *demission* of sovereign authority.' *L'Estrange.*—2. A lowering; degradation; depression. 'Demission of mind.' *Hammond.* [In latter use rare or obsolete.]

Demissionary (dē-mi'shon-a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will.—2. Degrading; tending to lower or degrade.

Demissive (dē-mis'iv), *a.* Humble; cast-down. 'Demissive eyelids.' *Lord.*

Demissly † (dē-mis'li), *adv.* In a humble manner.

Demissory (dē-mis'so-ri), *a.* In *Scots law*, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office.

Demi-suit (de'mi-sūt), *n.* A half-suit, as of armour.

Demit (dē-mit'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demitted;* ppr. *demitting.* [L. *demitto—de*, down, and *mitto*, to send.] 1. † To let fall; to cause to droop or hang down; to depress.

They (peacocks) presently *demit* and let fall the same (their train). *Sir T. Browne.*

2. † To submit; to humble.

She being heaven-born *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery. *Norris.*

3. To lay down formally, as an office; to resign; to relinquish; to transfer.

General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired of course. *Hume.*

Demi-tint (de'mi-tint), *n.* In *painting*, a gradation of colour between positive light and positive shade. Commonly called *Half-tint.*

Demi-tone (de'mi-tōn), *n.* In *music*, an interval of half a tone; a semitone.

Demiurge, Demiurgus (dē'mi-ėrj, dē'mi-ėr-gus), *n.* [Gr. *dēmiourgos—dēmios*, relating to the people, from *dēmos*, the people, and *ergon*, a work.] 1. *Lit.* a worker for the people; a handicraftsman; a skilled workman; a maker; an architect; hence, the maker of the world; the Creator; specifically, the name given by the Gnostics to the creator or former of the world of sense. He was the chief of the lowest order of spirits or æons of the Plerōma (which see), and, mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporeal animated world. He could not, however, impart to man the true soul or *pneuma*, but only a sensuous one, *psyche*. He was further regarded as the origin of evil.

It is much easier to believe that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and goodness of God are compatible with the existence of evil than the world is the work of an inferior *demiurgus* or other demon. *Edin. Rev.*

2. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of magistrates who, as their title implies, did the service of the people. Sometimes they seem to have been the chief executive ministry.

Demiurgic, Demiurgical (de-mi-ėrj'ik, de-mi-ėrj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge or to creative power.

Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the *demiurgic* power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion. *De Quincey.*

Demi-vill † (de'mi-vil), *n.* In *law*, a half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges.

Demi-volt (de'mi-volt), *n.* [Fr. *demi-volte.*] In the *manége*, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs in a particular manner.

Fitz-Eustace, . . . making *demivolt* in air,
Cried, 'Where's the coward that would not dare
To fight for such a land?' *Sir W. Scott.*

Demi-wolf (de'mi-wulf), *n.* Half a wolf; a dog which is a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

1st Murderer. We are men, my liege.
Macbeth. Ay, in the catalogue ye go for men;
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves* are cleped
All by the name of dog. *Shak.*

Demobilisation (dē-mob'il-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of disbanding troops; the condition of being demobilised, and not liable to be moved on service.

Demobilise (dē-mob'il-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demobilised;* ppr. *demobilising.* [L. *de*, priv., and E. *mobilise*.] To disarm and dismiss troops home; to disband.

Democracy (dē-mok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *dēmokratia—dēmos*, people, and *kratos*, strength, power.] 1. That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people, and exercised by them either directly, as in the small republics of ancient Greece, or indirectly, by means of representative institutions, as in the constitutional states of modern times.

Democracy gives every man
The right to be his own oppressor;
But a weak government ain't the plan,
Helpless as split beans on a dresser. *J. R. Lowell.*

2. In the United States, the name given to the system of principles held by one of the two great political parties into which that country is divided: opposed to *republicanism*. Its main features are decentralization and self-government of the states.—3. In a collective sense, the people or populace, especially the populace regarded as rulers.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancients whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce *democracy*. *Milton.*

Democrat, Democratist (dem'ō-krat, dē-mok'rat-ist), *n.* 1. One who adheres to democracy.—2. A member of the democratic party in the United States.

Democratic, Democratical (dem-ō-krat'ik, dem-ō-krat'ik-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of democracy.—*Democratic party*, applied collectively to the members of that political party of the United States which holds the principles of democracy, or decentralization and the autonomy of the states.

Democratical † (dem-ō-krat'ik-al), *n.* A democrat. *Hobbes.*

Democratically (dem-ō-krat'ik-al-li), *adv.* In a democratical manner.

Democratism (dē-mok'rat-izm), *n.* The principles or spirit of democracy; extreme republicanism. [Rare.]

Democratize (dē-mok'rat-īz), *v.t.* To render democratic.

Democraty, Democratie (dē-mok'rat-i), *n.* Democracy.

This master-piece of wild *democratie* intrusted the supreme power to an Assembly of Deputies chosen yearly. *Brougham.*

Demogorgon (dē-mō-gor'gon), *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, a demon, and *gorgos*, terrible.] A mysterious divinity in pagan mythology, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected. 'The dreaded name of *demogorgon*.' *Milton.*

Demoiselle (dā-mwą-zel), *n.* [Fr. See DAMSEL.] 1. A young lady; a damsel; a lady's maid.—2. A bird, the Numidian crane (*Anthropoides Virgo*): so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

Demolish (dē-mol'ish), *v.t.* [Fr. *démolir, démolissant;* L. *demolior*, to pull down, to demolish—*de*, priv., and *molior*, to build, from *moles*, mass.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a heap or structure; to separate the collected mass, or the connected parts of; to ruin; as, to *demolish* an edifice or a mound; to *demolish* a wall or fortification.

The men who *demolished* the images in cathedrals have not always been able to *demolish* those which were enshrined in their minds. *Macaulay.*

Demolisher (dē-mol'ish-ėr), *n.* One who pulls or throws down: one who destroys or lays waste; as, a *demolisher* of towns.

Demolishment † (dē-mol'ish-ment), *n.* Ruin; overthrow.

Demolishments of kingdoms and whole ruins
Are wont to be my orators. *Beau. & Fl.*

Demolition (dē-mō-li'shon), *n.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction; as, the *demolition* of a house or of military works.

Demon (dē'mon), *n.* [L. *dæmon;* Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit, evil or good.] 1. A spirit or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans; especially an evil or malignant spirit.

Thy *demon*, that's thy spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous. *Shak.*

2. The soul of a dead person.—3. A very wicked or cruel person.

Demoness (dē'mon-es), *n.* A female demon.

Demonetization (dē-mon'et-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized.

The rapid fall in the value of silver—the result of the *demonetization* of silver in Germany and the

increased productiveness of the American mines—threatens the Indian government with serious difficulties. *Newspaper.*

Demonetize (dē-mon'et-īz), *v.t.* To divest of standard value, as money; to withdraw from circulation.

They (gold mohurs) have been completely *demonetized* by the (East India) Company. *Cobden.*

Demoniac, Demoniacal (dē-mō'ni-ak, dē-mō-nī'ak-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to demons or evil spirits.

From thy *demoniac* holds. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.

Demoniac phrensy. *Milton.*

3. Extremely wicked or cruel.

Demoniac (dē-mō'ni-ak), *n.* 1. A human being possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power.—2. One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintain that the devils will ultimately be saved.

Demoniacally (dē-mō-nī'ak-al-li), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

Demoniacism (dē-mō-nī'as-izm), *n.* The state of being demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

Demonial (dē-mō'ni-al), *a.* Of the nature or character of a demon; relating or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.]

No one who acknowledges *demonial* things can deny demons. *Cudworth.*

Demonian (dē-mō'ni-an), *a.* Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton.*

Demonianism (dē-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon.

Demoniasm (dē-mō'ni-azm), *n.* The state of being under demoniacal influence. *Bp. Warburton.* [Rare.]

Demonifuge (dē'mon-i-fūj), *n.* [L. *dæmon*, a spirit, and *fugo*, to put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons. 'Few stood more in need of a *demonifuge*.' *Pennant.*

Demonism (dē'mon-izm), *n.* The belief in demons or false gods.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism*. *Farmer.*

Demonist (dē'mon-ist), *n.* A worshipper of demons.

To believe the governing mind or minds, not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist*. *Shaftesbury.*

Demonize (dē'mon-īz), *v.t.* 1. To render demoniacal or diabolical.—2. To control by a demon; to give a demon or demons possession of.

Demonocracy (dē-mon-ok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *krateō*, to be strong.] The power or government of demons.

Demonolatry (dē-mon-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of demons or of evil spirits.

Demonologic, Demonological (dē'mon-ol-oj''ik, dē'mon-ol-oj''ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

Demonologist (dē-mon-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in demonology.

Demonology (dē-mon-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits and their agency.

Demonomagy (dē-mon-o'ma-ji), *n.* Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. *Bp. Hurd.* [Rare.]

Demonomania (dē'mon-ō-mā''ni-a), *n.* In *med.* a kind of mania under which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

Demonomist† (dē-mon'ō-mist), *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *nomos*, law.] One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits.

Demonomy† (dē-mon'ō-mi), *n.* The dominion of demons or evil spirits.

Demonry (dē'mon-ri), *n.* Demoniacal influence.

What *demonry*, thinkest thou, possesses Varus? *Y. Baillie.*

Demonship (dē'mon-ship), *n.* The state of a demon.

Demonstrability (de-mon'stra-bil''i-ti), *n.* Demonstrableness.

Demonstrable (de-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [See DEMONSTRATE.] That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt; as, the truth of this proposition is *demonstrable*.

The articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanville.*

Demonstrableness (de-mon'stra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

Demonstrably (de-mon'stra-bli), *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

Demonstrance† (de-mon'strans), *n.* Demonstration; proof. '*Demonstrances* of how many calamities obstinacy is the cause.' *Holland.*

Demonstrate (dē-mon'strāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demonstrated;* ppr. *demonstrating.* [L. *demonstro—de*, intens., and *monstro*, to show; Fr. *démontrer*. See MUSTER.] 1. To point out; to indicate; to make evident; to exhibit; specifically, in *anat.* to exhibit the parts of when dissected, as a dead body.—2. To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity. We *demonstrate* a problem in geometry, or a proposition in ethics, by showing that the contrary is absurd or impossible.

To *demonstrate* the eternal difference between a true and severe friend to the monarchy, and a slippery sycophant of the court. *Burke.*

Demonstrater (de'mon-strāt-ėr), *n.* One who demonstrates; a demonstrator.

Demonstration (de-mon-strā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of demonstrating, or showing forth; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief? *Shak.*

2. The act of exhibiting certain proof, or proof beyond the possibility of doubt.

To draw a particular truth from a general truth in which it is inclosed is deduction: from a necessary and universal truth to draw consequences which necessarily follow is *demonstration*. *Fleming.*

3. In *math.* a method of proof by which a result is shown to be the necessary consequence of assumed premises.—4. In *logic*, a series of syllogisms all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. Demonstrations are either *positive* or *negative*, *à priori* or *à posteriori*. A *positive* or direct demonstration is one which, proceeding by positive or affirmative propositions, ends in the thing to be demonstrated. A *negative* or indirect demonstration is that by which a thing is shown to be true by proving the absurdity of a contrary supposition, called also *reductio ad absurdum*. Demonstration *à priori* is that by which an effect is proved from a necessary cause, or a conclusion is drawn from something previously known or proved, whether a cause or an antecedent. Demonstration *à posteriori* is one by which either a cause is proved from an effect or a conclusion by something posterior, either an effect or a consequent.—5. In *anat.* the exhibition of parts dissected.—6. *Milit.* an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attempt; an operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him; as, Napoleon made his first *demonstration* on Holland.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a *demonstration* of war. *Hallam.*

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's dispositions, *demonstrations* should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand. *Macdougall.*

7. In *politics*, a public exhibition by a party of its numbers, principles, &c.

Demonstrative (dē-mon'stra-tiv), *a.* 1. Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; as, a *demonstrative* argument, or *demonstrative* reasoning.

But nothing can be more *demonstrative* evidence of their ingenuity than the construction and make of their canoes. *Capt. Cook.*

2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting.—3. In *rhet.* that lays open or explains with clearness, force, and beauty. '*Demonstrative* eloquence.' *Blair.*—4. Characterized by, or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive; as, a *demonstrative* manner; a *demonstrative* person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too *demonstrative*. *Dickens.*

—*Demonstrative pronoun*, in *gram.* one that clearly indicates the object to which it refers; as, *this* man; *that* book.

Demonstratively (dē-mon'stra-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

No man, he (Plato) thought, could see clearly and *demonstratively* what was right and what was wrong and not act accordingly. *Smith.*

2. In a demonstrative manner, or with the energetic exhibition of any feeling or quality; as, he spoke very *demonstratively*.

Demonstrativeness (dē-mon'stra-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being demonstrative in all its senses.

Demonstrator (de'mon-strāt-ėr), *n.* 1. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.—2. In *anat.* one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

Demonstratory (dē-mon'stra-to-ri), *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

Demorage† (dē-mor'āj), *n.* Demurrage. *Pepys.*

Demoralization (dē-mo'ral-iz-ā''shon), *n.* [See DEMORALIZE.] 1. The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.—2. *Milit.* loss of courage or self-confidence.

Demoralize (dē-mo'ral-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *demoralized;* ppr. *demoralizing.* [Prefix *de*, and *moralize*.] 1. To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals.

The effect would be to *demoralize* mankind. *Gratton.*

The native vigour of the soul must wholly disappear under the steady influence and the *demoralizing* example of profligate power and prosperous crime. *Walsh.*

2. *Milit.* to lower the tone or spirit of; to deprive of courage and self-reliance; to render distrustful and hopeless; to render incapable of brave or energetic effort; as, the defeat at Forbach *demoralized* the French troops.

Demosthenic (dē'mos-then'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Demosthenes the Greek orator, or resembling his style.

Demotic (dē-mot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *dēmotikos*, from *dēmos*, people.] Popular; common; pertaining to the common people; specifically applied to the alphabet used by the people of ancient Egypt, as contradistinguished from that used by the priestly caste, called the *hieratic*.

In Egyptian writing the *demotic* or enchorial system is a corruption of the hieratic, which is a degeneration of the hieroglyphic, which is but a modification of the pictorial. *Farrar.*

Dempster (dem'stėr), *n.* [See DEEMSTER.] 1. A deemster (which see).—2. In *old Scots law*, the doomster or public executioner who pronounced the doom or sentence. See DOOMSTER.

Dempt† (demt), *pp.* [See DEEM.] Judged; deemed.

Therefore, Sir Knight,
Aread what course of you is safest *dempt*.
Spenser.

Demulce† (dē-muls'), *v.t.* [L. *demulceo*, to stroke down. See DEMULCENT.] To soothe; to soften or pacify. 'Saturn was *demulced* or appeased.' *Sir T. Elyot.*

Demulcent (dē-muls'ent), *a.* [L. *demulcens, demulcentis*, ppr. of *demulceo*, to stroke down—*de*, down, and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soften.] Softening; mollifying; lenient; as, oil is *demulcent*.

Demulcent (dē-muls'ent), *n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation; that which softens or mollifies, as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

Demulsion (dē-mul'shon), *n.* 1. The act of soothing or flattering.—2. That which soothes or flatters; flattery. 'The soft *demulsions* of a present contentment.' *Feltham.*

Demur (dē-mėr'), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *demurred;* ppr. *demurring.* [Fr. *demeurer*, to delay, to stay; L. *demorari—de*, and *morari*, to delay, from *mora*, delay, from Indo-European root *mar*, to grind. Comp. A.Sax. *myrran*, to hinder, obstruct.] 1.† To delay; to linger; to stay.

Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp. *Nicols.*

2. To pause in uncertainty; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion.

Upon this rub the English ambassadors thought fit to *demur*, and so sent to England to receive directions. *Hayward.*

3. To have or to state scruples or difficulties;

to object hesitatingly; to take exceptions; as, they *demurred* to our proposals.—4. In *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause; as, the defendant may *demur* to the plaintiff's declaration, alleging it to be insufficient in law; the plaintiff may *demur* to the defendant's plea for a like reason.—SYN. To pause, doubt, hesitate, object.

Demur† (dē-mėr'), *v.t.* 1. To doubt of; to scruple; to hesitate about; as, to *demur* obedience. *Fenton.*

The latter I *demur;* for in their looks
Much reason, and in their actions oft appears.
Milton.

2. To put off; to keep in a state of delay.

He demands a fee,
And then *demurs* me with a vain delay. *Quarles.*

Demur (dē-mėr'), *n.* 1. Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

Works adjourned have many stays,
Long *demurs* breed new delays. *Southwell.*

2. Exception taken; objection stated.

All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope.*
He yielded, wroth and red, with fierce *demur.*
Tennyson.

Demure (dē-mūr'), *a.* [From Fr. *de mœurs*, of manners, having manners, from L. *mores*, manners. Wedgwood and others incline to derive it from Fr. *mûr*, mature, staid, from L. *maturus*, ripe.] 1. Sober; grave; modest; downcast; as, a *demure* abasing of the eye.

With countenance *demure* and modest grace.
Spenser.

2. Affectedly modest; making a show of gravity or decorousness. [This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used.]

The *demure* parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more *demure* than ever. *Trollope.*

Demure† (dē-mūr'), *v.i.* To look with a grave countenance.

Your wife, Octavia, with her modest eyes,
Demuring upon me. *Shak.*

Demurely (dē-mūr'li), *adv.* With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a show of solemn gravity.

Esop's damsel sat *demurely* at the board's end.
Bacon.

Demureness (dē-mūr'nes), *n.* The state of being demure; gravity of countenance real or affected; a show of modesty.

Demurity (dē-mūr'i-ti), *n.* 1. Demureness. 2. An impersonation of demureness; one who acts demurely.

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's *demurities.* *Lamb.*

Demurrable (dē-mu'ra-bl), *a.* That may be demurred to; that exception may be taken to.

Demurrage (dē-mu'rāj), *n.* [See DEMUR.] In *maritime law*, (*a*) the time during which a vessel is detained by the freighter beyond that originally stipulated, in loading or unloading. When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be *on demurrage.* (*b*) The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention. Demurrage must be paid though it be proved the delay is inevitable; but it cannot be claimed where it arises from detention by an enemy, tempestuous weather, or through the fault of the owner, captain, or crew. The term is applied also to detention of railway waggons, &c.

Demurrer (dē-mu'rėr), *n.* 1. One who demurs.—2. In *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law. A demurrer confesses the fact or facts to be true, but denies the sufficiency of the facts in point of law to support the claim or defence. A demurrer may be tendered to the declaration, to the plea, to the replication, to the rejoinder, &c. A demurrer is either *general* or *special*, the former being for some defect in substance, the latter for some defect in form.

Demus (dē'mus), *n.* See DEME, *n.*

Demy (dē-mī'), *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half.] 1. A particular size of paper; a size of paper intervening between royal and crown. Printing demy measures generally 22 inches by 17½, writing 20 inches by 15½, drawing 22 inches by 17.—2. A half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.

He was elected into Magdalen College as a *demy;* a term by which that society denominates those which are elsewhere called 'scholars,' young men, who partake of the founder's benefaction, and succeed in their order to vacant fellowships. *Johnson.*

Demy (dē-mī'), *a.* Indicating a kind of paper, in size between royal and crown. See the noun.

Den (den), *n.* [The A. Sax. has this word in several forms: *denn* means chiefly a bed, cave, lurking-place; *den, denu, dene*, a plain, a valley, a den. See DENE.] 1. A cave or hollow place in the earth: usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security; as, a lion's *den.*

The beasts go into *dens.* Job xxxvii. 8.
The children of Israel made them the *dens*, which are in the mountains. Judg. vi. 2.

2. Any squalid place of resort or residence; a haunt: used always in a bad sense; as, *dens* of misery. 'Those squalid *dens* . . . the reproach of large capitals.' *Macaulay.* 3. A narrow glen; a gulley; a dell. 'The dowie *dens* o' Yarrow.' *Old ballad.* [Scotch.] In this sense it is used in England as well as in Scotland as an element in place-names; as, Hamp*den*, Cliev*eden*, Hawthorn*den*.

Den (den), *v.i.* To dwell as in a den. 'Sluggish salvages that *den* below.' *Fletcher.*

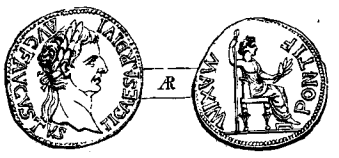
Den (den), *n.* A corruption of *even* in the phrase *good even.*

God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman. *Shak.*

Denarcotize (dē-när'kot-īz), *v.t.* [*De* and *narcotic.*] To deprive of narcotine; as, to *denarcotize* opium.

Denariate† (dē-nā'ri-āt), *n.* [See DENARIUS.] As much land as is worth one penny per annum.

Denarius (dē-nā'ri-us), *n.* [L., from *deni*, for *decni*, by tens, ten each—*decem*, ten.] A Roman silver coin worth 10 asses or 10 lbs. of copper originally, and afterwards consid-



Denarius of Tiberius Cæsar.

ered equal to 16 asses, when the weight of the as was reduced to an ounce on account of the scarcity of silver. The *denarius* was equivalent to about 7¾*d.* English money. There was also a gold denarius equal in value to 25 silver ones.

Denary (de'na-ri), *a.* [L. *denarius.* See DENARIUS.] Containing ten; tenfold.

Denary (de'na-ri), *n.* The number ten.

Denationalization (dē-na'shon-al-iz-ā"-shon), *n.* The act of denationalizing; the condition of being denationalized.

Denationalize (dē-na'shon-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denationalized;* ppr. *denationalizing.* [Prefix *de*, and *nation.*] To divest of national character or rights by transference to the service of another nation.

A ship built and registered in the United States is *denationalized* by being employed in the service of another nation and bearing its flag. *Goodrich.*

Denaturalize (dē-na'tūr-al-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denaturalized;* ppr. *denaturalizing.* [Prefix *de*, and *naturalize.*] 1. To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.—2. To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—*To denaturalize one's self*, to renounce one's rights and duties as a citizen; to denationalize one's self.

They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved, of *denaturalizing themselves*, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and of enlisting under the banners of his enemy. *Prescott.*

Denaturate† (dē-na'tūr-āt), *v.t.* To render unnatural; to denaturalize; to deprive of natural qualities.

Denay† (dē-nā'), *n.* Denial; refusal.

My love can give no place, bide no *denay.* *Shak.*

Denay† (dē-nā'), *v.t.* To deny.

Let not wonted fealty be *denayed.* *Old play.*

Dendiculus (den-dik'ū-lus), *n.* In *arch.* a member in the Ionian and Corinthian entablatures, occurring between the zophorus and corona, and, properly speaking, a part of the latter: so called because it represents *denticuli*, or small teeth, placed at equal intervals apart.

Dendrachate (den'dra-kāt), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *achatēs*, agate.] Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.

Dendraspidæ (den-dras'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, *aspis, aspidos*, a viper, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A family of South African snakes, characterized by the possession of very long poisonous fangs, perforated, and permanently erect. The best known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*, or narrow-headed Dendraspis, about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its colour is olive-brown washed with green.

Dendrerpeton (den-drėr'pē-ton), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *herpeton*, a reptile, from *herpō*, to creep.] A genus of fossil amphibians, whose character was determined from some teeth and small bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria from the coal strata of Nova Scotia.

Dendriform (den'dri-form), *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a tree.

Dendrite (den'drīt), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree.] A stone or mineral, on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses. The appearance is due to arborescent crystallization, resembling the frostwork on our windows. The figures generally appear on the surfaces of fissures, and in joints in rocks, and are attributable to the presence of the hydrous oxide of manganese, which generally assumes such a form.

Dendritic, Dendritical (den-drit'ik, den-drit'ik-al), *a.* 1. Resembling a tree; tree-like. *Owen.*—2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, moss, &c.: said of minerals. See DENDRITE.

Dendrobium (den-drō'bi-um), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *bios*, life.] An extensive genus of epiphytes, dispersed over the whole of the damp tropical parts of Asia; nat. order Orchidaceæ. The species are very numerous,

Dendrobium (*Dendrobium Falconeri*).

varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in stature by few of the order. Upwards of eighty species have been cultivated in hot-houses for the beauty of their flowers.

Dendrocœla (den-drō-sē'la), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *koilos*, hollow.] A section of Scolecida belonging to the sub-order Planarida. See PLANARIDA.

Dendrocolaptes (den'drō-kō-lap"tēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *kolaptō*, to peck with the bill.] The hook-billed creepers, a genus of tenuirostral birds, with the bill generally long and curved. There are several species natives of South America.

Dendrocolaptinæ (den'drō-kō-lap-tī"nē), *n. pl.* A sub-family of American passerine birds allied to the Certhidæ. See DENDROCOLAPTES.

Dendrodentine (den'drō-den-tin), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and E. *dentine.*] A term applied to that modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass, presenting by the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement a dendritic appearance.

Dendrodont (den'drō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] One of a fossil family of vertebrates, most probably reptiles, occurring in the old red sandstone near Elgin, so called from a section of the teeth presenting numerous fissures, radiating like the branches of a tree, consisting as yet of only one genus—Dendrodus. It is possible that the dendrodont may be only a species of labyrinthodont.

Dendrodus (den'drō-dus), *n.* The name provisionally given to a fossil genus of vertebrates. See DENDRODONT.

Dendrography (den-drog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *graphō*, to write.] The same as *Dendrology.*

Dendroid, Dendroidal (den'droid, den-droid'al), *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a small tree or shrub.

Dendrolagus (den-drol'a-gus), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *lagōs*, a hare.] The tree-kangaroo, a genus of marsupial animals belonging to the kangaroo family. Two species, *D. ursinus* and *D. inustus*, have been discovered in New Guinea.

Dendrolite (den'drol-it), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

Dendrologist (den-drol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in dendrology.

Dendrology (den-drol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Dendrometer (den-drom'et-ėr), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *metreō*, to measure.] The name applied to an instrument of various forms for measuring the height and diameter of trees.

Dendromys (den'dro-mis), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds found in South Africa, which frequent the branches of trees, where they build their nests and bring forth their young. These animals belong to the family of mice. *D. typus* is the only species. It is about 3½ inches long, with a tail 4½ inches.

Dendrophis (den'dro-fis), *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *ophis*, a serpent.] A genus of serpents, family Colubridæ. The species have a line of wider scales along the back, and narrower scales along the flanks, but their head is not larger than their body, which is very slender and elongated. They are found in India and Africa, and are not venomous. They live chiefly among the branches of trees and feed on reptiles. By some naturalists they are raised into the family Dendrophidæ.

Dene (dēn), *n.* [See DEN.] Old English for dell or valley; used as an ending of place-names; as, Deep*dene*, Hawthorn*dene* (Isle of Wight), &c.

Dene (dēn), *n.* A hillock; a form of *dune* (which see). 'Great banks and *denes* of shifting sand.' *Kingsley.* [Rare.]

Deneb (de'neb), *n.* [Ar.] The name of a bright star (β) in the tail of the Lion.

Denegate† (de-nē-gāt), *v.t.* [L. *denego*, *denegatum*. See DENY.] To deny.

Denegation† (de'nē-gā'shon), *n.* Denial.

Denelage,† *n.* [A. Sax. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes.] The laws which the Danes enacted whilst they had the dominion of England.

Dengue (deng'gā), *n.* [A corruption of E. *dandy*, the name given to the fever in the West Indies, from the stiff and constrained action it imposed on the limbs; and mistaken by the Spaniards for their word *dengue*, prudery, which very well also agrees with stiffness or constraint. The Spanish term prevailed, and became the name of the disease.] A febrile epidemic disease, the symptoms of which resemble those that would accompany a mixture of scarlet fever and rheumatism.

Deniable (dē-nī'a-bl), *a.* [See DENY.] That may be denied or contradicted.

Denial (dē-ni'al), *n.* [See DENY.] 1. The act of denying, contradicting, refusing, or disowning. 'Hence with *denial* vain.' *Milton.* 2. An assertion that an affirmation or statement made is untrue; a negation; a contradiction. 'An entire *denial* of the miracles.' *Trench.*—3. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition; the contrary to *grant*, *allowance*, or *concession*; as, his request or application met with a direct *denial*.—4. A rejection or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning; a refusing to receive or embrace; as, a *denial* of God; a *denial* of the faith or the truth.—*Denial of one's self*, a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

Denichi, Denix (den'i-chē, den'iks), *n.* A Japanese idol with three heads and forty hands. The heads symbolize the sun, moon, and elements, and the forty hands the bounty of nature.

Denier (dē-nī'ėr), *n.* One who denies or contradicts; one who refuses or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow, or acknowledge; as, a *denier* of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.

Denier† (de'ni-ėr), *n.* [Fr., from L. *denarius*. See DENARIUS.] A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sou. 'My kingdom to a beggarly *denier*.' *Shak.*

Denigrate† (de'ni-grāt), *v.t.* [L. *denigro—de*, and *nigro*, to blacken, from *niger*, black.] To blacken; to make black. *Sir T. Browne.*

Denigration† (de-ni-grā'shon), *n.* The act of making black; a blackening. *Boyle.*

Denim (den'im), *n.* A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls.

Denison (de'ni-zn), *n.* The same as *Denizen*.

Denitrate (dē-nī'trāt), *v.t.* To set nitric acid free from.

Denitration (dē-nī-trā'shon), *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid.

Denitrify (dē-nit'ri-fī), *v.t.* To deprive of nitre. '*Denitrified* sulphuric acid.' *Pop. Ency.*

Denization (de-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [See DENIZEN.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of *denization* were granted to particular persons of Irish descent from the reign of Henry II. downwards, which gave them and their posterity the full birthrights of English subjects. *Hallam.*

Denize† (de-nīz'), *v.t.* To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; to naturalize.

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hill. *Strype.*

Denizen (de'ni-zn), *n.* [The origin of this word has been disputed. Wedgwood, however, is no doubt right in taking it from O. Fr. *deinzein*, one living within a city, from *deins*, *dens*, Fr. *dans*, in, within, a contr. of L. *de intus*, from within, and thus opposed to *foreign*. 'In the Liber Albus of the city of London the Fr. *deinzein*, the original of the English word, is constantly opposed to *foreign*, applied to traders within and without the privileges of the city franchise respectively.' *Wedgwood.*] 1. In *English law*, an alien who is made a subject by the sovereign's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. A denizen cannot sit in either house of parliament or hold any civil or military office of trust. Hence—2. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country.

Ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes. *Dryden.*

3. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant. '*Denizens* of air.' *Pope.*

Denizen (de'ni-zn), *v.t.* To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to enfranchise.

Denizenship (de'ni-zn-ship), *n.* State of being a denizen.

Denk (dengk), *a.* Same as *Dink*. [Scotch.]

Dennet (den'net), *n.* A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for travelling, resembling a gig.

Denominable (dē-nom'in-a-bl), *a.* [See DENOMINATE.] That may be denominated or named. *Sir T. Browne.*

Denominate (dē-nom'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denominated*; ppr. *denominating*. [L. *denomino—de*, intens., and *nomino*, to name. See NAME.] To name; to give a name or epithet to; as, a race of intelligent beings *denominated* MAN; actions are *denominated* virtuous or vicious, according to their character.—SYN. To name, call, style, designate.

Denominate (dē-nom'in-āt), *a.* In *arith.* denoting a number which expresses the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract*; thus, *seven pounds* is a *denominate* number, while *seven*, without reference to concrete units, is *abstract*.

Denomination (dē-nom'in-ā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of naming.—2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express a thing or a quality in discourse; as, all men fall under the *denomination* of sinners; actions fall under the *denomination* of good or bad.—3. A class, society, or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect; as, a *denomination* of Christians.

Denominational (dē-nom'in-ā"shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or characterizing a denomination.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences. *Buckle.*

Denominationalism (dē'nom'in-ā"shon-alizm), *n.* The system of persons separating into different churches or denominations, in accordance with their distinctive religious opinions; a denominational or class spirit; adherence or devotion to a denomination.

We have 'inflexional,' 'seasonal,' 'denominational,' and, not content with this, in dissenting magazines at least, the monstrous birth, '*denominationalism*.' *Trench.*

Denominationally (dē-nom'in-ā"shon-al-li), *adv.* By denomination or sect.

Denominative (dē-nom'in-āt-iv), *a.* 1. That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is *denominated* by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That obtains a distinct name or appellation; that is distinctively designated.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute. *Cocker.*

Denominative (dē-nom'in-āt-iv), *n.* That which has the character of a denomination; specifically, in *gram.*, a verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective.

Denominatively (dē-nom'in-āt-iv-li), *adv.* By denomination.

Denominator (dē-nom'in-āt-ėr), *n.* He who or that which gives a name; he from whom or that from which a name is derived.

Eber, the Father of the Hebrews, and *denominator* of the Hebrew tongue. *Lightfoot.*

Specifically, (*a*) in *arith.* that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided. Thus in ⅝, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts; and the numerator 3 shows how many parts are taken, that is, three-fifths. (*b*) In *alg.* the expression in a vulgar fraction under the line signifying division.

In this sense the *denominator* is not necessarily a number, but may be any expression, either positive or negative, real or imaginary. *Mat. Dict.*

Denotable (dē-nōt'a-bl), *a.* That may be denoted or marked.

Denotate (dē-nōt'āt), *v.t.* To denote. 'These terms *denotate* a longer time.' *Burton.*

Denotation (dē-nō-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *denotatio*, a marking or pointing out, from *denoto*, *denotatum*. See DENOTE.] The act of denoting or marking off; separation; distinction, as by name. *J. S. Mill.*

Denotative (dē-nōt'a-tiv), *a.* Having power to denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. *Letters on Physiognomy.*

Denote (dē-nōt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denoted*; ppr. *denoting*. [L. *denoto*, to mark, to point out, to denote—*de*, intens., and *noto*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark.] 1. To mark; to signify by a visible sign; to indicate; to express; as, the character × *denotes* multiplication.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
. . . . . .
That can *denote* me truly. *Shak.*

2. To be the sign or symptom of; to show; to indicate; as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.—*Note*, *Denote*, *Connote*. See under CONNOTE.—SYN. To indicate, express, show, betoken, imply.

Denotement (dē-nōt'ment), *n.* Sign; indication. 'Close *denotements* working from the heart.' *Shak.*

Dénouement (de-nö-mäṅ), *n.* [Fr., from *dénouer*, to untie—*de*, priv., and *nouer*, to tie; L. *nodo*.] A French term naturalized in England, and signifying the winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, &c.; the solution of any mystery; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

A great dramatic poem, by the selection of its characters and of the actions and events that exhibit or develop them, . . . by the evolution of the plot, . . . by the gradual and natural movement of the action towards the *denouement*, compresses into brief compass a representation of the moral life of man. *Dr. Caird.*

Denounce (dē-nouns'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denounced*; ppr. *denouncing*. [Fr. *dénoncer*; L. *denuntiare—de*, down, and *nuntiare*, to tell, declare.] 1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. Deut. xxx. 18.

So we say, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* wrath.—2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

His look *denounced* revenge. *Milton.*

3. To inform against; to accuse; as, to *denounce* one for neglect of duty. 'Denounced for a heretic.' *Dr. H. More.*

Denouncement (dē-nouns'ment), *n.* The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. *Sir T. Browne.*

Denouncer (dē-nouns'ėr), *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden.*

De novo (dē nō'vō). [L.] Anew; from the beginning.

Dense (dens), *a.* [Fr. *dense;* L. *densus,* thick.] 1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; thick; as, a *dense* body; *dense* air; a *dense* cloud or fog.—2. Crowded. [Rare.]

The decks were *dense* with stately forms. *Tennyson.*

4. In *bot.* a term applied to a panicle which has an abundance of flowers very close.

Densely (dens'li), *adv.* In a dense manner; compactly.

Denseness (dens'nes), *n.* Density (which see).

Denshire (den'shēr), *v.t.* [Said to be contracted for *Devonshire.*] To improve land by casting parings of earth, turf, and stubble into heaps, which are burned into ashes for a compost. *Wharton.*

Density (dens'i-ti), *n.* [L. *densitas,* thickness, from *densus,* thick.] The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness. *Density* is opposed to *rarity;* and in physics the *density* of a body indicates the quantity of matter contained in it, under a given bulk. If a body of equal bulk with another is of double the density, it contains double the quantity of matter. Or if a body contain the same quantity of matter as another, but under a less bulk, its density is greater in proportion as its bulk is less than that of the other. Hence, the density is directly proportional to the quantity of matter, and inversely proportional to the bulk or magnitude. The relative quantities of matter in bodies are known by their gravity or weight, and when a body, mass, or quantity of matter is spoken of, its weight or gravity is always understood, that being the proper measure of the density or quantity of matter. The weights of different bodies, of equal bulks, indicate their relative densities.

Dent (dent), *n.* [A form of *dint* (which see).] 1.† A stroke; a blow.

All his mayle yrive and plates yrent,
Show'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell *dent.*
Spenser.

2. A mark made by a blow, as a gap or notch; especially, a hollow or depression made on the surface of a solid body; an indentation.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable *dent* in a door.
History of the Royal Society.

Dent (dent), *v.t.* To make a dent or small hollow. See INDENT.

Dent (dent), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] A manufacturer's name for the tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card; also, a cane or wire of the reed frame of a weaver's loom.

Dental (den'tal), *a.* [L. *dentalis,* dental, from *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth.—2. In *gram.* formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, *d* and *t* are *dental* letters.—*Dental formula,* an arrangement of symbols and numbers used to signify the number and kinds of teeth of a mammiferous animal, and usually forming the main element in its generic character. Thus the *dental formula* of cats or the genus Felis is: I. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, C. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, P. M. $\frac{3-3}{2-2}$, M. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}=30$; which signifies that they have three incisors on each side of each jaw; one canine tooth on each side of both jaws; three præmolars or false molars on each side of the upper jaw, and two præmolars on each side of the lower jaw; and one true molar on each side of each jaw. The *dental formula* of man is: I. $\frac{2-2}{3-3}$, C. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, P. M. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$, M. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}=32$.

Dental (den'tal), *n.* An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth, as *d, t, dh* (that is *th* soft, as in *this*), and *th.*

Dentalidæ (den-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* Tooth-shells, a family of cirrhobranchiate molluscs, consisting of the single genus Dentalium (which see).

Dentalium (den-tā'li-um), *n.* [L. *dens,* a tooth.] A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, the shell of which consists of a tubular arcuated cone, open at both ends, and resembling the tusk of an elephant in miniature. There are many species known by the common name of tooth-shells.

Dentaria (den-tā'ri-a), *n.* Coral-root, a genus of plants, nat. order Cruciferæ. The species are ornamental herbs, with creeping scaly root-stocks, from which they receive the names of coral-root and Dentaria or tooth-wort. The stem-leaves are opposite or in whorls of three, and the flowers are large and purple. There are about twenty species, natives of temperate countries. *D. bulbifera* is the only British species; it is a rare plant in woods and copses in the south-east of England.

Dentary (den'ta-ri), *n.* The bone in the lower jaw of fishes and reptiles that supports the teeth. It is analogous to the lower jaw of man.

Dentary (den'ta-ri), *a.* Relating to the teeth or dentition; bearing teeth; as, the *dentary* bone in fishes.

Dentata (den-tā'ta), *n.* [L., toothed (vertebra).] In *anat.* the second vertebra or axis of the neck. It differs from the other cervical vertebræ in having a tooth-like (odontoid) process at the upper part; whence its name.

Dentate Leaf.

Dentate, Dentated (den'tāt, den'tāt-ed), *a.* [L. *dentatus,* toothed, from *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] Toothed; having sharp teeth, with concave edges; as, a *dentate* leaf. A *dentated* root is a fleshy branched root having tooth-like prolongations.

Dentate-ciliate (den'tāt-si-li-āt), *a.* [*Dentate* and *ciliate.*] In *bot.* having the margin dentate, and fringed or tipped with ciliæ or hairs.

Dentate-ciliate.

Dentately (den'tāt-li), *adv.* In a dentate manner; as, *dentately* ciliated; *dentately* pinnatifid, &c.

Dentate-sinuate (den'tāt-sin-ū-āt), *a.* In *bot.* having a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate. Written also *Dentato-sinuate.*

Dentation (den-tā'shon), *n.* Dentition (which see). *Paley.* [Rare.]

Dentato-crenate (den-tā'tō-krē'nāt), *a.* The same as *Crenato-dentate* (which see).

Dented (dent'ed), *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

Dentel (den'tel), *n.* Same as *Dentil* (which see).

Dentelle (den-tel'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *denticulus,* dim. of *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] Lace; ornamentation resembling lace.

Dentelli (den-tel'li), *n. pl.* [It. *dentello.* See DENTIL.] Ornaments in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; modillions.

Dentex (den'teks), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family Sparidæ, resembling the perch, containing several species living in shoals among the rocks, and esteemed excellent food. In each jaw they have four long conical teeth, hooked inward, and are exceedingly voracious. *D. vulgaris,* the *dentex* of the Romans, called also the four-toothed Sparus, sometimes attains the length of 3 feet and the weight of 20 to 30 lbs. It is taken in great numbers in the mouths of the rivers in Dalmatia and the Levant, and forms an important article of commerce.

Denticle (den'ti-kl), *n.* [L. *denticulus,* a little tooth, dim. of *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] A small tooth or projecting point.

Denticulate, Denticulated (den-tik'ū-lāt, den-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [L. *denticulatus.* See DENTICLE.] 1. Having small teeth; as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, or seed.—2. In *arch.* formed into dentils.

Denticulately (den-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a denticulate manner; as, *denticulately* serrated; *denticulately* ciliated, &c.

Denticulation (den-tik'ū-lā"shon), *n.* The state of being set with small teeth or notches.

Denticule (den'ti-kūl), *n.* [See DENTICLE.] The flat projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut.

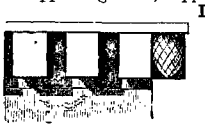
Denticulus (den-tik'ū-lus), *n.* Same as *Denticle.*

Dentifactor (den'ti-fak-tėr), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and *factor,* a maker, from *facio, factum,* to make.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in dental surgery.

Dentiform (den'ti-form), *a.* [L. *dens,* a tooth, and *forma,* form.] Having the form of a tooth.

Dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* [Fr. from L. *dens,* a tooth, and *frico,* to rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth, as pulverized shells and charcoal.

Dentigerous (den-tij'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and *gero,* to carry.] Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.


Dentils.

Dentil (den'til), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] In *arch.* one of the little cubes into which the square member in the bed-moulding of an Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric cornice is divided.

Dentilated (den'til-āt-ed), *a.* Formed like teeth; having teeth.

Dentilation (den-til-ā'shon), *n.* Dentition (which see).

Dentilave (den'ti-lāv), *n.* [L. *dens,* a tooth, and *lavo,* to wash.] A lotion for cleaning the teeth.

Dentile (den'til), *n.* In *conch.* a small tooth like that of a saw.

Dentiloquist (den-til'o-kwist), *n.* One who practises dentiloquy; one who speaks through the teeth.

Dentiloquy (den-til'o-kwi), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and *loquor,* to speak.] The practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

Dentine, Dentin (den'tin), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] The ivory tissue lying below the enamel and constituting the body of the tooth. It consists of an organized animal basis, disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells and of earthy particles.

Dentinal (den'tin-al), *a.* Pertaining to the dentine.—*Dentinal tubes,* the minute tubes of the dentine or ivory tissue of the tooth. They diverge from the pulp-cavity, or hollow of the tooth, and proceed with a slightly wavy course at right angles to the outer surface.

Dentiroster (den-ti-ros'tėr), *n.* A bird of the tribe Dentirostres.

Dentirostrate, Dentirostral (den-ti-ros'trāt, den-ti-ros'tral), *a.* Having a tooth-like process on the beak, as in the Dentirostres.

Dentirostres (den-ti-ros'trēz), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and *rostrum,* a beak.] A sub-order (or tribe) of insessorial birds, characterized by having a notch and tooth-like process on each side of the margin of the upper mandible. They are rapacious, and prey on smaller and weaker birds. The butcher birds, shrikes, &c., belong to this tribe.

Dentiscalp (den'ti-skalp), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and *scalpo,* to scrape.] An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth.

Dentist (den'tist), *n.* One who makes it his business to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones; one who practises dental surgery and mechanical dentistry.

Dentistic, Dentistical (den-tist'ik, den-tist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to dentistry or a dentist.

Dentistry (den'tist-ri), *n.* The art or profession of a dentist.

Dentition (den-ti'shon), *n.* [L. *dentitio,* from *dentio,* to breed teeth, from *dens,* a tooth.] 1. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy.—2. The time of breeding teeth.—3. In *zool.* the system of teeth peculiar to an animal; as, deciduous *dentition;* permanent *dentition.* See *Dental Formula* under DENTAL.

Dentize (den'tiz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *dentized;* ppr. *dentizing.* [L. *dens,* a tooth.] To renew the teeth or have them renewed.

She (the old Countess of Desmond) did *dentize* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

Dentoid (den'toid), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and G. *eidos,* resemblance. Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth.

Dentolingual (den'to-ling-gwal), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and *lingua,* the tongue.] A term applied to a consonant pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth, or to the gum immediately above them; linguadental.

Dentolingual (den'to-ling-gwal), *n.* A consonant pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth, or to the gum immediately above them; a linguadental; as, *d, t, s.*

Denture (den'tūr), *n.* In *dentistry,* a term applied to one or several artificial teeth, or a whole set (a *full denture*).

Denty (den'ti), *a.* [See DAINTY.] Dainty. [Scotch.]

Denudate (dē-nūd'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denudated;* ppr. *denudating.* [L. *denudo*—

de, and *nudo*, to make bare, from *nudus*, naked.] To strip; to denude. *Hammond.*

Denudate, Denudated (dē-nūd'āt, dē-nūd'-āt-ed), *a.* [L. *denudatus*, naked, pp. of *denudo*. See DENUDE.] 1. In *bot.* appearing naked, as plants when flowers appear before the leaves.—2. In *geol.* denuded. See DENUDATION.

Denudation (dē-nūd-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.—2. In *geol.* the act of removing the surface of the earth by the action of water, either gradual or violent; the carrying away, by the action of running water, of a portion of the solid materials of the land, by which the underlying rocks are laid bare.

Denude (dē-nūd'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denuded*; ppr. *denuding*. [L. *denudo*—*de*, and *nudo*, to make bare, from *nudus*, naked.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip. 'Denude a vine-branch of its leaves.' *Ray.*—SYN. To strip, divest, lay bare, uncover, dismantle.

Denuded (dē-nūd'ed), *p.* and *a.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.—*Denuded rocks*, in *geol.* rocks exposed by the action of denudation. See DENUDATION.

Denumeration (dē-nū'me-rā"shon), *n.* In *law*, the act of present payment.

Denunciate (dē-nun'si-āt or dē-nun'shi-āt), *v.t.* [L. *denuntio, denuntiatum*. See DENOUNCE.] To denounce (which see). 'An exigent interest to *denunciate* this new work.' *Burke.*

Denunciation (dē-nun'si-ā"shon or dē-nun'-shi-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *denuntiatio*, from *denuntio*. See DENOUNCE.] 1. The act of denouncing.—2.† Publication; proclamation; annunciation; preaching; as, a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel.

She is fast my wife,
Save that we do the *denunciation* lack
Of outward order. *Shak.*

3. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath. 'Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error.' *Motley.*—4. In *Scots law*, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is proclaimed outlawed or a rebel. The proclamation, before a recent Diligence Act, used to be made by a messenger-at-arms in presence of two witnesses at the cross of Edinburgh, or the market-cross of the head burgh of the county within which the party charged resided.

Denunciative (dē-nun'si-āt-iv or dē-nun'-shi-āt-iv), *a.* Partaking of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation; ready to denounce. 'The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*.' *Farrar.*

Denunciator (dē-nun'si-āt-ėr or dē-nun'shi-āt-ėr), *n.* 1. He that denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—2. One who lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does *Ayliffe.*

Denunciatory (dē-nun'si-a-to-ri or dē-nun'-shi-a-to-ri), *a.* Relating to or implying denunciation; containing a public threat; comminatory.

Denwere,† *n.* Doubt. *Chaucer.*

Deny (dē-nī'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *denied*; ppr. *denying*. [Fr. *dénier*; L. *denego*—*de*, intens., and *nego*, to say no, which Pott regards as formed from *nec*, nor.] 1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. We *deny* what another says, or we *deny* a proposition. We *deny* the truth of an assertion, or the assertion itself. 2. To refuse to grant; as, we asked for bread, and the man *denied* us it.

Denied his heart his dearest wish. *Tennyson.*

3. Not to afford; to withhold.

Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what he gives, and what *denies*? *Pope.*

I care not, Fortune, what you me *deny:*
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace.
Thomson.

4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess; to disavow; to reject.

Here's a villain that would face me down . . . that I did *deny* my wife and child. *Shak.*

He that *denieth* me before men, shall be *denied* before the angels of God. Luke xii. 9.

I had well hoped thou would'st have *denied* Beatrice, that I might have cudgelled thee out of thy single life. *Shak.*

5.† To contradict; to repel.

That I can *deny* by a circumstance. *Shak.*

—*To deny one's self*, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain; as, the temperate man *denies himself* the free use of spirituous liquors; I *deny myself* the pleasure of your company.—SYN. To contradict, gainsay, disallow, refuse, withhold, disavow, disclaim, renounce, abjure.

Deny (dē-nī'), *v.i.* 1. To answer in the negative; to refuse; not to comply.

If proudly he *deny*,
Let better counsels be his guides. *Chapman.*

2. To reject; to refuse.

They never wear
Deserved favours that *deny* to take
When they are offered freely. *F. Fletcher.*

Denyingly (dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.

How hard you look and how *denyingly*! *Tennyson.*

Deobstruct (dē-ob-strukt'), *v.t.* [L. *de*, and *obstruo*, to stop—*ob*, in the way of, and *struo*, to pile.] To remove obstructions or impediments to a passage; to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body; as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.

Deobstruent (dē-ob'strụ-ent), *a.* In *med.* removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

Deobstruent (dē-ob'strụ-ent), *n.* In *med.* a medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient; as, calomel is a powerful *deobstruent*.

Deoculate (dē-ok'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *oculus*, an eye.] To deprive of eyes or eye-sight; to blind. *Lamb.* [Ludicrous.]

Deodand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.] Formerly, in *English law*, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God, that is, forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand. The crown, however, most frequently granted the right to deodands, within certain limits, either to individuals, for an estate of inheritance, or as annexed to lands. Deodands were abolished in 1846.

For love should like a *deodand*
Still fall to the owner of the land. *Hudibras.*

Deodar (dē-ō-dār'), *n.* [Skr. *devadāru*, that is, divine tree.] In India, a word applied to different trees, principally of the nat. order Coniferæ, according as they are, at the particular place, held sacred by the Hindus. In Kumaon this name is given to the *Cedrus Deodara*, nearly related to the cedar of Lebanon, and has become its popular name in this country. At Simla the name is given to the *Cupressus torulosa*.

Deodate (dē'ō-dāt), *n.* [L. *Deo datum*, given to God.] A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Of this sort, whatsoever their corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up. *Hooker.*

Deodorant (dē-ō'dėr-ant), *n.* A deodorizer (which see).

Deodorization (dē-ō'dėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of correcting or removing any foul or noxious effluvia through chemical or other agency, as by quicklime, chloride of lime, &c.

Deodorize (dē-ō'dėr-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deodorized*; ppr. *deodorizing*. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *odorize* (which see).] To deprive of odour or smell, especially of fetid odour resulting from impurities; to disinfect; as, charcoal or quicklime *deodorizes* night-soil.

Deodorizer (dē-ō'dėr-īz-ėr), *n.* That which deprives of odour; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorine, chloride of zinc, nitrate of lead, &c.

Deonerate† (dē-on'ėr-āt), *v.t.* [L. *deonero, deoneratum*, to disburthen—*de*, priv., and *onero*, to burthen, from *onus, oneris*, a burthen.] To unload.

Deontological (dē-on'to-lo"jik-al), *a.* Relating to deontology.

Deontologist (dē-on-tol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in deontology.

Deontology (dē-on-tol'o-ji), *n.* [Gr. *deon*, ppr. neut. of *dei*, it behoves, that which is binding or right, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of duty; a term assigned by the followers of Jeremy Bentham to their own doctrine of ethics, which is founded on the principle of judging of actions by their tendency to promote happiness.

Deoperculate (dē-ō-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to mosses when the operculum does not separate spontaneously from the spore-cases.

Deoppilate (dē-op'pi-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *oppilo, oppilatum*, to block up, from *op*, for *ob*, in the way of, and *pilo, pilatum*, to press close.] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [Rare.]

Deoppilation (dē-op'pi-lā"shon), *n.* The removal of obstructions. [Rare.]

Deoppilative (dē-op'pi-lāt-iv), *a.* Deobstruent; aperient. [Rare.]

Deoppilative† (dē-op'pi-lāt-iv), *n.* A medicine to clear obstructions. [Rare.]

Deordination† (dē-or'din-ā"shon), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and *ordinatio*, a setting in order, arrangement. See ORDINATION.] Disorder. 'Excess of riot and *deordination*.' *Jer. Taylor.*

Deosculate† (dē-os'kū-lāt), *v.t.* [L. *deosculor, deosculatus*, to kiss warmly—*de*, intens., and *osculor*, to kiss. See OSCULATE.] To kiss.

Deosculation† (dē-os'kū-lā"shon), *n.* A kissing.

Deoxidate (dē-ok'sid-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deoxidated*; ppr. *deoxidating*. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *oxidate*, from Gr. *oxys*, acid.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.

Deoxidation (dē-ok'sid-ā"shon), *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

Deoxidization (dē-ok'sid-īz-ā"shon), *n.* Deoxidation.

Deoxidize (dē-ok'sid-īz), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deoxidized*; ppr. *deoxidizing*. To deoxidate.

Deoxidizement, Deoxidisement (dē-ok'sid-īz-ment), *n.* Deoxidation; the chemical process of the abstraction of oxygen. A compound of a metal may, for instance, in many cases be deoxidized by heating it with carbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas, in which case it is subjected to the process of deoxidation, and the metal set free.

Deoxygenate (dē-ok'si-jen-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deoxygenated*; ppr. *deoxygenating*. [*De* and *oxygenate*.] To deprive of oxygen.

Deoxygenation (dē-ok'si-jen-ā"shon), *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

Depaint (dē-pānt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *dépeindre, dépeint*—*de*, and *peindre*, L. *pingere*, to paint.] 1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colours, as by painting the resemblance of.

And do unwilling worship to the saint,
That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Spenser.*

2. To describe, as in words.

In a few words you shall see the nature of many memorable persons . . . *depainted*. *Holland.*

3. To mark with, or as with, colour; to stain. 'Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint*.' *Fairfax.*

Depainter† (dē-pānt'ėr), *n.* A painter.

Depart (dē-pärt'), *v.i.* [Fr. *départir*—*de*, and *partir*, to separate; Pr. *departir*, Sp. *departir*. See PART.] 1. To go or move from: used absolutely or with *from* before the place or object left.

He that hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*. *Shak.*

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.
Mat. xxv. 41.

2. To go from; to leave; to desist, as *from* a practice; to forsake; to abandon.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. 2 Ki. iii. 3.

Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace, and pursue it. Ps. xxxiv. 14.

3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow; as, we cannot *depart* from our rules.

I have not *departed* from thy judgments.
Ps. cxix. 102.

4. To desist; to leave; to abandon; as, he would not *depart* from his purpose, resolution, or demand.—5. To pass away; to be lost; to perish; to vanish.

The glory is *departed* from Israel. 1 Sam. iv. 21.

6. To die; to decease; to leave this world.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii. 29.

7. To cease.

The prey *departeth* not. Nah. iii. 1.

8. To deviate; to vary.

If the plan of the convention be found to *depart* from republican principles. *Madison.*

9. In *law*, to deviate from the title or de-

fence in pleading.—*To depart with*, † to part with; to give up; to yield; to resign.

Faith, sir, I can hardly *depart with* ready money.
B. Jonson.

SYN. To leave, retire, go, desert, apostatize, deviate, vary, decease, die.

Depart (dē-pärt'), *v.t.* 1. To leave; to retire from; as, to *depart* this life.' 'Ere I *depart* his house.' *Shak.* 'To *depart* Rome.' *B. Jonson.*

'Your answer, sir!—Shall I *depart* a spot
I thus detest?'—'Oh, miserable lot!' *Crabbe.*

2. † [In this and next sense equivalent to *dispart.*] To divide or separate; to part thoroughly. 'Which Severne now from Logris doth *depart.*' *Spenser.* The marriage service, in the ancient prayer-books of the Church of England, had, 'till death us *depart*,' or 'till alimony or death us *departs*,' which has been corrupted into, 'till death us *do part*.' Compare *Hudibras* iii. 3:—

Before they settle their hands and hearts
Till alimony or death *departs*.

3. † To divide into parts or shares.

Depart† (dē-pärt'), *n.* 1. The act of going away; death.

How cam'st thou by this ring? at my *depart*
I gave this unto Julia. *Shak.*

2. Division; separation, as of a compound substance into its elements. 'Water of *depart.*' *Bacon.*

Departable† (dē-pärt'a-bl), *a.* Divisible.

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be *departable* amongst daughters. *Bacon.*

Departed (dē-pärt'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Gone from; vanished; dead.—2. With the definite pronoun, used as a noun for a dead person. 'The departed' is equal to the term 'the defunct,' 'the deceased.'

Departer (dē-pärt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who departs.—2. One who refines metals by separation.

Departing (dē-pärt'ing), *n.* Separation. 'Like life and death's *departing.*' *Shak.*

Departition † (dē-pärt-i'shon), *n.* The act of dividing; separation. *Chaucer.*

Department (dē-pärt'ment), *n.* [Fr. *département.* See DEPART.] 1.† The act of departing; departure.—2.† A separation or division.—3. A division of territory; one of the provinces or districts into which a country is divided for governmental or other purposes; as, the *departments* of France.—4. A separate allotment or branch of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; a distinct branch, as of science, &c.; as, the home secretary's *department;* the treasury *department;* the *department* of natural history.

Each (Dante and Milton) in his own *department* is incomparable. *Macaulay.*

A handsome plate of ground glass in one door directs you 'To the Counting House,' another to 'The Bottle *Department*,' a third to 'The Wholesale *Department*.' *Dickens.*

Departmental (dē-pärt'ment-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a department or division, as of a country.

The game played by the Revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king was now played against the *departmental* guards. *Burke.*

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch, as of a business, public office, and the like. 'The petty details of *departmental* business.' *Sir E. S. Creasy.*

Departure (dē-pärt'ūr), *n.* 1. The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; as, a *departure* from London. '*Departure* from this happy place.' *Milton.*—2. Death; decease; removal from the present life;

The time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

3. A forsaking; abandonment. 'The fear of the Lord and *departure* from evil.' *Tillotson.*—4. Deviation, as from a standard, rule, or plan; abandonment, as of a purpose; as, a *departure* from a purpose. 'Any *departure* from a national standard.' *Prescott.*—5. Ruin; destruction. Ezek. xxvi. 18.—6.† The act of separating or putting away, as by divorce; separation; divorce. 'No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure.*' *Milton.* 7. In *navigation*, (*a*) the distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles of the equator; the distance in nautical miles which a vessel has sailed to the east or to the west of the meridian from which she started. (*b*) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead reckoning.—8. In *law*, the desertion of the ground which a party has taken in his antecedent pleading, and resort to another.—SYN. Withdrawal, deviation, abandonment, exit, decease, death.

Depascent† (dē-pas'ent), *a.* [L. *depascens, depascentis*, ppr. of *depascor*, to feed upon, to consume—*de*, intens., and *pascor*, to feed.] Feeding.

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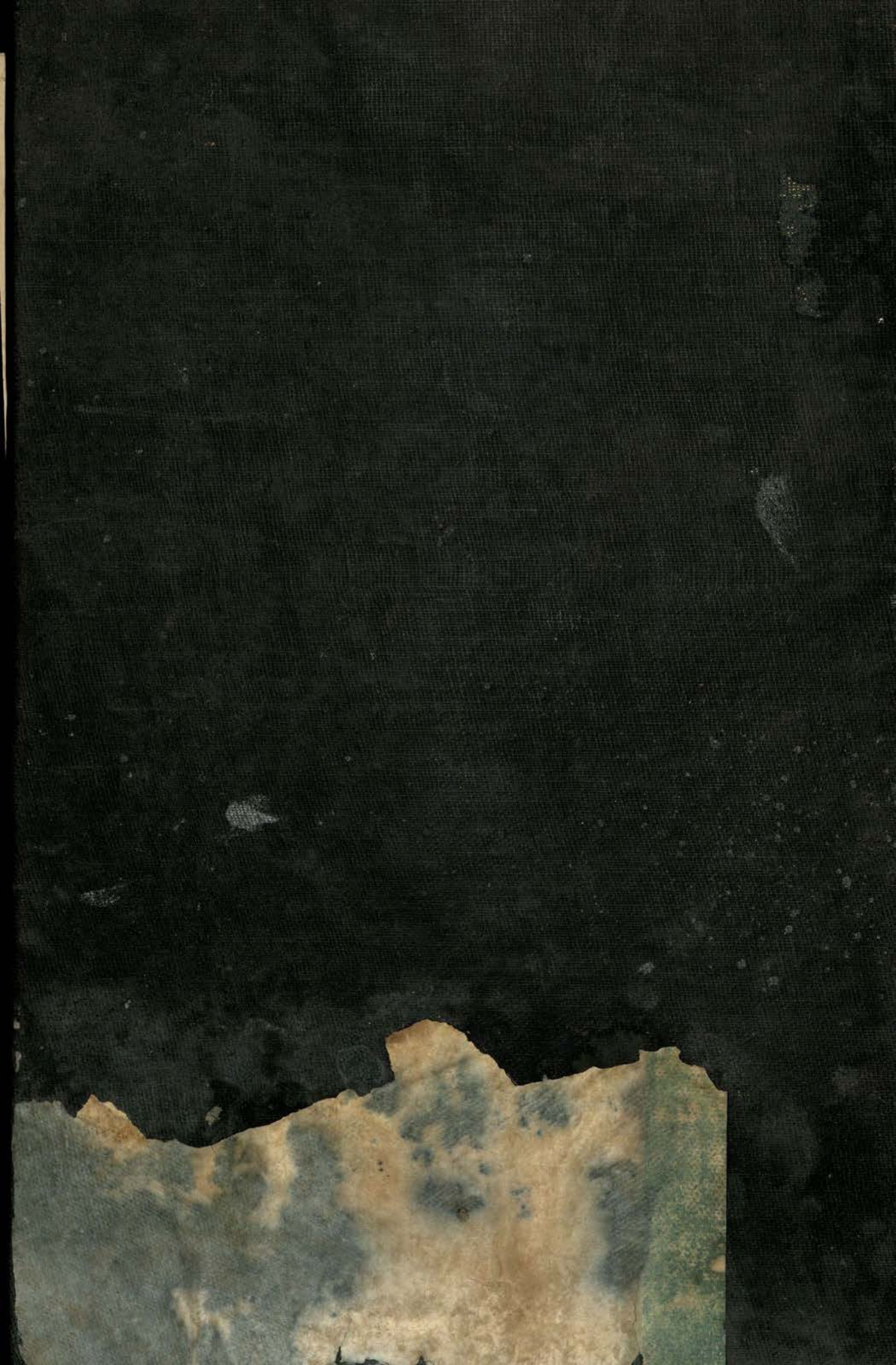
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